CHAPTER IV

COLLECTION, TABULATION AND, ANALYSIS OF DATA

0.1 COLLECTION OF DATA

The researcher received in all 635 questionnaire, 322 from the students of B.Ed colleges of Mumbai and 313 from the Students of B.Ed colleges of Aurangabad. Out of this 19 from Mumbai and 10 from Aurangabad in all 29 responses were Incomplete. So in this way 606 questionnaires were complete in all respects. Out of this 303 were from Mumbai and 303 were from Aurangabad.

To make the statically calculation easy the researcher decided to delete 3 from Mumbai and 3 from Aurangabad randomly. In this way the actual sample remain 300 from Mumbai and 300 from Aurangabad.

Researcher also decided to get more appropriate result of his research sex wise too he bifurcated Male teachers and Female teachers of Mumbai and Aurangabad. The sex wise figure is as under:

In Mumbai 113 Male teachers and 187 Female teachers; In Aurangabad 175 male teachers and 125 female teachers.
See Questionnaire in Appendix A

0.2 Data Processing

Once the data has collected, the researcher found himself in the possession of large quantities of information. The data processing i.e. sorting, classifying, analyzing and interpreting was done with the help of computer.

2.1 The Meaning of Data

The meaning of data is “thing known or assumed; facts or figures from which conclusions are inferred.” Processing has been described as a particular method of doing something. Generally it involve a number of steps of operations.” Thus, we can say that data processing as follows:-

It is a mode of classification and consolidation of the information collected, such that provides a blue print and a framework for analysis.
It helps to detect omissions if any and deviations or abnormalities: which may as the research progresses play an important role.
But more important, it helps in the systematic application of research techniques to interpret data.

Data processing involves the arrangement of data and its categorization into specific groups and representing them into a tabulated form. It indicates the analytical techniques, which could be applied, and the statistical treatment needed.
Data processing was extremely useful and necessary because the data obtained is useful bulky and complex. Data processing helps in making the process of classification and analysis more manageable. It was sophisticated and saved time and effort.

Thus, in this research, processing has followed by collection of data. The data after collection has been processed and analyzed in accordance with the time of developing the research plan.

Processing and analysis of data involved a number of related operations with a view of drawing answers to the research questions. Processing of data referred to consolidation, recasting, or grouping of data so as to make the job of analysis was very easy.

Technically speaking, processing implies editing, classification and tabulation of collected data so that they are amenable to analysis.

2.2 The Main Stages of the Data Processing

The researcher in bulk collected data. For the processing of data the following stages were followed: -
(A) Editing (B) Coding (C) Tabulation.
Editing

As a matter of the fact, editing involves a careful scrutiny of the questionnaires received. Editing was done to assure that the data were accurate, consistent with other facts gathered, uniformly entered as complete as possible and has been well arranged to facilitate coding and tabulation.

Every factor was checked in questionnaire, and all the relevant data has been recorded.

Coding

The next task was undertaken in data after editing, the coding or converting the qualitative data in the questionnaire to numerical form and presenting it on the coding matrix. This process reduced the huge quantity of data to manageable proportion and made it possible to further process more systematically and rapidly.

The purpose of coding into meaningful categories was to try out their essential pattern. Computer played very important role in coding the data.

0.3 Tabulation

In this research the data edited and coded were put together in tables and undergone some form of statistical analysis. Tabulation amounted counting of number of values falling into each of value.
When the mass of data has assembled, it became necessary for the researcher to arrange the same kind of concise and logical order. This procedure is called Tabulation. Thus tabulation is the process of summarizing raw data and displaying the same in compact form for further arrangement of data in columns and rows.

1 Analysis of Data

Analysis of data of all the stages of research was most skilled task. It was a task calling for the researcher's own judgment and skill. This was done by the researcher himself on computer and not entrusted to any other person, because analysis was required a familiarity with the background of the survey.

The analysis was not done only for the sake of statistics. Analysis was done with a view to organize material in order to discover the inherent facts.

STATISTICS USED

Computer made the statically calculation very easy for researcher. Mean, standard Deviation and critical ration has been coming chapter to analysis the data collected.