



ANALYSIS OF QUALITATIVE DATA

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ABSTRACT

Subjective information examination includes such procedures as coding arranging and understanding the fundamental implications of the wonder. As the scientist works/lives with the rich illustrative information, at that point normal subjects or substances start to develop. This phase of examination fundamentally includes add up to inundation for whatever length of time that it is required keeping in mind the end goal to guarantee both an immaculate and an intensive portrayal of the wonder. This is worried about the association and the understanding of data (other than numerical data, which is by and large the safeguard of quantitative research] so as to find any vital hidden examples and patterns. In any case, each sort of subjective research requires somewhat unique techniques for information examination:

KEYWORDS: *fundamental implications , point normal subjects , rich illustrative information.*

INTRODUCTION

We now need to break down the information from our subjective research examine with a specific end goal to understand it and to make open to the scientist (and individuals who read the report of the exploration) the vast measure of rich printed information that has been created.

Information investigation comprises of:

- inspecting,
- sorting,
- organizing,
- recombining,

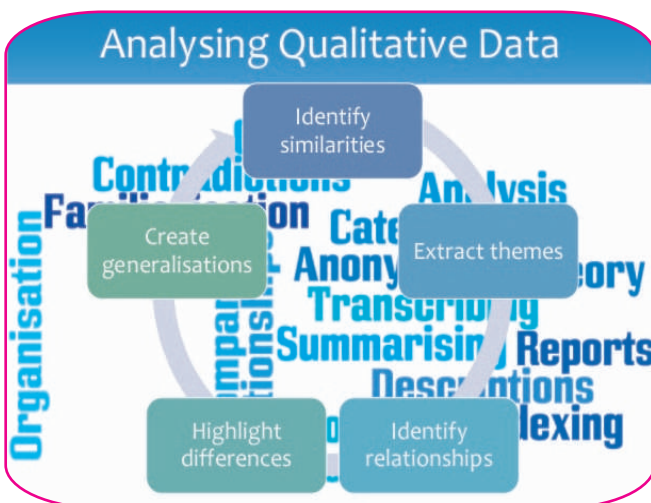
the confirmation got from the examination.

This is worried about the association and the translation of data (other than numerical data, which is for the most part the save of quantitative research) keeping in mind the end goal to find any critical fundamental examples and patterns.

GROUNDING THEORY - DATA ANALYSIS

In grounded hypothesis, in light of the fact that the hypothesis creates from the information as it is gathered and broke down, the procedure of examination happens from the first occasion when that information starts to be gathered and proceeds until the point that the exploration consider is finished. Once adequate information have been gathered and interpreted, it is feasible for you to advance to the following stage - the working of an ordering framework for the information.

The underlying phase of coding comprises of ordering from the content (of meetings, and so forth.) following an investigation of all points that are thought to be essential or fascinating. These are then named by their conceivable significance to the subject of the investigation. The point of this



progression is to develop a rundown of important themes that have emerged from the meetings and that are viewed as fundamental to the subject under scrutiny. These records are developed after a comprehensive examination of the content.

In the long run a progression of classifications, ideas or codes are developed which begin to clarify the wonders that are rising up out of the examination. This procedure proceeds as information is gathered - the examination of information inside the grounded hypothesis setting is especially a dynamic procedure. Codes and ideas are included, amalgamated, or evacuated as new information develops that makes you reexamine what you have found - and conceivably to transform it.

PHENOMENOLOGICAL DATA ANALYSIS

Likewise with every single subjective dat, phenomenological information investigation includes such procedures as coding (open, pivotal, and specific), ordering and understanding the fundamental implications of the wonder. As the analyst works/lives with the rich illustrative information, at that point basic subjects or embodiments start to develop. This phase of investigation fundamentally includes add up to submersion for whatever length of time that it is required keeping in mind the end goal to guarantee both an unadulterated and an intensive depiction of the wonder.

Method of analysis

The structure of wonders is the real finding of any distinct phenomenological request. This structure depends on the fundamental implications that are available in the depictions of the members and is resolved both by investigation (as nitty gritty underneath), and furthermore by your (natural) bits of knowledge.

As a review of how to dissect phenomenological inquire about, we will take a gander at strategy for investigation as depicted by Kleiman (2004). Comparative procedures happen in different sorts of subjective research.

- Read the meeting transcript completely keeping in mind the end goal to get a worldwide feeling of the entirety.
- Read the meeting transcript a moment time - this time all the more gradually - with a specific end goal to separate the information into important segments or units.
- Integrate those areas/units that you have recognized as having a comparative concentration or substance and comprehend them.
- Subject your coordinated important segments/units to a procedure that is known as free innovative variety.
- Elaborate on your discoveries - this incorporates depictions of the basic implications that were found through the procedure of free creative variety.
- Revisit the crude information depictions again with a specific end goal to legitimize your translations of both the basic implications and the general structure. You truly do need to demonstrate that you can substantiate the precision of every one of your discoveries by reference to the crude information.

SUMMARY

Subjective information examination is the procedure in which we move from the crude information that have been gathered as a feature of the exploration study and utilize it to give clarifications, comprehension and elucidation of the marvels, individuals and circumstances which we are considering. The point of breaking down subjective information is to analyze the significant and emblematic substance of that which is found inside. What we are going for is to attempt to recognize and see such ideas, circumstances and thoughts as:

- A individual's understanding of the world/circumstance in which they wind up at any given minute.
- How they come to have that perspective of their circumstance or condition in which they get themselves.
- How they identify with others inside their reality.
- How they adapt inside their reality.
- Their claim perspective of their history and the historical backdrop of other people who share their own encounters and circumstances.

- How they distinguish and see themselves and other people who share their own encounters and circumstances.

It is critical that before you choose your technique for information examination, you turn out to be exceptionally well-known and sure about your picked field. The counsel given all through this web program is to look for help and guidance on the off chance that you are not sure beyond a shadow of a doubt of what you ought to be doing, and this exhortation is repeated here.

DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND FIELD RESEARCH DESIGN

Subjective scientists confront numerous decisions for strategies to create information going from grounded theory[14] improvement and practice, narratology, narrating, transcript verse, traditional ethnography, state or legislative examinations, research and administration exhibitions, center gatherings, contextual investigations, member perception, subjective audit of insights so as to anticipate future happenings, or shadowing, among numerous others. Subjective techniques are utilized as a part of different methodological methodologies, for example, activity explore which has sociological premise, or on-screen character organize hypothesis.

The most widely recognized technique used to produce information in subjective research is a meeting which might be organized, semi-organized or unstructured. Different approaches to produce information incorporate gathering talks or center gatherings, perceptions, intelligent field notes, writings, pictures, and different materials. Extremely prominent among subjective analysts are the investigations of photos, open and authority reports, individual records, and chronicled things notwithstanding pictures in the media and writing fields. To investigate subjective information, the scientist looks for significance from the majority of the information that is accessible. The information might be classified and arranged into designs (i.e., design or topical investigations) as the essential reason for sorting out and announcing the examination discoveries (e.g., exercises in the home; connections with government). Subjective scientists, frequently connected with the instruction field, normally depend on the accompanying techniques for get-together data: Participant Observation, Non-member Observation, Field Notes, Reflexive Journals, Structured Interview, Semi-organized Interview, Unstructured Interview, and Analysis of records and materials.

PROCESS AND RECORD DATA IMMEDIATELY

When information is gathered it is important that you promptly process the data and record definite notes. These notes could include:

- Things that stood out to you
- Time/date points of interest
- Other perceptions
- Highlights from the collaboration

It is critical to do this while the association is still crisp in your mind so you can record your considerations and responses as precisely as could be expected under the circumstances.

- It is useful to make a reflection sheet format that you convey with you and finish after every connection so it is institutionalized over all information accumulation focuses.

BEGIN ANALYZING AS DATA IS BEING COLLECTED

Subjective information investigation should start when you start gathering the primary snippet of data. The minute the principal bits of information are gathered you should start checking on the information and rationally handling it for subjects or examples that were displayed. It is imperative to do this early with the goal that you will be centered around these examples and subjects as they show up in ensuing information you gather.

DATA REDUCTION

Subjective investigations by and large deliver an abundance of information however not every last bit of it is important. After information has been gathered, you should experience an information lessening process so as to recognize and concentrate in on what is important. This is the way toward diminishing and changing your

crude information. It is your employment as the evaluator to go over the crude information to figure out what is huge and change the information into a streamlined configuration that can be comprehended with regards to the examination questions (Krathwohl, 1998; Miles and Huberman, 1994; NSF, 1997). When attempting to observe what is significant information you ought to dependably allude back to your exploration inquiries and utilize them as your system. Also, you ought to depend all alone instinct as the evaluator and the ability of different people with an intensive comprehension of the program. This progression does not occur in seclusion, it actually happens amid the initial two stages. You are as of now decreasing information by not recording each and every thing that happens in your information accumulation association however just recording what you felt was most important, usable, and significant. You are additionally decreasing information by searching for topics from the earliest starting point. This procedure encourages you focus on particular examples and subjects of intrigue while not concentrating on different parts of the information. The procedure of information lessening, in any case, must go past the information accumulation organize. Evaluators must set aside opportunity to deliberately survey the greater part of the information you have gathered all in all.

DATA DISPLAY

In the wake of recognizing topics or substance designs, gather, compose, and pack the information into a show that encourages conclusion drawing. The show can be a realistic, table/lattice, or printed show.

- Regardless of what organize you picked, it ought to have the capacity to enable you to orchestrate and think about the information in new ways and help you in recognizing orderly examples and interrelationships crosswise over topics as well as substance (Miles and Huberman, 1994; NSF, 1997).
- Through this procedure you ought to have the capacity to recognize examples and connections saw inside gatherings and crosswise over gatherings. For instance, utilizing our Summer Program ponder, you could inspect examples and topics both inside a program city and crosswise over program urban areas.

CONCLUSION DRAWING AND VERIFICATION

Conclusion drawing and confirmation are the last stride in subjective information examination.

To make sensible inferences, you will need to (Krathwohl, 1998; Miles and Huberman, 1994; NSF, 1997):

- Step back and translate what the majority of your discoveries mean
- Determine how your discoveries help answer the examination question(s)
- Draw suggestions from your discoveries

To check these conclusions, you should return to the information (numerous circumstances) to affirm the conclusions that you have drawn. Qualitative information investigation includes the distinguishing proof, examination, and translation of examples and topics in printed information and decides how these examples and subjects help answer the exploration inquiries within reach.

Along these lines, this segment will give an inexactly organized manual for the means you should take while investigating subjective information. It is imperative to take note of that subjective information investigation is a continuous, liquid, and recurrent process that occurs all through the information gathering phase of your assessment venture and extends to the information passage and examination stages. In spite of the fact that the means recorded underneath are to some degree consecutive they don't generally (and infrequently ought not) occur in disconnection of each other.

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