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TOPIC

Information Gathering; a Tool in the Rapid Social-Economic Transformation of Ghana

DEDICATION

THIS PAPER IS DEDICATED TO MY MOM MISS MARY YAA ANANE AND MY ENTIRE FAMILY.ALSO TO MY BEAUTIFUL WIFE MRS. FRANCISCA DANSO OF GERMANTOWN MARYLAND, USA AND TO MY PASTOR OF CCC PASTOR RANSFORD, PASTOR JOSHUA OBENG AND WIFE AND ALL CCC FAMILY.

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ABSTRACT

Although no previous study of the impact of information gathering on Ghana's rapid socioeconomic change has been conducted, gathering existing data about issues impeding improvement and attempting to address them is likely the most basic component of planning a program or evaluation that can achieve the necessary social and financial change in Ghana. The government will create a program process that supports contemporary breakthroughs as well as ways that have worked for others in similar conditions by integrating what is known about the problem with the historical history of the failures and triumphs of various approaches to dealing with it. This study was conducted bring clarity to the following questions:

1. What role does information gathering play in Ghana's rapid economic growth?
2. What are the methods to collecting reliable information for the purpose of socio-economic development?
3. What are the factors that influenced the rapid socio-economic transformation of Ghana?

Questionnaires were distributed online to staff from different working professions to demonstrate how much and how information gathering supports their day-to-day tasks at work, and the above findings show clearly beginning with the health sector comprising 20% of the total number of workers who participated in this study online survey, 20% uses information gathering for their future predictions and other developmental decisions. Same way questionnaires released online to those in the education sector and the results shows that only 12% really rely on the use of information gathering for their future predictions and onward policy making.

Similarly, questionnaires were distributed electronically to those in the education sector, and the findings indicate that only 12% depend on information gathering for possible forecasts and policy formulation.

Furthermore, a critical examination of the data obtained, which was rated 50%, reveals that many sectors find information collecting beneficial, and therefore it may serve as a foundation for policy reformation and development.

Based on these findings, the researcher suggests that the government, non-governmental organizations, stakeholders, policymakers, and others invest in information collecting centers and give more scholarships for people who want to study courses relevant to information gathering.

Regardless, schools, communities, and churches should focus more on the importance of data collection and how it may aid in forecasting climate change, agricultural output, and educational advancements.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

The process of gathering information about problems and how other organizations and communities have dealt with them is referred to as "information gathering.". The myth of growth and development is so entrenched that the country's history passes for the history of development strategies and growth models from colonial times up to date. No term has been in constant flux as development. This seems the only country where virtually all notions and models of development have been experimented (Aremu, 2003).

The more information one has about the issue itself and the ways it has been approached, the more likely one can devise an effective program or intervention to address the situation (Bala, 2007). There are numerous sources of information, and they differ depending on what is pursued. In general, information can only be obtained from two sources: existing sources or natural examples.

Existing sources refer to published material of various types that may shed light on the issue or attempts to address it. These may be easily classified as scholarly publications, and are mainly targeted at scholars. and the academic community, mass-market sources, written in a popular style and aimed at the general public as well as statistical and demographic data published by numerous academic institutions and government agencies (Iwe, 2000). Programs or approaches created and tested in populations that have solved common problems are a natural example.

Studying them can tell and indicate what worked for them and what did not, and why. They will have nuts-and-bolts ideas on how to (or how not to) run a good initiative or action while offering input into how problems impact different societies. For the most part, information sources here are the people who are involved in efforts to address issues like the ones been faced (Iwe, 2000).

Furthermore, there are several natural examples (such as single case studies) that have been described in community psychology or public health writings and may apply to your work. This ponders the need for data collection as well as the sense of individual prosperity in the context of a country's security concerns, especially in a non-industrial country like Ghana. In this regard, it is simple to draw a connection between data collection, public safety, and progress. As a result, discussing pleasant monetary reform without considering public safety is pointless. At the end of the day, public unrest is a threat to financial and social stability.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Even though there has been no previous study of the impact of data collection on Ghana's rapid socio-economic change, gathering existing data about issues obstructing improvement and attempting to address them is quite possibly the most basic piece of planning a program or evaluation that can achieve the necessary social and financial change in Ghana. By combining what is known about the problem and the historical background of the failures and successes of different approaches to dealing with it, the country will construct a program procedure that supports recent advancements as well as methods that have worked for others in comparable circumstances. Regardless, the researcher is focusing on the role of information gathering in Ghana's fast-paced socio-economic growth.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the objectives of this study:
1. To investigate the role of information gathering in Ghana's rapid socioeconomic transformation.
2. To identify methods for gathering reliable information for the purpose of socio-economic development.
3. Identifying factors that influence Ghana's rapid socioeconomic transformation

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS
1. What role does information gathering play in Ghana's rapid economic growth?
2. What are the methods to collecting reliable information for the purpose of socio-economic development?
3. What are the factors that influenced the rapid socio-economic transformation of Ghana?

1.4 HYPOTHESIS
HO: Information gathering cannot be used as a tool for rapid economic transition in Ghana.
HA: Information gathering can be used as a tool for rapid economic transition in Ghana.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY
The following are the significance of this study:
1. The findings of this study will be extremely useful in assisting Ghanaian producers and administration on how collected data can be used as a tool for swift economic liberalization in Ghana, to use this data to resolve the issues confronting the region.

2. This study will likewise serve as a resource base for various researchers and specialists keen on completing the additional analysis in this area, and when applied will go to a degree to provide new clarity to the point.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This research into the role of information gathering in Ghana's rapid financial transition and would cover how to deal with information gathering and how it can be used as a tool for Ghana's financial turn of events and change.

1.7 LIMITATION OF STUDY

1. Financial imperative- In general, a lack of assets would impede the analyst's effectiveness in locating relevant materials, writing, or records, as well as during the time spent gathering data.

2. Time imperative- Time is of the essence. The expert will participate in this review as well as other academic work at the same time. As a result, the time spent on discovery will be reduced.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, literature on the availability of information and a review of other scholarly works and existing information gathering and the availability of information gathering institutions that are directly related to this study will be discussed.

2.1 Information Gathering

RE is also called information gathering (Abbasi et al., 2015). This process is one of the important phases in system development and relies on the use of appropriate techniques/tools, which are how system analysts determine the problems, opportunities, and needs of the customers (Khan et al., 2014; and Nisar et al., 2015

Information Gathering is the act of gathering different kinds of information against the targeted victim or system. The more information gathered about the target, the more the probability to obtain relevant results.

Knowledge extraction methods

The method of defining facts in unstructured or semi-organized data and translating them into structured representations is known as information extraction. This evidence may be entity names or their relationships.

Or the events and functions of knowledge extractions.
• Recognizing as Entities
• Resolution of Co-references

Extraction of Relations
• Extraction of Events

To extract information successfully, we must first recognize pre-defined named entities (Named Entities).
Entity Recognition), followed by a search for several references of the same entity in the document (Co-reference).

Resolving). Following that, we must identify the relationships between the individuals listed in t. These tasks may be performed within one textual document, at the document level or cross-document, for more details see (Piskorski and Yangarber, 2013)

In terms of methods, we can divide information extraction methods into rule-based and pattern and supervised learning methods, a great overview of rule-based information extraction systems is provided by (Chiticariu et al., 2013) who demonstrate a schism between industry and academia, in which industry applies rule-based knowledge extraction systems on a broad scale, while academic papers rely on Machine Learning-Based systems.

2.2 Economic Growth

Economic growth is an increase in the productive capacity of an economy with a resultant effect of which the economy can produce additional quantities of goods and services. Economic growth, therefore, is synonymous with an increase in the general standard of living as the standard of living is measured by the number of goods and services available to us (Palmer,2012). Traditionally, aggregate economic growth is measured in terms of Gross National Product (GNP) or Gross Domestic Product (GDP), although alternative metrics are sometimes used (Investopedia).

Rapid economic development and social well-being are the transformation imperatives of the world's developing countries, and they remain the international community's normative goal (Ehi, 2009). This rapid progress adequate development of the economy to enable for a steady improvement in the general population's material living standards. However, the economies of Ghana and the significant proportion of African nations are in disarray. Household, social, and political frictions have increased as a response to economic dissolution. We have had several development plans in Ghana. Ghana is constantly courted by the enterprise strategy. Its sixty-four-year period of independence is ending daily in search of development. The story of economic development and growth models from the colonial period to the present is so deeply ingrained that the nation's history is misinterpreted as the history of economic development and growth models from the colonial period to the present.

As observed by (Fosu,2002; Ramirez, Ranis, & Stewart 1998) steady economic growth is critical for faster progress, in the long run, it transforms into human development.

In recent years, development economics has centered primarily on the poorest bloc of the world 's Available statistics bring to light that the poor constitute the vast majority but not all of the population. of developing countries which account for 82 percent of the world population, the overwhelming majority of which is in Sub-Saharan Africa, South-Asia, and East Asia (Nafziger,2006).

The dismal failure and unyielding development strategies at development by African leaders have engendered numerous write-ups, study, and disquisition. In Panford (2017) insightful essay, the scholar perspicaciously observe that Africa economic reality and underdevelopment is a flummoxing paradox.

CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

This paper's data are gathered from online questionnaires. The research employed theoretical sampling, a non-probability sampling method in which subjects are selected at random chosen in accordance with a study's theoretical requirements and course (Morse, 1989). Informants of importance were chosen for their experience in areas important to the study.

CHAPTER FOUR
FINDINGS AND RESULTS

What role does information gathering play in Ghana's rapid economic growth?
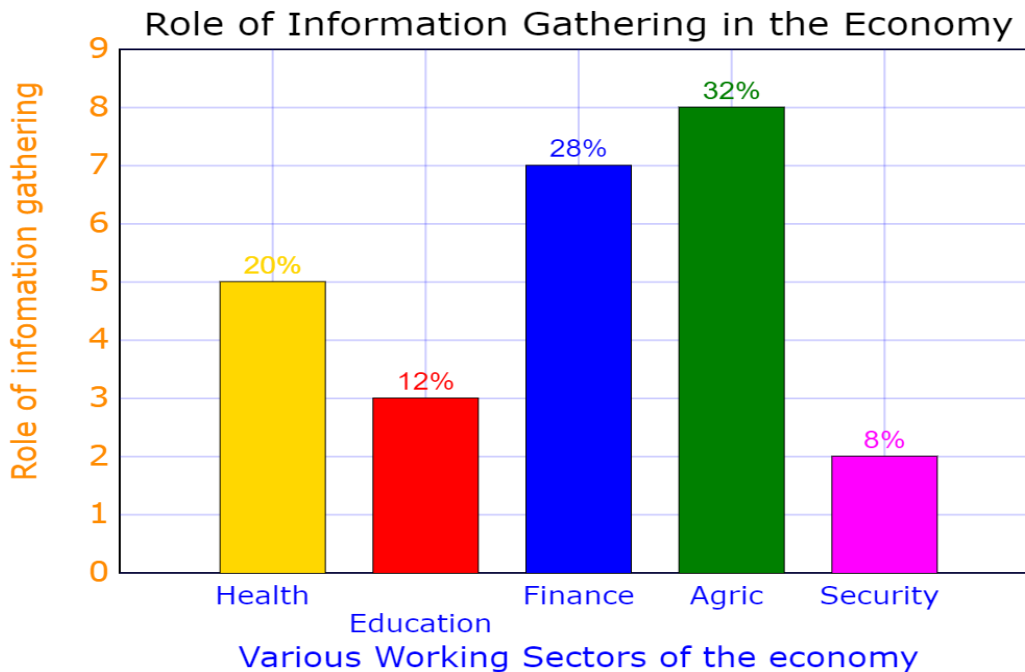

FIG.10

The figure above, which was data collected through an online questionnaire from various sectors of the economy, indicates how various working sectors such as health, education, finance, agriculture, and security benefit from the use of information gathering and hence the effect of it indicated in percentage.

Questionnaires were distributed online to staff from different working professions to demonstrate how much and how information gathering supports their day-to-day tasks at work, and the above findings show clearly beginning with the health sector comprising 20% of the total number of workers who participated in this study online survey, 20% uses information gathering for their future predictions and other developmental decisions. Same way questionnaires released online to those in the education sector and the results shows that only 12% really rely on the use of information gathering for their future predictions and onward policy making.

Similarly, questionnaires were distributed electronically to those in the education sector, and the findings indicate that only 12% depend on information gathering for possible forecasts and policy formulation.

In the same way, questionnaires were distributed to workers in the finance sector to determine their responses as to the use of information gathering and what benefit it has on their area of work to the contribution of growth to the rapid development of Ghana's economy, and it can be seen from the above illustration that 28 percent of the total number of people responded positive and commented on the fact that information gathering goes a very long way to support the financial sector in big decision making in the sector of finance; hence, they consider information gathering to be one of the main contributing factors in Ghana's rapid growth.

The same method was used in the agriculture and security sectors, and the above findings were obtained respectively.

What are the methods to collecting reliable information for the purpose of socio-economic development?

Source of Reliable Information Gathering
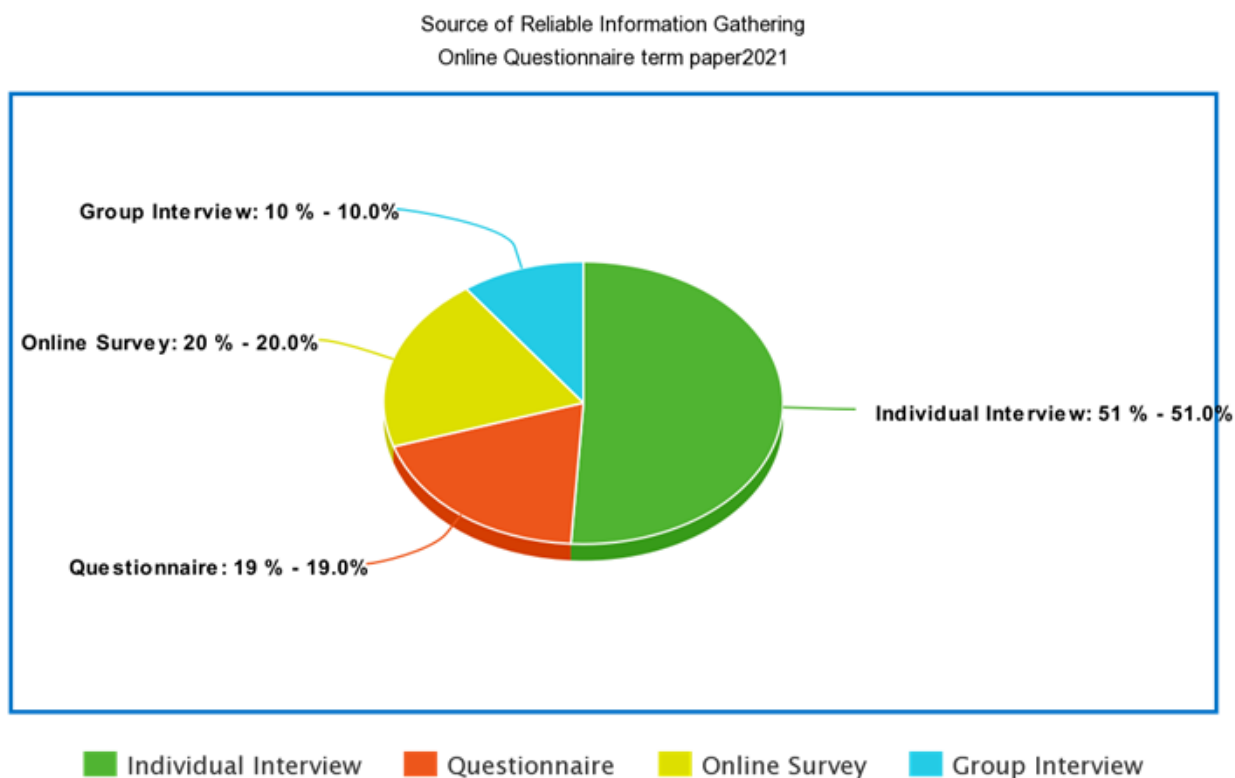Online Questionnaire term paper2021

FIG 2.0

The figure above shows the chart and responses to an online questionnaire about how reliable information can be gathered for the purpose of socio-economic development of Ghana. From the above diagram it can be seen that number of methods for information gathering was employed and at the end it was concluded that one of the most reliable ways for gathering information is Individual Interview.

CHAPTER FIVE
DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The expected outcome of this research will be the investment into information collection centers as well as major campaigns and door to door education by government bodies and people who are interested in the usage of information gathered for their future predictions and the development of the economy.

Moreover, government agencies and various policy makers will rely on information gathered at the ministry of information to reform and also make impactful decisions that will yield growth and development to the nation Ghana.

And also, upon a critical look at the data collected which was rated 50% shows that many of the sectors find information gathering useful and thus it can be a bases for policy reformation and policy formulation.

Upon these finding the researcher predict that the Government, NGO.s, stakeholders, policy makers etc. should invest in information gathering centers and also provide more scholarships for individuals who will love to pursue courses that are related to information gathering.

Notwithstanding, schools, communities and churches should elaborate more on the need for information gathering and how it can help us forecast our climate change, agricultural production, educational improvements etc. so out of it the country can improve in its decision making.

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