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Statistics

Statistics is the collection, organization, summarization, and analysis of data for policy purposes.

Example:- A prospective businessman is planning to initiate a business. and trying to identify the factors that determine loss or profit in business. He guesses investment, experience of sales personnel, floor space, income level of the consumers etc. are some of the determining factors. A statistical investigation will help him to justify the guess.

Explanation:- ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କବି, ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର -ବିଷୟ-
ନିମ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କବିଙ୍କ ପ୍ରକାରର ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କବିଙ୍କ
ପ୍ରକାରର ବିଷୟ ନିମ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ବିଷୟ କବି । ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ
କବିଙ୍କ ବିଷୟ factor identify କବିଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କବିଙ୍କ
factor କବିଙ୍କ ପ୍ରକାରର ବିଷୟ କବିଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କବିଙ୍କ
factor କବିଙ୍କ ବିଷୟ investment, କବିଙ୍କ ପ୍ରକାରର ବିଷୟ
floor space କବିଙ୍କ ପ୍ରକାରର ବିଷୟ କବିଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କବିଙ୍କ
କବିଙ୍କ ପ୍ରକାରର ବିଷୟ କବିଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କବିଙ୍କ

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Income level কখন ফর্মাল ফ্যাক্টর।
অন্য ফর্মাল ফ্যাক্টর হলো ফার্মাসি
ফার্মাসি ফ্যাক্টর information নীতি। বহু invest
কখন ফর্মাল ফ্যাক্টর হলো বহু বহু information
অন্য বহু information ফর্মাল ফ্যাক্টর data.
অন্য ফর্মাল ফ্যাক্টর ফর্মাল ফ্যাক্টর data ফর্মাল
ফর্মাল ফর্মাল ফ্যাক্টর data collection.

Data collect করার পর ফর্মাল ফ্যাক্টর
অন্য ফর্মাল ফ্যাক্টর হলো। ফর্মাল ফর্মাল data
organization. ফর্মাল data ফর্মাল summarize
করো হলো। ফর্মাল ফর্মাল ফর্মাল value
করো, ফর্মাল ফর্মাল ফর্মাল value ফর্মাল, ফর্মাল,
অন্য data collection, organization,
summarization ফর্মাল ফর্মাল,
ফর্মাল ফর্মাল ফর্মাল method ফর্মাল
analyze ফর্মাল।

ফর্মাল process-ফর্মাল ফর্মাল statistic.
অন্য ফর্মাল ফর্মাল Explanation (ফর্মাল statistics
ফর্মাল definition clear.

Da-1a

Observations \rightarrow ମନେ ପକେ ହୋଇଥିବା ସୂଚନା । ବିଷୟ-
କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ବା measure କ୍ଷେତ୍ର-ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ।

Counts \rightarrow ସେଣ୍ସର count କରି ମାପିଥାଏ, ସେଇ ଭାବେ ବିକଳ୍ପ ଭିତ୍ତିରେ doctor ନି କାହିଁ ମରଣ ହେଉଛି ତାହା ତାହା ମାପି କରୁଥାଏ — patient. ଭାବରେ ।

responses \rightarrow Yes/No type question
yes, no type answer possible only,

ଫଳସ୍ଥାନ: ଆମର ବିଜ୍ଞାନରୁ ମିଳିଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଫଳ
 ସମସ୍ତ ମାନବଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଦେବା ।

According to collection method data are of two types.

- ① Primary data
- ② Secondary data

Primary data: Primary data are the information recorded as part of original study. When data required for a particular study can be found neither in the internal records of any organization nor in the published sources. It may become necessary to collect original data to conduct first hand investigation.

Explanation:- Primary data એટલે એવા પ્રકારનાં
 ડેટા જે સંગ્રહિત નથી હોતા, તેથી તે સંગ્રહિત કરવા
 માટે સર્વેક્ષણ, અભ્યાસ, અનુભવ, અભ્યાસ, અભ્યાસ
 વગેરે દ્વારા સંગ્રહિત કરવામાં આવે છે.

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Methods of Primary data collection :-

(i) Observation method :- The observation method is the most commonly used method especially in studies relating to behaviour science. The information collected in observation method without asking from the respondent.

Explanation :- যখন কোন experiment বা দুইটি chemical mixed করে reaction হয় তা পরীক্ষা করে দেখা যায়।
বলা যায়।

(ii) Interview method :- This method can be used through personal interview and if possible through telephone interviews.

— Personal interview method requires a person known as interviewer asking question to the other persons. Contact to

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— Telephone interview requires the interviewer to collect information by contacting the respondents on telephone and asking questions or opinions orally.

(iii) Collection of data through questionnaire

It is being adopted by private individuals, research workers, private and public organizations and even by governments. In this method, a questionnaire is sent to the respondent concerned with a request to answer the questions and return the questionnaire.

Collection of Secondary Data:-

Secondary data may either be published or unpublished data.

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— Collection of Published Data

- Publications of government
- Reports of various business, banks etc
- Public records
- Statistical or historical documents

— Collection of unpublished data:-

- May be found in diaries.
- Letters
- Unpublished biographic etc.

According to measurement scale data are of four types

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|
| ① Nominal data | } | → Qualitative |
| ② Ordinal data | | |
| ③ Interval data | } | → Quantitative |
| ④ Ratio data | | |

⑧

① Nominal Data:- All qualitative measurements are nominal regardless of whether the categories are designated by names

(Any name of people, male, female, muslim, Hindu etc) or numerals (Room number 101)

② Ordinal data:- When there is an ordered relationship among the categories.

Example: Social status (lower, middle and higher class)

Book chapter (1st chapter, second chapter etc).

③ Interval data:- Interval data are those where the distance between any two categories is known and constant. one important feature of interval data is that 'zero' is not actual 'zero' here.

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Example: Temperature reading of thermometer,
Clock time.

(4) Ratio data:- Ratio data is that where there is a unit of measurement. Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division can be applied to ratio data and 'zero' is the actual 'zero' here.

Example:- Height, weight, distance etc.

Variable

A variable is any characteristic that can vary from person to person, object to object and phenomenon to phenomenon.

Explanation:- variable is any characteristic. Any characteristic that can vary from person to person, object to object and phenomenon to phenomenon. variable is value. Height is data. Height is variable. Height is value. Height is data.

10.

Types of data are 4 or
nominal, ordinal, Interval, Ratio

↓
Qualitative

↓
Quantitative

Types of variable is 2 or 3, nominal
variable is value of raw data.