

Data:

Data is a set of observation obtain from particular inquiry.

For example, data might include individual prices, weights, addresses, ages, name, temperatures etc.

According to variable, data can be classified

as two general types

i) Qualitative data

ii) Quantitative "

Qualitative data:

Qualitative data are these

types of data which cannot be expressed numerically

→ ~~It measures~~ of Qualitative data are measures of 'types' and may be represented by a name, symbol, or a number code,

Example: the defective status (defective, non-defective) of each of 100 bulbs produced by a Philip's company.

ii) Gender (male, female) of 5000 workers of a garment factory.

Quantitative Data: when data can be expressed numerically is called quantitative data.

Example: i) the body temperature of 60 patients of clinic.

ii) the number of family members of 150 workers of a factory.

Quantitative data are two types:

- Discrete data
- Continuous "

i) Discrete data: Data generated from a discrete variable is called discrete data.

Example: Number of children per family of 100 families of a village.

ii) Continuous data: Data generated from a continuous variable is called continuous data.

i) Heights in feet of 100 2nd year students of MBSTU.

According to source, data are two types -

- i) Primary data
- ii) Secondary

Primary data:

Primary data are those data which are collected by the investigator himself or by any research institute for the purpose of some specific study.

For example, If a researcher is interested to know the salary structure of the female workers of a garment factory, he must take a survey and collect data on salary from the female workers of the relevant garment factory. The data so collected would be considered as primary data.

Data collected by different government public, private organizations, research scholars, NGOs for their official records and research purpose from the field directly are primary data. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is the main

primary sources of government data

Secondary data: When an investigator uses data which have already been collected by others, such data are called secondary data.

The secondary data can be obtained from journals, reports, government publications, and research organizations etc.

~~For example, if a business man wants to study~~

Methods of collecting primary data:

- i) ~~Through the~~ interview method
- ii) Questionnaires method

i) Interview method: Under this method, the investigator presents himself personally before the respondents and ask questions in a face to face contact and obtain a first hand information.

Questionnaires method:

this method of data collection is quite popular, particularly in case of big enquiries. Under this method, the investigator prepares a questionnaire containing a number of questions relative to objective of the study. These questionnaires are sent by post to the respondents together with a polite covering letter explaining in details, the aims, and objectives of collecting the information and requesting the respondents to co-operate by furnishing the correct replies and returning the questionnaire duly filled in.