

I'm not robot!

Primary and secondary data are the two most important forms of data available for research studies. In some searches, researchers may use data from the territory, but the reliability and validity of the search diminish with the use of smaller authentic data. Data can be defined as quantitative or qualitative values of a variable. Data is plural of the given which literally means to give or something given. Data may be in the form of numbers, figures, words or images. The researcher shall collect the data using data sources: I-E, primary or secondary sources, draws useful conclusions about his study from these data. Importance of data and data collection: Data is one of the most important and vital aspects of any research study. Research conducted in different fields of study may differ in methodology, but each research relies on data that is analyzed and interpreted to obtain information. Data is the basic unit in statistical studies and data in research are modified, coded and analysed using statistical procedures. Statistical information such as census, population variables, health statistics and road accident records are all developed from the data. The use of data is also common in other areas of life, in our daily lives we use data to draw conclusions about various situations. Some other fields such as computers and banks use data in their daily activities to make calculations. Useful links on primary and secondary data types of primary data: Data collected from first-hand experience are known as primary data. Primary data have not yet been published and are more reliable, authentic and objective. Primary data have not been modified or modified by humans, so its validity is greater than secondary data. Importance of primary data: the importance of data ©Åhcrep ©Åhcrep iziduigerp ereva ²Aup e elibadiffa onem ²Å iradnoces itad us olos atasab acrecir anu am ,iradnoces itad aznes attodnoc eresse ²Aup acrecir anU .atarucsalt eresse ²Åup non The data has already been manipulated by humans. In statistical surveys it is necessary to obtain information from primary sources and work on primary data: for example, the statistical registers of the female population in a country cannot be based on newspapers, magazines and other printed sources. One of these sources is old and secondly they contain limited information and can be misleading and distorted. Validity: Validity is one of the main concerns in a search. Validity is the quality of a research that makes it reliable and scientific. Validity is the use of scientific methods in research to make it logical and acceptable. The use of primary data in research can improve the validity of research. First-hand information obtained from a representative sample of the target population will produce data valid for the whole target population. Authenticity: Authenticity is the genuineness of research. Authenticity may be at stake if the researcher invests personal bias or uses misleading information in the search. Primary search tools and data can become more authentic if the methods chosen to analyse and interpret the data are valid and reasonably appropriate for the type of data. . Primary sources are more authentic because the facts have not been exaggerated. The primary source may be less authentic if the source hides the information or alters the facts for some personal reasons. There are methods which can be employed to ensure a factual return of data from the source. Reliability: Reliability is the certainty on which research is enough to be trusted. For example, if a research study concludes that eating junk food does not increase the risk of cancer and heart disease. This conclusion should be drawn from a sample whose size, sampling technique and variability are not debatable. Reliability improves data usage li li iranoitseuq e elatnemireps odotem azzilitu erotacrecir li es atanoiznem arpos elimis acrecir alleN erepas af ertnem attaf eresse ²Aup enoizavresso¹ :inoizavressO .inoisulcnoc etnemlicaf errart id erotatsivretni¹lla etnesnoc ²AiC .ednamod ella inoizaer ertla e inoisserpse el ,oproc led oiggaugnli li ehcna eravresso ²Aup am ,alrap otatsivretni¹ ehc inoizaraihcid el erartsiger ²Aup olos non erotatsivretni¹L .inoizamrofni id atidnoforppa etnof anu ²Å itnemirtla ,inoizamrofni el etnematarebiled ednocsan otatsivretni¹¹ odnauq egros elapicnirp amelborp li ,atsivretni¹lleN .otunevnoc li noc aiccac a aiccac enoizasrevnoc anu ²Å atsivretni¹¹ .atsivretni¹ .idotem irtla e xaf etimart o acinorttele atsup etimart ,otutitsi nu ni o acilbbup aera²nu ni ereviv ,liam- e ,onofelet aiv ottodnoc eresse ²Aup oiranoitseuq li .etsopsir Åd otunevnoc li ilauq el rep etanicivvar o etrepa ednamod id ocnele nu onos iranoitseuq I .oiggadnos len otasu etnemenumoc ¹Aip odotem li ²Å oiranoitseuq li :oiranoitseuQ .idotem isrevid ni ittodnoc eresse onossop iggadnos I .arusim atrec anu ni aigolocisp e gnitekram ,enoitseg ,laicos ezneics ni otasu etnemenumoc ¹Aip odotem li ²Å oiggadnos li :oiggadnoS ,italusir ius aenartse elibairav isaislauq id azneullfni¹llus ollortnoc li erenetnam eved erotatnemireps of itnemirepse ilgeN .icifiteics iduts irtla e enoizatnemila ,icigolocisp iduts ,anicidem a ittada ¹Aip onos itnemirepse ilG .itad ereilgoccar rep icigol iduts eriugese iuc ni elarutan o elaicifitra enoizatsopmi¹nu onodeihcir itnemirepse ilg :itnemirepSE ,iramirp itad id itnof elled emtula etatropir onos otuiges iD .elbadiffa e acitnetua ¹Aip itad enigiro¹¹A ;iramirp itad id atloccar allen eratnorffa ²Aup is ehc .Atlociffid isaislauq ad etnemetnednepidni .enoizarepoc id aznacnam alled o enoizalopop id .Atisracs alled asuac a airamirp etnof anu ad itad eronetto eliciffid atnevid etlov a e etatimil onos iramirp itad i rep itnof el iramirp itad id itnof¹ .llaer ittat¹¹ onatneserppar non ehc inoizamrofni .Areilgoccar tenretni¹ us e irbil ien ilibinopsid itad ius asab is es ,etrap artla¹D .elibadiffa etnemalla .Årus a person observing that it is being observed or not letting them know. Observations can also be made naturally as well as in an artificially created environment. Secondary data: The data collected by a source that have already been published in any form are called secondary data. The revision of literature in Nay Research is based on secondary data. Mainly from books, magazines and periodicals. Importance of secondary data: secondary data can be less valid but its importance is still there. Sometimes it is difficult to get primary data; In these cases it is simpler and possible to obtain information from secondary sources. Sometimes the primary data do not exist in this situation it is necessary to limit the research on secondary data. Sometimes there are primary data, but the interviewees are not willing to reveal them in these too secondary cases can be sufficient: for example, if the research is on the psychology of transsexuals before it is difficult to discover transsexuals and secondly they may not be arranged to provide information you want for your research, so you can collect data from books or other published sources. Sources of secondary data: secondary data are often promptly available. After the average electronic and internet expenses, the availability of secondary data has become far easier. Published printed sources: there are varieties of published printed sources. Their credibility depends on many factors. For example, on the writer, in the publishing houses and at the time and date during publication. New sources are preferred and old sources should be avoided with new technologies and research put new facts to light. Books: books are available today on any topic you want to search. The use of books begins before you have selected the topic. After the selection of the books of topics, they provide information on how much work has been already carried out on the same topic and you can prepare your revision of literature. Books are secondary sources but the most authentic in sources Magazines/periodicals: magazines and periodicals are becoming more important as regards data collection. The reason is The magazines provide updated information that sometimes books cannot and secondly, magazines can provide information on the very specific topic you are looking for rather than talking about more general topics. Magazines/newspapers: magazines are also effective but not very reliable. On the other hand, the newspapers are more reliable and in some cases the information can only be obtained from the newspapers as in the case of some political studies. Published electronic sources: since the Internet is becoming more advanced, fast and reachable to the masses; It was given that a lot of information that is not available in printed form are available on the Internet. In the past, the credibility of the internet was questionable, but today it is not. The reason is that in the past magazines and books have been rarely published on the Internet, but today almost every diary and book is available online. Some are free and for others you have to pay the price. E-Journals: E-Journals are more commonly available compared to printed magazines. The latest magazines are difficult to recover without subscription, but if your university has an e-Library you can view any diary, print it and those that are not available, you can place an order for them. General websites: generally websites do not contain very reliable information, so their content must be checked for reliability before daily. Weblogs: Weblogs are also becoming common. Diaries written by different people are in reality. These diaries are reliable to use as personal written diaries. Unpublished personal records: some unpublished data can also be useful in some cases. Some of the unpublished data can be in the form of diaries and letters. Diaries are personal registers and are rarely available, but if you are conducting descriptive research, they could be very useful. Anne Franks' diary is the most famous example this. That diary contained the most accurate registers of the Nazi wars. Letters like diaries are also a rich source but they should be for their reliability before using them. Government documents: Government documents are very important for marketing, management, humanities, and social science research. Census Demographic data/statistics: medical records Educational institutions Public sector records: ONGA Ås survey data Other private companies record Comments comments





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