



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: 11</b>	<b>Department: COMMERCE</b>
<b>Worksheet No:2</b>	<b>Topic: Collection of Data</b>

## MCQ's

1. The main sources of data are:
    - a. Primary
    - b. Secondary
    - c. Both (a) and (b)
    - d. Neither (a) nor (b)

Ans: c
  2. The data collected by the investigator himself is called:
    - a. Primary data
    - b. Secondary data
    - c. Both primary data and secondary data
    - d. None of these

Ans: a
  3. A good questionnaire should have:
    - a. Minimum questions
    - b. Concise
    - c. Clear
    - d. All of the above

Ans: d
  4. The survey which helps in pre-testing the questionnaire is:
    - a. Pilot survey
    - b. Census survey
    - c. Sample survey
    - d. None of these
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Ans: a

5. Sampling errors are present only in:
- Census survey
  - Sample survey
  - Both census and sample survey
  - Neither census nor sample survey

Ans: b

6. Which type of data is contained in census of India?
- National income
  - Industry
  - Population
  - Agriculture

Ans: c

7. A ----- is filled by the enumerators. (schedule)
8. The person , from whom we get the statistical information are known as -----  
(respondent)
9. Data collected by the investigator is called secondary data. (True / False) , Ans: (false)
10. There are many sources of data. (True / False) , Ans:( false)
11. Who is an enumerator?

Ans: he is the person whose help is needed by the investigator in collecting the information.

12. Who is a respondent?

Ans: the person who responds to the questions asked by the investigator.

13. What do you mean by a telephone interview?

Ans: interview taken on phone, as a source of data.

14. What is sampling error?

Ans; the difference between the actual value of population and its estimate .

15. Name the quarterly journal published by NSSO.

Ans: sarvekshana

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### 3-4 mark Questions:

1. Explain the essential three features of a good questionnaire.
2. List the various methods of selecting a random sample.
3. Discuss the various sources of secondary data.
4. What are the sources of collection of secondary data? Name any 6 such sources.
5. What precautions are necessary while using secondary data?
6. Give 2 examples each of sample, population and variable.

A: Examples of sample- a. A representative group of few (say 30) individuals or households taken from a locality to study the impact of rising electricity prices.

b. A representative group of say 200 students in a school to study their average marks of Economics.

B. Examples of population- a. all individuals or households in a particular locality about whom information is to be collected.

b. All students in a school about whom information is to be obtained.

C: Example of variable- a. changing price of food grains.

b. Increase or decrease in production of rice.

7. Sampling is a necessity under certain conditions. Explain.

A: Sample method is the only method that can be used under certain conditions. There are some cases in which the census method is inapplicable and the only practical method is sampling method. For example, if one is interested in testing the breaking strength of chalks manufactured in a factory, under census method all the chalks would be broken in the process of testing.

Also, if the population under testing is infinite, sample method is the only solution. Sample method is also necessary when the results are required within a short time; resources required for survey are limited and when the area of survey is wide.

8. Which of the following methods give better results and why?

A. Census                      B. Sample

A: Choice between the two methods depends upon the objectives of the survey. Usually sample surveys are preferred as they provide reliable and accurate information at a lower cost and short time span.

9. What is Pilot Survey? How does it facilitate data collection.
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**6 mark Qns:**

10. Explain the Lottery Method or Random Number Method of Random Sampling.

11. Explain the sampling and non-sampling errors.

12. What information do the reports and publications of NSSO contain?

13 .Outline the essentials of a good sample.

A: A sample must have the following qualities in order to arrive at unbiased and right conclusions:

a. Representative- All characteristic of the universe must be represented in the sample. It is possible only when each unit of the universe stands equal chance of being selected in the sample.

b. Independence: All units of sample must be independent of each other. i. e. one item of the universe should not be dependent upon another item of the universe.

c. Homogeneity: All selected samples should be homogenous to each other.

d. Adequacy: The number of items selected as samples should be fairly adequate so that some reliable conclusions are drawn for the universe as a whole.

14. In a village of 200 farms a study was conducted to find the cropping pattern. Out of the 50 farms surveyed, 50%grew only wheat. Identify the population and sample here.

A: Population is 200 farms here and 50 farms are selected as a sample.

15. What do you know about Census of India and NSSO? What type of information do they provide?

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