INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XI	Department: Commerce
WORKSHEET NO 1	Topic: **Collection of Data**

1. A person responsible for conducting statistical enquiry is known as ….
   (a) Informant
   (b) Respondent
   (c) Enumerator
   (d) Investigator

2. Which of the following is a merit of a good questionnaire?
   a. Difficulty
   b. Less number of questions
   c. Not in proper order
   d. Invalid questions

3. Which of the following is a source of collecting secondary data?
   (a) Published
   (b) Unpublished
   (c) Both (a) and (b)
   (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

4. Which of the following methods is used when an investigator collects the required information with the informant?
   a. Direct Personal Investigation
   b. Indirect oral investigation
   c. Mailing method
   d. Enumerator's method

5. Which of the following is/are the feature(s) of an ideal questionnaire?
   (i) Questions should be in MCQ from as much as possible
   (ii) Numerical calculations should be avoided
   (iii) Logical sequence should be followed
   (iv) Questions related to religious, political and personal views should be avoided
   Choose from the options below:
   (a). (i), (ii) and (iii)
   (b). (ii), (iii) and (iv)
   (c). (i), (iii) and (iv)
   (d). (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

6. Which of the following is a source of secondary data?
      a. Government publication
      b. Private publication
      c. Report published by the State Bank of India
      d. All of these

7. In every ten-year, government of India collects information about the population using ……… method.
      (a) census
      (b) sample
      (c) case study
      (d) None of the above

8. Data collected for the first time from the source of origin is called:
      a. Primary data
      b. Secondary data
      c. Internal data
      d. None of these

9. Choose the incorrect pair.

Column-I	Column-II
A. Statistical error	(i) Difference between collected data and actual values
B. Primary data	(ii) First-hand information
C. Enumerator	(iii) Person who conducts a statistical enquiry
D. Respondent	(iv) Targeted population

  Codes:
      (a) A – (i)
      (b) B – (ii)
      (c) C – (iii)
      (d) D – (iv)

10. Sampling errors are present only in:
      a. Census survey
      b. Sample survey
      c. Both census and sample surveys
      d. Neither census nor sample survey

11. The world is facing the Covid pandemic even now. During its initial days, government of India conducted tests of citizens on a frequent interval to ensure that virus does not spread to the community. This is an example of which of the following types of survey?
      (a) Sample survey
      (b) Census survey
      (c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Descriptive survey

12. Which type of data is contained in Census of India?
      a. National income
      b. Industry
      c. Population
      d. Agriculture

13. The method of collecting data which considers all units of the universe is known as:
      (a) Census method
      (b) Sample method
      (c) Both (a) and (b)
      (d) None of these

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

Assertion n Reasoning Questions:
    Alternatives:
    a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
    b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
    c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
    d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

1. **Assertion (A):** No method of collecting primary data is free from personal prejudices.
   Reason (R): Chances of errors increases when the investigator is not trained.

2. **Assertion (A)** Collection of secondary data need more efforts than primary data.
   Reason (R): Secondary sources of information are less reliable as compared to primary sources.

3. **Assertion (A)**: Census method of conducting survey includes each and every item of the universe.
   Reason (R) Samples are the representatives of the groups of homogeneous data.

State whether the following statement are True or False.

(i) There are many sources of data. (True/False)

(ii) Telephone survey is the most suitable method of collecting data, when the population is literate and spread over a large area. (True/False)

(iii) Data collected by investigator is called the secondary data. (True/False)

(iv) There is a certain bias involved in the non-random selection of samples. (True/False)

(v) Non-sampling errors can be minimised by taking large samples. (True/False)

1. Define the following:
   a**. Enumerator**: he is the person whose help is needed by the investigator in collecting the information.
   b. **Respondent**: the person who respondents to the questions asked by the investigator.
   c. **Telephone interview**: interview taken on phone, as a source of data.
   d. **Sampling error**: the difference between the actual value of population and its estimate.

2. Name the quarterly journal published by NSSO. - Sarvekshana

3. Which of the following methods give better results and why? Census or Sample.

   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.

4. Match the following:

Column -I	Column - II
i. Primary Data	a. Data already collected by other individuals/organisations.
ii. Mailing Surveys	b. Free from the personal bias of the investigator.
iii. Secondary Data	c. A person who actually collects the desired statistical information.
iv. Indirect Oral Investigation Method	d. Questionnaires are mailed to respondents.
v. Enumerator	e. Collection of data from its source of origin.

5. . Does the lottery method always give you a random sample? Explain.

Lottery method always gives a random sample if it is used in the proper manner without any bias. If the slips are prepared properly and drawn out one by one so that all the slips have equal chance of being selected in the sample, it will definitely give a random sample. But, if the slips are not made of identical size and identification is possible of the names or numbers on the slips, the selection will become biased.

Similarly, if the same name or number is written on more than one slip and if some name or number is missed then also the chances of selection of different units of population in the sample will not be equal. In such cases even lottery method will not give random sample.

CASE STUDY: 1

Census of India is a decennial publication of the Government of India. It is published by Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Under Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. It is a very comprehensive source of secondary data. It relates to population size and various aspects of demographic changes in India. Under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. It may be of historical interest that though the population census of India is a major administrative function; the Census Organisation was set up on an ad-hoc basis for each Census till the 1951 Census. The Census Act was enacted in 1948 to provide for the scheme of conducting population census with duties and responsibilities of census officers. The Government of India decided in May 1949 to initiate steps for developing systematic collection of statistics on the size of the population, its growth, etc., and established an organisation in the Ministry of Home Affairs under Registrar General and ex-Officio Census Commissioner, India.

1. Data originally collected in the process of investigation are known as _____ (Primary data/ Secondary data).
2. The problem of double conclusion arises in _____ (indirect oral investigation/ direct personal interview).
3. Post independence, the first census of India was conducted in _____ (1949/1951)
4. Census of India is carried out once in _____ years. (10/ 5)

CASE STUDY: 2

Unpublished data or literature is known as grey literature in research. (The term 'grey literature' also includes data published in a non-commercial form, such as a conference proceeding.) These data are collected by the government organisations and others, generally for their self-use or office record. Unpublished data is useful mainly in secondary research, such as literature reviews and systematic reviews. It provides pointers to new research and perhaps also research paths to avoid. Preprints are a growing form of unpublished data these days and have proved very useful in guiding research in critical areas such as COVID-19. Published sources of secondary data are government publications, semi-government publications, publications of research institutions, international publications etc.

1. _____ data are collected from published or unpublished reports. (Primary/ Secondary)
2. In the case of a _____, answers are to be written by the enumerators specifically hired for the purpose. (Questionnaire/ Schedule)
3. _____ publish data relating to education, health, births and deaths. (Government publications/ Semi- Government Publications)
4. 76th round of NSSO was on _____ (Persons with disabilities and drinking water/ density of population)