



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XI	Department: Commerce
Worksheet: 1	Topic: Collection of Data

1. What kind of data are contained in the census of population and National Income estimates, for the government.
(A). Primary data
(B). Secondary data
(C). Internal data
(D). None of these
2. 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
3. Which of the following is a method of secondary data?
(A). Direct personal investigation
(B). Direct oral investigation
(C). Collection of information through questionnaire.
(D). None of these
4. Schedules are filled by the.....
(A). Investigator
(B). Enumerator
(C). Respondent
(D). None of these
5. Which of the following methods is used when an investigator collects the required information with the respondent?
(A). Direct personal investigation
(B). Indirect oral investigation
(C). Mailing surveys
(D). All of these
6. In ----- Paper slips are made for each item of the universe.
a) Tippet Table
b) Lottery Method
c) Both A and B
d) None of these

7. Census of India, collect data related to
- a) Industry
 - b) National Income
 - c) Agriculture
 - d) Demography
8. Census method is suitable for that investigation in which.....
- a) The size of population
 - b) High degree of accuracy is not required
 - c) There are widely diverse items
 - d) Why there is no need for a thorough examination of items
9. 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
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 survey which helps in pre-testing the questionnaire is:
- a) Pilot survey
 - b) Census survey
 - c) Sample survey
 - d) None of these
12. State whether the following statement are true or false.
- (i) Data collected by investigator is called the secondary data. (True/False)
 - (ii) There is a certain bias involved in the non-random selection of samples. (True/False)
 - (iii) Non-sampling errors can be minimised by taking large samples. (True/False)
13. Which of the following statements is true about the collection of data?
- a) The data that is collected from the place of origin is known as primary data
 - b) The data that is collected from the place of origin is known as secondary data
 - c) The data that is collected from the place of origin is known as tertiary data
 - d) None of the above
14. Which of the following statements is true about the census?

- a) The census involves a process of choosing a few units out of the entire population for collecting data
- b) The census involves a process of organising and publishing the data
- c) The census involves a process of collecting data from each and every unit
- d) None of the above

15. The main feature of secondary source of data is that _____.

- a) It provides first-hand information to the researcher
- b) It is more reliable compared to primary data
- c) It implies that the data is collected from its original source
- d) It involves collecting data from existing sources that had gathered primary data beforehand for their research purpose

16. Give two examples each of sample, population and variable.

Example 1: A study was conducted to know the average weight of students of class seventh in Delhi. The total number of students in class seventh was 2860. Out of these 200 students were randomly selected and their weight was recorded.

In this example:

- a. Population is, the no of students of class seventh in Delhi, the total number of which is equal to 2860.
- b. Sample is, the 200 students selected whose weight was recorded.
- c. Variable under study, is the weight of the students.

Example 2: A person suffering from weakness and fatigue was advised by the doctor to have his blood test done for detection of anaemia. The pathologist took 2 ml of his blood for the test and tested the haemoglobin level in the blood. In this example:

- a. Population is the total amount of blood in the person's body.
- b. Sample is, the 2 ml blood tested.
- c. Variable under study, is the haemoglobin in the blood sample.

17. 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.

18. What are the different sources of data?

The following are the two sources of data:

a. Internal sources

- When data is collected from reports and records of the organisation itself, they are known as the internal sources.
- For example, a company publishes its annual report' on profit and loss, total sales, loans, wages, etc.

b. External sources

- When data is collected from sources outside the organisation, they are known as the external sources. For example, if a tour and travel company obtains information on Karnataka tourism from Karnataka
- Transport Corporation, it would be known as an external source of data.

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

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

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.

ASSERTION AND REASON BASED QUESTIONS

Read the following statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternatives given below:

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 and Reason (R) is the not 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): Statistics also helps in condensing mass data in to a few numerical measures such as mean, variance etc.
Reason (R): These numerical measures help to summarize data.

2. Assertion (A): As the sample size increases, variable tends to become close to census values.

Reason (R): Samples are always collected from different groups of heterogeneous data randomly.

3. 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.

4. Assertion (A) Telephonic interviews can be substituted for the situation where information related to changing pattern of demand is required, provided respondents are reluctant to give information.

Reason (R) Statistical information plays a vital role for the companies to keep earning profits.

5. Assertion (A): The questionnaire should be brief, simple, clear and precise.

Reason (R): Questionnaire needs to be able to collect data from the individuals without making it redundant and boring.