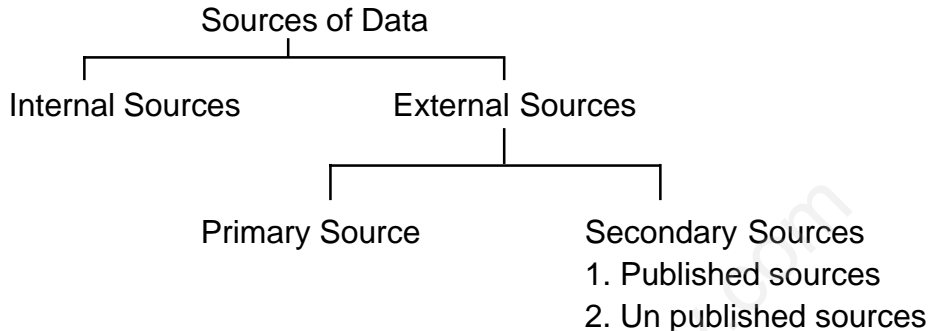


Unit-2

Collection of Data

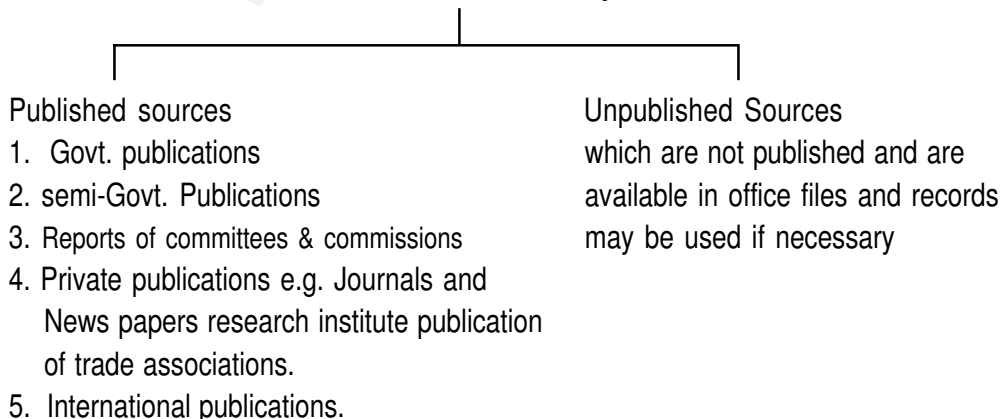
- * For statistical investigation, collection of data is the first and foremost



Methods of collecting primary data

1. Direct personal Interview
2. Indirect personal interview
3. Telephone interview
4. Mailed questionnaires
5. Questionnaires filled by enumerators.
6. Information by local correspondents.

Sources of secondary data



**Important points to be kept in mind
While drafting the questionnaire**

- A. Introduction and purpose of investigation.
- B. Reasonable number of questions.
- C. Questions should be small & clear.
- D. Questions should be arranged logically.
- E. Instructions should be clear.
- F. Proper space for answer.
- G. Questions should be relevant to the investigation.
- H. Personal questions should be avoided.
- I. Avoid questions of calculations.

Methods of Sampling

Random Sampling

- a. Simple or unrestricted random sampling
- b. Restricted random sampling
 - i) Stratified
 - ii) systematic
 - iii) multistage or cluster sampling.

Non-Random Sampling

- a. Judgement sampling
- b. Quota sampling
- c- convenience sampling

- * Census survey : In this method every element of population is included in the investigation.
- * Sample Survey : In this method a group of units representing all the units of the population is investigated.
- * Population or universe :
In statistics population or universe simply refers to an aggregate

of items to be studied for an investigation.

Sample : A group of items taken from the population for investigation and representative of all the items.

- * Sampling Errors : Sampling error is the difference between the result of studying a sample and the result of the census of the whole population.
- * Non - Sampling Error : Can occur in any type of survey whether it be a census or sample survey.

Sampling errors

1. Biased errors
2. unbiased errors

Non sampling errors

1. Error in data acquisition
2. Non. response error
3. Measurement error

- * Pilot survey : Before sending the questionnaire to the informants, it should be pre-tested. As a result of its shortcomings if any, can be removed. Such pre-testing named as "Pilot survey".
- * Primary data : Data originally collected in the process of investigation are known as primary data.
- * Secondary data : Which have been collected for some other purpose by some other agency are called secondary data.

Census of India and National Sample survey Organisation

- * The census of India provides the most complete and continuous

demographic records of population.

- * The NSSO was established by the Govt. of India to conduct nation wide survey on socio-economic issues like employment literacy, maternity, child care utilisation of public distribution system etc.
- * The data collected by NSSO survey are released through reports and its quarterly journal "Sarvekshana".

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Unit-2

One mark questions

1. What do you mean by primary data.
2. Give the meaning of secondary data.
3. Write the meaning of population in statistics.
4. Define sample.
5. What is sampling error?
6. What are non-sampling errors?
7. Write the name of statistical method which is less expensive and time saving.
8. Suppose there are 10 students in a class. Only three students to be selected out of them. How many samples are possible.
9. Expand NSSO.

3/4 marks questions.

1. Differentiate between primary and secondary data.
2. Write four merits of census method of collecting the data.
3. Mention three demerits of sample method of collecting the data.
4. Distinguish between sampling and non-sampling errors.
5. What is meant by census method?
6. What do you mean by random sampling?
7. Discuss the term 'universe' and 'sample' with example.
8. Census of India is the main source of secondary data. explain.
9. What is pilot survey? explain its importance.

6 Marks questions

1. What do you understand by 'questionnaire'? Write the essential characteristics of a good questionnaire.
2. Distinguish between census and sample method of collecting primary data.
3. What is NSSO? Write its functions.

4. Compare the census and sample method of collecting data with reference to reliability, time involved and cost.
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of collecting primary data by personal interview and mailed questionnaire.

Unit-2

Answer of one mark questions

1. Primary data are original data which are collected by investigator himself or by enumerators deployed by the investigator for specified purpose.
2. The data which are obtained by the investigator/ enumerators from some one else records and were collected for some other purpose.
3. In statistics population or universe simply refers to an aggregate of items to be studies for an investigation.
4. Sample is a group of items taken from the population for investigation and representative of all the items or universe.
5. sampling error is the difference between the result of studying a sample and the result of the census of the whole population.
6. Non sampling errors can occur is any type of survey wheather it be a census or sample survey such as measurement errors.
7. Sampling survey.
8. To select the sample of 3 students out of 10 students we can use random sampling either by using random number table or lottery method. No. of possible sample is 120.
9. National sample survey organisation.