

Economics

Collection Of Data

- Q1.** Which sampling is affected the most if there is hidden periodicity in population? **1 Mark**
- A** Simple random sampling **B** Stratified random sampling **C** Systematic sampling
D Both (b) & (c)

Ans: **A** Simple random sampling

1. Simple random sampling

- Q2.** Give one merit of personal interview method of collecting data. **1 Mark**

Ans:

In this method there is a personal contact between the respondent and the interviewer.

- Q3.** What is the purpose of collecting data? **1 Mark**

Ans:

The purpose of data collection is to show evidence, so as to reach a sound and clear solution to a problem.

- Q4.** Which method of collection of data covers the widest area? **1 Mark**

- A** Direct personal investigation. **B** Mailed questionnaire method. **C** Telephone interview method.
D All of these.

Ans: **B** Mailed questionnaire method.

2. Mailed questionnaire method.

- Q5.** Few representative items taken from the universe is _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Data **B** Sample **C** Figures **D** None

Ans: **B** Sample

Explanation:

Sampling is the process in which particular group is selected for the purpose of data collection and that particular group represents the whole population..

- Q6.** Collected data should be _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Quantitative **B** Subjective **C** Objective **D** None of the above

Ans: **A** Quantitative

Explanation:

Collected data should be quantitative. Quantitative data consists of numerical variables. It measures the counts in numerical terms.

- Q7.** For getting periodical information, the best way to seek data is to collect it _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Indirectly by oral investigation **B** Mailed questionnaire **C** Information received from local agencies
D All of the above

Ans: **C** Information received from local agencies

Explanation:

For getting periodical information, the best way to seek data is to collect it from the information received from local agencies. Periodical information refers to the data on the regular issues. Hence, local agencies can provide the best information.

- Q8.** Secondary data refers to _____. **1 Mark**

- A** The data that have already been collected and used by some agency.
B The data collected for the first time. **C** The data collected by the Government.
D The data collected by the private enterprises.

Ans: A The data that have already been collected and used by some agency.

Explanation:

Secondary data refers to the data that has been collected earlier by any agency for their particular project and now it has been used by others for their own project.

Q9. The quickest method to collect primary data is:

1 Mark

- A** Direct Personal Investigation. **B** Telephone Interview. **C** Mailed Questionnaire Method.
D Indirect Oral Investigation.

Ans: B Telephone Interview.

2. Telephone Interview.

Q10. An advertising agency mailed 100 questionnaires to the viewers to know the impact of the advertisement. It received only one questionnaire back. It is not possible to apply statistics because:

1 Mark

- A** It does not deal with qualitative data. **B** It does not deal with single result.
C The answer replied is not clear. **D** It is not confidential.

Ans: B It does not deal with single result.

2. It does not deal with single result.

Q11. Error which occur due to non-response from the respondents is an example of _____.

1 Mark

- A** Sampling error. **B** Non-sampling error. **C** Both (a) and (b). **D** None of the above.

Ans: B Non-sampling error.

2. Non-sampling error.

Q12. Sample method, compared to Census method, is much better because:

1 Mark

- A** More reliable **B** It is less time consuming **C** More expensive
D Carried out by large no of investigator

Ans: B It is less time consuming

Explanation:

Because a part of the population is surveyed, it take less time.

Q13. Some of the sources of published data are _____.

1 Mark

- A** ILO **B** IBRD **C** WFCO **D** All of the above

Ans: D All of the above

Explanation:

Some of the sources of published data are:

1. ILO stands for International Labour Organization.
2. IBRD stands for International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
3. WFCO is also a source of published data.

Q14. Stratified sample is preferred where:

1 Mark

- A** Population is perfectly homogeneous. **B** Population is non-homogeneous.
C Random sampling is not possible. **D** Small samples are required.

Ans: B Population is non-homogeneous.

2. Population is non-homogeneous.

Q15. Un-biased errors may arise _____.

1 Mark

- A** Some items are chosen deliberately in a random sampling method.
B Some items are not chosen deliberately in a random sampling method.
C From the difference between the items that are included in the sample and items that are not included.
D The items should be fairly large.

Ans: C From the difference between the items that are included in the sample and items that are not included.

Explanation:

Unbiased errors are those errors that arise not because of the personal judgement but because of the problem in determining samples i.e. difference between the items that are included for the sampling purpose and items that are not included.

Q16. Which of these is not a method of data collection?

1 Mark

- A** Observation **B** Experiments **C** Interviews **D** Questionnaires

Ans: B Experiments

Explanation:

Experiment is not a method of data collection. Experiment is a procedure which can be repeated for indefinite times. It is also known as trial.

Q17. Which of the following factor(s) are considered when comparison between sampling and census method is made?

1 Mark

- A** Area of survey. **B** Accuracy of data. **C** Cost of collection. **D** All of these.

Ans: D All of these.

4. All of these.

Q18. Primary data may be collected by _____.

1 Mark

- A** Direct personal interview. **B** Indirect oral interview.
C Information received from local agencies or correspondents. **D** Any of the above.

Ans: D Any of the above.

Explanation:

Primary data is the data, which is collected for the first time by investigators. It is also known as raw data.

It is the first-hand information. It refers to the collection of data for a specific purpose. It is original in nature.

Primary data is more reliable, accurate and adequate than the secondary data. It may be collected by direct personal interview, indirect oral interview and by information received from local agencies or correspondents.

Q19. The quickest method to collect primary data is:

1 Mark

- A** Direct Personal Investigation. **B** Indirect Oral Investigation. **C** Telephone Interview.
D Mailed Questionnaire Method.

Ans: C Telephone Interview.

3. Telephone Interview.

Q20. The sampling error is _____ related to the size of the sample.

1 Mark

- A** Directly **B** Positively **C** Inversely **D** Closely

Ans: C Inversely

Explanation:

Result derived from the data collected through sampling is used for the generalisation of whole population. So, if the size of sample is less, the chance of error is high or vice versa.

Q21. Before using secondary data, the investigator should satisfy himself as regards to:

1 Mark

- A** Reliability of data. **B** Suitability of data. **C** Adequacy of data. **D** All of the above.

Ans: B Suitability of data.

D All of the above.

4. All of the above.

Q22. What kind of data are contained in the census of population and national income estimates, for the government?

1 Mark

- A** Primary data. **B** Secondary data. **C** Internal data. **D** None of these.

Ans: B Secondary data.

2. Secondary data.

Q23. Secondary data should be _____.

1 Mark

- A** Accurate **B** Reliable **C** Suitable **D** All of the above

Ans: D All of the above

Explanation:

Secondary data is the second-hand information since the secondary data is not collected or gathered by the user. It should be accurate, reliable and suitable. For example, government census report is a secondary data.

Q24. Who is a "Respondent"?' **1 Mark**

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

Q25. What is sampling error? **1 Mark**

Ans:
It is a method of sampling in which all the units of the population do not have an equal chance of being selected and convenience or judgement of the investigator plays an important role in the selection of the sample.

Q26. Area from where data is collected is _____. **1 Mark**
A Population **B** Universe **C** Both **D** None

Ans: C Both

Explanation:
Population or the Universe in statistics means totality of the items under study.
Thus, the Population or the Universe is a group to which the results of the study are intended to apply.

Q27. NSSO is the _____. **1 Mark**
A National Survey Organization. **B** National Sample Survey Organization.
C National Security Survey Organization. **D** National Unemployment Survey Organization.

Ans: B National Sample Survey Organization.

Explanation:
The National Sample Survey Organisation is an organisation under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India which conducts socio-economic surveys.

Q28. _____ refers to the difference between the actual value of a parameter of the population and its estimate. **1 Mark**
A Errors. **B** Mistake. **C** Both (a) and (b). **D** None of these.

Ans: A Errors.

B Mistake.
1. Errors.

Q29. Which of the following is/ are not internal sources of secondary data. **1 Mark**
A Sales Report **B** Company information **C** Business journals **D** Financial Statements

Ans: C Business journals

Explanation:
Business journals are not the internal source of secondary data.

Q30. Census is: **1 Mark**
A The method of planning, organising and publishing data.
B The method In which data is collected from each and every unit.
C The method in which few units out of the entire population are chosen.
D The method in which no data is collected.

Ans: B The method In which data is collected from each and every unit.

Explanation:
The Census Method is also called a complete enumeration method wherein each and every item in the universe is selected for the data collection.
The universe might constitute a particular place, a group of people or any specific locality which is the complete set of items and which are of interest in any particular situation.

Q31. Secondary data may include which of the following? **1 Mark**
A Government reports **B** Newspapers **C** Archived research data **D** All of these

Ans:

D All of these

Explanation:

Data collected by someone else for some other purpose but being utilized by the investigator for another purpose is called secondary data.

They are collected from published data by the state or central government, articles by local bodies, census data, magazines, periodicals, journals, publications by CSO, etc.

Q32. What is non-random sampling ?

1 Mark

Ans:

It is a method of sampling in which all the units of the population do not have an equal chance of being selected and convenience or judgement of the investigator plays an important role in the selection of the sample.

Q33. _____ is only a partial investigation of the population.

1 Mark

- A** Census survey. **B** Sample survey. **C** Total survey. **D** None of the above.

Ans: B Sample survey.

2. Sample survey.

Q34. Which of the following is not the published source.

1 Mark

- A** Web site **B** Semi government publications **C** Government publications
D International publications

Ans: A Web site

Explanation:

Website is not the published source because it is not published with the consent of respective authority.

Q35. The lottery method is _____.

1 Mark

- A** Very expensive **B** Very easy **C** Time saving
D Time consuming and cumbersome

Ans: D Time consuming and cumbersome

Explanation:

Lottery method can be time consuming if a large population or sample is involved in this and also it becomes a very tedious and ambiguous task.

Q36. Under which of the following method, investigators personally visit the respondents, ask them questions pertaining to the enquiry and collect the desired information?

1 Mark

- A** Indirect oral interview. **B** Schedule sent through enumerators. **C** Mailed questionnaire method.
D Direct personal interview.

Ans: D Direct personal interview.

Explanation:

Under direct personal interview method of data collection, investigators personally visit the respondents, ask them questions pertaining to the enquiry and collect the desired information.

By this method more accurate and reliable data can be obtained as there is face to face communication.

Q37. The process of studying and collecting information relating to the operation and responsibilities of a specific job is known as:

1 Mark

- A** Job evaluation **B** Job analysis **C** Job title **D** Job identification

Ans: B Job analysis

Explanation:

Job Analysis is the process of gathering and analyzing information about the content and requirements of job as well as the context in which job are performed.

It is the process of studying and collecting information relating to the operation and responsibilities of a specific job.

Q38. Which of the following is a source of secondary data?

1 Mark

- A** Government publication. **B** Private publication. **C** Report published by the State Bank of India.
D All of these.

Ans: A Government publication.

1. Government publication.

Q39. A survey in which information is collected from each and every unit of the population is known as: **1 Mark**

- A** Sample survey. **B** Census survey. **C** Pilot survey. **D** Market survey.

Ans: B Census survey.

2. census survey.

Q40. Which of the following is a method of secondary data collection?se. **1 Mark**

- A** Direct personal investigation. **B** Direct oral investigation.
C Collection of information through questionnaire. **D** None of the

Ans: D None of the

4. None of these.

Q41. When an investigator collects data according to the plan and objective in the view the data is called **1 Mark**

- A** Primary data **B** Secondary data **C** Permanent data **D** Exclusive data

Ans: A Primary data

Explanation:

The data collected by an investigator himself to carry out a specific research is known as primary data.

Since primary data is collected by the investigator for the first time from the original source of information, it involves huge cost in terms of money, time and effort.

Q42. It is best to use a census while conducting a survey if: **1 Mark**

- A** The population is large. **B** Time is limited to conduct the survey. **C** The population is small.
D Cheaper method is needed.

Ans: B Time is limited to conduct the survey.

C The population is small.

3. The population is small.

Q43. 'Sarvekshana', the quarterly journal is published by: **1 Mark**

- A** UNO. **B** NSSO. **C** FICCI. **D** None of these.

Ans: B NSSO.

2. NSSO.

Q44. After every ten years, information regarding population of India is collected through: **1 Mark**

- A** Census. **B** Sample. **C** Both (a) and (b). **D** Neither of the above.

Ans: A Census.

1. Census.

Q45. Schedules help us in collecting _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Secondary data **B** Qualitative data **C** Primary data **D** None of the above

Ans: C Primary data

Explanation:

Schedules refers to the chronological pattern of collecting data which helps us to collect primary data from the primary source for the purpose to analyse a certain situation.

Q46. Indirect oral investigation method of collection of data is to be used when _____. **1 Mark**

- A** The source is reluctant to give the infromation. **B** When there is less time.
C When the finances are less. **D** All of the above.

Ans: A The source is reluctant to give the infromation.

Explanation:

Indirect oral investigation method of collection of data is to be used when the source is reluctant to give the information.

People who have sufficient knowledge about the issue, are asked questions and data is obtained from their answers.

Q47. **1 Mark**

Under _____ method investigator instead of presenting himself before the informants contact them on telephone and collect the desired information.

- A** Telephonic survey. **B** Direct personal interview. **C** Indirect oral interview.
D Questionnaire sent through enumerators.

Ans: A Telephonic survey.

Explanation:

The quickest method to collect primary data is telephonic survey. A wide range of people can be connected through this method.

People are asked questions through the use of telephone and data is collected according to their answers.

Thus, under telephonic survey method, investigator instead of presenting himself before the informants contact them on telephone and collect the desired information.

Q48. What do you mean by data?

1 Mark

Ans:

Data refers to numbers with meaning.

Q49. _____ refers to the data which is already collected and published by other authorities.

1 Mark

- A** Primary Data **B** Unprocessed data **C** Secondary Data **D** None of above

Ans: C Secondary Data

Explanation:

Secondary data is the second-hand information as it is not collected by the user.

Thus, secondary data refers to the data which is already collected and published by other authorities.

For example, government census report is a secondary data.

Q50. Under _____, a well designed questionnaire is mailed to the informants with a request to fill it up and return the same within the specific time schedule.

1 Mark

- A** Direct personal interview method. **B** Mailed questionnaire method.
C Information received from local agencies or correspondents. **D** Indirect oral interview method.

Ans: B Mailed questionnaire method.

Explanation:

Under mailed questionnaire method, a well designed questionnaire is mailed to the informants with a request to fill it up and return the same within the specific time schedule. By this method, a wide range of people can be connected.

Q51. Statistical data of estimation should _____.

1 Mark

- A** Be able to draw meaningful conclusion. **B** Have reasonable accuracy. **C** Both A & B
D None of the above.

Ans: C Both A & B

Explanation:

Statistical data should be numerically expressed and collated in a way that it enables to draw conclusions.

Data should be collected with a purpose in order to for it to be accurate. It can be estimated to a degree as it may be highly impossible to collect data for the entire population, thus data that has reasonable accuracy is sufficient.

Q52. Data collected on religion from the census reports are:

1 Mark

- A** Sample data. **B** Secondary data. **C** Primary data. **D** Either (a) or (b).

Ans: B Secondary data.

2. Secondary data.

Q53. Which survey is a try-out with a small group that is done to assess the suitability of questions, clarity of instructions and cost and time involved in actual survey?

1 Mark

- A** Census survey. **B** Pilot survey. **C** Sample survey. **D** None of these.

Ans: A Census survey.

B Pilot survey.

2. Pilot survey.

Q54. A sample selected from a population consists which of the following?

1 Mark

- A** All units of the population **B** Only 50% of the units of the population
C Only 15% of the units of the population **D** Some units of the population

Ans: A All units of the population

1. All units of the population

Q55. Population are unlimited in size are referred to as_____. **1 Mark**

- A** Infinite populations. **B** Finite populations. **C** Census method. **D** None of the above

Ans: A Infinite populations.

Explanation:

Population refers to an entire set of people or objects present for the purpose of gathering data and when the population is unlimited in size i.e. it cannot be ascertained easily, it is known as infinite population.

Q56. If the investigator wants to select a sample on the basis of diverse characteristics of the population, which method should he use? **1 Mark**

- A** Convenience sampling method. **B** Quota sampling method. **C** Stratified sampling method.
D Both (b) and (c).

Ans: D Both (b) and (c).

4. Both (b) and (c).

Q57. What will be the type of data collected by a TV reporter by interview? **1 Mark**

Ans:

It will be primary data.

Q58. Which of the following methods is used when an investigator collects the required information with the informant? **1 Mark**

- A** Direct Personal Investigation. **B** Indirect Oral Investigation. **C** Mailing Method.
D Enumerator's Method.

Ans: A Direct Personal Investigation.

1. Direct Personal Investigation.

Q59. What are structured questions? **1 Mark**

Ans:

They are close-ended questions.

Q60. The data collected by the investigator himself is called: **1 Mark**

- A** Primary data. **B** Secondary data. **C** Both primary and secondary data.
D None of these.

Ans: A Primary data.

B Secondary data.

1. Primary data.

Q61. Which amongst there is the most expensive way of collecting data? **1 Mark**

- A** Questionnaire through enumerator **B** Telephonic survey **C** Direct personal interview
D Indirect oral investigation

Ans: A Questionnaire through enumerator

Explanation:

The most expensive way of collecting data is questionnaire through enumerator.

Since the arrangements are to be done for the enumerator to question the population.

Q62. For checking how many students scored above 80% marks in a class what should be the source of data? **1 Mark**

- A** Secondary data **B** Mailed questions **C** Direct investigation **D** Sample investigation

Ans: C Direct investigation

Explanation:

For checking how many students scored above 80% marks in class, direct investigation should be conducted to collect the necessary data. Hence, direct investigation should be the source of data.

Direct investigation is conducted by collecting the data directly from the students of the respective class.

Q63. Under which of the following method, investigators collect data by contacting third-party or informants who are supposed to possess the information on the problem under investigation? **1 Mark**

- A** Indirect oral interview. **B** Schedule sent through enumerators. **C** Mailed questionnaire method.
D Direct personal interview.

Ans: **A** Indirect oral interview.

Explanation:

Under indirect oral interview method of data collection, investigators collect data by contacting third-party or informants who are supposed to possess the information on the problem under investigation.

This method is usually used when the sensitive questions are to be asked, such as questions regarding income, illegal activities, etc.

Q64. A good questionnaire should have: **1 Mark**

- A** Minimum questions. **B** Concise. **C** Clear. **D** All the above.

Ans: **D** All the above.

4. All the above.

Q65. Simple random sample gives _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Equal chance to all items in the population. **B** Preferences to some items in the population.
C Equal chance to all items in national income. **D** Both (B) and (C).

Ans: **A** Equal chance to all items in the population.

Explanation:

Simple random sampling refers to the process when every individual present in the population has an equal chance of being selected without any personal judgement.

Q66. A security checkpoint that checks every vehicle entering into the mall is an example of which of the following? **1 Mark**

- A** Census inquiry **B** Stratified random sampling **C** Systematic sampling
D Simple random sampling

Ans: **A** Census inquiry

1. Census inquiry

Q67. The non-sampling errors may arise due to _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Defective methods of data collection **B** Defective methods of tabulation **C** Faulty definition
D All of the above

Ans: **D** All of the above

Explanation:

The non sampling errors arise when the data values don't reflect the correct population i.e. researcher may use wrong method for collecting data or the defaultive method of tabulation.

Q68. In random sampling: **1 Mark**

- A** Sample is always full of bias. **B** Each element has equal chance of being selected.
C Cost involved is very less. **D** Cost involved is high to.

Ans: **B** Each element has equal chance of being selected.

2. Each element has equal chance of being selected.

Q69. How can statistical data collected? **1 Mark**

- A** Actual counting **B** Estimation **C** Measurement **D** All of the above

Ans: **D** All of the above

4. All of the above

Q70. Under random sampling, each item of the universe has _____ chance of being selected. **1 Mark**

- A** Equal **B** Unequal **C** Zero **D** None of these.

Ans: A Equal

1. Equal

Q71. Direct personal investigation method suffers from:

1 Mark

- A** Personal Bias. **B** Excessive expenses. **C** Time Consuming. **D** All the above.

Ans: D All the above.

4. All the above.

Q72. Sample study is useful:

1 Mark

- A** When population is not completely known. **B** As it is easy to handle samples.
C As results are more reliable. **D** It is cheap.

Ans: A When population is not completely known.

1. When population is not completely known.

Q73. Data which is already published is _____.

1 Mark

- A** Primary **B** Secondary **C** Original **D** Nil

Ans: B Secondary

Explanation:

Secondary data is the second-hand information as it is not collected by the user. Thus, secondary data refers to the data which is already collected and published by other authorities.

For example, government census report is a secondary data.

Q74. Primary data is preferred over secondary data where:

1 Mark

- A** Time available is short. **B** Accuracy is important. **C** Sufficient finance is not available.
D Much accuracy is not required.

Ans: B Accuracy is important.

2. Accuracy is important.

Q75. When population under investigation is infinite, we should use:

1 Mark

- A** Sample method. **B** Either census or sample method. **C** Census method.
D Neither census nor sample method.

Ans: A Sample method.

B Either census or sample method.

1. Sample method.

Q76. _____ data are originally collected by an investigator for the first time.

1 Mark

- A** Primary less. **B** Secondary. **C** Both (a) and (b). **D** None of these.

Ans: A Primary less.

B Secondary.

1. Primary less.

Q77. When data is collected from the entire population it is called _____.

1 Mark

- A** Questionnaire method **B** Sampling method **C** Census method **D** Collective data

Ans: C Census method

Explanation:

When data is collected from the entire population it is called Census method. It includes total count. By this method, more reliable data can be obtained since every item of the whole population is included.

Q78. Data collected for the first time from the source of origin is called:

1 Mark

- A** Primary data. **B** Secondary data. **C** Internal data. **D** None of these.

Ans: A Primary data.

1. Primary data.

Q79. How is the sampling error calculated?

1 Mark

Ans:

Sampling Error = Actual value - Estimated value.

Q80. Statistical data relating to any subject could be collected _____.

1 Mark

- A** By actual counting **B** By measurement **C** By estimation **D** Any of the above

Ans: D Any of the above

Explanation:

Statistical data relating to any subject could be collected by any of the following- by actual counting, by measurement and by estimation.

By a system of measuring a particular information, data could be collected by measurement.

Whereas, by estimation, a point estimate is calculated to obtain a statistical data.

Q81. Census method is suitable for that investigation in which:

1 Mark

- A** The size of population is large. **B** High degree of accuracy is not required.
C There are widely diverse items. **D** Intensive examination of diverse items is not required.

Ans: C There are widely diverse items.

3. There are widely diverse items.

Q82. Primary data is more _____.

1 Mark

- A** Reliable **B** Accurate **C** Adequate **D** All of above

Ans: D All of above

Explanation:

Primary data is the data, which is collected for the first time by investigators. It is also known as raw data. It is the first-hand information.

It refers to the collection of data for a specific purpose. It is original in nature. Primary data is more reliable, accurate and adequate than the secondary data.

Q83. Which method of data collections covers the widest area?

1 Mark

- A** Telephone interview method. **B** Direct interview method. **C** Mailed questionnaire method.
D All of above.

Ans: C Mailed questionnaire method.

Explanation:

Under mailed questionnaire method, a well designed questionnaire is mailed to the informants with a request to fill it up and return the same within the specific time schedule. By this method, a wide range of people can be connected.

Q84. A person who actually collect the desired information is called _____.

1 Mark

- A** Investigator **B** Enumerator **C** Population **D** Respondents

Ans: B Enumerator

Explanation:

An enumerator is the person who collects data on the behalf of an investigator (an individual or an organisation).

Q85. What do you mean by a telephone interview?

1 Mark

Ans:

An interview taken on telephone, as a source of data is called 'telephone interview'.

Q86. A population of 1,00,000 people in a city are divided into subgroups basing on the education qualification and then a total of 1,000 people were considered from individual subgroups. This procedure of selection is called?

1 Mark

- A** Simple random sampling. **B** Stratified sampling. **C** Systematic sampling.
D Cluster sampling.

Ans: B Stratified sampling.

Explanation:

Stratified sampling is a type of sampling method in which the total population is divided into smaller groups or strata to complete the sampling process.

The strata is formed based on some common characteristics in the population data. After dividing the population into strata, the researcher randomly selects the sample proportionally.

Q87. Which of the following is the method of secondary data collection?

1 Mark

- A** Direct Personal Investigation **B** Direct Oral Investigation
C Collection Of Information through questionnaire **D** None of these

Ans: **D** None of these

Explanation:

When the investigator himself does not make any investigation and rather uses the data which has been collected by some other researcher such data is known as secondary data. The sources of collecting secondary data are:

1. published sources like newspapers, articles, blogs, etc.
2. unpublished sources like unpublished news, etc.

Q88. In random sampling:

1 Mark

- A** Each element has equal chance of being selected. **B** Sample is always full of bias.
C Cost involved is very less. **D** Cost involved is high.

Ans: **A** Each element has equal chance of being selected.

1. Each element has equal chance of being selected.

Q89. The estimation of consumer demand by questioning a sample of consumer is referred to as the _____.

1 Mark

- A** Consumer survey approach **B** Product survey approach **C** Selling approach
D Marketing approach

Ans: **A** Consumer survey approach

Explanation:

The estimation of consumer demand by questioning a sample of consumer is referred to as the consumer survey approach. Estimation of consumer demand helps to analyse consumer's behaviour.

Q90. Which data is collected by the investigator himself.

1 Mark

- A** Primary. **B** Secondary. **C** Both (a) and (b) above. **D** Neither of the above.

Ans: **A** Primary.

1. Primary.

Q91. Biased errors may arise _____.

1 Mark

- A** From the difference between the items that are included in the sample and items that are not included.
B Some items are chosen deliberately in a random sampling method.
C Some items are not chosen deliberately in a random sampling method.
D The items should be fairly large.

Ans: **B** Some items are chosen deliberately in a random sampling method.

Explanation:

Biased errors are those errors that arise due to the personal judgement or biasness of a researcher regarding any individual or item of an population.

Q92. The merits of Census method include _____.

1 Mark

- A** It is accurate **B** It rules out errors of sampling **C** It is reliable
D All of the above

Ans: **D** All of the above

Explanation:

When data is collected from the entire population it is called Census method. It includes total count.

By this method, more reliable data can be obtained since every item of the whole population is included. The merits of Census method include:

1. It is accurate.
2. It rules out errors of sampling since every item of the population is included.

3. It is reliable

Q93. Reliability of sampling data depends on:

1 Mark

- A** Size of sample. **B** Method of sampling. **C** Training of enumerators.
D All of these.

Ans: **D** All of these.

4. All of these.

Q94. The first census of independent India was conducted in the year:

1 Mark

- A** 1948 **B** 1949 **C** 1950 **D** 1951

Ans: **B** 1949

D 1951

4. 1951.

Q95. Which type of questions should not be there in a questionnaire?

1 Mark

- A** Simple. **B** Personal. **C** Clear cut. **D** Properly sequenced.

Ans: **A** Simple.

B Personal.

2. Personal.

Q96. Data collected by the investigator is called secondary data. (True/False).

1 Mark

Ans:

False, the data collected by the investigator is primary data.

Q97. Which of the following operations is conducted after a gap of every ten years?

1 Mark

- A** Economic survey. **B** Estimates of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
C Compilation of Human Development Report. **D** General Census.

Ans: **D** General Census.

Explanation:

General census is official counting of a region's or nation's people and compilation of economics, social and other data usually for formulation of development policies and plans etc.

General census is an operation which is conducted after a gap of every ten years .

Q98. Data collected on religion from the census reports are:

1 Mark

- A** Secondary Data. **B** Primary Data. **C** Sample Data. **D** Either (a) or (b).

Ans: **A** Secondary Data.

1. Secondary Data.

Q99. Who is an enumerator?

1 Mark

Ans:

An enumerator is the person whose help is needed by the investigator in collecting the information.

Q100. When population under investigation is infinite, we should use:method.

1 Mark

- A** Sample method. **B** Census method. **C** Either census or sample method.
D Neither census nor sample

Ans: **A** Sample method.

1. Sample method.

Q101. Which of the following methods can be used for the collection of primary data?

1 Mark

- A** Direct personal observation **B** Published sources **C** Unpublished sources
D All of the above

Ans: **A** Direct personal observation

Explanation:

Primary data refers to the data that has been collected for the first time i.e. it has not been published earlier.

Direct personal observation is a method for collecting primary data as it is recorded for the first time.

Q102. In _____ method the investigator appoints local agents or correspondents in different areas of enquiry. **1 Mark**

- A** Mailing questionnaire. **B** Schedule filled by enumerators. **C** Information from correspondent.
D None of the above.

Ans: B Schedule filled by enumerators.

C Information from correspondent.

3. Information from correspondent.

Q103. The data collected on the height of a group of students after recording their heights with a measuring tape are: **1 Mark**

- A** Primary data. **B** Continuous data. **C** Discrete data. **D** Secondary data.

Ans: A Primary data.

1. Primary data.

Q104. Technique which gives every item of the universe an equal chance of being selected is: **1 Mark**

- A** Convenient sampling. **B** Random sampling. **C** Judgement sampling. **D** On-random sampling.

Ans: B Random sampling.

2. Random sampling.

Q105. Statistical data are collected only with _____. **1 Mark**

- A** 100% perfection **B** A reasonable degree of accuracy **C** A reasonable degree of inaccuracy
D All of the above

Ans: B A reasonable degree of accuracy

Explanation:

Statistical facts can be affected by multiple causes, there is a lot of scope for error to be embedded in the data collected, one reason is that people interviewed may be lying.

There may be bias on the part of the interviewer etc. Thus large samples are taken to ensure error is reduced.

Q106. The collection of statistical data must be in a _____ manner. **1 Mark**

- A** Careful **B** Systematic **C** Careful and systematic **D** Arbitrary

Ans: C Careful and systematic

Explanation:

Data should try to be collected as accurately as possible to ensure that error is minimum.

As there could be undesirable consequences if the the data that is full of errors is the foundation of future research.

Q107. Primary data is preferred over secondary data where: **1 Mark**

- A** Sufficient finance is not available. **B** Much accuracy is not required. **C** Accuracy is important.
D Time available is short.

Ans: B Much accuracy is not required.

C Accuracy is important.

3. Accuracy is important.

Q108. In order to save time and money, economists may collect their data by _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Door to door survey **B** The use of censuses **C** Using the earlier research papers
D The use of samples

Ans: D The use of samples

Explanation:

In order to save time and money, economists may collect their data by the use of samples. An observed set of the population that has been selected for analysis is called a sample. A sample is a small part of the whole information.

Q109. The method of generalizing data collected from a few units out of the entire population is called _____ **1 Mark**

_____.

- A** Sample method **B** Median **C** Probability **D** Census method

Ans: A Sample method

Explanation:

The data is collected from a handful of population and the conclusion is generalized to the whole population. Concluding the quality of rice by checking only few grains of it, is a daily life example of sampling method.

Q110. The main sources of data are:

1 Mark

- A** Primary. **B** Secondary. **C** Both (a) and (b). **D** Neither (a) nor (b).

Ans: B Secondary.

C Both (a) and (b).

3. Both (a) and (b).

Q111. The basis for all scientific sampling is _____.

1 Mark

- A** Simple random sampling **B** Systematic sampling **C** Stratified sampling
D Cluster sampling

Ans: A Simple random sampling

Explanation:

Scientific sampling is a process in which individuals are chosen randomly that every individual present in the population has an equal chance of getting selected without any personal biasness i.e. simple random sampling.

Q112. The F-test is used to test the significance of the differences between/ among _____.

1 Mark

- A** Two sample mean **B** More than two samples mean **C** Variance of two samples
D (B) and (C)

Ans: D (B) and (C)

4. (B) and (C)

Q113. The sources from where primary data can be collected are known as _____.

1 Mark

- A** Outside sources **B** Secondary sources **C** Primary sources **D** Inside sources

Ans: C Primary sources

Explanation:

Primary data is the data, which is collected for the first time by investigators. It is also known as raw data. It is the first-hand information.

It refers to the collection of data for a specific purpose. The sources from where primary data can be collected are known as primary sources.

Q114. Data is _____.

1 Mark

- A** Collectio of information about a person. **B** Collection of information regarding the comparative things.
C Both A & B. **D** None of the above.

Ans: B Collection of information regarding the comparative things.

Explanation:

Data is collection of information regarding the comparative things.

Data can consist both qualitative as well as quantitative information.

It is usually formatted in a specific way.

Q115. It is best to use a census while conducting a survey if:

1 Mark

- A** The population is large. **B** The population is small. **C** Time is limited to conduct the survey.
D Cheaper method is needed.

Ans: B The population is small.

2. The population is small.

Q116. The most complete and continuous demographic record of population is provided by:

1 Mark

- A** National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). **B** Central Statistical Organisation (CSO).
C Registrar General of India (RGI). **D** Census of India.

Ans: B Central Statistical Organisation (CSO).

D Census of India.

4. Census of India.

Q117. Which of the following methods is used for the estimation of population in country.

1 Mark

A Sampling Method. **B** Census Method. **C** Both (a) and (b). **D** Neither (a) nor (b).

Ans: B Census Method.

2. Census Method.

Q118. Primary data mean _____.

1 Mark

A The data that have already been collected by some agency.
B The data that have already been used by some agency. **C** The data collected for the first time.
D Both (A) and (B).

Ans: C The data collected for the first time.

Explanation:

Primary data refers to the data that has been collected for the first time and for a unique purpose, i.e., it has not been published earlier.

For example, data collected by a student for his/her project.

Q119. Personal bias is possible under:

1 Mark

A Random sampling. **B** Purposive sampling. **C** Stratified sampling. **D** Quota sampling.

Ans: B Purposive sampling.

2. Purposive sampling.

Q120. Following are the method of collecting primary data except _____.

1 Mark

A Stratified sampling **B** Mailed questionnaire method **C** Information through correspondents
D Direct personal interviews

Ans: A Stratified sampling

Explanation:

It is a type of Restricted Random Sampling.

Q121. Data collected by research institutions, scholars, trade associations but not published is:

1 Mark

A Personal Data **B** Collective data **C** Unpublished Data **D** Published Data

Ans: C Unpublished Data

Explanation:

Because the data has not been published, it is known as unpublished data. Still the data from these sources may be used when needed.

Q122. Which of the following terms best describes data that we originally collected at an earlier time by a different person for a different purpose?

1 Mark

A Field note **B** Experimental data **C** Secondary data **D** Primary data

Ans: C Secondary data

Explanation:

Secondary data is the second-hand information since the secondary data is not collected or gathered by the user. It should be accurate, reliable and suitable.

For example, government census report is a secondary data. Thus, secondary data that we originally collected at an earlier time by a different person for a different purpose.

Q123. A parameter and statistic respectively are characteristics of which of the following?

1 Mark

A Population and sample **B** Sample and population **C** Sample and sample
D Population and population

Ans: A Population and sample

1. Population and sample

Q124. The method of collecting primary data is

1 Mark

- A** personal interview. **B** telephone interview. **C** mailing questionnaire. **D** All of these

Ans: **D** All of these

4. All of.

Q125. _____ method of investigation is suitable only when the respondents are educated.

1 Mark

- A** Direct personal investigation. **B** Indirect oral investigation. **C** Telephone interviews.
D Mailing questionnaire.

Ans: **B** Indirect oral investigation.

D Mailing questionnaire.

4. Mailing questionnaire.

Q126. Which of the following is a merit of a good questionnaire?

1 Mark

- A** Difficulty. **B** Less number of questions. **C** Not in proper order.
D Invalid questions.

Ans: **B** Less number of questions.

2. Less number of questions.

Q127. International tourist is randomly selected on a beach in Singapore to ask how many days they spend in Singapore. Estimate the results that will be obtained by this method.

1 Mark

- A** This method will give reliable results if many tourists are asked.
B This method will overestimate the time tourists stay in Singapore.
C This method will underestimate the time tourists stay in Singapore.
D This method will work only in sunny weather.

Ans: **B** This method will overestimate the time tourists stay in Singapore.

Explanation:

If international tourists are randomly selected on a beach in Singapore to ask how many days they spend in Singapore: This method will overestimate the time tourists stay in Singapore.

This is because there can be some people who may stay for very little time whereas others may have come for a long stay. This will cause the results to be unfavourable and incorrect.

Q128. Which data is collected by the investigator himself?

1 Mark

- A** Primary. **B** Secondary. **C** Both (a) and(b). **D** Neither of the above.

Ans: **A** Primary.

B Secondary.

1. Primary.

Q129. Vardaan wants to find the average height of 4 of his friends. Which source of data collection would be suitable for him?

1 Mark

- A** Eternal source. **B** External source. **C** Primary source. **D** Secondary source.

Ans: **B** External source.

C Primary source.

3. Primary source.

Q130. After every ten years, information regarding population of India is collected through:

1 Mark

- A** Census. **B** Sample. **C** Both (a) and (b). **D** Neither of the above.

Ans: **A** Census.

B Sample.

1. Census.

Q131. Data collected by research institutions is _____.

1 Mark

- A** Primary data **B** Secondary unpublished data **C** Secondary published data
D All of the above

Ans: A Primary data

Explanation:

Primary data is also known as raw data. It is the first-hand information.

Data collected or gathered by research institutions is primary data. Primary data is collected only for a specific purpose.

Q132. _____ a decennial publication of the government of India contains data regarding various aspects of demographic changes in India. **1 Mark**

- A** NSSO **B** CSO **C** CENSUS **D** Ministry of Finance

Ans: C CENSUS

Explanation:

Census method is the method of statistical enumeration where all members of the population are studied. A population refers to the set of all observations under concern.

In our country, the Government conducts the Census of India every ten years. This method must take into account all the units. It cannot leave out anyone in collecting data.

Once collected, the Census of India reveals demographic information such as birth rates, death rates, total population, population growth rate of our country, etc. The last census was conducted in the year 2011.

Q133. CSO Stands for _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Civil Service organization **B** Central Secretariate office **C** Central Statistics Office
D Civil servants office

Ans: C Central Statistics Office

Explanation:

CSO stands for Central Statistics Office. It is an agency under the Ministry of Statistics, Government of India.

It helps to coordinate statistical activities in India. It is located in Delhi.

Q134. Which one of the following stages of the marketing research process is most expensive? **1 Mark**

- A** Data analysis **B** Data collection **C** Developing the research plan
D Report writing

Ans: B Data collection

Explanation:

Data collection refers to the collection of data from several sources for the purpose of research so that the sampling process can be carried forward easily.

Therefore, it is one of the most expensive process as it is required to be collected from various sources.

Q135. What do you mean by secondary data? **1 Mark**

Ans:

Secondary data is that data which has already been collected by others. It is, therefore, called "second-hand data". It is used for further studies.

Q136. Unique Identification Authority of India will set up data basic for _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Identity and bio metrics details of Indian residents. **B** Identity and bio metrics details of Indian citizens.
C Identity and bio metrics details of persons residents in India or visiting India. **D** All the above.

Ans: B Identity and bio metrics details of Indian citizens.

2. Identity and bio metrics details of Indian citizens.

Q137. In case of rail accident, the appropriate method of data collection is by a _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Direct interview **B** Personal interview **C** Indirect interview **D** All of above

Ans: C Indirect interview

Explanation:

Under indirect interview method of data collection, investigators collect data by contacting third-party or informants who are supposed to possess the information on the problem under investigation.

In case of rail accident, the appropriate method of data collection is by indirect interview.

Q138. Data from primary source are: **1 Mark**

- A** Collected for other purposes than the current study. **B** Obtained from the newspaper.

C More reliable than data from a secondary source.

D Both (b) and (c).

Ans: B Obtained from the newspaper.

C More reliable than data from a secondary source.

3. More reliable than data from a secondary source.

Q139. For drawing lottery _____ sampling is used.

1 Mark

A Random

B Purposive

C Stratified

D Quota

Ans: A Random

1. Random

Q140. In order to know the likings and dislikings of the listeners of the programmes broadcast by the Himachal Akashvani, the latter is keen to collect data. Which method of collecting data will be suitable for it?

1 Mark

A Direct Personal Investigation.

B Indirect Oral Investigation.

C Mailing Method.

D Enumerator's Method.

Ans: D Enumerator's Method.

4. Enumerator's Method.

Q141. Data collected through _____ method is reliable because it is directly collected from the respondents by the investigator himself.

1 Mark

A Telephone interviews.

B Direct personal interview.

C Indirect oral interview.

D None of the above.

Ans: B Direct personal interview.

2. Direct personal interview.

Q142. Data collected from a newspaper is an example of:

1 Mark

A Sample data.

B Primary data.

C Secondary data.

D Either (a) or (c).

Ans: B Primary data.

D Either (a) or (c).

4. Either (a) or (c).

Q143. Suppose we are using stratified sampling for a particular population and have divided it into strata of different sizes. How can we now make sample selection?

1 Mark

A Select an equal number of units from each stratum at random.

B Draw unequal number of units from each stratum and weigh the result.

C Draw number of units from each stratum proportional to their size in the population.

D None of the above.

Ans: A Select an equal number of units from each stratum at random.

1. Select an equal number of units from each stratum at random.

Q144. Organisations that use primary data are _____.

1 Mark

A CSO

B Census of India

C Central Bank of India

D Both a & b

Ans: D Both a & b

Explanation:

Organizations that use primary data are both- CSO (Central Statistics Office) and Census of India. Primary data is also known as raw data. It is the first hand information.

Q145. Data collected on religion from the census reports are:

1 Mark

A Sample data.

B Primary data.

C Either (a) or (b).

D Secondary data.

Ans: A Sample data.

B Primary data.

1. Sample data.

Q146. How is primary data usually collected?

1 Mark

- A** Indirect praline view **B** Telephone survey **C** Mailed questions **D** All of the above

Ans: D All of the above

Explanation:

Primary data is also known as raw data. It is the first hand information.

It is collected by all of the following- indirect praline view, telephone survey and mailed questions.

Q147. What is Secondary data?

1 Mark

- A** Both Data collected from some other agency and Data collected in the process of investigation.
B Data collected from some other agency. **C** Data collected in the process of investigation.
D None of these.

Ans: B Data collected from some other agency.

Explanation:

It is Secondary data because the information or data collected is from some other recorded sources or other agencies who have already collected the information through investigstion or survey.

Q148. A good questionnaire should have questions which are:

1 Mark

- A** Not personal. **B** Well ordered. **C** Logical and. **D** All the above.

Ans: B Well ordered.

D All the above.

4. All the above.

Q149. Sample study is useful:

1 Mark

- A** When population is not completely known. **B** When enough funds are available.
C When we want to get more reliable results. **D** Person is not expert in statistical techniques.

Ans: A When population is not completely known.

B When enough funds are available.

1. When population is not completely known.

Q150. What is multistage stratified random sampling?

1 Mark

- A** Probability Sampling **B** Selective Sampling **C** Non-Probability Sampling
D None of the above

Ans: A Probability Sampling

1. Probability Sampling

Q151. What is meant by sample?

1 Mark

Or

Define Sample.

Ans:

A sample refers to a group or section of the population selected from which information is to be gathered.

Q152. Which one of the following objectives is not the objective of secondary data collection?

1 Mark

- A** Identify the problem. **B** Test the hyptohesis of the relevant present problem.
C Defining the problem. **D** Interpret primary data more insightfully.

Ans: B Test the hyptohesis of the relevant present problem.

Explanation:

Secondary data collection are data which have already been collected for the purpose other than problem at hand. These data can be located for purposes quickly and inexpensively.

Test the hyptohesis of the relevant present problem is not an objective of secondary data collection.

Q153. Statistical survey is a scientific process of _____.

1 Mark

- A** Collection of data. **B** Collection and analysis of data. **C** Analysis of data.
D Collection and analysis of numerical data.

Ans: D Collection and analysis of numerical data.

Explanation:

Statistical survey is a scientific process of collection and analysis of numerical data. It helps to examine and analyse the characteristics of a given population.

Proper statistical methodology is used to conduct statistical survey.

Q154. The types of error in sample investigation way of collecting of data are _____ . **1 Mark**

- A** Actual error **B** Random error **C** Sampling error **D** Both b & c

Ans: D Both b & c

Explanation:

The types of error in sample investigation way of collecting of data are both- random error and sampling error.

Random error occurs when there is a precision limitation in the measurement device and sampling error occurs when the observation is done only on the sample and not on the whole population.

Q155. The data collected on the height of a group of students after recording their FEE heights with a measuring tape are: **1 Mark**

- A** Primary data. **B** Secondary data. **C** Discrete data. **D** Continuous data.

Ans: A Primary data.

B Secondary data.

1. Primary data.

Q156. _____ is used when the researcher has access to all the members. **1 Mark**

- A** Telephone interview. **B** Personal interview. **C** Indirect oral investigation.
D None of the above.

Ans: B Personal interview.

2. Personal interview.

Q157. Data collected from The Times of India' is an example of: **1 Mark**

- A** Primary Data. **B** Secondary Data. **C** None of these. **D** Census.

Ans: B Secondary Data.

2. Secondary Data.

Q158. In _____ method of primary data collection, the investigator can make necessary adjustment in his set of questions. **1 Mark**

- A** Direct personal investigation. **B** Indirect oral investigation. **C** Telephone interviews.
D None of these.

Ans: A Direct personal investigation.

1. Direct personal investigation.

Q159. NSSO provides periodic estimates of: **1 Mark**

- A** Literacy and utilisation of educational services. **B** Employment and unemployment.
C Manufacturing and service sector enterprises. **D** All of these.

Ans: B Employment and unemployment.

D All of these.

4. All of these.

Q160. A list of all units under study is known as _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Type of inquiry **B** The frame **C** Standard of accuracy
D Method of data collection

Ans: B The frame

Explanation:

Sampling Frame refers to the set of people or objects in the population from whom the information can be collected or who can be sampled for the purpose of gathering information.

Q161. **1 Mark**

After doing the thorough calculation of consumer demand by setting up stimulated stores, providing a sample of consumers with money, and then allowing them to purchase and keep the commodities they select in the stores is called the _____.

- A** Consumer survey approach **B** Observational approach **C** Consumer clinic approach
D Product research approach

Ans: C Consumer clinic approach

Explanation:

After doing the thorough calculation of consumer demand by setting up stimulated stores, providing a sample of consumers with money, and then allowing them to purchase and keep the commodities they select in the stores is called the consumer clinic approach.

It is also known as 'Laboratory type' experiment. By this approach, a sample of consumers is given a specific budget and asked to plan out their expenditure.

Q162. A good questionnaire should have:

1 Mark

- A** Minimum questions. **B** Concise. **C** Clear. **D** All of the above.

Ans: B Concise.

D All of the above.

4. All of the above.

Q163. Which of the following methods is used for the estimation of population in a country?

1 Mark

- A** Census method. **B** Sampling method. **C** Both fa) and (b). **D** None of these.

Ans: A Census method.

1. Census method.

Q164. Schedules are filled by the:

1 Mark

- A** Investigator. **B** Enumerator. **C** Informant. **D** None of these.

Ans: B Enumerator.

2. Enumerator.

Q165. When data is classified on the basis of attribute it is termed as _____.

1 Mark

- A** Geographical **B** Qualitative **C** Chronological **D** Both a & c

Ans: B Qualitative

Explanation:

When data is classified on the basis of attribute it is termed as qualitative data.

Qualitative data highlights the quality of the information. Attribute gets the special emphasis in analysing the data.

Q166. A researcher is interested in studying why the “new math” of 1960s failed. She interviews several teachers who used the new math during 1960s.

1 Mark

The teachers are considered as:

- A** Primary source. **B** External critics. **C** Secondary source.
D Statistical investigators.

Ans: A Primary source.

1. primary source.

Q167. A survey that includes all units of population is known as _____ survey.

1 Mark

- A** Sample. **B** Census. **C** Total. **D** None of these.

Ans: B Census.

2. Census.

Q168. Examples of finite population is _____.

1 Mark

- A** Output from a machine, births of insect. **B** The books in library, the cars in a town.
C The cars in a town and the stars in the sky. **D** The stars in the sky and the books in a library.

Ans: B The books in library, the cars in a town.

Explanation:

Finite population refers to the population that can be ascertained easily i.e. they are not unlimited in size.
Example of finite population : the books in a library, as it can be calculated easily and the cars in a town.

Q169. Which method of collection of data covers the widest area:

1 Mark

- A** Telephone interview method. **B** Mailed questionnaire method. **C** Direct interview method.
D All of these.

Ans: B Mailed questionnaire method.

2. Mailed questionnaire method.

Q170. The greatest demerit of mailing questionnaire is that the respondents:

1 Mark

- A** Do not return it. **B** Do not answer the question. **C** Do not go through it carefully.
D All of these.

Ans: B Do not answer the question.

D All of these.

4. All of these.

Q171. The problem of doubtful conclusion arises mainly in:

1 Mark

- A** Direct personal interviews. **B** Information through mailed questionnaire.
C Information through correspondents. **D** Indirect Oral Investigation.

Ans: D Indirect Oral Investigation.

Explanation:

In this method, because the data is collected through indirect sources it may lead us to doubtful conclusion due to ignorance and carelessness of the witness.

Q172. Which of the following is/are not the methods of collection of primary data.

1 Mark

- A** Observation Method **B** Interview Method **C** Questionnaire Method **D** Alternative Method

Ans: D Alternative Method

Explanation:

There are various methods for the collection of primary data mainly in surveys and descriptive researches.
The observation, interview and questionnaire methods, we collect the primary data.

Q173. The last census of India was conducted in the year

1 Mark

- A** 2010. **B** 2011. **C** 2012. **D** 2013.

Ans: B 2011.

2. 2011.

Q174. The only method of eradicating all the sources of bias is that the _____.

1 Mark

- A** Selection must be made on random basis. **B** The items should be small.
C There is assurance that every item will be treated equally. **D** Good knowledge of the whole sample.

Ans: A Selection must be made on random basis.

Explanation:

To eradicate the biasness in sampling, it is required that it should only be done randomly without giving preference to any particular item or an individual.

Q175. Which is an attribute out of the following?

1 Mark

- A** Height. **B** Weight. **C** Intelligence. **D** Age.

Ans: C Intelligence.

3. Intelligence.

Q176. A characteristic of interest for an elements is called _____.

1 Mark

- A** A variable **B** An element **C** A data set **D** None of the above

Ans: A A variable

Explanation:

A data item is also called as a variable. For example, age, sex, income, etc are referred as variables. A characteristic of interest of an elements is called a variable.

Q177. Statistical data relating to any subject could be collected _____. **1 Mark**

- A** By actual counting **B** By measurement **C** By estimation **D** Any of the above

Ans: D Any of the above

Explanation:

Statistical data relating to any subject could be collected by any of the following- by actual counting, by measurement and by estimation.

By a system of measuring a particular information, data could be collected by measurement.

Whereas, by estimation, a point estimate is calculated to obtain a statistical data.

Q178. Secondary data is the data collected _____. **1 Mark**

- A** By investigation **B** From published sources **C** By conducting survey
D Both A & C

Ans: B From published sources

Explanation:

Secondary data is second hand data, it is data that has already been collected (likely with a different purpose in mind) and/ or published.

Q179. The source note is required if _____ is used. **1 Mark**

- A** Primary data **B** Secondary data **C** Original data **D** Exceptional data

Ans: B Secondary data

Explanation:

The source note is required if secondary data is used since secondary data is second-hand information. It is not collected directly by the user. Therefore, source not is required.

Q180. What does NSSO stand for? **1 Mark**

Ans:

NSSO stands for National Sample Survey Organisation.

Q181. What is meant by random sampling? **1 Mark**

Ans:

Random sampling is a technique of drawing a sample from the population in which each and every unit of the population has an equal chance of being selected in the sample.

Q182. Telephone survey is the most suitable method of collecting data when the population is: **1 Mark**

- A** Literate and having telephone. **B** Spread over remote areas. **C** Both (a) and (b).
D Lives in city.

Ans: B Spread over remote areas.

D Lives in city.

4. Lives in city.

Q183. Data originally collected in the process of investigation are known as: **1 Mark**

- A** Primary data **B** Third data **C** Foreign data **D** Secondary data

Ans: A Primary data

Explanation:

It is primary data because the information or data collected through investigation is directly from the field. It is not from any other recorded sources.

Q184. Which type of data is contained in Census of India? **1 Mark**

- A** National Income. **B** Industry. **C** Population. **D** Agriculture.

Ans: B Industry.

C Population.

3. Population.

Q185. Direct personal investigation method suffers from:

1 Mark

- A** Time consuming. **B** Excessive expenses. **C** Personal bias. **D** All the above.

Ans: B Excessive expenses.

D All the above.

4. All the above.

Q186. The entities on which data are collected is known as _____.

1 Mark

- A** Variables **B** Data sets **C** Elements **D** None of the above

Ans: A Variables

Explanation:

The entities on which data are collected is known as variables.

A data item is also called as a variable. For example, age, sex, income, etc are referred as variables.

Q187. Which of the following is a very costly and time-consuming method?

1 Mark

- A** Mailed questionnaires **B** Schedules sent through enumerators **C** Information through agencies
D Indirect oral interview

Ans: B Schedules sent through enumerators

Explanation:

Schedules sent through enumerator is a method for collecting primary data in which schedules are sent to the enumerators and then they collect the data. It is a very time consuming method and costly.

Q188. Which of the following method comes first in collecting primary and secondary data?

1 Mark

- A** Questionnaire Method **B** Panel Method **C** Observation Method **D** Interview Method

Ans: C Observation Method

Explanation:

In observation method, the data is collected from the field with the help of the observer.

Therefore, the observation method comes first in collecting primary and secondary data.

Q189. The demerits of Sampling include _____.

1 Mark

- A** It is expensive and time consuming. **B** It is subjected to errors. **C** Only B.
D None of the above.

Ans: B It is subjected to errors.

Explanation:

The demerits of Sampling include: It is subjected to errors since maybe a particular sample does not represent the whole population accurately, which will give us false results.

Q190. The NSSO estimates of labour force and unemployment are based on _____.

1 Mark

- A** Usual status, daily status and weekly status concepts. **B** Time willingness and productivity.
C Income recognition and production. **D** Labour coefficient concepts.

Ans: A Usual status, daily status and weekly status concepts.

Explanation:

The NSSO estimates of labour force and unemployment are based on usual status, daily status and weekly status concepts.

NSSO stands for National Sample Survey Organization. It is established by the Ministry of Statistics, Government of India. It helps to facilitate socio-economic surveys. It was set up in 1950.

Q191. Which method of collection of data covers the widest area.

1 Mark

- A** Direct Personal Investigation. **B** Mailed Questionnaire Method. **C** Telephone interview method.
D All of these.

Ans: B Mailed Questionnaire Method.

2. Mailed Questionnaire Method.

Q192. Before using secondary data, the investigator should satisfy himself as regards to:

1 Mark

A Reliability of data. **B** Suitability of data. **C** Adequacy of data. **D** All of the above.

Ans: B Suitability of data.

D All of the above.

4. All of the above.

Q193. NSSO stands for _____.

1 Mark

A National Sample Survey Organisation

B National Saving Scheme Office

C National Standard Statistics Organisation

D None of the above

Ans: A National Sample Survey Organisation

Explanation:

NSSO stands for National Sample Survey Organization.

It is established by the Ministry of Statistics, Government of India. It helps to facilitate socio-economic surveys. It was set up in 1950.

Q194. Which of the following organization collect and publish the primary data?

1 Mark

A Central statistical Organization (CSO). **B** Reserve Bank of India (RBI). **C** National Sample Survey (NSS).

D All of above.

Ans: D All of above.

Explanation:

Primary data is the data, which is collected for the first time by investigators. It is also known as raw data. It is the first-hand information. It refers to the collection of data for a specific purpose.

Primary data is collected by the following organizations- Central statistical Organization, Reserve Bank of India and National Sample Survey.

Q195. _____ is only a partial investigation of the population.

1 Mark

A Census survey.

B Sample survey.

C Total survey.

D None of the above.

Ans: B Sample survey.

2. Sample survey.

Q196. Define Primary Data. Give.

1 Mark

OR

The meaning of primary data.

Ans:

Data based on first hand information is called "Primary Data".

Q197. Simple random sampling can be classified into _____.

1 Mark

A Proportionate and disproportionate sampling.

B Probability and non-probability sampling.

C Systematic and Stratified sampling.

D Lottery method and using the table as random numbers.

Ans: D Lottery method and using the table as random numbers.

Explanation:

Simple random sampling can be further classified into lottery method and using the table as random numbers as every number has an equal opportunity of being selected without giving any preference to any particular number.

Q198. Data from secondary source are:

1 Mark

A Collected for other purposes than the current study.

B Obtained from the newspaper.

C More reliable than data from a primary source.

D Both (a) and (b).

Ans: D Both (a) and (b).

4. Both (a) and (b).

Q199. A technique by which each of the sample is given equal chance of being selected is known as _____.

1 Mark

A Systematic sampling.

B Stratified random sampling.

C Simple random sampling.

D Cluster sampling.

Ans: C Simple random sampling.

Explanation:

In simple random sampling, every individual present in the economy has an equal chance of being selected i.e. randomly selected without giving any preference to some selected individuals or items.

Q200. Primary data is _____.

1 Mark

- A** First hand information. **B** Already published data **C** Original in nature **D** (A) and (C)

Ans: D (A) and (C)

Explanation:

Primary data is the data, which is collected for the first time by investigators. It is also known as raw data. It is the first-hand information. It refers to the collection of data for a specific purpose. It is original in nature since it is collected directly by the user.

Q201. Under _____ of enquiry, the trained enumerators personally visit the informants and explain the objectives of enquiry, ask questions and record their replies.

1 Mark

- A** Direct personal interview method. **B** Information received from local agencies or correspondents.
C Indirect oral interview method. **D** Questionnaire sent through enumerators methods.

Ans: D Questionnaire sent through enumerators methods.

Explanation:

Under questionnaire sent through enumerators method of enquiry, the trained enumerators personally visit the informants and explain the objectives of enquiry, ask questions and record their replies.

More reliable and accurate data can be obtained by this method since there is a face to face communication between the informants and the investigator.

Q202. Stratified sample is preferred where:

1 Mark

- A** Random sampling is not possible. **B** Population is perfectly homogeneous.
C Population is non-homogeneous. **D** Small samples are required.

Ans: C Population is non-homogeneous.

3. Population is non-homogeneous.

Q203. Sampling errors are present only in:

1 Mark

- A** Census survey. **B** Sample survey. **C** Both census and sample surveys.
D Neither census nor sample survey.

Ans: B Sample survey.

2. Sample survey.