

COLLECTION OF DATA WS 1

Class 11 - Economics

Section A

1. Increase or decrease in the production of wheat. It is an example of [1]
 - a) Population
 - b) Constant
 - c) Variables
 - d) Coefficient
2. What is Secondary data? [1]
 - a) Data collected in the process of investigation
 - b) Both Data collected from some other agency and Data collected in the process of investigation
 - c) Data collected from some other agency
 - d) Data collected from source of origin
3. Which of the following is not the published source. [1]
 - a) International publications
 - b) Government publications
 - c) Web site
 - d) Semi government publications
4. The sources of data are: [1]
 - a) Secondary
 - b) Primary
 - c) Government organisation
 - d) Both primary and secondary
5. Primary data can be collected by: [1]
 - a) Personal investigation
 - b) Mailing questionnaire
 - c) Telephone interview
 - d) All of these
6. Which of the following is not the source of government publications? [1]
 - a) Annual survey of Industry
 - b) Agricultural statistics of India
 - c) Finance commission report
 - d) Report on currency
7. _____ are those which are already in existence and which might be collected for some purpose other than the answering of the question in hand. [1]
 - a) Primary data
 - b) Secondary data
 - c) Direct data
 - d) Basic data
8. A person is interested in socio-economic status of students of class XI who secured the first position in their matriculation examination. He collected information regarding their pocket allowances, their family income, educational status, their family members, and the like. All this information will be termed as [1]
 - a) Annual Data
 - b) Uniform Data
 - c) Primary data
 - d) Secondary data

sources, using suitable method of collection.

18. Which of the following is true regarding secondary source of data? [1]
- a) Collection of data from sources who already have collected the data. b) It provides first hand information
- c) It implies collection of data from its original source d) Can rely on this data as compare to primary data
19. Which of the following information false regarding primary data? [1]
- a) It is less costly as compare to secondary data b) It provides second hand information
- c) Can rely on this data as compare to secondary data d) It implies collection of data from its original source
20. Why are official publications of Central Government considered to be the most important source of secondary data? [1]
21. In which type of data high degree of precaution is required? [1]
22. Which data should be used by an investigator if there is a limited time frame? [1]
23. Which method of collecting primary data is the best? [1]

Section B

24. **State True or False:** [2]
- (a) There are many sources of data. [1]
- (b) Collection of primary data is more economic than secondary data. [1]

Section C

25. **Fill in the blanks:** [3]
- (a) _____ data is collected by someone else and used by the investigator. (Primary/Secondary) [1]
- (b) _____ refers to those data which are collected through other sources. These are not original. [1]
- (c) Questionnaire method is used to collect _____ data. (secondary/primary) [1]
26. Which is better: primary data or secondary data? [3]
27. Primary data can take the form of secondary data. Do you agree? [3]
28. Difference between primary and secondary data is of degree. [3]
29. List the different cases which are suitable for collecting primary data through telephone interviews. [3]
30. A statistical table has been prepared by Aryan which gives the birth rate and death rate of different states. The data given in the table has been collected from the published report of Census of India. Is the data contained in the table primary or secondary? Substantiate your answer by given reasons. [3]
31. What is primary Data? Give one example of primary data. [3]
32. What is secondary data? Give one example of secondary data. [3]
33. What precautions are necessary in using secondary data? [3]

Section D

Question No. 34 to 37 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [4]

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.

34. _____ data are collected from published or unpublished reports.

- a) Governmental
- b) Primary
- c) Tertiary
- d) Secondary

35. In the case of a _____, answers are to be written by the enumerators specifically hired for the purpose.

- a) Questionnaire
- b) Publication
- c) Schedule
- d) List

36. _____ publish data relating to education, health, births and deaths.

- a) Government publications
- b) Semi-Government Publications
- c) Local publications
- d) Private publications

37. 76th round of NSSO was on _____.

- a) Climate change
- b) persons with disabilities and drinking water
- c) density of population
- d) All of these

38. Explain difference between the primary data and the secondary data. [4]

39. What are different sources of Secondary data? [4]

40. "Secondary data is ready for reference, while primary data has to be collected and processed". Keeping in view the above statement, differentiate between primary data and secondary data. [4]

41. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of Primary data. [4]

42. Discuss briefly the various sources of data. [4]

43. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of Secondary data. [4]

44. Distinguish between Primary data and secondary data. [4]

Section E

Question No. 45 to 49 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [5]

You want to know about the quality of life of the people in your town. You may like to ascertain the quality of life in terms of per capita expenditure of different households in your town. You decide to collect the basic data yourself through statistical survey(s), of course with the help of investigators or field workers. While doing this exercise you are relying on primary source of the data. Primary source of data implies collection of data from its source of origin. It offers you first hand quantitative information relating to your statistical study. You or your team of investigators are contacting the respondents and obtaining the desired quantitative information on per capita expenditure of different households in your town. Secondary Source of collection of data implies obtaining the relevant statistical information from an agency, or an institution which is already in possession of that information. To continue with the previous example, data relating to the quality of life of the people of your town may have already been collected by the State Government.

45. What kind of data are contained in the census of population and national income estimates for the Government?

- a) Secondary data
- b) Internal data
- c) External data
- d) Primary data

46. Article published in research journal are

- a) Secondary sources
- b) Tertiary sources
- c) Primary sources
- d) Reference sources

47. Which of these is NOT an example of a secondary source?

- a) Diary entry
- b) Textbook
- c) Encyclopedia
- d) Newspaper articles

48. What type of source is this? An original World War I uniform worn by your great grandfather.

- a) Tertiary
- b) Secondary
- c) Manufacturing
- d) Primary

49. _____ data are collected from the published or unpublished reports.

Section F

50. “An investigator should be careful while using secondary data”. Discuss.

[6]