

Fill in the Blanks

Choose appropriate word/term and fill in the blank:

1. Collection of data from its source of origin is called _____ data. (primary/secondary)
2. Census of India is a _____ publication. (biennial/decennial)
3. Direct Personal Investigation is an _____ method of data collection. (elastic/inelastic)
4. In a _____, the responses are recorded by the enumerator. (schedule/questionnaire)
5. The publications of the Reserve Bank of India are _____ source of data. (published/unpublished)
6. Data that is available in the form of published or unpublished reports is called _____ data. (primary/secondary)
7. In case of _____, the investigator must be well-versed with the language and cultural habits of the respondents. (direct personal investigation/indirect oral investigation)
8. _____ saves the respondents from personal embarrassment that they otherwise may face while responding to the questions. (Telephone survey/Direct Personal investigation)
9. The information published by World Bank is generally used as _____ data. (primary/secondary)
10. _____ is the quarterly journal published by NSSO. (SARVEKSHANA/SANKHYIKI)

SET-2

Multiple Choice

Choose the correct option:

1. **The major difference between the primary and secondary data is that of _____.**
(a) time taken to collect data (b) originality
(c) purpose of the study (d) cost of collection of data
2. **Which of the following is a statistical method of collecting primary data?**
(a) Direct personal investigation (b) Indirect oral investigation
(c) Information through correspondents (d) All of these
3. **Which of the following is not a source of secondary data?**
(a) Publications of Research Institutions (b) Semi-Government Publications
(c) Journals and Papers (d) None of these
4. **Under Mailing method, questionnaires are mailed to the:**
(a) enumerator (b) respondents
(c) investigator (d) none of these
5. **When collected information is to be used by journals, the suitable method of data collection would be:**
(a) telephone survey (b) indirect oral investigation
(c) information from local sources (d) enumerator's method

6. The answers are recorded by the respondents themselves in case of a _____ .
 (a) survey (b) schedule
 (c) questionnaire (d) both (b) and (c)
7. Primary data are:
 (a) original (b) costlier
 (c) economical (d) both (a) and (b)
8. The reliability of secondary data depends on:
 (a) ability of the collecting organisation (b) objective and scope of investigation
 (c) method of collection (d) all of these
9. Which of the following is a merit of telephonic interviews?
 (a) Originality (b) Accuracy
 (c) Reliability (d) All of these
10. Trying-out the survey covering a very small sample of the universe is called:
 (a) testing survey (b) questionnaire survey
 (c) try-out survey (d) pilot survey
11. The organisation conducting regular sample surveys to collect information about economic activities in rural as well as urban parts of the country is _____ .
 (a) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
 (b) Reserve Bank of India
 (c) National Sample Survey Office
 (d) Census Commission of India
12. Which of the following method is more economical while collecting primary data?
 (a) Direct personal investigation method (b) Enumerator's method
 (c) Indirect oral investigation method (d) Both (b) and (c)
13. Census of India is published by _____ .
 (a) Ministry of Human Resources and Development
 (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
 (c) Census Commissioner of India
 (d) Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India
14. In the context of a questionnaire, which one of the following statements is correct?
 (a) The answers are to be written by the respondents themselves
 (b) Questions should be related to the purpose of enquiry
 (c) Questions must be placed in a proper order
 (d) All of these
15. Which of the following is a demerit of indirect oral investigation?
 (a) Doubtful conclusions (b) Less accurate
 (c) Biased (d) All of these

SET-3

True or False

State whether the following statements are True or False:

1. Data collected by investigator is called secondary data. (True/False)
2. Direct personal investigation is suitable when field of investigation is large. (True/False)
3. Publications of National Institute of Public Finance and Policy serve as primary data. (True/False)

4. Telephonic interviews have all the advantages of personal investigation. (True/False)
5. If you are getting data from somebody else who collected it from its source of origin but did not use it for his own study, it will be deemed as secondary data. (True/False)
6. Data related to household income in India is a part of Census of India. (True/False)
7. Pilot survey is necessary to assess the quality of the questionnaire. (True/False)
8. Indirect oral investigation is applied when the field of investigation is very limited. (True/False)
9. A questionnaire should not contain questions requiring calculation on the part of respondents. (True/False)
10. Telephone survey is the most suitable method of collecting data, when the population is literate and spread over a large area. (True/False)

SET-4

True-False Alternatives

In the following questions (1-5), two statements are given. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct alternative among those given below:

Alternatives:

- (a) Both the statements are true
- (b) Both the statements are false
- (c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false
- (d) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false

1. **Statement 1** : Pilot survey is not necessary to assess the quality of the questionnaire.
Statement 2 : A questionnaire must show clear instructions for filling in the form.
2. **Statement 1** : Reports and publications of NSSO is an important source of secondary data in India.
Statement 2 : Census of India is a comprehensive enquiry on sample size.
3. **Statement 1** : Respondent is a person who helps the investigator in collecting the data.
Statement 2 : Investigator is a person who plans and conducts an empirical investigation independently.
4. **Statement 1** : Proper training of enumerators is necessary before conducting the survey.
Statement 2 : Trained enumerators involve lesser chances of bias during data collection.
5. **Statement 1** : Questionnaires should not include controversial questions.
Statement 2 : An ideal questionnaire includes only precise and short questions.

SET-5

Choose the Correct Pair of Statements/Identify the Correct Sequence of Alternatives

1. From the set of statements given in Column I and Column II, choose the correct pair of statements:

Column I	Column II
A. Primary data	(i) Not original
B. Secondary source of data	(ii) Collection of data from its source of origin
C. Schedules	(iii) Filled by the enumerators
D. Unpublished source of secondary data	(iv) Annual reports of RBI

Alternatives:

- (a) A—(i)
- (b) B—(ii)
- (c) C—(iii)
- (d) D—(iv)

2. Identify the correct sequence of alternatives given in Column II by matching them with respective items in Column I:

Column I	Column II
A. Secondary data	(i) Answers recorded by respondents themselves
B. Questionnaires	(ii) A fairly elastic method
C. Publications of trade associations	(iii) Data already in existence
D. Direct personal investigation	(iv) Published source of secondary data

Alternatives:

- (a) A—(ii), B—(iii), C—(iv), D—(i) (b) A—(iii), B—(i), C—(iv), D—(ii)
 (c) A—(iv), B—(i), C—(ii), D—(iii) (d) A—(ii), B—(iv), C—(i), D—(iii)

SET-6

Assertion and Reasoning

In the following questions (1-5), a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative among those 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 not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
 (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
 (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

- Assertion (A)** : Primary data collection involves more time and cost.
Reason (R) : Primary data are collected for the first time from their source of origin.
- Assertion (A)** : Questions in questionnaires and schedules are similar.
Reason (R) : The respondents may not be assured of the secrecy of the information provided by them.
- Assertion (A)** : Direct personal investigation is not a reliable method of data collection.
Reason (R) : It is not suitable when field of investigation is large.
- Assertion (A)** : Data collection through local correspondents leads to lack of uniformity.
Reason (R) : Data is collected by a number of correspondents under this method.
- Assertion (A)** : Secondary data are collected from the published or unpublished reports.
Reason (R) : It is the most reliable and suitable form of data.

ANSWERS

SET-1

1. primary 2. decennial 3. elastic 4. schedule 5. published
 6. secondary 7. direct personal investigation 8. Telephone survey 9. secondary
 10. SARVEKSHANA

SET-2

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (d)
 11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (d) 14. (d) 15. (d)