Collection of Data

- **01.** What do you mean by statistical enquiry?
- **02.** What do you mean by primary data? Mention the different methods for collecting primary data.
- **03.** What are the two main sources of data?
- **04.** What is meant by direct personal interview?
- **05.** Explain the meaning of indirect oral investigation.
- **06.** What are the merits of direct personal investigation?
- **07.** Discuss secondary data.
- **08.** How the data is collected of through information from correspondents. Mention its two merits.
- **09.** Write the merits of indirect oral investigation.
- 10. What is telephonic interview? Mention its one merit and demerit.
- 11. Distinguish between census and sampling methods of data collection.
- **12.** Explain Random sampling.
- **13.** What is mailed questionnaire method?
- **14.** What are the general principles followed while designing the questionnaire.
- **15.** What are the requisites of good sample?
- **16.** What are the demerits of Indirect Oral Investigation.
- **17.** Explain types of non random sampling.
- **18.** What are the precaution to be taken for mailed questionnaire method?
- **19.** What are the merits of questionnaire filled by enumerators?
- **20.** Discuss the merits and elements of judgement sampling.
- **21.** What is Quota sampling? Explain with the help of example.
- **22.** What is meant by statistical errors? Which factors give rise to statistical errors?

- 23. Write a note on census of India.
- **24.** Explain in brief the sources of secondary data.
- **25.** What are the precaution to be taken in the use of secondary data?
- **26.** Write a shot note on national sample survey organisation (NSSO)
- **27.** Explain law of inertia of large number.
- **28.** Describe any four important published sources of secondary data.

