CLASS –XI   **SUBJECT -ECONOMICS**

ASSIGNMENT- 10   **TOPIC - Collection of Data**

(1 MARKS)

Q1.   Define primary data.

Q2.   Define Secondary data.

Q3.   State one point of difference between data and secondary data.

Q4.   State any tow methods of collecting primary data.

Q5.   Mention two sources of secondary data.

Q6.   Name two agencies at the national level which collect, process and tabulate the statistical data.

Q7.   What kind of data is continued in Census of India?

Q8.   What kind of data is contained in NSSO?

Q9.   Mention two precautions to be taken while using secondary data.

Q10. What does population or universe in statistics mean?

Q11. What do sample in statistics mean?

Q12. Define census method.

Q13. Define sample method.

Q14. State one point of different between census method and sample method.

Q16. Which method of date collection (census or sample) would you use to check the quality or rice?

Q17. Which method of data collection (Sample or census) is used for the

      estimation of population in India?

Q18. Define Sampling.

Q19. In a village of 200 farms, a study was conducted to find the cropping pattern. Out of 50 farms surveyed, 50% grew only wheat, identity the population and the sample size

(3/4Marks)

Q1. Distinguish between primary data and secondary data.

Q2. Define the terms: (i) Investigator (ii)Enumerator and (iii) Repondent.

Q3. Explain personal interview method of collecting primary data. What are its merits and demerits?

Q4. What are the advantage and disadvantages of mailed questionnaire method of collecting primary data?

Q5. Explain telephone interview method of collecting primary data.

Q6. State the three methods of collecting primary data. Describe any one .

Q7. State the advantages and disadvantages of personal interview method and mailed questionnaire method of collecting primary data.

Q8. What are the qualities of a good questionnaire?

Q9. Frame at least four appropriate multiple choice options for the following questions:

(i) Which of the following is the most important when you buy a new dress?

(ii) How often do you use computer?

(iii) Which of the newspapers do you read regularly?

(iv) Rise in the price of petrol is justified.

(v) What if the monthly income of your family?

Q10. Frame five two-way questions (with yes or No)

Q11. What do you think about the following questions ? do you find any problem with these question? If yes, How?

(i) How far do you live from the closest market?

(ii)   If plastic bags are only 5 per cent of our garbage, should it be banned?

(iii)   Wouldn't you be opposed to increase in price of petrol?

(iv)   (a) Do you agree with the use of chemical fertilizers?
        (b)Do you use fertilizers in your fields?

        (c) What is the yield per hectare in your field.

Q12.   What is secondary data? State the main sources of secondary data.

Q13.   What precautions are necessary while using secondary data?

Q14.   What do you know about Census of India and National sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) ?What tpe of information they provide.

Q15.   Explain the meaning of the terns population (or universe) and sample as used in statistics.

Q16.   Give two examples each of sample , population and variable.

Q17.   Write any four differences between census and sample methods.

Q18   Give the advantages of sample method over census method.

Q19.   "Sampling is a necessity under certain conditions". Explain.

 (6 Marks)

Q1.   Distinguish between:

(i)   Primary data and secondary data.
(ii)   Census method and simple method

Q2.   Discuss briefly varous method of collecting primary data.

Q3.   Compare the advantage of sample method over the census method

Q4.   Explain two important sources of secondary data in India.