

CH-3 Collection of Data

Q. what is statistical enquiry?

A1. Statistical enquiry means statistical investigation or a survey. The person who conducts the survey is known as investigator. He takes help of certain people to collect data, they are enumerators. And person from whom data is collected is known as respondant.

Q2. what are the difference sources of data?

A2. There are mainly 2 sources of data:

1. Internal source

2. External source

Internal source — A large no. of organisations & govt. departments generate data regularly, this is the internal info. in the form of regular reports which maybe regarding sale, production, expense etc. Such data is available in the books of organisation and this is the internal source of data which can be used for any kind of survey.

External source — Info collected from outside agencies is called as external data which can be obtained from primary or secondary source. Primary is the original & first hand info.



for eg: A data is required on payment of on wages of workers of a factory. One can visit the colony of workers & can get the info by contacting each & every worker.

The secondary source is not the first hand data but collected alternatively.

for eg: Data about wages of workers can be collected from accounts department of the factory through its records. It is a secondary data.

Q3: Differentiate b/w primary data & secondary data.

<u>BASIS</u>	<u>PRIMARY</u>	<u>SECONDARY</u>
1. Originality	It is <u>original data</u> because it is collected by investigator from the source of origin.	It is <u>not the original data</u> as it is collected from some other person or an agency.
2. Time	It is a <u>time consuming</u> process as it takes lot of time to collect primary data.	It is <u>less time consuming</u> .
3. Cost	It is <u>costly to collect</u> primary data as it involves a lot of time and effort.	It is <u>comparatively cheaper</u> as it is collected from published or unpublished sources.
4. Reliability	It is <u>highly reliable</u> since it is collected originally.	It is <u>comparatively lesser reliable</u> because it is collected from some other source.

5. Precaution

Lesser precautions are required while using Primary data.

More precautions are required to use secondary data.

Q4. What are the different methods of collecting primary data?

A. Following are the methods of collecting primary data:

1. Direct personal Interview (Primary Interview)
2. Indirect personal Interview (Secondary Interview)
3. Telephonic Interview (By Telephone)
4. Info from correspondents (Correspondent)
5. Mailed questionnaire (Form)
6. Questionnaire filled by enumerators. (Survey)

⇒ Rest in assignment