

Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

VI Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.A./B.B.A. T.T.M./B.B.M./B.C.A./B.S.W./  
B.A. Afsal UI Ulama Degree (CCSS – Regular) Examination, April 2012  
OPEN COURSE IN STATISTICS  
5D05/6D05 STA : Sampling Techniques

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Weightage : 20

## PART – A

Answer **all** questions. **Each** bunch of 4 questions carries weightage 1.

- I. 1. The following is an example of secondary data
  - a) Data from indirect oral investigation
  - b) Data from local agents
  - c) Data from census reports
  - d) Data from telephonic interviews
2. The following is a limitation of data collection by sending enumerations
  - a) Data is not accurate
  - b) The cost of collection of data is very high
  - c) The informants may not respond to enumerators
  - d) Data cannot be collected when the informants are illiterate
3. The following is a limitation of census survey
  - a) The data obtained is less accurate
  - b) If the enumeration is destructive in nature, the data cannot be collected
  - c) Both (a) and (b)
  - d) Neither (a) nor (b)
4. An example of non-probability sampling
  - a) Cluster sampling
  - b) Judgement sampling
  - c) Systematic sampling
  - d) Stratified random sampling



5. In simple random sampling, the probability of selecting a sample of size  $n$  from a population of  $N$  units is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Tippet's table of random numbers consists of \_\_\_\_\_ numbers of 4 digit random numbers.
7. In circular systematic sampling, the sampling interval is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Indian statistical institute was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_ (2×1=2)

## PART – B

Answer **any six** questions. **Each** question carries weightage **1**.

9. Define secondary data.
10. Distinguish between questionnaire and schedule.
11. Distinguish between census and sample survey.
12. Distinguish between judgement sampling and Quota Sampling.
13. Define stratified random sampling.
14. What is sampling frame ?
15. Define simple random sampling.
16. Mention the advantages of cluster sampling.
17. Give an example of multi-stage sampling.
18. Mention the disadvantages of simple random sampling. (6×1=6)

## PART – C

Answer **any 4** questions. **Each** question carries weightage **2**.

19. Discuss the advantages of sample survey.
20. Explain the important sources of secondary data.
21. Discuss the important sources of sampling errors.



- 22. Distinguish between simple random sampling with and without replacement.
- 23. What is allocation problem in stratified sampling ? Explain proportional and optimum allocation of sample sizes using suitable examples.
- 24. Distinguish between linear and circular systematic sampling. Give one example each.
- 25. Write a note on Indian Census.
- 26. Discuss the important activities of Indian Statistical Institute. (4×2=8)

PART – D

Answer **any one** question. **Each** question carries weightage **4**.

- 27. Discuss the important methods of collecting primary data. Discuss the merits and limitations of these methods.
- 28. Explain any two methods of selecting simple random samples from a population. Give one example each.
- 29. Discuss the role of National Sample Survey Organisation and Central Statistical Organisation in planning and development process of India. (1×4=4)