

Reg. No. :		
Name :		
Exam OPEN CO	n./B.B.A./B.B.A.T.T.M./B.B. egree (CCSS – Reg./Suppl nination, May 2013 OURSE IN STATISTICS TA : Sampling Techniques	e./Improv.)
Time: 2 Hours	Was started in India in the year	Max. Weightage: 20
	PART – A	
This part consist of two bunches of Answer all questions.	f questions carrying equal weig	htage of one .
A is a miniature been taken.	e picture of the entire group from	m which it has
a) Universe	b) Population	
c) Sample	d) None of these	
2. Population census data is a	data for an ager	ncy conducting a

- socio-economic survey.

 a) Primary

 b) Secondary
 - c) Reliable d) Both (b) and (c)
- 3. Direct personal interview in collecting data is practical only when the no. of informants is
 - a) Large b) Small
 - c) Very large d) Infinite
- 4. _____ sampling is preferred to simple random sampling when the population is heterogeneous.
 - a) Stratified b) Systematic
 - c) Judgement sampling d) Cluster



5.	The data collected are more accurate and reliable if it is collected through			
	a) Census survey	b) Sample surv	ey emeli	
	c) Pilot survey	d) None of these	VI Semester B.A./B.Sc./9 B.A. Atsal-Ul-Utam	
6.	was the first director of ISI.			
	a) R. A. Fisher	b) V. V. Giri		
	c) P. C. Mahalanobis	d) V. K. Krishna	Menon	
7.	The last census was started in India in the year			
	a) 2001	b) 2009		
	c) 2010	d) 2011		
8.	NSSO means			
	a) National Statistical Survey Organisation			
	b) National Sample Survey Organisation			
	c) National Statistical Survey Office			
	d) None of these		(2×1=2)	
		PART – B		
Ar	nswer any six questions (1	each):		
		b) Secondary	urvey ? Give example	
	. What is meant by 'Population' in connection with a survey? Give example.			
10.). Write down any two merits of census enumeration.			
11.	Give any situation where sample enumeration is the only method possible to collect data.			
12.	What is the relationship between size of the sample and representativeness of the sample?			
13.	What do you mean by rand	dom sampling?		
14.	Give the names of any two random number tables.			
15.	What is meant by stratification	ation?		



- 16. Suppose N units in the population are numbered from 1 to N and we want to draw sample of size n where N = 1000, n = 50. Find sampling interval K in forming systematic sample, if the first item selected is the 3^{rd} one, which are the 2^{nd} and 3^d items.
- 17. What is cluster sampling?
- 18. What are the merits of judgement sampling?

 $(6 \times 1 = 6)$

PART - C

Answer any four questions (2 each):

- 19. Distinguish between primary and secondary data. What are the sources of secondary data?
- 20. Explain lottery method to form a simple random sample.
- 21. The population measurements are 2, 3, 6, 8 and 11. Prepare all possible samples of size 2 using SRSWR.
- 22. Explain the laws which forms the basis of sampling.
- 23. Distinguish between linear and circular systematic sampling.
- 24. What are the merits and demerits of stratified random sampling?
- 25. What are the main objectives of sampling?
- 26. Discuss the role of Indian Council for medical research in formulating development policies of the nation. (4×2=8)

PART - D

Answer any one question:

4 each

- 27. Explain any two methods of collecting primary data.
- 28. What are sampling and non-sampling errors? Explain the reasons behind them.
- 29. Describe the main functions of (1) Directorate of Indian Census (2) NSSO.

 $(1 \times 4 = 4)$