

Glossary

1. **Sample**

It is a finite subset of the population selected from it with the objective of investigating its properties.

2. **Population**

The set of individuals, items, or data from which a statistical sample is taken.

3. **Representativeness**

Representativeness is one that serves as an example or type for others of the same classification.

4. **Substantive**

Having a firm basis in reality and being therefore important, meaningful, or considerable.

5. **Randomness**

Randomness is of or relating to a type of circumstance or event that is described by a probability distribution.

6. **Sampling**

Sampling is an art of cutting a small portion of material from a large lot and transferring it to the analyzer.

7. **Sample Survey**

The survey conducted based on sample is described as sample survey.

8. **Adequacy**

It is sufficient to satisfy a requirement or meet a need.

9. **Homogeneity**

It is the quality of being similar or comparable in kind or nature.

10. **Sample Size**

The number of units, which constitute a sample, is known as a sample size.

11. **Heterogeneity**

It is the quality of being diverse and not comparable in kind.

12. **Precision**

It is the state or quality of being precise or exactness.

13. **Multivariate**

It is pertaining to any procedure involving two or more variables.

14. **Optimum**

It is the most favourable conditions or greatest degree or amount possible under given circumstances.

15. **Survey**

A gathering of a sample of data or opinions considered representative of a whole.