Glossary

1. **Adequacy**
    It is the quality of being able to meet a need satisfactorily.

2. **Census survey**
    Collecting information from the universe by enumerating each and every unit of the universe called as census survey.

3. **Descriptive Statistics**
    In Descriptive Statistics, we consider the statistical treatment of the available data, which was available to the statistician in the secondary form.

4. **Enumerate**
    It is to count off or name one by one.

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

6. **Inductive Statistics**
    The inductive statistics is also known as statistical inference. This may be termed as the logic of drawing statistically valid conclusions about the population based on examining the part of the population, which is drawn from the population in scientific manner.

7. **Mixed Sampling**
    In mixed sampling, there is a mixture of random sampling and non-random sampling. The universe is first divided into same groups based on non-random sampling and from each subdivision, certain items are selected in accordance with random sampling.

8. **Non-Probability Sampling**
    Non-probability (non-random) sampling is one in which each unit has an unequal chance of being included in the sample.

9. **Optimum Sample**
    An optimum sample is the one, which fulfils the requirements of efficiency, representativeness, reliability and flexibility.

10. **Population**
    Population is a set of individuals, items, or data from which a statistical sample is taken. It is also called as universe.

11. **Probability Sampling**
    In random sampling, selection of the sample is done in such a manner that the chance of selection of each unit of the universe is the same. In other words, the selection of the units depends entirely on chance.

12. **Sample**
    The respondents selected from a representative of the total population as possible in order to produce a miniature cross section is called as sample.

13. **Sample Design**
    A sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. It refers to the technique or a procedure an investigator would adopt in selecting the item for the sample that is, size of the sample.

14. Sample Survey

Collecting information from the universe by enumerating a representative portion of the population known as Sample Survey.

15. Target Population

It is the set of elements from which the information is needed and estimates are required.