



Sources of Information

Question 1. Answer in not more than 15 words:

- (i) Define Census Method of collecting data.
- (ii) Name the main producers of information.
- (iii) Name the-sources available to an entrepreneur at the state and the central level, to seek information regarding plant and machinery.

Answer:

- (i) It refers to the method of collecting data covering each and every item of the prescribed area under investigation.
- (ii) There are three main producers/originators of information. These are the:
 - (a) Government Agencies
 - (b) Academic Institutions
 - (c) Private sector
 - (d) Individuals
- (iii) SFC (State Finance Corporation).
CCIE (chief Controller of Import and Export).

Question 2. Answer in not more than 75 words:

- (i) Identify any six major small scale industry groups in India.
- (ii) What purpose does 'information' serve for an entrepreneur?

Answer:

- (i) Small scale industries: These are the industrial units whose investment in plant and machinery does not exceed ? 5 crore. The main features of these industries are as follows:
 - (i) Labours are the main people involved in the part of production. They will be get wages.
 - (ii) They use machine and runs with electricity.

Examples:

- (a) Hosiery factories in Ludhiana.
- (b) Scientific instruments making factories in Ambala.
- (c) Carpet making factories in Panipat.
- (d) Radio, TV, etc. manufacturing factories in Delhi.

1. Tiny Sector: Only the business enterprises which are constituted under the tiny sector and whose investment in plant and machinery is up to 25 lakhs, but would shortly be raised irrespective of location of the unit.

2. Auxiliary Small Units: A small-scale industry unit can be known as ancillary (auxiliary) small industrial unit if it supplies not less than 50% of its production to another unit, referred to as the parent unit. Such type of units manufacture tools and equipments, components, unfinished goods, spare parts, etc. for the parent units.

These units also enjoy the benefit of getting demand from the parent units so that they can survive for long time and time to time they get financial help also from their parent unit.

3. Micro-business: A unit can be called as micro business enterprise, if it has an investment in plant and machinery and it does not exceed 25 lakh.

4. Small-scale Service and Business (industry Related) Enterprise: The definition of MSME's (Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) in the service sector is:

Micro-enterprise: Investment in equipment does not exceed 10 lakh.

Small enterprise: Investment in equipment is more than 10 lakh but does not exceed 2 crores.

Medium enterprise: Investment in equipment is more than 2 crores and less than 5 crores.

5. Small-Scale Industries Owned and Managed by Women

Entrepreneurs:

A small-scale industry can be known as a 'Women Enterprise' if a woman or a group of women individually or jointly, have share capital of not less than 51%. Such type of enterprises can avail of the concession offered by the government, e.g. low rate of interest on loans, etc.

6. Export-oriented: A small scale industry unit can be known as export-oriented unit if it exports more than 50% of its production. Such type of units have the benefit like subsidy offered by the government.

The Ministry of MSME & ARI will bring out a specific list of hi-tech and export oriented industries which would require the investment limit to be raised upto 5 crores to admit of suitable technology upgradation and to enable them to maintain their competitive edge.

7. Cottage and Rural: According to the Fiscal Commission, "Cottage industry is an industry which is run either as whole-time or part-time occupation with the full or partial help of the members of the family."

The main features of these industries are as follows:

- (i) Run only by the members of the family.
 - (ii) Mainly run by the artisans at their homes.
 - (iii) Involve very little capital.
 - (iv) Often fulfil the requirement of a local region.
 - (v) Involve rare use of machines.
 - (vi) The main examples are khadi and handicrafts industries.
- Traditional items are manufactured in these industries like mats, shoes, pottery, etc.

(ii) Importance of Information for an Entrepreneur:

Entrepreneur is a person who conceives an idea, or who discovers the opportunity in the environment. This ability of an entrepreneur of perceiving and sensing an opportunity, makes him always, search "For knowledge/need/problem" in the environment. He needs to, in depth scan "inquiry/idea"/"quest" so as to evaluate its feasibility and viability. A detailed investigation is a must, before an entrepreneur converts the idea into enterprise. The most common parameters to be investigated are:

- (1) Feasibility, viability, application and utility of prevailing market conditions viz. demand, supply, competitors.
- (2) Types of resources required and their supplies.
- (3) Expected profitability.
- (4) Prevailing environmental factors and their impact on idea's feasibility. Thus, before any decision is taken an entrepreneur needs accurate, authentic and relevant information.

Question 3. Answer in not more than 150 words:

Identify the information resource centre at the State and Central levels available in India to the entrepreneur regarding:

- (a) Product standardization and quality mark.
- (b) Technical know-how.
- (c) Selection of project.
- (d) Registration.

Answer:

(a)	Product standardization and quality mark	ISI (India Standards Institute), RT (Register of Trade Mark)
(b)	Technical know-how	DDCA (Directorate of Drug Control Association) CIPET (Central Institute of Plastic and Engineer Tool)
(c)	Selection of project	DTC (District Industrial Centre), ITC (Indian Investment Centre, SFC (State Finance Corporation)
(d)	Registration	NSIC (National Small Industrial Corporation CCIE (Chief Controller of Import and Export) STC (State Trading Corporation)

Question 4. Answer in not more than 250 words:

(i) Differentiate between Primary, Secondary and Tertiary source of information.

(ii) What is meant by primary source of information? Explain the method of collecting primary data.

Answer: (i)

Basis	Primary Source of Information	Secondary Source of Information	Tertiary Source of Information
Meaning	Primary sources are original materials collected from the time period involved and have not been filtered through interpretation or valuation. They present original thinking, report a discovery, or share new information.	It refers to all those information collected through original information, and after that further modified, selected or rearranged for a specific purpose or objectives. It is also called as an interpretations and evaluations of primary sources.	It refers to all those information which is a distillation and collection of primary and secondary sources.
Information	The data is collected by the investigator himself/herself, for the first time. They present first hand accounts and information relevant to an event.	One that was created by someone who did not have first hand experience or did not participate in the events/situations being researched.	It may be second hand or third hand and not considered to be acceptable material on which to base academic research are usually not credited to a particular author.
Description	The information is described its original form, not interpreted, condensed or valued any other people.	It describes, analyse, interpret, evaluate, comment on and discuss the evidence given by primary sources.	Are intended only to describe and provide an overview of what the topic includes, its basic terminology, and often references for further reading.
Evidence	They are usually evidence accounts of the events, practices being researched and created by a person.	It is not in the form of original evidence but modified one.	It is not considered as form of original evidence but further distilled one.
Methods of Collection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Direct personal investigation (ii) Indirect oral investigation (iii) Local correspondents (iv) Mailed questionnaire (v) Questionnaire through enumerators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Published: Government publications, International Publications, Reports of Committees and trade Association Publications of Personnel Investigation. (ii) Unpublished: Not published and but sometime available in office records. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published: Government Publication or non-government institutions Unpublished: Internet
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autobiographies • Correspondence: email, letters • Travelogues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biographies, Encyclopedia, dictionaries, handbooks • Textbooks and monographs on a topic • Literary criticism and interpretation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronologies • Classification • Dictionaries

(ii) Primary sources are original materials and collected from the time period involved and have not been filtered through interpretation or valuation. They present original thinking, report a discovery, or share new information and it is based on in-depth research studies.

It includes:

- (a) The data is collected by the investigator for the first time.
- (b) Primary source report, a discovery or share new information.
- (c) They present first hand accounts and information relevant to an event.
- (d) They present information in its original form, not interpreted, condensed or evaluated by other writers.
- (e) They are usually evidence or accounts of the events, practices being researched and created by a person who directly experienced that event.
- (f) Primary sources are the first formal appearance of results in print or electronic formats.

Methods of Collection:

The different methods of collecting data are as follows:

- (a) Direct Personal Investigation: It refers to the method by which

the investigator collects the information personally from the informants and the source concerned. It can be possible if field of investigation is limited. More degree of originality and accuracy is required. Direct data with the informants are required.

(b) Indirect Oral Investigation: The investigator collects the information not from the original person but approaches certain sources which are close or to be known directly or indirectly to the informants.

- It can be more suitable-if the field of investigation is large.
- There is no possibility of direct contact.
- The concerned informants are not able to read and write.
- Mostly used in government departments.

(c) Local Correspondents: The investigator appoints local agents or correspondents in different parts of the area under investigation. Generally, they collect the information according to their skills and tactfulness and then submit it to the investigators.

- It is more suitable when regular and time-to-time information is required.
- Area has wide coverage.
- The availability of information is possible through magazine, journals, annual report.

(d) Mailed Questionnaire: It refers to the type prepared by the investigator keeping in view the objective of the inquiry and sends it to informants/respondents who post or e-mail. The informants fill it completely by himself and send it back to the investigator.

(e) Questionnaire through Enumerators: The enumerators go to informants along with the questionnaire to help fill the questionnaire according to the answers given by the informants. It is also known as schedules.

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