MA SOCIOLOGY
Third Semester
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND COMPUTER APPLICATION
(MSO - 13)

Duration: 1.5 Hrs.   **Full Marks: 35**

Part-A (Objective)= 10
Part-B (Descriptive)= 25

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 1 hrs. 20 mins.   **Marks: 25**

I. Answer any *two* of the following questions

1. Define statistics. Explain the four stages in statistics as defined by Croxton and Cowden. What are the major functions of statistics?   (2+4+4=10)

2. What do you mean by classification of data? Write a detail note on the types of classification.   (2+8=10)

3. What do you mean by tabulation? What are the main parts of an ideal table? Explain.   (2+8=10)

4. What is computer? Describe some important applications and uses of computers in present times.   (2+8=10)

II. Write a short note on diagram.   (5)

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Duration: 10 minutes   **Marks – 10**

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer: **1×10=10**

1. 'Statistics may be called the science of counting' is the definition given by
   a. Croxton
   b. A.L.Bowley
   c. Boddington
   d. Webster

2. The origin of statistics can be traced to
   a. State
   b. Commerce
   c. Economics
   d. Industry

3. When the collected data is grouped with reference to time, we have
   a. Quantitative classification
   b. Qualitative classification
   c. Geographical Classification
   d. Chorological Classification

4. Most quantitative classifications are
   a. Chronological
   b. Geographical
   c. Frequency Distribution
   d. None of these

5. A simple table contains data on
   a. Two characteristics
   b. Several characteristics
   c. One characteristic
   d. Three characteristics

6. The headings of the rows given in the first column of a table are called
   a. Stubs
   b. Captions
   c. Titles
   d. Reference notes

7. Which of the following is one dimensional diagram?
   a. Bar diagram
   b. Pie diagram
   c. Cylinder
   d. Histogram

8. Frequency curve
   a. begins at the origin
   b. passes through the origin
   c. begins at the horizontal line
   d. begins and ends at the base line

9. With the help of histogram we can draw
   a. frequency polygon
   b. frequency curve
   c. frequency distribution
   d. all the above

10. O gives for more than type and less than type distribution intersect at
   a. mean
   b. median
   c. mode
   d. Origin

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