BBA-II

203-BUSINESS STATISTICS

U N I T – I

Q. 1 : What do you mean by Statistics? Explain Scope and Nature of Statistics.
Q. 2 : Discuss Importance and Limitations of Statistics.
Q. 3 : Define "Classification and Tabulation and show their importance in Statistical Studies".
Q. 4 : Discuss the various methods of data collection used in Statistics, which method is more reliable?
Q. 5 : What do you understand by Statistical Investigation? Describe the Preliminary steps you would take in planning a Statistical Investigation.

U N I T – II

Q. 1 : What is meant by Central Tendency? Describe the various methods of measuring it and point out the usefulness of each method.
Q. 2 : Describe the various Uses and Limitation of Averages.
Q. 3 : Calculate the Arithmetic mean and mode from the following table :-

Marks (Less than)	:	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10
No. of Students	:	50	45	40	30	16	10	7	3

Q. 4 : Calculate Mean, Mode and Median from the following data :-

Wages	**No. of Persons**
Less than 8	5
Less than 16	12
8 – 24	29
24 and above	31
32 – 40	8
40 and above	19
48 and above	5

Q. 5 : Calculate the Geometric mean and Harmonic mean from the following series :-

(I)	(II)
2574	0.8974
475	0.0570
75	0.0081
5	0.5677
0.8	0.0002
0.08	0.0984
0.005	0.0854
0.0009	0.5672

U N I T – III

Q. 1 : Explain the term Dispersion. What are the various Methods of Measuring Dispersion? Explain any one of them.
Q. 2 : What is Skew-ness? What are the various tests of Skew-ness? Explain the variousMethods of Measuring Skew-ness.
Q. 3 : From the following marks of 60 Students calculate mean Deviation with the help of Mean and Median :-

Marks :	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of Students :	6	7	12	20	10	5

Q. 4 : In the following series calculate the Mean and Standard Deviation :-

Marks :	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
(More than) No. of Students :	100	90	75	50	25	15	5	0

Q. 5 : Calculate Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Skew-ness from the following data :-

Marks :	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
(More than) No. of Students :	100	90	75	50	20	10	5	0

U N I T – IV

Q. 1 : What is an Index Number? Explain with examples the importance of Index Numbers in Economic and Business Studies.

Q. 2 : What are Index Number? State their Uses and Limitations. State the various problems involved in the Construction of Index Number of prices.

Q. 3 : Construction Index Number for 1995 by applying Fishers Ideal Formula an the basis of the following data:-

Articles	1994 Price	1994 Qty.	1995 Price	1995 Qty.
A	5	8	6	10
B	6	10	9	12
C	4	9	5	15

Q. 4 : Construction Fisher's Ideal Index Number from the following data :-

Commodities	Base Year Price (Rs.)	Base Year Expenditure (Rs.)	Current Year Price (Rs.)	Current Year Expenditure (Rs.)
A	2	40	5	75
B	4	16	8	40
C	1	10	2	24
D	5	25	10	60

Q. 5 : From the Chain Base Index Numbers given below, Prepare fixed base Index Number :-

Year :	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Index :	110	150	140	200	150

U N I T – V

Q. 1 : Explain the Meaning and Significance of the Concept of Correlation.

Q. 2 : What is Correlation? Distinguish between Positive and Negative Correlation. What is the Maximum and Minimum value of Coefficient of Correlation?

Q. 3 : From the following information. Find Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation :-

	X	Y
No. of Pairs :	1000	1000
Std. Deviation :	4.0	3.6

Q. 4 : Calculate Coefficient of Correlation between density of population and death rate from the following data:

Region	Area (Sq. Kms.)	Population	No. of Deaths
A	80	20,000	280
B	120	72,000	1080
C	150	75,000	1200
D	200	40,000	480

Q. 5 : From the following data calculate the Coefficient of Correlation between age of students and their playing habit. Also calculate probable error and point out whether correlation is significant:-

Age	:	15	16	17	18	19	20
No. of Student	:	250	200	150	120	100	80
Regular Players	:	200	150	90	48	30	12

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