

## # UNIT-I: Introduction To Statistics

### ## 1. Definition and Scope

- Statistics as a science of data collection, organization, analysis, and interpretation
- Role in decision making and research
- Historical development of statistics

### ## 2. Basic Objectives

- Description of data
- Statistical inference
- Prediction and forecasting
- Decision making under uncertainty
- Quality control and improvement

### ## 3. Applications in Science

#### ### 3.1 Physical Sciences

- Data analysis in physics experiments
- Chemical process control
- Environmental monitoring
- Astronomical data analysis

#### ### 3.2 Biological Sciences

- Clinical trials
- Genetic research
- Population studies
- Ecological surveys

#### ### 3.3 Social Sciences

- Economic indicators
- Demographic studies
- Psychological research
- Market research

### ## 4. Data Collection Methods

#### ### 4.1 Internal Data

- Organization's own records
- Management information systems
- Transaction data
- Performance metrics

#### ### 4.2 External Data

- Government publications
- Industry reports
- Market research
- Academic publications

#### ### 4.3 Primary Data Collection

- Surveys and questionnaires
- Interviews (structured/unstructured)
- Observations
- Experimental data
- Field studies

#### ### 4.4 Secondary Data

- Sources and reliability
- Advantages and limitations

- Evaluation criteria
- Documentation methods

## ## 5. Population and Sampling

### ### 5.1 Population Concepts

- Target population
- Accessible population
- Parameters of interest
- Census vs sampling

### ### 5.2 Sample Selection

- Random sampling methods
- Systematic sampling
- Stratified sampling
- Cluster sampling
- Multi-stage sampling

### ### 5.3 Representative Sample

- Characteristics and requirements
- Sample size determination
- Sampling error
- Confidence levels
- Margin of error

### ### 5.4 Common Sampling Issues

- Selection bias
- Non-response bias
- Coverage error
- Sampling frame issues
- Response rate