

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE  
(AUTONOMOUS)  
BA DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2025  
(Third Semester)  
Branch- SOCIOLOGY

**SOCIAL STATISTICS- I WITH COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

**SECTION-A (10 Marks)**

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Population census is conducted through _____. (a) sample survey (b) accounting (c) investigation (d) complete enumeration	K1	CO1
	2	The specific statistical methods that can be used to summarize or describe a collection of data are called _____. (a) Descriptive statistics (b) Inferential statistics (c) Analytical statistics (d) mathematical statistics	K2	CO1
2	3	The headings of the rows of a table are called _____. (a) box head (b) stub (c) body (d) title	K1	CO2
	4	The diagrammatic representation of the cumulative frequency distribution is called _____. (a) Frequency polygon (b) Histogram (c) Frequency curve (d) Ogive curve	K2	CO2
3	5	Given the N values in a series, the geometric mean is _____. (a) the third root of the product of N values (b) the square root of the product of N values (c) the fourth root of the product of N values (d) the Nth root of the product of N values	K1	CO3
	6	The positional average of central tendency is _____. (a) Mean (b) geometric mean (c) harmonic mean (d) median	K2	CO3
4	7	_____ is the statistical tool that studies the degree of all the relationships between variables. (a) mean (b) range (c) correlation (d) mean deviation	K1	CO4
	8	In the regression equation $Y = 21 - 3X$ , the slope is _____. (a) 21 (b) -21 (c) 3 (d) -3	K2	CO4
5	9	What type of chart is useful for showing trends? (a) pie chart (b) line chart (c) Dot chart (d) column chart	K1	CO5
	10	The following Excel function is used to find the mean of a number of items _____. (a) Find Average() (b) Mean () (c) Average () (d) Sum ()	K2	CO5

**SECTION - B (35 Marks)**

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Explain the sources of secondary data.	K2/K4	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Discuss in detail the preparation of the questionnaire for the survey.		

Cont...

2	12.a.	Prepare the frequency table for the data given below:								K6	CO2		
		31	13	46	31	30	45	38	42			30	9
		30	30	46	36	2	41	44	18			29	63
		44	30	19	5	44	15	7	25	12	30		
		6	22	24	37	15	6	39	32	21	20		
		42	31	19	14	23	26	17	53	22	21		
		(OR)											
12.b.	Draw a multiple-bar diagram from the following data:	Year	Sales (‘000 Rs.)		Gross Profit (‘000 Rs.)		Net Profit (‘000 Rs.)						
		2005	120		40		20						
		2006	135		45		30						
		2007	140		55		35						
		2008	150		60		40						
3	13.a.	From the following data compute the Harmonic mean.								K3	CO3		
		Marks	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60						
		Frequency	4	6	10	7	3						
		(OR)											
13.b.	Compute the coefficient of quartile deviation for the following data:	C-I	30-32	32-34	34-36	36-38	38-40	40-42	42-44				
		f	12	18	16	14	12	8	6				
4	14.a.	Point out the difference between correlation and regression.										K4/K3	CO4
		(OR)											
		From the following data obtain the two regression equations:											
		X	6	2	10	4	8						
		Y	9	11	5	8	7						
5	15.a.	Explain in detail how to create diagrams using Excel.										K5	CO5
		(OR)											
		Explain how to perform quartile deviation and standard deviation in Excel.											

**SECTION -C (30 Marks)**

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO																						
1	16	Discuss the nature, scope and limitations of statistics.	K6	CO1																						
2	17	Explain the graphical representation of statistical data.	K5	CO2																						
3	18	Calculate the coefficient of variation and find out which is more stable. <table border="1"><tr><td>X</td><td>35</td><td>54</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>56</td><td>58</td><td>52</td><td>50</td><td>51</td><td>49</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td>108</td><td>107</td><td>105</td><td>105</td><td>106</td><td>107</td><td>104</td><td>103</td><td>104</td><td>101</td></tr></table>	X	35	54	52	53	56	58	52	50	51	49	Y	108	107	105	105	106	107	104	103	104	101	K4	CO3
X	35	54	52	53	56	58	52	50	51	49																
Y	108	107	105	105	106	107	104	103	104	101																
4	19	Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of skewness: <table border="1"><tr><td>Class</td><td>0-10</td><td>10-20</td><td>20-30</td><td>30-40</td><td>40-50</td><td>50-60</td><td>60-70</td><td>70-80</td></tr><tr><td>Frequency</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>11</td><td>21</td><td>35</td><td>30</td><td>22</td><td>11</td></tr></table>	Class	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	Frequency	5	6	11	21	35	30	22	11	K4	CO4				
Class	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80																		
Frequency	5	6	11	21	35	30	22	11																		
5	20	How to perform correlation analysis using Excel with suitable example.	K6	CO5																						