1. Define statistics. Mention the meaning of the term statistics. 3
2. What are the Merits and demerits of statistics? 3
3. Mention the use of statistics in modern time. What is the use of statistics in geography? 5
4. What is data.Classify it. 5
5. What is the difference between data and variable? 2
6. What is the difference between variable and attribute? 2
7. Mention different measurement scales of data. 4
8. Classify statistics and mention their characteristics. 3
9. What is the difference between discrete and continuous variables? 2
10. define variables. classify it. 3
11. What is the difference between dependent and independent variables? 2
12. what is constant in statistics? What is the difference between variable and constant? 5
13. What is the difference between primary data and secondary data? 2
14. Mention the characteristics of primary data. What are the difference between primary and secondary data? what are the source of collecting primary data? 10
15. What is the difference between survey schedule and questionnaire method of primary data collection? 5
16. Define observation as a method of primary data collection. 5
17. Mention the salient features of a good questionnaire. 10
18. Define the term population in statistics. What is the difference between population and sample? 3
19. Mention the basic difference between interval data and ratio data? 5
20. What is the basic difference between ordinal data and interval data? 5
21. What is the basic difference between qualitative data and quantitative data? 5
22. What is the difference between nominal data and ordinal data? 5
23. What is the difference between discrete data and continuous data? 5
24. Write the difference between population and sample. Why is sampling necessary? 2+3
25. Define sampling. Describe the different types of sampling methods used in social sciences. 2+8
26. What are the advantages and disadvantages of sampling? 5
27. What is probability sampling? Describe the different types of probability sampling? 2+3
28. What are the non probability sampling? What is the difference between probability sampling and non-probability sampling? 3+2
29. What is random sampling? Why is random sampling a probability sampling? 3+2
30. Differentiate between simple random sampling and systematic random sampling. What is snowball sampling? 3+2
31. Explain the laws of sampling theory. 5
32. What are the essential requirements of sampling? Mention the steps of sampling. 3+2
33. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of probability sampling. 5
34. Give few examples of unrestricted (simple) random sampling. 2
35. Describe the process of systematic random sampling? 5

36. What is stratified sampling? What are the difference between systematic sampling and stratified sampling? 2+3
37. What are the criteria to be considered while selecting a sample? 5
38. Define frequency distribution. Give ex5. 5
39. What is frequency? Classify frequency distribution. 5
40. Define class and class mark. 4
41. What is exclusive and inclusive classification scheme? Give examples. 5
42. Define class limit? what is the difference between class limit and class boundary? 5
43. What is frequency density? When is it used? 5
44. Define relative frequency. what is the difference between relative frequency and frequency density? 5
45. What do you mean by normal distribution? Explain. 5
46. Define the term probability distribution. 5
47. What is Normal distribution? Give example. 5
48. What do you mean by theoretical distribution? give examples. 5
49. What is probability distribution? 2
50. what is t-distribution? 2
51. what is z-distribution?2
52. what is the relationship between t-distribution and normal distribution? 3
53. Define Central tendency. What are the important measures of Central tendency? 5
54. Define arithmetic mean. Mention important properties of arithmetic mean. 5
55. What is the advantages and limitations of arithmetic mean? 3
56. Define geometric mean? What is the difference between arithmetic mean and geometric mean. 5
57. Define median. What are the different process of getting median. 5
58. Mention the properties of median. 2
59. Define mode. What is the difference between mean median and mode? 5
60. What is the relationship between mean median and mode?
61. What do you mean by dispersion in statistics? Give examples some measurements of dispersion. 5
62. What is the difference between univariate and bivariate statistics? 2
63. What is the difference between dispersion and central tendency?3
64. What are the basic characteristics of range? Mention it's merits and demerits. 5
65. Define mean absolute deviation. Describe its characteristics merits and drawbacks. 5
66. What is standard deviation? How is it it different from mean absolute deviation? 4
67. What do you mean by variance? 2
68. What are the absolute and relative measures of dispersion? Highlight some basic differences. 4
69. What do you mean by semi interquartile range? 2
70. What is the difference between range and interquartile range? 2
71. What are drawbacks of quartile deviation? 2
72.