**SESSION JANUARY 2023**

**PROGRAM BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (B.COM.)**

**SEMESTER III**

**COURSE CODE &amp; NAME DCM2104 – BUSINESS STATISTICS**

**CREDITS 4**

**Set – 1**

**1. (a) Discuss limitations of Statistics. Also summarize how Statistics is useful in accountancy and auditing.**

**Ans: Statistics with all its wide application in every sphere of human activity has its own limitations. Some of them are given below.**

**1. Statistics is not suitable to the study of qualitative phenomenon:** Since statistics is basically a science and deals with a set of numerical data, it is applicable to the study of only these subjects of enquiry, which can be expressed in terms of quantitative measurements.

Nevertheless,

**(b) State the meaning of a questionnaire. Classify the precautions necessary in drafting a good questionnaire.**

**Ans:** Under this method a list of questions is prepared and is sent to all the informants by post. The list of questions is technically called questionnaire. A covering letter accompanying the questionnaire explains the purpose of the investigation and the importance of correct information and

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**2. (a) Interpret the meaning of tabulation? Illustrate the requisites of a standard table and analyze the main purposes of tabulation?**

**Ans: Tabulation** is the process of summarizing classified or grouped data in the form of a table so that it is easily understood, and an investigator is quickly able to locate the desired information. A table is a systematic arrangement of classified data in columns and rows. Thus, a statistical table makes it

**(b) The average daily wage of 100 workers in a factory is Rs. 72. The average daily wage of 70 male workers is Rs. 75. Find the average daily wage of female workers.**

**Ans:** For 100 workers=Rs72

For 70 male worker average money is=Rs72

So, total amount of money

**3. (a) Write Short note on:**

**i) Mean Deviation**

**Ans: Mean deviation** is the arithmetic mean of the deviations of a series computed from any measure of central tendency; i.e., the mean, median or mode, all the deviations are taken as positive i.e., signs

**Set – 2**

**1. (a) Obtain the correlation coefficient for the data given below:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **X** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| **Y** | **9** | **8**  | **10** | **12** | **11** | **13** | **14** | **16** | **15** |

**Ans:**

**2. (a) Discuss the meaning of Time Series? Also, describe the various methods of Secular Trends.**

**Ans: An arrangement** of statistical data in accordance with the time of occurrence or in chronological order is called a time series. In other words, the observations in numerical form obtained at regular interval of time are known as time series. The time frame of the observations or the

**3. (a) Describe errors in hypothesis testing. Compare the major differences between type-I error and type-II error.**

**Ans: Preference of type I error** For example, making a type I error (rejecting a null hypothesis when it is true) involves the time and trouble of reworking a batch of chemicals that should have been accepted. At the same time, making a type II error (accepting a null hypothesis when it is false) means taking a chance that an entire group of users of this chemical compound