

Printing Page: 2 Paper Code: B.com(H)-402

(A) SVSU 2024-25/R

Enrollment No.

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B.com(H)
IV Semester / II Year Examination
Business Statistics

[Time : 3:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70]

Note: Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

Simple calculator is allowed

Section A: Objective Questions: Answer All Questions.

[1x15=15]

S. No.	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
1	A series of numerical figures which show the relative position is called	index no.	relative no.	absolute no.	none
2	_____ is particularly suitable for the construction of index nos.	H.M	A.M	G.M	None
3	Laspeyre's formula does not obey:	Factor Reversal Test	Time Reversal Test	Circular Test	None
4	The degree to which numerical data tend to spread about an average value called:	Constant	Flatness	Variation	Skewness
5	For the recorded observation, the ratios measured by absolute variation are considered as	non-relative measures	relative measures	high uniform measures	low uniform measures
6	An index time series is a list of nos. for two or more periods of time	Index	Absolute	Relative	None
7	The ratio of the average deviations is called _____	Regression	Correlation	Skewness	All of these
8	Index no. is equal to	sum of price relatives	average of the price relatives	product of price relative	none
9	The measure of dispersion which uses only two observations is called:	Mean	Median	Range	Coefficient of variation
10	The value at the base time period serves as the standard point of comparison	False	True	Both	None
11	The ratio of price of single commodity in a given period to its price in another period is called the	base period	price ratio	relative price	none

[P.T.O.]

12	Which of the following is an absolute measure of dispersion?	Coefficient of variation	Coefficient of dispersion	Standard deviation	Coefficient of skewness
13	In quality control of manufactured items, the most common measure of dispersion is:	Range	Average deviation	Standard deviation	Quartile deviation
14	The range of the values -5, -8, -10, 0, 6, 10 is:	0	10	-10	20
15	If the maximum value in a series is 25 and its range is 15, the maximum value of the series is:	10	15	25	35

Section B: Long Questions: Answer Any Three

[10×3=30]

1. Find Rank correlation Coefficient between marks in Statistics and Accountancy:

Marks in Mathematics	46	58	72	64	54	38	32	56	28
Marks in Economics	64	82	67	72	36	56	61	33	39

2. State and prove Addition theorem of Probability.
 3. Describe Time series and its model.
 4. Define Index number and differentiate Laspeyre's and paaschey's index numbers.

Section C: Short Questions: Answer Any Five

[5×5=25]

1. Calculate median from the following data;

Years	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Price of Rice	40	50	55	98	58	60	75	35	45	52

2. Write the properties of Karl pearson's coefficient of Correlation
 3. Consider the folloing data obtain the two regression equations only Y on X

X	5	6	12	8	7
Y	8	12	6	5	14

4. Describe Dependent and Independent event.
 5. Find the Mean value.

Yearly Expenditure	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80
No. of families	3	8	14	20	16	2

6. Find the Standard deviation of 18,25,28,35,45,56,64,82

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(A) (SVSU:2022-2023/R)

ENROLLMENT NO.

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B.COM-(Hons.)

IInd YEAR IV Semester EXAMINATION

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

[Time :- 3 Hrs]

[Max. Marks:-70]

I. Long Questions : Answer any three

[10x3= 30]

1. What do you mean by research? Classify different types of research with the help of suitable examples.
2. Explain the meaning and significance of a research design. Discuss important concepts related to research design?
3. What do you mean by Sample Design? Discuss different types of sampling techniques with the help of suitable examples.
4. Discuss the different type of research reports. Elaborate layout of the research report.

II. Short Questions: Answer any five

[5X5=25]

1. Discuss characteristics of a good research report.
2. Describe the precautions that the researcher should take while interpreting the findings.
3. Explain the meaning of Research Hypothesis in context of research design.
4. Write a short note on Chi-Square test and Z-test.
5. Enumerate the meaning of Scaling. What are the criteria of a good scale?
6. Write about Primary Data and Secondary Data?
7. What are the methods used to collect the data?

III. Objectives Questions: Answer all Questions

[15X1=15]

1. "One of the methods of logical reasoning process" is called
a) Induction b) Deduction c) Research d) Experiment
2. "A systematic step-by-step Procedure following logical process of reasoning" called
a) Experiment b) Observation c) Deduction d) Scientific method
3. An essential Criterion of Scientific study is called
a) Belief b) Value c) Objectivity d) Subjective
4. "Reasoning from general to particular "is called
a) Induction b) deduction c) Observation d) experience

[P.T.O.]

5 "Deduction and induction are a part of system of reasoning" – stated by

- a) Caroline b) P.V. Young c) Dewey John d) Emory

6 is "systematically conceptual structure of inter related elements in some schematic form"

- a) Concept b) Variable c) Model d) Facts

7 The method by which a sample is chosen

- a) Unit b) design c) Random d) Census

8 Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is

- a) Fundamental Research b) Analytical Research
c) Survey. d) Action Research

9 Fundamental Research is otherwise called

- a) Action Research b) Survey c) Pilot study d) Pure Research

10 A research which follows case study method is called

- a) Clinical or diagnostic b) Causal
c) Analytical d) Qualitative

11 Research conducted in class room atmosphere is called

- a) Field study b) Survey
c) Laboratory Research d) Empirical Research

12. Research through experiment and observation is called

- a) Clinical Research b) Experimental Research
c) Laboratory Research d) Empirical Research

13 is a way to systematically solve the research problem

- a) Technique b) Operations
c) Research methodology d) Research Process

14. Good Research is always

- a) Slow b) Fast c) Narrow d) Systematic

15. Research method is a part of

- a) Problem b) Experiment
c) Research Techniques d) Research methodology
