

**SEMESTER 1<sup>st</sup>**  
**MAJOR / MINOR COURSE**

**STS122M: STATISTICS (DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS)**

**CREDIT: 04 + 02**

Course outcomes: After completing this course a student will have:

- Knowledge of Statistics, its scope and importance in various fields.
- Ability to understand concepts of sample vs. population and difference between different types of data.
- Knowledge of methods for summarizing data sets, including common graphical tools (such as boxplots, histograms and stem plots). Interpret histograms and boxplots.
- Ability to describe data with measures of central tendency and measures of dispersion.
- Ability to understand measures of Skewness and kurtosis and their utility and significance.

**THEORY (4 CREDITS)**

**UNIT-I**

**Introduction to Statistics and Basic Concepts:** Meaning, origin, definition, functions, limitations and applications of Statistics. Primary and secondary data, different methods of collection of primary data with merits and demerits. Sources of secondary data. Classification: meaning, objectives, types of classifications- Chronological, Geographical, Qualitative and Quantitative classifications with illustrations. Formation of discrete and continuous frequency distributions.

**Tabulation:** meaning, objectives and rules of tabulation, format of a statistical table and its parts. Types of table, examples of preparation of a blank table and tables with numerical information.

**Diagrammatic and Graphical representation of Data:** Diagrams: Meaning, importance of diagrams and general rules of construction of diagrams. Types of Diagrams - simple, multiple, component, percentage bar diagrams and pie diagrams with simple illustrations.

**Graphs: Types of Graphs - Histogram, frequency Polygon, frequency curve and Ogives, simple problems, location of mode, median and partition values from the graphs. Difference between diagrams and graphs.**

**UNIT-II**

**Measures of Central Tendency:** Meaning of central tendency and essentials of a good measure of central tendency. Types of measures of central tendency: Arithmetic mean, Median, Mode, Geometric mean and Harmonic mean - definition, merits and demerits. Properties of arithmetic mean. Empirical relation between mean median and mode. Problems on both grouped and ungrouped data for all the measures.

**UNIT-III**

**Measures of Dispersion:** Meaning and objectives of measures of dispersion. Essentials of a good measure of dispersion, absolute and relative measures of dispersion. Types of measures of dispersion- Range, Quartile deviation, Mean deviation and standard deviation with relative measures - definition, merits and demerits. Properties of Standard deviation, simple problems on ungrouped and grouped data. **Skewness and Kurtosis:** Skewness- Definition, objectives and types of skewness, explanation of positive and negative skewness with diagrams. Measures of skewness- Karl Pearson's coefficient of skewness and Bowley's coefficient of skewness. Simple problems. Kurtosis: Definition and types of kurtosis. Explanation of types of kurtosis with neat diagrams. Measure of skewness based on moments. Difference between skewness and kurtosis.

**UNIT-IV**

**Bivariate Data:** Concept of correlation and its types. Scatter diagram method and product moment method of studying correlation. Properties of a correlation coefficient (limits of the correlation coefficient, effect of change of origin and scale). Concept of rank correlation, derivation of Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and its limits. Meaning of regression, derivation of two regression lines. Regression coefficients and their properties.

**PRACTICALS (02 CREDITS)**

1. Problems based on graphical representation of data by Histogram, Frequency polygons, frequency curves and Ogives, Stem and Leaf Plot, Box Plot.
2. Problems based on calculation of Measures of Central Tendency.
3. Problems based on calculation of Measures of Dispersion.
4. Problems based on calculation of Moments, Measures of Skewness and Kurtosis
5. Problems based on bivariate data (Correlation & Regression)

**References:**

1. Gupta S. C. Fundamentals of Statistics, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay
2. Mukhopadhyaya, P. Applied Statistics, New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd., Calcutta
3. Gupta S P. and V K Kapoor Fundamentals of Mathematical Statistics, Sultan Chand, New Delhi
4. Goon, A.M., Gupta, M.K. and Dasgupta, B. (2013). Fundamental of Statistics, Vol I, World Press, Kolkata.
5. Goon, A.M., Gupta, M.K. and Dasgupta, B. (2011). Fundamental of Statistics, Vol II, World Press, Kolkata.
6. Gupta, S.C. and Kapoor, V.K. (2000). Fundamentals of Mathematical Statistics (10th ed.), Sultan Chand and Sons.
7. Hanagal, D. D. (2009). Introduction to Applied Statistics: A Non-Calculus Based Approach. Narosa Publishing Comp. New Delhi.
8. Miller, I. and Miller, M. (2006). John E. Freund's Mathematical Statistics with Applications, (7th Edn.), Pearson Education, Asia.
9. Mood, A.M. Graybill, F.A. and Boes, D.C. (2011). Introduction to the Theory of Statistics, 3rd Edn., Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co. Ltd.
10. Weatherburn, C.E. (1961). A First Course in Mathematical Statistics, The English Lang. Book Society and Cambridge Univ. Press.
11. Paratha SarathiBishnu and Vandana Bhattacharjee(2019): Data Analysis: Using Statistics and Probability with R Language, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.