



STATISTICS

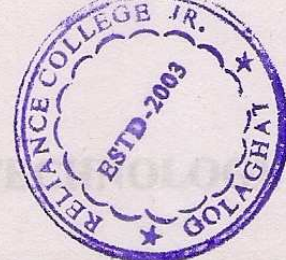
SYLLABUS FOR HIGHER SECONDARY COURSE

Objectives :

The main objectives of the course are to enable students.

- a. to acquire knowledge on basic statistical concepts.
- b. to acquire the skill of statistical analysis of data from real life situation in a scientific manner.
- c. to acquire knowledge on the basic aspects of statistical reasoning and drawing conclusions.
- d. to create an aptitude for Statistics for those students who show a promise for higher studies and creative work in Statistics.
- e. to develop aptitude for applications of statistical techniques in Biological Sciences, Social sciences, Education and Psychology.





STATISTICS

SYLLABUS FOR HIGHER SECONDARY FIRST YEAR COURSE

One Paper

Three Hours

Marks 100

Unitwise Distribution of Marks and Periods :

Unit No.	Title	Marks	Periods
Unit-1 :	(a) Algebra	12	20
	(b) Calculus	12	20
Unit-2 :	Descriptive Statistics	40	60
Unit-3 :	Applied Statistics:		
	(a) Index Number	12	10
	(b) Vital Statistics	12	10
	(c) Time Series	12	10
Total		100	130

Unitwise Distribution of Course contents :

Unit-1 : (a) *Algebra* : Laws of indices, Logarithms, A. P. and G. P. Series, Permutation and combination, Binomial theorem for positive integral index, Statement and applications of Binomial theorem for any index, Exponential series and logarithmic series, Idea of sets and set operations.

(b) (i) *Differential Calculus* : Functions, Limit of a function, Derivatives, Rules of Differentiation of sum, Difference, product, quotient of functions and Function of a function. (Trigonometric functions are to be avoided).

(ii) *Integral Calculus* : Integration as the reverse of differentiation (simple cases only such as

$\int x^n dx$, $\int \frac{1}{x} dx$, $\int e^x dx$, $\int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2} dx$, $\int \frac{1}{a^2-x^2} dx$, method of substitution (simple examples only), Definite integrals (simple examples only).

Unit-2 : Descriptive Statistics :

Meaning of Statistics— Statistical data and statistics subject. Origin, development, Scope and limitations of Statistics. Idea of Statistical population and sample. Different types of data - primary and secondary data and methods of their collection.

Time series data, Spatial data, Attribute (qualitative) data and Variable (quantitative) data. Frequency distribution, Graphical representation of frequency distribution Histogram, Frequency polygon, Frequency curve, Ogive.

Measures of location— Arithmetic mean, Geometric mean, Harmonic mean, Median, Mode and their properties.

Partition Values- Quartiles, Deciles, Percentiles. Graphical location of Mode, Quartiles, Deciles and Percentiles.

Measures of Dispersion - Range, Inter-quartile Range, Quartile deviation, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of variation. Ideal measures of Dispersion. Idea of Skewness and kurtosis (without moments).

Bi - variate distribution, Scalier diagram, Correlation and regression, Karl Pearson's Correlation coefficient and its properties. Two regression lines (without derivation), Relation between correlation coefficient and regression coefficients.

Unit - 3 : Applied Statistics :

- (a) *Index Numbers* : Idea and uses of index numbers, problems in the construction of index numbers, simple and weighted index numbers, Laspeyre's, Paasche's Marshall-Edgeworth and Fisher's 'ideal' index numbers, Tests for a good index number - Time reversal and Factor reversal tests only, Consumer price index number - their construction and use.
- (b) *Vital Statistics* :
Vital rates and ratios. Mortality rates - Crude death rate, Age specific death rate and standardized death rates. Fertility rate and total fertility rate. Reproduction rates - Gross reproduction rate and Net reproduction rate.
- (c) *Time Series* : Meaning, Components and uses of time series. Determination of trend by the methods of graphic, semi-averages, moving averages and least squares.

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