

# KAMARAJ COLLEGE (Autonomous)

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(Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli)

(4 Pages)

Reg. No:.....

Question Code: 26E01702

Course Code: 24UECR31

UG Degree - End Semester Examinations, April 2026  
Third Semester

**B. COM CORPORATE SECRETARYSHIP**

**Business Statistics**

(For those who joined in July 2024 onwards)

Time: 3Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

**PART - A (10 × 1 = 10 Marks)**

Answer ALL Questions

Choose the correct answer:

CO:1 1. Primary data is collected by\_\_\_\_\_

K:1 (a) Government publications (b) Journals

(c) Direct observation (d) Newspaper

CO:1 2. Statistics is considered both \_\_\_\_\_

K:2 (a) Art and literature (b) Art and science

(c) Theory and practice (d) Science and mathematics

CO:2 3. Cumulative frequency curve is called \_\_\_\_\_

K:1 (a) Ogive (b) Histogram

(c) Pie chart (d) Line diagram

CO:2 4. In a bar diagram, width of bars represents \_\_\_\_\_

K:2 (a) Frequency (b) Item categories

(c) Both (d) None

CO:2 5. The mode refers to\_\_\_\_\_

K:2 (a) Average of values (b) Middle value

(c) Most frequently occurring value (d) Geometric mean

- CO:3 6. If Mean = 20 and Median = 22, then Mode is \_\_\_\_\_  
K:1 (a) 24 (b) 26  
(c) 28 (d) 30
- CO:3 7. The relative measure of range is called \_\_\_\_\_  
K:2 (a) Standard Deviation (b) Coefficient of Range  
(c) Quartile Deviation (d) Mean Deviation
- CO:4 8. If mean = 50 and standard deviation = 10, then the coefficient  
K:2 of variation (C.V.) is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) 5% (b) 10%  
(c) 15% (d) 20%
- CO:4 9. A perfectly symmetrical distribution has skewness equal  
K:2 to \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) -1 (d) 100
- CO:5 10. A negatively skewed distribution indicates \_\_\_\_\_  
K:2 (a) Mean < Median < Mode (b) Mean > Median > Mode  
(c) Mean = Median = Mode (d) None of these

**PART - B (5 X 5 = 25 Marks)**

**Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b).**

**Answer should not exceed 250 words.**

CO:1 11. (a) State the limitations of statistics.

K:3 **(OR)**

(b) Differentiate between primary and secondary data.

CO:2 12. (a) Explain the advantages of bar diagrams in data  
K:3 representation.

**(OR)**

(b) Discuss the main characteristics of a pie chart.

CO:3 13. (a) Calculate the Arithmetic mean from the following  
K:4 data.

Wage in Rupees	4	6	8	10	15	16
Workers	5	15	6	7	8	2

(OR)

- (b) Calculate the harmonic mean from the following data.

Size	6	7	8	9	10	11
Frequency	4	6	9	5	2	8

- CO:4 14. (a) From the following data calculate quartile deviation and its co-efficient.  
K:4

X	26	28	32	35	29	24
F	6	7	9	10	7	6

(OR)

- (b) Find mean deviation from median and its coefficient from following data.

X	10	11	12	13	14
F	3	12	18	12	3

- CO:5 15. (a) Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of skewness for the following data, 25,15,23,40,27,25,23,25,20  
K:3

(OR)

- (b) Calculate the co-efficient of skewness from the following information.

**PART - C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)**

**Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b).**

**Answer should not exceed 500 words.**

- CO:1 16. (a) Critically evaluate the uses and misuses of statistics.

K:5

(OR)

- (b) Evaluate the importance of tabulation in data interpretation.

- CO:2 17. (a) Discuss the drawbacks of using line diagrams in economics.

K:5

(OR)

- (b) Assess the role of component bar diagrams in socio-economic data.

CO:3 18. (a) From the following data, calculate mean and median.

K:3

Size	300-500	500-700	700-900	900-1100	1100-1300	1300-1500
Frequency	25	55	30	20	14	6

**(OR)**

(b) Compute Harmonic mean

Size	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Frequency	5	8	12	6	4

CO:4 19. (a) Find the standard deviation for the following distribution.

K:5

Variable	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
Frequency	2	5	7	13	21	16	8	3

**(OR)**

(b) Find out the co-efficient of mean deviation from mean for the following data.

Age in Years	0-10	10-20	15-20	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
No of person	20	25	32	40	42	35	10	8

CO:5 20. (a) Find Karl Pearson measure of skewness.

K:4

Wage	12	15	20	25	30	40	50
Workers	10	25	40	70	32	13	10

**(OR)**

(b) From the data given below calculate Bowley's co-efficient of skewness.

Age in years	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60
No of person	50	70	80	180	150	120	70	50