



Reg. No. :

Name :

Second Semester M.A. Degree Examination, August 2011
Branch : SOCIOLOGY
(2008 Admission onwards)
SO 223 – Social Statistics and Computer Applications

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

PART – A

Answer **all** questions. Choose correct answer from the brackets. **Each** question carries $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks.

1. The difference between the largest and the smallest observation is called _____
(Mode, clan interval, range, tabulation)
2. _____ can be used to evaluate whether there is an association between the rows and the columns in a contingency table.
(t-test, f-test, z-test, Chi-square test)
3. The formula to Karl Pearson's correlation co-efficient is _____

$$\left(r = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{\sum x^2 \sum y^2}}, r = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{N^3 - N}}, r = \frac{\sum by^2}{\sqrt{N^3 - N}}, r = \frac{1 - 6 \sum D^2}{N^3 - N} \right)$$

4. The value which occurs most frequently is called _____
(Mode, mean, median, mean deviation)
5. Upper limit of the class plus lower limit of the class divided by two is called _____
(Mid-point, class interval, frequency, range)
6. The difference between the model class and the frequency of the premodel class is known as _____
(A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4)



7. The concept of standard deviation was introduced by Karl Pearson in _____
(1883, 1893, 1939, 1893)
8. A position to estimate the unknown value of one variable from known values of another variable is called _____
(Regression, co-variation, classification, tabulation)
9. _____ scale have an absolute or true zero of measurement.
(Ratio scale, nominal scale, ordinal scale, interval scale)
10. _____ is the square root of the variance.
(Quartile deviation, standard deviation, mean deviation, median) (10×1.5=15 Marks)

PART – B

Answer **any six** questions in not more than **500** words. **Each** question carries **2** marks.

11. What is measures of dispersion ? Explain the objectives of measuring dispersion.
12. Describe the meaning of regression analysis.
13. What are the different types of graphical representation of data ?
14. Explain the levels of measurement.
15. What is classification ?
16. Explain nominal scale.
17. Describe the role of statistics in social research.
18. What do you mean by correlation ? (6×2=12 Marks)

PART – C

Answer **any two** questions in not more than **1500** words. **Each** question carries **24** marks.

19. Explain the application and uses of SPSS in social science research.
20. Elucidate the different types of scaling techniques applied in social science research.



21. Calculate mean, median and mode from the following data.

Weight of persons (in kgs)	No. of persons
40 – 45	10
45 – 50	24
50 – 55	36
55 – 60	50
60 – 65	36
65 – 70	20
70 – 75	14
75 – 80	10

22. Apply χ^2 (Che-square) test to find out if the following figures provide evidence of effectiveness of inoculation.

(5% level of significance for one degree of freedom = 3.84)

	Attacked	Not attacked	Total
Inoculated	20	300	320
Not inoculated	80	600	680
Total	100	900	1000

(2×24=48 Marks)