

Course Outcome as per Bloom's Taxonomy for Business Statistics Module No.1: INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS

1. Define and differentiate between key terminologies in Statistics such as data, primary data, secondary data, population, sample, parameter, variable, quantitative variable, qualitative variable, dependent variable, independent variable, series, individual, discrete, and continuous data.
2. Identify the importance, functions, and limitations of Statistics in business decision-making processes.
3. Analyze the requisites of good classification of data and apply appropriate classification methods for effective data organization.
4. Demonstrate the formation of frequency distribution using simple illustrations and apply concepts of frequency, class interval, tally bar, and grouping in data organization.

Module No.2: TABULATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

1. Compare and contrast different types of data presentation methods such as textual presentation, tabular presentation, and graphical presentation including one-way table, two-way table, simple bar diagram, sub-divided bar diagram, multiple bar diagram, and pie chart.
2. Apply rules for construction of diagrams and graphs to represent data effectively and accurately.
3. Create and interpret various types of diagrams and graphs such as histograms, frequency polygons, and ogives to analyze data trends and patterns.

Module No.3: MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION

1. Calculate and interpret measures of central tendency including arithmetic mean, median, and mode in different types of data sets.
2. Analyze the relationship between mean and median using empirical formulas and graphical representation.
3. Compute standard deviation and coefficient of variation to measure the dispersion of data and solve related problems using the direct method.

Module No.4: CORRELATION AND REGRESSION ANALYSIS

1. Define correlation and regression analysis, and differentiate between different types of correlation.
2. Calculate Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation and Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient by deviation from actual mean and repeated rank assignment, respectively.
3. Interpret regression lines, coefficients, equations, and coefficients to estimate variables and analyze relationships between variables using regression analysis.