

Time: One Hour

Max. Marks: 50

instruction

solve any 25 questions from Q.1 to Q.30

solve any 25 questions from Q.31 to Q.60

- 1 The Procedure for summarizing and extracting numerical information from the units selected for study called ...
(A) Sample (B) Survey (C) Analysis (D) Parameter
- 2 The data collected by a particular person for his use is called ...
(A) Secondary Data (B) Primary Data (C) Qualitative Data (D) Quantitative Data
- 3 Fisheries extension system for fisheries development in India at present is
(A) Weak (B) Strong (C) Normal (D) Proper
- 4 When the basis of classification is according to differences in qualitative, the classification is called
(A) Qualitative (B) Quantitative (C) Geographical (D) Temporal
- 5 The last stage in the compilation of data is
(A) Tabulation (B) Columns (C) Rows (D) None of the above
- 6 Socio economic system comprising both human and financial dimensions a Is needed to take a lead role.
(A) Employee (B) Leader (C) Vender (D) Administrator
- 7 Traditional was tied to the people and traditions.
(A) Setting (B) Service (C) management (D) Advantage
- 8 The simplest type of graph that can be used ...
(A) Bar diagram (B) Line Graph (C) Bar chart (D) Line Chart
- 9 The statistic generally deals with And group of individuals.
(A) Population (B) Quantity (C) Interest (D) Taste
- 10 Biostatistics is the application of statistics to biology is known as
(A) Bio-chemistry (B) Biometry (C) Statistics theory (D) Bio-math
- 11 Statistics is a branch of mathematics.
(A) Non – applied (B) Applied (C) Both (D) Group
- 12 Second congress on traditional science and technology of India, hold at
(A) Delhi (B) Bombay (C) Madras (D) Calcutta
- 13 Suggestions given by the extension functions to improve the fisheries is by
(A) Fish community (B) Extension system (C) Extension Method (D) Traditional Method
- 14 It is a well-known fact that flow of information is an important component of
(A) Adaptation (B) Extension (C) Communication (D) Projection
- 15 When European arrived in the south Pacific, they talked about the Society that existed there.
(A) Parmparic (B) Barbaric (C) Instance (D) Capable
- 16 Is the value of middle item of a series when it is arranged in ascending or descending order of magnitude.
(A) Mode (B) Median (C) Mean (D) None of the above
- 17 Classification according to class interval are types basic problem
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
- 18 Classification is very important preliminary in a analysis.
(A) Statistical (B) Chemical (C) mechanical (D) None of the above
- 19 In Classification data are divided on the basis of attributes.
(A) Simple (B) Manifold (C) Arbitrary nature (D) None of the above
- 20 The difference between two class limit is turn as

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- (A) Class Magnitude (B) Class Interval (C) Class Group (D) Class Series
- 21 In shortcut method for determine the ungrouped data formula can be used
- (A) $\bar{x} = A + \Sigma d/N$ (B) $\bar{x} = A + \Sigma N/d$ (C) $\bar{x} = N + A/N$ (D) None of the above
- 22 is the most common item of a series it represents the most typical of frequent value of a series.
- (A) Mean (B) Arithmetic Mean (C) Mode (D) None of the above
- 23 The scope of statistical investigation depends upon the Of investigation.
- (A) Aim (B) Object (C) Principal (D) None of the above
- 24 Probability sample is also known as sampling method.
- (A) Simple Random (B) Random (C) Stratified Random (D) Systematic Random
- 25 nature of grouped frequency distribution is represented graphically , it is called graph of frequency distribution.
- (A) Mechanical (B) Statistical (C) Biological (D) None of the above
- 26 Histogram is called as draft.
- (A) Line (B) Class (C) Bar (D) None of the above
- 27 Layer chart is also called as graph.
- (A) Band (B) Range (C) Two or More Variable (D) None of the above
- 28 Graph of the time series can be divided into type.
- (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
- 29 Cumulative Frequency curve are plotted on a graph. Then the frequency curve is called frequency curve.
- (A) Cumulative (B) Polygon (C) Histogram (D) None of the above
- 30 Vasant Kumar argues that agricultural extension principals can be utilised for the inland sector as the principals.
- (A) 1987 (B) 1988 (C) 1989 (D) None of the above
- 31 in 1979 defines a treadmill is a type of mill wheel which was formerly used to drive machinery.
- (A) Johnson (B) Thomson (C) Vasant Kumar (D) None of the above
- 32 Chang says that street theatre a medium of information and entertainment.
- (A) 1996 (B) 1997 (C) 1998 (D) None of the above
- 33 Pant was opened fisheries co-operative societies
- (A) 1993 (B) 1994 (C) 1995 (D) None of the above
- 34 The statistical data are represented in the form of straight line is called
- (A) Bar Diagram (B) Line diagram (C) Pie Diagram (D) None of the above
- 35 Pisciculture is rearing and production of
- (A) Fishes (B) Birds (C) Wool Yielding Animals (D) None of the above
- 36 Inland fisheries are
- (A) Deep sea fishing (B) Capturing Fishes from sea coast (C) Raising and capturing fishes in fresh water. (D) None of the above
- 37 Traditional was tied to the peoples and tradition.
- (A) Service (B) Setting (C) management (D) None of the above.
- 38 More than one attributes is being studied in classification.
- (A) Sample (B) Arbitrary Nature (C) Manifold (D) None of the above
- 39 By tally sheet method class interval are used
- (A) Sheet of paper (B) Pins (C) Cards (D) None of the above
- 40 Individual series method used only when the items are
- (A) Large (B) Few (C) Simple (D) None of the above
- 41 Tietze Explains the extension service made for small scale fisheries.
- (A) 1983 (B) 1984 (C) 1985 (D) None of the above
- 42 Chankwitch refers for
- (A) Judgement sampling (B) Quota Sampling (C) Convenience sampling (D) None of the above

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43 Graph of time series can be divided into ... type

- (A)1 (B)2 (C)3 (D)4

44 another audio-visual equipment has a great potential in disseminating the fisheries technology programs.

- (A)Radio (B)Mobile (C)Television (D)None of the above

45 Ogive curve is also called as

- (A)Cumulative Curve (B)Frequency Curve (C)Frequency Polygon (D)

46 A frequency is a graph frequency distribution.

- (A)Histogram (B)Polygon (C)One Variable (D)None of the above

47 Frequency curve is also known as

- (A)Rough Frequency curve (B)Polygon Frequency curve (C)Smoothed Frequency Curve (D)None of the above

48 nature of grouped frequency distribution is represented graphically, it is called graph of frequency distribution.

- (A)Mechanical (B)Chemical (C)Statistical (D)None of the above

49 In the Diagram statistical data are represented in circle

- (A)Pie (B)Bar (C)Chart (D)None of the above

50 The total area of circle is

- (A)180° (B)360° (C)90° (D)None of the above

51 When the data are represented by the percentage basis, the bar diagram is said to be Bar diagram.

- (A)Multiple (B)Sub-divided (C)Percentage (D)None of the above

52 The Bar diagram contains two or more bars arranged side by side like sub-divided bar diagram.

- (A)Sub-divided (B)Multiple (C)Pie (D)None of the above

53 Component bar diagram is also known as

- (A)Percentage (B)Sub-divided (C)Multiple (D)None of the above

54 is a judgement sampling quotas are set up for each specified character such as age, religion, etc.

- (A)Non random sampling (B)Quota sampling (C)Convenience sampling (D)None of the above

55 Non random sampling method can be divided into Group.

- (A)One (B)Two (C)Three (D)None of the above

56 Stratified random sampling technique is generally recommended when the population is

- (A)Homogenous (B)Heterogenous (C)Both a& b (D)None of the above

57 In Method all the items are arranged in some temporal order.

- (A)Systematic random sampling (B)Non random sampling (C)Judgement sampling (D)None of the above

58 Method slips are made on each individual item.

- (A)Lottery (B)Random sampling number (C)Simple random sampling (D)None of the above.

59 Statistical data can be collected in Ways

- (A)One (B)Two (C)Three (D)None of the above

60 is the most common item of a series, it represents the most typical of frequent value of a series.

- (A)Mean (B)Mode (C)Median (D)None of the above