



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 10712297

Roll No. 25088000033
Total Mark 36/50.00

Exam M.SC IN AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE MSCAG_ODI
Subject AS5001 - AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 4/5

1B 3/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 3/5

1F 4/5

2 7/10

3 0/10

4 0/10

5 0/10

6 0/10

7 7/10

8 0/10

9 0/10

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 04/02/25 Shift: 1st Room No: IT-4

Paper Code: AS 5001 Subject: Ag. Statistics Year/Sem: 1st Sem

Name of Candidate: MOH ASIF

Roll No. 2508800033

Signature of Candidate:  Signature of Investigator:  COE Facsimile: 

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures						Max. Marks				
Total Marks in Words										



AS5001

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: M.Sc (Ag) (Horticulture)
 Session: 2024-25 Year/Semester: 1st Sem.
 Subject: Agricultural Statistics

परीक्षालय का कोड
College Code

EW02

A	A	●	0	0
●	B	1	1	1
F	0	2	●	2
H	J	3	3	3
K	K	4	4	4
L	L	5	5	5
R	M	6	6	6
S	N	7	7	7
U	T	8	8	8
●	9	9	9	9

परीक्षा केन्द्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

EW02

A	A	●	0	0
●	B	1	1	1
F	0	2	●	2
H	J	3	3	3
K	K	4	4	4
L	L	5	5	5
R	M	6	6	6
S	N	7	7	7
U	T	8	8	8
●	9	9	9	9

परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

सामान्य Regular पूर्व छात्र Ex. Student


निजी Private बैक पेपर Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

10712297

AS5001

Paper Code



Paper Code: AS 5 0 0 0 1

Exam Date: 0 4 0 2 2 0 2 5

Name of Candidate: MOH ASIF

Father's Name: MD RASHID

पंजीकरण संख्या
Enrollment Number: CSJMA 2001325549

परीक्षार्थी अनुक्रमिक संख्या Candidate's Roll Number

2508800033

0	0	●	0	0	●	●	●	●	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
●	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	●	●
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	●	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	9	●	●	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9


पेपर कोड Paper Code

AS5001

A	0	●	●	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	1	1	1	●	1	1	1	1	1
C	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
E	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
F	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
G	●	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Z	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
M	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
N	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9



Signature of Candidate: 

Signature of Investigator:  04-02-25

परीक्षा केन्द्र-EW-02

CS Facsimile

COE Facsimile: 

नोट : 1. परीक्षाओं को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि उत्तरण करने से पूर्व आप पर उचित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. बॉक्स में भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ कभी त्रुटि से शुरू की जाएँ। 3. बॉक्सों को काले या नीले बॉलपेन से भरें।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-II

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. **DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.**

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS):

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमिक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लाये, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती है। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लैस साइट्रॉनिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में सपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में छिपकायें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए है, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्षा निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पैसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त शीट नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex-Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
①	●	①	●	①	①	①	①	●	①
②	②	②	②	②	②	●	②	②	②
③	③	③	③	③	●	③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	●	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	●	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	●	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	●

Note - if your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns



Section - A

Ans. of Ques - LCA

Coefficient of variation — यदि X तथा Y दो चर हों
 X के विचलन h पर n माप
 $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$ के लिये Y के विचलन h को के माप
 $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, \dots, Y_n$ हो। X एवं Y अचर

के क्रमशः समस्त माप्य हैं तथा σ_x एवं σ_y अचर के क्रमशः
 माप्य विचलन हैं तो चर X तथा Y के बीच सहसंबंध
 गुणांक ρ का माप निम्न द्वारा ले सकते हैं।

$$\rho = \frac{\text{COV.}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var. } X \cdot \text{Var. } Y}} \Rightarrow \frac{r(X, Y)}{\sigma_x \cdot \sigma_y}$$

$$\text{COV.}(X, Y) = \sum_h (X - \bar{X})(Y - \bar{Y})$$

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2}{n}}$$

$$\sigma_y = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (Y - \bar{Y})^2}{n}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \rho = \frac{n \cdot \sum XY - \sum X \cdot \sum Y}{\sqrt{n \cdot \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2} \cdot \sqrt{n \cdot \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \rho = \frac{n \cdot \sum e_d e_y - \sum e_d \cdot \sum e_y}{\sqrt{n \cdot \sum e_d^2 - (\sum e_d)^2} \cdot \sqrt{n \cdot \sum e_y^2 - (\sum e_y)^2}}$$



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Ans. of Q.8 - 1(B)

Discrete random variable -

A random variable which can take only two values between two variable but it can not take all the values.

एक चर को केवल 2 मानों में ग्रहण करता है वह इसके बीच के समस्त मानों को ग्रहण न करता है उसे Discrete random variable कहते हैं।

For example - एक कक्षा में  की संख्या।

उक्त कक्षा में छात्रों की संख्या 1-10 तक किसी भी मान में ग्रहण कर सकती है किंतु दो-दो के बीच जैसे 5-6 के बीच 5.5 के समस्त मानों को ग्रहण नहीं करता है।

A random variable that can take only a discrete value at a time for some small is called discrete random variable.

The discrete random variables are used in Discrete theoretical frequency distribution such as Binomial distribution & Poisson distribution.



Ans of Qus - 1(c)

Normal distribution —

The normal distribution is a continuous theoretically frequency distribution having a shape of bell symmetrical curve.

Normal distribution is a limiting form of binomial distribution when N (Number of trials) tends to Infinite (∞) and the values of probability of success (p) & probability of failure (q) should not tends to much low, is called normal distribution.

The Normal distribution is first discovered by De-moisire in 1733 and it is rediscovered in 1809 by Karl Gauss. It is also called 'Gaussian distribution'.

Equation of Normal distribution — The Probability density function of normal distribution is given by following equation

$$P(x=x_i) = Y = \frac{N}{\sigma \cdot \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \right]^2}$$

Standardized equation — Put the value of $Z = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}$ in place in normal equation.

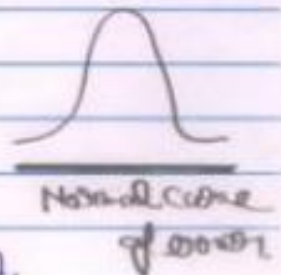
$$Y = \frac{N}{\sigma \cdot \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{Z^2}{2}}$$

where, Y = Probability density function

N = Sum of frequencies

μ = Population mean

π & e = 3.14 & 2.718 respectively





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Ans. of Q.8-1 (D)

Probability random sampling -

A probability random sampling is a technique in which every member of population has a known and non zero chance for being selected for a sample.

Techniques of Probability random sampling -

- Simple random sampling - Arranging the conditions in a such way that each element of population has an equal chance of being selected for sample rather than others elements.

Methods of Simple random sampling - 2 main methods.

1. Lottery method: Numbers of all elements of population are written on different tickets of same size, color, shape. Then shuffled the tickets in box & randomly drawn a ticket.

2. Tippet numbers: Tippet numbers was discovered by Prof LHC Tippet. He developed a list of 10,000 sets of random numbers. Each set being consist 4 digits. These numbers are written on pages in a un-systemic orders.



Ans of Ques - 1 (CE)

Stratified random sampling —

A probability sampling method in which whole population of N sampling units is first subdivided in sub population groups $n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_k$ before selecting a sample. These subgroups are non overlapping together consist whole population. These are called strata or stratum.

$$n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + \dots + n_k = N$$

After determining the strata. A random sample is drawn from each strata. If each sample from each strata is a random sample then the whole procedure is considered as stratified random sampling.

Advantages of stratified random sampling :

1. कम-2 strata में Internal homogeneity होने के कारण sample के लक्षणों के मापन की प्रशुद्धता (accuracy) अधिक होती है।
2. कम-2 strata में कम-2 simple design प्रयोग कर लिये जा सकते हैं।
3. Population की प्रत्येक स्तर का representativeness अधिक होता है।
4. प्रभावशाली ढंग से stratification लागू किया जा सकता है।
5. Extreme value वाली population में अधिक अच्छी।

Disadvantages —

1. Population का stratification करने में अधिक खर्च जुमाना जा सकता है।
2. इस विधि में बस अधिक होता है।
3. Expert supervision की आवश्यकता होती है।



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Ans of Q.8-1(F)

Rank correlation -

It is a non parametric or qualitative measure that calculate the strength & direction of relationship between two ranked variable.

जब दो चर (रतप) के बीच सहसंबंध (Correlation) को संख्यात्मक या परिमाणमय माप के रूप में रखा गया नहीं होता जैसे किसी कक्षा में कोई छात्र दूसरे छात्र से कितना कम या अधिक सुरत, अंक आदि प्राप्त है तब Correlation coefficient (r) को रैंक correlation method से प्राप्त करते हैं।

Calculation - रैंकम दो चर के बीच में फेरे के मान का क्रम रखा (Rank) निर्धारित है। जिस पद का मान सबसे अधिक होता है उसका क्रम (Rank) 1 होता है इसके बाद आगे क्रमशः फेरे के मान के बढ़ते क्रम 2, 3, 4, ... n रहते हैं।

$$\text{Formula of } r = 1 - \frac{6(\sum d^2)}{n(n^2-1)}$$

d = दो चर के बीच में एक ही क्रम (Rank) के फेरे के मान का अंतर है।

Tied Rank - जब एक ही पद 2 या अधिक क्रम (Rank) पर आ जाए तो उसे Tied Rank देते हैं।

eg. 8, 7, 11, 8, 18, 12

$$8 \text{ का क्रम (Rank)} = \frac{4+5}{2} = 4.5$$



Paper Code

A S S O O L



07

Formula for tied ranks —

$$r = 1 - \frac{6 \left[\sum d^2 + \sum m(m^2-1) \right]}{n(n^2-1)}$$

m = जेका-2 चा समूह में पद की आवृत्ति है

Advantages —

1. जोर चा गुणवत्ता (Qualitative) है वह यह समूह देता है
2. इसे गणना करना आसान है
3. जोर का Normal distribution में देना नहीं होता है

Disadvantages —

1. Tied rank जहाँ दो या गणना करके
2. परिणाम क्लिष्ट नहीं है
3. Group scores में समूह नहीं है





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Section - B

Ans. of Qs - 5

:- Poisson distribution :-

A random variable which can take only one discrete value in an interval of time. Poisson small is called Poisson variable.

Poisson distribution is limiting form of binomial distribution when N (no. of trials) tends to infinitely large ($N \rightarrow \infty$) and P (probab. of success) approaches 0 ($P \rightarrow 0$) if λ (Prob. of failure) tends nearly about 1. i.e. a such way that $NP = m$ always a finite number. This expression is said to be Poisson distribution.

The Poisson distribution was discovered by S.D. Poisson in 1833. This is said that Poisson distribution is expected in those cases where the probability of event is very low. These events are known as Rare event.

Eg. of Rare events :

1. No. of deaths by horse kick in a time t.
2. No. of cars passing a crossing in a time t.
3. No. of printing mistakes per page.



Paper Code

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10

2. System P का मान लें N का मान N का मान लें
जिसके $NP = m$ (Finite number)

3. System का $NP = m$ के लिए
का $NP = m$ के लिए

4. System का Asymmetrical है जो m का मान लें
पर $NP = m$ के लिए है जो $NP = m$ के लिए है

5. System का $NP = m$ के लिए है

App of utility — जिसके $NP = m$ के लिए है
जो $NP = m$ के लिए है जो $NP = m$ के लिए है
यथावत्, लेकिन, Quality control में भी उपलब्ध।



Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Sec - C

Ans. of Q. 6 - 7

• Multiple correlation —

The term multiple correlation implies theory of correlation involving more than 2 variables.

The multiple correlation measures the combined relation of a dependent variable of a series of independent variables.

It can also be explained as the correlation between observed value of dependent variable and its estimated value for independent variables values estimated with the help of multiple regression.

The degree of relationship consisting 3 or more than 3 variables is called multiple correlation.

If we shall denote the multiple correlation between X_1 the dependent variable & $X_2, X_3, X_4, \dots, X_n$ a series of independent variable by

$$R_{1.234\dots n} \text{ or } R_{1(234\dots n)}$$

Multiple correlation coefficient — The MCC between X_1 on X_2 & X_3 is the simple correlation between the observed value of dependent variable X_1 & its estimated values $b_{12.3}X_2$ & $b_{13.2}X_3$ which is denoted by E_{123}

1. Denoting MCC of X_1 on X_2 & X_3 by R_{123} or $R_{1(23)}$



$$R_{1,23} = \frac{\text{Covol}(X_1, E_{1,23})}{\sqrt{\text{Vol} X_1} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Vol} E_{1,23}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdot \sigma_{12}}{1 - \sigma_{23}^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{\Delta}{\Delta_1}}$$

$$(ii) R_{2,13} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdot \sigma_{12}}{1 - \sigma_{23}^2}}$$

$$(iii) R_{3,12} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdot \sigma_{12}}{1 - \sigma_{23}^2}}$$

MCC का मूल होगा 0 तथा 1 के मध्य रहता है।
 MCC का मूल 0 के बिना नहीं होना चाये।
 यदि Linear Correlation उच्च हो तो MCC का मूल 1 के बिल्कुल निकट होगा चाये।
 यदि Linear Correlation उच्च नहीं होगा। MCC का मूल 0 के निकट चाये।
 यदि Linear Correlation नहीं है।

Example — Yield of a crop in a year is affected by Avg. Rainfall, Soil, temp., manures & fertilizers and other cultural practices during the period between sowing to harvesting of crop.




• Partial correlation —

The simple correlation between two variables, when the influence of other variable in them has been eliminated from both variables called Partial correlation.

We can say that Partial correlation is the measure of association between two variables while controlling, adjusting or eliminating one or more additional variables.

For example — We may measure the Partial correlation between Heights & weights of boys of same age of 15 years. Here the age factor is constant for all boys while Height & weight are variable factors. We shall denote the partial correlation between X_1 & X_2 while X_3, X_4, \dots, X_n remain constant

$$\text{by } R_{12.345\dots n} \quad \text{or} \quad R_{12(345\dots n)}$$

orders of Partial correlation 

1. First order Partial correlation: Eliminate the influence of one variable from both variables. Denote by $R_{12.3}$
2. Zero order Partial correlation: Denote by R_{12} , no elimination.
3. Third order Partial correlation: When 4 variables are interrelated & influence of two variables has been eliminated from both variables. Denote by $R_{12.34}$



Null hypothesis for PC — There is no Partial correlation.

Alternate hypothesis H_1 — There is Partial correlation between variables.

Correlation formula for 1st order PC —

$$R_{12.3} = \frac{r_{12} - r_{13} \cdot r_{23}}{\sqrt{(1-r_{13}^2)(1-r_{23}^2)}} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{eliminate } X_3 \text{ from} \\ X_1 \text{ \& } X_2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_{13.2} = \frac{r_{13} - r_{12} \cdot r_{23}}{\sqrt{(1-r_{12}^2)(1-r_{23}^2)}} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{eliminate } X_2 \text{ from} \\ X_1 \text{ \& } X_3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_{23.1} = \frac{r_{23} - r_{12} \cdot r_{13}}{\sqrt{(1-r_{12}^2)(1-r_{13}^2)}} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{eliminate } X_1 \text{ from} \\ X_2 \text{ \& } X_3 \end{array} \right]$$



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