

Class : B.A. 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Semester (Honours)

**TOPIC**

An Assignment on Skill Enhancement  
Course (SEC)

$19 + 9 = 28$

*Pages*



Submitted By:  
Dipika Rabha  
Roll No:

UA-211-095-0068



## Contents:

- Introduction
- Tools of data collection
- Functions of data collection tools
- Reference
- Conclusion



# Tools Of Data Collection

## Introduction :

Data collection tools are those form of tools that helps us to provide data. The data collection tools mainly helps us to solve research questions. They are mainly used in surveys, interviews, and other purposes.

There are different tools of data collection, some of which are discussed below:

(i) Observation Schedule: This is a type of tool where observations of an object are made and recorded. The items of observation are determined on the basis of the nature and objectives of the study. The items of observation are grouped into appropriate categories and listed in the schedule as per observation made by observer.



(ii) Interview Guide: This is used for non-directive and in-depth interviews. It does not contain a complete list of items on which information has to be gathered from a respondent. It contains only the broad topics or areas to be covered in the interview.

(iii) Interview Schedule: It is a widely used tool in data collection, especially in surveys. It contains a complete list of questions, on which information is collected from respondents by the interviewer.

(iv) Questionnaire: It is also a widely used tool for data collection like an interview schedule. Although it is similar to an interview schedule, a questionnaire is completed by the respondent. A questionnaire is used for mailing.



(v) Rating Scale: Rating scale is a scale of recording data that is used to measure individual attitudes, aspirations, and other psychological and behavioural aspects. It is used to collect both qualitative and quantitative data. The most common example is LIKERT Scales. In the age of information technology, it is used widely online to collect consumer opinions about a product. The sites such as amazon.com, IMDb, Epinions.com regularly devise these tools to collect data.

(vi) Check List: This is the simplest form of data collection. It contains a prepared list of items relevant to an object under study. The presence or absence of each item under observation is marked by checking yes or no or multi-point scale. The use of a check list measures complete consideration of all aspects of the object of study.



(vii) Opinionnaire: In certain situations, we need to study the opinions of people for which, a list of questions or statements about an issue is devised, which is called an opinionnaire. It is generally used in an opinion poll.

(viii) Document Schedule or datasheet: This is a list of items of information to be gathered from documents, records, and other materials. In this schedule, only such items are included which can be uniformly secured from a large number of case histories or other records. Under this study the items under consideration should be same for all observations under consideration.



(ix) Schedule for Institutions: A schedule for an institution is a pre-constructed schedule, which contains the required variables under study. This is used for a survey of organisations like business organisations, educational institutions, social or cultural organisations, and the like. It will include various categories of data such as profile of the organisations, function, performance, etc., which are collected from the records, annual reports, and financial statements of organisations.

(x) Inventories: An inventory is a list that a respondent is asked to mark or check - in a certain way. For example,

(a) List of interest: The respondents



(b) Life of personality trait: People are asked to check which type of personality traits applies to them. Examples of personality traits are openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, etc.

(c) list of spare time activity: For this type of inventories, the respondent is asked to mark the activity engaged most often.

(d) Perceived effects of T.V.: In this type of inventories people are asked certain questions and which has an only binary answer like true or false. Let us consider the following item:

- I have copied the fashion on T.V.
- My purchasing decision is based on advertisements for T.V.

Inventories also seems to be a part of questionnaire or schedule



## • Functions of Data collection tools

● The data collection tools performs several functions. Some of the functions of data collections tool are stated below.

(i) It translates research objectives into specific research questions.

(ii) It helps to provide answers about research questions.

(iii) The information gathered through the tools provides characteristic descriptions of individuals, institutions, or another phenomenon under study.

(iv) Data collection tools helps us to explain differences in behavioural patterns and performance of objects under study.

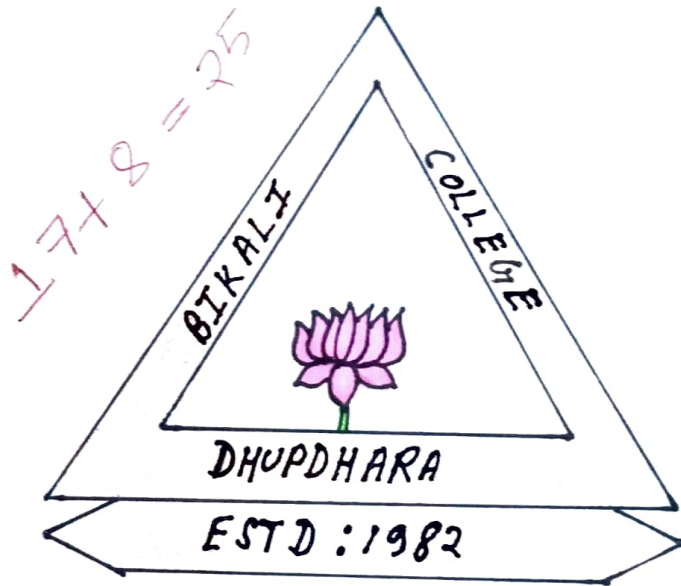
(v) It is helpful and useful for measuring the various variables under study.



Reference: The mentioned tools that are used for data collection and along with its functions are extracted from the textbook titled "Basics of Data Collection" and "Presentation", published by Surya Prakash with its author Dr. Gopal Kumar Samma.

Conclusion: The data collection tools are mainly used to record and collect data. The data obtained by these tools provide both qualitative and quantitative information. Some of them are almost play similar function such as questionnaire and schedule. Questionnaire and schedule are considered to be the mostly used tool for data collection.





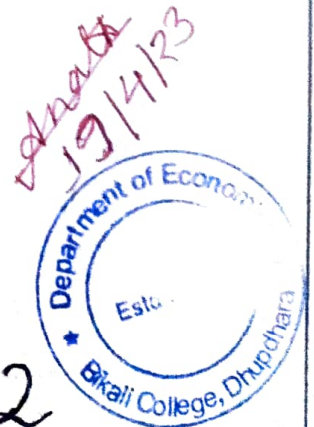
SUBJECT : SEC

Submitted by :

Name : Herina Daimary.

Class : B.A 4<sup>th</sup> Sem

Roll No : UA-211-095-0092





Q. Present the following data by a multiple bar diagram.

Number of students Appeared and Passed in +1 Examination

<u>School</u>	<u>Appeared</u>	<u>Passed</u>
A	500	400
B	412	350
C	350	240
D	260	200



## Introduction

In multiple bar diagram, we construct two or more than two bars together. The multiple bars are constructed for either the different components of the total or for the magnitudes of the variables. All the bars of one group of data are made together so that the comparison of the bars of different groups can be done properly. The height of the bars will be magnitude of the component. In this type diagram the space between the vertical axis and the first group of bars is left but no space is left between the bars of the same group. There must



also be left the space between the bars of the two different groups of data.

The technique of drawing such type of diagrams is the same as that of simple bar diagram. The only difference is that since more than one component are represented in each group, so different shades, colours, dots etc are used to distinguish between the bars of the same group, and same symbols are used for the corresponding components of the other groups. The multiple bar diagrams are very useful in situations of either the large or the change in the values of the components of one variable is important.



## How to Draw Multiple Bar Diagram

Steps to draw a multiple bar diagram are as follows:

1. Step 1: On the x-axis, plot the categories.
2. Step 2: Draw a series of parallel bars for each category. Each bar in this example represents a specific subcategory (like girl/boy).
3. Step 3: On the y-axis, the corresponding numerical values are plotted.
4. Step 4: The rectangles' (or bars') height (length) is determined proportionally to the magnitude of the observations.
5. Step 5: Different colours should be used to differentiate between the various bars in a set. This improves the diagram's readability and aesthetic appeal.



## Advantages of Multiple Bar Diagram

Multiple bar diagram advantages are as follows:

- It can be applied to contrast two or more data points a specific data set.
- No need to create two different diagrams.
- A single diagram contains information about two or more variables side by side.
- It looks visually appealing and is very simple to understand.



## Disadvantages of Multiple Bar Diagram

Multiple bar diagram disadvantages are as follows:

- If the data contains too many sub-categories or variables, it cannot be drawn. This is so that we can fit as few bars as possible into a single diagram.



\* Number of students Appeared and Passed in +1 Examination

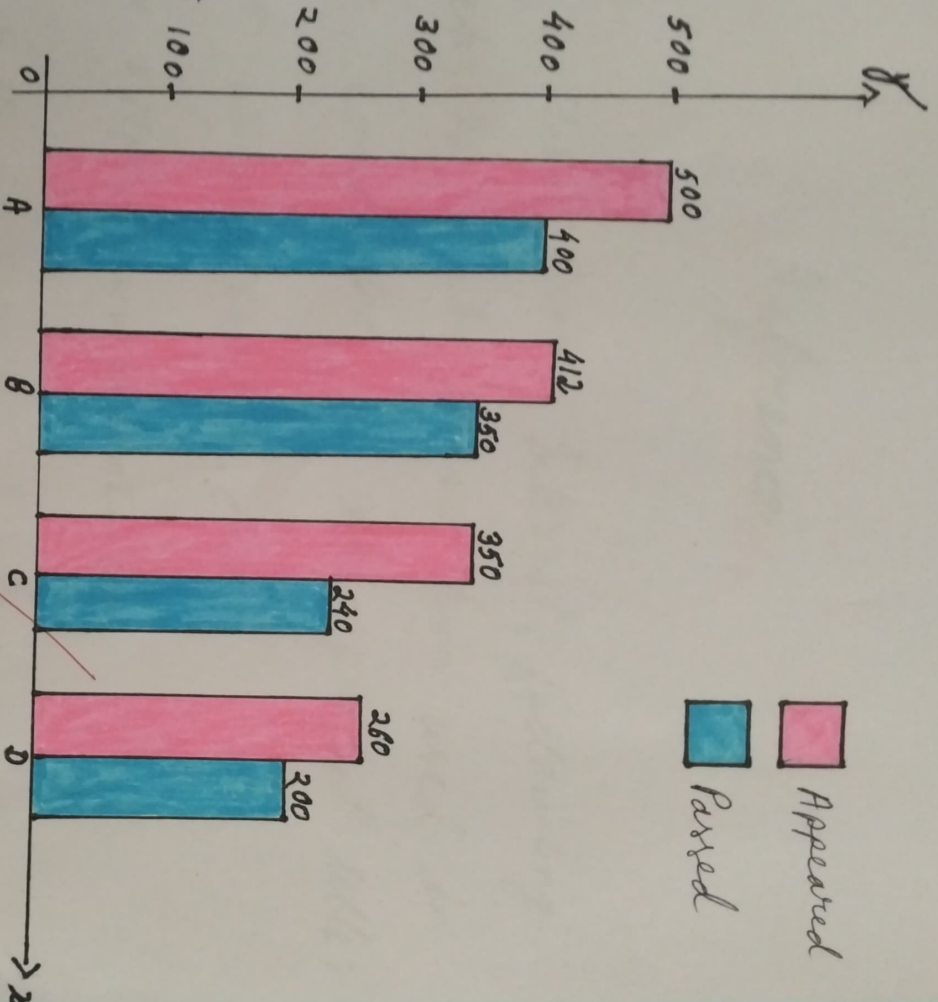
School	Appeared	Passed
A	500	400
B	412	350
C	350	240
D	260	200

Sol<sup>n</sup>: The above data can be represented by a multiple bar diagram as follows:



# Appeared and Passed

School





## Reference

Help from Internet, following websites links have been used in the compilation of this project title:-

\* <https://testbook.com>

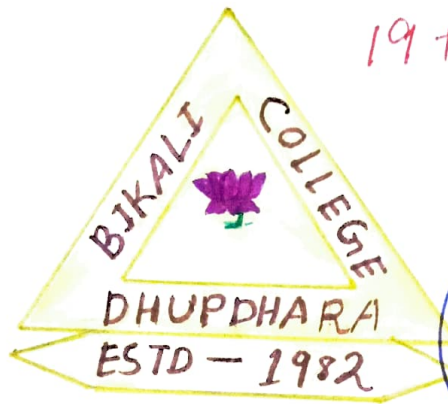
\* <https://www.vedanta.com>

Following books are used to have an idea about "Dr. Gopal Ksh. Sarma",

# BIKALI COLLEGE DHUPDHARA

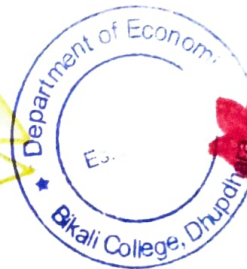
TOPIC

Tools of Data Collection.



$$19 + 9 = 28$$

Pears



Submitted To

Dr<sup>o</sup> Bijita Sharma.

Lecturer on Economics.

Bikali College.

Submitted by

Mrimali Rabha.

Class - B.A. 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester.

Roll no. - 34.

CU Roll No. - UA-221-095-0187



## Tools of Data Collection.

The appropriate recording forms for data collection are called tools or instruments of data collection. The objective behind data collection is to capture quality evidence that allows analysis to lead to the formulation of convincing and credible answers to the research questions. The following are the different tools of data collection, which are discussed briefly as follows:-

17 Observation Schedule:- This is a type of tools where observations of an



object or a phenomenon are recorded.

The items of observation are determined on the basis of the nature and objectives of the study. The items of observation are grouped into appropriate categories and listed in the schedule as per observation made by observer.

ii) Interview Guide :- This is used for non-directive and indepth interviews. It doesnot contain a complete list of items on which information has to be gathered from a respondent. It contains only the broad topics or areas to respond-



be covered in the interview.

iii) Interview Schedule :- It is a widely used tool in data collection, especially in surveys. It contains a complete list of questions, on which information is collected from respondents by the interviewer.

iv) Questionnaire :- It is also a widely used tool for data collection like an interview schedule. Although it is similar to an interview schedule, a questionnaire is completed by the respondent. Section 2.3 of this chapter discusses comprehensively on an inter-



-view Schedule and questionnaire.

(v) Rating Scale :- Rating Scale is also a data recording form to measure individual attitudes, aspirations, and other psychological and behavioural aspects. It is used to collect both qualitative and quantitative data. The most common example is LIKERT Scales. In the age of information technology, it is used widely online to collect consumer opinions about a product. The sites such as amazon.com, IMDb, Epinions.com regularly devise these tools to collect data.



vi) check List :- This is the simplest form of data collection tools.

It contains a prepared list of items relevant to an object under study.

The presence or absence of each item under observation is marked by checking yes or no or multi-point scale. The use of a checklist ensures complete consideration of all aspects of the object of study.

vii) Opinionnaire :- In certain situations, we need to study the opinions of people for which, a list of questions or statements about an issue is devised, which is



Called an opinionnaire, It is generally used in an opinion poll.

viii) Document Schedule or datasheet :-

This is a list of items of information to be gathered from documents, records, and other materials. In this Schedule, only such items are included, which can be uniformly secured from a large number of case histories on other records. For example: in a study of annual returns filed by a joint-Stock Company with the registrar of joint Stock Companies, we may include the age of the company, capital structure,



Capital employed, net worth, volume of business, income and expenditure, profit, etc. in the data sheet of document Schedule it would be kept in mind that for such a study the items under consideration should be the same for all observations under consideration.

ix) Schedule for Institutions:- A Schedule for an institution is a pre-constructed schedule, which contains the required variables under study. This is used for a survey of organisations like business organisations, educational institutions, social or



cultural organisations, and the like. It will include various categories of data such as profile of the organisations, function, performance, etc, which are collected from the records, annual reports, and financial statements of organisations.

(X) Inventories :- An inventory is a list that a respondent is asked to mark or check - in a certain way. For example, ⓐ those things which are interesting for them.

(b) list of personality trait : people are asked to check which type of persona



lity trait applies to them. Examples of personality traits are openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, etc.

(c) List of spare time activity: For this type of inventories, the respondent is asked to mark the activity engaged most often.

(d) Perceived effects of T.V.: in this type of inventories people are asked certain questions and which has an only binary answer like true and false. Let us consider the following item: -

(i) I have copied the fashion on T.V.



(ii) My purchasing decision is based on Advertisements for T.V.

Inventories can be constructed with various purposes in mind or to test a particular hypothesis. Inventories also invariably form part of a questionnaire or schedule.



# BIKALI COLLEGE DHUPDHARA

BIKALI COLLEGE, DHUPDHARA, ASSAM  
PIN-783123

*Sheet = 19/04/23*



*18 + 8 = 26*



## SUBMITTED BY-

**NAME** : MANMAY BORO  
**ROLL NO** : UA-211-095-0433  
**CLASS** : B.A. 4<sup>th</sup> Sem  
**SUB** : Economics  
**PAPER** : SEC-RC-4016  
**Session** : 2021-2022



9. write about histogram and frequency polygon. For the following frequency distribution draw the Histogram and frequency polygon -

<u>weekly wages (RS)</u>	<u>NO. of workers</u>
30 - 31	2
32 - 33	9
34 - 35	25
36 - 37	30
38 - 39	49
40 - 41	62
42 - 43	39
44 - 45	20
46 - 47	11
48 - 49	3

## HISTOGRAM

Introduction:- The Histogram is a representation of the numerical data, not accurate but an estimate. Karl Pearson was the first one to introduce the idea of Histogram. To create the Histogram the first step is binning, which also called data binning, or bucketing or discrete binning. In this step the data is pre-processed and used for reducing the effects of minor observation errors, it divides the whole range of values into a sequence of intervals, and then counts the number of values that falls into each of the intervals.



In a nutshell, Histogram helps in summarizing the continuous data. And hence, it is important for the students to learn about the same because it helps the student in understanding and interpreting the various types of data. But before everything, it is important to know about the Histogram in general.

Hence, Vedantu provides to the students of mathematics the complete explanation of the Histogram, along with its definition, types, characteristics, parts and works, in a simple and lucid manner that all the students can easily understand.

Meaning of Histogram:- A Histogram meaning can be stated as a graphical representation that condenses a data series into an easy interpretation of numerical data



by Grouping them into logical ranges of different heights which are also known as bins. Basically, it summarizes discrete or continuous data. We can also call it a frequency distribution graph as it is like a plot that lets you discover the underlying frequency distribution. Histogram ~~is~~ definition can be put forward as a tool that visualizes the distribution of data over a continuous interval or a certain time period. It helps us to get an estimate of where the values are concentrated, what are the extremes if there is any gap or unusual values. To some extent, a Histogram also gives us a brief view of a probability distribution. A Histogram is quite similar to a vertical bar graph but the difference that lies between them is that there is no gap between the bars

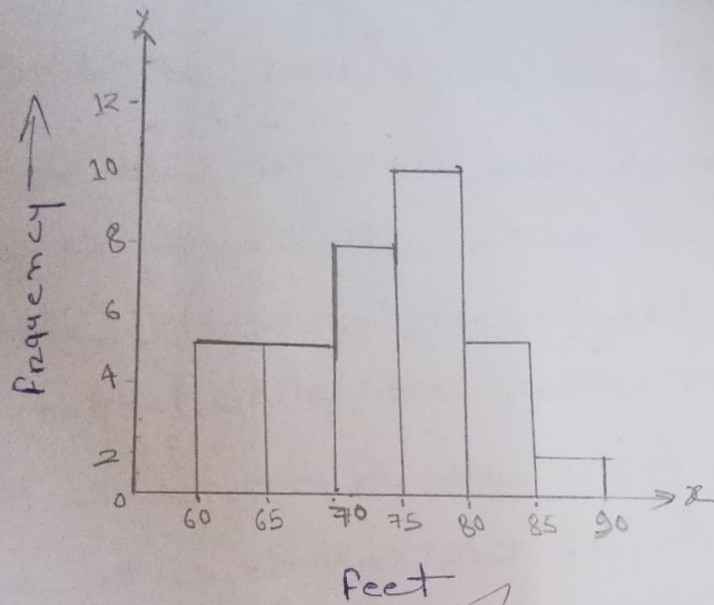


In the Histogram, unlike a bar graph.

### Histogram in statistics:-

HISTOGRAM in statistics is a very important topic. Let's understand it with an example. A container shows the number of information that focuses inside a reach (a stretch). Regularly, you pick the reach that best accommodates your information. A histogram chart is a bar chart representation of data. It is a representation of a series of results into columns along the x-axis. In the same histogram, the number of numbers or more occurrences in the data for each column is represented by the y-axis. It is the simplest method that can be used to visualize the distribution of data. Let's understand a histogram plot by plotting one bar the example below.





### Parts of Histogram :-

- i) The title: The title is the first and foremost thing it describes all the information which is given in the histogram.
- ii) X-axis: The intervals under which the measurement falls is shown in the x-axis, interval.
- iii) Y-axis: The value that occurred within the intervals set by the x-axis, is shown in the y-axis.



iv) The Bars: The bars used for showing the value of the data, and for knowing the total number of times the values occurred within the interval, the height of the bar is helpful, while the interval that is covered is shown by the width of the bar. And hence, it is obvious that the histogram which has all the bins equal must have the width same as well, across all the bars.

How Histogram works:-

In statistics, for the most part, are used widely because it shows how many of a specific type of variable occurs within a certain range. That is to say, it helps in showing the data or the numbers in graphical format and hence makes it much easier for us to understand and interpret the data.

Histograms can work and serve so many different purpose, such as from the census Histogram\* can be used showing the range



people between a certain age such as how many people are there in the country between the age 10 and 20 etc. In many various operations, Histograms are useful.

Also, if you wish to know about the Bar Graph and Histogram, because more often than not both are confused with each other, you may find this helpful.

### Characteristics of a Histogram:-

- i) A Histogram is used to display continuous data in a categorical form.
- ii) In a Histogram, there are no gaps between the bars, unlike a bar graph.
- iii) The width of the bins is equal.

### It is the Area, Not the Height of the Bars:-

In a Histogram, it is the area and not the height of the bar that indicates the frequency of occurrences for each bin. The height of the bar does not indicate how many occurrences



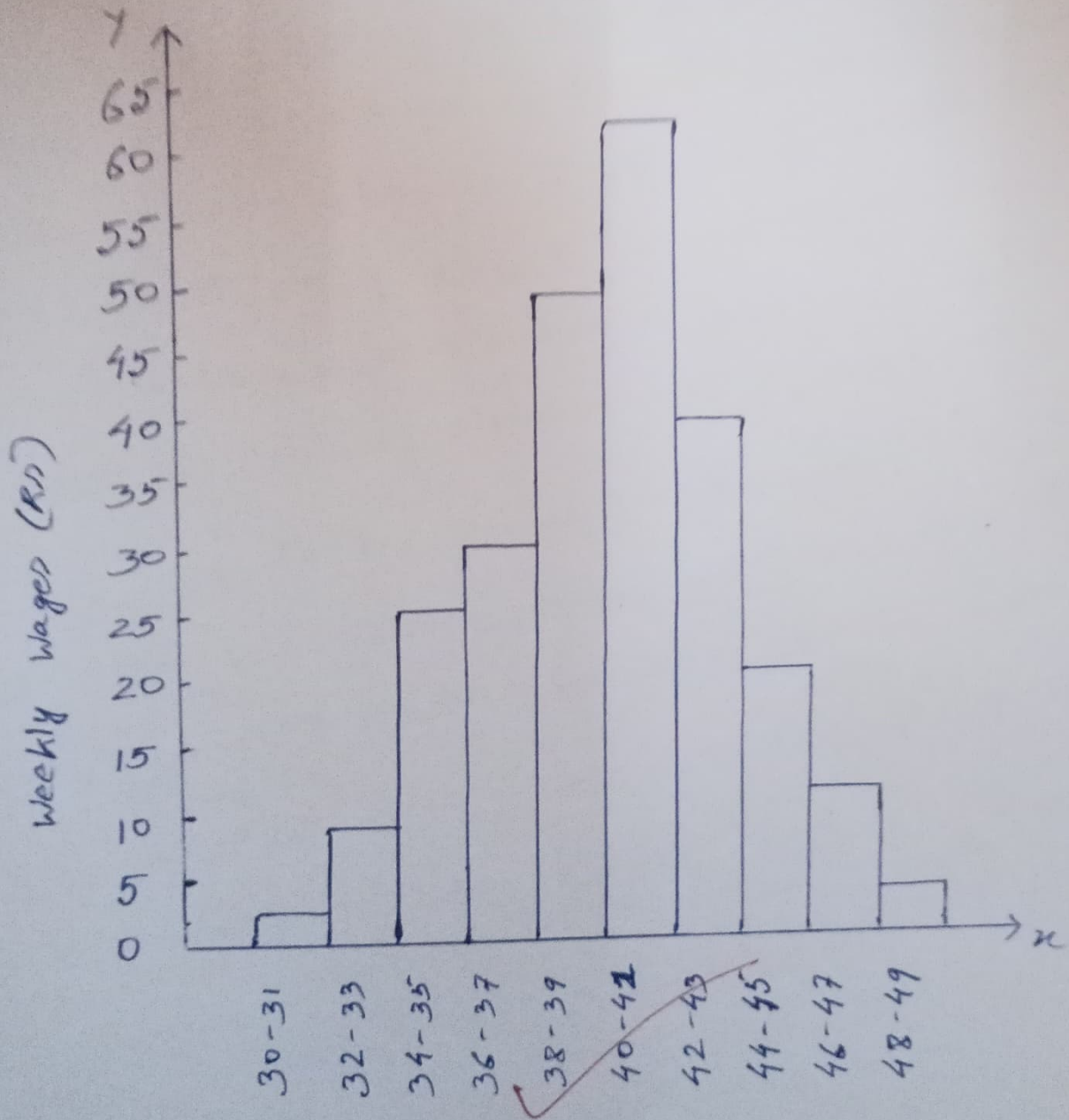
of scores are there in each individual bin. It is always the product of the height and width of the bin that indicates the frequency of occurrences within that bin.

### How to create a Frequency Histogram Graph:

- STEP 1 | Firstly we need to split the data into class intervals which are also known as bins and frequencies.
- STEP 2 | In this step, we have to draw Histogram graph with x-axis and y-axis. Then write down the class intervals on the x-axis and the frequencies on the y-axis.
- STEP 3 | Draw vertical rectangles using the x-axis and the y-axis.



# HISTOGRAM



No. of Workers.



## FREQUENCY POLYGONS

### Introduction :

Frequency polygons are one type of graphical representation of data. There are many ways in which the data can be graphically represented and frequency polygons are the best and the most efficient of all. The data that is present on a sheet of paper in the form of tables is copied out and made in such a way that it can be plotted on a graph paper. This is going to be very much useful for the people who are reading the data. The graph so plotted is also represented in the form of bars so that it is clearer for the people to understand the ~~the~~ statistics as such.



## Advantages of Frequency polygons :-

1. The Frequency polygons not only help to make sure that the data is counted out and re-presented, but they are also going to make it easier for the people to compare and contrast all the results.
2. These are much easier to understand and they give a clear picture of the distribution of data. It is necessary that people should be able to read these graphs to understand them as such.
3. This method is not even time taking like a few other processes. If the techniques that are used to draw and represent the data are known, this becomes easier as such.



## Terms associated with frequency polygons:

1. Class Interval: It is necessary that the people should select a proper class interval. class interval is nothing but a specific range in which the data is going to fall. This should make the data appear simple and easy.

2. Midpoint: This is the center point of the bar is to be drawn for the data and this should be identified for the symmetry of the graph as such.

3. Class Mark: It is nothing but the midpoint. It is the mean of the upper limit and the lower limit of the class interval.

4. Upper Limit: The upper limit is the ending boundary condition of the class interval.

5. Lower Limit: The lower limit is the starting boundary condition of the class interval.



## Construction of Frequency Polygon with Histogram:

1. First, get the frequency distribution from the given data.
2. Draw a histogram and join the midpoints of the tops of adjacent rectangles of the histogram with the help of line segments.
3. Then, get the midpoints of 2 assumed class intervals of zero frequency, one next to the first bar on its left and another next to the last bar on its right. These class intervals are referred to as imagined class intervals.
4. Now complete the polygon by joining the midpoints of the first and the last class intervals to the midpoint of the imagined class intervals adjacent to them.



### Precautions to be Taken while drawing the curves:

1. The points should be joined in such a way that they are straight. Free-hand curves should be avoided.
2. There are some people who skip out on drawing the curves. It is necessary that they should make it a point to draw them because these are going to provide a wider picture of the data that is being presented on the graph.
3. These frequency distributions have been a great way to group and organize the data. It would be great if the people make sure that know how to read all these graphs for that matter.

### Use of frequency polygons:

The frequency polygons are used in the following cases and situations: (i) when the data is large, extensive, and continuous in form, and (ii) for comparing the two different sets of data having the same nature.



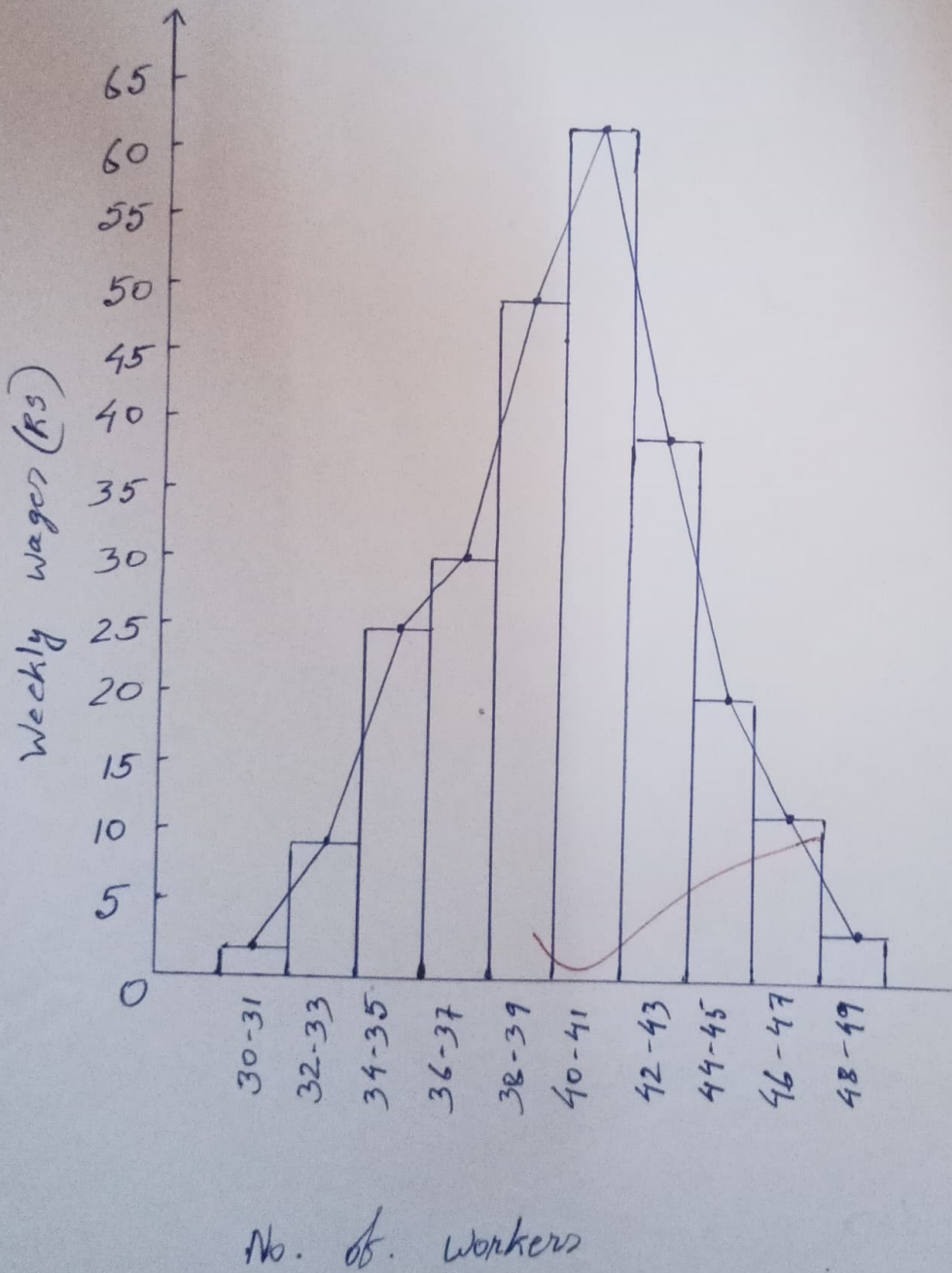
## Important points:

The following things are needed to be kept in mind while drawing a frequency polygon:

- 1) While drawing frequency polygons, joining points should be in a straight manner.
- 2) Be sure to avoid free-hand curves, and skip drawing rectangles.
- 3) Frequency polygons provide a clear picture of the data that is being represented on the graph.
- 4) A frequency polygon is one of the easiest ways for grouping the data. It is a visual way of presenting quantitative data and its frequency.
- 5) It is used compare data sets or represent a cumulative frequency distribution. The formula for calculating class mark for each interval is.



# Frequency Polygon





**Department of Economics,  
Bikali College, Dhupdhara  
Goalpara, Assam.**

**Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)**

**Project Report**

<b>Name of the Paper</b>	<b>Paper Code</b>	<b>Semester</b>
Data Collection and Presentation	ECO-SEC-3014	3 <sup>rd</sup> Semester
Data Analysis	ECO-SEC-4014	4 <sup>th</sup> Semester





## **Report on Data Collection and Presentation**

**Department:** Economics

**Name of the Paper:** Data Collection and Presentation

**Code:** ECO- SEC-3014

**Semester:** 3<sup>rd</sup>.

Data Collection and Presentation are foundational skills for students pursuing degrees in Economics. The ability to gather, organize and communicate data effectively is crucial for understanding economic phenomena, informing policy decisions and driving research in the field. This report outlines the key objectives and outcomes of the course on “Data Collection and Presentation”.

### **Objectives:**

The primary objectives of this course are:

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles and techniques involved in data collection.
2. To equip students with the skills necessary to organize, analyze and present data effectively.
3. To foster critical thinking and problem – solving skills in the context of data- driven decision-making.

### **Outcomes:**

1. Identify and evaluate various data sources including primary and secondary sources and assess their reliability and validity.
2. Organize and manage data using various structures such as spreadsheets, databases and data warehouses.
3. Apply appropriate sampling techniques to collect representative data.
4. Utilize statistical and data analysis techniques to summarize, visualize and interpret data.

This course on “Data Collection and Presentation” is designed to equip students with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively collect, organize, analyze and present data. By mastering these skills, students will be well- prepared to contribute to data driven decision making processes in their future careers, regardless of the field they choose to pursue.







**GAUHATI UNIVERSITY**  
(Gopinath Bardoloi Nagar, Gauhati-781014, Assam.)

**Practical Marks (2022 - 2023)**

College :- (095)BIKALI COLLEGE

Degree :- B.A. (Hons) CBCS-All(IIIrd Sem)

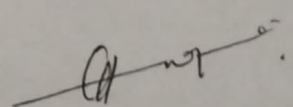
Subject :- Economics

Paper :- (ECO-SE-3014-P) Data Collection and Presentation (Max Marks - 50)

SNO.	ROLL NO.	REGISTRATION NO.	STUDENT NAME	FATHER NAME	Marks
1	UA-211-095-0008	21012562	ANAMIKA KHAKHALARY	GABINDA CH KHAKHALARY	34
2	UA-211-095-0035	21012591	BHUMIKA DAIMARY	NAGEN DAIMARY	35
3	UA-211-095-0040	21012596	BISHAL MANDAL	MANINDRA MANDAL	35
4	UA-211-095-0065	21012619	DIMPI BORO	SATISH BORO	37
5	UA-211-095-0068	21012622	DIPIKA RABHA	MAHEN CHANDRA RABHA	46
6	UA-211-095-0092	21012646	HERINA DAIMARY	SAHADEV DAIMARY	36
7	UA-211-095-0103	21012655	HIYA KALITA	PHUKAN KALITA	44
8	UA-211-095-0112	21012664	JEEMONI RABHA	PRAHLAD RABHA	44
9	UA-211-095-0136	21012688	KANGKAN RABHA	MUKUL KR RABHA	45
10	UA-211-095-0138	21012690	KANMAI DAIMARY	DILIP DAIMARY	33
11	UA-211-095-0148	21012700	KHURUKON RABHA	KUNJA RABHA	43
12	UA-211-095-0163	21012714	MAHABIR RABHA	KOLENDRA RABHA	36
13	UA-211-095-0175	21012725	MINAKSHI DAS	BHAGYESWAR DAS	34
14	UA-211-095-0187	21012738	MRINALI RABHA	RUKHMA RABHA	46
15	UA-211-095-0211	21012760	PELEG BORO	SAITYA NATH BORO	44
16	UA-211-095-0229	21012776	RAHUL DEV BASUMATARY	DADHI CHARAN BASUMATARY	40
17	UA-211-095-0258	21012806	SHALIMA SIDDIKA	ABDUL GAFUR	41
18	UA-211-095-0264	21012812	SIMANTA RABHA	PARIMAL RABHA	44
19	UA-211-095-0272	21012820	SUBHRAJIT RABHA	SIMANTA RABHA	33
20	UA-211-095-0286	21012833	USHA BORO	DILIP BORO	40
21	UA-211-095-0245	21012792	RWISHMWI GOYARI	DINESH GOYARI	38
22	UA-211-095-0433	21012985	MANMAY BORO	BINAY BORO	32

Online marks submission Date  
19/01/2023

Hard copy Submission Date

  
College /invigilator Signature

Print Date :- 1/19/2023 11:10:39 AM

Page No.:- 1 of 1

PRINCIPAL  
BIKALI COLLEGE  
DHUPDHARA

## Report on Data Analysis

**Department:** Economics

**Name of the Paper:** Data Analysis

**Code:** ECO- SEC-4014

**Semester:** 4<sup>th</sup>

Data analysis has become an increasingly critical skill in today's data- driven world. The ability to effectively analyze and interpret data is essential for making informed decisions, identifying trends and driving organizational success across various industries. This report provides an overview of the key aspects of data analysis, including its objectives and learning outcomes.

### **Objectives:**

The primary objectives of this course are:

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles and techniques involved in data analysis.
2. To equip students with the necessary skills to explore, analyze and interpret data using appropriate statistical and computational methods.
3. To foster the development of critical thinking and problem-solving skills in the context of data driven decision- making.

### **Outcomes:**

1. Understand the significance of data analysis and its role in decision making processes.
2. Identify and apply suitable data analysis techniques based on the nature and characteristics of the data.
3. Interpret and communicate data analysis findings effectively through reports, presentations and data driven recommendations.

This Data Analysis is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding.







GAUHATI UNIVERSITY, ASSAM

Practical Examination Mark Roll

NAME OF EXAMINATION : B.A. (Hons) CBCS, 4Sem - PRACTICAL EXAMINATION, 2023  
CENTER OF EXAMINATION : Bkali College, Dhipudhara .  
PAPER CODE AND NAME : ECO-SE-4014-P Data Analysis  
DATE OF EXAMINATION : 12-05-2023 (Friday)  
FULL MARK : 50

S.NO.	ROLL NO.	MARKS (in figures)	MARKS (In words)	
			TENS	ONES
1	UA-211-095-0008	35	Three	Five
2	UA-211-095-0035	35	Three	Five
3	UA-211-095-0040	30	Three	Zero
4	UA-211-095-0065	40	Four	Zero
5	UA-211-095-0068	42	Four	Two
6	UA-211-095-0092	35	Three	Five
7	UA-211-095-0103	39	Three	Nine
8	UA-211-095-0112	38	Three	Eight
9	UA-211-095-0136	42	Four	Two
10	UA-211-095-0138	32	Three	Two
11	UA-211-095-0148	37	Three	Seven
12	UA-211-095-0163	32	Three	Two
13	UA-211-095-0175	36	Three	Six
14	UA-211-095-0187	43	Four	Three
15	UA-211-095-0211	41	Four	One
16	UA-211-095-0229	36	Three	Six
17	UA-211-095-0245	32	Three	Two
18	UA-211-095-0258	32	Three	Two
19	UA-211-095-0264	36	Three	Six
20	UA-211-095-0272	33	Three	Three
21	UA-211-095-0286	41	Four	One

Signature Of External Examiner

*Kalita*

Name of External Examiner

*Dinabandhu Kalita*

S.NO.	ROLL NO.	MARKS (in figures)	MARKS (in words)	
			TENS	ONES
Signature Of Internal Examiner		<i>Barnah</i>		
Name of Internal Examiner		<i>Bijita Sarmah</i>		
Signature Of Internal Examiner		<i>Sujan Deui</i>		
Name of Internal Examiner		<i>Sujan Deui Hasawary.</i>		





GAUHATI UNIVERSITY, ASSAM

Practical Examination Mark Foil

NAME OF EXAMINATION : B.A. (Regular) CBCS, 4Sem - PRACTICAL EXAMINATION, 2023  
CENTER OF EXAMINATION : Btkali College, Dhupdhara  
PAPER CODE AND NAME : ECO-SE-4014-P Data Analysis  
DATE OF EXAMINATION : 12-05-2023 (Friday)  
FULL MARK : 50

S.NO.	ROLL NO.	MARKS (In figures)	MARKS (In words)	
			TENS	ONES
1	UA-211-095-0433	38	Three	Eight

Signature Of External Examiner	
Name of External Examiner	Dinabandhu Kalita
Signature Of Internal Examiner	
Name of Internal Examiner	Bijita Sarmah
Signature Of Internal Examiner	
Name of Internal Examiner	Sujita Devi Hasasany