1. A. Source and method of collecting data
   i. Primary Source:
      - Personal interview of self administrated form
      - Observation or measurement
      - Mail Questionnaire or Telephone
   
   ii. Secondary Source:
       - Published or Unpublished Statistics

B. Collection, Classification, Presentation of Data (Frequency, Cross-Tables, Bar, Histograms and Pie)

2. Measures of central tendency:
   - Concept, Meaning, Significance and Computation of Average (A.M., G.M. and H.M.), Median and Mode

3. Measures of Dispersion:
   - Concept, Meaning, Significance of Range, Variance, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of Variation

4. Concept of Probability and Distributions:
   - Binomial, Poisson and Normal Distribution

5. Linear Correlation and Regression:
   - Concept of the Simultaneous Variation of Two Variables
   - Concept of Scatter Diagram
   - Measurement of Simple Correlation
   - Pearson’s Coefficient of Correlation
   - Simple Linear Regression

6. Elementary Concept of Sampling
   - Methods of Enumeration
     (A) Complete Enumeration (Census)
     (B) Sample Enumeration (Sample Survey)
   - Methods of Sampling: Random (Probability) and non-Random
   - Concepts and Uses of Random Numbers with reference to SRS (Simple Random Sampling)
   - Sampling and non-Sampling Errors: Concept and Sources

7. Index Numbers
   - Definition and Concept
   - Simple and Weighted Index Numbers
   - Selection of the Base Year
8. Limits and Limiting Values:
   - An intuitive idea of Limit of a Function
   - Fundamental Rules of Limit
   - Methods of finding Limits of various Algebraic Functions

9. Differentiation:
   - Definition and notion of Derivative
   - Graphic interpretation of Derivative
   - Derivative of Simple Algebraic Function

10. Simple Integration:
    - Definition and notation of Integrals
    - Basic Standard Integrals
    - Definite Integrals

11. Ratio and Proportion
    - Introduction of Ratio and Proportion
    - Direct, Indirect and Compound Proportion

12. Profit and Loss
    - Cost Price and Selling Price
    - Gross Profit and Net Profit
    - Commission and Discount

13. Major Statistical Operation in Nepal
    A. National Population Census:
       - Concept, Objectives and Uses;
       - Comprehensive results of the Latest Census;
    B. National Agriculture Census - Concept, Objectives, Coverage and Uses
    C. Census and Surveys of Manufacturing Establishments:
       - Concept, Objectives, Coverage and Uses;
    D. Household Surveys:
       - Concept, Objectives;
    E. National Account Statistics:
       - Concept, Objectives;
       - Concept of Gross inputs and output, Gross Domestic Product and Gross Domestic Expenditure, Value added
    F. Statistical Act, 2015 (with amendment)

    A. Physical and Political Divisions and its feature
    B. Environmental Problems, Causes and Possible Solutions
    C. National Resources :- Agriculture, Forestry, Mineral and Water
    D. Current Five Year Plan - Objectives and Priorities
    E. Population Problems and Policies
    F. Tourism and Development
    G. Recent Urbanization Problems and Possible Solutions
    H. Importance of Statistics for Planning
Model Questions

1. For A.M., G.M. and H.M.
   (A) A.M ≥ G.M ≥ H.M  
   (B) A.M < G.M ≥ H.M  
   (C) A.M ≥ G.M < H.M  
   (D) A.M < G.M ≤ H.M

2. For a given series Coefficient of variation (C.V.) is a measure of -
   (A) Efficiency  
   (B) Deficiency  
   (C) Consistency  
   (D) None of the above

3. A regression coefficient is -
   (A) Independent of change of origin but not of scale  
   (B) Independent of change of scale but not of origin  
   (C) Independent of change of origin as well as scale  
   (D) Dependent of change of origin as well as scale

4. An ideal index number is one that satisfies:
   (A) Time reversal test  
   (B) Factor reversal test  
   (C) Circular test  
   (D) Both (A) & (B)

5. The life expectancy of Nepalese at birth is:
   (A) 57.5 Years  
   (B) 53 Years  
   (C) 60 Years  
   (D) 50 Years