

nf\$ ; jf cfofj  
 gkfn :jf:Yo ; jf, d]8sn /\$8; {; dX, kfFf}txsf]vhf kltoflutflids lnvt k/Llffsf]kf7\sd

kf7\qmdsf]?k/yf M- o; kf7\qmdsf]cfwf/df lgDgfg; f/ b0{r/0fdf k/Llff ln0g] 5 M  
 kyd r/Of M- lnvt k/Llff k0ff{ M- !))  
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kyd r/Of – lnvt k/Llff ofhgj (Examination Scheme)

lj ifo	k0ff{	pQl0ff{	k/Llff k0ffnl	kZg ; Wof	; do
; jf ; Da6wl	!))	\$)	j :tut axpQ/ (Multiple Choice)	%)x@ Ö !))	\$% ldg6

lätlo r/Of

lj ifo	k0ff{	k/Llff k0ffnl
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! = lnvt k/Llffsf]dfllod efiif cuhl jf gkfnl cyj f cuhl / gkfnl bj }xg ; Sg5 .

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kf7\qmdsf Psf0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
kZg ; Wof	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	3	3

# = j :tut axpQ/ (Multiple Choice) kZgx?sf]pQ/ ; xl lbPdf k]o\$ ; xl pQ/ afkt @ -b0{ cÍ kbfq ul/g5 eg]unt pQ/ lbPdf k]o\$ unt pQ/ afkt @) kl]tzt cyf(\)=\$ cÍ s\$ ul/g5 . t/ pQ/ glbPdf to; afkt cÍ lb0g]56 / cÍ s\$ klg ul/g]56 .

\$ = o; kf7\qmdsf h] s]n]vPsf]ePtf klg kf7\qmdsf k/\$f P6, lgodx? k/Llffsf]ldlt e6bf # - tlg\_ dlxgf cufl8 -; zflwg ePsf jf ; zflwg e0{x6f0Psf jf yk u/L ; zflwg e0{ sfod /x\$fnf0{o; kf7\qmdsf /x\$] ; Demg' kb5 .

% = lnvt k/Llffaf6 5gf6 ePsf pDd]j f/x?nf0{dfq cGtj f{f{ ; lDdInt u/f0g5 .

^ = kf7\qmd nfu"ldlt M- @)^@÷!)÷!) bljv

- 1. Introduction to Statistics**
  - 1.1 Origin and various definitions of statistics
  - 1.2 Historical background of statistics
  - 1.3 Importance and limitation of statistics
- 2. Collection of Data**
  - 2.1 Source of data collection
  - 2.2 Choice between primary and secondary data
  - 2.3 Methods of collection primary and secondary data
- 3. Classification and Tabulation of Data**
  - 3.1 Meaning objectives and types of classification
  - 3.2 Statistical tables (Individual, discrete and continuous)
- 4. Presentation of Data**
  - 4.1 Graphical presentation of data
  - 4.2 Diagrammatic presentation of data
  - 4.3 Choice between graphical and diagrammatic presentation of data
  - 4.4 Limitations of Diagrams and Graphs
- 5. Measure of Center Value**
  - 5.1 Introduction
  - 5.2 Types of average (mean, median, mode) with their properties: merits and demerits
  - 5.3 Applications and limitation of average
- 6. Measure of Dispersion**
  - 6.1 Introduction
  - 6.2 Types of dispersion tools with their merits & demerits
  - 6.3 Coefficient of variation
  - 6.4 Application, use and limitation of dispersion tools
- 7. Sampling Survey and Census**
  - 7.1 Introduction (sample, sampling and Sample size)
  - 7.2 Principal steps in a Sample survey)
  - 7.3 Types of Sampling (simple random sampling, stratified sampling, systemic sampling, cluster sampling, multistage sampling)
  - 7.4 Limitations of sampling
  - 7.5 Merits & demerits between sampling survey and census
- 8. Vital Statistics**
  - 8.1 Introduction
  - 8.2 Use and methods of obtaining vital statistics
  - 8.3 Measure of fertility
  - 8.4 Measure o mortality
  - 8.5 Reproduction rates (GRR, VRR)
- 9. Set Theory and Real Number System**
  - 9.1 Introduction and various examples of sets
  - 9.2 Notations and use of set theory
  - 9.3 Various types of sets

- 9.4 Numbers: Real – natural, whole, integers, rational, irrational etc
- 10. Matrix and Determinants**
  - 10.1 Matrix: Introduction, addition, subtraction, multiplication of matrix
  - 10.2 Ad joint, inverse of matrix and their uses
  - 10.3 Determinants: Introduction, diagonals and their use to find the numerical values of a determinant
  - 10.4 Properties of matrix and determinants
- 11. Hospital Management**
  - 11.1 Introduction and types of hospitals in Nepal, section in a hospital, services given by a general hospital (or function of hospitals)
  - 11.2 Present HMG recording and reporting system in a hospital
  - 11.3 Meaning and importance of Health Management Information System (HIMS)
  - 11.4 Hospital defined indicators used by Ministry of Health & Population
  - 11.5 Hospital based HMIS tools
  - 11.6 Legal aspect of medical records
  - 11.7 Use and importance of medical records
  - 11.8 Confidentiality & safety of patient information
- 12. Utility of Data Information**
  - 12.1 Use of data/information in various areas i.e. planning, monitoring, evaluation, supervision and feedback system
  - 12.2 Present PME cycle of health service under Ministry of Health & Population
- 13. Policies, Laws and Regulations**
  - 13.1 Nepal Health Sector Programme
  - 13.2 Nepal Health Service Act, 2053 and Regulation, 2055
  - 13.3 Nepal Statistics Act, 2015
  - 13.4 Evidence Act, 2031

j :tut axp0/ gdöf kZgx? (Sample Questions)

1. Who is known as the Father of Modern Statistics?  
A) Karl Pearson  
B) R.A.Fisher  
C) Captain John Graunt  
D) Francis Galton  
**Correct Answer:- (B)**
  2. A line perpendicular to the x-axis and drawn from the point of intersection of two less than and more than 0 gives the value of  
A) mean  
B) Mode  
C) Median  
D) Standard deviation  
**Correct Answer:- (C)**
  3. In a moderately asymmetrical distribution, the values of mode and median are 20 and 24 respectively. Then what is the approximate value of Arithmetic Mean?  
A) 23  
B) 24  
C) 25  
D) 26  
**Correct Answer:- (C)**
  4. The mean of 10 observations is 20 and median is 15. If 5 is added to each observations, the new mean and median are  
A) 25 and 20  
B) 20 and 25  
C) 25 and 25  
D) 20 and 20  
**Correct Answer:- (A)**
  5. The sum of absolute deviations is minimum from  
A) A.M.  
B) Median  
C) Mode  
D) Any arbitrary value  
**Correct Answer:- (B)**
  6. If 25% of the items in a distribution are less than 10 and 25% are more than 40, the quartile deviation is?  
A) 0.5  
B) 0.6  
C) 0.7  
D) 0.8  
**Correct Answer:- (B)**
  7. The measure of dispersion independent of frequencies of the given distribution is  
A) Range  
B) Standard deviation  
C) D.D.  
D) M.D.  
**Correct Answer:- (A)**
  8. In case of open end classes, an appropriate measure of dispersion to be used is  
A) Range  
B) M.D.  
C) S.D.  
D) D.D.  
**Correct Answer:- (D)**
  9. The sum of squares of deviations of 15 observations from their mean 20 is 240, then what is the value of coefficient of variation (C.V.)?  
A) 40  
B) 20  
C) 24  
D) 25  
**Correct Answer:- (B)**
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