

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 12th



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Class : 12th

Subject : Geography

Chapter : 1

Chapter Name : Data ; It's source and compilation

Q1 Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below:

(i) A number or character which represents measurement is called

- (a) Digit
- (b) Data
- (c) Number
- (d) Character

(ii) A single datum is a single measurement from the

- (a) Table
- (b) Frequency
- (c) Real world
- (d) Information

(iii) In a tally mark grouping by four and crossing fifth is called

- (a) Four and Cross Method
- (b) Tally Marking Method
- (c) Frequency plotting Method
- (d) Inclusive Method

(iv) An Ogive is a method in which

- (a) Simple frequency is measured
- (b) Cumulative frequency is measured
- (c) Simple frequency is plotted
- (d) Cumulative frequency is plotted

(v) If both ends of a group are taken in frequency grouping, it is called

- (a) Exclusive Method
- (b) Inclusive Method
- (c) Marking Method
- (d) Statistical Method

Answer.

- (i) (b) Data
- (ii) (c) Real world
- (iii) (b) Tally Marking Method
- (iv) (b) Cumulative frequency is measured
- (v) (b) Inclusive Method

Page : 12 , Block Name : Multiple Choice Questions

Q2 Answer the following questions in about 30 words :

- (i) Differentiate between data and information
- (ii) What do you mean by data processing?
- (iii) What is the advantage of footnote in a table?
- (iv) What do you mean by primary sources of data?
- (v) Enumerate five sources of secondary data.

Answer.

(i) Data is a collection of definite chunks of information which may be qualitative or quantitative in nature. They can be represented or coded in some better form for reference and analysis.

Information is particulars or facts about something or someone which can be defined meaningfully to share explanation or knowledge in a constructive way.

(ii) Data processing refers to collection and manipulation of data by carrying out operations like sorting, filtering, tabulation etc. to produce meaningful information which can be used to gain actionable insights.

(iii) The advantage of footnote in a table is that it gives relevant information to and points the reader to the particular source from which data is collected so that if the reader is interested to gain more clarity or information in a fast way they can refer to the additional linkages. Footnotes are also easy to insert and are less distracting.

(iv) Primary sources of data refers to those data which are being collected for the first time and that too directly. They can be collected by and from an individual, organization or institution. It is also known as first hand or original data. This data is much more reliable.

(v) The sources of secondary data are :

1. Government publications
2. Semi/quasi government publications
3. Published printed sources

4. International publications
5. Newspapers and magazines

Page : 12 , Block Name : Short Answer

Q3 Answer the following questions in about 125 words :

- (i) Discuss the national and international agencies where from secondary data may be collected.
- (ii) What is the importance of an Index number?

Answer.

(i) The national and international agencies where from secondary data may be collected are given below:

Government and Semi government publications:

1. Ministries and departments of the Government of India, State Governments and district bulletins
2. Reports of urban Development Authorities and Municipal corporations of cities and towns etc.
3. Government or national agencies and think tanks like Niti Aayog, RBI reports, yearbooks, surveys, and monographs.
4. Unofficial government records and documents

International Publications

1. Different agencies like the United Nations, such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organisation (WHO), Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), etc. publish detailed international reports
2. Eg. Demographic YearBook, Statistical Year Book and the Human Development Report.

(ii) Index numbers are statistical devices which measure the degree of change in variables with respect to time or other characteristics. Eg. Price Index, Inflation Index etc. Indices express the value of a variable at any given period called 'current period' as a percentage of the value of that variable at some standard period called 'base period'.

Importance of Index Number:

1. Index Number help to study the change in variables and understand its reasons and effects.
2. This helps to take corrective action and understand the details of how the economy is functioning and taking appropriate remedial steps if necessary.
3. Indices can be used and modified according to need like price levels, inflation levels or production levels, and also handpick the items to be included in a particular index.
4. It has wide applicability.
5. Indices help to gauge facts and figures which are not directly known.
6. They help in planning and execution of policies and provide a framework for decision making.
7. Indices can measure all kinds of quantitative changes in all sectors.

Page : 12 , Block Name : Long Answer

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