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NCERT Solutions for 11th Class Economics: Chapter 2-Collection of Data



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NCERT Solutions for 11th Class Economics: Chapter 2-Collection of Data

Class 11: Economics Chapter 2 solutions. Complete Class 11 Economics Chapter 2 Notes.

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Exercises

1. Frame at least four appropriate multiple-choice options for following questions:

(i) Which of the following is the most important when you buy a new dress?

Answer

- (a) Colour
- (b) Price
- (c) Brand
- (d) Quality of cloth

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(ii) How often do you use computers?

Answer

- (a) Everyday
- (b) 6 times a week
- (c) 4 times a week
- (d) 2 times a week

(iii) Which of the following newspaper/s do you read regularly?

Answer

- (a) The Times o India
- (b) The Hindu
- (c) Indian Express

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(d) Any other

(iv) Rise in the price of petrol is justified.

Answer

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Don't Know

(d) None of the above

(v) What is the monthly income of your family?

Answer

(a) Less than Rs 10,000

(b) Rs 10,000 to Rs 20,000

(c) Rs 20,000 to Rs 30,000

(d) More than Rs 30,000

2. Frame five two-way questions (with 'Yes' or 'No').

Answer

(i) Do you own car?

(ii) Do you smoke?

(iii) Do you own two-wheeler?

(iv) Have you visited any foreign country?

(v) Are you satisfied with your present income?

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3.

(i) There are many sources of data (true/false).

▶ False

(ii) Telephone survey is the most suitable method of collecting data, when the population is literate and spread over a large area (true/false).

▶ False

(iii) Data collected by investigator is called the secondary data (true/false).

▶ False

(iv) There is a certain bias involved in the non-random selection of samples (true/false).

▶ True

(v) Non-sampling errors can be minimised by taking large samples (true/ false).

▶ False

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4. What do you think about the following questions. Do you find any problem with these questions? If yes, how?

(i) How far do you live from the closest market?

Answer

The question is not clear. The question can't clarify how to show distance.

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(ii) If plastic bags are only 5 percent of our garbage, should it be banned?

Answer

The question is too long which discourages people to answer also it gives a clue about how the respondent should answer..

(iii) Wouldn't you be opposed to increase in price of petrol?

Answer

The question contains two negatives which creates confusion to the respondents and may lead to biased response.

(iv) (a) Do you agree with the use of chemical fertilisers?

(b) Do you use fertilisers in your fields?

(c) What is the yield per hectare in your field?

Answer

The order of question is incorrect. First, general questions should be asked then specific. The correct order should be:

(i) What is the yield per hectare in your field?

(ii) Do you use fertilisers in your fields?

(iii) Do you agree with the use of chemical fertilisers?

5. You want to research on the popularity of Vegetable Atta Noodles among children. Design a suitable questionnaire for collecting this information.

Answer

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Name:

Age:

Sex: Male Female

1. Do you eat Noodles?

Yes No

2. Do you like Vegetable Atta Noodles more than other snacks?

Yes No

3. How many packets do you consume in one month?

Less than 2 Less than 5 More than 5

4. Do you prefer Atta noodles over Maida noodles?

Yes No

5. Which vegetable according to you should be added in present Atta noodles?

.....

6. When do you prefer to have Vegetable Atta Noodles?

Breakfast Lunch Evening Snacks Dinner

7. Do your parents accompany you while having noodles?

Yes No

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6. In a village of 200 farms, a study was conducted to find the cropping pattern. Out of the 50 farms surveyed, 50% grew only wheat. Identify the population and the sample here.

Answer

Population or the Universe in statistics means totality of the items under study. So, the population here is 200 farms.

Sample refers to a group or section of the population from which information is to be obtained. Out of 200 farms, only 50 farms are selected for survey. Therefore, the sample population is 50 farms.

7. Give two examples each of sample, population and variable.

Answer

Example 1: A study was conducted to know the average income of people in a village. The total number of person was 750. Out of these, 70 villagers selected and their average income was recorded. So, in this example:

- (i) Population is the number of total villagers which is equal to 750.
- (ii) Sample is the 70 villagers whose average income was recorded.
- (iii) Variable under study is the income of the villagers.

Example 2: In order to study the to record the level of sugar in the blood, blood sample of 1000 people was taken from 10,000 people. So, in this example

- (i) Population is the total number of people i.e., 10,000.
- (ii) Sample is the 1000 people.
- (iii) Variable is the sugar level.

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8. Which of the following methods give better results and why?

(a) Census

(b) Sample

Answer

Sample Method gives better results than the Census Method as:

→ Less time consuming: It requires a lot of time to conduct census as every record has to be obtained while sample can be done in lesser time.

→ Economically feasible: The cost of approaching each individual unit for interrogation and collection of data is comparatively lower due to small size of sample.

→ Accuracy- Although census method provides more accurate and reliable results as compared to the sample method but in the sample method the errors can be easily located and rectified in the sampling methods due to the smaller number of items.

→ Lesser Non-sampling Errors- The probability of Non-sampling Errors is also low as the sample size is smaller as compared to that of the Census Method.

9. Which of the following errors is more serious and why?

(a) Sampling error

(b) Non-Sampling error

Answer

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Non-sampling errors are more serious than sampling errors because a sampling error can be minimised by taking a larger sample. It is difficult to minimise non-sampling error, even by taking a large sample as it use of faulty means of collection of data.

10. Suppose there are 10 students in your class. You want to select three out of them. How many samples are possible?

Answer

We have to use combinations to determine the number of samples which are possible. The formula for the number of such combination is

$${}^n C_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$$

where $n! = n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)\dots(3)(2)(1)$

(Note: $0! = 1$)

Therefore the answer will be ${}^{10}C_3 = \frac{(10 \times 9 \times 8)}{(3 \times 2 \times 1)} = \frac{720}{6} = 120$

Number of samples possible = 120

11. Discuss how you would use the lottery method to select 3 students out of 10 in your class?

Answer

Make ten paper slips with name of each student of equal size. Now, there are ten cards available. Mix them well. Now draw three slips at random without replacement one by one. By this method we can select three students.

12. Does the lottery method always give you a random sample? Explain.

Answer

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Yes, the lottery method always gives a random sample if it is used in the proper manner without any bias. In a random sample, each individual unit has an equal chance of getting selected. Similarly, in a lottery method, each individual unit is selected at random from the population and thereby has equal opportunity of getting selected.

13. Explain the procedure of selecting a random sample of 3 students out of 10 in your class, by using random number tables.

Answer

For selecting a random sample of 3 students out of 10 by random number tables we consult one digit random numbers and we will skip random numbers greater than value 10 as it the largest serial number. We have other 9 one digit numbers. Thus, the 3 selected students out of 10 are with serial numbers 5,9,2.

14. Do samples provide better results than surveys? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer

Sample gives provide better results than surveys because

→ A sample can provide reasonably reliable and accurate information at a lower cost and shorter time.

→ As samples are smaller than population, more detailed information can be collected by conducting intensive enquiries.

→ Sample need a smaller team of enumerators, it is easier to train them and supervise their work more effectively.

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- Chapter 1 Introduction
- Chapter 2 Collection of Data
- Chapter 3 Organisation of Data
- Chapter 4 Presentation of Data
- Chapter 5 Measures of Central Tendency
- Chapter 6 Measures of Dispersion
- Chapter 7 Correlation
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The National Council of Educational Research and Training is an autonomous organization of the Government of India which was established in 1961 as a literary, scientific, and charitable Society under the Societies Registration Act. The major objectives of NCERT and its constituent units are to: undertake, promote and coordinate research in areas related to school education; prepare and publish model textbooks, supplementary material, newsletters, journals and develop educational kits, multimedia digital materials, etc.

Organise pre-service and in-service training of teachers; develop and disseminate innovative educational techniques and practices; collaborate and network with state educational departments, universities, NGOs and other educational institutions; act as a clearing house for ideas and information in matters related to school education; and act as a nodal agency for achieving the goals of Universalisation of Elementary Education.

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