

1 (Sem-5/FYUGP) GGY 42 MJ

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GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : GGY0500204

(Quantitative Methods in Geography)

Full Marks : 45

Time : 2 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.*

1. Answer in *one* or *two* word(s) each : $1 \times 5 = 5$
- (a) Give one example of ordinal scale.
 - (b) What is the simplest measure of dispersion?
 - (c) Which scale of measurement classifies data into categories without any order?
 - (d) Which sampling method ensures equal chance of selection?
 - (e) Name the correlation method used for ranked data.

(2)

2. Answer the following questions in short
(any five) : 2×5=10

- (a) Distinguish between primary and secondary geographical data.
- (b) What is stratified random sampling?
- (c) State any two uses of regression lines in geographical data analysis.
- (d) Mention two applications of standard deviation in geography.
- (e) What do you mean by quantification in geography?
- (f) Define mode.
- (g) What is regression analysis?
- (h) Mention any two advantages of quantification in geographical studies.
- (i) State the purpose of using the semi-average method in time series analysis.
- (j) Give two examples of geographical problems where correlation analysis is useful.

(3)

3. Answer the following questions (any four) :

5×4=20

- (a) Describe different types of geographical data with suitable examples.
- (b) Discuss why the median is sometimes preferred to the mean. Illustrate your answer with an example.
- (c) Discuss the different types of scale of measurement with suitable examples.
- (d) Distinguish between mean and median. Elaborate their advantages and limitations.
- (e) Define correlation. Elaborate about its different types and characteristics with examples.
- (f) Distinguish between Spearman's rank correlation and Pearson's product-moment correlation in terms of their computation and usefulness.
- (g) What is time series analysis? Discuss its relevance in geographical studies.
- (h) Describe the major sources of geographical data and explain how each can be used in geographical studies.

(4)

4. Answer in detail the following questions
(any one) : 10

- (a) Discuss in detail the significance of quantification in geography. Explain how the quantitative revolution aided in geographical analysis.
- (b) Discuss the meaning and types of sampling. Compare between simple random sampling and stratified random sampling with examples.
- (c) Discuss the usefulness of dispersion measure in geographical data analysis. Explain with reference to any two measures.
- (d) Explain the concept of linear regression and its applications in geographical analysis.

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