



The Savvy Humanities

SIMPLIFYING MINDS, SHAPING THINKERS

CLASS 12 · CBSE 2026-27 SYLLABUS

Complete subject

Geography Practical

Practical Work in Geography, Part II — all four chapters

139

pages of notes

4

chapters

60

exam questions solved

25 / 25

written-exam marks covered

What's inside

- All four practical chapters, in order
- Every calculation worked step by step
- Every graph and diagram drawn in stages
- Four mind maps and 31 hand-drawn diagrams
- One combined glossary — 137 key terms
- One question bank — 60 model answers
- Help for the practical file and the viva
- Textbook slips corrected and flagged

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Handwritten-style, for revision

Every page inside is handwritten-style with highlighting, boxes and a mind map — built to be read the night before, not skimmed.



Contents

The complete CBSE Class 12 Geography practical course (subject code 029) — all four chapters of NCERT's *Practical Work in Geography, Part II*. The marks column is CBSE's weightage in the **25-mark written examination**: Chapters 1 to 3 carry 18 marks together, Chapter 4 carries 7.

Ch	Title	Marks	Page
1	Data – Its Source and Compilation	18 (Ch 1–3)	4
2	Data Processing	18 (Ch 1–3)	26
3	Graphical Representation of Data	18 (Ch 1–3)	45
4	Spatial Information Technology	7	73
Combined glossary — 137 key terms, tagged by chapter			96
Question bank — 60 solved questions, grouped by chapter			104

My Class 12 Geography Practical tracker

All four chapters of CBSE's Class 12 Geography practical syllabus for 2026-27. Tick each box as you finish it. Any row without three ticks is still to do.

Ch	Title	Page	Notes read	Questions done	Revised
1	Data – Its Source and Compilation	4	☐	☐	☐
2	Data Processing	26	☐	☐	☐
3	Graphical Representation of Data	45	☐	☐	☐
4	Spatial Information Technology	73	☐	☐	☐

The practical carries 30 marks: a written examination of 25 on these four chapters (Chapters 1 to 3 together 18, Chapter 4 seven), the practical file 2 and the viva 3.

Still to do

Chapters finished of 4

Still left:



18 MARKS FOR CHAPTERS 1 TO 3 TOGETHER, OF THE 25-MARK WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Chapter 1

Data – Its Source and Compilation

What the written examination wants from this chapter

CBSE's Class 12 Geography practical carries 30 marks: a written examination of 25 marks, the practical file 2 and the viva 3. Chapters 1 to 3 together carry 18 of the 25 marks; Chapter 4 carries 7. CBSE fixes the syllabus and the marks, not the pattern of the written paper. From this chapter the written examination usually takes raw scores to be grouped into a frequency table with tally marks, a frequency polygon or an ogive to be drawn, and an index number. The viva asks data and information, primary and secondary sources, questionnaire and schedule, and the exclusive and inclusive methods. In the practical file put the tally table, the frequency polygon and both ogives. Fifteen questions are solved in the question bank at the back of this book.

Your revision tracker

Three ticks across a row means that topic is exam-ready.

Syllabus topic	Read	Practised	Revised
What is Data	☐	☐	☐
Sources of data: Primary, Secondary and Unpublished sources	☐	☐	☐
Tabulation and Classification of Data	☐	☐	☐
Grouping of Data	☐	☐	☐
Frequency Polygon	☐	☐	☐



Chapter at a Glance — Mind Map

Data – Its Source and Compilation

What is data

- Numbers for real-world measurements
- Datum — a single measurement
- Information — a meaningful answer
- Raw data hide conclusions

Primary sources

- Collected for the first time
- Personal observation
- Interview — eight precautions
- Questionnaire and schedule

Unpublished sources

- Government — patwari's records
- Quasi-government records
- Private documents

Absolute, percentage, index

- Absolute — original integers
- Percentage — literacy rate
- Index number — base 100
- Iron ore — 100 to 207

Frequency and class limits

- Simple frequency f
- Cumulative frequency Cf
- Exclusive — upper limit out
- Inclusive — both limits in

Need and presentation

- Variables in quantitative terms
- Cropping pattern, city growth
- Statistical fallacy — average 0.95 m

Published secondary sources

- Government — Census of India
- Quasi-government bodies
- International — UN agencies
- Private, newspapers, media

Tabulation

- Raw data — a jumble
- Table — columns and rows
- Makes comparison easy

Grouping of data

- Range 02 to 96
- Ten classes, interval ten
- Four and Cross Method
- $\sum f = N = 60$

Frequency polygon and ogive

- Polygon — frequencies plotted
- Ogive — cumulative frequencies
- Less than — rising curve
- More than — declining curve



Where This Chapter Sits

The practical book of Class 12 begins with numbers. Before the graphs and maps of the later chapters, you must know what data are, where they come from and how a heap of raw figures becomes a table. This chapter teaches that as a skill: **collect** data, **tabulate** them, **group** them with tally marks, and **draw** the frequency polygon and the ogive.

Marks

CBSE's practical carries **30 marks**: a **written examination of 25 marks**, the **practical file 2** and the **viva 3**. Chapters 1 to 3 together carry **18** of the 25 marks; Chapter 4 carries 7. CBSE fixes the syllabus and the marks, not the pattern of the written paper.

Exam tip

Written questions ask definitions and differences: data and information, primary and secondary sources, questionnaire and schedule. **Worked questions** give raw scores to be grouped and drawn as a polygon or an ogive. Always show the tally marks and write $\sum f = N$ under the table.

1. What is Data

The temperatures shown at the end of a news bulletin and the population tables of a Geography book are all data.

Data and datum

Data are defined as **numbers that represent measurements from the real world**. A **datum** is a **single measurement**.

NCERT's examples: **20 centimetres** of continuous rain in **Barmer**; **35 centimetres** of rain at a stretch in **Banswara** in 24 hours; the New Delhi – Mumbai distance by train, **1385 kilometres** via Kota – Vadodara and **1542 kilometres** via Itarsi – Manmad.

Information

Information is defined as either **a meaningful answer to a query** or **a meaningful stimulus that can cascade into further queries**.



Data in **raw form** make it difficult to derive logical conclusions. They turn into information when a measurement is **algorithmically derived, logically deduced or statistically calculated** from multiple data.

Example: the scores of 60 students in a Geography paper are data; "27 of the 60 students scored less than 50" is information.

Why Geography needs data

Phenomena on the earth's surface are interrelated, and the variables that influence them are **best explained in quantitative terms**. So statistical analysis has become a necessity.

To study	Data needed, as NCERT lists them
The cropping pattern of an area	Cropped area, crop yield and production, irrigated area, amount of rainfall, and inputs like fertiliser, insecticides and pesticides
The growth of a city	Total population, density, number of migrants, occupation of people, their salaries, industries, means of transportation and communication

Presentation of data and the statistical fallacy

Collecting data is not enough. How they are presented is equally important. NCERT tells a story to show why.

Worked example — the river

1. A man had to cross a river with his wife and a five-year-old child. He fathomed the depth at four points: 0.6, 0.8, 0.9 and 1.5 metres.
2. Average depth = $(0.6 + 0.8 + 0.9 + 1.5) \div 4 = 3.8 \div 4 = 0.95$ metres.
3. The child's height was **1 metre**, more than the average, so he led them across.
4. The child drowned, because at one point the river was **1.5 metres** deep. The average hid the deepest point.



Statistical fallacy

A conclusion drawn from figures that **may deviate you from the real situation** — as when an average depth of 0.95 metres hid a depth of 1.5 metres. NCERT's line for it: "Lekha Jokha Thahe, to Bachha Dooba Kahe?"

Today there is a shift from **qualitative description to quantitative analysis** in explaining the relationship among variables. Precise quantitative techniques are used at every stage: collecting and compiling data, tabulation, organisation, ordering, analysis and the derivation of conclusions.

Exam tip

For "differentiate between data and information", write both definitions and one example of each. For the importance of presentation, tell the river story with its four depths and the average of 0.95 metres, and name it: statistical fallacy.

2. Sources of Data: Primary, Secondary and Unpublished Sources

Data reach you in two ways: you collect them yourself, or you take them from records that someone else has kept.

Primary and secondary sources

Data **collected for the first time** by an individual or a group of individuals, institution or organisation are called **primary sources** of the data. Data **collected from any published or unpublished sources** are called **secondary sources**.