



ECONOMICS

BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION

ECONOMICS (HINGLISH)

**PRESENTATION OF DATA - TEXTUAL
AND TABULAR PRESENTATION**

Illustration

1. Prepare a blank table to show the percentage of rural and urban population in India in 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011.



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2. Point out the mistakes in the following table and rearrange it in the form of a good table

Literate	Less than 20	20-30	30-40	40 and above
Male				
Female				



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3. In a sample study about the coffee habits in two towns, following data were observed:

Town X: 52% persons were males,
 25% were coffee drinkers, and
 16% were male coffee drinkers

Town Y: 55% persons were males
 28% were coffee drinkers, and
 18% were male coffee drinkers.

Represent the above data in a tabular form.



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4. There were 80 persons in a trip organised by a school. Out of which 60 were students, 14

were teachers and 6 (all males) were peons. Out of total persons, 16 were females including one lady teacher. Present the above information in a table.



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5. Following information relates to the production of wheat and Rice in India in different years. Present it in the form of a

table.

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Wheat (in million tonnes)	93.5	93.5	95.8	86.5	92.3	97.4
Rice (in million tonnes)	105.3	105.2	106.6	105.5	104.4	109.1



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6. Following are the data about the number of men and women in different age groups in a society. Present the information in the form of a two-way table.

Age (in years)	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Men	8	15	33	25	30	22
Women	5	10	24	35	25	18



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7. Given the following data, draw a table showing the sale of LED TV by different dealers.

Dealer	A	B	C	D	E	F
Sale (in thousand)	18	24	20	25	26	28



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Multiple Choice Questions

1. The process of presenting data in the form of a table is called:

A. organisation

B. classification

C. presentation

D. tabulation

Answer: D



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2. The principal component of a table is:

A. table number

B. title

C. head note

D. all of these

Answer: D



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3. Which of the following is a basis of classification of a table?

A. Purpose

B. Construction

C. Originality

D. all of these

Answer: D



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4. Which of the following are titles of the rows of a table?

A. Title

B. Stub

C. Caption

D. None of these

Answer: B



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5. Complex table may be classified as:

A. general purpose and special purpose
table

B. original and derived

C. double, treble and manifold table

D. none of these

Answer: C



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6. In temporal classification, data are classified on the basis of:

A. location

B. time

C. originality

D. purpose

Answer: B



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7. Table is the consequence of:

A. classification

B. organisation

C. presentation

D. tabulation

Answer: D



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Fill In The Blank

1. Tabulation is the process of presenting
data in the form of a table.
(description/data)



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2. $\hat{\epsilon}_i$ Completes the information in the title of the table. (Head note/Caption)



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3. Zero should be used only to indicate the $\hat{\epsilon}_i$ Of a variable (quantity/non-availability of data)



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4. Headings should generally be written in the
â€¦ Form. (singular/plural)



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5. â€¦ Are also called reference table.
(General purpose tables/Species purpose
table)



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6. In spatical classification, $\hat{\epsilon}_i$ Becomes the classifying variable. (time/place)



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True And False

1. The collection and classification of data leads to the problem of analysis of data.



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2. Tabulation is an orderly arrangement of data in columns and rows.



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3. The title of a table must be provided at the bottom centre of the table.



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4. In tabulation, the table number should be followed by title



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5. In derived table, data are presented in the raw form.



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6. A simple table is that table which shows only one characteristic of the data.



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Concept Based Objective Question

1. What is meant by presentation of data?



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2. What is meant by tabulation?



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3. What is a table?



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4. What is a simple table?



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5. What is a complex table?



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6. Define derived table.



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7. What are the two principal parts of a table?



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8. What are the kinds of tables?



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Essential Practicals

1. In 2016-17, the contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors to India's GDP (hypothetical figures) was 17.6%, 28.2% and 54.2% respectively. In 2017-18, these shares

were 17.7%, 27.0% and 55.3% respectively.

Present this information in the form of a table.



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2. Prepare a sketch of such a table that exhibits the following types of information on the number of students of your college:

(i) Faculty-wise: Arts, Commerce and Science.

(ii) Class-wise: XI, B.A (I), B.A. (II), and B.A. (III).

Sex-wise: Boys and Girls.



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3. Following information relates to the exports form India to USSR and UK in the year 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (hypothetical figures).

Present it in the form of a table.

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
Exports to USSR (₹ crore)	209	416	1,305	1,655
Exports to UK (₹ crore)	170	421	550	670



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4. Point out the mistakes in the following table, Rearrange it correctly.

Number of Students	Subjects			
	Economics	English	Hindi	History
Boys				
Girls				



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5. Following information relates to the marks secured by 50 students in economics. Present the information in the form of a table.

Marks	0–10	10–20	20–30	30–40
Students	15	12	18	5



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6. Following information relates to the marks secured by 50 boys and girls in their paper in economics. Present the information in the form of a two-way table.

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40
Boys	10	7	6	1
Girls	5	5	12	4



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7. Draw a blank table to show the distribution of population according to sex, literacy, and income.



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8. Present the following information in suitable tabular form:

(i) In 2015, out of total 2000 workers in a factory, 1550 were members of a trade union.

The number of women workers employees was 250, out of which 200 did not belong to any trade union.

(ii) In 2018, the number of union workers was 1725 of which 1600 were men. The number of

non-union workers was 380, among which 155 were women.



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