Tabulation of data

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INTRODUCTION

The classification of data leads to the problem of presentation of data. The presentation of data means exhibition of the data in such a clear and attractive manner that these are easily understood and analyzed. There many forms of presentation of data of which the following three are well known: (i). Textual Presentation, (ii). Tabular Presentation, (iii). Diagrammatic Presentation. Here, we discuses in detail Tabular method of data presentation.

WHAT IS A TABLE:

- A table is a symmetric arrangement of statistical data in rows and columns.

DEFINITIONS

"Table involves the orderly and systematic presentation of numerical data in a form designed to elucidate the problem under consideration."

---According Prof. L.R.Connor,"

"Table in its broadest sense is an orderly arrangement of data in column and rows. "

---According to Prof. M.M. Blaire

MEANING

In the light of above mentioned definitions we can say in brief, **"Table is systematic organization and presentation of data in the form of rows and columns. Whereas rows are horizontal arrangements and columns are vertical arrangements.**

Features of a good Table

- Title as compatible with the objective of the study
- To facilitate comparison.
- Ideal Size
- Stubs
- Use of Zero
- Heading

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- Abbreviation
- Footnote
- Total
- Source of data
- Size of Columns
- Simple, Economical and Attractive

Objectives of Tabulation

- To carry out investigation
- To do comparison
- To locate omissions and errors in the data.
- To use space economically
- To simplify data
- To use it as future reference

PARTS OF A TABLE

- **Table number**
- **Title of the table**
- **Caption and stubs**
- **Body**
- **Prefatory or head note**
- **Footnotes**

Parts of a Table

Table Number and Title [Head or Prefatory Note (if any)]

Subheading | Caption | Total(Rows)

Subhead | Subhead

Column-head | Column-head | Column-head

Sub Entries

Total (column)

Footnote :

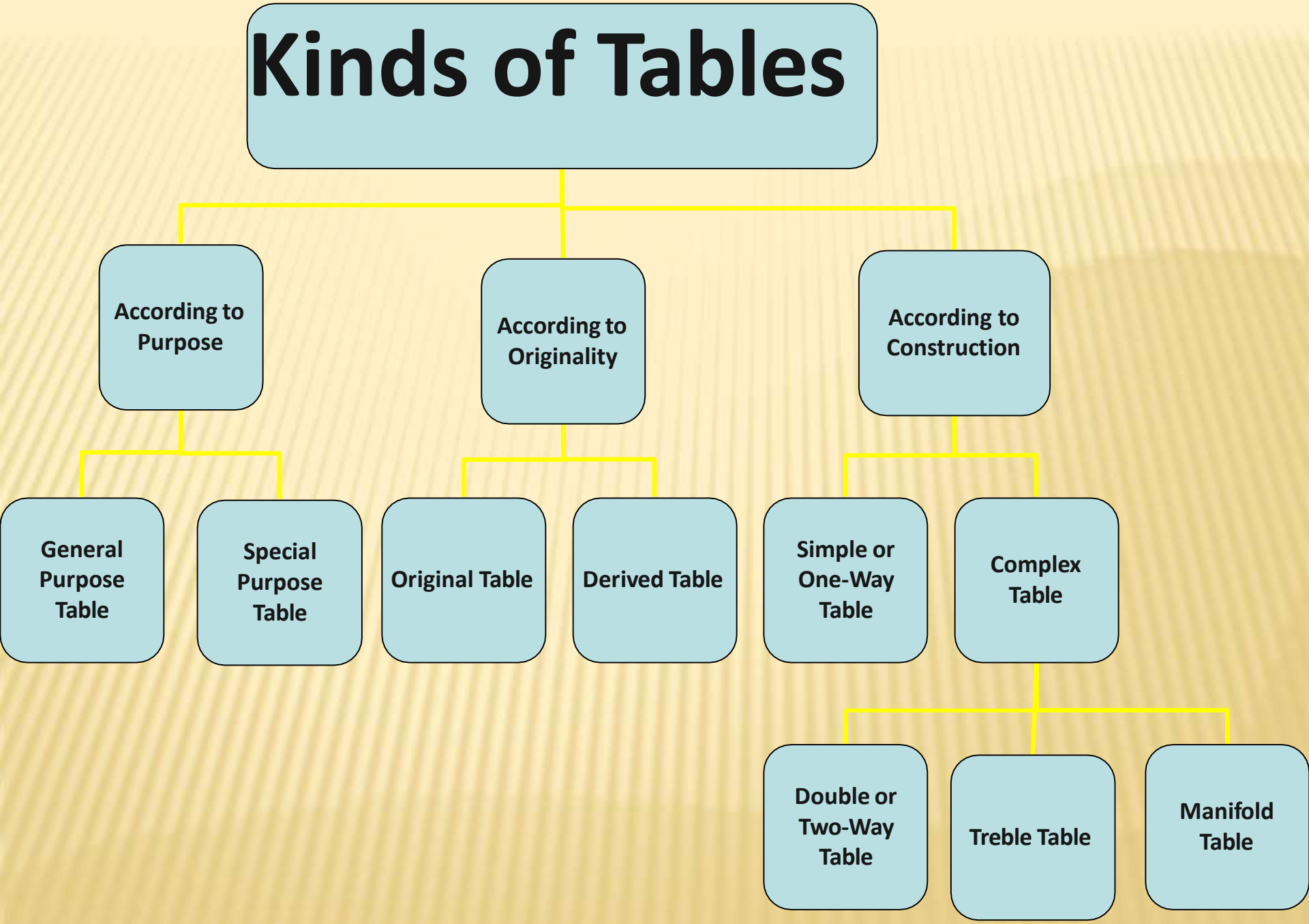
Source Note :

Types of Tables

There are three basis of classifying tables.

I. Purpose of a table
II. Originality of a table
III. Construction of a table.

Kinds of Tables



I. According to Purpose

- **General Purpose Table: General purpose table is that table which is of general use. It is does not serve any specific purpose or specific problem under consideration.**

- **Special Purpose Table: Special Purpose table is that table which is prepared with some specific purpose in mind.**

II. According to Originality

- **Original Table: An original table is that in which data are presented in the same form and manner in which they are collected.**

- **Derived Table: A derived table is that in which data are not presented in the form or manner in which these are collected. Instead the data are first converted into ratios or percentage and then presented.**

III. According to Construction

- Simple Table
- Complex Tables

a. Double or Two-Way Table
b. Three-Way Table
c. Manifold (or Higher Order) Table

SIMPLE TABLE

Simple Table

- In a simple table (also known as one-way table), data are presented based on only one characteristic. Table 1.1 illustrates the concept.

Table 1.1 Faculty-wise Library Users

Faculties	Number of Users
Science	50
Commerce	70
Arts	90
Total	**210**

Complex Tables

- In a complex table (also known as a manifold table) data are presented according to two or more characteristics simultaneously. The complex tables are two-way or three-way tables according to whether two or three characteristics are presented simultaneously.

  a. Double or Two-Way Table

  b. Three-Way Table

  c. Manifold (or Higher Order) Table

Double or Two-Way Table

In such a table, the variable under study is further subdivided into two groups according to two inter-related characteristics. The two-way table is shown in **Table 1.2**.

Table 1.2 Faculty-wise Library Users

Faculties	Numbers of User		Total
	Girls	Boys	
Science	20	30	50
Commerce	30	40	70
Arts	35	55	90
Total	85	125	210

Three-Way Table

In such a table, the variable under study is divided according to three interrelated characteristics. The Three-Way Table is shown in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Faculty-wise Library Users

Faculties	Numbers of User						Total (1)+(2)
	Girls			Boys			
	I Sem	II Sem	Total (1)	I Sem	II Sem	Total (2)	
Science	15	20	35	20	30	50	85
Commerce	35	30	65	45	40	85	150
Arts	25	35	60	35	55	90	150
Total	75	85	160	100	125	225	385

Manifold (or Higher Order) Table

Such tables provide information about a large no of interrelated characteristics in the data set. Manifold (or Higher Order) Table is shown in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4 Faculty-wise Library Users

Faculties	Numbers of User										Total (1)+(2)
	B.A Ist					B.A IInd					
	Boys		Girls			Boys		Girls			
	I Sem	II Sem	I Sem	II Sem	Total (1)	I Sem	II Sem	I Sem	II Sem	Total (2)	
Science	15	34	20	54	123	20	45	30	27	122	245
Commerce	35	23	30	34	122	45	37	40	29	151	273
Arts	25	56	35	22	138	35	34	55	36	160	298

CONCLUSION

With the help of above discussion we can say that table are help us to represent the data in the form of rows and columns and make it useful for the purposes.

Thank You