

Classification:

* Classification is a process of arranging a huge mass of heterogeneous data into homogenous groups to depict the salient features of the data.

Definition:-

* The process of grouping a large number of individual facts or observation on the basis of similarity among the items is called classification.

Objectives:

1. Simplification of raw data: To understand the true nature of data, homogenous figures must be separated from heterogeneous figure.
2. Facilitates comparison: It facilitates comparison of data within classes and between classes of the same series as well as different series.
3. Depicts salient features of data: The technique of classification helps us to find out the significance of the data at one glance.
4. Makes the data more intelligible: It renders the data more intelligible, because homogenous figures are separated from heterogeneous figures.

1.4.5 -> Types of classification:-

* The important types of classification are,

1. Classification based on differences in kind
2. Quantitative classification
3. Geographical classification
4. Chronological classification
5. Alphabetical classification.

1. Classification Based on Difference in Kind:

* The given data are classified on the basis of some quality or attributes such as intelligence, honesty, religion etc, which cannot be quantitatively expressed

Population

Genius Highly Intelligent Average Intelligent Below Average Dull

2. Quantitative classification:

* If the data are classified on the basis of Phenomenon which is capable of Quantitative measurement like age, height, weight, production etc;

Weight (in grams) of 80 fish reared in a Pond.

Weight (in grams)	No. of fish
up to 100	6
100 - 200	14
200 - 300	18
300 - 400	13
400 - 500	11
Total	62

3. Geographical classification:

* Here the basis of classification is the geographical region (or) Locality.

Country	Average output (in kg per hectare)
India	120.2
U.S.A	580.5
Pakistan	250.3
China	270.00

4. Chronological classification:

* Chronological classification is one in which data are classified on the basis of time of occurrence such as years, months, days, weeks etc.

Year	Production (in tonnes)	Year	Production (in tonnes)
1985	300	1988	510
1986	315	1989	500
1987	360	1984	515

Tabulation:-

Def: * Tabulation is the systematic presentation of the information contained in the data, in rows and columns accordance with some salient features.

The Major objectives are:

- * To simplify mass numerical information and to present it in the simplest form.

- * Tabulated data is easily amenable to statistical calculation of trend.

- * To achieve the economy of space without sacrificing quality and usefulness of data.

- * To facilitate quick comparison of statistical data and further statistical processing.

- * To Facilitate detection of error and omissions in the data.

Components of a table:

1. Table Number: A table should be numbered in a logical sequence for proper identification and easy reference.

2. Title: The title should describe the nature of data, the place, the time and sources of data.

3. Captions and stubs: Captions are the headings for vertical columns and stubs are the headings for horizontal values.

4. Body: The Body of the table contains the numerical information. the arrangement of the data according

to the description given in the columns and Rows forms the body of the table.

5. Prefatory notes and footnotes: A prefatory note is placed just below the title in a fairly prominent type. Foot notes are identified by the symbol +, @, \$, etc.

6. Source note: If the source of the table is not explicitly known in the table, it must be given at the bottom of the table. It is Required when secondary data are used.

④ Rules of Labulation:

1. The table should be accurate and neat
2. The table should be constructed in a systematic manner so that it will be easy to read, understand and compare
3. The title of the table should be self-explanatory
4. Figures may be rounded off to avoid unnecessary details in the table
5. Indicate zero quantity by a Zero
6. If the information is not available, use the letters N.A (Not available)
7. Abbreviations should be avoided. For example 'y' should not be used for Year.
8. The expression 'etc', should not be used in the table.
9. Do not use ditto-marks
10. The table should be self-explanatory