Introduction - Data Handling

Understanding the Data Handling

- Data handling means collecting, organizing, and showing information in a simple way.
- Data can be about anything we count or observe, like number of pets, colors, fruits, or types of transport.
- We use tables, tallies, pictographs, and bar graphs to show data clearly.
- Data helps us to read, compare, and answer questions quickly.
- Learning data handling builds thinking, observation, and decision-making skills.

Examples with Solutions

Example: Ravi noted how many ice creams he sold in 3 days: Monday – 10, Tuesday – 15, Wednesday – 12

►He can write it in a table like:

Days	Ice creams sold
Monday	10
Tuesday	15
Wednesday	12

Answer: A table shows data clearly

Example: A tally chart is used to count the number of red, blue, and green balls

►Count tallies: Red = 4, Blue = 5, Green = 3

Colors	Tally	Number
Red	||||	4
Blue	𝍸 |	5
Green	|||	3

Answer: Red – 4, Blue – 5, Green – 3

Example: If a pictograph uses 1  to show 2 apples, and 4  are shown for Monday, how many apples were sold?

► 4  = 4 × 2 = 8

Answer: 8 apples

Example: In a class survey, 8 students like cricket, 6 like football, and 4 like badminton

► The data can be shown using a bar graph

Answer: A bar graph can compare their choices easily

Example: A child counted 3 red cars, 2 blue cars, and 1 yellow car on the road

► Organizing it in a table makes it easy to read

Colors	Number
Red	3
Blue	2
Yellow	1

Answer: The table helps understand the count better

Summary Points

- Data handling means collecting and showing information clearly.
- Tables, tallies, pictographs, and bar graphs are useful tools.
- Data helps us to compare and answer questions quickly.
- It is used in real life – in surveys, shops, games, and weather reports.
- Learning data handling makes maths meaningful and practical.