

Indian And International Place Value Chart

Indian Place Value Chart



The place value chart helps us to find the value of each digit of a numeral according to its position.

The place value chart extends to the left with the extension of places to the left.



Given below is the Indian Place Value Chart based on Hindu-Arabic numeration.

LAKHS		THOUSANDS		ONES		
TEN LAKHS (TL) (10,00,000)	LAKHS (L) (1,00,000)	TEN THOUSANDS (TTh) (10,000)	THOUSANDS (Th) (1,000)	HUNDREDS (H) (100)	TENS (T) (10)	ONES (O) (1)

← Periods

← Places

From the above place value chart, we can easily make out that the smallest place is on the extreme right side and each place on the left has a value 10 times greater than the place value on its right side.

- 1 one = 1 one
- 10 ones = 1 ten
- 10 tens = 100 ones = 1 hundred
- 10 hundreds = 1000 ones = 1 thousand
- 10 thousands = 10000 ones = 1 ten thousand
- 10 ten thousands = 100000 ones = 1 lakh

- Also,
- 100 ones = 1 hundred
 - 100 tens = 1 thousand
 - 100 thousands = 1 lakh



Example: Write 3,56,245 according to Indian system of numeration.

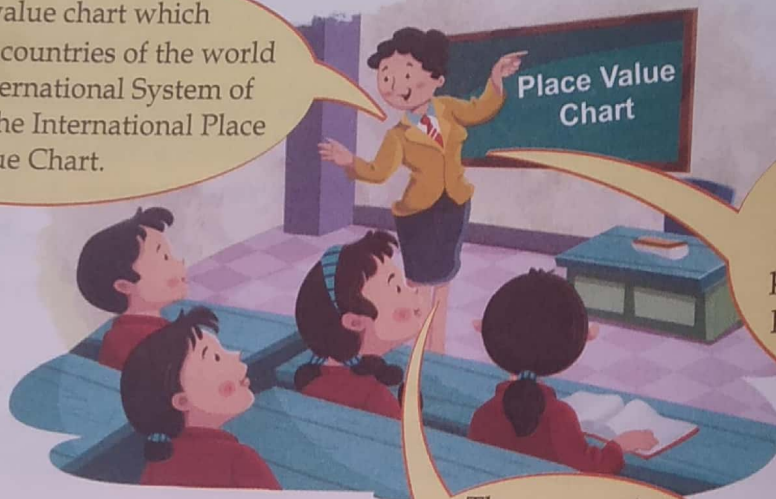
Solution: Three lakh fifty-six thousand two hundred forty-five

Example: Write 23,50,006 according to Indian system of numeration.

Solution: Twenty-three lakh fifty thousand six

International Place Value Chart

The place value chart which is used by many countries of the world is known as International System of Numeration or the International Place Value Chart.



In this system, the numbers are grouped in digits of 3 called as periods and a comma is put or little space is left after each period.

Thus, we write 100000 as 100,000 and read it as one hundred thousand.

MILLIONS			THOUSANDS			ONES		
Hundred Millions (HM) (100,000,000)	Ten Millions (TM) (10,000,000)	Millions (M) (1,000,000)	Hundred Thousands (HTh) (100,000)	Ten Thousands (TTh) (10,000)	Thousands (Th) (1,000)	Hundreds (H) (100)	Tens (T) (10)	Ones (O) (1)

← Periods
← Places

Periods

Indian Numeration System	CRORES		LAKHS		THOUSANDS		ONES		
	TC	C	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O

International Numeration System	MILLIONS			THOUSANDS			ONES		
	HM	TM	M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O

From the Indian and International place value chart, we observe that

100 thousands = 1 lakh	1 million = 10 lakhs
10 millions = 1 crore	100 millions = 10 crores

Example: Write 47,856,450 according to International system of numeration.

Solution: Forty-seven million eight hundred fifty-six thousand four hundred fifty.

Example: Write 70,800,106 according to International system of numeration.

Solution: Seventy million eight hundred thousand one hundred six.

EXERCISE 1 (B)

1. Write the number names using Indian place value chart.

(a) 3, 78, 76, 521

(b) 28, 16, 300

(c) 99, 99, 099

(d) 7, 05, 06, 066

(e) 25, 20, 750

(f) 1, 20, 00, 529

2. Put commas as per the Indian system and International system of numeration. Rewrite the numbers.

Numbers	Indian System of Numeration	International System of Numeration
(a) 2152236		
(b) 1730518		
(c) 5023519		
(d) 1100002		
(e) 7129458		

3. Write the number name using International place value chart.

(a) 800,534

(b) 813,300

(c) 6,066,655

(d) 100,000

(e) 7,894,568

(f) 6,781,006

4. Rewrite the sentences using number names in International System of Numeration instead of numerals:

(a) 7,07,865 people visited the science exhibition.

(b) 890,600 is the population of the town.

(c) A property dealer sold the land for ₹ 8,20,000.

(d) The distance between the Earth and the Moon is 384,471 km.

(e) 7,707,870 people visited Surajkund Mela in last four years.

5. Fill in the blanks by comparing the two place value charts (Indian and International).

(a) 100 thousands = lakh

(b) 10 lakhs = million

(c) 40 millions = crores

(d) 700 thousands = lakhs