

CHAPTER-3

Graphical Representation of Data

Thematic maps:-

Maps prepared to depict a specific theme, concept or issue e.g. relief, roads, population, natural disasters etc.

Line graph :-

A smooth line drawn joining a series of points, which are determined by means of two co-ordinates along x and y axis. Change in one variable is shown with reference to another. It is generally used for representing data regarding rainfall, temperature, growth of population, production etc.

Flow map:-

Flow map shows the flow or movement of people or commodities through bands. The thickness and length is proportional to the quantity of goods or the number of people moving along different routes and length is proportionate to the distance covered respectively e.g. flow of river with mountains, traffic flow etc.

Pie diagram:-

A diagrammatic representation of data in the form of a circle in which it is divided into segments representing part of a whole. While the circle represents the total or whole set of data (360°), its sectors are worked out as a proportion to the total and converted into degrees e.g. production of steel by different states can be shown as parts of the total steel production in the country.