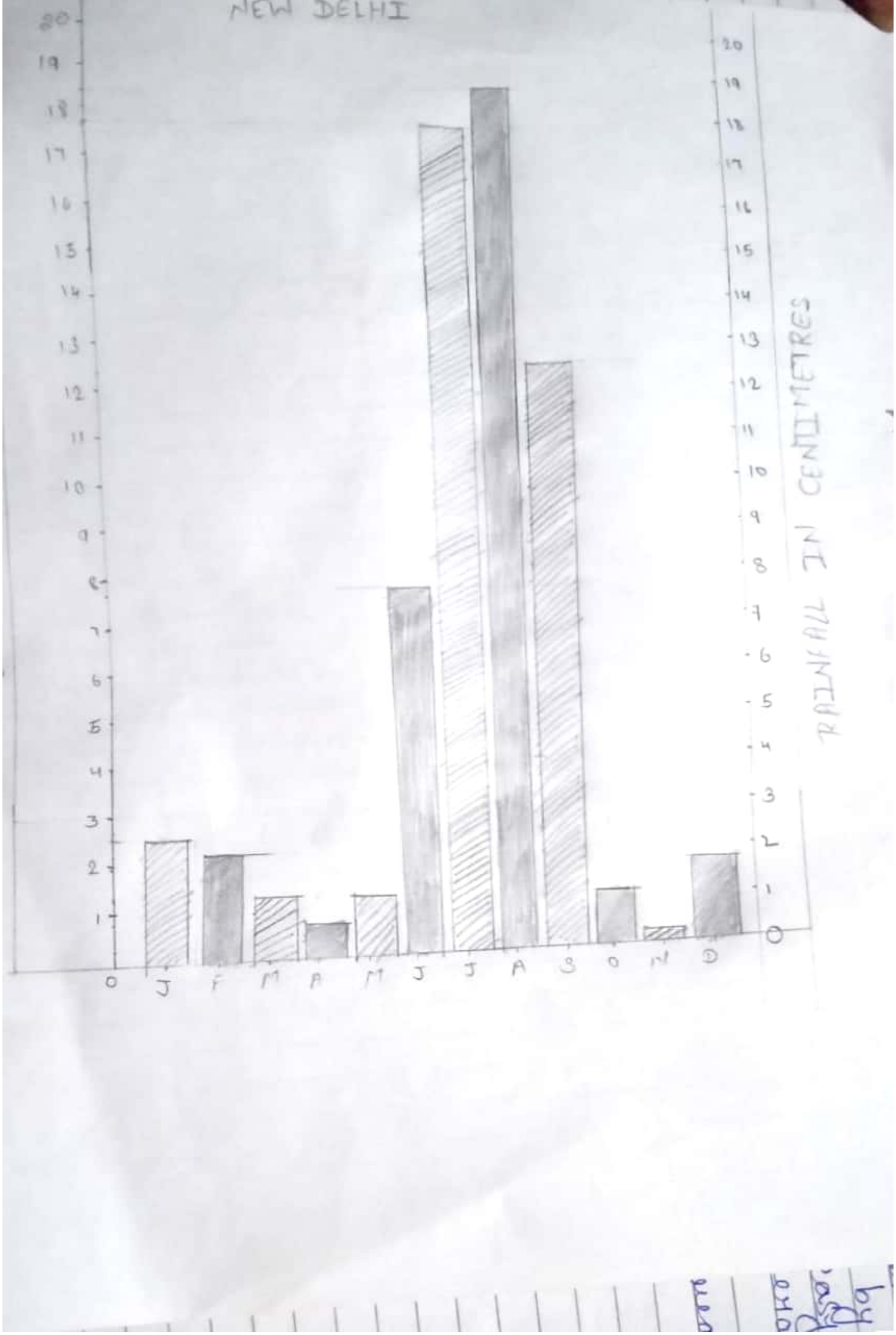
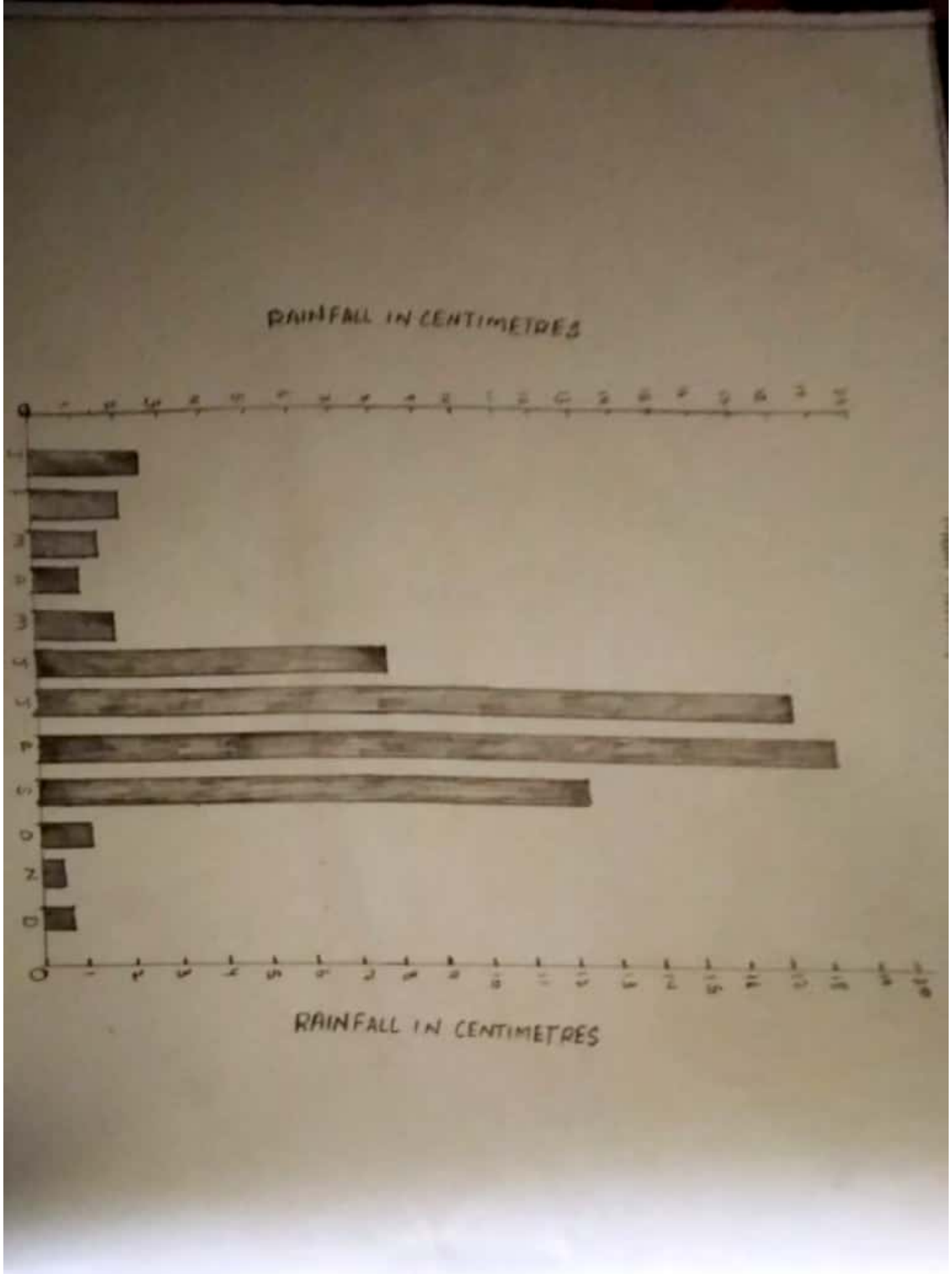
Bar Diagram

This is a Simple method of Showing Statistical data. The quantities are represented by bars the bar lengths of which are proportional to the quantities Shown Shown by them. The width of each bar is fixed according to convenience and is not proportional to the quantity Shown by the bar. These are also known as columnar Diagrams or Bar Graphs.

The bars can either be vertical or horizontal. Vertical bars are drawn when data are to be Shown with ~~refee~~ reference to time. For example, vertical bars are more Suitable when we want to Show population of india from 1901 to 2001 or rainfall distribution in 12 months of the year. it is ~~very~~ easy to drgw comparisons of quantities conveniently and quickly by vertical bar diagrams but it is difficult to label them. Horizontal bars are used

when comparisons with reference to time are not required. E.g. Population of different States of India in 2001. The comparisons by horizontal bars are not very easy because our eye is not ~~ver~~ generally assustomed to Such comparisons though it is easier to label and read them.

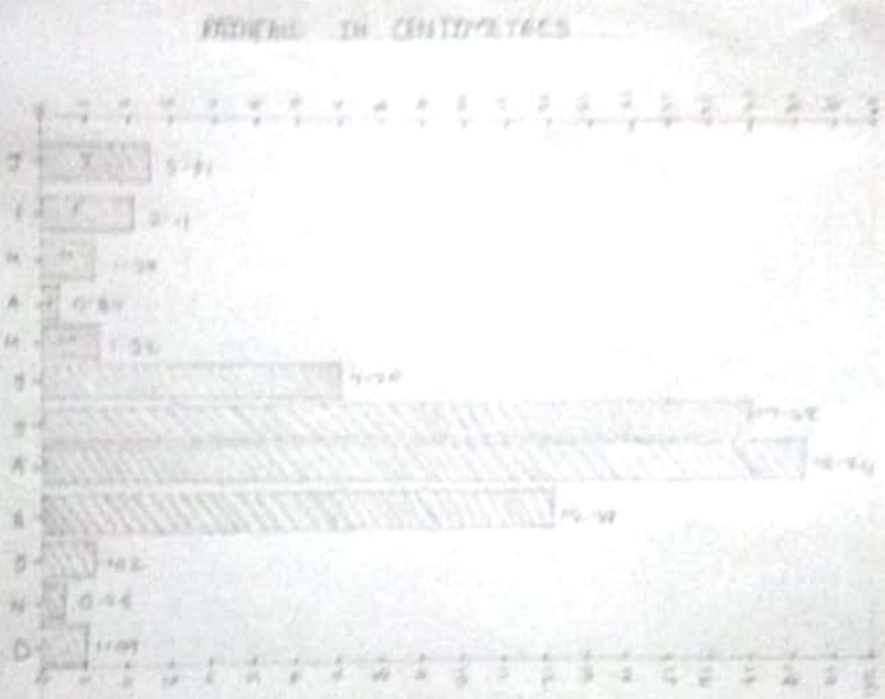




Example: Show the following data by bar diagram

New Delhi: Mean Monthly Rainfall in Centimetres

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rainfall	2.51	2.11	1.29	0.84	1.32	7.70	17.68	18.36	12.29	1.02	0.25	1.09


RAINFALL IN CENTIMETRES
RAINFALL IN CENTIMETRES

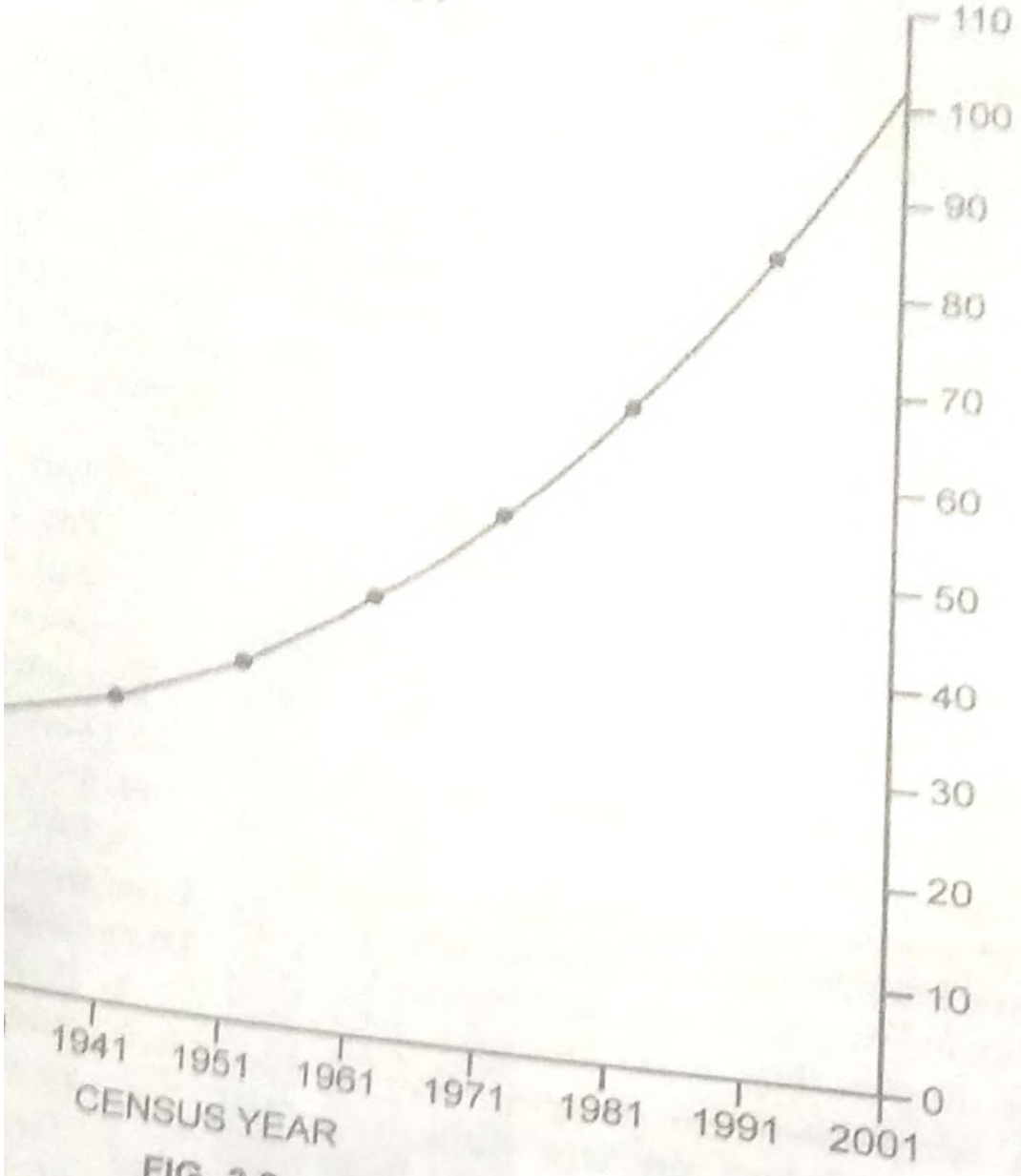


FIG. 3.3

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The bars can either be vertical or horizontal. *Vertical* bars are drawn when data are to be shown with reference to time. For example, vertical bars are more suitable when we want to show population of India from 1901 to 2001 or rainfall distribution in 12 months of the year. It is easy to draw comparisons of quantities conveniently and quickly by vertical bar diagrams but it is