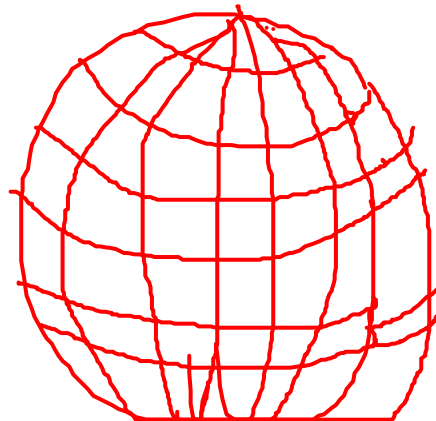
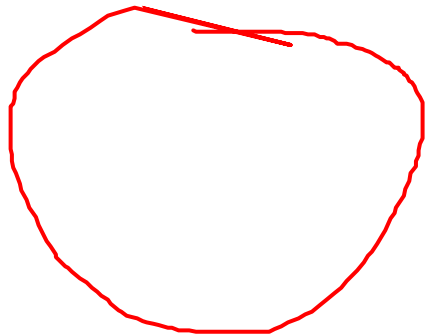


SEMESTER-1 (HONS.)
GEO-A-CC-2-P
GEOTECHTONICS AND GEOMORPHOLOGY
TOPIC :3

DOT AND SPHERE DIAGRAM

NAME OF TEACHER:
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- Dot and Sphere Diagram is generally used to represent Rural and Urban population respectively at one go. However dots can be used separately and sphere can be used separately in different diagrams to represent other aspects.
- generally Sphere are 3 dimensional diagrams comprising a series of sphere proportional in size to the quantities they represent.
- ***Volume of a sphere for a representable item is directly proportional to the quantity of the item it represents.***



- Calculation of radius of a sphere to represent urban population

- Formula for volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

- So; $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$ = volume of sphere

- Or $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$ = urban population

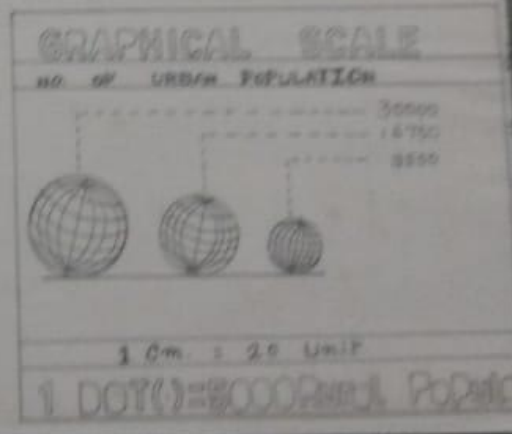
- Or $\pi r^3 = \frac{4}{3} \times$ urban population

- Or $\pi = \sqrt[3]{\frac{(3 \times U \cdot P)}{4 \pi}}$

- Where u.p.=urban population(in given sum)

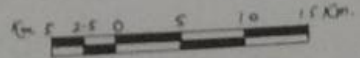
Volume of sphere = urban pop.
 $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = U.P.$

DOT & SPHERE MAP
 SHOWING
 DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL & URBAN POPULATION
 OF DARJILING DIST.



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DOT & SPHERE MAP
 SHOWING
 DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL & URBAN POPULATION
 OF DARJILING DIST.



GRAPHICAL SCALE

NO. OF URBAN POPULATION

| |
|-------|
| 30000 |
| 16750 |
| 3500 |

1 Cm. = 20 Unit.

1 DOT (·) = 5000 Rural Popula.

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DOT AND SPHERE

Step - I

We know, Volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

or, Volume of sphere = Urban population (U.P.)

or, $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = \text{U.P.}$

$\therefore r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\text{U.P.} \times 3}{4\pi}}$

Step - II

| Name of the districts | Rural Population | Selected Scale | No. of the dots (.) | Urban Population | $r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\text{U.P.} \times 3}{4\pi}}$ | Selected Scale | Radius of the Sphere (cm) | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------|------|
| Darjiling Pulbazar | 15225 | 1 dot (.) = 5000 Rural Population | 3 | — | — | 1 cm. = 20 unit | — | |
| Rangli Rangliot | 5202 | | 1 | — | — | | — | |
| Jore burawal Suka Pokhri | 89663 | | 18 | 28885 | 19.03 | | 0.95 | |
| Kalingpong - I | 36645 | | 7 | 3533 | 9.45 | | 0.47 | |
| Kalingpong - II | 52836 | | 11 | 29044 | 19.07 | | 0.95 | |
| Gorubathan | 29402 | | 6 | — | — | | — | |
| Siliguri Naxalbari | 72467 | | 14 | 8708 | 12.76 | | 0.64 | |
| Mirik | 107464 | | 16 | — | — | | — | |
| Kharibari Pansedda | 78232 | | 21 | 4378 | 10.15 | | 0.31 | |
| Kurseong | 51646 | | 10 | — | — | | — | |
| | | | | | calculation for graphical scale | 30000 | 19.28 | 0.96 |
| | | | | | | 16750 | 13.87 | 0.79 |
| | | | | | | 3500 | 9.42 | 0.47 |

- References:
- Sarkar, A. 2015. PRACTICAL GEOGRAPHY: A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH.
- MONKHOUSE, F.J. WILKINSON, H.R. 1971 MAPS AND DIAGRAMS: THEIR COMPILATION AND CONSTRUCTION