

DIAGRAMMATIC PRESENTATION

INTRODUCTION

The unique quality of diagrams is that they completely eschew the use of statistics in favor of visually beautiful and eye-catching visuals and charts that convey dry, boring statistical facts.

UTILITY AND ADVANTAGES OF DIAGRAMMATIC PRESENTATION

1. Diagrams are eye-catching and powerful: Even the average person can be drawn in by data provided in the form of diagrams.

- Diagrams therefore pique curiosity more than figures do. In daily reading of journals, newspapers, magazines, and other materials, we tend to focus on the diagrams rather than the figures.
- Diagrams are so widely used in boardrooms, conferences, exhibits, seminars, and other public gatherings.

2. Simple to Recall: Diagrams are a fantastic tool for memorization. Diagrams paint a mental picture that stays in the mind far longer than figures presented in tabular form.

3. Data is made simpler with diagrams: Diagrams are used to convey a vast amount of complicated information in an understandable, reduced form.

4. Time is saved by diagrams: Diagrams provide a simplified view of the vast mass of facts. Thus, information displayed as diagrams can be immediately understood. However, analyzing the pattern and importance of large amounts of data takes time.

5. Diagrams are helpful when comparing things: When two sets of data are presented visually using diagrams, comparison between them becomes easy. For instance, graphics make it simple to compare the population growth rates of various nations.

6. Universal Relevance: This method is generally applicable and can be utilized at any time or location. Practically every subject and other field uses this strategy.

7. Diagrams provide further details: In addition to showing the features of the data, diagrams also reveal additional undiscovered facts and relationships that cannot be found in the categorized and tabulated data.

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR DIAGRAMMATIC PRESENTATION

1. Suitable title:

Every diagram needs a fitting title or header that expresses the primary idea or theme that the diagram is meant to illustrate. The heading or title should be brief, precise, easy to understand, and self-explanatory.

2. Dimensions:

The quantity of data that must be shown will determine a diagram's size. The size should be such that it may encompass all the significant data features and be comprehended by a cursory glance at the diagram. possess information and the ability to

3. The ratio of height to width:

The diagram's height (also known as the vertical axis or Y-axis) and width (also known as the horizontal axis or X-axis) should be drawn in the correct proportions. A poorly designed diagram would result from either the height or the breadth being either short or long in relation to each other.

4. Scale:

The diagram's scale should be chosen so that the rendered figures can clearly display the relevant information.

- Whenever possible, the scale should be expressed in multiples of five, ten, twenty, or twenty-five.
- Avoid using odd values such as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and so on.
- There should always be a note about the scale beneath the header (1 cm = 10,000, for example).

5. Index

Different hues and tones should be utilized to distinguish between different items when they are displayed on a single diagram. In order to facilitate understanding and identification, an index detailing them should be provided.

6. Appealing Display:

A diagram should be created so that the viewer is immediately affected by it. To draw the reader in, a diagram needs to be really well-made and tidy.

7. Precision:

The right measuring scales should be used while drawing diagrams. Attractiveness shouldn't come before accuracy.

8. Simplicity:

Diagrams should be as straightforward as possible to ensure that even non-experts may readily and clearly understand what they mean.

TYPES OF DIAGRAM

1. Diagrams in one dimension:

One-dimensional diagrams are those that only feature one dimensional measurements, such as height, length, etc. They belong to the following categories.

(1) Basic Bar Diagram: Each class or category of data is represented by a group of equal-width rectangular bars.

(2) Multiple Bar Diagram: When comparing two or more variables, this diagram is utilized.

(3) The Component Bar Diagram or Sub-Divided Bar Diagram: This divides the bar corresponding to each phenomenon into several components, each of which occupies a piece of the bar based on how much of the total it makes up.

2. Pie Chart:

Pie diagrams are created by drawing a circle and dividing it into sections to display the proportions of different parts.

Diagrammatic Presentation's Drawbacks

1. No Use to Experts: Diagrams only provide a general understanding of the issue, which may be helpful to the average person but not to experts who need a precise understanding of the issue.

2. Limited Information: Diagrams only offer approximative and limited data. We must consult the original statistical tables in order to obtain accurate and thorough information.

3. Only comparative studies are permitted to use them: Diagrams are only useful when it is intended to make comparisons. A single diagram doesn't really mean much. Only in the presence of another diagram that it can be compared to can it be understood.

4. Misused Easily: It is possible to misuse diagrams with ease. If the incorrect kind of diagram is utilized, it will result in.

5. Lack of Additional Analysis: Diagrams are not amenable to additional analysis.

6. Different Minutes Presenting Unable to Present: Diagrams are unable to show minute variations in huge figures (observations). Diagrams show values with a very low degree of precision.



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