

NEP MC 2A

CHOROPLETH

Cartography

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Choropleth

Choropleth is a cartographic technique, used for grouping of spatial units into classes.

The distribution of the spatial groups on the base map represents the *spatial variation* and *structure of distribution* of the concerned variable.

Choropleth is derived from two Greek words: 'Choros'- Area; 'Plethos'- Multitude.

The classes are created quantitatively in such a manner that *within class variation is minimum* while *between class variations are maximum*.

Method of Construction

Steps:

1. Calculation of average density
2. Choice of classification method (scale of density)- Equal or Unequal
3. Tabulation of spatial units into groups
4. Colour tinting or shading.

See Classification technique for more details

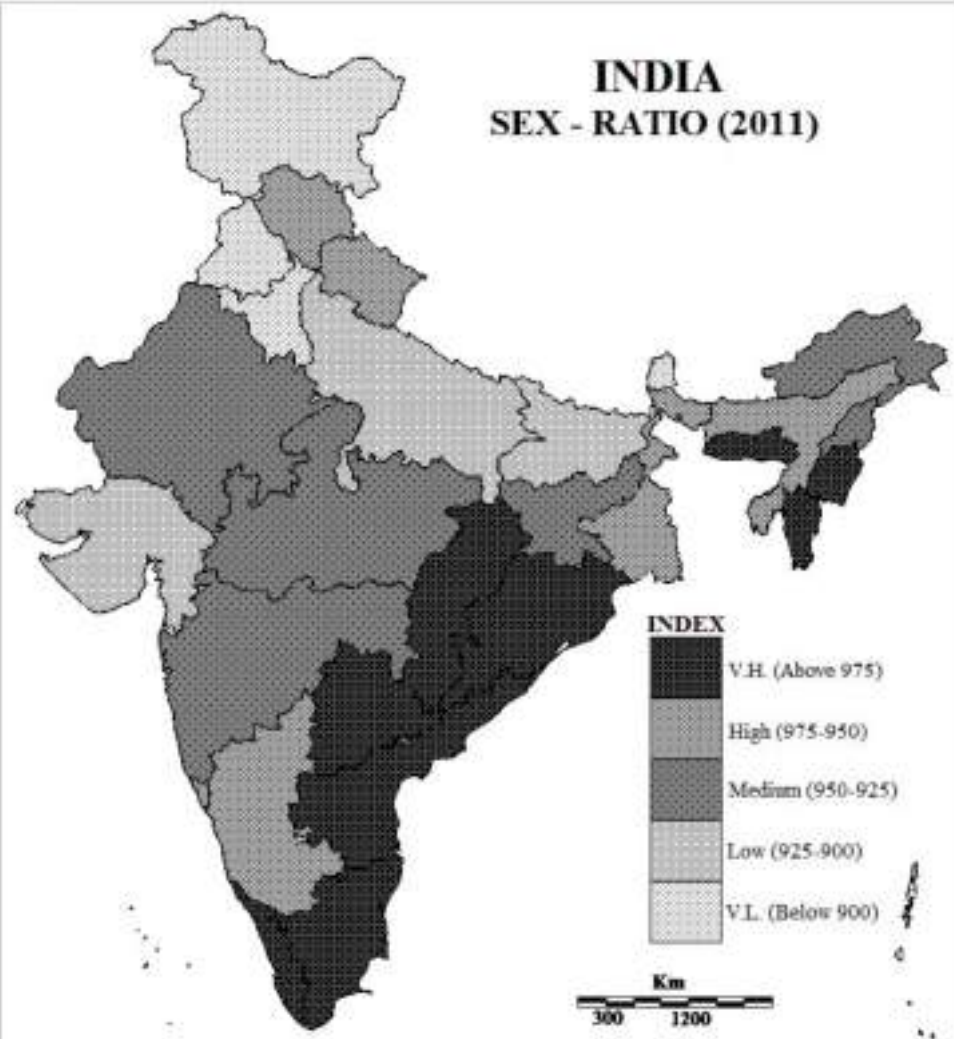
Sex Ratio in India (2011 Census)

S. No.	States	Sex Ratio (2011 Census) (Number of females per thousands males)
1	Andhra Pradesh	993
2	Arunachal Pradesh	938
3	Assam	958
4	Bihar	918
5	Chhattisgarh	991
6	Goa	973
7	Gujarat	919
8	Haryana	879
9	Himachal Pradesh	972
10	Jammu and Kashmir	889
11	Jharkhand	948
12	Karnataka	973
13	Kerala	1084
14	Madhya Pradesh	931
15	Maharashtra	929
16	Manipur	987
17	Meghalaya	989
18	Mizoram	976
19	Nagaland	931
20	Odisha	979
21	Punjab	895
22	Rajasthan	928
23	Sikkim	890
24	Tamil Nadu	996
25	Telangana	985
26	Tripura	960
27	Uttar Pradesh	912
28	Uttarakhand	963
29	West Bengal	950

S. No.	Sex Ratio	States falling in the class
1	Above 975 (V.H.)	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Telangana, Odisha, Mizoram
2	975-950 (High)	Goa, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Assam, West Bengal
3	950-925 (Medium)	Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Maharashtra, Rajasthan
4	925-900 (Low)	Gujarat, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh
5	Below 900 (V.L.)	Punjab, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana

INDIA

SEX - RATIO (2011)



Presenter

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