# GLOSSARY

**Accessibility**

Is the degree to which a product, device, service, or environment is available to as many people as possible. Accessibility can be viewed as the "ability to access" and benefit from some system or entity.

**Circuits**

It is path starting from particular vertex and comes back to the same vertex without crossing any of the edges more than once.

**Connectivity**

The state or quality of being connected or connective: the benefits of global connectivity.

**Cropping pattern**

The cropping pattern is meant the portion of area under different crops at a point of time. A change in cropping pattern implies a change in the portion of area under different crops.

**Edge**

The route joining two vertices is called edge.

**Industry**

Industries are one of the basic features of modern civilization and even the level of economic development is measured on the basis of industrialization of a country. Industries are essential to process raw materials into finished goods. For example cotton into cotton cloth. This kind of occupations involved in the processing of raw materials into finished goods is called "Industries".

**Industrial Region**

An industrial region is a geographic area in which a large number of manufacturing or other industrial plants are concentrated. The area can be as small as an industrial park or as large as a city. Industrial areas are frequently zoned strictly for industrial operations and may have lower property values than residential or commercial areas.

**Network**

A system of nodes and links is called a network

**Road Density**

Road Density is defined as the ratio of the length of country's total road network to that country's total land area. Its unit is km of road per square km of land area or km of road per 100 square km of land area.

**Sub – Graph**

The number of subsidiary graphs.

**Traffic density**

The average number of vehicles that occupy one mile or one kilometer of road space, expressed in vehicles per mile or per kilometer.

**Traffic flow**

Is the study of interactions between vehicles, drivers, and infrastructure (including highways, signage, and traffic control devices), with the aim of understanding and developing an optimal road network with efficient movement of traffic and minimal traffic congestion problems.

**Vertex**

Where more than one route meet or a road terminates.