



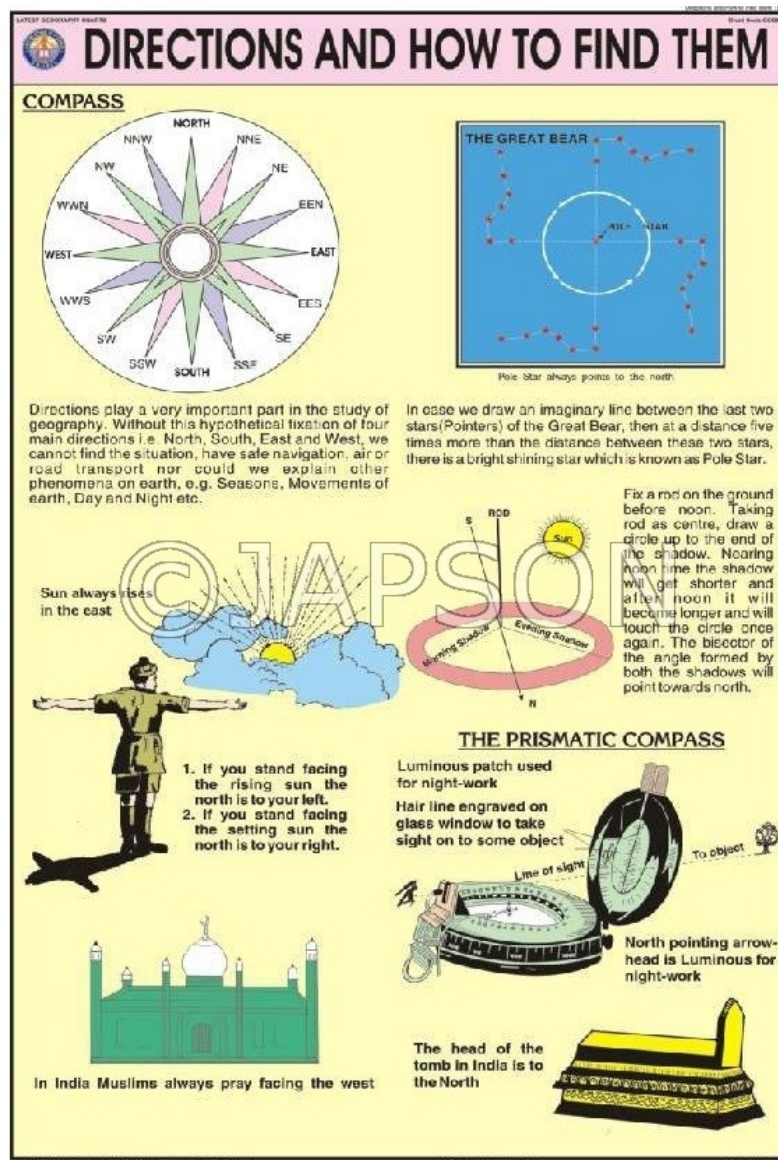
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# Map Reading Charts, School Education

## Product Image



# Description

**Standard Size:** 50x75cms, Set of 5 Charts

**Language:** English & Hindi Combined

Laminated Paper Charts with Plastic Rollers. These Charts have technically accurate and detailed description in vivid colours.

**Note:** Based on minimum order quantity conditions, Charts can be customized to your requirements in terms of CONTENT, LANGUAGE, SIZE, etc. Please write back to us for discussion.

## A. Charts, Section Drawing

**SECTION DRAWING सैक्शन ड्राइंग**

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1cm = 50meters  
VERTICAL SCALE: 1cm = 5meters

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SECTION ON XY

- Section drawing is a diagram showing the rise & fall of the ground along a given line between two points.
- In section drawing we have to keep two scales - one horizontal scale & one vertical scale. Make the vertical scale same length proportion of rise & fall as horizontal scale. i.e. in a 1:1000 scale, the vertical scale should be 1:100.

**Method** - Now take a piece of paper equal to the length of the map, paste it on the map. Draw baseline AB parallel to XY. Now draw lines parallel to AB at A distance equal to that of the contour according to the vertical scale. Draw lines perpendicular to the base line from the points where XY cuts the contours reaching the respective contour height line. Now join all the points. In this way the section of the land through the line XY would be drawn on the map.

It may be necessary to draw a section along a line that is not straight, such as a road. This procedure is the same, but the length of the base line must be the length measured along the road. Similarly the distances to the successive contours must be measured along the road. The final line of the section along the road 'MN'.

**विषयगत विवरण** - यह एक चित्र है जो भूमि की उठान और गिरावट को दर्शाता है। यह एक निश्चित रेखा के साथ दो बिंदुओं के बीच भूमि के उठान और गिरावट को दर्शाता है।

**विधि** - अब एक कागज लें जो मानचित्र की लंबाई के बराबर हो। मानचित्र को कागज पर चिपका दें। एक क्षैतिज रेखा XY खींचें। अब ऊपर से नीचे तक मानचित्र के कर्तविक रेखाओं के अनुसार कागज पर क्षैतिज रेखाएं खींचें। इन क्षैतिज रेखाओं से मानचित्र के कर्तविक रेखाओं को जोड़ें। इस प्रकार मानचित्र के कर्तविक रेखाओं के अनुसार मानचित्र का सही अनुपात में काट लिया जाएगा। इसी प्रकार मानचित्र के कर्तविक रेखाओं के अनुसार मानचित्र का सही अनुपात में काट लिया जाएगा।

## B. Charts, True, Grid And Magnetic North

### North

**TRUE, GRID AND MAGNETIC NORTH**  
वास्तविक उत्तर, ग्रिड उत्तर और चुम्बकीय उत्तर

OF ALL THE DIRECTIONS, NORTH IS MOST IMPORTANT.  
उत्तर को सब दिशाओं में महत्वपूर्ण दिशा माना गया है।

Different types of North उत्तर के प्रकार

**वास्तविक उत्तर (TRUE NORTH)** - वास्तविक उत्तर ध्रुवों की ओर है। यह पृथ्वी के अक्षों के साथ है।

**ग्रिड उत्तर (GRID NORTH)** - ग्रिड उत्तर ध्रुवों की ओर है। यह पृथ्वी के अक्षों के साथ है।

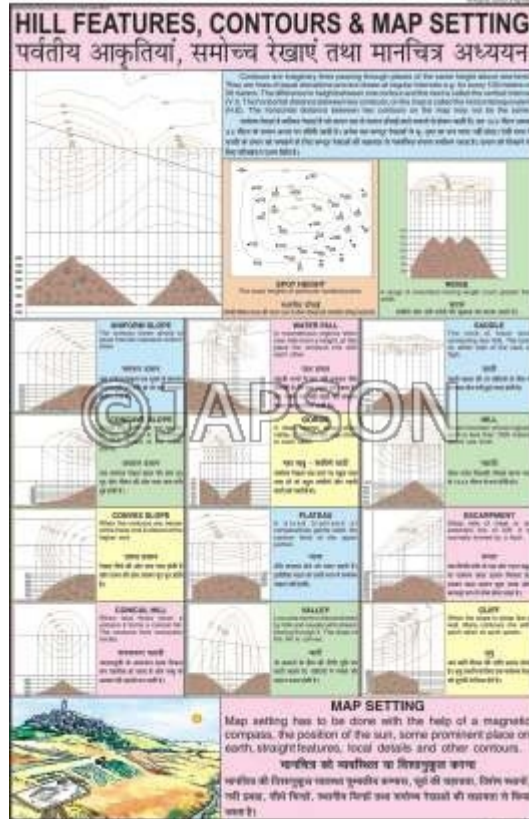
**चुम्बकीय उत्तर (MAGNETIC NORTH)** - चुम्बकीय उत्तर ध्रुवों की ओर है। यह पृथ्वी के अक्षों के साथ है।

**LONGITUDES** - यह मानचित्र पृथ्वी के अक्षांश और देशान्तरों को दर्शाता है।

**GRID SYSTEM & STANDARD MERIDIAN** - यह मानचित्र पृथ्वी के अक्षांश और देशान्तरों को दर्शाता है।

## C. Charts, Conventional Signs

## D. Charts, Hill Features, Contours & Map Setting

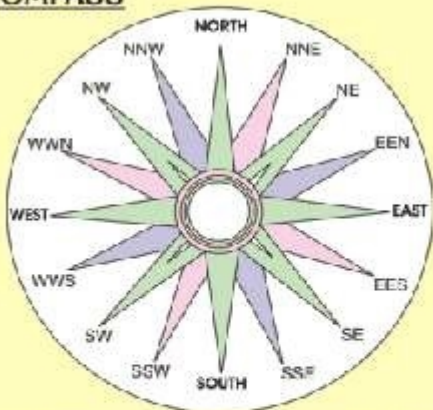


E. Charts, Directions And How To Find Them



# DIRECTIONS AND HOW TO FIND THEM

## COMPASS



Pole Star always points to the north

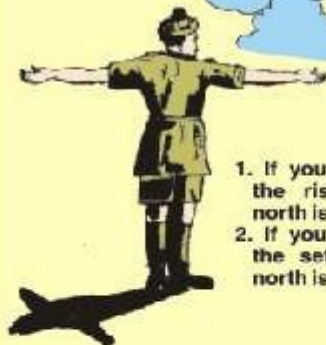
Directions play a very important part in the study of geography. Without this hypothetical fixation of four main directions i.e. North, South, East and West, we cannot find the situation, have safe navigation, air or road transport nor could we explain other phenomena on earth, e.g. Seasons, Movements of earth, Day and Night etc.

In case we draw an imaginary line between the last two stars (Pointers) of the Great Bear, then at a distance five times more than the distance between these two stars, there is a bright shining star which is known as Pole Star.

Fix a rod on the ground before noon. Taking rod as centre, draw a circle up to the end of the shadow. Nearing noon time the shadow will get shorter and after noon it will become longer and will touch the circle once again. The bisector of the angle formed by both the shadows will point towards north.



Sun always rises in the east

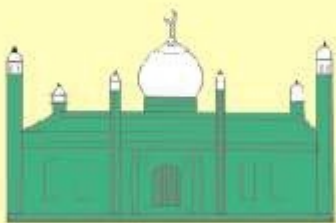


1. If you stand facing the rising sun the north is to your left.
2. If you stand facing the setting sun the north is to your right.

## THE PRISMATIC COMPASS

Luminous patch used for night-work

Hair line engraved on glass window to take sight on to some object



In India Muslims always pray facing the west

The head of the tomb in India is to the North



## Disclaimer

The Products details given on this page are indicative in nature and JAPSON reserves the right to change them without prior notice. Buyer is also requested to re-check the specifications and other features of product at the time of order as product development is a continuous process and minor modifications may

be made to design based on latest availability, process and design.