



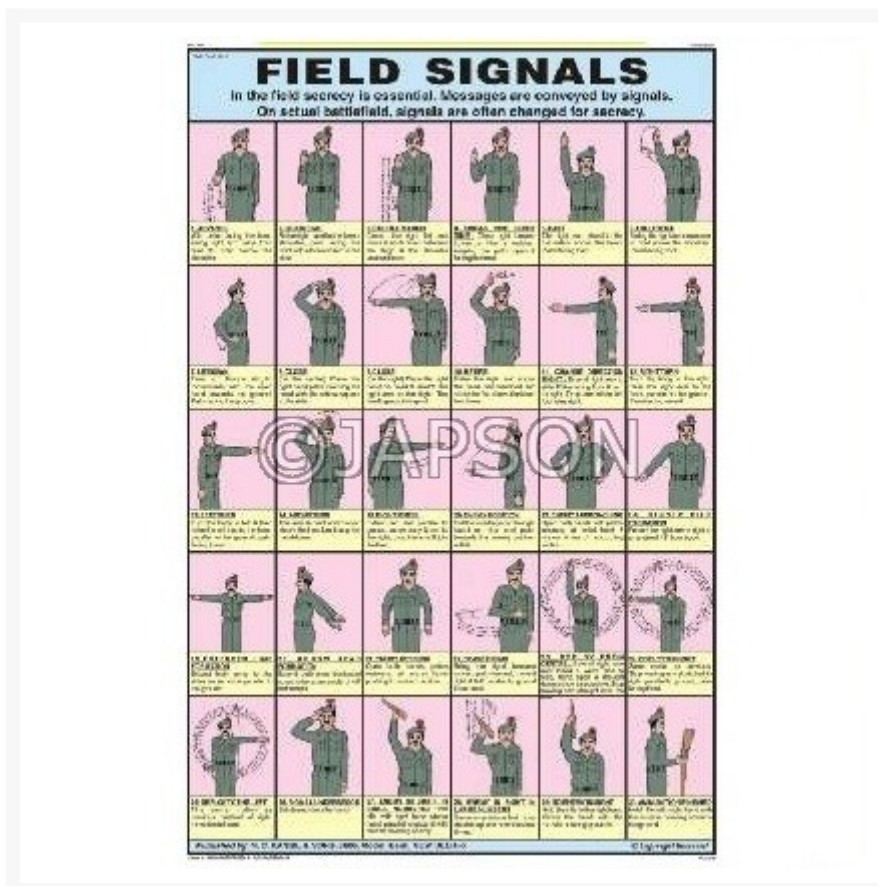
Address:
JAMBU PERSHAD & SONS
6275/22 Nicholson Road,
Ambala Cantt, Haryana,
INDIA
Pin: 133001

Email:
sales@japson.com
japsonambala@yahoo.com

Website:
www.japson.com
Phone:
+91-171-4006897

Field Charts, School Education

Product Image



Description

Standard Size: 50x75cms, Set of 7 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, What is Field Craft?

क्षेत्र कौशल क्या है ? WHAT IS FIELD CRAFT ?

यह जल्दी जल्द को जगता करने हुए तबतक से क्षेत्रीय कौशल को क्षेत्र कौशल कहते हैं।

IT IS THE ART OF MAKING THE BEST USE OF THE HIDEABLES IN ORDER TO PROTECT & FURTHER THE SECURITY OF THE POSITION & TO REMAIN UNNOTICED. FIELD CRAFT DEMANDS STRONG OBSERVATION & DISCRETE MOVEMENTS.

क्षेत्र कौशल की आवश्यकताएँ ESSENTIALS OF FIELD CRAFT

1. क्षेत्र कौशल - यह क्षेत्रीय कौशल को क्षेत्र कौशल कहते हैं।
2. क्षेत्र कौशल की आवश्यकताएँ - यह क्षेत्र कौशल को क्षेत्र कौशल कहते हैं।
3. क्षेत्र कौशल की आवश्यकताएँ - यह क्षेत्र कौशल को क्षेत्र कौशल कहते हैं।
4. क्षेत्र कौशल की आवश्यकताएँ - यह क्षेत्र कौशल को क्षेत्र कौशल कहते हैं।
5. क्षेत्र कौशल की आवश्यकताएँ - यह क्षेत्र कौशल को क्षेत्र कौशल कहते हैं।
6. क्षेत्र कौशल की आवश्यकताएँ - यह क्षेत्र कौशल को क्षेत्र कौशल कहते हैं।
7. क्षेत्र कौशल की आवश्यकताएँ - यह क्षेत्र कौशल को क्षेत्र कौशल कहते हैं।
8. क्षेत्र कौशल की आवश्यकताएँ - यह क्षेत्र कौशल को क्षेत्र कौशल कहते हैं।
9. क्षेत्र कौशल की आवश्यकताएँ - यह क्षेत्र कौशल को क्षेत्र कौशल कहते हैं।
10. क्षेत्र कौशल की आवश्यकताएँ - यह क्षेत्र कौशल को क्षेत्र कौशल कहते हैं।

अच्छे रण क्षेत्र कौशल योद्धा की योग्यताएँ A GOOD FIELD CRAFT MAN MUST HAVE

1. **व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताएँ** - अच्छे रण क्षेत्र कौशल योद्धा की योग्यताएँ।
2. **व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताएँ** - अच्छे रण क्षेत्र कौशल योद्धा की योग्यताएँ।
3. **व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताएँ** - अच्छे रण क्षेत्र कौशल योद्धा की योग्यताएँ।
4. **व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताएँ** - अच्छे रण क्षेत्र कौशल योद्धा की योग्यताएँ।
5. **व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताएँ** - अच्छे रण क्षेत्र कौशल योद्धा की योग्यताएँ।
6. **व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताएँ** - अच्छे रण क्षेत्र कौशल योद्धा की योग्यताएँ।
7. **व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताएँ** - अच्छे रण क्षेत्र कौशल योद्धा की योग्यताएँ।
8. **व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताएँ** - अच्छे रण क्षेत्र कौशल योद्धा की योग्यताएँ।
9. **व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताएँ** - अच्छे रण क्षेत्र कौशल योद्धा की योग्यताएँ।
10. **व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताएँ** - अच्छे रण क्षेत्र कौशल योद्धा की योग्यताएँ।

IN BATTLE SUCCESS DEPENDS ON THE DETERMINATION, INITIATIVE AND TEAM WORK AND A HIGH STANDARD OF PHYSICAL ENDURANCE AND TOUGHNESS OF ALL SANGS OF A UNIT.

HIGH MORALE IS DEFINED AS ENCOURAGE AND COURAGE IS WITH IN ALL THESE CIRCUMSTANCES AND UPON THE MORALE OF THE SOLDIER IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE FACTOR IN WAR.

FIELD MANUAL 21-100 (MORALE)

B. Charts, Judging Distance

JUDGING DISTANCE

IT ENABLES A SOLDIER TO ESTIMATE THE RANGE OF ENEMY & TO JUDGE THE WIND ELEVATION ETC. WHEN FIRING.

METHODS OF JUDGING DISTANCE

1. **Unit of Measurement** - By measuring the distance in terms of some known object for points.
2. **Appearance Method** - Appearance of a man at a distance.
3. **At 200 meters** a man's body appears as a dot.
4. **At 300 meters** a man's body appears as a dot, but the legs are visible.
5. **At 400 meters** a man's body appears as a dot, but the head is visible.
6. **At 500 meters** a man's body appears as a dot, but the head and shoulders are visible.
7. **At 600 meters** a man's body appears as a dot, but the head and shoulders are visible.
8. **At 700 meters** a man's body appears as a dot, but the head and shoulders are visible.
9. **At 800 meters** a man's body appears as a dot, but the head and shoulders are visible.
10. **At 900 meters** a man's body appears as a dot, but the head and shoulders are visible.

MAIN CAUSES OF INACCURATE JUDGEMENT

Distances are Under-estimated When	Distances are Over-estimated When
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Light is bright. 2. The object is in the line of sight. 3. The object is large in size. 4. There is some kind of wind blowing from the observer to the object. 5. The object is in a valley. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Light is dim. 2. The object is in the line of sight. 3. The object is in a valley. 4. The object is in the line of sight. 5. The object is in the line of sight.

IMPORTANCE OF ACCURATE JUDGING DISTANCE

It enables a soldier to estimate the range of enemy & to judge the wind elevation etc. when firing.

Spotting Range Card

It is a card which is used to record the range of the target in different directions.

C. Charts, Indication & Recognition Of Target

D. Charts, Field Signals

INDICATION & RECOGNITION OF TARGETS

A section commander must be able to indicate and recognize the target fairly accurately to point out to his commander or to other soldiers.

1. INDICATION POINT METHOD
 Before a general order to take up a target, the target should be indicated by the following methods:

2. CHECKING METHOD
 Consider the reference point on the map and indicate the direction to the target by the following check method:

3. USE OF THE HANDS TO INDICATE THE TARGET
 When it is difficult to point and describe the target, the method of using the hands is convenient. The sign to indicate the direction to the target is as follows:

4. METHOD OF INDICATION WITH MOVEMENT OF HANDS
 The method of indication with movement of hands is as follows:

5. BEARINGS
 Bearings is an angle formed by two intersecting lines one connecting the observer to the target and the other connecting the observer to the magnetic north.

6. USE OF THE COMPASS
 The bearing on maps can be given or read in the help of a compass.

FIELD SIGNALS

In the field secrecy is essential. Messages are conveyed by signals. On actual battlefield, signals are often changed for secrecy.

1. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	2. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	3. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	4. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	5. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	6. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.
7. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	8. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	9. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	10. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	11. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	12. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.
13. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	14. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	15. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	16. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	17. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	18. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.
19. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	20. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	21. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	22. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	23. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	24. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.
25. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	26. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	27. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	28. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	29. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.	30. SIGNALS The signal is a message conveyed by the use of the hand.

E. Charts, Camouflage & Concealment

F. Charts, Movements & Section Formations

CAMOUFLAGE & CONCEALMENT

CAMOUFLAGE - The art of making use of trees, bushes and other natural features to achieve concealment.

CONCEALMENT - To hide oneself from observation and to mix and flow with the help of natural background. These means surprise in attack as well as defence.

COVERS FROM VIEW

Fake Unclearing Ground This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.	Bridges This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.	Shadows This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.
Teak Cover in Shadows This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.	Rock Shells This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.	Artificial Means to Hide Troops This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.

COVERS FROM FIRE

Shadows and Bridges This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.	Steering Corps This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.	Mounds and Woods This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.
Hills and Buildings This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.	Old Damaged Buildings This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.	Remember Day: Use of BASSWOOD This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.

MOVEMENTS & SECTION FORMATIONS

THE CAT WALK This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.	THE BITTER CRAWL This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.	THE HULL This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.
THE LEOPARD CRAWL This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.	THE MONKEY RUN This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.	THE BELLY CRAWL This is a method of making the ground appear to be a cleared area.

SECTION FORMATIONS

PATTERN OF FILE	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Single File	Good for attack. Not so much for defence. Good for the making of a line. Good for the making of a line.	Bad for protection. Bad for protection.
Double File	Good for defence. Good for the making of a line. Good for the making of a line.	Bad for protection. Bad for protection.
Columnal File	Good for defence. Good for the making of a line. Good for the making of a line.	Bad for protection. Bad for protection.
Arrow Head File	Good for defence. Good for the making of a line. Good for the making of a line.	Bad for protection. Bad for protection.
Spiral Head File	Good for defence. Good for the making of a line. Good for the making of a line.	Bad for protection. Bad for protection.
Staggered Formation	Good for defence. Good for the making of a line. Good for the making of a line.	Bad for protection. Bad for protection.

SEQUENCE OF FIRE CONTROL

1. The Type of Fire Control
 2. The Type of Fire Control
 3. The Type of Fire Control

G. Charts, Ground Observation

Ground Observation क्षेत्र अवलोकन

Ground can be classified as below
 क्षेत्र निम्न प्रकार से वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है।



1. High Ground - ग्रीनहाइल - यह क्षेत्र ऊँचाई पर स्थित होता है।
2. Low Ground - निम्न भूभाग - यह क्षेत्र निम्न स्थिति में होता है।
3. River Valley - नदी घाटी - यह क्षेत्र नदी के किनारे होता है।
4. Hill - पहाड़ - यह क्षेत्र ऊँचाई पर होता है।
5. Plateau - पठार - यह क्षेत्र ऊँचाई पर होता है।
6. Mountain - पर्वत - यह क्षेत्र ऊँचाई पर होता है।
7. Plain - मैदान - यह क्षेत्र निम्न स्थिति में होता है।
8. Desert - रेगिस्तान - यह क्षेत्र शुष्क होता है।
9. Swamp - बरसात - यह क्षेत्र नमी से भरपूर होता है।

SEARCHING GROUND क्षेत्र की खोज




Method of searching ground in a field (क्षेत्र की खोज करने के लिए खोजने की विधि)		Method of searching ground in a field (क्षेत्र की खोज करने के लिए खोजने की विधि)	
1. Search	खोज	1. Search	खोज
2. Plot	खंड	2. Plot	खंड
3. Search area	खोजने का क्षेत्र	3. Search area	खोजने का क्षेत्र
4. Plot	खंड	4. Plot	खंड
5. Search area	खोजने का क्षेत्र	5. Search area	खोजने का क्षेत्र
6. Plot	खंड	6. Plot	खंड
7. Search area	खोजने का क्षेत्र	7. Search area	खोजने का क्षेत्र
8. Plot	खंड	8. Plot	खंड
9. Search area	खोजने का क्षेत्र	9. Search area	खोजने का क्षेत्र

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