



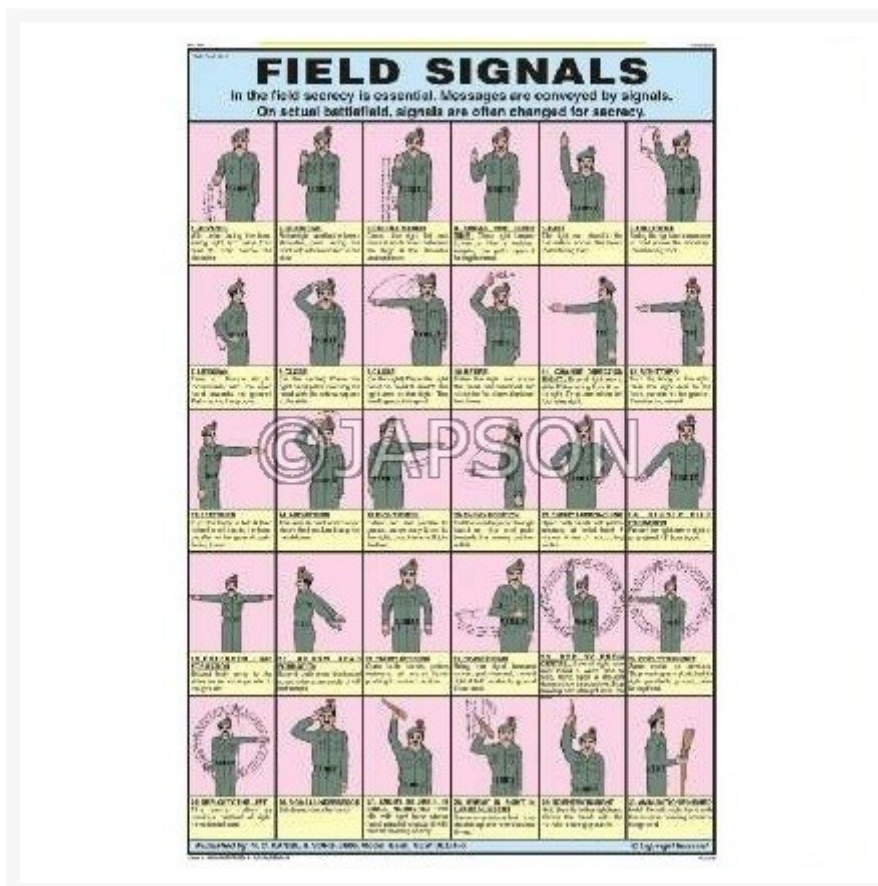
**Address:**  
**JAMBU PERSHAD & SONS**  
6275/22 Nicholson Road,  
Ambala Cantt, Haryana,  
INDIA  
Pin: 133001

**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 ?**

It is the art of making the best use of the natural ground for the purpose of avoiding discovery, observation and fire from the enemy. It requires keen observation & quick movements.

**क्षेत्र कौशल की आवश्यकताएँ ESSENTIALS OF FIELD CRAFT**

1. Good observation - To take full advantage of the ground for the purpose of avoiding discovery, observation and fire from the enemy.
2. To judge the distance of target from the position of the observer.
3. To judge the distance of the observer from the position of the target.
4. To judge the distance of the observer from the position of the target.
5. To judge the distance of the observer from the position of the target.
6. To judge the distance of the observer from the position of the target.
7. To judge the distance of the observer from the position of the target.

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

1. **PHYSICAL FITNESS** - To be able to withstand the physical strain of the work.
2. **MENTAL STRENGTH** - To be able to withstand the mental strain of the work.
3. **GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF WEAPONRY** - To be able to use the weapons effectively.
4. **NATIONAL SPIRIT** - To be able to fight for the country.
5. **DISCIPLINE** - To be able to follow the rules and regulations.
6. **CONFIDENCE** - To be able to face the enemy without fear.
7. **LOYALTY** - To be able to remain loyal to the country.
8. **SKILL** - To be able to perform the duties of the job.
9. **ADAPTABILITY** - To be able to adjust to the changing conditions.
10. **TEAMWORK** - To be able to work with the other members of the team.
11. **INITIATIVE** - To be able to take the necessary actions without waiting for orders.
12. **COMBATiveness** - To be able to fight the enemy.
13. **RESILIENCE** - To be able to recover from the effects of the enemy's actions.
14. **COMUNICATION** - To be able to communicate with the other members of the team.
15. **LEADERSHIP** - To be able to lead the team.
16. **ORGANIZATION** - To be able to organize the team.
17. **PLANNING** - To be able to plan the actions.
18. **EXECUTION** - To be able to execute the plan.
19. **EVALUATION** - To be able to evaluate the results.
20. **ADJUSTMENT** - To be able to adjust the plan.
21. **REVISION** - To be able to revise the plan.
22. **COMPLETION** - To be able to complete the mission.

**FIELD MANUAL PARAGRAPHS**

"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 ENDURANCE AND COURAGE IN THE ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES AND UPON THE MORALE OF THE SOLDIER IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE FACTOR IN WAR."

### 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 unit for firing.
2. **Appearance Method** - Appearance of a man at a distance.
3. **At 200 meters** a man looks like a dot.
4. **At 400 meters** a man looks like a small object.
5. **At 600 meters** a man looks like a small object.
6. **At 800 meters** a man looks like a small object.
7. **At 1000 meters** a man looks like a small object.
8. **At 1200 meters** a man looks like a small object.
9. **At 1400 meters** a man looks like a small object.
10. **At 1600 meters** a man looks like a small object.
11. **At 1800 meters** a man looks like a small object.
12. **At 2000 meters** a man looks like a small object.

**MAIN CAUSES OF INACCURATE JUDGEMENT**

**Distances are Under-estimated When**

1. Light is bright.
2. The observer is in the shadow.
3. The target is large in size.
4. There is some kind of wind blowing from the observer to the target.
5. The observer is in a valley.

**Distances are Over-estimated When**

1. Light is dim.
2. The observer is in the shadow.
3. The target is small in size.
4. There is some kind of wind blowing from the target to the observer.
5. The observer is on a hill.

**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 and the direction of the target.

### C. Charts, Indication & Recognition Of Target

### D. Charts, Field Signals



## 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। इस क्षेत्र में पानी का स्तर कम होता है।
2. Low Ground - निम्न भूभाग - यह क्षेत्र निम्न स्थिति में होता है। इस क्षेत्र में पानी का स्तर अधिक होता है।
3. River Valley - नदी घाटी - यह क्षेत्र नदी के किनारे होता है। इस क्षेत्र में पानी का स्तर मध्यम होता है।
4. Plateau - पठार - यह क्षेत्र समतल होता है। इस क्षेत्र में पानी का स्तर मध्यम होता है।
5. Hill - टीला - यह क्षेत्र ऊँचाई पर होता है। इस क्षेत्र में पानी का स्तर कम होता है।
6. Mountain - पर्वत - यह क्षेत्र ऊँचाई पर होता है। इस क्षेत्र में पानी का स्तर कम होता है।
7. Plain - मैदान - यह क्षेत्र समतल होता है। इस क्षेत्र में पानी का स्तर मध्यम होता है।
8. Desert - रेगिस्तान - यह क्षेत्र शुष्क होता है। इस क्षेत्र में पानी का स्तर कम होता है।
9. Swamp - बरसात - यह क्षेत्र नमी से भरपूर होता है। इस क्षेत्र में पानी का स्तर अधिक होता है।

### SEARCHING GROUND क्षेत्र की खोज




| Method of searching ground in a low ground (निम्न भूभाग में भूखोज की विधि) |                      | Method of searching ground in a high ground (उच्च भूभाग में भूखोज की विधि) |                      |
|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1. Digging (खोदना)   | 2. Drilling (बोरिंग) | 1. Digging (खोदना)   | 2. Drilling (बोरिंग) |
| 3. Pumping (पंपिंग)  | 4. Lifting (उठाना)   | 3. Pumping (पंपिंग)  | 4. Lifting (उठाना)   |
| 5. ...   | 6. ...               | 5. ...   | 6. ...               |

## 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.