



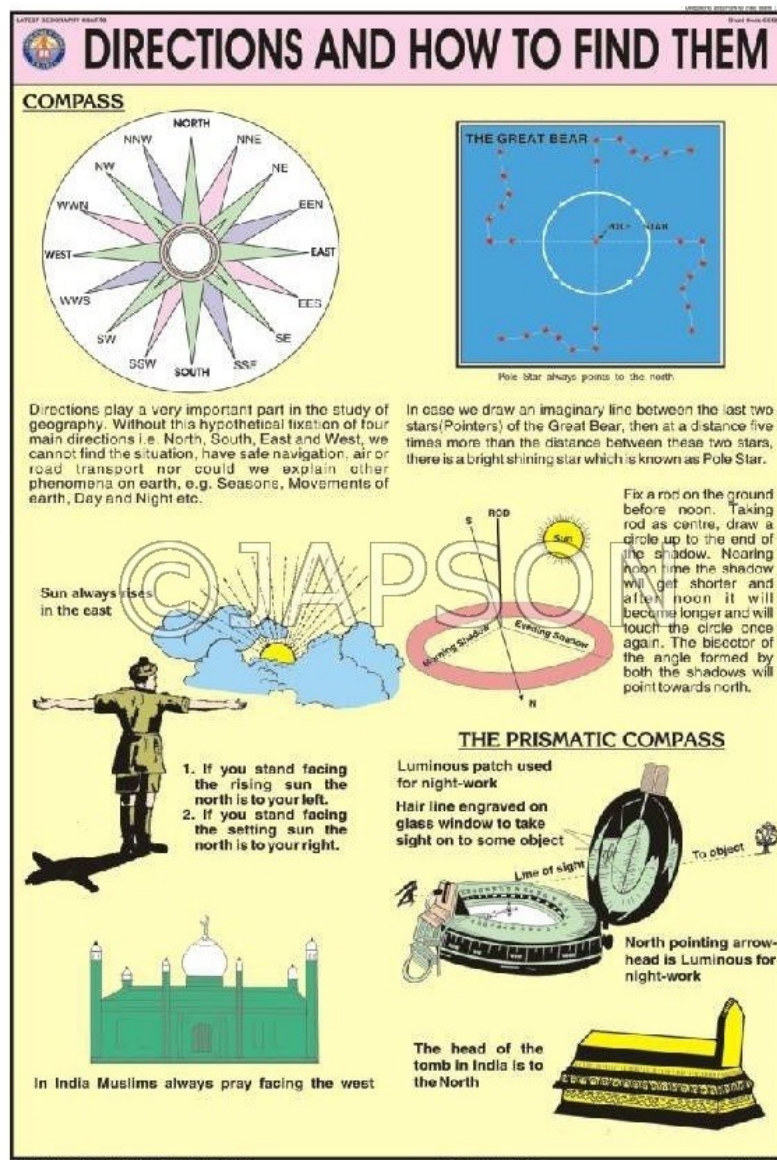
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Map Reading Charts, School Education

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

1. Section showing to a diagram showing the rise & fall of the ground along a given line between two points.
2. In section drawing we have to keep two scales - one horizontal scale & one vertical scale. Make the vertical scale some simple proportion of 1:10 or 1:20, rather than an exact proportion of horizontal scale.
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 line 'XY'.

सैक्शन ड्राइंग एक चित्र है जो दो बिंदुओं के बीच में पृथ्वी की सतह के उथल-पुथल को दर्शाता है। यह एक क्षैतिज स्केल और एक ऊर्ध्व स्केल का उपयोग करता है।
1. सैक्शन ड्राइंग में दो बिंदुओं के बीच में पृथ्वी की सतह के उथल-पुथल को दर्शाया जाता है।
2. सैक्शन ड्राइंग में हमें दो स्केल रखने होंगे - एक क्षैतिज स्केल और एक ऊर्ध्व स्केल। ऊर्ध्व स्केल को क्षैतिज स्केल के 1:10 या 1:20 के अनुपात में रखना चाहिए।
विधि - अब एक टुकड़े का कागज लें जो नक्शे की लंबाई के बराबर हो। इसे नक्शे पर चिपका दें। क्षैतिज रेखा AB खींचें जो XY से समांतर हो। अब ऊर्ध्व रेखाएं खींचें जो AB से एक-एक करके ऊर्ध्व स्केल के अनुसार दूरियों के बराबर हों। इन रेखाओं से नक्शे की कर्तुवों को जोड़ें। इस प्रकार नक्शा के ऊपर से पृथ्वी की सतह का सैक्शन खींचा जाएगा।
यदि सैक्शन एक सीधे रेखा के साथ नहीं खींचा जा सकता है, तो एक सड़क के साथ सैक्शन खींचा जा सकता है। इस प्रक्रिया में भी ऊर्ध्व स्केल का उपयोग किया जाता है, लेकिन क्षैतिज रेखा सड़क के साथ खींची जाती है।
अंत में, सैक्शन ड्राइंग को नक्शे के साथ चिपका दिया जाता है।

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 की सब दिशाओं में महात्त्वपूर्ण दिशा माना गया है।
Different types of North उत्तर के प्रकार

1. वास्तविक उत्तर (True North): पृथ्वी के ध्रुवों की ओर इशारा करता है।
2. ग्रिड उत्तर (Grid North): ग्रिड लाइनों की ओर इशारा करता है।
3. चुम्बकीय उत्तर (Magnetic North): चुम्बकीय सुई की ओर इशारा करता है।

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LONGITUDES
दो बिंदुओं के बीच में पृथ्वी की सतह के उथल-पुथल को दर्शाता है।

GRID SYSTEM & STANDARD MERIDIAN
दो बिंदुओं के बीच में पृथ्वी की सतह के उथल-पुथल को दर्शाता है।

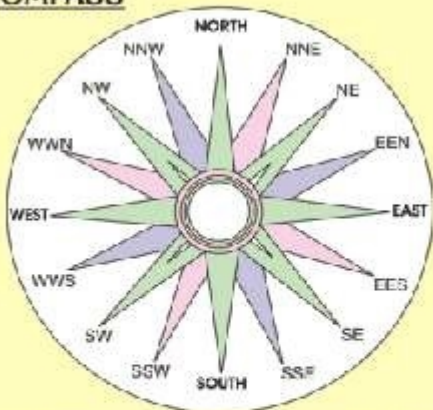
C. Charts, Conventional Signs

D. Charts, Hill Features, Contours & Map Setting



DIRECTIONS AND HOW TO FIND THEM

COMPASS



Pole Star always points to the north

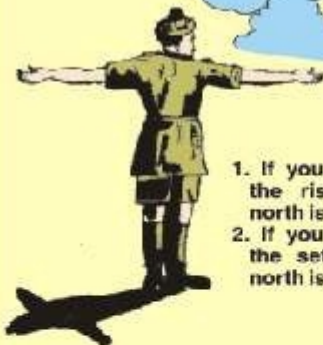
Directions play a very important part in the study of geography. Without this hypothetical fixation of four main directions i.e. North, South, East and West, we cannot find the situation, have safe navigation, air or road transport nor could we explain other phenomena on earth, e.g. Seasons, Movements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

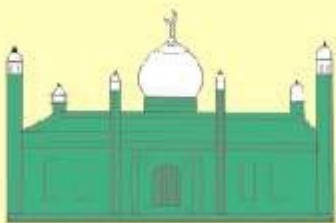
THE PRISMATIC COMPASS

Luminous patch used for night-work

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



North pointing arrow-head is Luminous for night-work



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.