

SER No	CONTENT
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>LESSON PLAN : MR 1</u> <u>INTRODUCTION TO TYPES OF MAP AND CONVENTIONAL SIGNS</u></p> <p>Period - Two</p> <p>Type - Lecture</p> <p>Code - MR 1</p> <p>Term - I</p> <hr/> <p><u>Training Aids</u></p> <p>1. Map Sheets, Computer Slides, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.</p> <p><u>Time Plan</u></p> <p>2. (a) Introduction and Aim - 05 Min</p> <p>(b) Definition and type of Map - 35 Min</p> <p>(c) Conventional Signs - 35 Min</p> <p>(d) Conclusion - 05 Min</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>AIM</u></p> <p>3. The aim of this lecture is to introduce the JD/JW NCC Cadets to the basics of Map reading and conventional signs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>PREVIEW</u></p> <p>(a) (a) Part I - Definition and Types of Map</p> <p>(b) Part II - Conventional Signs</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>PART I:DEFINITION AND TYPES OF MAP</u></p> <p><u>Definition of Map</u></p> <p>5. A map is representation of selected natural and man made features of the whole or part of the earth's surface on a flat sheet of paper on a definite scale and in their correct relative geographical positions and elevations. Symbols, colour differentiations and contours help to show the physical features- mountains , valleys and plains- in their true relationship to the land and man made features. A map, however, has the following limitations:-</p>

- (a) It is seldom, if ever, upto date.
- (b) It cannot show every thing that exists on the ground.

Types of Maps

6. There are different types of maps depending on their scale and their use. Important types of maps are as under:-

- (a) **Atlas Maps.** These are small scale maps showing whole country's continents, oceans or even world on one sheet.
- (b) **Topographical Maps.** These are maps with which we are concerned in map reading. Survey of India maps are all topographical maps.
- (c) **Relief Maps.** These are solid maps built as an actual model of the ground.
- (d) **Outline Maps.** These indicate general plan of the country e.g. main towns and rivers. Siometimes the normal topographical details are also shown.
- (e) **Rail / Road Maps.** These are intended only for use in connection with rail / road movements.
- (f) **Photo Maps.** These are produced by making a mosaic of strips of vertical air photographs, so as to cover completely the area required to be shown.
- (g) **Other Maps.**
 - (i) Geographical Maps showing the structure of the rock formationbelow the top soil.
 - (ii) Statistical maps showing information of such things as population, industries, mineral ores, crops etc.
 - (iii) Charts – showing depth of water round the coast and in river estuaries.
 - (iv) Meteorological maps showing information regarding winds, atmospheric pressures and so on.

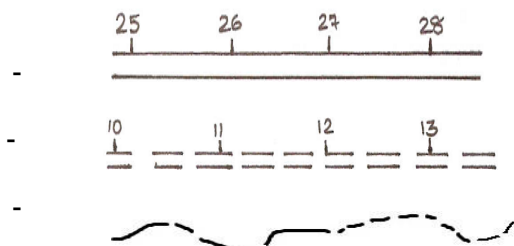
(b)

PART II : CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

Conventional Signs

7 Conventional signs are symbols used to represent certain artificial or natural features/objects on the map. They are seldom drawn to scale. Some common types of conventional signs are listed at Fig-1.

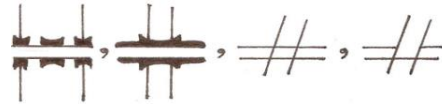
- (a) Roads-metalled with Km-stone.
- (b) Roads-unmetalled with Km-stone.
- (c) Cart track, camel track, mule path.



(d) Foot path, road in bed of stream, Level crossing.



(e) Bridges with piers and without, Causeway, Ford



(f) Stream-Approx water course, canal



(g) River banks, shelving, steep 10 to 20

feet, over

20 feet



(h) River beds-dry, with stream, with island
rocks

and



(j) Tidal river-shoal-sub merged rocks



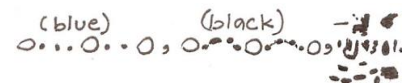
(k) Wells-lined and unlined, spring,

tanks-perennial and dry



(l) Kaeaz-in, flow and dry, swamp, Reeds.

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(m) Embankments, road or rail, tank cutting tunnel.-



(n) Broken ground, camping ground, vine on trellis. -



(o) Railways, broad guage, double,

signle (Station), under construction.

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(p) Railways other Guages, double,

Single (milestone) and under Construction.-




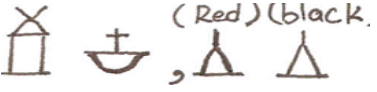



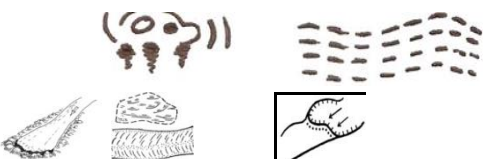



(q) Light railway or tram way, Telegraph

line.



(r) Circuit house, Dak, Travellers

- Bungalow, Rest House. - CH, DB, TB, RH
- (s) Inspection bungalow, Police station,
Buddhist Kyaung - IB (Cenal), PS, kg
- (t) Post office, telegraph office,
combined office. - PO, TO, PTO
- (u) Forest-reserved, state and protected. - RP, SR, PF.
- (v) Spaced names, Administrative, Locality, tribal. - KIKRI, DUAR, HAGIA
- (w) Villages : open, walled, ruined, deserted antiquities. - 
- (x) Huts, permanent and temporary, Fort, Tower chhatvi. - 
- (y) Church, Mosque, Temple, pagoda, Idgah, tomb. - 
(Red) (black) (blue)
- (z) Dams, masonry and earth work-wair (anicut in madras). X (Red) (black)
- (aa) Lighthouse-Lightship-Buoys Bamboo-plantation. - 
(Red) (black)
- (ab) Grass high and low cane, Bamboo-plantation. - 
- (ac) Palms, Areca, palmyra, other conifer, other trees, scrub. - 
- ad) Contours, Formlines, Rocky slopes. - 
- (ae) Cliffs-sand features. - 
- (af) Moraine, Glacier, Scree - 

(ag) Boundary demarcated; international. -



(ah) Boundary demarcated; province or state.-



(aj) Boundary undermarked; International, province or state.



(ak) Boundary; district or Tribal. -



(al) Boundary; Sub Divisional, tahsil taluk or township forest. -



(am) Boundary pillars, surveyed, not found. -



(an) Graves oil wells, Mine-Battle field with year. -



(ao) Heights triangulated, Bench Mark.

Δ - 200, BM200

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