

MR01 : Direction and How to Find Them

DIRECTIONS AND HOW TO FIND THEM

COMPASS

Directions play a very important part in the study of geography. Without the 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 express other phenomena of earth, e.g. Seasons, Movements of earth, Day and Night etc.

In case we draw an imaginary line between the two stars (Polaris) 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. Tying red as centre, draw a circle up to the end of the shadow. Keeping rod fixed, 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.

The head of the torch in India is to the North.

In India Muslims always pray facing the west.

MR03 : True, Grid and Magnetic North

TRUE, GRID AND MAGNETIC NORTH

वास्तविक उत्तर, मानचित्रिय 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

TRUE NORTH

True North is the direction in which the Earth's axis points towards the North Pole. It is the direction in which the Earth's axis points towards the North Pole.

GRID NORTH

Grid North is the direction in which the Earth's axis points towards the North Pole. It is the direction in which the Earth's axis points towards the North Pole.

MAGNETIC NORTH

Magnetic North is the direction in which the Earth's magnetic field points towards the North Pole. It is the direction in which the Earth's magnetic field points towards the North Pole.

LONGITUDES

Longitude is the distance in degrees east or west from the Prime Meridian to any place on the Earth's surface.

GRID SYSTEM & STANDARD MERIDIAN

A grid system is a system of lines drawn on a map to show the location of any place on the Earth's surface.

MR04 : Hill Features, Contours & Map Setting

HILL FEATURES, CONTOURS & MAP SETTING

पर्वतीय आकृतियाँ, समोच्च रेखाएँ तथा मानचित्र अध्ययन

Contours are imaginary lines passing through points of the same height above sea level. They are drawn at regular intervals of height (e.g. 100 feet) and are called contour lines. The horizontal distance between two contours is called the contour interval. The vertical distance between two contours is called the contour interval.

MAP SETTING

Map setting has to be done with the help of a magnetic compass, the position of the sun, some prominent places on earth, straight features, local details and other contours.

मानचित्र को व्यवस्थित रूप से दिखाने के लिए चुम्बकीय सुई, सूर्य की स्थिति, प्रमुख स्थान, सीधे रेखाएँ, स्थानीय विवरण और अन्य समोच्च रेखाएँ का उपयोग करना पड़ेगा।

MR05 : Section Drawing

SECTION DRAWING

सैक्शन ड्राइंग

Section drawing is a diagram showing the rise & fall of the ground along a given line between two points. It is a vertical section showing the vertical profile of the ground along a given line between two points.

METHOD

1. Section drawing is a diagram showing the rise & fall of the ground along a given line between two points. It is a vertical section showing the vertical profile of the ground along a given line between two points.

Laminated, Size 50 x 75 cm (Available in English and Hindi Combined)

MAP READING

A set of 5 charts