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MAPS
&
CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

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LESSON PLAN MR 1 (Part 1)

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DEFINITION AND TYPES OF MAPS

Definition of Map

A map represents selected natural and manmade features of the whole or part of the earth's surface on a sheet of paper. It has a definite scale and correct relative geographical positions and elevations. Symbols, colour differences and contours on map help to show the physical features. i.e., mountains, valleys and plains.

Maps show important natural and cultural features such as relief, vegetation, water bodies, cultivated land, settlements and transportation networks, etc. These maps are prepared and published by the National Mapping Organisation of each country. The science of making maps is called as Cartography. For example, the Survey of India prepares the topographical maps in India for the entire country.

A map, however, has the following limitations:

(a) It is seldom, if ever, up to date.

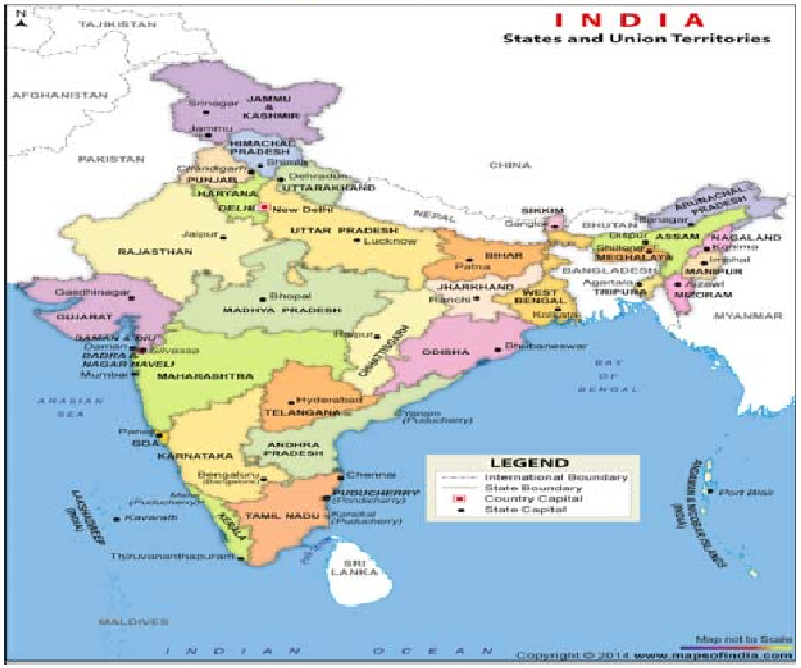
(b) It cannot show everything that exists on the ground.

Types of Maps

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

Atlas Maps: These are small scale maps showing whole country's continents, oceans or even world on one sheet.

Atlas Map



Topographical Maps: These are maps with which we are concerned in map reading. Survey of India maps are all topographical maps.

Relief Maps:

These are solid maps built as an actual model of the ground

Rail/Road Maps:

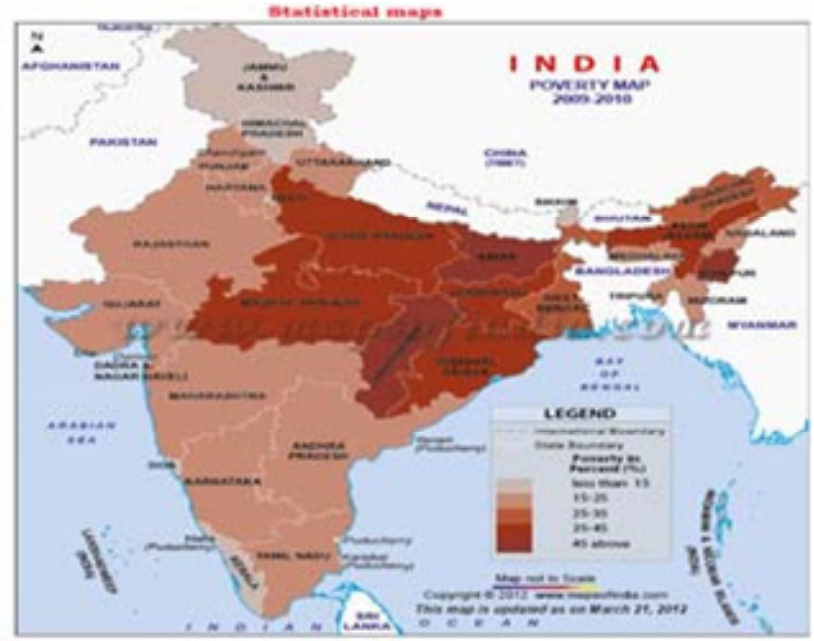
These are intended only for use in connection with rail/road movements.

Other Maps:

(i) **Geographical Maps** showing the structure of the rock formation below the top soil

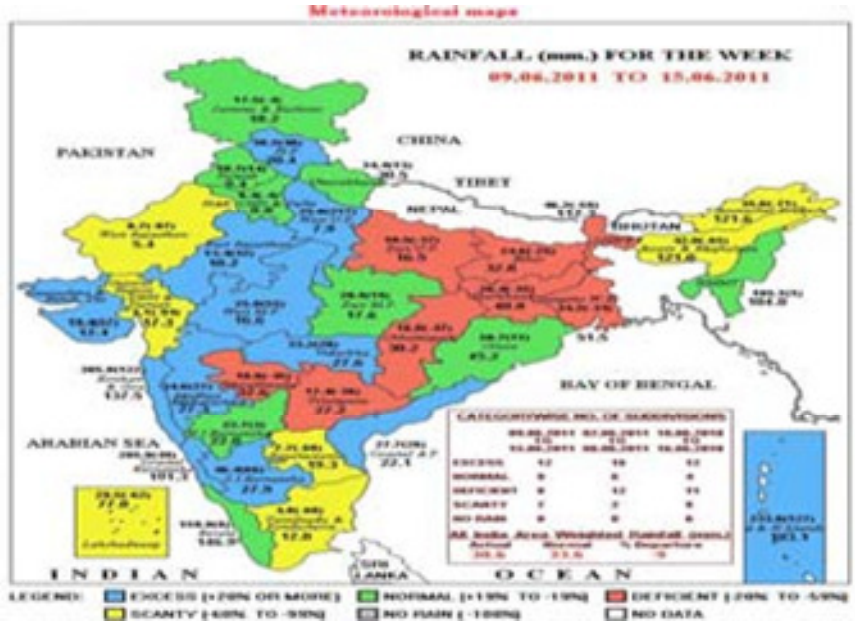
(ii) Statistical Maps:

Statistical Maps showing information of such things as population, industries, mineral ores, crops etc.



(iii) Meteorological Maps

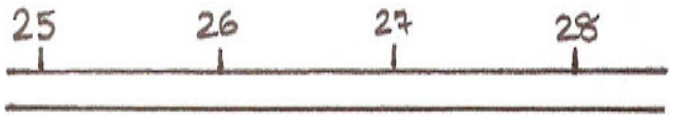
Meteorological Maps showing information regarding winds, atmospheric pressures and so on.



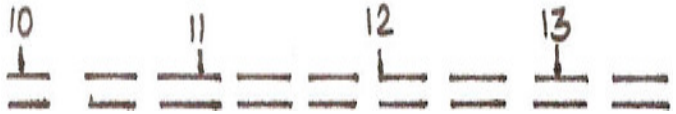
CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

Conventional signs are symbols used to represent certain artificial or natural features/objects on the map. Some common types of conventional signs are listed as follows in Figure

(a) Roads-metalled with Km-stone



(b) Roads-unmetalled with Km-stone



(c) Cart track, camel track, mule path

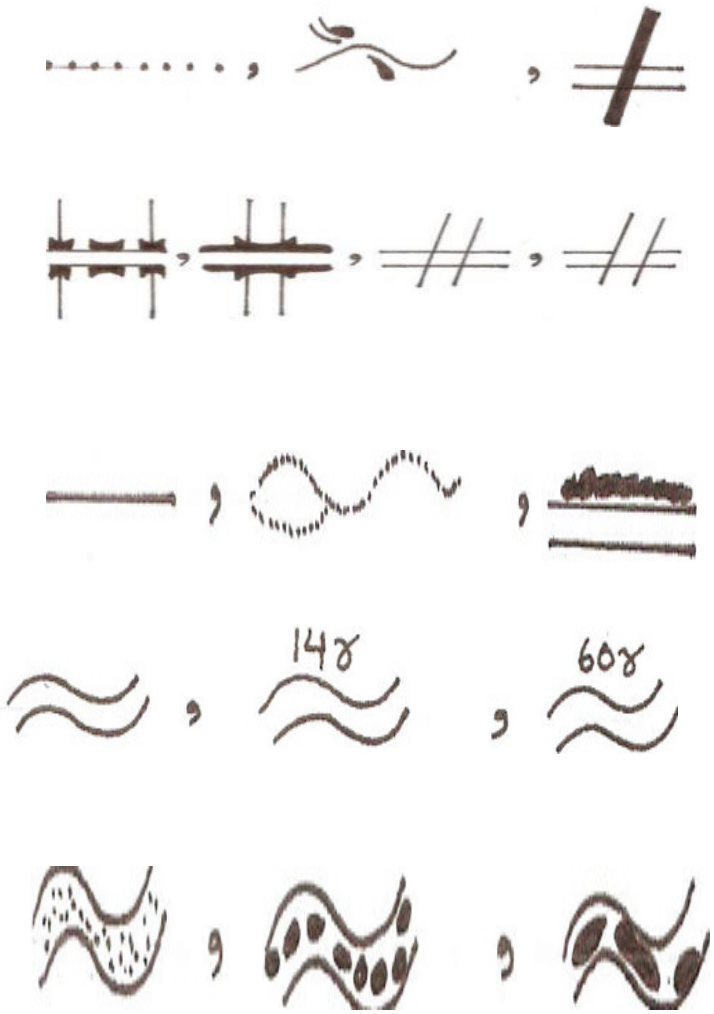
(d) Footpath, road in bed of stream, Level crossing

(e) Bridges with pier sand without, Causeway, Ford

(f) Stream-Approx water course, canal

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

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



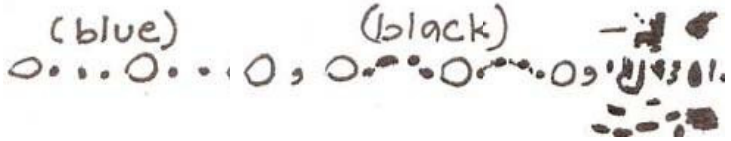
(i) Tidal river-shoal-submerged rocks

(j) Wells-lined and unlined, spring

Tanks-perennial and dry

(k) Kaeaz-in, flow and dry, swamp,

Reeds



(l) Embankments, road or rail,

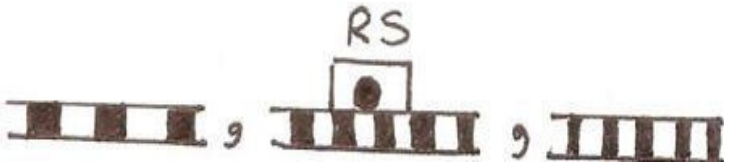
Tank cutting tunnel

(m) Broken ground, camping ground

Vine on trellis

(n) Railways, broad gauge, Double,

Single (station), under construction



(o) Railways other Gauges, double,

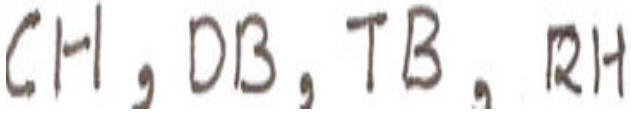
Single(milestone) & under construction

(p) Light railway or tramway,

Tele graph line

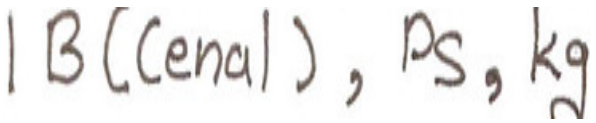
(q) Circuit house, Dak Travellers,

Bungalow, Rest House

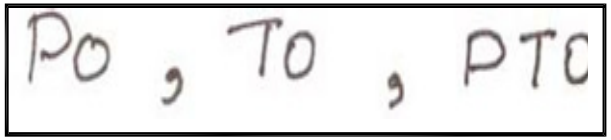


(r) Inspection bungalow, Police Station,

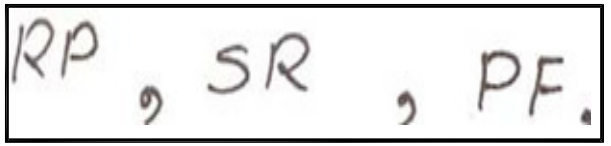
Buddhist Kyaung



(s) Post office, telegraph office, Combined office



(t) Forest-reserved, state and protected

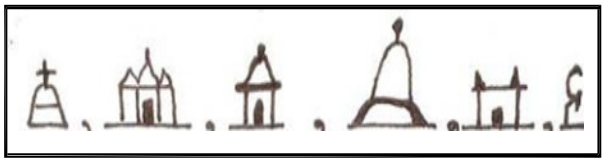


(u) Spaced names, Administrative, Locality, tribal

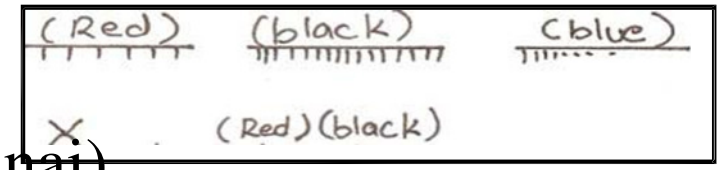
(v) Villages: Open, walled, ruined, Deserted antiquities

(w) Huts, permanent and temporary, Fort, Tower chhatvi

(x) Church, Mosque, Temple, Pagoda,
Idgah, tomb



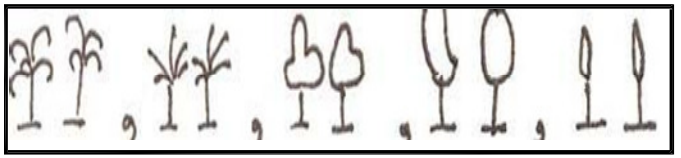
(y) Dams, masonary and
Earth work-ware (anicut in Chennai)



(z) Light house-Lightship-Buoys

(aa) Grass high and low cane,
Bamboo plantation

(ab) Palms, Areca, Palmyra,
Other conifer, other trees, scrub



(ac) Contours, Form lines,

Rocky slopes

(ad) Cliffs-sand features

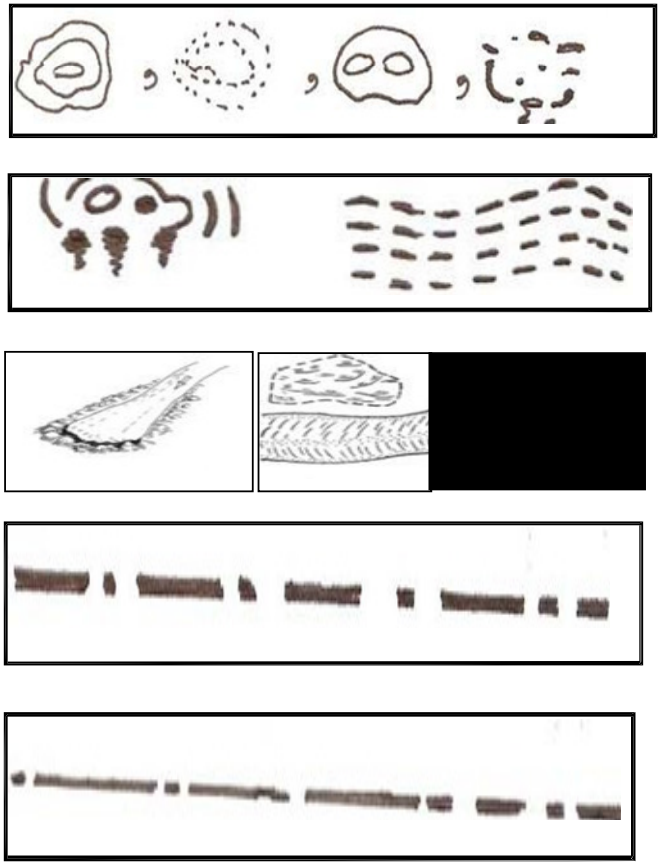
(ae) Moraine, Glacier, screen

(af) Boundary demarcated;

International

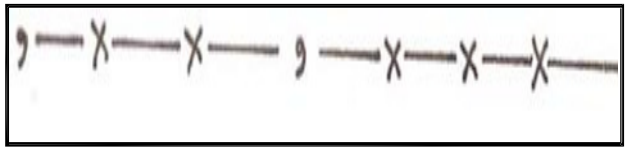
(ag) Boundary demarcated

Province or State

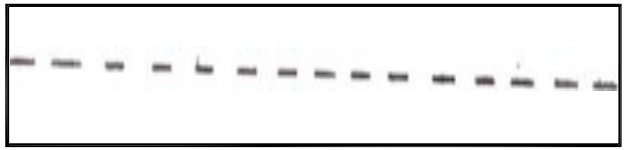


(ah) Boundary undermarcated;

International province or state

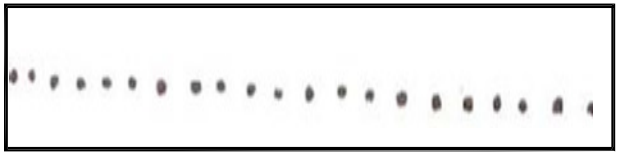


(ai) Boundary; district or Tribal



(aj) Boundary; Sub Divisional,

Tehsil taluka or township forest



(ak) Bondary pillars,

Surveyed, not found

(al) Graves oil wells,

Mine-Battle field with year

(am) Heights triangulated, Bench mark

Conclusion

For effective and correct map reading, it is essential that cadets should be able to differentiate between Maps of different scales and find out the correct Grid Reference of the object. The cadets should also be able to relate the scale on map to the actual distance of object on ground

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THANK YOU

JAI HIND

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