

**Laxmi Narain Dubey College, Motihari**

(a constituent unit of B.R.A. Bihar University, Muz.)

NAAC Accredited 'B+'

**National Cadet Corps (NCC)**

**Topic: Introduction to Types of Map**

**NCC – Map Reading**

**B/C Certificate Examination**

**Instructor**

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ANS TO Q.8

Definition of Map

1. A map is representation of selected natural and man made features of the whole or part of the earth's surface on a flat surface of paper on a definite scale and in their correct relative geographical positions and elevations.
2. Symbols, colour differentiations and contours help to show the physical features.

Limitations

3. A map, however, has the following limitations:-
  - (a) It is seldom, if ever, up to date.
  - (b) It can not show everything that exists on the ground.

Types of Maps

4. Important types of maps are as under:-
  - (a) Atlas Maps. These are small scale maps showing whole countries, continents, oceans or even world on one sheet.
  - (b) Topographical Maps. These are maps with which Indian Army does its 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.

(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 formation below the top soil.

(ii) Statistical maps showing information of population, industries, minerals ore, crops etc.

(iii) Charts showing depth of water around the coast and in river estuaries.

(iv) Meteorological maps showing information regarding winds, atmospheric pressures etc.