

# CHAPTER - 5

## TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS

### 1. Answer the following questions in about 30 words:

#### (i) What are topographical maps?

**Answer:** Topographic maps are detailed, accurate graphic representations of cultural and physical features that appear on the Earth's surface.

#### (ii) Name the organisation, which prepares the topographical maps of India.

**Answer:** The Survey of India prepares the topographical maps in India for the entire country.

#### (iii) Which are the commonly used scales for mapping our country used by the Survey of India?

**Answer:** The topographical maps of India are prepared on 1 : 10,00,000, 1 : 250,000, 1 : 1,25,000, 1 : 50,000 and 1 : 25,000 scale providing a latitudinal and longitudinal coverage of 4° x 4°, 1° x 1°, 30' x 30', 15' x 15' and 5' x 7' 30", respectively.

#### (iv) What are contours?

**Answer:** Imaginary lines joining all the points of equal elevation or altitude above mean sea level are called contours. They are also called "level lines".

#### (v) What does the spacing of contours indicate?

**Answer:** The spacing of contours indicates the slope.

#### (vi) What are conventional signs?

**Answer:** Conventional signs and symbols represent various features shown on a map, but these are not drawn to scale.

### 2. Write short notes on—

#### (i) Contours

**Answer:** Contours are imaginary lines joining places having the same elevation above mean sea level. A map showing the landform of an area by contours is called a contour map. Contour lines and their shapes represent the height and slope or gradient of the landform. Closely spaced contours represent steep slopes while widely spaced contours represent gentle slope. Two contours of different elevation usually do not cross each other.

## **(ii) 'Marginal Information' in Topographical sheets**

**Answer:** Marginal information is the peripheral information on the edge of the map that provides useful information about the map to the user. It includes representative fraction, the bar scale, contour interval, lists the producer, dates of preparation and topographic symbols, etc., used to represent some of the prominent features on the map.

## **(iii) The Survey of India**

**Answer:** The Survey of India is India's central engineering agency in charge of mapping and surveying. It is one of the oldest Engineering Departments of the Government of India. Survey of India publishes maps. The survey of India prepares and publishes the topographical maps for India as per the specifications laid down for the International Map Series of the World.

## **3. Explain what is meant by 'map interpretation' and what procedure is followed for its interpretation**

**Answer:** Map interpretation involves the study of factors that explain the causal relationship among several cultural and natural features shown on the map. For example, the distribution of urban and rural settlements can be examined in association with the levels of transport and communication network and the nature of topography.

The following steps will help in map interpretation:

- Number of the topographical sheet give an idea about the location of the area in India and general characteristics of the major and minor physiographic divisions of the area.
- Trace out the features like major landforms, drainage, water features, land use, settlement and transport and communication pattern, etc.
- Superimpose topographical sheets to understand the relationship between the two patterns. For example, if a contour map is superimposed over a settlement map, it provides the relationship between the degree of slope and the pattern of the settlement.

## **4. If you are interpreting the cultural features from a topographical sheet, what information would you like to seek and how would you derive this information? Discuss with the help of suitable examples.**

**Answer:** Settlements, buildings, roads and railways are important cultural features shown on topographical sheets through conventional signs, symbols and colours.

The nature and causes of various settlement patterns (Compact, Scattered, Linear, and Circular) may be clearly understood by comparing the settlement map with the contour map. Density of settlement is related to food and water supply. Relief, distribution of population, and

resource development pattern of an area influence the pattern and density of transport and communication and are depicted through conventional signs and symbols.

**5. Draw the conventional signs and symbols for the following features—**

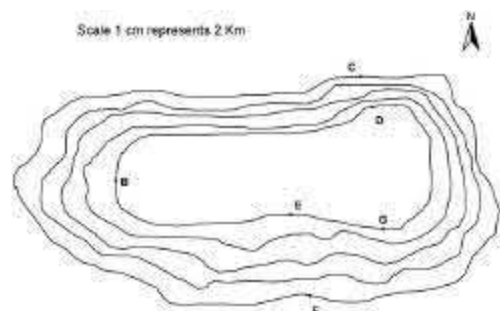
- (i) International Boundary
- (ii) Bench Mark
- (iii) Villages
- (iv) Metalled Road
- (v) Footpath with bridges
- (vi) Places of Worship
- (vii) Railwayline

**Answer:**

International Boundary	
Bench Mark	BM 63.3
Villages	
Metalled Road	
Footpath with bridges	
Places of Worship	
Railwayline	

**Exercise A**

**Study the contour pattern and answer the following questions.**



**1. Name the geographical feature formed by contour**

**Answer:** The contour lines representing a plateau because these are close spaced at the margins with the innermost contour showing wide gap between its two sides

**2. Find out the contour interval in the ma**

**Answer:** 100 m

**3. Find out the map distance between E and F and convert it into ground distance.**

**Answer:** The map distance between E and F is 2 cm, and the ground distance is 4 km.

**4. Name the type of slope between A and B; C and D and E and F.**

**Answer:**

- Slope between A and B is gentle
- Slope between C and D is irregular
- Slope between E and F is gentle

**5. Find out the direction of E, D and F from Answer:**

- From G the direction of E is north-east
- From G the direction of D is North
- From G the direction of F is south

**Exercise B**

**Study the extract from the topographical sheet No. 63K/12, as shown in the figure below and answer the following questions—**

**1. Convert 1:50,000 into a statement of scale.**

**Answer:** 1 cm represents 50000 cm or 500 mete

**2. Name the major settlements of the area.**

**Answer:** Mirzapur and Varanasi

**3. What is the direction of flow of the river Ganga?**

**Answer:** Ganga flows in the south-east direction

**4. At which one of the banks of river Ganga, Bhatauli is located?**

**Answer:** Bhatauli is located on the south bank of Ganga

**5. What is the pattern of rural settlements along the right bank of river Ganga?**

**Answer:** Rural settlements along the right bank of river Ganga are scattered

**6. Name the villages/settlements where Post Office/Post and Telegraph Office are located?**

**Answer:** Post Office/Post and Telegraph Office are located at Kachhwa, Bhatauli, Majhwan, Dhia, Baraini, etc.

**7. What does the yellow colour in the area refer to?**

**Answer:** Yellow colour in the area refers to cultivated area.

**8. What means of transportation is used to cross the river by the people of Bhatauli village?**

**Answer:** Ferry is used to cross the river by the people of Bhatauli village.

### **Exercise C**

**Study the extract for topographical sheet 63K/12 shown in the figure below and answer the following questions.**

**Answer:** 200 m

**2. River Jamtihwa Nadi is flowing through which quarter of the map?**

**Answer:** Jamtihwa Nadi is flowing in south–east corner

**3. Which is the major settlement located in the east of the Kuardari Nala?**

**Answer:** Kotwa is located in the east of the Kuardari Nala.

**4. What type of settlement does the area have?**

**Answer:** There are scattered settlements.

**5. Name the geographical feature represented by white patches in the middle of Sipu Nadi.**

**Answer:** Plain

**6. Name the two types of vegetation shown on part of the topographical sheet.**

**Answer:** Deciduous Forest and Thron Forest

**7. What is the direction of the flow of the Kuardari?**

**Answer:** Kuardar Nala flows toward southwest

**8. In which part of the sheet area is Lower Khajuri Dam located?**

**Answer:** Khajuri Dam is located in the north