

MS24 : Elephant's Revenge

Elephant's Revenge हाथी का बदला

Once upon a time, an elephant while going to a river for a bath used to stop at a tailor's shop. The tailor used to give him something to eat. This resulted in a mutual friendship.

One day the tailor was very annoyed as an elephant reached his shop he pricked a needle in the trunk. The elephant proceeded towards the river but while returning, filled his trunk with muddy water. He stopped at the tailor's shop and threw the muddy water on the tailor's clothes. All the clothes were spoiled and the tailor repented on his folly.

एक समय की बात है, एक हाथी नदी में स्नान करने के लिए नदी किनारे जाते हैं एक ठोकर की दुकान पर रुक जाते हैं। वहाँ लगे हाथी के लिए कुछ नमक डालने से बहुत अच्छा लगता है। एक दिन हाथी को दुकान के मालिक कुछ घुसने में डेरा हुआ था। अपनी अज्ञान से अचूक हाथी ने घुस ही डाली घुस जाते हैं। हाथी ने घुस में मुटू घुसा था। हाथी दुकान से लौटते हैं और हाथी के मुटू में मल भरी घुस है। दुकान पर पहुँच कर हाथी ने घुस में मल डाल दिया। दुकान पर पहुँच कर हाथी ने घुस में मल डाल दिया। दुकान पर पहुँच कर हाथी ने घुस में मल डाल दिया। दुकान पर पहुँच कर हाथी ने घुस में मल डाल दिया।

"Anger is the biggest enemy of the foolish being."

"जिस दुकान का हाथी घुस डाले है।"

MS25 : Monkey and the Crocodile

Monkey and the Crocodile बन्दर और मगरमच्छ

Once upon a time, a monkey living on a tree near a reservoir developed a friendship with a crocodile. The monkey used to give sweet jamuns (fresh berry) to the crocodile who would eat some of them and take rest for his wife. He also thought that the heart of the monkey should be very delicious as he has been eating the jamuns for a pretty long period. She requested her husband to bring the monkey one day to enable her to eat his heart. The crocodile reluctantly agreed to bring the monkey for a dinner and asked him to sit on his back. In the meantime, the crocodile revealed his plan. Monkey slowly replied that he had forgotten his heart in the tree. Crocodile turned back and the monkey jumped as the tree and called the crocodile a foolish person. The crocodile repented his folly.

एक समय की बात है एक बन्दर, जो एक झील के किनारे रहता था, वहाँ के मगरमच्छ से दोस्ती बनाने लगा। बन्दर को कुछ मीठे फल जैसे अमरुत (फ्रेश बर्री) देकर मगरमच्छ को खुश करता था। बन्दर को लगता था कि मगरमच्छ का दिल भी बहुत स्वादिष्ट होगा। बन्दर को एक दिन मगरमच्छ को अपने दिल खाने के लिए कहने का विचार आया। मगरमच्छ ने बन्दर को अपने दिल खाने के लिए कहने से मना कर दिया। बन्दर ने कहा कि वह अपने दिल को एक पेड़ पर छोड़ देगा। मगरमच्छ ने बन्दर को अपने दिल खाने के लिए कहने से मना कर दिया। बन्दर ने कहा कि वह अपने दिल को एक पेड़ पर छोड़ देगा।

"Think before making friends."

"हमें पहले सोचने से पहले दोस्त बनाना नहीं चाहिए।"

MS26 : Two Wise Goats

Two Wise Goats दो बुद्धिमान बकरियाँ

Once two goats were coming from the opposite sides of a narrow bridge over a river. The bridge was too narrow to be crossed easily. The goats began fighting with each other asserting their right to cross the bridge first.

Soon they realised that in this way both of them would die fighting with each other. They made peace with each other and one goat lied down allowing the other to pass over her. This way both of them could cross the bridge safely.

एक बार दो बकरियाँ एक नदी के ऊपर बने एक बहुत ही पतले पुल पर आने-जानने लगी थीं। वह पुल बहुत संकरा था कि एक समय में एक ही बकरी पुल पार करती थी। पुल के पहले दुबारे के लिए दोनों में झगड़ा शुरू हो गया।

दोनों ही अपने-अपने दावे करते कि दूसरा बकरा के डराने से ही नदी में गिर कर मर जाएगा। दोनों शान्त हो गईं। उनमें से एक बकरी बैठी गई और दूसरी बकरी को अपने ऊपर से गुजर जाने के लिए कहा। दूसरी बकरी उसके ऊपर से निश्चिन्ता हुई पुल को पार कर गई। फिर पहली बकरी भी उस कर पुल पार कर दूसरी ओर चली गई।

"One can solve problem by his wisdom."

"हमें दो झगड़े से पहले सोचने से पहले पुल पार करना है।"

MS27 : Horse & the Buffalo

Horse & the Buffalo घोड़ा और भैंस

Once a buffalo and a horse fought with each other. Buffalo was mightier and could beat the horse mercilessly with her horns. Thinking of taking revenge, the horse approached the man and requested him to ride on his back and beat the buffalo with his cane. When the man asked the horse why he should do so, the horse leaked the secret that buffalo gives very tasty and nourishing milk.

The man was very wise. He did the same and beat the buffalo mercilessly and when the buffalo became tired, he milked her and got very tasty milk. Now the horse requested the man to set him free. The man laughed and replied that he will keep the both. Horse is very good for riding while buffalo will serve him with milk. The horse repented on his folly, but now nothing could be done.

एक बार एक घोड़ा और भैंस में झगड़ा हुआ था। घोड़ा भैंस से बहुत अधिक शक्तिशाली था। भैंस ने घोड़े को हरा कर उसे बहुत ही क्रोधित कर दिया। भैंस को बदलाव लेने के लिए घोड़ा ने एक किसान से मदद माँगी। घोड़ा ने कहा कि मैं तुम्हारे पीछे बैठूँगा और तुम्हारे छड़ी से भैंस को पीटूँगा। किसान ने घोड़े को पीटने से मना कर दिया। घोड़ा ने कहा कि मैं तुम्हारे पीछे बैठूँगा और तुम्हारे छड़ी से भैंस को पीटूँगा।

"In fighting is dangerous."

"जिसमें झगड़ा होता है, वह खतरनाक होता है।"

MS29 : Think before you act

Think before you act बिना विचारे जो करे, सो पीछे पछताये

Once in a village, a woman had a mongoose. The pet was very intelligent and faithful. One day while going to the village well to fetch water, she asked the mongoose to take care of her son. Suddenly a snake appeared and came very near the sleeping child. Mongoose jumped at the snake, fought bravely and succeeded in killing the snake. Mongoose expecting a reward from his mistress walked out side the house. When the woman came there and saw the mouth of the mongoose covered with blood, thought that he had killed her son. Being furious, she threw the pitcher filled with water on the mongoose who was killed instantaneously. She rushed inside the house and saw her son safe and sound and a snake lying dead near the cot. She immediately realised her folly, never again, embraced the body of the pet and started weeping.

एक समय में एक गाँव की एक महिला ने एक मोंगूस को पाला था। मोंगूस बहुत ही समझदार और भोला था। एक दिन वह कुएँ के पानी लेने के लिए गाँव की ओर निकली। उसने अपने बच्चे को सोने के लिए कहा। अचानक एक साँप आया और सोने के बच्चे के पास पहुँचा। मोंगूस ने साँप को देखा और उसे मार दिया। मोंगूस को पानी लेने के लिए घर की ओर आया। उसने देखा कि बच्चे का मुँह खून से लथपट था। उसने सोचा कि बच्चे को मार दिया है। उसने बहुत क्रोधित होकर बाँझ में पानी डाल दिया और मोंगूस को मार दिया। उसने देखा कि बच्चे सुरक्षित हैं और एक साँप सोने के बच्चे के पास पड़ा है। उसने अपनी गलती समझी और रोने लगी।

"There is no one who weeps for the dead."

"मृतकों के लिए रोना व्यर्थ है।"

MS30 : Honesty is the Best Policy

Honesty is the Best Policy धोखे का फल

Once a milkman named Mangal Ram had some cows and buffaloes. He used to go to town across the river on boat to sell his milk. While crossing the river he used to mix water with the milk. Soon he became very rich. One day he went to town to recover the price of milk sold and purchased some jewellery for his son's marriage. While returning back, his boat struck with a huge stone and was drowned. All the Jewellery and clothes fell in the river. When Mangal Ram started weeping he heard a voice coming from the water. "Look, Mangal Ram, the diamond you carried by selling water in the milk has gone into the water. The cost of milk is still in your pocket. Now, there is no reason for you to cry." Mangal Ram realised the truth and returned home with a vow never to mix water with the milk.

एक समय एक दूधवाला था। उसके पास कुछ गायें थीं और भैंसों की भी एक झुंड थी। वह अपने दूध को बेचने के लिए नदी पर एक नाव में सवार होकर शहर जाता था। नदी पार करते समय वह अपने दूध में पानी मिला देता था। इससे वह बहुत धनवान बन गया। एक दिन शहर जाकर दूध बेचने के लिए शहर गया। उसने दूध बेचकर कुछ हीना खरीदा और अपने बच्चे के शादी के लिए खरीदा। वापस लौटते समय उसकी नाव एक बड़े पत्थर से टकरा गई और डूब गई। उसकी हीना और कपड़े नदी में गिर गए।

"Honesty is the best policy."

"सचता ही सबसे अच्छा नीति है।"

MS31 : Pride has a fall

Pride has a fall भूल कहां होती है

Gopal Das was a perfect sculptor and was very proud of his workmanship. One night he dreamt that the messenger of Yama would come after 10 days and would take him with them. Gopal prepared a plan. He made five sculptures of himself and placed them in his room. After 10 days when the messenger of death came there, he was perplexed to see 10 Gopal Das in place of one as Gopal Das himself was standing among the sculptures.

The messenger reported to Yama the whole story who decided to cause them. Yama said that he would not recognise the real one but he lit upon an idea. He said that if the sculptures were perfect but there was one mistake. Gopal Das could not tolerate it and immediately asked Yama to take the sculptures and was brought.

एक समय एक मूर्तिकार का नाम गोपाल दास था। वह अपने कामों में बहुत ही गर्व करता था। एक रात उसे सपना आया कि मृत्यु के दूत उसे 10 दिनों के बाद ले जाएंगे। गोपाल दास ने एक योजना बनाई। उसने अपने कमरे में अपने कामों के 10 मूर्तियाँ बनाईं। 10 दिनों के बाद जब मृत्यु के दूत आए, तो वह हैरान रह गया कि 10 गोपाल दास उसके कमरे में खड़े हैं।

"Pride has a fall."

"गर्व का गिरना ही उसके अंत है।"

Updated Titles Coming Soon

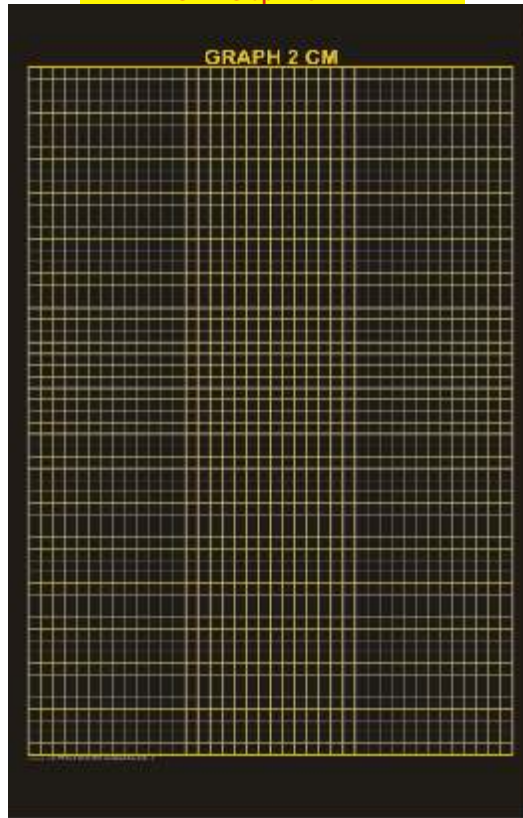
Code	Title
MS04	Monkey & Hawker
MS07	Grapes are Sour
MS13	Wolf & the lamb
MS14	United we stand, Divided we fall
MS16	Live & let Live
MS22	Faithful Dog
MS23	We can never please everyone
MS28	Truthful Woodcutter
MS32	Gold from the Mother Earth
MS33	King Mayadas (Golden Touch)
MS34	The Great Scholar
MS35	Brahmin & the Boatman

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

MORAL STORY

A set of 35 charts

RBGL2 : Graph 2 cm



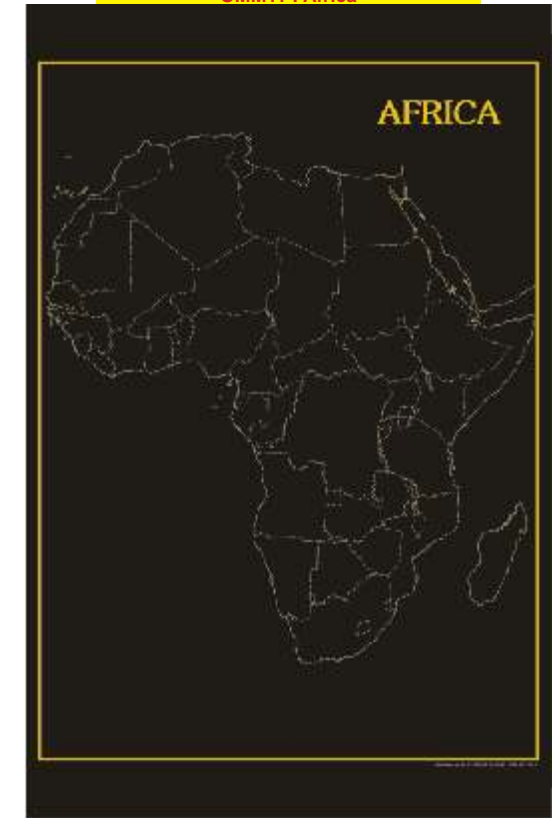
RBLM4 : Four Lines



RBLM2 : Two Lines



OMM11 : Africa



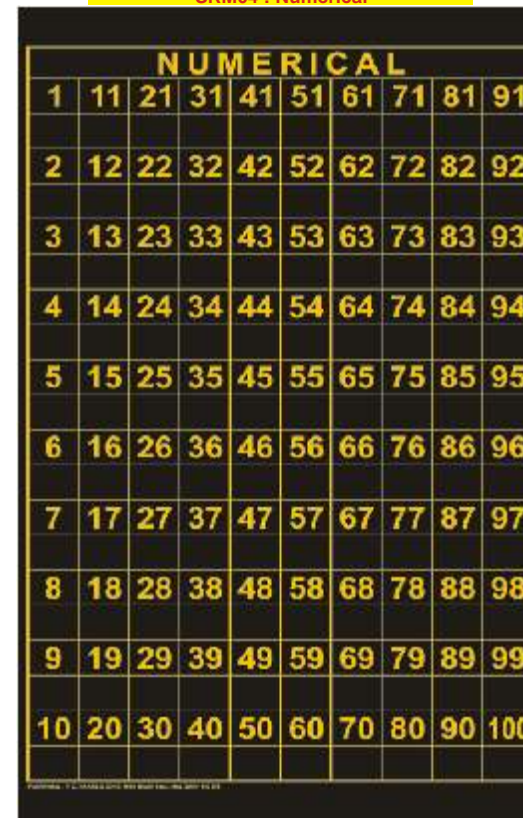
SRM01 : English Alphabet



SRM03 : Hindi Varnamala



SRM04 : Numerical



SRM05 : Multiplication Table



GEN01 : Constitution of India

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

A constitution is a body of laws, which lays down the basic structure of the government and its functions according to which a country is governed.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE
WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA (having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, DEMOCRATIC, SECULAR, SOCIALIST, BHOJALAM ASSOCIATE REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens)

JUSTICE, social, economic and political
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
EQUALITY of status and of opportunity before the law;
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this 26th day of November, 1949, we HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

OUR NATIONAL SYMBOLS

JUDICIARY PROVISIONS

CONSTITUTIONAL ORGANISATION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATURE

At Centre Level
Parliament
President
House of People
Council of States

At State Level
Governor
Legislative Assembly
Legislative Council

EXECUTIVE

Centre Level
President
Prime Minister
Minister
Attorney General

State Level
Governor
Chief Minister
Minister
Attorney General

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court
High Courts
District Courts
Lower Courts

GEN02 : United Nations

UNITED NATIONS

MEMBERS OF THE UN

OFFICE

SECURITY COUNCIL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TRUSTSHIP COUNCIL

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

SECRETARIAT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCILS

Special Agencies, Programs and Funds of United Nations

GEN03 : Birth of Earth and Evolution

BIRTH OF EARTH AND EVOLUTION

DIFFERENTIATION OF EARTH

FORMATION OF SOLAR SYSTEM AND EARTH'S ORIGIN

COEXISTING SHELF PLATE TECTONICS

PREHISTORIC LIFE

SF09 : Revolutionaries

REVOLUTIONARIES

They were full of confidence & preferred the use of force to drive out the British.

Panel 1: Bal Gangadhar Tilak is shown speaking to a group of people, emphasizing the need for a more assertive approach against British rule.

Panel 2: Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is depicted in a historical setting, discussing the legacy of Maratha warriors and their fight for independence.

Panel 3: A group of revolutionaries is shown in a meeting, discussing the use of force to achieve their goals.

Panel 4: A revolutionaries is shown in a prison, reflecting on the sacrifices made for the cause of India's freedom.

Panel 5: A revolutionaries is shown in a public square, addressing a crowd and inspiring them to take action.

Panel 6: A revolutionaries is shown in a meeting with other leaders, discussing the future of the Indian National Congress.

Panel 7: A revolutionaries is shown in a public square, addressing a crowd and inspiring them to take action.

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Panel 10: A revolutionaries is shown in a meeting with other leaders, discussing the future of the Indian National Congress.

Panel 11: A revolutionaries is shown in a public square, addressing a crowd and inspiring them to take action.

Panel 12: A revolutionaries is shown in a meeting with other leaders, discussing the future of the Indian National Congress.

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SF10 : Non-Cooperation Movement

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

Mahatma Gandhi gave a new weapon: Satyagrah. It is Non-Violent, Peaceful resistance for Truth & Justice, with no siting or hatred.

Panel 1: Mahatma Gandhi is shown speaking to a group of people, introducing the concept of Satyagrah as a non-violent form of resistance.

Panel 2: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

Panel 3: Mahatma Gandhi is shown in a public square, addressing a crowd and inspiring them to join the movement.

Panel 4: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

Panel 5: Mahatma Gandhi is shown in a public square, addressing a crowd and inspiring them to join the movement.

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SF11 : Fight For Purna Swaraj

FIGHT FOR PURNA SWARAJ

Indian Nationalism matured. Freedom struggle became Mass Movement.

Panel 1: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

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SF12 : India & World War - II

INDIA & WORLD WAR - II

International struggle was a direct result of the pressure for getting INDEPENDENCE from British Rule.

Panel 1: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

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SF13 : 'Quit India' Movement

'QUIT INDIA' MOVEMENT

The Round marked the culmination of the Indian Freedom Movement.

Panel 1: Mahatma Gandhi is shown in a public square, addressing a crowd and inspiring them to join the movement.

Panel 2: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

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SF14 : Muslim League & Partition

MUSLIM LEAGUE & PARTITION

Communal Riots throughout India compelled the leaders to accept Partition.

Panel 1: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

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Panel 12: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

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SF15 : India Achieves Independence

INDIA ACHIEVES INDEPENDENCE

India got freedom from British Dominance on August 15, 1947 through Non-Violence.

Panel 1: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

Panel 2: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

Panel 3: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

Panel 4: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

Panel 5: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

Panel 6: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

Panel 7: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

Panel 8: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

Panel 9: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

Panel 10: A group of people is shown participating in a protest, holding signs and chanting slogans.

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STRUGGLE FOR INDIAN FREEDOM
A set of 15 charts
Laminated, Size 50 x 75 cm (Available in English and Hindi Separately)

NI09 : Prosperity Through Public Cooperation

PROSPERITY THROUGH PUBLIC COOPERATION
सामाजिक सहयोग से राष्ट्रीय विकास
 DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMUNICATIONS, SOCIAL SERVICES & INDUSTRIES. DEVELOP SCIENTIFIC THINKING & HUMANISM.
 कृषि, संचार, समाज सेवाएं तथा उद्योगों का विकास करें। विज्ञान एवं मानवता की भावना का विकास करें।

AGRICULTURE कृषि **COMMUNICATION** संचार

DEVELOP INDUSTRIES उद्योगों का विकास करें

SOCIAL SERVICES समाजिक सेवाएं

NI10 : Give and Take

GIVE AND TAKE इस हाथ दो उस हाथ लो

BASIC NEEDS मूल आवश्यकताएं

GIVE DEDICATED समर्पण दें।
 आपकी सेवाएं ही हमारे हैं।

TAKE BASIC NEEDS मूल आवश्यकताएं
 शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य & सुरक्षा
 आपकी सेवाएं ही हमारे हैं।

FEEL YOUR UNITY एकता महसूस करें।
 हम सब एक ही हैं।

AVOID STRIKES हड़ताल से बचें।
 हम सब एक ही हैं।

LOVE AND SERVICE प्रेम और सेवाएं
 ही हमारे हैं।

ROOT OUT हड़ताल हटा दें।
 हम सब एक ही हैं।

PAY TAXES कर चुकाएं।
 हम सब एक ही हैं।

RESPECT NATIONAL SYMBOLS राष्ट्रीय प्रतीकों का सम्मान करें।
 हम सब एक ही हैं।

SAVE NATIONAL REVENUE राष्ट्रीय आय बचाएं।
 हम सब एक ही हैं।

LEAVE हड़ताल से बचें।
 हम सब एक ही हैं।

WORK परिश्रम ही हमारे हैं।
 हम सब एक ही हैं।

DEVELOP RESOURCES संसाधनों का विकास करें।
 हम सब एक ही हैं।

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 please ask for our separate catalogue.*



Globe



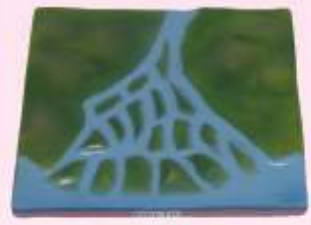
Maps



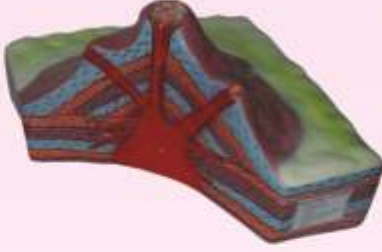
Outline Maps



Tourist Maps



Delta Model



Volcano Model



Specimens Rocks & Minerals



Solar System



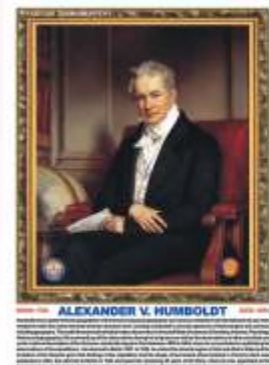
GPS



Galaxy Star Finder



Dumpy Level



Great Geographers



Charts

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NATIONAL INTEGRATION
 A set of 10 charts

LS01 : Mahatma Gandhi



Mahatma Gandhi

Portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the Indian independence movement. He is shown wearing his characteristic white shawl and glasses. The sketch is set against a light background with a subtle border.

LS05 : Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose



NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

Portrait of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, the Indian nationalist leader. He is depicted in a green military uniform with a peaked cap. The sketch is set against a light background with a subtle border.

LS02 : Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru



Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru

Portrait of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India. He is shown wearing a white cap and a maroon shirt. The sketch is set against a light background with a subtle border.

LS06 : Maharana Pratap



MAHARANA PRATAP

Portrait of Maharana Pratap, the Rajasthani ruler. He is depicted in traditional Rajasthani attire, including a turban and a chainmail-like garment. The sketch is set against a light background with a subtle border.

LS03 : Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan



Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

Portrait of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the second President of India. He is shown wearing a white turban and a yellow shirt. The sketch is set against a light background with a subtle border.

LS07 : Rani Jhansi Lakshmi Bai



Rani Jhansi Lakshmi Bai

Portrait of Rani Jhansi Lakshmi Bai, the Indian nationalist leader. She is depicted in traditional attire, holding a sword. The sketch is set against a light background with a subtle border.

LS04 : Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar



Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

Portrait of Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, the Indian jurist and politician. He is shown wearing glasses and a blue suit. The sketch is set against a light background with a subtle border.

LS08 : Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore



Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore

Portrait of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet, philosopher, and nationalist leader. He is depicted with a long white beard. The sketch is set against a light background with a subtle border.

ET101A : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 1)

English Teaching Charts 1 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary






boy fan pen cow bag
bat box dog man map

This That Is A

Part B - Substitution table

This	is	a	boy	bat
That			fan	box
			pen	dog
			cow	man
			bag	map

Part C - Sentences to read

This is a pen. 
That is a map. 
This is a bag. 
That is a bat. 
This is a box. 
That is a dog. 

ET101B : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 2)

English Teaching Charts 2 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

book doll shoe girl bell
desk bank tree bird

My Your His Her

Part B - Substitution table

This	is	a	book	desk
That			girl	shoe
			bank	lion
			doll	bird

Part C - Sentences to read

This is a book. 
That is a doll. 
This is a shoe. 
That is a desk. 
This is a girl. 
That is a tree. 

ET101C : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 3)

English Teaching Charts 3 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

hen horse doll table ball
inkpot nose watch pen sheep

My Your His Her

Part B - Substitution table

This	is	my	doll	hen
That		your	map	ball
It		his	inkpot	cow
		her	house	book
			pen	bag

Part C - Sentences to read

This is your inkpot. 
That is my hen. 
This is your watch. 
That is my map. 
This is his sheep. 
It is her doll. 

ET101D : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 4)

English Teaching Charts 4 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

cat rat mat bed
almirah house cage shed

is on the is in the is under the

Part B - Substitution table

Your	cat	is on the	table	bed
My	book	is under the	desk	shed
His	pen			
Her	doll	is in the	almirah	house

Part C - Sentences to read

My cat is on the bed. 
Her doll is under the bed. 
Your cat is in the house. 
My inkpot is under the desk. 
His pen is on the table. 
Your bag is in the almirah. 

ET101E : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 5)

English Teaching Charts 5 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary








orange egg aeroplane elephant
apple umbrella eye inkpot

Is An My

Part B - Substitution table

This	is	an	orange	egg
That		my	aeroplane	apple
It		his	elephant	inkpot
		her	umbrella	

Part C - Sentences to read

This is her orange. 
That is an egg. 
This is an elephant. 
That is my inkpot. 
This is your inkpot. 
That is an aeroplane. 
This is his apple. 

ET101F : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 6)

English Teaching Charts 6 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

book pen ball bag bat
books pens balls bags bats

These are Those are

Part B - Substitution table

These	are	books	bags
Those		balls	bats
		pens	hats

Part C - Sentences to read

These are bags. 
Those are bats. 
These are books. 
Those are pens. 
These are balls. 

ET101G : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 7)

English Teaching Charts 7 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

chair table desk dog cow
chairs tables desks dogs cows

Our Their

Part B - Substitution table

These	are	her	boxes
Those		my	chairs
		your	desks
		our	tables
		his	dogs
		their	cows

Part C - Sentences to read

These are their chairs. 
Those are their dogs. 
These are your desks. 
Those are our cows. 
These are his boxes. 
Those are our tables. 

ET101H : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 8)

English Teaching Charts 8 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary


umbrella tree box desk
bags pens bats dogs

What Where Is Are

Part B - Substitution table

What	is	this ?	that ?
Where	are	these ?	those ?

Part C - Sentences to read

What is this?  What are these? 
This is an umbrella. These are bats.
What is that?  What are those? 
That is a tree. Those are bags.
Where is this?  Where are these? 
This is in the box. These are behind the wall.
Where is that?  Where are those? 
That is on the desk. Those are near the tree. 

ET101I : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 9)

English Teaching Charts 9 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

nose eye arm leg tongue
head eyes arms legs mouth

Part B - Substitution table

This is	my	head	mouth
That is	your	nose	tongue
	his	leg	arm
	her		

These are	my	eyes	arms
Those are	your	legs	ears
	his	hands	feet
	her		

Part C - Sentences to read

This is my head.
That is her nose.
These are my eyes.
Those are your arms.

ET101J : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 10)

English Teaching Charts 10 Lesson

Part A - 'Look and Say' Words

touch show open shut

Touch Show

Part B - Substitution table

Touch	my	head	ear
Show	your	eyes	leg
	his	mouth	nose
	her		hand

I	show	my	hands	leg
You	touch	your	nose	head
We		his	mouth	eyes
They		her	ear	

Part C - Sentences to read

Touch my head.
Show your tongue.
I touch his nose.
You touch her hand.
They show their legs.

ET101K : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 11)

English Teaching Charts 11 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

train bird bell camel horse
goat basket shirt shoe

There Here

Part B - Substitution table

There	is	a	train	horse
Here		my	basket	shirt
		your	bird	goat

Part C - Sentences to read

Here is a bird.
There is a horse.
Here is a goat.
There is my basket.
Here is your shirt.

ET101L : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 12)

English Teaching Charts 12 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

postman driver doctor guard student
washerman teacher gardener tailor farmer

He is I am You are

Part B - Substitution table

He is		doctor	farmer
I am	a	postman	guard
You are		driver	tailor
		student	teacher

Part C - Sentences to read

He is a doctor.
I am a farmer.
You are a tailor.
He is a driver.
I am a guard.
You are a student.

ET101M : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 13)

English Teaching Charts 13 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

son daughter uncle mother father
sister brother aunt cousin

Part B - Substitution table

He is	my	father	my	daughter
	our	brother	our	mother
	your	son	their	sister
	his	uncle	his	aunt
	her	cousin	her	cousin

Part C - Sentences to read

He is your father.
She is my aunt.
He is his uncle.
She is your sister.
He is our brother.
She is my mother.

ET101N : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 14)

English Teaching Charts 14 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

school hospital post office office bank

Where Is It The

Part B - Substitution table

It	is	a	school	office
That		their	bank	house
		my	post office	hospital
		your		
		our		

Where	is	the	school ?
		my	hospital ?
		your	house ?
		our	bank ?
		their	office ?

Part C - Sentences to read

Where is their school?
It is our school.
That is their hospital.
It is our office.

ET101O : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 15)

English Teaching Charts 15 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

room door window black board
lock key

We They Open Shut

Part B - Substitution table

I	open	the	room	box
We	close	our	door	desk
You	shut	your	book	eyes
They	clean	their	window	mouth
			office	

Part C - Sentences to read

I close the room.
They open their book.
We clean our desk.
You shut your mouth.
Open the lock with the key.

ET101P : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 16)

English Teaching Charts 16 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

reading writing playing running jumping
eating drinking walking sitting

Part B - Substitution table

I am	reading	sitting	running
You are	writing	drinking	jumping
They are	playing	walking	eating
We are			

He		writing	sitting
She	is	playing	walking
It			

Part C - Sentences to read

You are reading your book.
I am eating my lunch.
We are reading our books.
They are playing football.
He is writing in his book.

EG09 : Adjective

ADJECTIVE

Adjective is a Word That Adds Something to the Meaning of a Noun or a Pronoun.

Formation of Adjectives

From Nouns	From Verbs	From Other Adjectives
Glory - Glorious Dirt - Dirty Hope - Hopeful Fool - Foolish Gold - Golden	Move - Movable Love - Loveable Tire - Tiresome Cause - Causeless Talk - Talkative	Black - Blackish Whole - Wholesome Sick - Sicker Comic - Comical Connect - Connective

Degree of Comparison

Positive (no comparison)	Comparative (Comparison between two)	Superlative (Comparison among more than two)
This bowl is large.	Green bowl is larger than the red.	Green bowl is the largest of all.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Tall	Taller	Tallest	Bold	Bolder	Boldest
Brave	Braver	Bravest	Wise	Wiser	Wisest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest	Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest	Easy	Easier	Easiest
Old	Older	Oldest	Wary	Warer	Wariest
Larger	Larger	Largest	Late	Latter	Latest
Good	Better	Best	Fore	Former	Foremost
Little	Lesser	Least	Bad	Worse	Worst

EG10 : Adjective : Kinds - I

ADJECTIVE : Kinds-I

Adjectives of Quality (Descriptive Adjectives)
Show the kind or quality of person or thing. Answer the question : of what kind ?

Adjectives of Quantity
Show how much of a thing is meant. Answer the question : how much ?

Adjectives of Number
Show how many persons or things are meant or in what order persons or things stand.

Definite Numeral Adjective	Indefinite Numeral Adjective	Distributive Numeral Adjective
The hand has five fingers.	Here are some ripe mangoes.	Each boy took his seat.

Proper Adjectives
Adjectives derived from proper nouns.

EG11 : Adjective : Kinds - II

ADJECTIVE : Kinds-II

Demonstrative Adjectives
Adjectives which point out which person or thing is meant. These answer the question : which ?

Interrogative Adjectives
Adjectives used with nouns to ask questions.

Possessive Adjectives
Adjectives which show belonging or possession.

Emphasizing Adjectives
Adjectives which add emphasis to a noun.

Exclamatory Adjectives
Adjectives which help to express a strong emotion.

EG12 : Adverb

ADVERB

An Adverb is a Word That Modifies the Meaning of a Verb, an Adjective or Another Adverb.

Modifies Verb | Modifies Adverb | Modifies Adjective | Modifies Sentence

KINDS OF ADVERBS

Adverbs of Time	Adverbs of Frequency	Adverbs of Reason
We bought this car recently.	The program repeats again.	He failed because he did not work hard.

Adverbs of Affirmation & Negation	Adverbs of Degree or Quantity	Adverbs of Place or Position
We will surely take care of you.	It was not common.	The meeting will be held here.

Adverbs of Manner	Relative Adverbs	Interrogative Adverbs
The girl slept soundly.	That's the place where we met for the first time.	Who will she become next year ?

EG13 : Articles

ARTICLES

Indefinite Articles (A, An)

A is used before a singular noun beginning with a consonant sound.

An is used before a singular noun beginning with a vowel sound.

All is used before a singular noun beginning with h and not accented on the first syllable.

A/An is used before countable singular noun suggesting one.

Definite Article (The)

This is used to point out some particular person or thing.

This is used with a singular noun meant to represent a whole class.

This is used with names of rivers, seas, mountain ranges etc.

This is used with superlative degree of adjectives.

This is used with common nouns which are already referred.

This is used before adjectives which are used as nouns.

EG14 : Preposition

PREPOSITION

Preposition is a Word Placed Before a Noun or a Pronoun to Show the Relation Between the Person or Thing Denoted by It and Something else Mentioned in the Sentence.

Simple Preposition
at, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, out, through, till, to, up, with etc.

Compound Preposition
about, above, across, along, around, before, behind, below, beside, beyond, inside, outside, within etc.

Phrase Preposition
according to, along with, by virtue of, for the sake of, in addition to, in front of, in place of, in spite of, instead of, on account of, with reference to, with regard to etc.

Participial Preposition
having, concerning, during, pending, regarding etc.

Relations Expressed by Prepositions

Time	Place	Agency
I have known him for five years.	She sits herself behind the wall.	Milk is used by the milkman.

Manner	Cause/Purpose/Reason	Possession
We can pay them to sleep.	His mother is suffering from grief.	The boy with red hair is my friend.

Measure/Rate/Value	Contrast/Concession	Inference/Motive/Origin
Mangoes are sold at the 90 per kg.	You all his wealth, he is not content.	His skills come from parents.

EG15 : Verbs

VERBS

Verb is a Word That Says or Asserts Something About a Person or Thing. No Sentence Can Exist Without a Verb.

A Verb Will Tell

What a person or thing does	What a person or thing is	What is done to a person or thing	What a person or thing has
He is flying a kite.	He has a large bag.	The man is being rescued.	An employer has job offer of him.

Transitive Verb : Action passes over from the doer to an object.

Intransitive Verb : Action does not pass over to an object.

Verb of Incomplete Predication : Needs another word to make complete sense.

Auxiliary Verb : A helping verb which helps main verb in forming tense, mood or voice.

EG16 : Non-Finites : Infinitives

NON-FINITES : Infinitives

Infinitives Work as Nouns, Adjectives or Adverbs in the Sentence.

FORM : to + verb in its first form

SIMPLE INFINITIVES : Infinitives used as nouns

As subject of a verb	As object of a verb	As complement of a verb	As object of a preposition
To swim is a good exercise.	The hero will die with a spear.	He helped me to reach the car.	He asked him to read a signpost.

GERUNDIAL INFINITIVES : Infinitives used as adjectives or adverbs

Quality a verb	Quality an adjective	Quality a noun	Quality a sentence
We are at this.	He is used to go away.	This room is so hot.	To visit her mother, I like to leave the station.

INFINITIVES WITHOUT TO : Bare Infinitives

After the verbs let, make, bid, see, hear, feel, help etc.

After need/tare in negative sentences.

After the expressions had better, would rather, sooner than, rather than, had rather.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR CHARTS

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EG17 : Non-Finites : Gerunds & Participles

NON-FINITES : Gerunds & Participles

Swimming is a great exercise. He is very good at skiing. Nothing near the shopping mall.

GERUNDS

Gerunds act as nouns in the sentence and are formed by adding **-ing** in the first form of the verb.

Gerund as a Subject: General as Complement of Verb: Gerund as an Object: Gerund as the object of Preposition:

Swimming is his natural strength. Learning is believing. Your dream is not swimming. Reading is a part of learning.

Being is essential for life. My hobby is playing guitar. I hate growing. Participles are a part of verbs.

PARTICIPLES

Participles act as verbal adjectives in the sentence.

Present Participles : Form : first form of verb + ing

As an Adjective: As Subject Complement: As Object Complement: As an Absolute Phrase:

Today's like a promising girl. The airplane was flying. They left the bus waiting. The weather being hot, we went out.

Past Participles : Represent completed action or state of the thing spoken of

As Adjective: As Subject Complement: Object Complement:

The boat was wrecked under the tree. He seemed excited. I found all the people calm. Having been asked, the boy answered.

Perfect Participles : Represent action completed at some past time.

As Adjective: As Subject Complement: Object Complement:

The boat being wrecked under the tree. He having excited. I having found all the people calm. Having been asked, the boy answered.

EG18 : Present Tense

PRESENT TENSE

A Verb That Refers to Present Time is in Present Tense.

Present Indefinite Tense

Action is simply mentioned and there is nothing being said about its completeness.

Sentence: Verb form: **1st form of verb or 1st form of verb + s/es**

Statement: **is/am/are + 1st form of verb + ing**

Negative: **do/does + not + 1st form of verb**

Interrogative: **Do/Does + subject + 1st form of verb...?**

Present Continuous Tense

Action is still going on in the present time.

Sentence: Verb form: **is/am/are + 1st form of verb + ing**

Statement: **is/am/are + 1st form of verb + ing**

Negative: **is/am/are + not + 1st form of verb + ing**

Interrogative: **is/am/are + subject + 1st form of verb + ing...?**

Present Perfect Tense

Action is completed or has ended recently.

Sentence: Verb form: **has/have + 3rd form of verb**

Statement: **has/have + 3rd form of verb**

Negative: **has/have + not + 3rd form of verb**

Interrogative: **Has/Have + subject + 3rd form of verb...?**

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Action is started for sometime and is still going on.

Sentence: Verb form: **has/have + been + 1st form of verb + ing**

Statement: **has/have + been + 1st form of verb + ing**

Negative: **has/have + not + been + 1st form of verb + ing**

Interrogative: **Has/Have + subject + been + 1st form of verb + ing...?**

My watch is very good time. Water freezes at 0°C. They are swimming in the swimming pool. She is sitting at the computer.

The water has just gone up. You have lost your finger. They have been doing exercise for one hour. She has been sitting there for twenty.

EG19 : Past Tense

PAST TENSE

A Verb That Refers to Past Time is Said to be in Past Tense.

Past Indefinite Tense

The action is simply mentioned and understood to have taken place in the past.

Sentence: Verb form: **2nd form of verb**

Statement: **was/were + 1st form of verb + ing**

Negative: **did + not + 1st form of verb**

Interrogative: **Did + subject + 1st form of verb...?**

Past Continuous Tense

The action was ongoing till a certain time in the past.

Sentence: Verb form: **was/were + 1st form of verb + ing**

Statement: **was/were + 1st form of verb + ing**

Negative: **was/were + not + 1st form of verb + ing**

Interrogative: **Was/Were + subject + 1st form of verb + ing...?**

Past Perfect Tense

Expresses something that happened before another action in the past.

Sentence: Verb form: **had + 3rd form of verb**

Statement: **had + 3rd form of verb**

Negative: **had + not + 3rd form of verb**

Interrogative: **Had + subject + 3rd form of verb...?**

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Expresses something that started in the past and continued until another time in the past.

Sentence: Verb form: **had + been + 1st form of verb + ing**

Statement: **had + been + 1st form of verb + ing**

Negative: **had + not + been + 1st form of verb + ing**

Interrogative: **Had + subject + been + 1st form of verb + ing...?**

Maharaja Chhatra visited his father. When did you buy this car? They were sitting with their feet on the ground. She was planting a tree when I arrived there.

He repaired the station after the train had left. The people had arrived when we reached the airport. It had been raining when we arrived. When I came to the meeting, he had already been playing there.

EG20 : Future Tense

FUTURE TENSE

A Verb That Refers to the Future Time is Said to be in Future Tense.

Future Indefinite Tense

Action which is planned to be in future. Nothing is said about the time in the future.

Sentence: Verb form: **will/shall + 1st form of verb**

Statement: **will/shall + 1st form of verb**

Negative: **will/shall + not + 1st form of verb**

Interrogative: **Will/Shall + subject + 1st form of verb...?**

Future Continuous Tense

Expresses action ongoing at a particular moment in the future.

Sentence: Verb form: **will/shall + be + 1st form of verb + ing**

Statement: **will/shall + be + 1st form of verb + ing**

Negative: **will/shall + not + be + 1st form of verb + ing**

Interrogative: **Will/Shall + subject + be + 1st form of verb + ing...?**

Future Perfect Tense

Expresses action that will occur in the future before another action in the future.

Sentence: Verb form: **will/shall + have + 3rd form of verb**

Statement: **will/shall + have + 3rd form of verb**

Negative: **will/shall + not + have + 3rd form of verb**

Interrogative: **Will/Shall + subject + have + 3rd form of verb...?**

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Expresses an ongoing action before some point in the future.

Sentence: Verb form: **will/shall + have + been + 1st form of verb + ing**

Statement: **will/shall + have + been + 1st form of verb + ing**

Negative: **will/shall + not + have + been + 1st form of verb + ing**

Interrogative: **Will/Shall + subject + have + been + 1st form of verb + ing...?**

We shall win the match. Tomorrow will be a holiday. When I get home, my daughter will be studying. I shall be sitting there all night.

I shall have repaired your car by next month. Father will have received these plants by the evening. By next month we shall have been living here for ten years. She will get the degree by next year.

प्रवेशिका पाठशाला-1

पाठ.1 स्वर

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ
ए ऐ ओ औ अं अः

पाठ.2 व्यंजन

क ख ग घ ङ, च छ ज झ ञ
ट ठ ड ढ ण, त थ द ध न
प फ ब भ म, य र ल व श
ष स ह, क्ष त्र ज्ञ

पाठ.3 अ की मात्रा तथा अक्षरों की पहचान

रथ घर फल बस

बतख डर मत घर चल
रथ पर चढ़ बन सब नर

प्रवेशिका पाठशाला-5

पाठ.10 ऐ की मात्रा= ट+ऐ=ट+ऐ=टै

ऐनक बैल थैला सैनिक

किसान खेत में हल चला रहा है
बैठ पैसा मैदान पैदल
भैया मेल जैसा बैरागी
मैना बैठक तैसा फैशन

पाठ.11 ओ की मात्रा= क+ओ=क+ओ=को

ओखली घोड़ा केला खाओ मोर देखो

सोनिया कपड़े की गुड़िया बनाती है
गोल खोल तोल मोहन
सोना डोली बोल सोहन
होली तोड़ चोर धोबन

प्रवेशिका पाठशाला-2

पाठ 4 आ की मात्रा= क+आ=क+आ=का

आम गाय अनार लड़का

आम खा अनार ला मदन भला था
खाना खा हमारा भारत राम पढ़
मामा नाना दादा चाचा आना पाना
लाला आया ताला लाया रामायण

पाठ 5 इ की मात्रा= ल+इ=ल+इ=लि

किताब हिरन चिड़िया किसान

लिख मिल दिया पिता आया
लिया पिया गिन हिल दिल
खिला किसका इस दिन

प्रवेशिका पाठशाला-6

पाठ.12 औ की मात्रा= क+औ=क+औ=कौ

औरत कौवा पौधा तौलिया

दो मानव नौका से नदी पार कर रहे हैं
बौना फौजी दौड़ा और
चौक कौन मौसा लौकी
पकौड़े बिछौना रौनक गौशाला

पाठ.13 अं की मात्रा= क+अं=क+अं=कं

अंगूर पतंग पंखा झंडा

गंगा किनारे मंदिर यह हमारा झंडा है
तंग आंख रंग भंग बंदर
शंख पंख गेंद जंगल
गांधी पंछी ठंडा बसंत

प्रवेशिका पाठशाला-3

पाठ.6 ई की मात्रा= च+ई=च+ई=ची

हाथी छतरी मछली चीता

सीटी बीन रीछ दादी तीन
खीर सीख पानी रानी
कील ठीक चाची सीता
कमीज़ अमीर नानी खीर रख आ

पाठ.7 उ की मात्रा= फ+उ=फ+उ=फु

फुटबाल बुढ़ापा धनुष गुड़िया

बुढ़ापा बुरा सुनीता चली गई बुलबुल आई
खुश दुम धनुष पुल पर चल
कुश कुल सुन सुख
सुराही बुनाई यह नदी का पुल फुलवारी

प्रवेशिका पाठशाला-7

पाठ.14 विसर्ग : और संयुक्त अक्षर

प्रातः उठ इंजन पत्ता बच्चा

प्रातः चक्की कुत्ता बाल्टी स्कूल
मुन्ना प्यारा पत्थर अम्मा ज्ञान
दिल्ली प्याला लट्टू
उन्हें अग्नि लैम्प

पाठ.15 संयुक्त अक्षर

काली बिल्ली बड़ी छबिल्ली,
जाने को वह बैठी दिल्ली।
दूध धरा था प्याले में,
पहुँच गई वह आले में।
चप चप कर है वह पी जाती,
चूहों को भी है खा जाती।

प्यारा भारत देश हमारा

प्रवेशिका पाठशाला-4

पाठ.8 ऊ की मात्रा= प+ऊ=प+ऊ=पू

कबूतर फूल चूहा भालू

सूरज निकला पूजा आभूषण चुन
धूप सूर धूल चूना शूल
पूर्व जूता मूली चूरन भूरा
भूल गुलाब खूब पढ़ ऊन चूड़ियां

पाठ.9 ए की मात्रा= ल+ए=ल+ए=ले

शेर पड़ मेज़ सब

पेड़ पर आम ठेला चला राम खेल
पेट चेला तेल गणेश
मीठे देख रेल महेश
भेड़ आई किसान खेत में

प्रवेशिका पाठशाला-8

पाठ 16 संयुक्त अक्षर

च-च = अच्छा क-क = क्या
स-स = बस्ता ष-ष = पुष्पा
श-श = श्याम ध-ध = ध्यान

प्रातः काल प्रणाम प्रथम
प्रार्थना प्रतिज्ञा स्कूल

प्रातः काल सबेरे उठो।
अपना बिस्तर स्वयं इकट्ठा करो।
प्रथम माता पिता को प्रणाम करो।
फिर हाथ मुँह धो डालो।
शीतल जल के छींटे मारकर आखें
साफ करो। दांत साफ कर स्नान करो।
बस्ता लेकर स्कूल जाओ।
श्याम पुष्पा के पास बैठो।
क्यारी में काम करो।
अच्छे लड़के लड़की बनो।

HT09 : Hindi Teaching (Chart 9)

बालगीत - 1

<p>मछली</p> <p>मछली का जो घोंटा है। चौगल इस का पानी है। हाथ लम्बी हर जगहों। बहर निकलती मर जगहों।</p> 	<p>सड़क</p> <p>रस्मों-सड़कों सड़क पत्तों, सिखरों के कड़ नरुं पत्तों। इस पर मोटर आते हैं, रू-रू रोड़ों जाते हैं। मछड़ खेप का काला गुन, चालते नरुं मराला गुन। रोट नरुं तो खाओगे, फिर रोड़ें फलखौरीं।</p> 
<p>कैक</p> <p>रोस कल दिना नरुं अंधा, रोस पिंडों को चुरावया। परा लार कैक लटोला, कहां बाला नरुं गबीला। रुड़िच रूनी भरो अरुई, राध नाथ फूलों र लमारां। रुमी ररु, ररु प्यरे, कपड़े पहने न्वां न्वां।</p> 	<p>राखी</p> <p>रोषे रोषे राई है, राखी राखी राई री। राखी रूत-रुमीली है, बाला गुलबनी रोषी री। आंखों को चुपिचुपती है, लार रं मरु को पातो री। रोषी रं राहनई है, बरको गुड़ें चिनारां री। गुलर गुलर कपड़े लाई, डिवा फक मिदरुं का। बन-बन बरको बूते रोषे, बराल एक कलरुं बर।</p> 

HT13 : Hindi Teaching (Chart 13)

लोमड़ी और कौवा

झूठी प्रशंसा में मत आओ

एक कौवा कहीं से एक रोटी का टुकड़ा ले आया और वृक्ष पर जा बैठा। एक लोमड़ी ने कौवे से रोटी छीननी चाही। बोली "कौवे भाई, तुम बहुत अच्छा शाये हो, तुम्हारे रास की सभी प्रशंसा करते हैं। कोई सुन्दर गीत सुनाओ।"

कौवा लोमड़ी की झूठी प्रशंसा में आकर खुरी से वृक्ष की डाल पर नाचने लगा लोमड़ी बोली - "वाह, कैसा सुन्दर नाच है। जरा नाच के साथ नाचा भी सुनाओ" कौवा कांय कांय करने लगा।

जैसे ही कौवे ने नाचा गाने के लिए मुँह खोला, रोटी का टुकड़ा उसके मुँह से नीचे गिर गया।

लोमड़ी चपाती उठा कर भाग गई, और जाते जाते बोली "कौवे भाई, फल फिर रोटी खाना, और मुझे गीत सुनाना"। कौवा पछलतने लगा। अब क्या हो सकता था। जब चिड़िया चुग गई खेत।

HT10 : Hindi Teaching (Chart 10)

बाल गीत - 2

<p>घोड़ा</p> <p>राशि में भी वे है लम्हा। और सड़कों में है लड़का। बहादुर भी है इस का बड़का। साफ़ रोड़ें कभी न अड़का। सबैर में वे खोल दिखला। पात बने खुना होकर खाला।</p> 	<p>तोता</p> <p>हरियाल तोता बड़ा मियाला, "रोस रास" कहलाता है। आप, लीची, रोस, बानर, बाद में वे खाला है। मिखर में भी खुरी से पला, राम-राम फिर भवनें कलाल।</p> 
<p>रेल</p> <p>एक लूक बनती जाती रेल। आप और पाणी का खेला। दूर दूर की ओर करती। नदिरुं, फलत पाव करती। किनी को दण्डर, पर पदिकाती। विहारां को वे पुनः मिलाती।</p> 	<p>वायुयान</p> <p>इस में सर-ना उड़क बारा बोन-बनन-बन, अरुमीला-अरुमीला हो च अरुमीला बुल ही पंटे में खूबकर, इस में सर-ना उड़क बारा गुड़ों में पक बम बारा, बरुं में अणु-रुंकर। रुषी यह बरुंकर बरुंकर। इस में सर-ना उड़क बारा।</p> 
<p>रक्षा बन्धन</p> <p>रक्षा बन्धन का त्यौहार। धुम धाम से जाता है। भाई बहिनों का यह प्यार। रोस अलोकले पाता है।</p> 	

HT14 : Hindi Teaching (Chart 14)

एकता में बल है

शिकारी और कबूतर

एक शिकारी ने वन के पक्षियों को पकड़ने के लिये अपना जाल फैलाया था।

कुछ ही समय में आस पास के कबूतर उसमें आकर फँस गये। हर कबूतर अपने आप को छुड़ाने का प्रयत्न करता परन्तु विफल हो जाता।






इतने में वहाँ से एक कौवा जा रहा था। वह पक्षियों को जाल में फँसा देखकर सीधा उनके पास गया और कहा कि वह सब मिलकर ज़ोर लगायें तथा जाल के साथ ही उड़ जायें।

कबूतरों ने कौवे की शिक्षा मानी और अपनी पूर्ण शक्ति के साथ जाल ले उड़े। शिकारी हाथ मलता ही रह गया।

'एकता में बल है'

HT11 : Hindi Teaching (Chart 11)

बाल गीत - 3

<p>गाय</p> <p>प्यारी-प्यारी रास हवारी, दूध हर्मे न रोती री। इसके बराले में कौकल बर, चाप-पनी लोती री। इसके कलरुं केल बरले री, खोल में इल बरले री। उरुकी ही मोटरसे रोकर, अणुब हन पारें री।</p> 	<p>बन्दर</p> <p>बन्दर आया, बन्दर आया। बाराी के लस बन्दर आया।। बो: बो: फरक हर्मे उरारो। रुई बिकरुं कभी खुजारी। रोसा रोषे ठोपी पहनें। बन्दरिया न भी पहनें बरनें।।</p> 
<p>कार</p> <p>मेरी प्यारी प्यारी कार। नरुं कभी राखी सेकर।। पया को दण्डर नें बारी। और शाम को पर से आती।। छुटी के दिन इय बरको पार। पिछनिक बं ने मरुं रिलाली।।</p> 	<p>सेब</p> <p>सभी फलरुं में सेब है न्वाला। लाल बरल ररु प्यारा प्यारा।। एक सेब जो रोस है खाला। रोकर को यह दूर पयाला।। प्यमी मुसुकी रोष दिना रो। बरल बरलत इय पिना रो।।</p> 
<p>बालक</p> <p>मां में पढ़ने को जाऊँगा। छुटी होने पर आऊँगा। गीत बौरा के नाऊँगा। बौर बहादुर कहलाऊँगा।।</p> 	

HT15 : Hindi Teaching (Chart 15)

शेर और खरगोश

बुद्धि बल शारीरिक बल से शक्तिशाली है

शेर से सब पशु परेशान थे। वह बहुत पशु मार देता था। एक दिन जंगल के सब पशु शेर के पास पहुँचे और बोले "माहाराज आप जंगल के राजा हैं, हम पर क्या करें हम आप के शोचन के लिए स्वर्ण आ जाया करें।" शेर मान गया। उस दिन से शोचन के लिए शेर के पास रोज एक पशु आने लगा।

एक दिन एक खरगोश को बारी आई। वह जानबूझ कर शेर से पहुँचा, शेर ने पहाड़ कर पूछा "इतनी शेर से क्यों आए हो?" खरगोश नम्रता से बोला "मुझे एक दूसरे शेर ने रास्ते में रोक लिया। जब मैंने उसे कहा कि मैं आप के पास आ रहा हूँ, तो उसने कहा जंगल का राजा मैं हूँ।"

"उस शेर को मैंने फल लाओ।" शेर दहाड़ा "दूसरा शेर! कहां है वह? मैं उसे चिन्दा नही छोड़ूँगा"। खरगोश शेर को एक कुर्र के पास ले गया और बोला "इस कुर्र का नाम है बेल था, अब इस कुर्र में चला गया होगा।" शेर ने कुर्र में झाँका, तो पानी में उसने अपनी परछाई देखी।

दूसरा शेर समझ कर वह पहाड़ा, कुर्र में से भी पहाड़ने को आवाज आई। शेर ने उसे मारने के लिए कुर्र में छलांग लगा दी और मर गया। जंगल में खरगोश ने शेर के मरने की खबर सुनाई, तो सभी जानवर खुशी से नाचने लगे।

HT12 : Hindi Teaching (Chart 12)

स्वच्छता

प्यारे बच्चों स्वच्छ रहो।
तन से मन से स्वच्छ रहो।।
जय में उड़ीचा नाच करो।
स्वच्छता का पाठ पढ़ो।।

सूक्ष्मोपच से पहले उजो।
ताले जल से स्नान करो।।
आँखें भी पिल साफ करो।
नाखूनो को नरुं बरुंओ।।

दाँत साफ, नाखून साफ।
कपड़े साफ, बरला साफ।।
शिखा पाने का कमरा साफ।
पर और आंगन रोषो साफ।।
बन्दरी कहीं फैलाओ मत।
स्विकरुं को बुलाओ मत।
कचरा कुड़ियान में डालो।
अच्छी आदती के रुप पालो।
जेसी आदत रुप डालोगे।
कैसे ही रुप बन जाओगे।।

भारत-जन्मना प्यारा प्यारा जय से न्वाला।
भारत रोसा हमारो है।
इसका मरालक उरुम शिखार।
इसके बरल भी ररु सागर।
रोषा यगुना की धारायें।
बलती लोह परी पिना बरल।
इय सबकी आँखों का राय।
भारत रोसा हमारो है।
इय कुर्र को जना भुमि यार।
गुलमी रुर इनी के जलारो।
बुद्ध, बरुलना बरुंधी जैसे।
रुर इनी के रूँ कलरारो।
धरती का रूीभाग शिखार।
भारत रोसा हमारो है।

करीब सने पर बरुं बारी।
पर रोसा पर उरुकर में इय।
इय रोस दुरुकी मिदरुं मिदरुं।
वे रोषक बन रोषार हर्ने।
बो रं अरुके भुले फरकें।
उरुके लो रुर नरुं बरुं।
इय रम इय बरुंकर बुरुं।
अरुब से दिना पिना रुर लो।
पिना जय मन बरुंता का।
रुर भवन रं अधिपत रुरो।
बौरा रो गुड ललत अणु।
रुरि प्रेम रुरुवाक बरुलने।
पिना रोस कल में जय रुरि।
बौरन उनी पर हो बारी।

HT16 : Hindi Teaching (Chart 16)

भारत माता

भारत भू को करे वंदना, यही हमारी माता है।
रुही कर्म है, यही धर्म है, सबको भाग्य-विधाता है।।
तुच्छ स्वार्थ से ऊपर उठकर, नव-नव बरुलत कार्य करे।
मिल-जुल कर सब रूँ प्रेम से, सब का ही उत्थान करे।।
जाति-पाति के बंधन तोड़े, ररु भेद को चुर करे।
मिल-जुलकर सब बरुं रुरारुं, मेरा-मेरा सब दूर करे।।
भारत माता सबको माँगी, सबको प्यार तुलती है।
मेरा सब कुर्र इसको अर्पण, सब कुर्र इसकी धारी है।

देश मेरा है मेरा मन्दिर, एकता यहाँ लाएंगे।
अम से रूीच इस माटी को, स्वर्न यहाँ हम लाएंगे।
फिर धरती सोना उगलेगी, यह देश सुखी हो जायेगा।
नया संसार बनायेंगे, एकता समता लाएंगे।
देश मेरा है मेरा मन्दिर, एकता यहाँ लाएंगे।

हमारा नारा

राष्ट्र हित कार्य करना ही बिरुब की आराधना है।
किसको नातु भूमि प्राणों से अधिक प्यारी नरुं वह नरुं नहीं पशु है।
विभिन्न जातियां धर्म व सम्प्रदाय एक ही वृक्ष की शखारुं हैं।
एक है अपनी जामी एक है अपना मकान।
सारी दुनिया एक है एक है अपना बतन।।

भारत को मिट्टी मेरा स्वर्ण है, भारत को कल्याण में ही मेरा कल्याण है।
है शोक यहाँ अरुमान यही, इय कुर्र कर दिखलाएंगे।
मरने वाली दुनियां में इय, अमरुं में नाम लिखलाएंगे।
जो लीग हर कर बैठे हैं, उम्मीद मारकर बैठे हैं।
इय उनके बुझे दिवाणों में, फिर से उलसाह जागारुं।

SS01 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 1)

वर्ण माला									
अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ॠ		
लृ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ	अं	अः			
क	ख	ग	घ	ङ					
च	छ	ज	झ	ञ					
ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण					
त	थ	द	ध	न					
प	फ	ब	भ	म					
य	र	ल	व						
श	ष	स	ह	क्ष	त्र	ज्ञ			

SS02 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 2)

संख्या:		
	१	एकम्
	२	द्वे
	३	त्रीणि
	४	चत्वारि
	५	पञ्च
	६	षट्
	७	सप्त
	८	अष्ट
	९	नव
	१०	दश
दश, विंशतिः, त्रिंशत्, चत्वारिंशत्, पञ्चाशत्, षष्टिः, सप्ततिः, अशीतिः, नवतिः, शतम्, सहरत्रम्		

SS03 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 3)

प्रथमः पुरुषः		
पुल्लिंग तथा स्त्रीलिंग एकवचन, द्विवचन और बहुवचन		
	सः धावति। बालः धावति।	सौ धावतः। बाली धावतः।
	ते धावन्ति। बालाः धावन्ति।	सा लिखति। लता लिखति।
	ते लिखतः। लता रमा च लिखतः।	ताः लिखन्ति।

SS04 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 4)

मध्यमः पुरुषः	
पुल्लिंग तथा स्त्रीलिंग एकवचन, द्विवचन और बहुवचन	
	त्वम् किम् क्रीडसि? त्वम् बालकः। त्वम् रमेशः।
	युवान् किम् क्रीडथः? युवान् (तरंगः मनीशः च) क्रीडथः।
	युवम् किम् क्रीडथः? युवम् सदा क्रीडथ एव, न पठथ।
	त्वम् किम् खावसि? त्वम् अपि खावसि, रमेशः अपि क्रीडसि।
	युवान् किम् खावथः? युवान् सदा खावथः, कदा अपि न पठथः।
	युवम् किम् खावथः?

SS05 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 5)

उत्तमः पुरुषः	
पुल्लिंग तथा स्त्रीलिंग एकवचन, द्विवचन और बहुवचन	
	वृश् (पश्य)
	अहम् पश्यामि।
	गम् (गच्छ)
	आवाम् पश्यावः।
	पा (पिब)
	वयम् पश्यामः।
	स्था (तिष्ठ)
	१ अहम् पत्रम् पठामि। अहम् लेखम् लिखामि।
	२ आवाम् शालाम् गच्छावः। आवाम् गणेशम् नमावः।
	३ वयम् दुग्धम् पिबामः। वयम् देशम् रक्षामः।

SS06 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 6)

कारक	
क्रियायाः जनकत्वं कारकत्वम्। क्रिया के जनक को कारक कहते हैं।	
कर्ता कारक (प्रथमा विभक्ति)	
	अश्वः चरति।
प्रभा पचति।	
	दीपः प्रज्वलति।

SS07 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 7)

कर्म कारक (द्वितीया विभक्ति)	
कर्तुः क्रियायाः आप्तुं इष्टतमं कारकं कर्म संज्ञम् स्यात्। कर्ता की क्रिया के अधिक इष्ट कारक को कर्म कहते हैं।	
	चटका जलं पिबति। →
	← छात्राः गुरुं नमन्ति।
	रमा मोदकं खावति। →
करण कारक (तृतीया विभक्ति)	
हेतु तृतीया। हेतु में तृतीया विभक्ति होती है।	
	← रमेशः कलमेन लिखति।
	पुत्रेण सह आगतः पिता। →
	← रामः पादेन खंजः।

SS08 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 8)

सम्प्रदान कारक (चतुर्थी विभक्ति)	
कर्मणा यमभिप्रेति स सम्प्रदानम्। दान आदि के योग में चतुर्थी विभक्ति का प्रयोग होता है।	
	गृहिणी भिक्षुकाय भिक्षां यच्छति।
	रामाय तस्मै नमः।
	राजा याचकेभ्यः फलं यच्छति।
अपादान कारक (पंचमी विभक्ति)	
ध्रुवमपाये अपादानम्। अलग होने में या डर के योग में पंचमी विभक्ति का प्रयोग होता है।	
	वृक्षात् पत्राणि पतन्ति।
	हिमालयात् गंगा प्रभवति।
	वीरः रणात् पलायते।

SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN CHART
A set of 16 charts
Laminated, Size 50 x 75 cm

SS09 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 9)

सम्बन्ध कारक (षष्ठी विभक्ति)

सम्बन्धे षष्ठी।
संबंध दर्शाने के लिए षष्ठी का प्रयोग होता है।

सूर्यस्य आतपः प्रसरति।
इदम् गोपालस्य पुस्तकं अस्ति।
छात्राणाम् समूहः गच्छति।

अधिकरण कारक (सप्तमी विभक्ति)

आधारे अधिकरणम्।
आधार या स्थान के योग में सप्तमी का प्रयोग होता है।

सिंहः वने वसति।
ऋषयः आश्रमेषु वसन्ति।
भारतवर्षस्य समीपे लंका अस्ति।

SS13 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 13)

युष्मद् अस्मद् सर्वनाम

उभय लिंग
युष्मद् और अस्मद् शब्दों का रूप तीनों लिंगों में समान होता है।

प्रथमा
त्वम् किं पठसि? अहम् पुस्तकं पठामि।
युवाम् किं पठथः? आवाम् पुस्तकं पठावः।
यूयम् किं पठथ? वयम् पुस्तकं पठामः।

द्वितीया
स त्वाम् अपि हसति, माम् न हसति।
रमेशः युवाम् पश्यति, आवाम् अपि पश्यति।
विभा युष्मान् पश्यति, अस्मान् न पश्यति।

एतत्, किम्, यत्, तत्, युष्मद् और अस्मद् शब्दों की सभी विभक्तियों के रूप याद कीजिए और इन्हें अपने वाक्यों में प्रयुक्त कीजिए।

SS10 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 10)

सम्बोधन
अकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग, अकारान्त स्त्रीलिङ्ग

हे विजय! किम् त्वम् नित्यं क्रीडसि?
हे तले! किम् त्वम् नित्यं खादसि?
हे पुत्र! किमर्थं त्वं अद्य पाठशालां न गच्छसि?

१ हे रमेश! त्वम् कुत्र गच्छसि?
२ भो सुरेश! कतिवादन - समयो जातः?
३ हे सरले! त्वं कदा अहमदावाद नगरं गमिष्यसि?
४ भो दिनेश! किं त्वं मया सह आगमिष्यसि?
५ भो राकेश! कुशलोऽस्ति भवान्?
६ भो अध्यापकाः! अध्यापनात् माऽप्रमदितव्यम्।

SS14 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 14)

आज्ञार्थ लोट्

रोशनः पुस्तकं पठतु।
बालौ ओदनं खादताम्।
छात्राः छात्रावासेषु एव वसन्तु।
त्वं प्रतिदिनं शिवं भज।

युवाम् प्रातः सायं स्मरतम्।
यूयम् सदा सत्यं वदत।
किम् अहम् वनं गच्छामि?
किम् आवाम् दुग्धं पिबाव?
किम् वयम् लिखाम?

SS11 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 11)

सर्वनाम शब्द

एतत् और किम् पुल्लिङ्ग प्रथमा
एषः कः धावति?
एतौ कौ धावतः?
एते के छात्राः धावन्ति?

स्त्रीलिङ्ग प्रथमा
एषा का क्रीडति?
एते के क्रीडतः?
ताः काः क्रीडन्ति?

नपुंसकलिङ्ग प्रथमा
एतत् किम् अस्ति? एतत् फलम् अस्ति।
एते के स्तः? एते फले स्तः।
एतानि कानि सन्ति?
एतानि फलाणि सन्ति।

SS15 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 15)

संख्यावाची शब्द प्रयोग

१	ईश्वरः एकः अस्ति।
२	द्वौ कर्णौ भवतः।
३	त्रयः लोकाः सन्ति।
४	चत्वारः वेदाः सन्ति।
५	हस्ते पञ्च अंगुलयः भवन्ति।
६	भारतवर्षे षट् ऋतवः भवन्ति।
७	सप्ताहे सप्त दिवसाः भवन्ति।
८	चत्वारि चत्वारि च अष्ट भवन्ति।
९	ग्रहाः नव भवन्ति।
१०	दिशः दश भवन्ति।

SS12 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 12)

यत् और तत् सर्वनाम पुल्लिङ्ग प्रथमा, द्वितीया
यः अत्र पठति सः राकेशः अस्ति।
यौ अत्र पठतः तौ बालकौ स्तः।
ये अधुना पठन्ति ते परीक्षार्थिनः सन्ति।

यम् त्वम् नमसि तम् अहम् नमामि।
यौ त्वम् पश्यसि तौ अहम् पश्यामि।
यान् त्वम् वदसि तान् आवाम् वदावः।

स्त्रीलिङ्ग प्रथमा, द्वितीया
या प्रातः लिखति सा सायं न लिखति।
ये सायम् लिखतः ते प्रातः न लिखतः।
याः अत्र लिखन्ति ताः तत्र न लिखन्ति।

याम् सीता पश्यति, ताम् उर्मिला न पश्यति।
ये त्वम् नमसि ते राधा न नमति।
याः रामः वदति ताः श्यामः न वदति।

नपुंसकलिङ्ग प्रथमा, द्वितीया
यत् फलम् अहम् खादामि तत् पक्वम् न अस्ति।
ये फले करण्डके स्तः ते मम न स्तः।
यानि फलानि तत्र सन्ति तानि बालकाः सन्ति।

यत् फलम् त्वम् खादसि तत् अहम् अपि खादामि।
ये फले मोहनः खादति ते प्रभा न खादति।
यानि फलानि रामः नयति तानि त्वम् न पश्यसि।

SS16 : SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN (CHARTS 16)

शिक्षाप्रदाः श्लोकाः

अष्टादशपुराणेषु व्यासस्य वचनमुच्यते।
परोपकारः पुण्यस्य पाथाय परवीडनम् ॥

विद्वेषेण धर्मं विद्यां, व्यसनेन धर्मं धरतिः।
फलके धर्मं धरतिः, शीलं सर्वत्र वै धरति ॥

यथा ह्येकेन चक्रेण न रथस्य गतिर्भवेत्।
एवं पुरुषकारेण विना देवं न सिद्ध्यति ॥

शौरं शूरेण न कुण्डलेन, दानेन चापिः न तु कष्टकणेन।
विभक्तिः कथं कथयताम्, परोपकारेण न चन्दनेन ॥

उद्यमः साहसं वैर्यं बुद्धिः शक्तिः पराक्रमः।
षडैते वयं वर्तते तत्र देवः सहायकः ॥

एक एव सुहृद् धर्मो निश्चनेऽप्यनुयाति चः।
शरीरेण सर्वं नश्यं सर्वमन्यन्तु गच्छति ॥

त्यज दुर्जनसंघर्षं भज स्वधुसमागमम्।
कुन पुण्यमहोरात्रं स्मर नाम इरेः सदा ॥

आत्मस्य हि मनुष्याणां शरीरस्यो महारिपुः।
नास्त्युद्यमस्यो बन्धुः कृत्वायं नावसीदति ॥

सुखाधिनेः कुतो विद्या कुतो विद्याधिनेः सुखम्।
सुखाधीनां वा त्वजेद् विद्या विद्याधीनां वा त्वजेद् सुखम् ॥

यं पाता-पितरौ क्लेशं सहेते सन्धवे नृणां।
न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि ॥

पिता पच्छति पुत्राय बाल्ये विद्याधनं महत्।
पिताऽस्य किं तपस्येण इत्युक्तिस्तत्कृतज्ञता ॥

अज्ञान-निविरामस्य ज्ञानाञ्जन-शक्याकया।
असुखमीलितं येन तस्मै श्री गुरवे नमः ॥

FC01 : What is Field Craft

क्षेत्र कौशल क्या है ?

WHAT IS FIELD CRAFT ?

It is the art of making the best use of the natural ground and the weather in the open field. The main object is to keep the enemy from seeing you and to see him.

FIELD CRAFT DEMANDS STRONG OBSERVATION & DISGUISEMENTS.

क्षेत्र कौशल की आवश्यकताएँ

ESSENTIALS OF FIELD CRAFT

1. Observe the ground.
2. Judge the distance of target.
3. Know the direction of wind.
4. Know the position of the enemy.
5. Know the position of the friendly forces.
6. Know the position of the water.
7. Know the position of the trees.
8. Know the position of the rocks.
9. Know the position of the hills.
10. Know the position of the valleys.

अच्छे रंग कौशल योद्धा की योग्यताएँ

A GOOD FIELD CRAFT MAN MUST HAVE

1. Intelligence & Alertness
2. Ability of keen observation
3. Physical fitness
4. Mental alertness
5. Good knowledge of weapons & explosives
6. Good knowledge of camouflage
7. Good knowledge of the ground
8. Good knowledge of the weather
9. Good knowledge of the enemy
10. Good knowledge of the friendly forces

FC02 : Ground Observation

Ground Observation क्षेत्र अवलोकन

Ground can be classified as below

1. High Ground - Higher than the surrounding ground.
2. Low Ground - Lower than the surrounding ground.
3. Level Ground - Same level as the surrounding ground.
4. Sloping Ground - Sloping upwards or downwards.
5. Irregular Ground - Irregular in shape.
6. Obstructed Ground - Obstructed by trees, rocks, etc.
7. Open Ground - Open and clear.
8. Concealed Ground - Concealed by trees, rocks, etc.
9. Sheltered Ground - Sheltered by trees, rocks, etc.
10. Exposed Ground - Exposed to the enemy.

SEARCHING GROUND क्षेत्र की खोज

SEARCHING GROUND क्षेत्र की खोज

SEARCHING GROUND क्षेत्र की खोज

FC03 : Judging Distance

JUDGING DISTANCE

IT ENABLES A SOLDIER TO ESTIMATE THE RANGE OF ENEMY & TO JUDGE THE WIND ELEVATION ETC. WHEN FIRING.

METHODS OF JUDGING DISTANCE

1. Unit of Measurement - By measuring the distance from a known point to the enemy.
2. Appearance Method - Appearance of a man at a distance.
3. Angle Method - A man at a distance.
4. 100 Yards Rule - A man at a distance.
5. 100 Yards Rule - A man at a distance.
6. 100 Yards Rule - A man at a distance.
7. 100 Yards Rule - A man at a distance.
8. 100 Yards Rule - A man at a distance.
9. 100 Yards Rule - A man at a distance.
10. 100 Yards Rule - A man at a distance.

MAIN CAUSES OF INACCURATE JUDGEMENT

Distances are Under Estimated When

1. Light is bright
2. The object is small
3. The object is high
4. The object is dark
5. The object is near
6. The object is low
7. The object is wide
8. The object is thin
9. The object is long
10. The object is short

IMPORTANCE OF ACCURATE JUDGING DISTANCE

Distances are Over Estimated When

1. Light is dim
2. The object is big
3. The object is low
4. The object is light
5. The object is far
6. The object is high
7. The object is narrow
8. The object is wide
9. The object is long
10. The object is short

FC04 : Movements & Section Formations

MOVEMENTS & SECTION FORMATIONS

THE CAT WALK

THE KITTEN CRAWL

THE ROLL

THE LEOPARD CRAWL

THE MONKEY RUN

THE BEEY CRAWL

SECTION FORMATIONS

PATTERN OF FILE	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Single File	Good for narrow lanes.	Bad for production.
Double File	Good for narrow lanes.	Bad for production.
Column	Good for narrow lanes.	Bad for production.
Arrowhead File	Good for narrow lanes.	Bad for production.
Spoken File	Good for narrow lanes.	Bad for production.
Extended Formation	Good for narrow lanes.	Bad for production.

FC06 : Indication & Recognition of Targets

INDICATION & RECOGNITION OF TARGETS

A section commander must be able to indicate and recognize the target fairly accurately to point out to his commander or to other soldiers.

1. INDICATION - POINT METHOD
2. CHECK RAY METHOD
3. TO ILLUSTRATE THE COMPARISON OF DISTANCE POINT & VERTICAL CLOCK RAY
4. THE CHECK RAY METHOD
5. HANDS
6. METHOD OF INDICATION WITH PERSPECTIVE
7. THE USE OF TARGETS IN A BATTLE POSITION

FC07 : Field Signals

FIELD SIGNALS

In the field secrecy is essential. Messages are conveyed by signals. On actual battlefield, signals are often changed for secrecy.

1. SIGNAL	2. SIGNAL	3. SIGNAL	4. SIGNAL	5. SIGNAL	6. SIGNAL
7. SIGNAL	8. SIGNAL	9. SIGNAL	10. SIGNAL	11. SIGNAL	12. SIGNAL
13. SIGNAL	14. SIGNAL	15. SIGNAL	16. SIGNAL	17. SIGNAL	18. SIGNAL
19. SIGNAL	20. SIGNAL	21. SIGNAL	22. SIGNAL	23. SIGNAL	24. SIGNAL
25. SIGNAL	26. SIGNAL	27. SIGNAL	28. SIGNAL	29. SIGNAL	30. SIGNAL

BGS01 : How to Hold the Arms

HOW TO HOLD THE ARMS

चट्टान जैसी मजबूत पकड़

1. The rifle should be held in a firm grip, with the hands resting on the fore-end and the butt. The hands should be positioned so that the rifle is held in a firm grip, with the hands resting on the fore-end and the butt. The hands should be positioned so that the rifle is held in a firm grip, with the hands resting on the fore-end and the butt.

2. The rifle should be held in a firm grip, with the hands resting on the fore-end and the butt. The hands should be positioned so that the rifle is held in a firm grip, with the hands resting on the fore-end and the butt.

3. The rifle should be held in a firm grip, with the hands resting on the fore-end and the butt. The hands should be positioned so that the rifle is held in a firm grip, with the hands resting on the fore-end and the butt.

4. The rifle should be held in a firm grip, with the hands resting on the fore-end and the butt. The hands should be positioned so that the rifle is held in a firm grip, with the hands resting on the fore-end and the butt.

BGS02 : Correct and Incorrect Aiming

CORRECT AND INCORRECT AIMING

ठीक और गलत शिस्त

BY AIMING AS UNDER THE BULLET WILL HIT AS INDICATED ON THE TARGET

1. **Tablet nose down** - गलत शिस्त (Incorrect) - The bullet will hit below the target.

2. **Tablet nose up** - गलत शिस्त (Incorrect) - The bullet will hit above the target.

3. **Tablet nose level** - सही शिस्त (Correct) - The bullet will hit the center of the target.

4. **Tablet nose left** - गलत शिस्त (Incorrect) - The bullet will hit to the left of the target.

5. **Tablet nose right** - गलत शिस्त (Incorrect) - The bullet will hit to the right of the target.

SHOOT TO KILL - गोली घेरी मारनी कि दुकान डिक म चानी

BGS03 : Correct Trigger Operation

CORRECT TRIGGER OPERATION

द्विगर्क की बुझत कार्यवाही

1. The trigger should be pulled straight back, without jerking or pulling. The finger should be placed on the trigger in a way that allows it to be pulled straight back.

2. The trigger should be pulled straight back, without jerking or pulling. The finger should be placed on the trigger in a way that allows it to be pulled straight back.

3. The trigger should be pulled straight back, without jerking or pulling. The finger should be placed on the trigger in a way that allows it to be pulled straight back.

BGS04 : Firing Positions

FIRING POSITIONS

निशाना लगाने की अवस्था

1. **PRONE POSITION** - गलत शिस्त (Incorrect) - The shooter is lying on their stomach, which is the correct position for stability.

2. **SITTING POSITION** - सही शिस्त (Correct) - The shooter is sitting on the ground, which is a stable position.

3. **STANDING POSITION** - गलत शिस्त (Incorrect) - The shooter is standing, which is less stable than sitting or kneeling.

4. **KNEELING POSITION** - सही शिस्त (Correct) - The shooter is kneeling, which is a stable position.

BGS05 : Wind, Elevation & Minute Tables

WIND, ELEVATION & MINUTE TABLES

पवन, एलीवेशन और मिनट टेबल

ACCURATE WIND ALLOWANCES ARE MOST IMPORTANT. IT DEPENDS ON THE STRENGTH AND DIRECTION OF THE WIND AND THE RANGE.

1. **WIND STRENGTH** - The force of the wind is measured in miles per hour (MPH) or kilometers per hour (KPH). The wind strength is measured in terms of its effect on the bullet's path.

2. **DIRECTION OF THE WIND** - The direction of the wind is measured in terms of its effect on the bullet's path. The wind can be from the front, side, or back.

3. **THE FORCE OF THE WIND AT THE POINT IMPACTS THE BULLET THROUGHOUT ITS FLIGHT.**

RANGE	WIND OFF AT 1 O'CLOCK	WIND OFF AT 2 O'CLOCK	WIND OFF AT 3 O'CLOCK	WIND OFF AT 4 O'CLOCK	WIND OFF AT 5 O'CLOCK
100 YARDS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
200 YARDS	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
300 YARDS	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
400 YARDS	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
500 YARDS	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

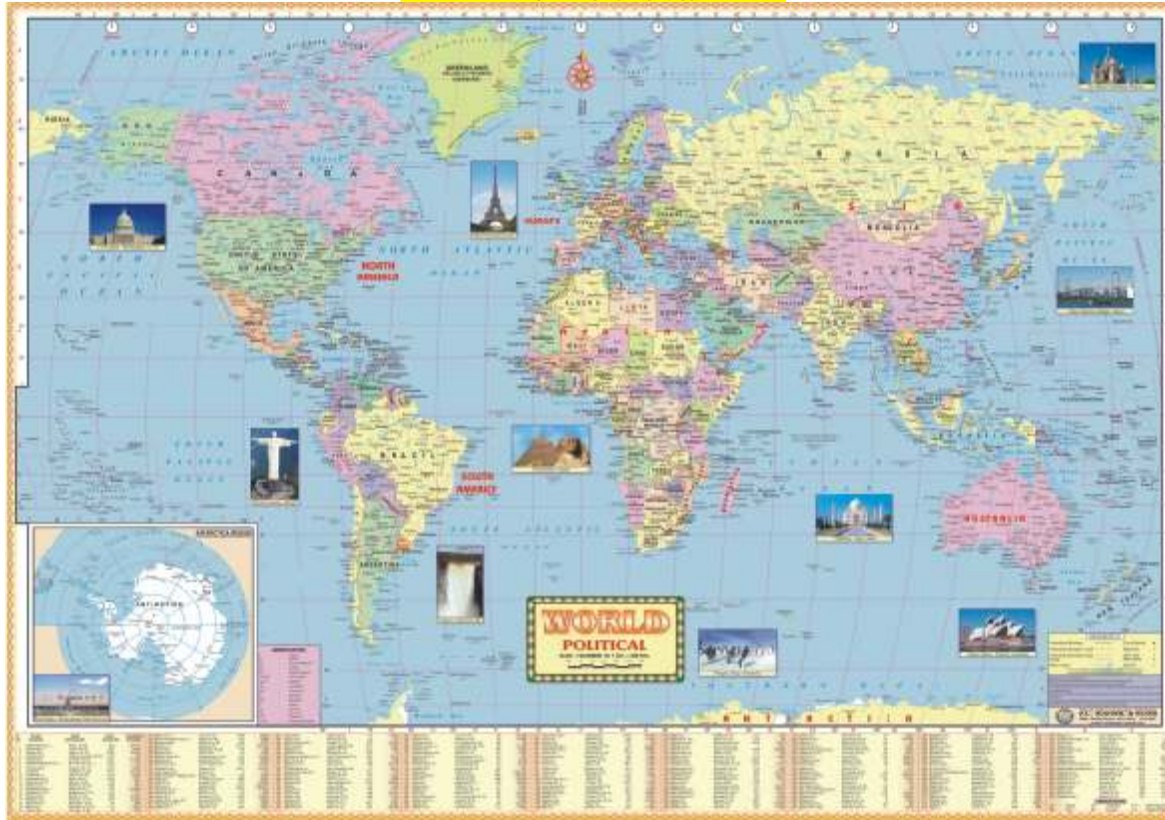
4. **ELEVATION TABLES** - These tables show the relationship between the range and the elevation angle of the rifle. The elevation angle is measured in degrees.

5. **MINUTE TABLES** - These tables show the relationship between the range and the number of minutes of angle (MOA) required to hit the target. The MOA is a unit of measurement for the angle of the rifle.

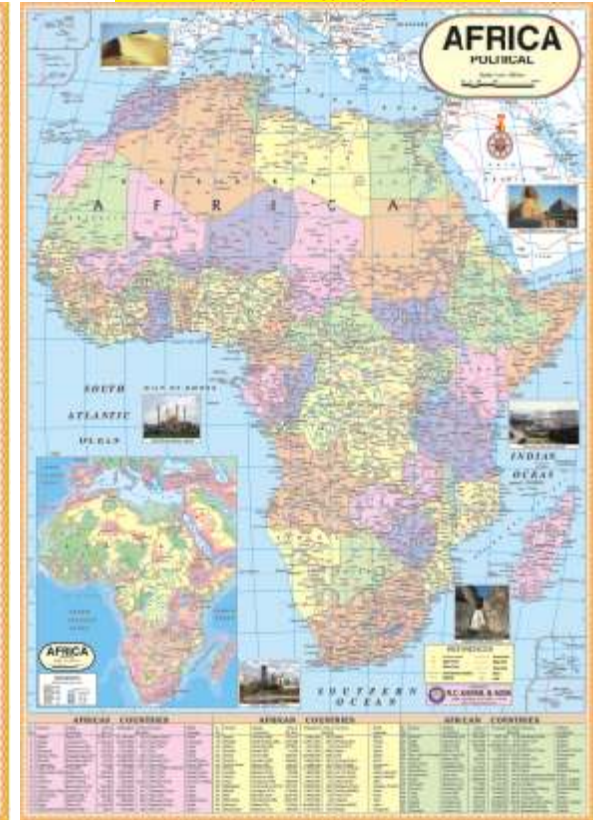
MWM01 : India Political



MWM02 : World Political



MWM04 : Africa Political



MWM03 : Asia Political



MWM05 : Australia Political



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MAPS

MAPS

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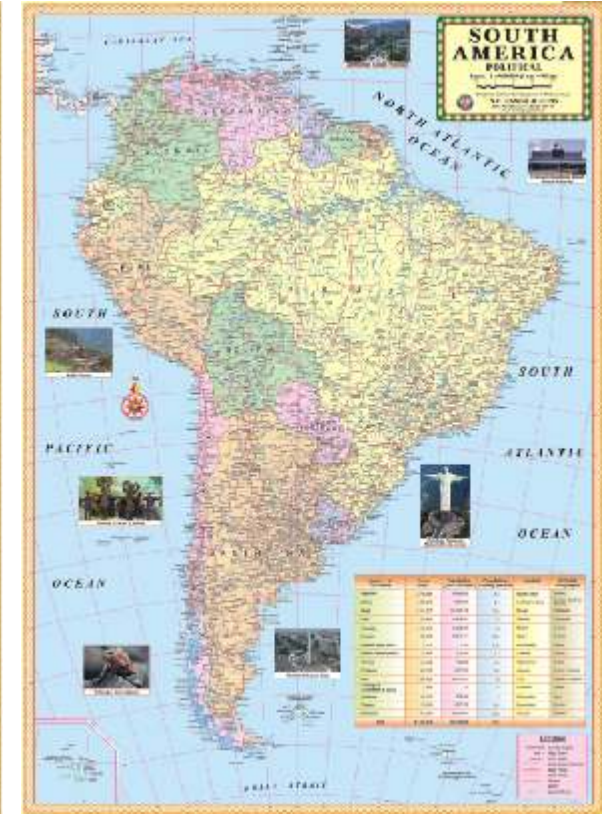
MWM06 : Europe Political



MWM07 : North America Political



MWM08 : South America Political



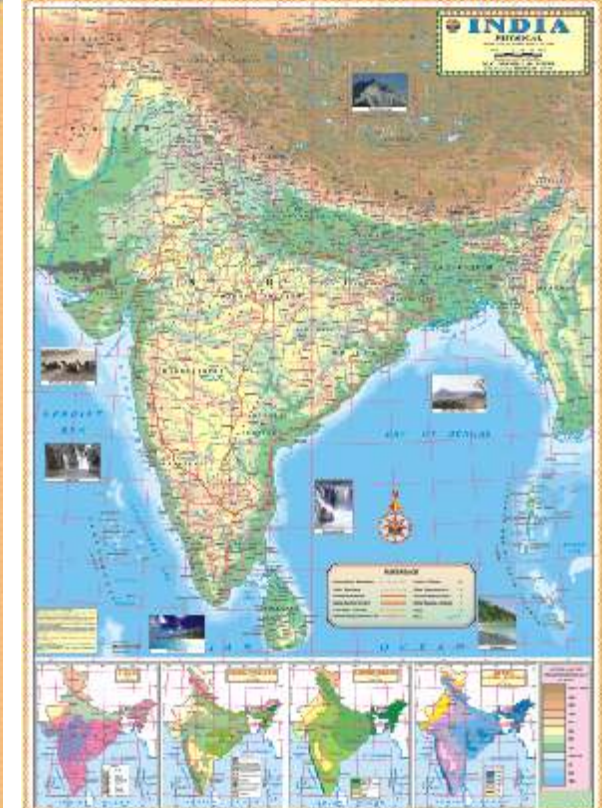
MWM26 : Sri Lanka Political



MWM27 : United States of America Political



MWM51 : India Physical



MWM52 : World Physical



MWM54 : Africa Physical



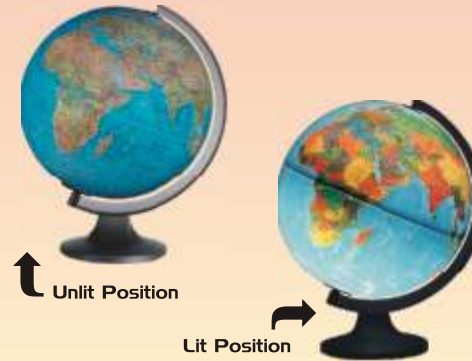
MWM58 : South America Physical



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- ★ Illuminated.
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- ★ Black colour base, Smoked semi-meridian.
- ★ Product Code IG04

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MAPS

MAPS OF INDIAN STATES

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SM01 : Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Tripura



SM02 : Andhra Pradesh Political



SM03 : Bihar Political



SM04 : Chhattisgarh Political



SM05 : Delhi Road Guide



SM06 : Haryana Political



SM07 : Himachal Pradesh Political



MAPS OF INDIAN STATES

SM08 : Karnataka Political



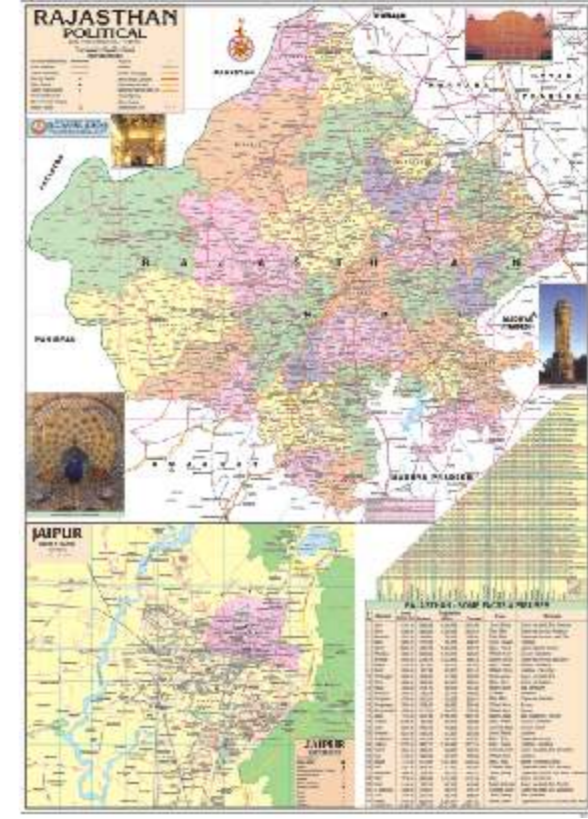
SM09 : Kerala Political



SM10 : Punjab Political



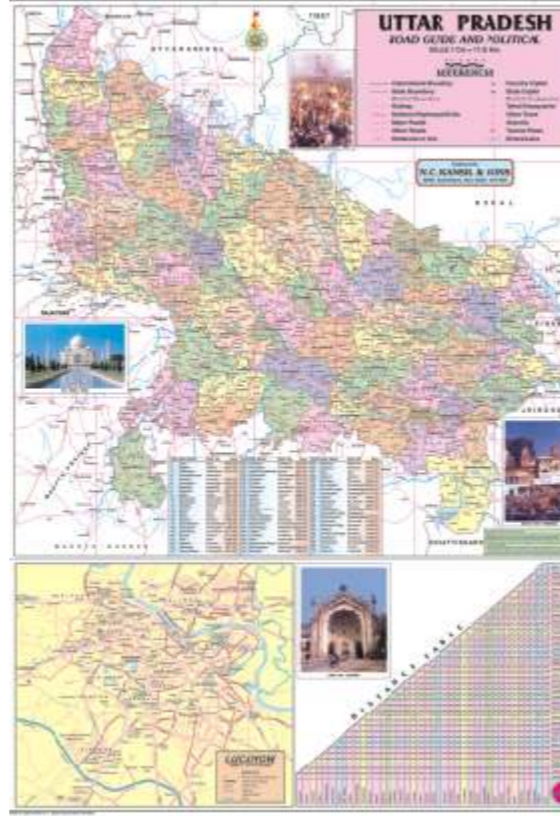
SM11 : Rajasthan Political



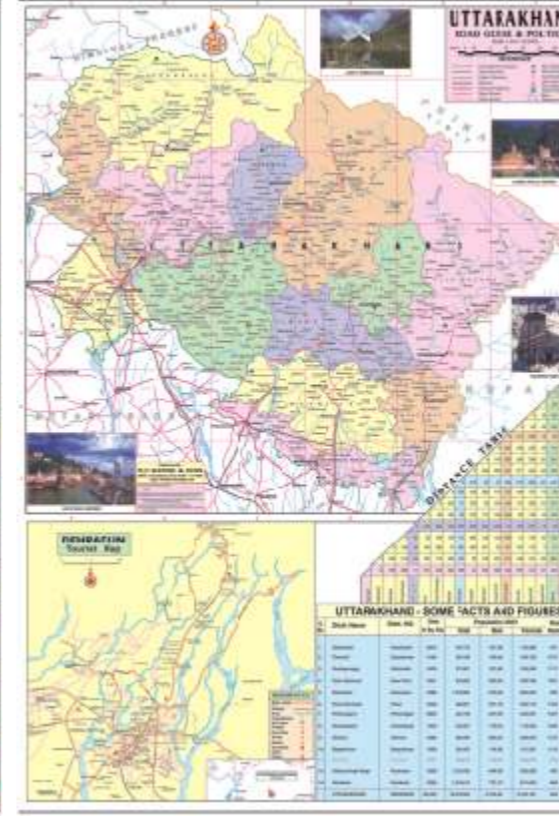
SM12 : Tamilnadu Political



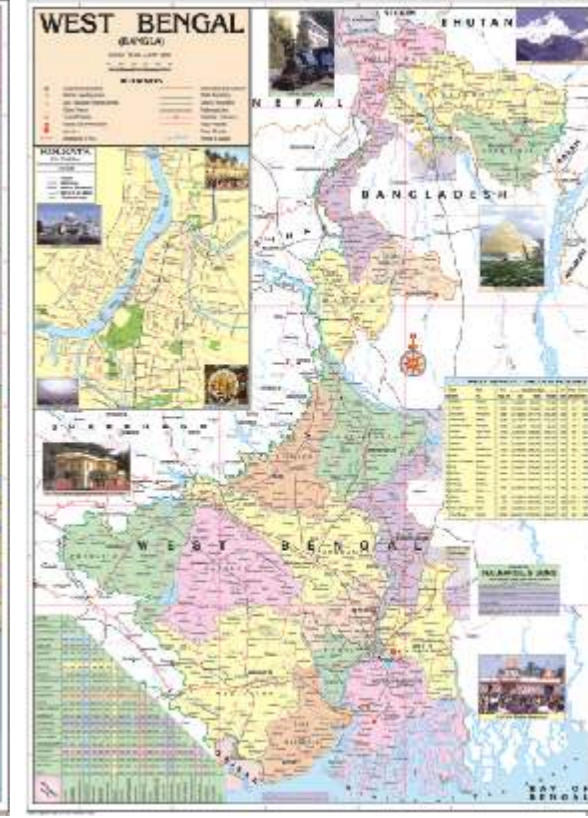
SM13 : Uttar Pradesh Political



SM14 : Uttarakhand Political



SM15 : West Bengal Political



MAPS OF INDIAN STATES

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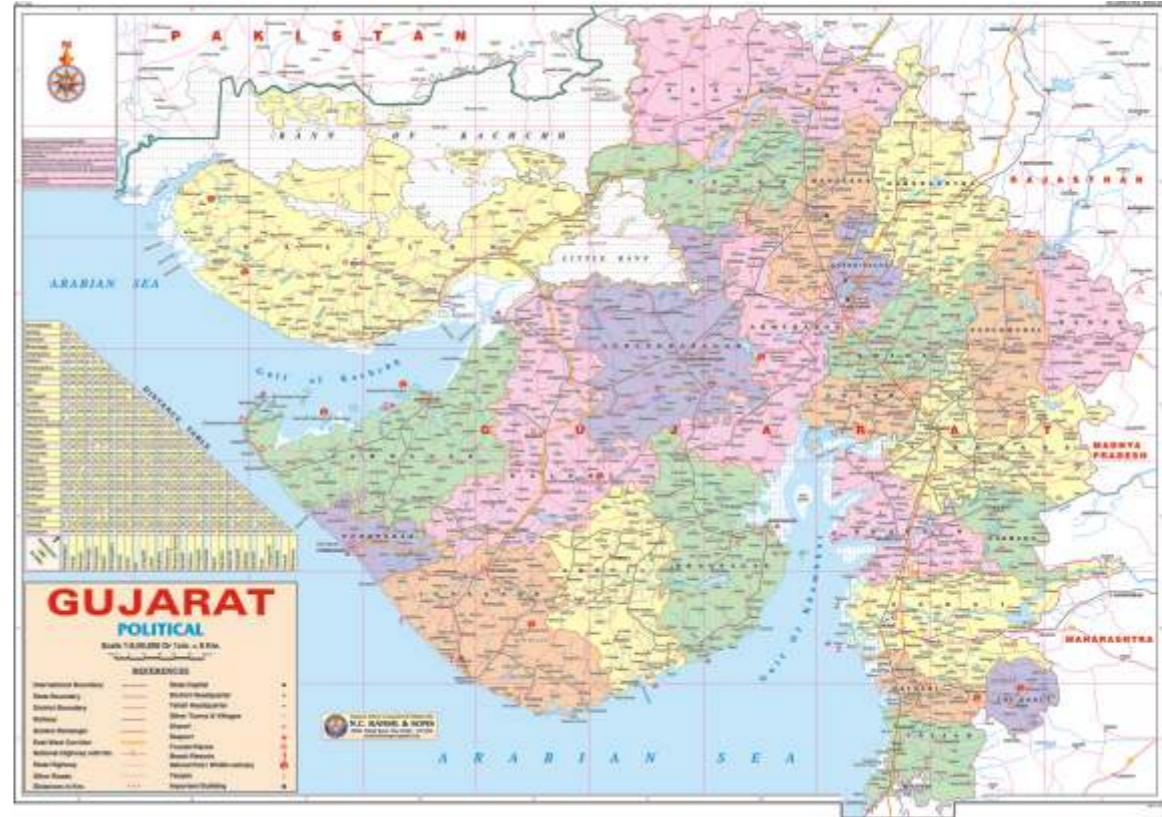
SM16 : Telangana Political



SMS02 : Sikkim Political



SM19 : Gujrat Political



SM20 : Jharkhand Political



SM21 : Madhya Pradesh



SM62 : Uttarakhand Physical



SM64 : Tamilnadu Physical



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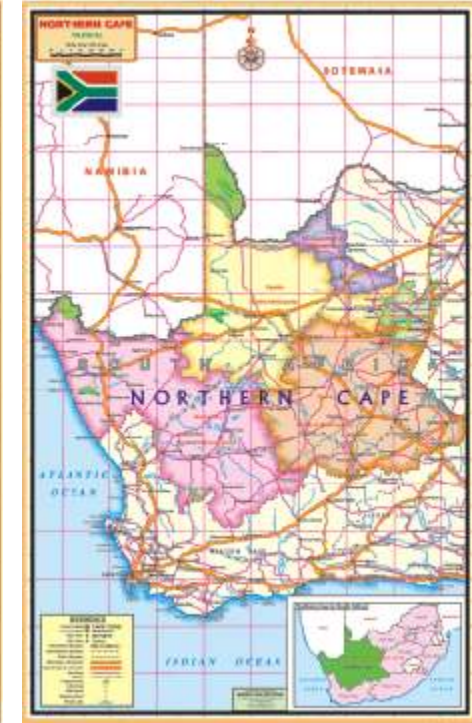
Free State



North West



Mpumalanga



North Cape



Limpopo



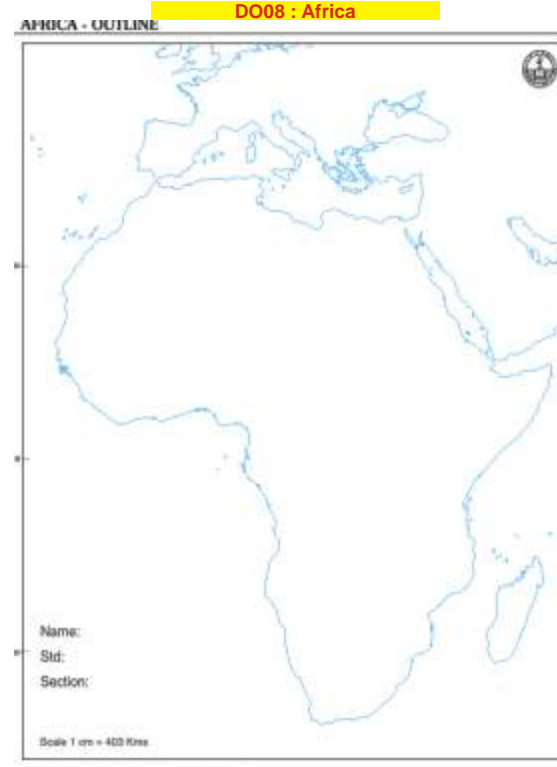
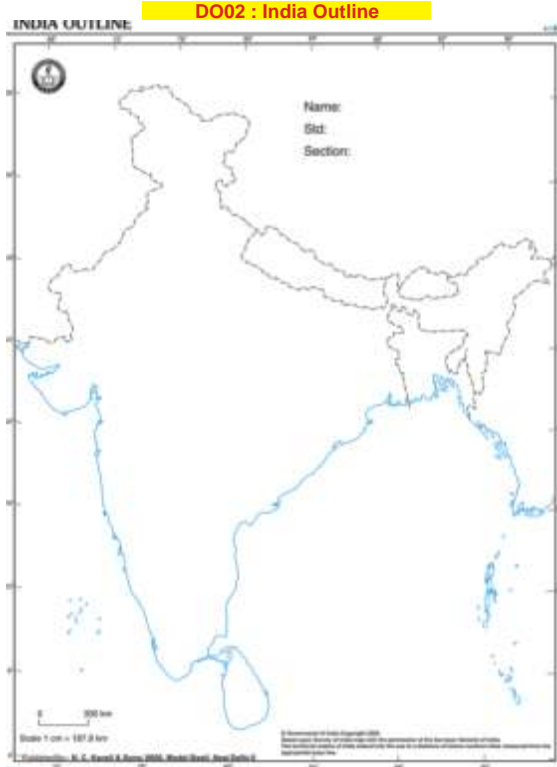
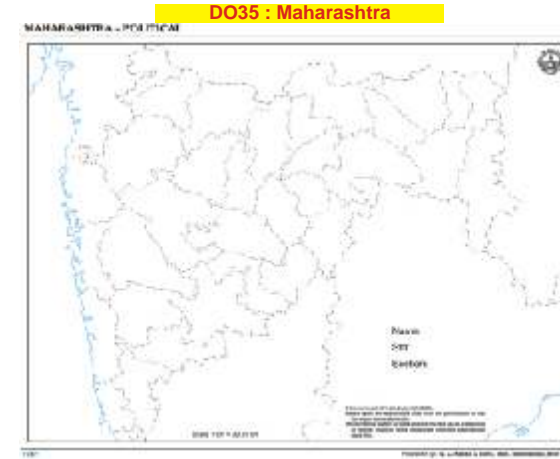
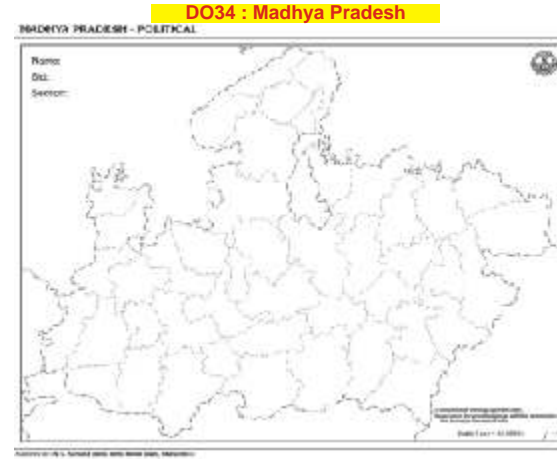
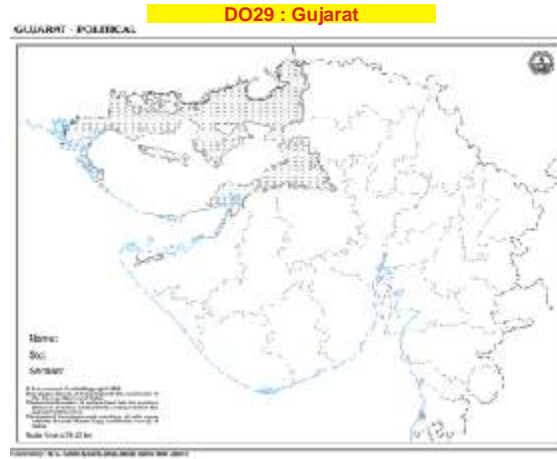
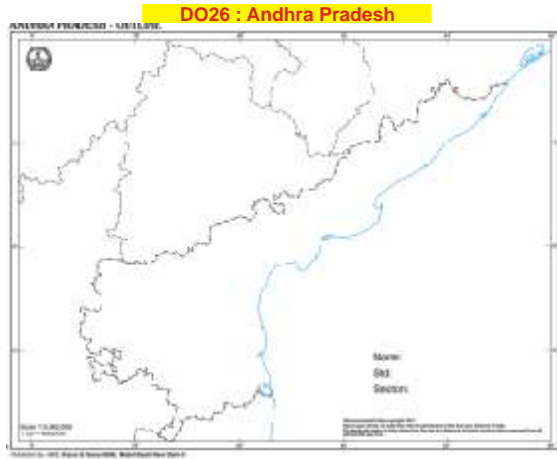
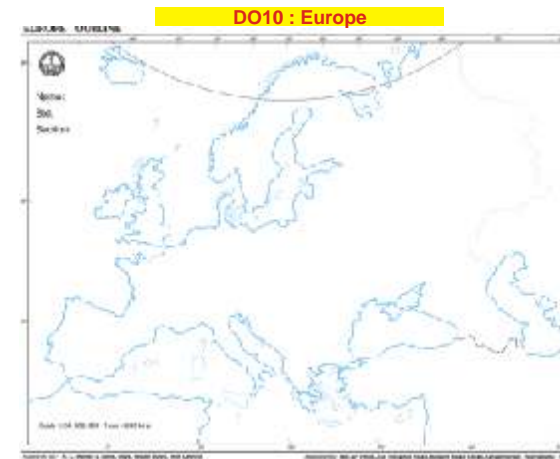
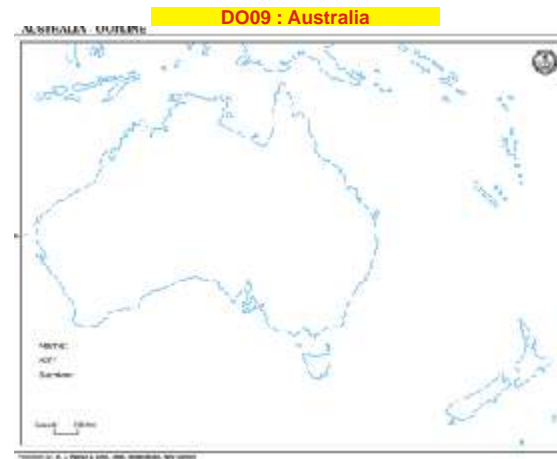
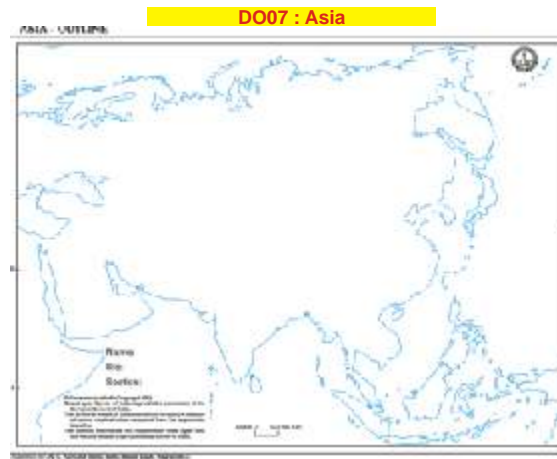
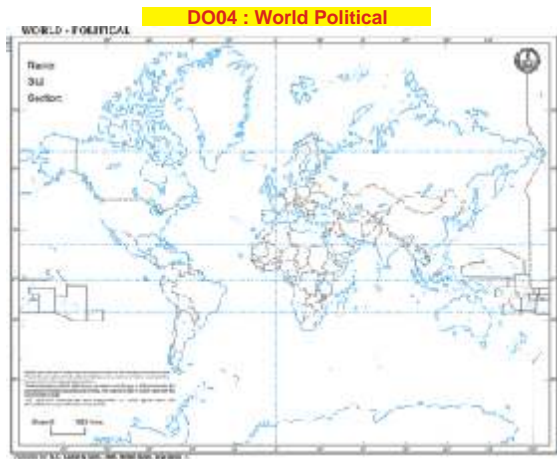
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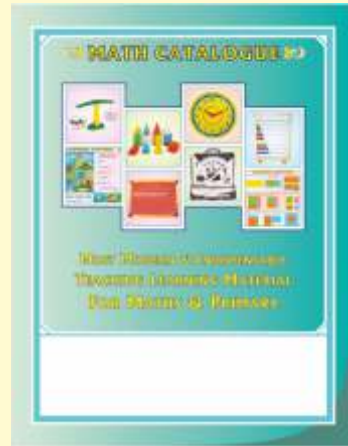
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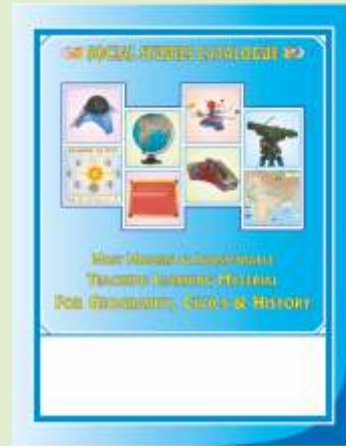


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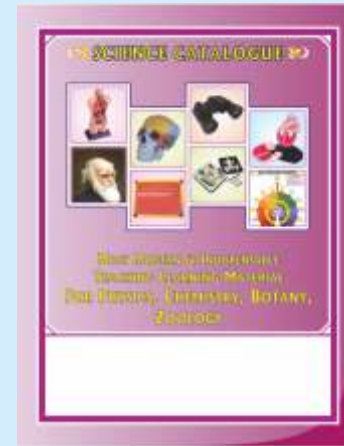


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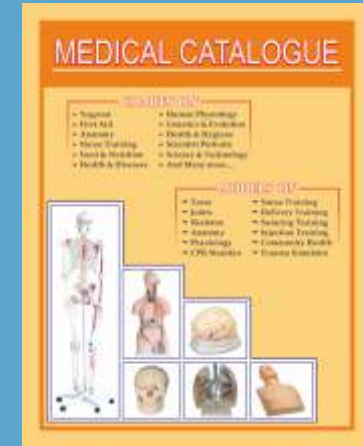


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