



Scale 1:50,000

F42W1 F42W1 (F42W1)	F42W5 F42W5 (F42W5)	F42W9 F42W9 (F42W9)
F42R3 F42R3 (F42R3)	F42R4 F42R4 (F42R4)	F42W13 F42W13 (F42W13)
F42W1 F42W1 (F42W1)	F42W16 F42W16 (F42W16)	F42W1 F42W1 (F42W1)

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SURVEY OF INDIA

The Editors, 2017

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CONVENTIONAL SYMBOLS

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to develop a plan. This involves setting goals, identifying resources, and determining the steps that need to be taken to address the problem.

3. The third step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring progress. It is important to stay flexible and make adjustments as needed.

4. Finally, the fourth step is to evaluate the results. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the plan and determining whether the problem has been solved. If not, the process may need to be repeated.

The process of problem-solving is a continuous one. It requires ongoing communication, collaboration, and a willingness to learn from experience.

Checklist for Designing an Instructional Program

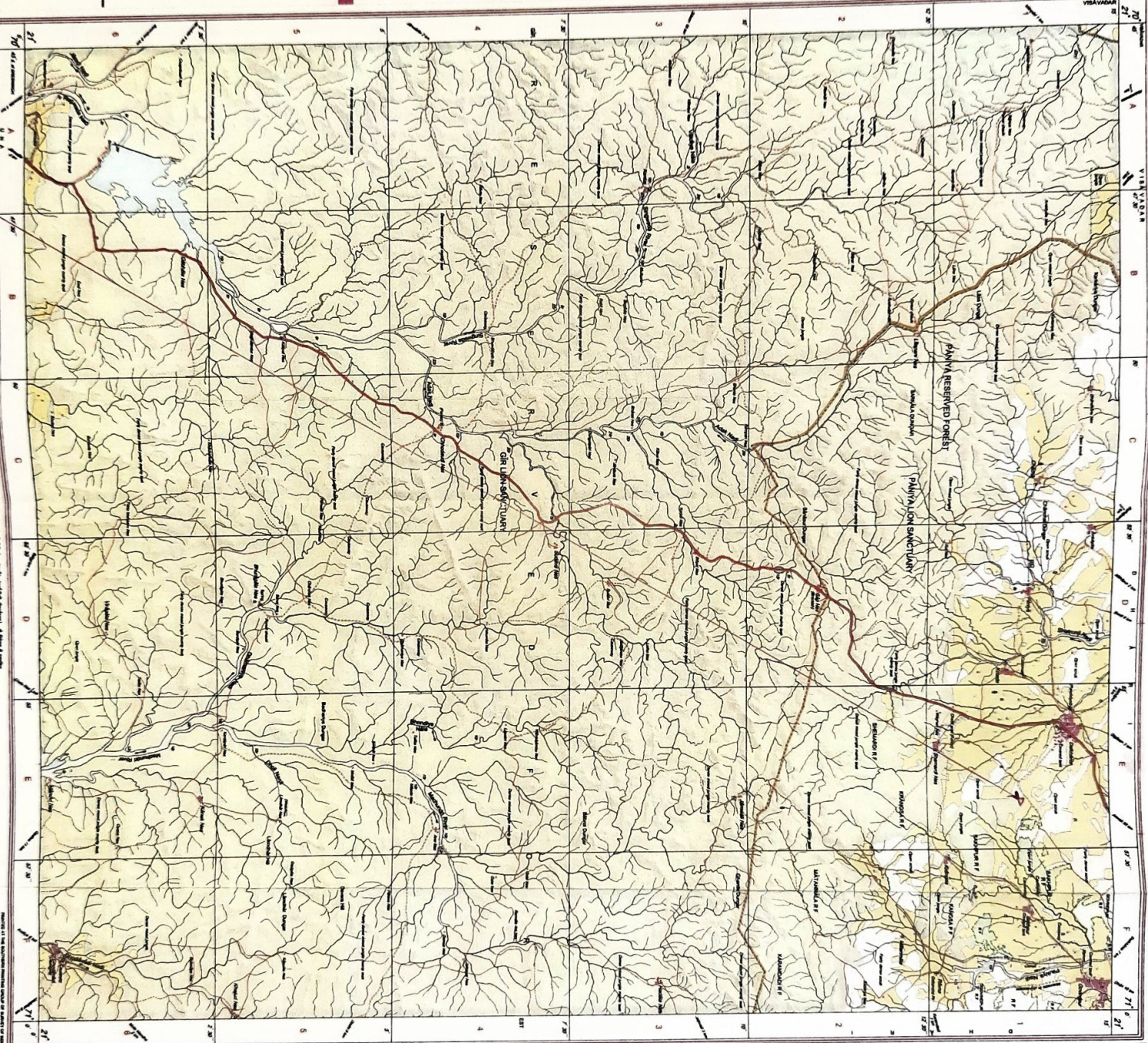
CONCLUSION

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**Magnetic Variation from True North about 5° West in 2006.
(Decreasing to about 1° annually)**

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