



DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES

MANDI

HIMÄCHAL PRADESH

SURVEY OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

MANDI DISTRICT

The basic objective of this 'Map Series' is to provide users/planners with a hard copy of information of topographic/thematic database related to a district.

Himachal is a land of contrasts. MANDI district is lying between 31° 14', 32° 14' N and 76° 38', 77° 19' E in the upper reaches of the Beas. It is bordered on the north by Chhota Banagahal, on the east by the Nargu range which divides it from the Kullu valley. On the south it adjoins Suket and on the west by Hamirpur and Bilaspur districts. It is well spread with an area of 3925 square kilometres of mountainous country with a total population of 7,70,377 (census 1991).

MANDI town was founded in 1527 by Raja Ajbar Sen and entails a rich heritage of cultural, historical and mythological significance. According to one version the town acquired its name MANDI (Market) since all the traders from Ladakh passed on to Hoshiarpur and surroundings through it. According to second version the town acquired its name after Madavya Fishi who performed long and severe austerities on the right bank of river Beas near the present town.

MANDI has a number of beautiful stone carved temples notable among them are Panch-Vakra, Bhaini, Triloknath and Tarna temples. Its Shivratri fair held in honour of Lord Shiva one of the three Gods of Hindu Pantheon, is unique in style and attractive in display. The river Beas enters at the middle of its eastern border and leaves it near the north-west corner.

The area is mostly hilly of its varying altitude. The principal autumn crops are rice, maize, potatoes and spring crops are wheat, barley, tobacco and sugar-cane. Sheep are generally kept and blankets and clothings made of wool while goats are still more numerous.

Their main ideal spoken language is MANDIALI whereas sub-language as Pahari Mandiali and Suketi are also spoken in lower localities of the district. Hindi is also spoken around the town with mixed words from the languages of Urdu, Sanskrit, English and Hindi.

The climate is generally cold in winter and hot in summer with varying temperature ranging from 1°C to 34°C with an annual rainfall of about 11953 mm.

MANDI is approachable from Pathankot, Hoshiarpur, Chandigarh and Shimla by road and serves as a gateway to the valleys of Kullu-Manali and LÄhul-Spiti.

REFERENCES

Boundaries : International, State, District
Boundaries : Subdivision, Block
Name : Headquarters : District
Names : Headquarters : Subdivision, Block
Name : District
Names : Subdivision, Block
Names : Other places of interest
Names : Forest, Village
Settlements Urban, Rural
National Highway, State Highway, Other Roads
Bridges : Roads, Railway
Ford or Ferry
Railways : Broad Gauge, Other Gauges with stations
Main power line, Embankment
River, Canal, Well, Spring
Tube-well, Lake, Tank
Cultivated land, Forest, Wasteland
Hospital, Dispensary, Veterinary Hospital
Market, Post Office, Post & Telegraph Office
Rest House, Circuit House, Inspection Bungalow
Places of tourists' interest, Police station.
Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara

MANDI
KARSOG KARSOG
MANDI
DRANG KARSOG

Rawalsar

CHUMAR RF Ner

REFERENCES
RAINFALL (In mm)
Low (Below 1500)
Medium (1500 - 2500)
High (Above 2500)
TEMPERATURE (In °C)
Annual Minimum Temperature
Winter
Mean Maximum Temperature
Summer
Source :- Regional Meteorological Centre, New Delhi.

