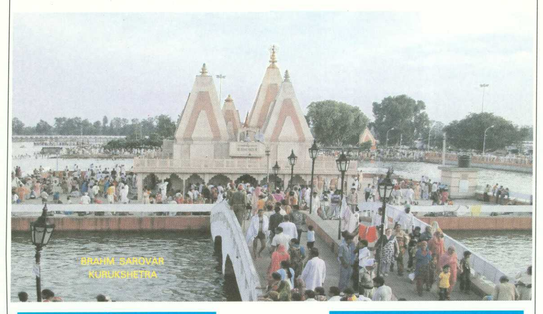
STATE MAP SERIES

हरियाणा
HARYĀNA



भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग — First Edition 2013. — SURVEY OF INDIA

REFERENCES

Roads: N-S corridor; national highway with number; state highway; others. NH 4 NH 52 SH 6

Railways: broad gauge; double line with station; single line; others.

Boundaries: international; state; district; tahsil.

Rivers. Canals: main; branch. Water bodies.

Airports: international; national.

Headquarters: state; district; tahsil; sub-tahsil.

Other towns.

Fort. Temple. Gurūdwāra. Antiquity.

Name headquarters: State / U.T.; district; tahsil. CHANDIGARH AMBALA NĀRĀYANGARH

Name: other town. Rest house. Mohrā

Scale 1:500,000
1 Centimetre = 5 Kilometres

Kilometres 10 0 10 20 30 40 Kilometres

Administrative boundaries and communications are updated till 2008.

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HARYĀNA – THE INDUSTRIAL HUB OF INDIA

The present state of HARYĀNA, which derives its name from the great epic of India, Mahābhārata as Bahudhanyaka i.e. Land of plentiful grains and Bahudhana i.e. Land of immense riches. Haryana state has highly fertile land and is undoubtedly the industrial hub of India. The name Haryāna, itself means The Abode of Gd from Hari (The Hindu God Vishnu) and ayana (home); situated in the Northern part of India.

Haryāna was carved out of the State of Punjab on 1st November 196E The state is bounded by Punjab and Himāchal Pradesh in North; Rājasthān in the West and South; Uttarākhand and Utta Pradesh in the East. The Capital of Haryāna is Chandigarh. Many settlements dating back to the Indus Valley Civilizaon have been found along river Saraswati at Naurangābād and Mitāthal in Bhiwāni district, Kunal and Banāwali n Fatehābād district, Agroha and Rākhi Shāhpur (Rākhigarhi) in Hisār district and Rūkhi in Sonīpat district. The ancient Vedic civilization had flourished on the banks of the Saraswati, where the hymns of Rigveda were composed.

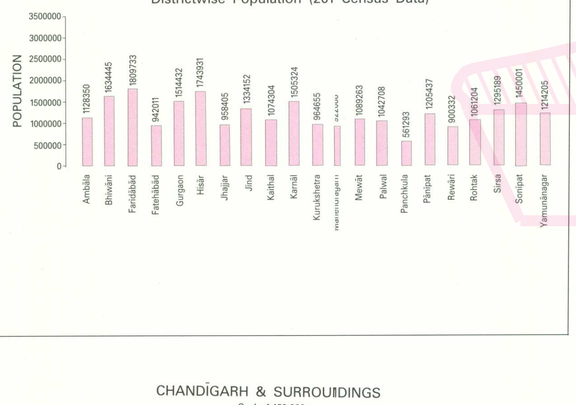
The battle of Mahābhārata took place near the city of Kurukshetra, where ord Krishna preached the Bhāgvad Gīta to the reluctant Arjuna. Brahm Sarovar, the centre of famous solar eclipse fais, is also situated at Kurukshetra.

Haryāna is basically considered as the current growth engine of India. The stte stands in the fore front of Industrial progress and adoption of modern technology. Gurgaon city has emerged as one ofthe important Information Technology Centre of the country.

Haryāna offers the tourist a choice of Religious Shrines, Ancient Forts, Lake, Museums, Zoos with a backdrop of prospering villages and expanding cities. The internationally famous Sūrajkund Craft Meli at Faridābād, is held every year in the month of February.

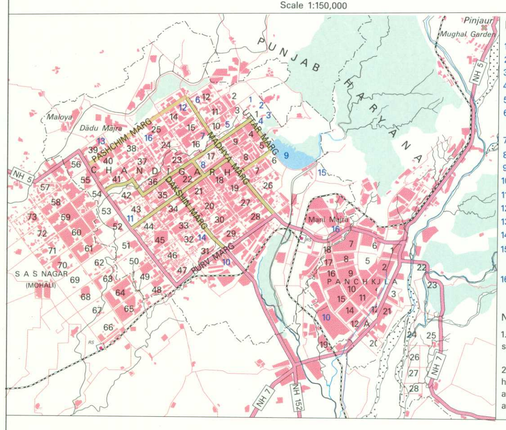
The geographical area of Haryāna is 44212 Sq. km. and its population a: per 2011 census is 25.35 million. It has extreme climatic conditions with temperature ranging from 1°C in winter to 50°C ir summer. The average annual rainfall varies from 200 mm to 1000 mm and most of the rainfall is during the monsoon from Jıy to September.

Districtwise Population (201 Census Data)



CHANDĪGARH & SURROUIDINGS

Scale 1:150,000



IMPORTANT PLACES

1 Secretariat
2 Assembly Hall
3 High Court
4 Rock Garden
5 Art Gallery
6 P.G.I. & Nehru Hospital
7 Rose Garden
8 Bus Terminus – I
9 Sukhna Lake
10 Industrial Area
11 Bus Terminus – II
12 Panjab University
13 IMTECH.
14 G.M.C.H.
15 Rājiv Gāndhi I.T. Park
16 Cremation Ground

Notes:–

1. Numbers in black are sector numbers.
2. The administrative headquarters of Haryāna and Punjab states are at Chandigarh.

DISTANCE TABLE
(DISTANCES ARE IN KILOMETRES)

Delhi																		
254	Chandigarh																	
202	52	Ambāla																
99	289	237	Bhiwāni															
39	293	241	138	Faridābād														
210	213	169	141	249	Fatehābād													
29	275	231	107	68	198	Gurgaon												
161	244	192	61	200	48	212	Hisār											
58	312	260	81	97	172	52	126	Jhajjar										
124	177	125	68	163	115	139	67	87	Jīnd									
168	135	83	110	207	118	199	111	129	42	Kaithal								
119	135	83	153	158	179	150	149	140	82	63	Karnāl							
151	103	51	153	190	166	182	161	172	114	48	32	Kurukshetra						
138	296	244	61	156	202	107	154	80	119	161	214	246	Mahendragarh					
94	348	296	165	55	306	48	258	104	191	233	213	245	145	Mewāt				
62	316	264	161	101	272	91	223	120	186	230	181	213	200	156	Palwal			
253	12	51	288	292	212	274	243	311	176	134	134	102	295	347	315	Panchkula		
85	169	117	119	124	186	116	138	106	71	83	34	66	180	177	147	168	Pānipat	
71	241	189	47	110	128	67	80	34	53	95	106	138	108	104	133	240	72	Rohtak
79	333	281	106	59	217	50	169	45	132	174	185	217	45	42	141	332	164	79	Rewāri
252	255	211	83	291	42	240	90	214	157	150	221	208	244	348	314	254	228	181	259	Sirsa
42	212	160	123	81	204	71	156	55	72	126	77	109	184	136	104	211	43	76	100	257	Sonipat
182	106	54	216	221	213	213	165	203	161	95	63	47	277	276	244	105	97	169	261	255	140	Yamunānagar

HOW TO FIND DISTANCE
(Say Between Ambāla & Pānipat)

Run your finger along horizontal column against Pānipat and run a finger of the other hand down from Ambāla till you reach the intersection point which reads, 117 Km. This is the required distance.

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76° *E. of GREENWICH.*