STATE MAP

पंजाब
PUNJAB
SCALE 1:500,000



भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग | SURVEY OF INDIA

5th Edition 2026.



Scale 1:500,000

1 Centimetre = 5 Kilometres

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 Kilometres

Heights and depths are in metres.
Full name of SAS Nagar (D 3) is SĀHIBZĀDA AJĪT SINGH NAGAR.
Headquarters of States and districts are boxed in the body of the map.
This map includes some of the information supplied by the State Government.
The administrative headquarters of Haryāna and Punjab States are at Chandīgarh.
Subdistrict name written in bracket, where it differs from the name of its headquarter, for example (MOHĀLI).
The administrative headquarters of Amritsar I & II, Jalandhar I & II and Ludhiāna East & West Tahsils are at Amritsar, Jalandhar and Ludhiāna respectively.

PUNJAB

Punjab is a state in North-West India. Present-day Punjab and the Indian States of Haryāna and Himāchal Pradesh were once part of this Punjab under Pākistān. The Union Territory Chandīgarh is the capital of Punjab. The State of Punjab is divided into 23 districts. The total area of the state is 50,362 square kilometres.

The Greeks called the region around Punjab as Pentapotamia, which means the inland delta of five converging rivers. These five rivers are Shatadru (Satluj), Iravati, Vitasta, Vipasa and Chandrabhāga. In the holy book of the Parsis, Avesta, the region of North-West India is associated with ancient Haft Hind and Sapta-Sindhu. In the epic Mahābhārata, this region is called Panchanad. All these references show the historical and cultural importance of Punjab. But the term Punjab was named during the reign of the Mughal emperor Akbar and no area south of Satluj was included in Punjab. Historically, Punjab has been the gateway to the India subcontinent for Greeks, Central Asians, Afghāns and Irānians.

The history of Punjab took a new turn in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The bhakti gained momentum here due to the teachings of Sri Guru Nanak Dev. The Sikh sect gave birth to a religious and social movement, whose main objective was to remove the evils prevalent in religion and society. The tenth Guru Sri Gobind Singh organized and united the Sikhs as the Khālsa Panth. He established the Punjabi Raj based on patriotism, secularism and human values. In 1849, Punjab came under British rule.

Punjab is the 16th most populous state of India with an estimated population of 32 million,of which about 57.7% are Sikhs, 38.5% Hindus and 1.9% are Muslims. An estimated 86% are Punjabi and 09% are Hindi speakers. But Hindi is understood by almost the entire population, while people living in cities also speak Hindi and other languages such as Dogri in Pathānkot and Bāgri in Fāzilka. Some people consider them dialects of Punjabi, others regard them as dialects of Hindi while some view them as independent languages.

The main religious places of the Sikhs are Sri Harmandir Sāhib in Amritsar City of Punjab and Sri Anandpur Sāhib in Rūpnagar, which are the holiest cities of the Sikhs.

Punjab is a developed state which is the 16th largest economy of India. The GDP of Punjab is estimated to be 8.91 Lakh Crores in the financial year 2025-26. Equipment, agriculture, electrical goods, sports, sewing machines, bicycles and textile maufacturing are the main industries here. Mandi Gobindgarh in Fatehgarh Sāhib is famous as the steel city.

Punjab is one of the major northern agricultural states of India. Its conribution to agriculture and Indian economy has been remarkable and has made India self-sufficient in terms of food. It has contributed 325.4 lakh tonnes of grain to the country's central food grains during 2023-24, in which wheat production was 177.4 lakh tonnes and paddy production was 140 lakh tonnes which is 5.85% of the entire country.

Culturally, Punjab is known for its traditional energetic folk dances called Bhangra and Gidda performed during harvest festivals and other celebrations. Jhoomar, Tungi Sammi and Kikli are other traditional folk dances. Punjab is known for festivals such as Lohri, Baisākhi and Gurpurab and delicious food such as sarson da sāg, makki di roti and lassi. Punjabi music and cinema are also popular around the world, keeping the diaspora connected to their roots.

REFERENCES

Name of Headquaters: State/UT..... CHANDĪGARH
Name of Headquaters: District, Sub district, Others..... Moga Zīra Malaudh
Name of District..... MOGĀ
Region, Locality..... Pattan Valley
Hill Name, Peak Name..... DHAULA DHĀR
Headquaters: Country,State / UT, District.....
Headquarters: Sub-District, Other Towns.....
Road: Express Way, Golden Quadrilateral.....
... .North South Corridor, National Highway..... 44 8
... .State Highway, Footpath, Other Roads..... MUKHOWĀL
Railway Broad gauge: Double with station, Single.....
.. .. Other gauge, with tunnel.....
Stream: Perennial, Non-Perennial, Reservoir, Canal.....
Lake, Spring, Island.....
Boundary: International, State, District, Sub District.....
Temple, Gurūdwāra, Chhatri.....
Rest House/Guest House, Pass, Fort.....
Height: Trignometrical Station, Point, CORS..... 435 230
Airport: International, Others.....

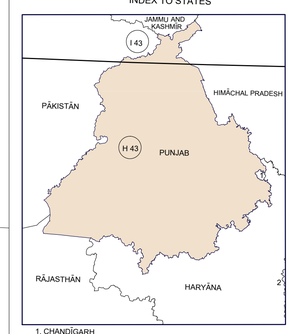
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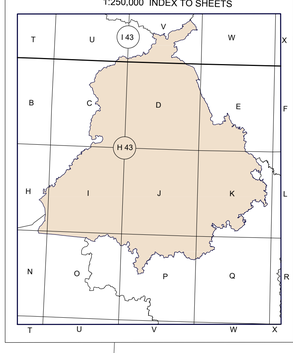
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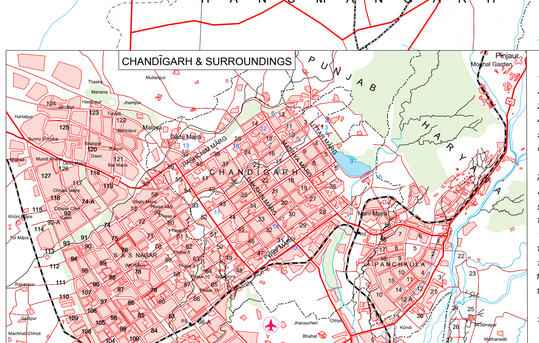
INDEX TO STATES



1. CHANDĪGARH
2. UTTAR PRADESH

1:250,000 INDEX TO SHEETS





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
17 Haryāna

Note.

1. Numbers in black are sector numbers.

2. The administrative headquarters of Haryāna and Punjab state are at Chandīgarh

Refer to this map as:- 1:500,000 State map of
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