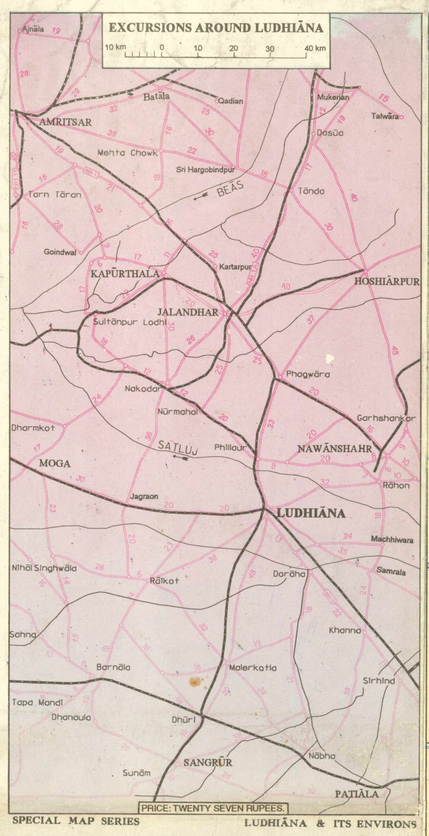


SPECIAL MAP SERIES LUDHIĀNA & ITS ENVIRONS

SPECIAL MAP SERIES

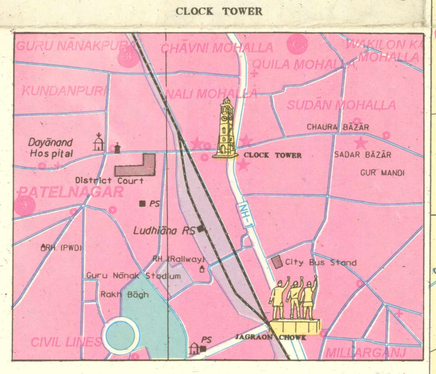
LUDHIĀNA & ITS ENVIRONS

GURŪDWĀRA MANJI SAHĪB

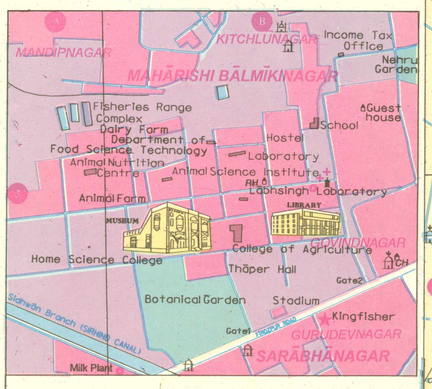
SURVEY OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

CLOCK TOWER



PUNJAB AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY



EVOLUTION OF LUDHIĀNA

Ludhiāna or Lodiāna is called after the Lodis, the dynasty which ruled Delhi from 1451 A.D. to 1526 A.D. The two Lodi chiefs -Yusaf Khan and Nihang Khan- deputed by Sikandar Lodi (1489 - 1517) to restore order in the region, made the present site of Ludhiāna city, their headquarters. At that time it was no more than a village and was called Mir Hota. Legend has it that Yusaf Khan crossed the Satluj to check the Khokhars, who were then plundering the Jullundur Doāb (Jalandhar) and settled at Sultānpur Lodi. Nihang Khan remained at Mir Hota as the Emperor's Lieutenant and renamed it Lodiāna.

A number of Gurūdwāras around Ludhiāna are associated with the life and visit of Guru Gobind Singh ji. Gurūdwāra Charankamal (at Machhīwara) and Manji Sāhib (at Ālamgīr) stand in the memory of the Tenth Guru Bhaini Sāhib, the birth place of Satguru Ram Singh ji, the founder of the Nāmdhāri sect ,is also an important historic place. After the signing of the 1809 Treaty of Amritsar between Mahārāja Ranjit Singh and the East India Company, whereby the Satluj was recognised as the boundary between the territories of two governments, the company established a political agency at Ludhiāna which continued upto 1845. Ludhiāna district was formed in 1847 out of an acquisition of the cis-Satluj territory by the British following the first Anglo-Sikh war. During 1849-53, regular settlement was completed. Ludhiāna district occupied an honourable place in the Ghadar Movement of 1913-15 which was aimed at liberating the country from British rule through armed revolts.

Ludhiāna emerged as a major educational centre of the North after Lāhore. Satish Chandra Dhawan Government College (Estd. 1920) is the oldest and most reputed institute of the town. It has produced a large number of civil servants, technocrats, doctors and politicians. It is the college of Sahir Ludhiānvi and Nobel Laureate Prof. Satish Dhawan. Punjab Agriculture University has ushered in an era of the Green Revolution in the country. Besides, the city has two private Medical Colleges and Hospitals, a Cancer Treatment Centre, an Engineering College and a number of professional and academic institutes of renown. Ludhiāna has the privilege of being associated with a galaxy of prominent personalities in all walks of life. Shahid Sukhdev, Kartar Singh Sarābha, Karnail Singh Issru, Justice Gurnam Singh, Gen.Mohan Singh, Dr. Hargobind Khurāna and Dr.Satish Dhawan are among the well known.

Ludhiāna is also one of the biggest industrial centres of North India. Roughly, two-thirds of the industrial investment of Punjab lies in the city, which in turn accounts for more than 40 per cent of the total industrial output of the state. One-third of the total power available in Punjab is consumed in Ludhiāna alone. According to conservative estimates, there are more than 3,000 units each of cycle & cycle parts and hosiery; 45 units each of steel furnace and steel rolling mills and about half a dozen mini-steel plants in Ludhiāna. Nearly 90 per cent of the country's woollen and 30 per cent cotton industries are based here. A large chunk of India's sewing machines, fans, cycles, machine tools, tyres and tubes etc. are produced in Ludhiāna alone. Ludhiāna is rightly called the Manchester of India.

Located on the famous Grand Trunk Road (NH-1) and also the main Railway line of broad gauge, Ludhiāna is well connected with the rest of the country. The famous Budha Nāla, a spill of Satluj river, passes through the town. It is rightly said that the population of Ludhiāna changes with the clock. Everyday nearly five lakh people migrate to the mega-city for work and return to their places in the night. Because of such a large influx of population daily , apart from the industrial and other activities, the civic administration is faced with the stupendous task of providing essential services to the entire population, maintain cleanliness, hygiene and means of communication to ensure a smooth flow of the activities of this industrial capital of Punjab.

LEGEND

Boundary: district, tahsīl/municipal.

Roads: main, other, unmetalled. NH-1

Railways, broad gauge with station.

River ; Stream;Drain.

Tank . Canal.

Built-up area, Open area Park,

Wooded area. Cultivated area.

Names : locality, village, other. AJITNAGAR Jassowāl Nehru Park

Police Station, Hospital, Important Building.

Places of worship, Temple, Church, Mosque.

Post office. Telegraph office. Combined office.

Circuit house. Inspection Bungalow, Rest house. CH IB RH

Museum. Art gallery. Auditorium.

Historical Place. Places of Tourist Interest.

Gurūdwāra. Bank. Hotel.

SURVEY OF INDIA

50

1767-1998

231 Years in the service of the nation.

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REFERENCES

Table below indicates the square number in red and the reference number in blue respectively for each name for locating its position in the body of the map. Where no reference number is given, the name itself is appearing in the body of the map

LOCALITIES

C 3 JAMMU COLONY
C 4 JANTĀNAGAR
A 4 JĪWAN PREETNAGAR
C 2 KAILĀSHNAGAR
B 4 KARNAIL SINGHNAGAR
B 3 KITCHLŪNAGAR
C 2 KRISHNANAGAR
B 3 KRISHNANAGAR
B 3 KUNDANPURI
B 3 LĀJPATNAGAR
B 2 LAKSHMĪNAGAR
A 4 LĀL BĀGH
C 3 LUDHIĀNA
A 3 MAHĀRISHI BĀLMĪKINAGAR
A 3 MANDĪPNAGAR
C 4 MERĀDO COLONY
C 3 MILLAR GANJ
B 3 MODEL TOWN
C 4 MOHALLA GOBINDSAR
D 3 MOTĪNAGAR
C 4 NĀNAK COLONY
B 2 NETĀJĪNAGAR
A 2 NETĀJĪ PARK
A 2 NEW GOLDEN COLONY
B 3 PATELNAGAR
B 3 PAVITARNAGAR
C 4 PARTĀPNAGAR
B 2 PRĪTAMNAGAR
B 4 PASSINAGAR
A 4 RĀJGURŪNAGAR
A 3 RANJĪTNAGAR
C 4 SAHĪD BHAGATSINGHNAGAR
B 3 SARĀBHĀNAGAR
B 2 SARŪPNAGAR
C 3 SEWAKPURA
A 4 SHĀMNAGAR
C 4 SHĪMLĀPURI
C 3 SHIVĀJĪNAGAR
C 2 SHĪVPURI
C 2 SUBHĀSHNAGAR
C 3 SUNDERNAGAR
B 3 TAGORENAGAR
B 2 TARF SALĪM TĀPRI
C 2 TARF SEKHEWĀL
C 2 TARF KĀRABĀRA
B 4 URBAN ESTATE DUGRI ROAD
B 4 URBAN ESTATE PHASE I
B 4 VIKĀSNAGAR
B 4 VISHĀLNAGAR

HOSPITALS

A 7 BHAGWANT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
C 3 BROWN HOSPITAL
C 3 C.M.C.
C 3 CIVIL HOSPITAL
B 3 DAYĀNAND HOSPITAL
C 3 DENTAL COLLEGE

MARKETS

C 3 CHAURA BĀZĀR
B 3 GHUMĀR MANDI
B 2 NEW SABJI MANDI

HOTELS

C 3 ASIAN 1
C 3 CITY HEART 2
B 3 GULMOR 3
B 3 KINGFISHER 4
C 3 NEW CAPITAL 5
C 3 METRO 6
B 3 PRINCE 7
B 3 SHĪRĀJ 8
C 3 SHĪSHMAHAL 9
C 3 SARDĀR 10

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES

C 4 ADVANCED TRAINING INSTITUTE
D 3 BLIND SCHOOL
C 4 CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
B 3 GOVERNMENT COLLEGE
C 4 GURŪNĀNAK ENGINEERING COLLEGE
C 4 INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
B 3 PUNJAB AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY
B 3 VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINING CENTRE

HISTORICAL PLACES

C 3 CLOCK TOWER
C 6 GURŪDWĀRA MANJI SAHĪB

PARKS & GARDENS

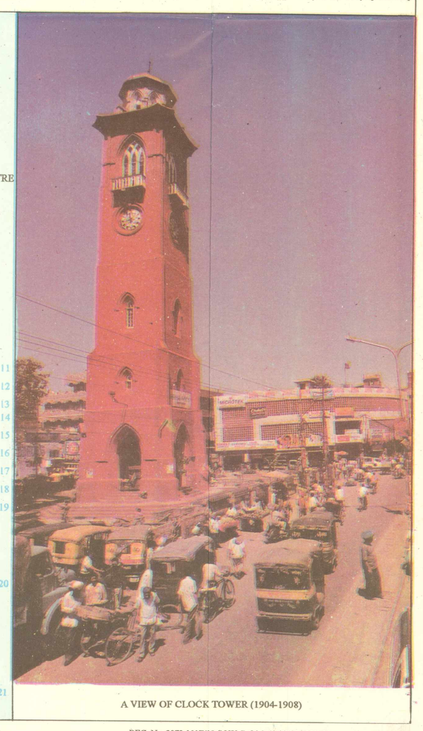
B 2 NISHĀT BĀGH
B 3 NEHRU GARDEN

BANKS

C 4 BANK OF MAHĀRĀSHTRA 11
C 4 BANK OF BARODA 12
C 3 CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA 13
B 3 DENA BANK 14
B 4 INDIAN BANK 15
C 3 ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE 16
B 3 PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK 17
C 3 PUNJAB & SIND BANK 18
C 4 STATE BANK OF PATIĀLA 19

MISCELLANEOUS

B 3 DISTRICT COURT
B 3 CIRCUIT HOUSE
B 5 GURU GOBIND SINGH MĀRG 20
B 3 GURU NĀNĀK STADIUM
F 1 MATTEWĀRA RESERVED FOREST
B 3 POLICE LINES
C 7 R.H. (CANAL)
B 3 R.H. (P.W.D.)
A 3 SOCIAL HISTORY OF RURAL PUNJAB 21



A VIEW OF CLOCK TOWER (1904-1908)

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