

INDIAN

(Hindi)

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

FOR

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS

OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA

भारतीय भूमिति चित्रों के लिये हिन्दी शब्द

by

Prof. Dr. RAGHU VIRA, *M. A., Ph. D., D. Litt. et Phil.*

and

B. G. TAMASKAR, *M. A.*

Lecturer in Geography, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya

The International Academy of Indian Culture
Nagpur

CATALOGUED

SARASVATI VIHARA SERIES

edited by

Prof. Dr. RAGHU VIRA, M.A., Ph. D., D. Litt. et Phil.

DIRECTOR

**The International Academy of Indian Culture,
in collaboration with other scholars**

1535

Vol. 24

Price Re. 1/-

April 1950

Published by

Dr. Lokesh Chandra, D. Litt.

Secretary

The International Academy of Indian Culture

NAGPUR

Printed by the Secretary

demy's own Printing Works

ya Bharati Mudranalaya

NAGPUR



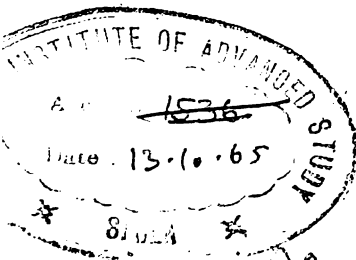
Library

IAS, Shimla

R 912.54 R 126 I



00001535



912.54
R126 I

PREFACE

The booklet is intended mainly for the use of students of geography in high schools and universities.

The survey maps are useful for those who are interested in topography, such as tourists, touring officers, archaeologists and hunters. In the army the survey maps are of inestimable value. Even the ordinary soldier uses them for finding out distance, direction and altitude.

For scholars studying place names their value at the present moment is lessened on account of the use of the Roman alphabet which is a poor means to represent Indian sounds, particularly when the length of vowels and differentiations between dentals and cerebrals are concerned.

Agricultural and industrial planners also make use of survey maps.

In translating words used on these maps, it is essential to fix the vocabulary. The vocabulary has to be in consonance with such other branches of knowledge as contribute to the making of maps. One might mention

cultural features, water features, mining terms (e. g., mineshaft), military terms (e. g., rifle range, air bombing target), communication terms (e. g., aerodromes, railways, ropeways), forest terms, mountain features, heights, trigonometrical symbols, coastal symbols.

Thus it is clear that a survey map requires a highly technical and definite phraseology. The clarity and preciseness that obtains in English is to be brought into the Hindi terminology too.

The words as used here are drawn from Sanskrit roots, and have been taken over bodily from the subjects to which they originally belong.

Barring the use of technical terms, the rest of the language is simple Hindi.

It is difficult to ascertain the extent to which non-Sanskrit words should be used for non-technical purposes. The interest of the non-Hindi students and peoples of India would be best served by the maximum number of Sanskrit words. On the other hand, one would be able to reach a larger number of common folk of the Hindi areas by using prevalent words. It is hard to draw a line. In certain cases, we have adopted a double course of giving within brackets the Sanskrit words and phrases side by side with Hindi words and phrases. But it was impossible to do so in every case.

We believe that we have followed a course which will be found acceptable to the largest number of people in India.

A list of foreign words used is given below—

कारखाना <i>Persian</i>	स्टेशन <i>English</i>
गिरजा <i>Portuguese</i>	रेल <i>English</i>
मास्जिद <i>Arabic</i>	रेल्वे स्टेशन <i>English</i>
ईदगाह <i>Persian</i>	मील <i>English</i> 'mile'
किला <i>Arabic</i>	तालुका <i>Arabic</i>
कारज <i>Persian</i>	तहसील <i>Arabic</i>
टंकी <i>English</i> 'tank'	जमीनदारी <i>Persian</i>
चिमनी <i>English</i>	बाजार <i>Persian</i>
नहर <i>Arabic</i>	मोटर <i>English</i>
पुल <i>Persian</i>	कवर <i>Arabic</i>
तार <i>Persian</i>	क्यौंग <i>Burmese</i>

The following notes will help in the understanding of some of the terms employed.

(7) Factory—कारखाना is the prevalent Hindi word. Marathi गिरणी, Bengali कोठी, शिल्पशाला. कोठी was widely used in the 19th century, from Calcutta to Surat, in Kannada, etc.

Chimney—Marathi धुंधारा, धूमनलिका, Bengali धूमनिर्गमनल, धूमनाली. Within parentheses follows the Sanskrit word निर्माणी-धूममार्ग (निर्माणी factory, धूममार्ग chimney).

(13) पगोडा is originally the Sanskrit word भगवती, corrupted into Tamil पगवदी, and thence Portuguese *Pagoda*.

(24) Rifle-range चांदमारी. It is the common North-Indian word. लक्ष्यवेध-भूमि within brackets would be found serviceable by other Indian languages also. Or perhaps better still लक्ष्यवेध-क्षेत्र.

(27) Air bombing range वायु-प्रस्फोटन-क्षेत्र. प्रस्फोट is a bomb 'that which explodes'. प्रस्फोटन is the verbal noun for bombing.

(28,29) लक्ष्य is target. गोलन is firing (in Hindi गोली चलाना or गोल बरसाना).

(30) यूप is here used for the mooring mast. Hence विमान-यूप is "air mooring mast". यूप has been used in ancient literature, not only for the post or pillar to which a sacrificial animal was tied but also for a जयस्तंभ (see शब्दकल्पद्रुम). यूप is derived from the root यु meaning 'to bind, fasten, hold fast', or from युप्.

(31 b) स्थात्र is an ancient Rigvedic word for station. While the English word station has come into wide use in the compound 'railway station', it is not possible to use it in Hindi or any other Indian language in a compound like the seaplane station. We have retained 'station' as the common translation of railway station. त्र is the suffix of location, i. e., a place where something

stands. 'Station' too is derived from the Sanskrit root स्था.

(32) 'Feature' is 'form' or 'outer appearance' and hence रूप, or रूपधय.

(34) कारेज is an under-ground canal and hence अधः-कुल्या appears within brackets.

Foot is पाद्. In ancient India also पाद् was used as a unit of measure. It was equal to twelve अंगुलs. It is interesting that in the English system also the foot is subdivided into 12 parts, the inches. Only an inch is slightly bigger than an अंगुल. An inch was originally divided into three parts called barley-corns, whose length was declared by a statute apparently of 17 Edw. II given in the Cottonian Manuscripts (Claudius D. 2) to be that of 'three grains of barley, dry and round', placed end to end length-wise.

In the Indian system अंगुल, i. e. finger's breadth, is said to be equal to 8 barley-corns, placed, not length-wise, but breadth-wise.

पाद् as a measure has been used in the Shatapatha Brahmana, in the Shrautasutras, and elsewhere. Like all other measures in ancient times it must have varied slightly from place to place. In modern times it is fixed. The modern foot is of 12 inches, probably with the shoe on. The foot was used extensively for measuring land.

In Europe it was too cold to go about barefoot. On the continent, the foot, now largely replaced by metric units, varies locally between 11 and 14 inches.

(37) Perennial water is सदाजल (cf. सदानीरा, सदातोया which are names of ancient perennial streams). Non-perennial water is असदाजल.

(38c) Embankment is बद्धतट. The common Hindi word is बांध, and has been used later on. It may be used here as well. बद्धतट, however, is more precise and expressive for an embankment, which is a structure of earth, gravel, etc. raised to prevent water from overflowing. बांध in Hindi is a general term and stands for embankment, dam, etc.

(38e) Steep प्रगती. It is possible to use local or provincial words for steep. प्रपात for steep-bank, steep rock, etc., is well-known in Sanskrit.

(49) Canal नहर. It is an Arabic word for stream. In Northern India it is commonly used in the sense of a canal. It has been retained. Sanskrit is कुल्या. It is used in Kashmiri (कवल), Bengali, Marathi, Nepali (कुलो), Sindhi (कूल), etc.

(52) Lock is जलावरोध. Weir is Sanskrit वार. It is a most fascinating word. It is derived from Middle English *wer*, which is from Anglo-Saxon. It is a word of high antiquity, going back to Sanskrit वृणोति. It

means 'to hold back, to keep in check'. In European languages, it has got several cognates, e. g., Greek *erysthai* 'to guard, to rescue', Latin *verire* 'to cover', Lithuanian *verti* 'to close or open', Gothic *warjan*, Modern German *wehren*.

Weir is a dam in a river to stop and raise the water for the purpose of conducting it into a new bed, or to a mill or the like.

रथ्या for road is a common Sanskrit term used especially for a road suited to wheeled traffic (from रथ 'a chariot').

एकपदी for foot-path is from Mahabharata. The common Hindi word is पगडडी (पग a foot).

Aqueduct is जल सेतु (a bridge सेतु for conducting water). Via-duct is मार्ग-सेतु (a bridge for conducting a way). Via of Latin is akin to Sanskrit वीथि, Greek *oimos*, Lithuanian *vyti*. The full explanatory words would be जलवाहि-सेतु and मार्गवाहि-सेतु. But for the sake of brevity the intermediate वाहि has been dropped out.

(53) Dam बांध. बांध is also an embankment. Sanskrit रोधन has been used by us as a specific term for dam as against बद्धतट for embankment. रोधस् and रोधना are other alternatives of high antiquity.

चित्त and मृण्मय are both ancient terms denoting masonry and earth-work respectively.

(56) Siphon नि-नाल is the tube नाल whose one end goes down न.

(57) Etymologically *tele-* is 'far' दूर + *gram* 'writing' लेख.

'Telegram' was first used on April 6, 1852. "A friend desires us to give notice that he will ask leave... to introduce a new word into the vocabulary. It is *telegram*, instead of telegraphic despatch, or telegraphic communication." *Albany (N.Y.) Evening Journal (April 6, 1852)*

तार is a common word in Northern India for telegraph as well as for telegram. Hence it has been retained. But for technical and more specific usage it is necessary to translate the word. Telegram means : message by telegraph. Telegraph is originally 'an apparatus for communication at a distance'—दूर-लिख. Telegraph is also used for a telegram दूरलेख.

Tele- occurs in no less than two hundred words, some of which are—teleautogram, teleautograph, teleanemograph, telebarograph, telebarometer, telechirograph, telecine matography, telecode, telecommunication, telecryptograph, teleelectroscope, telegnosis, telegony, telegraphophone, telegraphoscope, telehydrobarometer, teleelectric teleelectrograph, teleelectroscope, telemanometer, telemechanic, telemechanics, telemeter, telemetry, tele

metrograph, telemotor, telenergy, telengiscope, telepath, telephone, telephonograph, telephoto, telephotograph, telephotography, teleradiophone, telescope, telescriptor, teleseismology, telespectroscope, telestereoscope, telesthesia, teletactor, teletape, teletherapy, telethermograph, telethermometer, teltopometer, teletype, teletypesetter, teletypewriter, television, televisor, televocal, televox, etc., etc.

When one looks at a series like this one knows that one has to deal not with a single word but with a pattern of words, whose initial element is *tele* which is दूर. While for ordinary purposes it would do to have the word तार but for more specific purposes and for achieving uniformity and understanding, one has to translate the word and distinguish between telegram (noun and verb), telegraphic or telegraphic (adjectives), telegraph (noun and verb). Not only that. The word telegraph has derivatives too: telegrapher, telegraphic, telegraphically, telegraphist. It enters into compounds like telegraphone, telegraphoscope. Telegraphese, though not in common use, is a well-recognised word in the English language, meaning "a language characterized by terseness and elliptical expressions, such as are common in telegrams". Phrases with telegraph are numerous, e. g., telegraph-wire, telegraph-wireman, telegraph-rope, telegraph-plant or wireless-telegraph, typewriting-telegraph, solar-telegraph,

needle-telegraph, field-telegraph, auto-telegraph, photo-telegraph, radio-telegraph, typo-telegraph and similar words ending in telegraphy.

Tele-communication includes communication by telephones, telegraphs, etc.

If we translate telegraph, telegram, telephone, television, etc., with दूर then we shall be having the same inter-connection as obtains in English. As pointed out before, it would be possible to have all the derivatives, compounds and phrases of telegram and telegraph by such a word.

Telephone is दूरभाष 'speaking from a distance'. In Siam they use the word दूरशब्द. It is a beautiful word. Only it does not yield a verbal form so readily. दूरभाष gives the verbal form दूरभाषण to telephone, दूरभाषक one who telephones, दूरभाषित telephoned, दूरभाषीय telephonic, दूरभाषण telephony.

(62) Railway. The English word has become popular and hence it is retained. But for scientific purposes and to meet the requirements of compounds and derivatives it has been found necessary to give an Indian word अयोमार्ग (अयस् iron). Incidentally it may be pointed out that अयस् is the parent of the Latin *eas*, Germ. *Eisen* and English *iron*.

'Railway' is known only to English speaking world.

Even in English speaking countries there are other substitutes: 'ironway, ironroad, railroad'.

In other countries of Europe and the rest of the world 'railway' is usually translated with the help of local words for 'iron' and 'way or wagon'. In modern Greek it is *sidero-dromos*, in German *Eisen-bahn*, in French *chemin de fer*. Similarly in Arabic, Japanese, etc.

Railway has not to be taken as a single word, Rail, railway, railway train are three connected words.

Railway is one of a series of words expressing different types of ways—such as, water-way, rope-way, road-way, air-way, bridge-way, cable-way, wire-way, foot-way, sea-way, run-way, tram-way, etc, etc.

In most of these words 'way' can be uniformly translated by मार्ग.

लोहमार्ग can be used as a synonym of अयोमार्ग, only in Southern India लोह often means metal. In the list of technical and scientific terms for chemistry issued by the Government of Madras in 1947, अयम् has been adopted as the term for iron or ferrum, अयक for ferric and अयस for ferrous (p. 25, s. v. *elements*).

Gauge—In railways gauge is the distance between the heads of the rails, or secondarily, the distance

between the wheels of a vehicle. It has been translated by अन्तर with the specificatory prefix प्र.

Siding पादर्वक is from side पादर्व. It is also known as side-track पादर्व-पथ.

Mile is usually known in Hindi as मील and has been retained; hence mile-stone मील पत्थर. Within brackets is given क्रोशक-पापण (क्रोशक, that which is smaller than a क्रोश).

Originally क्रोश is the range of the voice in calling or hallooing. क्रोश is equal to one thousand दण्ड्स or four thousand हस्त (हस्त cubit). हस्त is the fore-arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger and is equal to twenty-four अंगुल्ल्स or eighteen inches. Thus a क्रोश is six thousand feet as against 5280 feet of the English mile.

Just as the Indian क्रोश is formed of one thousand दण्ड्स so the English mile is originally one thousand paces.

'Mile' is from Latin *milia*, *millia*, plural of *mille* a thousand, i. e. *milla passuum* 'a thousand paces'. *Mille* is akin to Sanskrit मला 'a multitude, a large number'. Mile has changed from time to time and place to place. The ancient Roman mile was about one thousand six hundred and twenty English yards, while the old Scotch mile was 1.123 and the Irish mile 1.273 statute miles.

On the Continent the old miles which have been replaced officially at least by the kilometer, varied from about 11 hundred yards to over 12 hundred yards.

The geographical, nautical or sea mile is the length of a minute or 21,600, of a great circle of the earth. According to the value adopted by the British Hydrographic Office, it is six thousand eighty feet and is called the Admiralty mile. The Roman *passus* was from the heel of one foot to the heel of the same foot when it next touched the ground, making five Roman feet. This has to be compared with the Punjab *karam* (Sanskrit क्रम) which is also 5 feet and is commonly in use among the villagers.

(66) Tram was originally a coal-wagon, nowadays, simply a wagon, whether for coal, for ores or for logs, hence a वाहिका. Tram-way would thus be translated fully by वाहिका-पथ which may be shortened to वाहिका.

(76) Irish Bridge is the same as cause-way. Cause-way is originally *causey + way*. It is a raised way or road across wet or marshy ground. Hence it has been translated as उच्चमार्ग. Sometimes, however, cause-way stands for causey, meaning a high-way or a pave-way.

English 'motor' has been retained.

(78) Culvert is a transverse drain under a road, rail road, canal, etc. It also stands for an arched drain or

sewer or for a conduit. It has been tentatively translated by पुल क नीच का नाला. अधःप्रणाल or सतु-प्रणाल would be better substitutes.

(83) तरणा is an ancient word for ferry.

(85) अधिसूचित for 'notified' is from the Hindi version of the Constitution of India.

(93) International अन्तराष्ट्रिय is the correct Sandhi form for अन्तर्+राष्ट्रिय (Panini रो रि ८३१४, ढ्रलोपे पूर्वस्य दीर्घाऽणः ६३१११ 'Final र, followed by another र, disappears, lengthening the short vowel that precedes it). राष्ट्रिय again is a Paninian form as against राष्ट्रीय in Shatapatha Brahmana', राष्ट्रीय is widely used these days. Those who are not troubled by a grammatical conscience or those who are ignorant of it, can freely use अन्तराष्ट्रीय. Some others use अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय, using the adjectival form आन्तर instead of अन्तर् and thus avoiding the Sandhi.

(95) Tribe is an aggregation of people, generally living in the forests वनजाते. On account of their living together, they might be called गणजाति. In Orissa they are known as जनजाति, जन being used in the sense of प्राकृत जन common, unsophisticated men.

(96) Division is विभय, hence sub-division is उप-विषय.

(97) परगना is derived from प्रगणक, employed in ancient inscriptions.

(98) Reserved and protected have been distinguished

in the translation by आरक्षित and रक्षित respectively.

(99) Trijunction is त्रिसंगम.

(101) Wooded area is लघुवन. Wood is a dense growth of trees usually greater in extent than a grove and smaller than a forest. Wooded area might stand for a wood. It may be taken in its literal sense, 'the area covered with wood or trees'. In that case it would be वृक्षाच्छादित क्षेत्र, वृक्षाच्छादित प्रदेश (प्रदेश region).

(113) Fir तालीशपत्र the genus in general. Specifically तालीशपत्र stands for the Himalayan silver fir. Loosely fir is used for cedars (देवदारु) also.

(124b) गण्डशैल is an ancient word.

(125) शीन for snow is a Kashmirian word. It is from Sanskrit √इथै 'to be frigid, to congeal'. शीत, श्यान, अवश्याय (Hindi ओस dew), प्रतिश्याय ('catarrh', Marathi पडसा) are also from the same root.

Moraine is much better expressed by the Indian word हिमोढ (हिम ice + ऊढ carried, from √वह् to carry, वहन carrying, वाहन carriage) than by French *moraine*, which is of doubtful origin.

Crevasse is a fissure in the mass of a glacier or snow-field; hence हिम-विवर (विवर opening), or better still हिम-विदर (विदर fissure, वि asunder + √दृ to tear).

Couloir is another French word, 'a passage, a deep gorge, a gully'.

(126) Contours or contour lines are imaginary lines connecting the points on a land surface that have the same elevation, समोच्चरेखा.

Feature being रूप, sub-feature is उप-रूप. Contour value is a समोच्चंक्र, a figure (अंक) marking the elevation on the समोच्चरेखा.

(135) Rock-outcrops are तलागत शैल i.e. rocks that have come out to the surface of the ground (mineral outcrop तलागत खनिज).

(137) Terrace is उत्तल (उत् + तल surface).

(159d) Shingle तट + अष्टीला 'pebbles on the seashore.' अष्टीला is the ancient word for pebble.

(160) Fathom originally meant 'fully stretched arm' and thence a measure of length containing six feet (formerly sometimes five and a half, or five feet). As a measure of length, its Indian counterpart is धनुस् (equivalent to four hastas, each हस्त being eighteen inches).

(164) Mangrove is a tropical maritime tree or shrub with numerous aerial prop roots which ultimately form an impenetrable mass, so that mangrove swamps become active land builders. वायुशिफ is the name given to the mangrove, from its aerial roots (शिफ root).

(167) Buoy उत्प्लव (उत् + प्लव floating) is a floating buoy. They are usually moored to the bottom.

Shri B. G. Tamaskar, M. A., lecturer in geography in the Nagpur University has spent a week with me in discussing the significance of the English terms translated. I am thankful to him.

Nagpur
18.3.50

Raghu Vira

11

1

भारतीय भूमिति चित्रों के लिये हिन्दी शब्द

HINDI TERMS

for

**TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS OF
THE SURVEY OF INDIA**

Villages, Buildings, etc. ग्राम, भवन, आदि ।

- 1 village, as surveyed ग्राम, यथामापित ।
 - (a) open खुला (प्राकार-रहित)
 - (b) walled भित्ति से घिरा हुआ (प्राकार-सहित)
- 2 ruined village, as surveyed उजड़ा गांव (नष्ट ग्राम), यथामापित ।
- 3 scattered buildings and huts बिखरे हुए घर और झोंपड़ियें (विकीर्ण गृह तथा कुटी)
 - (a) permanently occupied स्थायी बसे हुए (स्थायी निवास)
 - (b) temporarily occupied अस्थायी बसे हुए (अस्थायी निवास)
- 4 deserted site परित्यक्त स्थान ।
- 5 monument आस्मारक ।
- 6 sati सती ।
- 7 factory chimney कारखाने की चिमनी (निर्माणी-धूममार्ग)
- 8 cave गुहा ।
 - (a) inhabited बसी हुई (निवसित)
 - (b) uninhabited न बसी हुई (अनिवसित)
- 9 piquet or post पहरा (प्रहरि-स्थान)
- 10 church गिरजा ।

- 11 temple मन्दिर ।
- 12 tomb समाधिभवन ।
- 13 pagoda पगोडा ।
- 14 mosque मसजिद ।
- 15 idgah ईदगाह ।
- 16 fort गढ़ (किला)
- (a) surveyed (the thickness of line should be increased for large forts according to size and importance) मापित (परिमाण और महत्ता के अनुसार बड़े गढ़ों की रेखा की मोटाई अधिक कर देनी चाहिये)
- (b) conventional रूढ ।
- 17 watch-tower प्रहरिस्तम्भ (cf. जयस्तम्भ victory tower as of Chittorgarh)
- 18 chhatri or wayside temple छत्री अथवा मार्गस्थ मन्दिर ।
- 19 battle-field (with name and year) युद्धक्षेत्र (नाम और वर्ष सहित)
- 20 (a) burial-ground, as surveyed समाधि-भूमि, यथामापित ।
- (b) graves कबरें (समाधियें)
- 21 oil-well or oil-tank तेल का कुआं अथवा टंकी (तैलकूप अथवा तैलाशय)
- 22 mine-shaft खनि-मार्ग (खनिकूपक; shaft is a well-like passage)
- 23 boundary pillar सीमा-स्तम्भ ।
- (a) surveyed मापित ।
- (b) not found at time of survey मापन के समय नहीं था ।

- 24 rifle-range, as surveyed चांदमारी (लक्ष्यवेध-भूमि), यथामापित ।
- 25 aerodrome विमान-पत्तन ।
 (a) as surveyed यथामापित ।
 (b) conventional रूढ ।
- 26 landing ground अवतरण-भूमि ।
- 27 air bombing or firing range, as surveyed वायु-प्रस्फोटन क्षेत्र, यथामापित ।
- 28 air bombing target वायु-प्रस्फोट-लक्ष्य ।
- 29 air firing target वायु-गोलन-लक्ष्य ।
- 30 air mooring or tall telegraph mast विमान-यूप अथवा ऊंचा तार-स्तम्भ ।
- 31 toll (with gate and hut) मार्गकर स्थान (द्वार और झोंपड़ी सहित)
- 31A seaplane alighting area समुद्रविमान-अवतरण-क्षेत्र ।
- 31B seaplane station समुद्रविमान-स्थात्र ।

Water features जल के रूप ।

- 32 well कुआं (कूप)
 (a) lined or in rock पक्का अथवा चट्टान में खुदा हुआ (चित्त अथवा शैलखात)
 (b) unlined कच्चा (अचित्त)
- 33 spring झरना (उत्स)
- 34 karez, with depth of shaft in feet कारेज़ (अधःकुल्या, underground canal), कूपक की गहराई पादों में ।

- (a) in use उपयोग में ।
(b) disused उपयोग में नहीं ।

35 pipe-line नाल-पथ ।

- (a) water जल ।
(b) oil तैल ।

36 swamp or marsh, with cultivation दलदल (महापंक),
कृषि-सहित ।

37 reeds in perennial water सदाजल में नड ।

38 lake or tank, as surveyed झील अथवा तालाब (कासार
अथवा तडाग), यथामापित ।

(a) with defined limit of perennial water सदाजल
की निश्चित सीमा सहित ।

(b) with fluctuating limit of perennial water
सदाजल की परिवर्ती सीमा सहित ।

(c) with embankment under 10 ft. १० पाद से नीचे
बद्धतट सहित ।

(d) with embankment 10 ft. or over १० पाद
अथवा अधिक बद्धतट सहित ।

(e) with very steep embankment अतिप्रपाती बद्धतट
सहित ।

39 excavated tank, as surveyed खोदा हुआ तालाब (उत्खात
तडाग), यथामापित ।

(a) perennial सदाजल ।

(b) non-perennial असदाजल ।

(c) perennial, with high embankment सदाजल,
ऊंचे बद्धतट सहित ।

- 40 tank, conventional तालाब (तडाग), रूढ ।
 (a) perennial सदाजल ।
 (b) non-perennial असदाजल ।
- 41 quarry, with greatest depth पत्थर की खान (पाषाण-खनि), अधिकतम गहराई सहित (भूयिष्ठ-गाम्भीर्य-सहित)
- 42 single-line stream एकरेख स्रोत ।
 (a) perennial सदाजल ।
 (b) non-perennial असदाजल ।
 (c) approximate or undefined लगभग अथवा अनिश्चित ।
 (d) indicating change from non-perennial to perennial असदाजल से सदाजल में परिवर्तन दिखालाते हुए ।
- 43 stream bank, north bank shows continuous, unbroken steep or precipitous bank from 1' to 100', or over in height and south bank shows the same but broken, as surveyed, heights corresponding with those on the north bank स्रोततट । उत्तर तट लगातार, अखण्डित प्रपाती अथवा अतिप्रपाती तट, ऊंचाई में एक से १०० पाद तक अथवा अधिक । दक्षिण तट वैसा ही, किन्तु खण्डित, यथामापित, ऊंचाइयां उत्तर तट के समान ।
 (a, b & c) show treatment of side stream junction in accordance with the extent to which the river bank is broken पार्श्व-स्रोत-संगम, जिस सीमा तक नदीतट खण्डित है उसके अनुसार ।
 (d) breaks in banks that extend down to river

bed level तट-खण्ड, जो नदी-पात्र-तल तक जाते हैं ।

(e) small breaks that have not been eroded down to river bed level छोटे खण्ड, जो नदी-पात्र-तल तक नहीं पहुंचे ।

(f, g and h) types of gorges or narrow rivers with high banks गहरी घाटियों अथवा उच्च तट वाली सकीर्ण नदियों के प्रकार ।

44 dry nala सूखा नाला ।

(a) with broken ground along bank (as surveyed) तट के साथ की भूमि खण्डित (यथामापित)

(b) ravines (as surveyed) छोटी घाटी (यथामापित)

45 double-line stream (width 1/20 inch or more on published sheet) द्विरेख स्रोत (चौड़ाई १/२० प्रांगुल अथवा अधिक, प्रकाशित चित्र में)

(a) perennial, with arrow showing direction of flow सदाजल, प्रवाह-दिशा को बाण दिखला रहा है ।

(b) dry with sandy bed सूखा, पाट वालुमय ।

46 waterfall with height (perennial and non-perennial) जलपात, ऊंचाई सहित (सदाजल, असदाजल)

47 rapids द्रुतवाह ।

48 sluice जल-द्वार ।

49 perennial canal with distance stone सदाजल नहर (कुल्या), दूरी दिखाने वाले पत्थर सहित ।

(a) single-line (thickness accg. to importance) अकेली रेखा (महत्ता के अनुसार मोटाई)

(b) double-line accg. to width and with embank-

ment shown by relative height दोहरी रेखा, चौड़ाई के अनुसार। सापेक्ष ऊंचाई से बद्धतट दिखाया गया है।

50 non-perennial canals with distance stone असदाजल नहरें (कुल्याएं), दूरत्व-पाषाण सहित।

51 disused canals त्यक्तोपयोग कुल्याएं।

52 canal नहर (कुल्या)

(a) with navigation lock नौकाओं के पार जाने के लिये जल-तल ऊंचा नीचा करने का प्रबन्ध (नौकाओं के लिये जलावरोध)

(b) with lock or weir carrying जलावरोध अथवा वार, जिसपर बने हैं—

(i) road सड़क (स्थया)

(ii) foot-path पगडंडी (एकपदी)

(c) aqueduct or (if printed in black or red) viaduct जल-सेतु (जलवाहिसेतु) अथवा (यदि काले अथवा लाल अक्षरों में छपा हो) मार्गसेतु (मार्गवाहिसेतु)।

53 dam बांध (रोधन)

(a) masonry पक्का (चित)

(b) earth work कच्चा (मृणमय)

54 weir (Anicut in Madras), on single-line and narrow double-line streams, the sluice symbol should be used with the word 'weir' typed alongside वार, (मद्रास में आनीकट) एकरेख और संकीर्ण द्विरख स्रोतोपर जलद्वार का चिह्न, वार-शब्द सहित प्रयोग करना चाहिये।

55 canal tunnel, with or without cutting, as surveyed कुल्या-सुरंग (नहर की सुरंग), काट (कर्तन) सहित अथवा

विना काट (कर्तन), यथामापित ।

56 siphon in perennial canal (black in case of non perennial canal) सदाजल-कुल्या में निनाल (असदाजल कुल्या में काले रंग की)

Telegraph lines, etc. तार-पथ, आदि ।

57 telegraph line तार-पथ (दूरलेख-पथ)

58 telephone line दूरभाष-पथ ।

59 electric power line विद्युत्पथ ।

(a) main transmission line मुख्य तन्तुपथ ।

(i) conventional on all scales सभी मापश्रेणियों ।
रूढ ।

(ii) where spans vary largely the position pylons should be as surveyed जब तन्तुस्तम्भों के बीच का अन्तर बहुत भिन्न हो, तो तन्तुस्तम्भों स्थिति मापन के अनुसार होनी चाहिये ।

(b) local distribution line (conventional) स्थान वितरण-पथ (रूढ)

60 ropeway with terminus रज्जुमार्ग, अवसान-सहित ।

61 wireless station वितन्तु स्थात्र ।

(a) as surveyed यथामापित ।

(b) conventional रूढ ।

Railways, railway crossings and bridges

रेल (अयोमार्ग), रेल-लंघन (लंघन ancient word), पुल

(gauge, if other than 5'-6", should always be stated)

(प्रान्तर, यदि ५'-६" से भिन्न हो, तो सदा लिखना चाहिये)

62 railway, 5'-6" gauge, double-line रेल (अयोमार्ग), ५'-६"

प्रान्तर, द्विपथ ।

(a) open, with sidings, mile stone and station with enclosure, as surveyed खुला (अनावृत), पार्श्वक सहित, मीलपत्थर (क्रोशक-पाषाण) और घेरे सहित स्टेशन (स्थात्र), यथामापित ।

(b) under construction बन रहा है ।

63 railway, 5'-6" gauge, single-line रेल (अयोमार्ग) ५'-६"

प्रान्तर, एकपथ ।

(a) open with sidings, and station and enclosure (conventional) खुला, पार्श्वक सहित, स्टेशन (स्थात्र) और घेरा (रूढ)

(b) under construction बन रहा है ।

64 railway, other gauges, double-line रेल (अयोमार्ग)

दूसरे प्रान्तर, द्विपथ ।

(a) open with sidings खुला, पार्श्वक-सहित ।

(b) under construction बन रहा है ।

65 railway, other gauges, single-line रेल (अयोमार्ग) दूसरे

प्रान्तर, एकपथ ।

(a) open with sidings खुला, पार्श्वक-सहित ।

- (b) under construction बन रहा है ।
- 66 mineral line or tramway खनिजपथ अथवा वाहिका ।
- 67 level crossing समतल-लंघन ।
- 68 road over railway रेल के ऊपर सड़क ।
- 69 road or railway under railway रेल (अयोमार्ग) के नीचे सड़क अथवा रेल ।
- 70 railway tunnel, with or without cutting, as surveyed रेल-सुरंग (अयोमार्ग-सुरंग), काट(कर्तन) सहित अथवा काट (कर्तन) के बिना, यथामापित ।
- 71 bridge carrying railway पुल के ऊपर रेल की पटरी ।
- 72 bridge carrying पुल पर—
- (a) railway over road सड़क के ऊपर रेल (अयोमार्ग)
- (b) road over railway रेल (अयोमार्ग) के ऊपर सड़क ।
- 73 bridge carrying road and railway of पुल जिसपर सड़क और नीचे दिये प्रान्तर वाली रेल की पटरी हो ।
- (a) 5'-6" gauge ५'-६" प्रान्तर ।
- (b) other gauges दूसरे प्रान्तर ।

Roads and bridges सड़कें तथा पुल ।

- 74 roads of 1st importance प्रथम महत्त्व की सड़कें ।
- (a) metalled, and important bridge with piers पक्की, और महत्त्वपूर्ण पुल, प्रस्तम्भ सहित ।
- (b) unmetalled कच्ची ।
- 75 roads of 2nd importance द्वितीय महत्त्व की सड़कें ।
- (a) metalled पक्की ।

(b) unmetalled कच्ची ।

76 other roads अन्य सड़कें ।

(a) metalled, also mile stone, bridge and Irish bridge or causeway and avenue of trees पक्की, मील-पत्थर, पुल तथा उच्चमार्ग और वृक्षों वाली सड़क ।

(b) unmetalled कच्ची ।

(c) motor transport turning point on roads सड़कों पर मोटर गाड़ियों के मोड़ ।

77 cart-track with bridge बैलगाड़ी मार्ग पुल सहित ।

78 camel-track with bridge culvert ऊंटों का मार्ग पुल सहित, पुल के नीचे नाला ।

79 mule-path with bridge, culvert, pass and height खच्चरों का मार्ग पुल सहित, नीचे का नाला, घाटी और ऊंचाई ।

80 foot-path with bridge, culvert. In symbols (77) to (80) the heavier symbols should be used in afforested or contoured areas, or where emphasis is required in open areas पगडण्डी, पुल सहित, नीचे का नाला । (७७) से (८०) तक के चिह्नों में वनाछादित अथवा समोच्चरेखित क्षेत्रों में मोटे चिह्न प्रयोग करने चाहियें, अथवा खुले स्थानों में जहां बल देना हो ।

81 road tunnel, with or without cutting, as surveyed सड़क-सुरंग, काट सहित अथवा बिना काट, यथामापित ।

82 bridge of boats or pontoon bridge नौका-पुल ।

83 ferry or ford तरणी ।

84 track or path coincident with bed of stream नदी की

तली से मिला हुआ मार्ग ।

(a) for short distance थोड़ी दूरी तक ।

(b) for long distance लम्बी दूरी तक ।

85 track or path following notified boundary अधिसूचित सीमा के साथ साथ मार्ग ।

(a) short distance थोड़ी दूरी तक ।

(b) long distance लम्बी दूरी तक ।

86 roads in dry river-bed नदी के सूखे पाट में सड़क ।

(a) with steep river banks ऊँचे नदी तट ।

(b) with shelving river banks ढलवान नदी तट ।

87 road along tank-bund तालाब के बन्ध पर सड़क ।

88 forest fire-line, not in regular use as line of communication; racecourse track and similar special cases; but when in regular use as line of communication the appropriate road symbol is to be used जंगल की अग्निसीमा । यहाँ सामान्य रूप से आना जाना नहीं होता । घुड़दौड़ मार्ग और इसी प्रकार के अन्य विशेष मार्ग । किन्तु जब सामान्य रूपसे आने जाने के लिये उपयोग होता है तो समुचित सड़क का चिह्न उपयोग करना चाहिये ।

Embankments and cuttings

बद्धतट तथा कर्तन (बांध और काट)

89 road or railway embankment सड़क अथवा रेल का बांध ।

(a) 5 ft. to 9 ft. high ५ से ९ पाद तक ऊंचा ।

(b) 10 ft. high or oversteep, with sharp edge at top १० पाद अथवा अधिक ऊंचा। प्रपाती तट, ऊपर से तट की धार तीक्ष्ण।

90 road or railway cuttings रेल अथवा सडक के काट।

(a) 5 ft. to 9 ft. deep ५ से ९ पाद तक गहरे।

(b) 10 ft. deep or more १० पाद अथवा अधिक गहरे।

91 protective embankment रक्षाकारी बांध।

(a) 5 ft. to 9 ft. high ५ से ९ पाद तक ऊंचा।

(b) 10 ft. high or over १० पाद अथवा अधिक ऊंचा।

92 embankments, cuttings and bridges with narrow guage railway बांध, काट, और पुल, संकीर्ण प्रान्तर वाली रेल की पट्टी सहित।

(a) along single-line एकपथ के साथ साथ।

(b) along double line द्विपथ के साथ साथ।

Boundaries, limits and gardens

परिसीमाएं, सीमाएं तथा उद्यान।

93 international अन्ताराष्ट्रीय।

(a) demarcated रेखित।

(b) undemarcated अरेखित।

94 province or state प्रान्त अथवा राज्य।

(a) demarcated रेखित।

(b) undemarcated अरेखित।

95 district or tribal मण्डल अथवा वनजातीय।

96 subdivision, township, taluk, tahsil, zamindari

or similar partition उपविषय, पुर, तालुक, तहसील, जमीनदारी अथवा ऐसे ही अन्य विभाग ।

97 pargana in U.P. उत्तरप्रदेश में परगना ।

98 reserved, protected or state forest (green riband will appear along the external boundaries and along those between forests of different ownerships) आरक्षित, रक्षित अथवा राज्य वन (वाह्य सीमा पर और भिन्न स्वामित्व वाले जंगलों के बीच की सीमाओं पर हरी पट्टी रहेगी)

99 village with trijunction pillar ग्राम, त्रिसंगम-स्तम्भ सहित ।

(a) surveyed मापित ।

(b) pillar not found during survey मापन के समय जो स्तम्भ नहीं था ।

100 boundaries along परिसीमाएं

(a) one side of road, track or path सड़क अथवा मार्ग के एक ओर ।

(b) centre of road, track or path (when it is the recognized boundary सड़क अथवा मार्ग के मध्य में (जब यह मानी हुई सीमा हो)

(c) one side of river नदी के एक ओर ।

(d) centre of river नदी के मध्य में ।

(e) bed of river, as surveyed नदी के पाट में, यथा-मापित ।

101 wooded area लघुवन ।

(a) not enclosed खुला (अनावृत)

- (b) enclosed by wall or permanent fence भित्ति
अथवा स्थायी वृत्ति से घिरा हुआ ।
- 102 limits of cultivation, open and along stream or
ravine कृषिसीमा, खुली और नदी अथवा छोटी घाटी के
साथ साथ ।
- 103 demarcated limits of camping ground शिविर-भूमि
की रेखित सीमाएं ।
- 104 salt pan लवणकुण्ड ।
- 105 orchard or garden फलोद्यान अथवा उद्यान ।
(a) not enclosed खुला (अनावृत)
(b) enclosed by a wall or permanent fence भित्ति
अथवा स्थायी वृत्ति से घिरा हुआ ।
- 106 tea garden, as surveyed चाय वाटिका, यथामापित ।
- 107 betel or vine on trellis ताम्बूल अथवा द्राक्षालता,
जाली पर ।
- 108 vegetable garden शाकोद्यान ।

Ornamentation and trees अलंकार तथा वृक्ष ।

- 109 scattered trees बिखरे हुए वृक्ष ।
- 110 scrub and undergrowth अनुक्षुप तथा अधोरूढ ।
- 111 grass घास ।
(a) high ऊंचा ।
(b) low and pasture नीचा तथा गोचर ।
- 112 cane-brake वेत्रवन ।
- 113 pine, fir, etc. चीड़, तालीशपत्र आदि ।

- 114 palm ताल ।
- 115 palmyra ग्रन्थ-ताल (दक्षिण भारत में इसके पत्तों पर ग्रन्थ लिखे जाते हैं)
- 116 betelnut सुपारी ।
- 117 bamboo बांस ।
- 118 aloes or cactus कुमारी अथवा नागफण ।
- 119 other trees अन्य वृक्ष । •
- 120 plantain trees केले के वृक्ष ।
- 121 stony waste पथरीला बंजर (पाषाणमय अनुपयोज्य भूमि)
- 122 sand features वालु के रूप ।
- (a) sand hills and dunes, shape, as surveyed वालु-गिरि, और वालुकूट, यथामापित आकृति ।
- (b) shifting sand स्थानपरिवर्ती वालु ।
- (c) confused sand hills (conventional) अनियमित वालुगिरि (रूढ)
- (d) flat sandy areas. Loose free sand should be indicated by closer spacing of dots समतल वालुक्षेत्र । शिथिल मुक्त वालु, विन्दुओं के बीच में थोड़े अन्तर द्वारा दिखाया जाना चाहिये ।
- 123 sandy river-bed showing नदी का वालुमय पाट ।
- (a) perennial channels सदाजल-प्रवाह वाला ।
- (b) non-perennial channels असदाजल-प्रवाह वाला ।
- 124 river-bed showing नदी का पाट ।
- (a) sheet rock स्तार-शैल वाला ।
- (b) rounded rocks गण्ड-शैल वाला ।

- (c) edged rocks सतट शैल ।
- (d) rock ribs शैलपर्शु ।

High Mountain Features उच्च पर्वतरूप ।

- 125 snow, ice and rock forms शीन, हिम और शैल आकृतियों ।
- (a) medial moraine मध्य-हिमोढ ।
 - (b) lateral moraine पार्श्व-हिमोढ ।
 - (c) terminal moraine अन्त-हिमोढ ।
 - (d) hanging glacier निलम्बि-हिमनदी ।
 - (e) ice fall हिमपात ।
 - (f) crevasses due to uneven bed असम पाट के कारण हिमविवर ।
 - (g) crevasses due to movoment of ice stream हिम-स्रोत की गति के कारण हिमविवर ।
 - (h) ice pinnacles हिमशिखर ।
 - (i) bergschrunds (rimaye) शीर्षविवर (the crevasse near the head of a mt. glacier)
 - (j) permanent snow स्थायी शीन (neve)
 - (k) ice wall हिमभित्ति ।
 - (l) glacier stream and lake हिमस्रोत तथा कासार (शील)
 - (m) ice cave हिमगुहा ।
 - (n) ice couloir हिम-मार्ग ।
 - (o) rock couloir शैल-मार्ग ।
 - (p) scree संपात ।
 - (q) rock fall (large rocks) शैलपात (महाशैल)

- (r) recognised route over glacier, with pass हिम-
नदी पर से अभिज्ञात मार्ग, द्वार सहित ।
(s) snow cornice हिममुकुट ।

Hill and Mountain Features गिरि और पर्वतरूप ।

- 126 contours, with form-lines showing sub-features and
contour value समोच्चरेखाएं, आकृति रेखाओं सहित,
उपरूप और समोच्चांक दिखाने के लिये ।
127 depressions *or* devil's cauldrons महागर्त ।
128 broken *or* rocky ground खण्डित अथवा शैलमय भूमि ।
129 sheet rock on mountain side, with rock pinnacles
पर्वतपार्श्व पर स्तार-शैल, शैलशिखर सहित ।
130 scarp *or* cliff, high उच्चुंग, ऊंचा ।
131 scarp *or* cliff, medium (about 20' to 50') उच्चुंग,
मध्यम (लगभग २०'-५०')
132 scarp *or* cliff, low उच्चुंग, नीचा ।
133 earth *or* gravel slide मिट्टी अथवा कंकर का सर्पण ।
134 isolated rock masses (shape as surveyed) अलग अलग
शैल-पुंज (यथामापित आकार)
135 rock outcrops, with and without scattered boulders
तलागत शैल, बिखरे हुए बड़े बड़े पत्थरों सहित अथवा उनके
विना ।
136 sheet rock स्तार-शैल ।
137 terraced scarps उत्तल वाले उच्चुंग ।
138 rocky knobs शैल-मुण्डक ।

139 river gorge नदी की गहरी घाटी ।

140 river fan, formed by streams पार्श्व स्रोतों से बना नदी का पंखा ।

141 river terraces नदी-उत्तल ।

Heights, trigonometrical symbols and abbreviations

ऊंचाई, त्रिकोणमितीय चिह्न और संक्षेप ।

142 heights ऊंचाई ।

(a) triangulation station त्रिकोणमापन स्थात्र ।

(b) triangulation intersected point or permanent traverse station or intersected point with ground level accurately fixed or measured त्रिकोणमापन मिथश्छिन्न बिन्दु अथवा स्थायी रेखामापन स्थात्र अथवा मिथश्छिन्न बिन्दु, भूमितल यथार्थ निश्चित अथवा मापित ।

(c) approximate लगभग ।

(d) relative सापेक्ष ।

143 bench-mark, with height to the nearest foot पीठचिह्न, समीपतम फुट की ऊंचाई तक ।

(a) geodetic ज्यामितीय ।

(b) canal कुल्या (नहर)

(c) others अन्य ।

144 post office डाकघर (प्रेषालय)

145 telegraph office तारघर (दूरलिखालय)

146 combined post and telegraph office संयुक्त डाक तथा तार घर (संयुक्त प्रेषालय तथा दूरलिखालय)

- 147 police station थाना ।
 148 dak bungalow डाकबंगला ।
 149 rest-house विश्रामगृह ।
 150 traveller's bungalow यात्रि-गृह ।
 151 inspetion bungalow निरीक्षक-गृह ।
 152 circuit house उच्चाधिकारी विश्रामगृह ।
 153 camping ground शिविर-भूमि ।
 154 Buddhist kyaung बौद्ध क्यौङ् ।
 155 railway station रेल्वे स्टेशन (अयोमार्ग-स्थात्र)
 156 market *or* bazar, with day बाज़ार (विपणि, पेठ), दिन सहित ।
 157 forest वन ।
 (a) reserved आरक्षित ।
 (b) protected रक्षित ।
 (c) state राज्य ।
 (d) zamindāri जमींदारी ।

Coastal symbols समुद्रतट-चिह्न ।

- 158 tidal water वेला-वारि ।
 (a) with limit in double-line dry stream द्विरेख शुष्क स्रोत में सीमा सहित ।
 (b) in double line perennial stream द्विरेख सदाजल स्रोत में ।
 (c) in single line stream एकरेख स्रोत में ।
 (d) with definite bank at the junction with a

double-line dry stream द्विरेख शुष्क स्रोत के साथ संगम पर निश्चित तट सहित ।

(e) without definite bank at the junction संगम पर निश्चित तट के बिना ।

159 coast-line, as surveyed तटरेखा यथामापित ।

(a) high water line उच्चजल-रेखा ।

(b) low water line निम्न जल-रेखा ।

(c) tidal flats with mud वेला-चिपिट, कीचड़ सहित ।

(d) shingle and sand तटाशैला और बालु ।

(e) cliff उच्छ्रृंग ।

(f) sheet rock स्तारशिला ।

(g) rounded rocks with sand गोलशैल बालु सहित ।

(h) edged rocks सकोण शैल ।

(i) rock ribs शैलपर्शु ।

(j) single-line stream in foreshore तटाग्र में एकरेख स्रोत ।

(k) double-line stream in foreshore तटाग्र में द्विरेख स्रोत ।

160 fathom-line धनूररेखा ।

161 submerged sand निमग्न बालु ।

162 submerged rocks with danger line निमग्न शैल, भयरेखा-सहित ।

163 steamer service बाष्प नौका-चर्या ।

(a) in double-line river द्विरेख नदी में ।

(b) in single-line river एकरेख नदी में ।

164 mangrove swamp वायुशिफ दलदल ।

- 165 light-ship दीपस्तम्भ ।
- 166 light-house दीपस्तम्भ ।
- 167 buoy उत्प्लव ।
 (a) lighted प्रकाशमान ।
 (b) unlighted अप्रकाशमान ।
- 168 anchorage लाङ्गल-स्थान ।
- 169 pier or jetty (masonry) अवतरणी (पक्की)
 (a) conventional रूढ ।
 (b) carrying road as surveyed यथामापित सडक-वाली ।
 (c) carrying railway as surveyed यथामापित सडक-वाली ।
- 170 pier or jetty (open, frame work or piles) अवतरणी (खुली, पंजररूप अथवा राशिमय)
 (a) conventional रूढ ।
 (b) carrying road as surveyed यथामापित सडक-वाली ।
 (c) carrying railway as surveyed यथामापित सडक-वाली ।
- 171 beacon, steamer, signal, navigation mark, etc. of a fairly permanent character पर्याप्तस्थायी उज्ज्वल, बाष्पनौका, संज्ञप्ति, नौवाहन चिह्न आदि ।
 (a) lighted प्रकाशमान ।
 (b) unlighted अप्रकाशमान ।

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY

Author: _____ Acc. No. 1536

Title: VIRA (R).
Indian conventional signs for
topographical maps.

Borrower	Issued	Returned.



Library

IAS, Shimla

R 912.54 R 126 I



00001535