INDIA WATER SYSTEMS ATLAS

HARYANA

— GROUNDWATER + SURFACE WATER —

ABRIDGED VOLUME

"Rivers, canals and groundwater — a connected system."

Water outcome = Geomorphology × Soil × Lithology

- GROUNDWATER SYSTEMS
- RAINFALL & RECHARGE
- GEOLOGY & AQUIFERS
- RIVERS & CANALS
- RESERVOIRS, IRRIGATION & AGRICULTURE
- URBAN & RURAL WATER SYSTEMS
- ECOLOGY & LANDSCAPES
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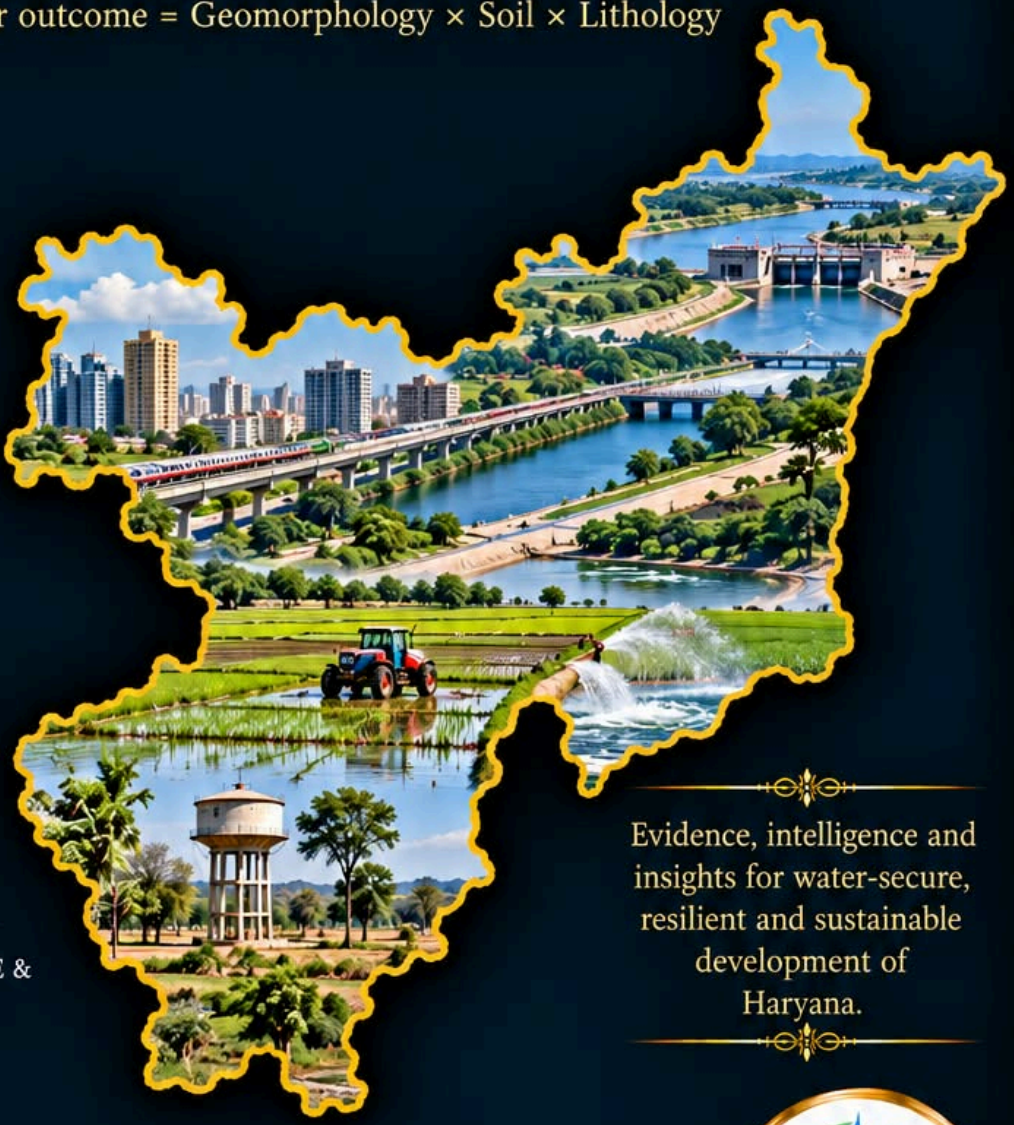

Evidence, intelligence and insights for water-secure, resilient and sustainable development of Haryana.

OPXL Consulting • Akhsheya Group • Chennai

G.L.Sudhakar
WATER INTELLIGENCE
WATER SYSTEMS

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INDIA WATER SYSTEMS ATLAS

Haryana

An abridged reading of the water system

Analysis and synthesis on the method used for Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Twenty-two districts. Eight families of record. No composite score.

The state total is the state. A district figure stays in the district. A slot with no record stays empty.

October 2026

How to read this book

Tamil Nadu was read as a hydraulic civilisation under stress: tanks, hard rock, seasonal rivers, and a city that drinks from more than one source. The reading refused a single score. A statewide sentence was not painted onto a district. Two lists of the same kind of water body were kept as two lists. A tank that had no geometry was named and not invented on a map.

Uttar Pradesh was read as a floodplain and a canal system on the same alluvium, with a large groundwater assessment and a long river. The reading refused to turn the state recharge into seventy-five district recharges by arithmetic. Where a district name in a table did not match the register, the row waited. It was not forced.

Haryana is smaller than either, and it is not a chapter of either. It sits between the Shivalik and the Aravalli edge, with the Yamuna on the east and the Ghaggar toward the north-west, and a canal grid across the middle. The same discipline applies. Each number keeps its year, its unit, its geography and its source. Numbers from different questions are not added.

Eight families are on the completion count: groundwater level, groundwater quality, the 2025 groundwater resource assessment, rain, river, surface quality, water bodies, and sediment. Twenty-two districts give one hundred and seventy-six slots. A slot counts when the district has at least one record of that family. One hundred and fifty-one slots have a record. Twenty-five do not. The twenty-five are part of the book. They are not blanks to be filled with a neighbour.

Rain in this book is not an annual normal. The district series in hand runs for sixty-three days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026. It shows that the India Meteorological Department series reaches every district. It does not say how wet a year is. Central Water Commission rain stations are fewer, and they are points.

A river slot is an Irrigation and Water Resources gauge, or an HSPCB sample of a named river, or a Central Water Commission site typed as a gauge inside the district. A drain is surface quality unless the Commission book types the site as a gauge. A sewage-plant sample is neither a river nor a silt load. Total suspended solids in a plant effluent is not the sediment family. The sediment family is the Commission's silt observation. In Haryana that is Mohna, at Faridabad, and nowhere else.

The district geometry used to accept or refuse a coordinate is the NWIC and Survey of India set: twenty-two multipolygons. A point outside those polygons stays outside. A point on a boundary is counted once. A label that names one district while the coordinate falls in another follows the coordinate. Plates later in this volume draw those polygons, the canal and Commission sites, and the groundwater-level stations that fall inside the state window. They do not draw a river course. Official basin polygons are not in the pack, so no basin was drawn.

Glacier does not apply. Chandigarh is not a Haryana district. The spelling Charki Dadri is the Survey of India spelling. Charkhi Dadri on the assessment, and Mewat on the assessment, are published names joined to LGD 701 and LGD 604. They are not extra districts. Gurgaon is the former name of Gurugram, LGD 062.

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1. Haryana in the northern system

The northern reading, in the Uttar Pradesh volume, is a snow-fed river becoming a plain, and a plain drawn down by wells and canals. Haryana shares the plain and the canals. It does not share the glacier. The applicability mark for glacier in this state is no. Hathnikund is a barrage on the Yamuna at Yamunanagar. It is an observation site. It is not a glacier account and it is not the state's storage.

The Yamuna enters the state's record at Yamunanagar and is observed again at Karnal, Faridabad and Palwal. Those are Haryana sites because the Commission's book and the coordinates put them there. Sites on the Delhi bank, including the railway bridge and Dhansa, are not moved across the boundary to fill Gurugram. The Sahibi is observed at Masani in Rewari and at Dadri in Jhajjar. The name Dadri in that book is not the district Charki Dadri.

The Ghaggar and the rivers of the Shivalik edge, including the Somb, the Maskara, the Kaushalya, the Sirsa and the Jhajjra, are the other surface system. Panchkula's river slot is those named-river samples, not a Commission gauge. Ambala adds twelve named-river points to one IWRD gauge. The west of the state is also a canal system. Fatehabad, Sirsa, Hisar, Kaithal and Kurukshetra are read as that system, with the Ghaggar among them, and not as five copies of Karnal.

Inland of both rivers, the Aravalli edge and the canal-fed interior behave differently again. Gurugram, Rewari, Mahendragarh, Charki Dadri, Bhiwani, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Jind and Nuh are one cluster only in the sense that the book needed a way to talk about them together. The cluster is not a score, and it is not an aquifer boundary. Gurugram's missing river gauge and Rohtak's low stage of extraction are not one fact.

Tamil Nadu's stress is read through tanks, hard rock and the Cauvery obligation. Haryana's stress, where the assessment shows it, is read through alluvial extraction, canals, and a short river front. Hard rock is not the state's governing geology in the way it is in the peninsula. Treating Haryana as a small Tamil Nadu would import the wrong storage system. Treating it as a district of Uttar Pradesh would import the wrong boundary. The Yamuna is shared. The administrative record is not.

The population, the cities and the canals concentrate demand on a small territory. That sentence is a description of the setting. It is not a cubic-metre account. This book does not compute a per-person availability, because the master does not carry a population-weighted water account, and a population-weighted account invented from the recharge total would be the state total in disguise.

2. What was counted, and what was refused

The completion rule is deliberate and narrow. A district either has a record in a family or it does not. Faridabad has eight. Gurugram, Charki Dadri, Hisar and Mahendragarh have six. The other seventeen have seven. The missing family for most of them is sediment. The missing families that are not sediment are Gurugram's river, and surface quality in Charki Dadri, Hisar and Mahendragarh. One plus three plus twenty-one is twenty-five. One hundred and seventy-six minus one hundred and fifty-one is twenty-five.

Several files were large and did not close a hole. The Irrigation department river-level file for 2021 to 2025 has ninety stations and about 1.8 million rows. The coordinates fall in the same fourteen districts already counted from the earlier level file. It was not loaded as a second register. A file whose name

looked like Haryana hourly river level was Satna and Dehradun. The letters HR in that file name meant hourly. It was not kept.

Coordinates were allowed to overrule labels. Mandkola was described as Nuh and plots in Palwal. The Hisar Ghaggar drain plots in Sirsa. A Masudpur distributary labelled Hisar plots in Jind. Jind already had a river record, so the point was not used to decorate Hisar. Delhi sediment stations and Delhi surface-quality stations were tested against the Haryana polygons and fell outside.

The Commission's Haryana list, as on 1 January 2025, is ten sites, all in the Ganga basin, Upper Yamuna division: three gauges, three gauge-and-discharge, three gauge-discharge-quality, no gauge-discharge-silt, one gauge-discharge-sediment-quality, and no gauge-quality. That census is why a second silt station was not expected in another district's file. The water-quality book holds four of the ten. The hydrological-observation book holds all ten.

An uncited five-row workbook that had been checked by a language pass was not loaded into the master. A pass mark on a sheet is not a source. Statewide figures were not divided across the twenty-two districts to raise a completion percentage.

3. Groundwater, 2025

The national groundwater resource assessment for 2025 places Haryana in Annexure II. Twenty-two rows match the twenty-two districts once the published and former names are admitted: Charkhi Dadri to Charki Dadri, Mewat to Nuh, Gurgaon to Gurugram. Yamunanagar matches Yamuna Nagar by punctuation. No district is left off the master. The state total stays on the join sheet and is not split.

Recharge, extractable resource, extraction and stage are four lines. Extraction can exceed extractable resource. When it does, the stage is above 100 percent. Kurukshetra prints 225.54 percent. Panipat prints 217.84. Kaithal prints 196.96. Gurugram prints 194.60. Fatehabad prints 177.90. Faridabad prints 175.38. Karnal prints 173.53. These are the high readings in the table. They are not a league, and the highest reading is not the state's reading.

Rohtak prints 48.79 percent. Jhajjar prints 49.60. Panchkula prints 62.06. Hisar prints 72.71. Nuh prints 72.31. A low stage is not surplus water, and it is not unused infrastructure. Hisar's low stage sits beside an empty surface-quality slot. The assessment did not fill that slot, and the empty slot did not pull the stage down. They are different instruments.

Karnal's recharge, 117,707.19 hectare-metres, is the largest district recharge in the table. Panchkula's, 14,581.69, is the smallest. Area, canal leakage, rainfall and the assessment's own zones sit inside those figures. This book does not unpack the component split. The master carries the four lines that have parameter codes. Monsoon and non-monsoon components without a code were not invented an index for.

The Tamil Nadu method would not let a state stage stand in for a block, and the Uttar Pradesh method would not let a command area invent a district recharge. Haryana's table is already at district scale. The temptation here is the opposite one: to treat 136.75 percent as the character of every district. The table exists so that temptation can be refused in public.

District	Recharge	Extractable	Extraction	Stage %
Panchkula	14,581.69	13,446.00	8,344.67	62.06
Ambala	43,047.91	38,743.10	50,427.47	130.16
Yamunanagar	58,778.30	52,900.48	70,456.90	133.19
Kurukshetra	41,823.66	37,850.67	85,366.76	225.54
Kaithal	46,490.41	41,841.37	82,409.09	196.96
Fatehabad	65,804.25	59,223.82	105,358.68	177.90
Sirsa	66,585.31	60,874.51	97,228.81	159.72
Hisar	71,752.14	66,085.71	48,052.10	72.71
Karnal	117,707.19	105,936.46	183,836.83	173.53
Panipat	52,622.49	47,360.25	103,168.50	217.84
Sonipat	69,092.53	62,183.27	67,611.93	108.73
Faridabad	14,952.38	13,642.38	23,925.38	175.38
Palwal	44,225.60	40,387.35	37,151.91	91.99
Jind	75,827.05	68,244.35	79,334.12	116.25
Rohtak	36,558.95	32,903.05	16,054.87	48.79
Jhajjar	49,763.68	45,688.38	22,661.15	49.60
Bhiwani	43,427.69	39,084.92	43,344.03	110.90
Charki Dadri	19,140.19	17,419.14	24,315.28	139.59
Mahendragarh	22,007.12	19,806.38	31,067.04	156.85
Rewari	28,813.10	26,482.73	35,267.50	133.17
Gurugram	25,101.59	22,591.43	43,961.99	194.60
Nuh	19,276.64	17,417.06	12,594.83	72.31
Haryana, state line	**1,027,379.87**	**930,112.81**	**1,271,939.84**	**136.75**

Groundwater resource assessment, 2025. Recharge, extractable resource and extraction are hectare-metres. The state line is the line on the join sheet. The twenty-two district lines sum to it. That check was made on 27 October 2026. It is not a new allocation, and the state line is not a twenty-third district. Every printed district stage matches extraction divided by extractable resource within 0.02 percentage points.

4. Wells, rain, and the difference between a station and a volume

The level register and the quality register are large. Kurukshetra has 279 level stations. Karnal has 278. Bhiwani has 240. Yamunanagar has 232. Sirsa has 220. Jhajjar has 37. Rohtak has 51. Panchkula has 53. Nuh has 56. A reader who ranks districts by well counts is counting the network. The network is what the agencies installed and what could be joined to a district code. It is evidence of observation. It is not evidence that Kurukshetra has more groundwater than Jhajjar.

Quality stations are fewer than level stations in every district. Karnal has 91. Sirsa has 64. Hisar has 55. Sonipat has 57. Charki Dadri has 16. Faridabad has 18. The gap between level and quality is itself a finding of the register. It is not filled by treating a level as a quality, or a quality as a level.

Rain was the family that looked empty when only Commission stations were counted, and full when the district series was admitted. Ten Commission stations sit in seven districts: Faridabad two, Yamunanagar three, and one each in Jhajjar, Karnal, Nuh, Palwal and Rewari. The other fifteen districts have the IMD series and no Commission rain station. Both statements are true. Neither statement is a millimetre on the master.

Uttar Pradesh could lean on a long groundwater archive and still refuse to upscale a block into a district. Tamil Nadu could lean on a dense tank geometry and still refuse to call a missing tank a zero. Haryana's well counts are the archive. They are used here as counts. A mean depth is not computed in this volume, because a mean of wells with different periods would be a new number the master does not print.

5. Rivers, canals, and the ten Commission sites

The river family is the one most easily over-read. An IWRD gauge on a distributary is in the river slot because that is how the state level file was admitted, and because the coordinate is in the district. Calling every such gauge the Yamuna would be false. Calling none of them a river record would empty fourteen districts that the level file does cover. The book keeps the admission rule and the caution in the same paragraph.

Jind has 21 IWRD gauges. Hisar has 20. Karnal has 15. Fatehabad, Sirsa have 10. Bhiwani has 9. Sonipat and Rohtak have 7. Kaithal, Kurukshetra and Mahendragarh have 6. Charki Dadri has 5. Yamunanagar has 4. Jhajjar and Panipat have 3. Ambala has 1. Six districts have no IWRD gauge in this count: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Four of those six are closed by a Commission site or by a named-river sample. Gurugram is not.

Kaithal's 17 named-river HSPCB points are chemistry. Panchkula's 7 are chemistry on the Ghaggar, Kaushalya, Sirsa and Jhajjra. Ambala's 12 are chemistry. Fatehabad's 9 are chemistry. They tell you the sampled water was a river. They do not tell you the day's discharge.

The ten Commission sites

Hathnikund Barrage, Yamunanagar, Yamuna, gauge, observed from 1976. Fateh Garh, Yamunanagar, Somb, gauge and discharge, from 2014. Ghodopipli, Yamunanagar, Maskara, gauge, from 2016. Karnal, Karnal, Yamuna, gauge, discharge and quality, from 1974. Manjhawali, Faridabad, Yamuna, gauge and discharge, from 2016. Mohna, Faridabad, Yamuna, gauge, discharge, sediment and quality, from 1983. This is the silt site. Rahimpur, Palwal, Yamuna, gauge and discharge, from 2014. Masani, Rewari, Sahibi, gauge, discharge and quality, from 1965. Dadri, Jhajjar, Sahibi, gauge, discharge and quality, from 1965. Piprauli, Nuh, Ujina drain, gauge, from 2016. The book prints the district as Mewat. The coordinate is inside Nuh.

No daily series for Masani or Piprauli was found in the Haryana discharge extract. The sites close a slot because they are gauges in the district. They do not close it with a hydrograph printed here. A slot is presence. A hydrograph would be a further record, and it is absent.

Gurugram remains the open river slot. The Commission's list of ten does not include it. The flood-site compilations for 2018 and 2019 do not include it. The state canal-discharge list that was checked does not show a Gurugram station. The drains of Gurugram stay in surface quality.

The 133 Irrigation-department stations in the river family were classified by name and were not removed. Two, Hathnikund upstream and downstream, are barrage levels on the Yamuna and share one coordinate. The other 131 are canals, branches, distributaries, minors, feeders or links. Seven districts have a river slot held only by those canal gauges: Kurukshetra, Hisar, Jind, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Charki Dadri and Mahendragarh. Nuh's slot is Piprauli, a gauge on the Ujina drain, not a river. A filled river slot

is presence under the old rule. It is not, by itself, a measured river discharge. The completion count stays 151 of 176.

The Karnal Commission coordinate lies about 0.8 kilometres outside the Karnal polygon, on the river side of the boundary. It was not moved. Eleven surface-quality coordinates assigned to Panchkula plot in Gujarat. They were not deleted, and Panchkula's surface-quality slot does not depend on them alone.

6. Surface water quality, and three districts with none

Surface quality is a sample of a river, canal, drain or lake inside the district. Panchkula has 14 register stations and 48 HSPCB surface points, plus the seven named-river points which also count. Gurugram has 12 stations and 16 surface points, which is why its quality slot is full while its river slot is empty. Faridabad has 10 stations and 15 surface points. The Yamuna chemistry there is not the same row as Mohna's silt.

Charki Dadri, Hisar and Mahendragarh have no surface sample in the master. The CPCB coordinate list that was checked had none inside those polygons. The Haryana Water Resources Atlas says the same of the CPCB map. Agreement among those sources is the reason the slots stay empty. It is not a claim that the canals in those districts have no water.

A scientific paper in 2025 sampled the Loharu main canal at eleven coordinates, and all eleven fall inside Charki Dadri. The paper is a secondary source. It was not loaded. This book records that it exists and that the master does not yet carry it. Loading it would be a decision about whether a journal sample counts as the family's record. That decision is not taken in a sentence of prose.

Hisar's published water studies that were checked are samples at waterworks and samples of groundwater. A tap at a waterworks is the supply after treatment. It is not the canal, even when the canal feeds the works. Mahendragarh's paper that uses the words surface water in the title is, in its abstract, a groundwater fluoride study. The title was not allowed to outvote the abstract.

Sewage-treatment plants are monitored in Hisar, Charki Dadri and Mahendragarh, and in many other districts. Plant effluent is the plant. It was not entered as the river, and it was not entered as the district's surface water. Tamil Nadu's own discipline, visible in the way a utilised plant is not called the river, is the same discipline here.

7. Water bodies, counted twice and not merged

Two layers exist. Waterspread polygons cover fourteen districts. Waterbody points cover all twenty-two, with 25,677 points inside a district and 31 outside. The outside points were not given a nearest district. Where both layers exist, both are kept. Kurukshetra has 506 polygons and 805 points. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. Sirsa has 159 polygons and 2,159 points. The larger point count is not a correction of the polygon count. They are different geometries.

Eight districts have no waterspread polygon and are filled by points: Ambala 888, Charki Dadri 759, Jhajjar 2,024, Karnal 1,044, Nuh 959, Rohtak 1,684, Sonipat 1,818, Yamunanagar 825. The polygon cell stays zero. Zero here means the layer has no polygon, not that the district has no water body. The Tamil Nadu book kept two tank lists rather than collapse them. This is the same choice.

A point count is not storage in million cubic metres. None of these layers carries a live volume. Uttar Pradesh's refusal to treat waterspread as storage is followed. A blue polygon is area, if it is area. A point is a location. Neither is a reservoir account.

8. Sediment, which is one site

Mohna, on the Yamuna in Faridabad, is the GDSQ site. The Commission's Haryana tally of gauge-discharge-silt sites is zero, and of gauge-discharge-sediment-quality sites is one. The sediment file joined to Haryana is Faridabad, LGD 060. Delhi's silt stations were tested and do not fall inside Haryana. Twenty-one districts therefore have an empty sediment slot, and the emptiness is the network, not a failed join.

Total suspended solids in a drain sample, or in a sewage-plant row, is a quality result. It is not moved into the sediment column to make the column look full. The Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu readings both refuse that kind of help. A full-looking column that answers a different question is worse than a short column that answers the right one.

9. Four clusters, which are not a rank

The clusters were drawn so the book could speak about whole districts that share a setting. They are an author's grouping. They are not a groundwater model and not an administrative division.

The Shivalik edge is Panchkula, Ambala and Yamunanagar. Stages 62.06, 130.16 and 133.19 percent. Panchkula's river record is named-river chemistry. Yamunanagar's is three Commission sites and four IWRD gauges. Ambala stands between them. The edge is not one hydrological behaviour.

Ghaggar and the western canals are Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Fatehabad, Sirsa and Hisar. Stages 225.54, 196.96, 177.90, 159.72 and 72.71 percent. Hisar is in this group because of the canal and Ghaggar geography, not because its stage matches Kurukshetra. The group would be false if it were used to average those five stages.

The Yamuna canal belt is Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat, Faridabad and Palwal. Stages 173.53, 217.84, 108.73, 175.38 and 91.99 percent. The river is observed by the Commission in four of the five. Sonipat's river record is IWRD and named-river chemistry, not a Commission site. Faridabad is the only one of the five, and the only one in the state, with sediment.

The inland and Aravalli edge is Jind, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Bhiwani, Charki Dadri, Mahendragarh, Rewari, Gurugram and Nuh. The stages run from Rohtak at 48.79 percent to Gurugram at 194.60 percent. A cluster that wide cannot be summarised by its middle. It is a list of districts that are not on the Yamuna front and not in the western canal group. Gurugram's missing gauge, Nuh's Piprauli gauge, Rewari's Masani, and Jhajjar's Dadri are four different river facts inside one list.

10. Twenty-two districts

Each district is read with the same questions. The numbers change. The questions do not. Where a sentence is about what the number is not, that sentence is the method, carried from the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes so that a Haryana figure is not asked to do more work than it can.

Ambala

HR-058 · C1 Shivalik edge

Ambala is the Shivalik edge where the Ghaggar system meets the canal plain. Twelve HSPCB points name a river. There is no CWC rain station. The level network is large for the size of the district, and that density is an observation network, not a volume of water.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 43,047.91 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 38,743.10 hectare-metres, extraction of 50,427.47 hectare-metres, and a stage of 130.16 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Ambala, and Ambala is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 166. Groundwater quality stations: 31. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 166 stations are not 166 times a district volume, and 31 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is no Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 1 Irrigation and Water Resources gauge, 12 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 0 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 2 stations on the surface-quality register, and 10 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: no waterspread polygon, and 888 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit

on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Ambala is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C1 score.

Ambala is grouped with C1 Shivalik edge. The other stages printed in that group are Panchkula 62.06 percent; Yamunanagar 133.19 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Ambala's own figure of 130.16 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Ambala's recharge of 43,047.91 is about 4.2 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 11,684.37 hectare-metres. The stage, 130.16 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Ambala's extractable resource is 38,743.10 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 166 stations and the quality network has 31. There are about 5.4 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Ambala's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

No Central Water Commission rain station sits in the district. The sixty-three district-days are the rain record. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Ambala gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Ambala will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot is held by 1 Irrigation department gauge and 12 named-river chemistry points. There is no Commission site. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Ambala is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

The polygon layer is empty and is left empty. 888 points inside the polygon are the water-body record. Emptiness of one layer is not a zero for the other. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live storage. Ambala's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a

capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 2. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 10. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Ambala's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Ambala's recharge, its 166 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Ambala does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Ambala has 166. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Ambala between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Ambala has 31. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Ambala is reported as 31. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Ambala has 1. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot, if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that

every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are not present. Points inside the district polygon: 888. The empty polygon layer is not rewritten as a zero waterbody count. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Ambala is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Ambala is 130.16 percent. The stage sits between those extremes. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Ambala in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-058. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-058 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 166 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Ambala, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Ambala are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Bhiwani

HR-059 · C4 Inland and Aravalli edge

Bhiwani is inland. Nine IWRD gauges carry the river slot. Two surface-quality stations are on the register and no HSPCB named-river point is. Waterspread polygons and waterbody points are both present, so the water-body slot is not depending on a single layer.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 43,427.69 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 39,084.92 hectare-metres, extraction of 43,344.03 hectare-metres, and a stage of 110.90 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Bhiwani, and Bhiwani is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 240. Groundwater quality stations: 40. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 240 stations are not 240 times a district volume, and 40 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is no Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 9 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 0 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 0 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 2 stations on the surface-quality register, and 0 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: 270 waterspread polygons, and 1,578 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit

on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Bhiwani is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C4 score.

Bhiwani is grouped with C4 Inland and Aravalli edge. The other stages printed in that group are Charki Dadri 139.59 percent; Gurugram 194.60 percent; Jhajjar 49.60 percent; Jind 116.25 percent; Mahendragarh 156.85 percent; Nuh 72.31 percent; Rewari 133.17 percent; Rohtak 48.79 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Bhiwani's own figure of 110.90 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Bhiwani's recharge of 43,427.69 is about 4.2 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 4,259.11 hectare-metres. The stage, 110.90 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Bhiwani's extractable resource is 39,084.92 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 240 stations and the quality network has 40. There are about 6.0 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Bhiwani's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

No Central Water Commission rain station sits in the district. The sixty-three district-days are the rain record. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Bhiwani gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Bhiwani will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot is held by 9 Irrigation department gauges and 0 named-river chemistry points. There is no Commission site. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Bhiwani is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Both layers are present: 270 waterspread polygons and 1,578 points. They are not merged into a single inventory, and neither is storage. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live storage. Bhiwani's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the

polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 2. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 0. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Bhiwani's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Bhiwani's recharge, its 240 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Bhiwani does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Bhiwani has 240. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Bhiwani between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Bhiwani has 40. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Bhiwani is reported as 40. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Bhiwani has 9. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot, if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where

the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are present: 270. Points inside the district polygon: 1,578. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Bhiwani is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Bhiwani is 110.90 percent. The stage sits between those extremes. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Bhiwani in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-059. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-059 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 240 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Bhiwani, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Bhiwani are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Charki Dadri

HR-701 · C4 Inland and Aravalli edge

The Survey of India spelling is Charki Dadri. The groundwater assessment joined on the published spelling Charkhi Dadri, which is the same district, LGD 701. Five IWRD gauges are in the district. The CWC site named Dadri is in Jhajjar, on the Sahibi, and is not this district. No surface-quality sample in the master falls inside the polygon. A 2025 journal sampled the Loharu canal at coordinates that do fall inside the district. That paper is not a row on the master, so this book does not treat it as an official sample.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 19,140.19 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 17,419.14 hectare-metres, extraction of 24,315.28 hectare-metres, and a stage of 139.59 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Charki Dadri, and Charki Dadri is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 92. Groundwater quality stations: 16. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 92 stations are not 92 times a district volume, and 16 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is no Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 5 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 0 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 0 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 0 stations on the surface-quality register, and 0 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The surface-quality slot is empty. No sample coordinate in the master falls inside the district. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: no waterspread polygon, and 759 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty

polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 6 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Charki Dadri is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C4 score.

Charki Dadri is grouped with C4 Inland and Aravalli edge. The other stages printed in that group are Bhiwani 110.90 percent; Gurugram 194.60 percent; Jhajjar 49.60 percent; Jind 116.25 percent; Mahendragarh 156.85 percent; Nuh 72.31 percent; Rewari 133.17 percent; Rohtak 48.79 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Charki Dadri's own figure of 139.59 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Charki Dadri's recharge of 19,140.19 is about 1.9 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 6,896.14 hectare-metres. The stage, 139.59 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Charki Dadri's extractable resource is 17,419.14 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 92 stations and the quality network has 16. There are about 5.8 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Charki Dadri's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

No Central Water Commission rain station sits in the district. The sixty-three district-days are the rain record. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Charki Dadri gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Charki Dadri will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot is held by 5 Irrigation department gauges and 0 named-river chemistry points. There is no Commission site. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Charki Dadri is held to both limits. The surface-quality slot is empty. No sample coordinate in the master falls inside the district. The

sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

The polygon layer is empty and is left empty. 759 points inside the polygon are the water-body record. Emptiness of one layer is not a zero for the other. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live storage. Charki Dadri's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 0. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 0. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Charki Dadri's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Charki Dadri's recharge, its 92 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 6 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Charki Dadri does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Charki Dadri has 92. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Charki Dadri between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Charki Dadri has 16. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Charki Dadri is

reported as 16. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Charki Dadri has 5. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot, if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are not present. Points inside the district polygon: 759. The empty polygon layer is not rewritten as a zero waterbody count. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Charki Dadri is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Charki Dadri is 139.59 percent. The stage sits between those extremes. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Charki Dadri in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-701. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-701 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 92 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Charki Dadri, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Charki Dadri are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Faridabad

HR-060 · C3 Yamuna canal belt

Faridabad is the only district with all eight families. The sediment station is Mohna, the single Haryana silt site in the Central Water Commission book, typed GDSQ on the Yamuna. Manjhawali is the gauge-and-discharge site. Two HSPCB points sample the Yamuna. An opinion article later said the city needs about 500 million litres a day of wastewater capacity. That sentence is not verified and it is not one of the eight families.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 14,952.38 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 13,642.38 hectare-metres, extraction of 23,925.38 hectare-metres, and a stage of 175.38 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Faridabad, and Faridabad is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 84. Groundwater quality stations: 18. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 84 stations are not 84 times a district volume, and 18 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is 2 Central Water Commission rain stations. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 0 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 2 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 2 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 10 stations on the surface-quality register, and 15 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. All eight families have at least one record. A full count is not a full account of every parameter, and it is not a water-security score.

Water bodies: 63 waterspread polygons, and 455 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 1. Families present: 8 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Faridabad is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C3 score.

Faridabad is grouped with C3 Yamuna canal belt. The other stages printed in that group are Karnal 173.53 percent; Palwal 91.99 percent; Panipat 217.84 percent; Sonipat 108.73 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Faridabad's own figure of 175.38 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Faridabad's recharge of 14,952.38 is about 1.5 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 10,283.00 hectare-metres. The stage, 175.38 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Faridabad's extractable resource is 13,642.38 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 84 stations and the quality network has 18. There are about 4.7 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Faridabad's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

2 Central Water Commission rain stations sit in the district, beside the sixty-three district-days. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Faridabad gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Faridabad will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot does not depend on an Irrigation department gauge. It is held by 2 Commission sites and 2 named-river chemistry points. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Faridabad is held to both limits. All eight families have at least one record. A full count is not a full account of every parameter, and it is not a water-security score.

Both layers are present: 63 waterspread polygons and 455 points. They are not merged into a single inventory, and neither is storage. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have

invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live storage. Faridabad's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is observed here. That does not make the district the state's sediment account. It makes it the district where the one silt site stands. Surface-quality stations on the register: 10. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 15. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Faridabad's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Faridabad's recharge, its 84 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 8 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Faridabad does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Faridabad has 84. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Faridabad between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Faridabad has 18. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Faridabad is reported as 18. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Faridabad has 0. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot,

if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are present: 63. Points inside the district polygon: 455. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Faridabad is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Faridabad is 175.38 percent. The stage sits between those extremes. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Faridabad in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-060. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-060 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 84 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Faridabad, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Faridabad are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Fatehabad

HR-061 · C2 Ghaggar and western canals

Fatehabad is on the western canal and Ghaggar side. Ten IWRD gauges and nine HSPCB named-river points both sit in the river count. The assessment stage is high. The stage is the 2025 extraction divided by extractable resource. It is not a statement that the canals have failed, and it is not a statement that they are full.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 65,804.25 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 59,223.82 hectare-metres, extraction of 105,358.68 hectare-metres, and a stage of 177.90 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Fatehabad, and Fatehabad is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 154. Groundwater quality stations: 29. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 154 stations are not 154 times a district volume, and 29 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is no Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 10 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 9 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 0 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 3 stations on the surface-quality register, and 4 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: 195 waterspread polygons, and 1,160 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Fatehabad is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C2 score.

Fatehabad is grouped with C2 Ghaggar and western canals. The other stages printed in that group are Hisar 72.71 percent; Kaithal 196.96 percent; Kurukshetra 225.54 percent; Sirsa 159.72 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Fatehabad's own figure of 177.90 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Fatehabad's recharge of 65,804.25 is about 6.4 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 46,134.86 hectare-metres. The stage, 177.90 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Fatehabad's extractable resource is 59,223.82 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 154 stations and the quality network has 29. There are about 5.3 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Fatehabad's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

No Central Water Commission rain station sits in the district. The sixty-three district-days are the rain record. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Fatehabad gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Fatehabad will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot is held by 10 Irrigation department gauges and 9 named-river chemistry points. There is no Commission site. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Fatehabad is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Both layers are present: 195 waterspread polygons and 1,160 points. They are not merged into a single inventory, and neither is storage. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live

storage. Fatehabad's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 3. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 4. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Fatehabad's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Fatehabad's recharge, its 154 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Fatehabad does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Fatehabad has 154. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Fatehabad between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Fatehabad has 29. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Fatehabad is reported as 29. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Fatehabad has 10. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river

slot, if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are present: 195. Points inside the district polygon: 1,160. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Fatehabad is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Fatehabad is 177.90 percent. The stage sits between those extremes. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Fatehabad in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-061. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-061 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 154 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Fatehabad, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Fatehabad are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Gurugram

HR-062 · C4 Inland and Aravalli edge

The assessment joined Gurgaon as the former name of LGD 062. The register name stays Gurugram. There is no Central Water Commission gauge in the district, and the HSPCB rows that are in Gurugram are drains and lakes, already counted as surface quality. They are not relabelled as a river. Najafgarh is a drain in this record. Delhi's gauges stay in Delhi.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 25,101.59 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 22,591.43 hectare-metres, extraction of 43,961.99 hectare-metres, and a stage of 194.60 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Gurugram, and Gurugram is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 190. Groundwater quality stations: 38. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 190 stations are not 190 times a district volume, and 38 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is no Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 0 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 0 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 0 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 12 stations on the surface-quality register, and 16 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The river slot is empty. No IWRD gauge, no named-river chemistry point, and no CWC gauge falls inside the district. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: 33 waterspread polygons, and 610 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 6 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Gurugram is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C4 score.

Gurugram is grouped with C4 Inland and Aravalli edge. The other stages printed in that group are Bhiwani 110.90 percent; Charki Dadri 139.59 percent; Jhajjar 49.60 percent; Jind 116.25 percent; Mahendragarh 156.85 percent; Nuh 72.31 percent; Rewari 133.17 percent; Rohtak 48.79 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Gurugram's own figure of 194.60 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Gurugram's recharge of 25,101.59 is about 2.4 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 21,370.56 hectare-metres. The stage, 194.60 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Gurugram's extractable resource is 22,591.43 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 190 stations and the quality network has 38. There are about 5.0 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Gurugram's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

No Central Water Commission rain station sits in the district. The sixty-three district-days are the rain record. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Gurugram gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Gurugram will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

Nothing in the three admitted classes falls inside the district, so the river slot stays open. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Gurugram is held to both limits. The river slot is empty. No IWRD gauge, no named-river chemistry point, and no CWC gauge falls inside the district. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Both layers are present: 33 waterspread polygons and 610 points. They are not merged into a single inventory, and neither is storage. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live storage. Gurugram's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 12. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 16. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Gurugram's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Gurugram's recharge, its 190 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 6 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Gurugram does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Gurugram has 190. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Gurugram between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Gurugram has 38. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Gurugram is reported as 38. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Gurugram has 0. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot, if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are present: 33. Points inside the district polygon: 610. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Gurugram is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Gurugram is 194.60 percent. The stage sits between those extremes. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Gurugram in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-062. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-062 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 190 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Gurugram, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Gurugram are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days,

and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Hisar

HR-063 · C2 Ghaggar and western canals

Hisar has twenty IWRD gauges, the second densest river-gauge count in the state, and a groundwater stage of 72.71 percent, well below the state total. Those two facts are allowed to stand apart. No surface-quality coordinate falls inside the Hisar polygon. A drain labelled Hisar Ghaggar was plotted inside Sirsa and was not moved. Sewage-plant effluent at Hisar plants was not entered as river water or as surface water.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 71,752.14 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 66,085.71 hectare-metres, extraction of 48,052.10 hectare-metres, and a stage of 72.71 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Hisar, and Hisar is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 124. Groundwater quality stations: 55. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 124 stations are not 124 times a district volume, and 55 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is no Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 20 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 0 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 0 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 0 stations on the surface-quality register, and 0 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The surface-quality slot is empty. No sample coordinate in the master falls inside the district. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: 621 waterspread polygons, and 2,009 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside.

A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 6 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Hisar is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C2 score.

Hisar is grouped with C2 Ghaggar and western canals. The other stages printed in that group are Fatehabad 177.90 percent; Kaithal 196.96 percent; Kurukshetra 225.54 percent; Sirsa 159.72 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Hisar's own figure of 72.71 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Hisar's recharge of 71,752.14 is about 7.0 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction is 18,033.61 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage, 72.71 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Hisar's extractable resource is 66,085.71 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 124 stations and the quality network has 55. There are about 2.3 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Hisar's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

No Central Water Commission rain station sits in the district. The sixty-three district-days are the rain record. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Hisar gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Hisar will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot is held by 20 Irrigation department gauges and 0 named-river chemistry points. There is no Commission site. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Hisar is held to both limits. The surface-quality slot is empty. No sample coordinate in the master falls inside the district. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Both layers are present: 621 waterspread polygons and 2,009 points. They are not merged into a single inventory, and neither is storage. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live storage. Hisar's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 0. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 0. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Hisar's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Hisar's recharge, its 124 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 6 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Hisar does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Hisar has 124. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Hisar between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Hisar has 55. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Hisar is reported as 55. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Hisar has 20. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot, if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are present: 621. Points inside the district polygon: 2,009. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Hisar is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Hisar is 72.71 percent. The stage is among the assessments printed below 75 percent. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Hisar in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-063. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-063 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 124 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Hisar, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Hisar are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and

any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Jhajjar

HR-064 · C4 Inland and Aravalli edge

The Central Water Commission site named Dadri is here, on the Sahibi, typed gauge, discharge and quality. The name Dadri is not Charki Dadri. Jhajjar's groundwater stage is 49.60 percent. There are no waterspread polygons. Two thousand and twenty-four waterbody points fall inside the polygon, so the water-body slot is carried by points. One CWC rain station is here. The sixty-three IMD days are still not an annual normal.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 49,763.68 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 45,688.38 hectare-metres, extraction of 22,661.15 hectare-metres, and a stage of 49.60 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Jhajjar, and Jhajjar is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 37. Groundwater quality stations: 19. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 37 stations are not 37 times a district volume, and 19 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is 1 Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 3 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 0 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 1 Central Water Commission site of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 2 stations on the surface-quality register, and 9 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: no waterspread polygon, and 2,024 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Jhajjar is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C4 score.

Jhajjar is grouped with C4 Inland and Aravalli edge. The other stages printed in that group are Bhiwani 110.90 percent; Charki Dadri 139.59 percent; Gurugram 194.60 percent; Jind 116.25 percent; Mahendragarh 156.85 percent; Nuh 72.31 percent; Rewari 133.17 percent; Rohtak 48.79 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Jhajjar's own figure of 49.60 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Jhajjar's recharge of 49,763.68 is about 4.8 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction is 23,027.23 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage, 49.60 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Jhajjar's extractable resource is 45,688.38 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 37 stations and the quality network has 19. There are about 1.9 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Jhajjar's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

1 Central Water Commission rain station sit in the district, beside the sixty-three district-days. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Jhajjar gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Jhajjar will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

Both an Irrigation department gauge count (3) and a Commission site count (1) are inside the district, with 0 named-river chemistry points. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Jhajjar is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

The polygon layer is empty and is left empty. 2,024 points inside the polygon are the water-body record. Emptiness of one layer is not a zero for the other. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing

them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live storage. Jhajjar's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 2. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 9. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Jhajjar's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Jhajjar's recharge, its 37 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Jhajjar does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Jhajjar has 37. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Jhajjar between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Jhajjar has 19. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Jhajjar is reported as 19. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Jhajjar has 3. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot, if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are not present. Points inside the district polygon: 2,024. The empty polygon layer is not rewritten as a zero waterbody count. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Jhajjar is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Jhajjar is 49.60 percent. The stage is among the assessments printed below 75 percent. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Jhajjar in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-064. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-064 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 37 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Jhajjar, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified

even there. The open questions for Jhajjar are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Jind

HR-065 · C4 Inland and Aravalli edge

Jind has twenty-one IWRD gauges, the most in the state, and one surface-quality station. A Hisar-labelled distributary whose coordinate falls in Jind was left in Jind, because the coordinate is the location. Waterspread polygons and points are both numerous. The river slot was already filled by the older level file. The later file of nearly two million rows was not expanded into the station register.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 75,827.05 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 68,244.35 hectare-metres, extraction of 79,334.12 hectare-metres, and a stage of 116.25 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Jind, and Jind is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 194. Groundwater quality stations: 45. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 194 stations are not 194 times a district volume, and 45 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is no Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 21 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 0 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 0 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 1 station on the surface-quality register, and 0 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: 661 waterspread polygons, and 1,915 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Jind is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C4 score.

Jind is grouped with C4 Inland and Aravalli edge. The other stages printed in that group are Bhiwani 110.90 percent; Charki Dadri 139.59 percent; Gurugram 194.60 percent; Jhajjar 49.60 percent; Mahendragarh 156.85 percent; Nuh 72.31 percent; Rewari 133.17 percent; Rohtak 48.79 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Jind's own figure of 116.25 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Jind's recharge of 75,827.05 is about 7.4 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 11,089.77 hectare-metres. The stage, 116.25 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Jind's extractable resource is 68,244.35 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 194 stations and the quality network has 45. There are about 4.3 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Jind's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

No Central Water Commission rain station sits in the district. The sixty-three district-days are the rain record. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Jind gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Jind will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot is held by 21 Irrigation department gauges and 0 named-river chemistry points. There is no Commission site. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Jind is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Both layers are present: 661 waterspread polygons and 1,915 points. They are not merged into a single inventory, and neither is storage. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have

invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live storage. Jind's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 1. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 0. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Jind's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Jind's recharge, its 194 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Jind does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Jind has 194. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Jind between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Jind has 45. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Jind is reported as 45. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Jind has 21. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot,

if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are present: 661. Points inside the district polygon: 1,915. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Jind is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Jind is 116.25 percent. The stage sits between those extremes. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Jind in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-065. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-065 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 194 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Jind, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Jind are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Kaithal

HR-066 · C2 Ghaggar and western canals

Kaithal's stage is 196.96 percent. Seventeen HSPCB points name a river, which is the largest named-river chemistry count in the west. Six IWRD gauges are separate from those chemistry points. A chemistry point is not a level, and a level is not a silt load.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 46,490.41 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 41,841.37 hectare-metres, extraction of 82,409.09 hectare-metres, and a stage of 196.96 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Kaithal, and Kaithal is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 156. Groundwater quality stations: 46. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 156 stations are not 156 times a district volume, and 46 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is no Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 6 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 17 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 0 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 4 stations on the surface-quality register, and 7 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: 384 waterspread polygons, and 1,190 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit

on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Kaithal is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C2 score.

Kaithal is grouped with C2 Ghaggar and western canals. The other stages printed in that group are Fatehabad 177.90 percent; Hisar 72.71 percent; Kurukshetra 225.54 percent; Sirsa 159.72 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Kaithal's own figure of 196.96 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Kaithal's recharge of 46,490.41 is about 4.5 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 40,567.72 hectare-metres. The stage, 196.96 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Kaithal's extractable resource is 41,841.37 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 156 stations and the quality network has 46. There are about 3.4 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Kaithal's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

No Central Water Commission rain station sits in the district. The sixty-three district-days are the rain record. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Kaithal gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Kaithal will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot is held by 6 Irrigation department gauges and 17 named-river chemistry points. There is no Commission site. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Kaithal is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Both layers are present: 384 waterspread polygons and 1,190 points. They are not merged into a single inventory, and neither is storage. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live storage. Kaithal's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a

date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 4. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 7. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Kaithal's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Kaithal's recharge, its 156 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Kaithal does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Kaithal has 156. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Kaithal between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Kaithal has 46. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Kaithal is reported as 46. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Kaithal has 6. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot, if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that

every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are present: 384. Points inside the district polygon: 1,190. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Kaithal is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Kaithal is 196.96 percent. The stage sits between those extremes. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Kaithal in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-066. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-066 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 156 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Kaithal, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Kaithal are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Karnal

HR-067 · C3 Yamuna canal belt

Karnal carries the Central Water Commission site on the Yamuna typed gauge, discharge and quality. Two hundred and seventy-eight level wells are the second largest level network. There are no waterspread polygons. One thousand and forty-four waterbody points fill that slot. One CWC rain station does not turn the sixty-three IMD days into a normal.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 117,707.19 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 105,936.46 hectare-metres, extraction of 183,836.83 hectare-metres, and a stage of 173.53 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Karnal, and Karnal is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 278. Groundwater quality stations: 91. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 278 stations are not 278 times a district volume, and 91 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is 1 Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 15 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 2 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 1 Central Water Commission site of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 5 stations on the surface-quality register, and 5 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: no waterspread polygon, and 1,044 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Karnal is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C3 score.

Karnal is grouped with C3 Yamuna canal belt. The other stages printed in that group are Faridabad 175.38 percent; Palwal 91.99 percent; Panipat 217.84 percent; Sonipat 108.73 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Karnal's own figure of 173.53 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Karnal's recharge of 117,707.19 is about 11.5 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 77,900.37 hectare-metres. The stage, 173.53 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Karnal's extractable resource is 105,936.46 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 278 stations and the quality network has 91. There are about 3.1 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Karnal's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

1 Central Water Commission rain station sit in the district, beside the sixty-three district-days. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Karnal gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Karnal will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

Both an Irrigation department gauge count (15) and a Commission site count (1) are inside the district, with 2 named-river chemistry points. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Karnal is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

The polygon layer is empty and is left empty. 1,044 points inside the polygon are the water-body record. Emptiness of one layer is not a zero for the other. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat

waterspread as live storage. Karnal's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 5. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 5. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Karnal's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Karnal's recharge, its 278 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Karnal does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Karnal has 278. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Karnal between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Karnal has 91. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Karnal is reported as 91. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Karnal has 15. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot,

if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are not present. Points inside the district polygon: 1,044. The empty polygon layer is not rewritten as a zero waterbody count. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Karnal is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Karnal is 173.53 percent. The stage sits between those extremes. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Karnal in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-067. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-067 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 278 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Karnal, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Karnal are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Kurukshetra

HR-068 · C2 Ghaggar and western canals

Kurukshetra prints the highest stage in the state table, 225.54 percent. That is the assessment. It is not a rank of districts and it is not the state total of 136.75 percent copied down. Six IWRD gauges carry the river slot. No HSPCB point here is classed as a named river. Seven HSPCB points are surface quality. Waterspread polygons number 506.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 41,823.66 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 37,850.67 hectare-metres, extraction of 85,366.76 hectare-metres, and a stage of 225.54 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Kurukshetra, and Kurukshetra is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 279. Groundwater quality stations: 44. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 279 stations are not 279 times a district volume, and 44 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is no Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 6 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 0 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 0 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 3 stations on the surface-quality register, and 7 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: 506 waterspread polygons, and 805 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Kurukshetra is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C2 score.

Kurukshetra is grouped with C2 Ghaggar and western canals. The other stages printed in that group are Fatehabad 177.90 percent; Hisar 72.71 percent; Kaithal 196.96 percent; Sirsa 159.72 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Kurukshetra's own figure of 225.54 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Kurukshetra's recharge of 41,823.66 is about 4.1 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 47,516.09 hectare-metres. The stage, 225.54 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Kurukshetra's extractable resource is 37,850.67 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 279 stations and the quality network has 44. There are about 6.3 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Kurukshetra's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

No Central Water Commission rain station sits in the district. The sixty-three district-days are the rain record. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Kurukshetra gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Kurukshetra will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot is held by 6 Irrigation department gauges and 0 named-river chemistry points. There is no Commission site. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Kurukshetra is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Both layers are present: 506 waterspread polygons and 805 points. They are not merged into a single inventory, and neither is storage. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live

storage. Kurukshetra's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 3. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 7. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Kurukshetra's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Kurukshetra's recharge, its 279 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Kurukshetra does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Kurukshetra has 279. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Kurukshetra between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Kurukshetra has 44. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Kurukshetra is reported as 44. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Kurukshetra has 6. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river

slot, if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are present: 506. Points inside the district polygon: 805. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Kurukshetra is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Kurukshetra is 225.54 percent. The stage is among the assessments printed above 200 percent. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Kurukshetra in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-068. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-068 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 279 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Kurukshetra, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Kurukshetra are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Mahendragarh

HR-069 · C4 Inland and Aravalli edge

Mahendragarh has six IWRD gauges and no surface-quality sample inside the polygon. Narnaul is a town in this district, not a second district. The Haryana Water Resources Atlas, reading the CPCB map, says the same gap: Hisar, Charki Dadri and Mahendragarh have no water-quality sampling location in that map. This book does not invent one. Sixty-nine waterspread polygons and 730 points are the water-body record.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 22,007.12 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 19,806.38 hectare-metres, extraction of 31,067.04 hectare-metres, and a stage of 156.85 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Mahendragarh, and Mahendragarh is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 149. Groundwater quality stations: 23. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 149 stations are not 149 times a district volume, and 23 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is no Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 6 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 0 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 0 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 0 stations on the surface-quality register, and 0 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The surface-quality slot is empty. No sample coordinate in the master falls inside the district. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: 69 waterspread polygons, and 730 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside.

A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 6 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Mahendragarh is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C4 score.

Mahendragarh is grouped with C4 Inland and Aravalli edge. The other stages printed in that group are Bhiwani 110.90 percent; Charki Dadri 139.59 percent; Gurugram 194.60 percent; Jhajjar 49.60 percent; Jind 116.25 percent; Nuh 72.31 percent; Rewari 133.17 percent; Rohtak 48.79 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Mahendragarh's own figure of 156.85 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Mahendragarh's recharge of 22,007.12 is about 2.1 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 11,260.66 hectare-metres. The stage, 156.85 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Mahendragarh's extractable resource is 19,806.38 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 149 stations and the quality network has 23. There are about 6.5 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Mahendragarh's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

No Central Water Commission rain station sits in the district. The sixty-three district-days are the rain record. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Mahendragarh gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Mahendragarh will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot is held by 6 Irrigation department gauges and 0 named-river chemistry points. There is no Commission site. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Mahendragarh is held to both limits. The surface-quality slot is empty. No sample coordinate in the master falls inside the district. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Both layers are present: 69 waterspread polygons and 730 points. They are not merged into a single inventory, and neither is storage. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live storage. Mahendragarh's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 0. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 0. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Mahendragarh's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Mahendragarh's recharge, its 149 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 6 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Mahendragarh does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Mahendragarh has 149. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Mahendragarh between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Mahendragarh has 23. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Mahendragarh is reported as 23. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a

milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Mahendragarh has 6. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot, if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are present: 69. Points inside the district polygon: 730. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Mahendragarh is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Mahendragarh is 156.85 percent. The stage sits between those extremes. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Mahendragarh in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-069. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-069 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 149 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Mahendragarh, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families,

and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Mahendragarh are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Nuh

HR-604 · C4 Inland and Aravalli edge

The Survey of India name is Nuh. The assessment joined the published name Mewat onto LGD 604. Piprauli is the gauge, on the Ujina drain, and the coordinate is inside Nuh. The Ghasera canal point is surface quality, not the gauge. A point labelled Nuh at Mandkola plots inside Palwal, about 2.7 kilometres from the Nuh boundary, and was not assigned here. The stage is 72.31 percent. There is no sediment station.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 19,276.64 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 17,417.06 hectare-metres, extraction of 12,594.83 hectare-metres, and a stage of 72.31 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Nuh, and Nuh is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 56. Groundwater quality stations: 25. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 56 stations are not 56 times a district volume, and 25 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is 1 Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 0 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 0 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 1 Central Water Commission site of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 0 stations on the surface-quality register, and 1 further HSPCB point that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: no waterspread polygon, and 959 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Nuh is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C4 score.

Nuh is grouped with C4 Inland and Aravalli edge. The other stages printed in that group are Bhiwani 110.90 percent; Charki Dadri 139.59 percent; Gurugram 194.60 percent; Jhajjar 49.60 percent; Jind 116.25 percent; Mahendragarh 156.85 percent; Rewari 133.17 percent; Rohtak 48.79 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Nuh's own figure of 72.31 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Nuh's recharge of 19,276.64 is about 1.9 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction is 4,822.23 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage, 72.31 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Nuh's extractable resource is 17,417.06 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 56 stations and the quality network has 25. There are about 2.2 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Nuh's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

1 Central Water Commission rain station sit in the district, beside the sixty-three district-days. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Nuh gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Nuh will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot does not depend on an Irrigation department gauge. It is held by 1 Commission site and 0 named-river chemistry points. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Nuh is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

The polygon layer is empty and is left empty. 959 points inside the polygon are the water-body record. Emptiness of one layer is not a zero for the other. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing

them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live storage. Nuh's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 0. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 1. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Nuh's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Nuh's recharge, its 56 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Nuh does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Nuh has 56. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Nuh between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Nuh has 25. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Nuh is reported as 25. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Nuh has 0. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot, if it is

filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are not present. Points inside the district polygon: 959. The empty polygon layer is not rewritten as a zero waterbody count. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Nuh is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Nuh is 72.31 percent. The stage is among the assessments printed below 75 percent. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Nuh in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-604. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-604 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 56 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Nuh, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Nuh are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Palwal

HR-619 · C3 Yamuna canal belt

Rahimpur is the Central Water Commission gauge-and-discharge site on the Yamuna. Two HSPCB points also sample the Yamuna, so the river slot was already held before Rahimpur was added. The stage is 91.99 percent. One CWC rain station and sixty-three IMD days are both presence, not a normal. Mandkola stays here because the coordinate is here.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 44,225.60 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 40,387.35 hectare-metres, extraction of 37,151.91 hectare-metres, and a stage of 91.99 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Palwal, and Palwal is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 133. Groundwater quality stations: 28. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 133 stations are not 133 times a district volume, and 28 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is 1 Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 0 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 2 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 1 Central Water Commission site of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 1 station on the surface-quality register, and 4 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: 290 waterspread polygons, and 870 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Palwal is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C3 score.

Palwal is grouped with C3 Yamuna canal belt. The other stages printed in that group are Faridabad 175.38 percent; Karnal 173.53 percent; Panipat 217.84 percent; Sonipat 108.73 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Palwal's own figure of 91.99 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Palwal's recharge of 44,225.60 is about 4.3 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction is 3,235.44 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage, 91.99 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Palwal's extractable resource is 40,387.35 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 133 stations and the quality network has 28. There are about 4.8 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Palwal's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

1 Central Water Commission rain station sit in the district, beside the sixty-three district-days. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Palwal gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Palwal will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot does not depend on an Irrigation department gauge. It is held by 1 Commission site and 2 named-river chemistry points. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Palwal is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Both layers are present: 290 waterspread polygons and 870 points. They are not merged into a single inventory, and neither is storage. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live

storage. Palwal's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 1. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 4. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Palwal's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Palwal's recharge, its 133 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Palwal does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Palwal has 133. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Palwal between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Palwal has 28. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Palwal is reported as 28. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Palwal has 0. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot,

if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are present: 290. Points inside the district polygon: 870. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Palwal is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Palwal is 91.99 percent. The stage sits between those extremes. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Palwal in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-619. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-619 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 133 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Palwal, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Palwal are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Panchkula

HR-070 · C1 Shivalik edge

Panchkula is the other Shivalik district. The river slot is seven HSPCB points on named rivers: Ghaggar, Kaushalya, Sirsa and Jhajjra. There is no IWRD gauge in the river count and no CWC gauge. Forty-eight further HSPCB points are surface quality, the most in the state. The groundwater stage is 62.06 percent. A low stage and a dense river-chemistry network are not the same finding.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 14,581.69 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 13,446.00 hectare-metres, extraction of 8,344.67 hectare-metres, and a stage of 62.06 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Panchkula, and Panchkula is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 53. Groundwater quality stations: 26. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 53 stations are not 53 times a district volume, and 26 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is no Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 0 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 7 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 0 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 14 stations on the surface-quality register, and 48 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: 104 waterspread polygons, and 449 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Panchkula is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C1 score.

Panchkula is grouped with C1 Shivalik edge. The other stages printed in that group are Ambala 130.16 percent; Yamunanagar 133.19 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Panchkula's own figure of 62.06 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Panchkula's recharge of 14,581.69 is about 1.4 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction is 5,101.33 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage, 62.06 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Panchkula's extractable resource is 13,446.00 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 53 stations and the quality network has 26. There are about 2.0 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Panchkula's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

No Central Water Commission rain station sits in the district. The sixty-three district-days are the rain record. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Panchkula gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Panchkula will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot is held by named-river chemistry, 7 points, not by an Irrigation department gauge and not by a Commission site. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Panchkula is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Both layers are present: 104 waterspread polygons and 449 points. They are not merged into a single inventory, and neither is storage. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live

storage. Panchkula's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 14. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 48. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Panchkula's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Panchkula's recharge, its 53 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Panchkula does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Panchkula has 53. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Panchkula between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Panchkula has 26. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Panchkula is reported as 26. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Panchkula has 0. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot,

if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are present: 104. Points inside the district polygon: 449. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Panchkula is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Panchkula is 62.06 percent. The stage is among the assessments printed below 75 percent. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Panchkula in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-070. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-070 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 53 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Panchkula, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Panchkula are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Panipat

HR-071 · C3 Yamuna canal belt

Panipat's stage is 217.84 percent, among the highest printed assessments. Three IWRD gauges and two named-river HSPCB points hold the river slot. Seven surface-quality stations and seven HSPCB surface points are a separate count. One hundred and seventy-five waterspread polygons sit with 865 points.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 52,622.49 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 47,360.25 hectare-metres, extraction of 103,168.50 hectare-metres, and a stage of 217.84 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Panipat, and Panipat is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 142. Groundwater quality stations: 49. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 142 stations are not 142 times a district volume, and 49 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is no Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 3 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 2 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 0 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 7 stations on the surface-quality register, and 7 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: 175 waterspread polygons, and 865 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit

on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Panipat is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C3 score.

Panipat is grouped with C3 Yamuna canal belt. The other stages printed in that group are Faridabad 175.38 percent; Karnal 173.53 percent; Palwal 91.99 percent; Sonipat 108.73 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Panipat's own figure of 217.84 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Panipat's recharge of 52,622.49 is about 5.1 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 55,808.25 hectare-metres. The stage, 217.84 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Panipat's extractable resource is 47,360.25 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 142 stations and the quality network has 49. There are about 2.9 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Panipat's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

No Central Water Commission rain station sits in the district. The sixty-three district-days are the rain record. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Panipat gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Panipat will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot is held by 3 Irrigation department gauges and 2 named-river chemistry points. There is no Commission site. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Panipat is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Both layers are present: 175 waterspread polygons and 865 points. They are not merged into a single inventory, and neither is storage. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live storage. Panipat's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a

date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 7. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 7. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Panipat's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Panipat's recharge, its 142 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Panipat does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Panipat has 142. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Panipat between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Panipat has 49. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Panipat is reported as 49. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Panipat has 3. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot, if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that

every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are present: 175. Points inside the district polygon: 865. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Panipat is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Panipat is 217.84 percent. The stage is among the assessments printed above 200 percent. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Panipat in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-071. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-071 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 142 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Panipat, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Panipat are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Rewari

HR-072 · C4 Inland and Aravalli edge

Masani closes the river slot. It is a Central Water Commission site on the Sahibi, typed gauge, discharge and quality, and the coordinate is inside Rewari. No daily discharge series for Masani was in the Haryana extract, so this book does not invent a discharge. Two surface-quality stations and two HSPCB surface points are the quality record. One CWC rain station is present.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 28,813.10 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 26,482.73 hectare-metres, extraction of 35,267.50 hectare-metres, and a stage of 133.17 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Rewari, and Rewari is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 96. Groundwater quality stations: 27. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 96 stations are not 96 times a district volume, and 27 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is 1 Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 0 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 0 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 1 Central Water Commission site of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 2 stations on the surface-quality register, and 2 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: 56 waterspread polygons, and 881 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Rewari is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C4 score.

Rewari is grouped with C4 Inland and Aravalli edge. The other stages printed in that group are Bhiwani 110.90 percent; Charki Dadri 139.59 percent; Gurugram 194.60 percent; Jhajjar 49.60 percent; Jind 116.25 percent; Mahendragarh 156.85 percent; Nuh 72.31 percent; Rohtak 48.79 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Rewari's own figure of 133.17 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Rewari's recharge of 28,813.10 is about 2.8 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 8,784.77 hectare-metres. The stage, 133.17 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Rewari's extractable resource is 26,482.73 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 96 stations and the quality network has 27. There are about 3.6 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Rewari's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

1 Central Water Commission rain station sit in the district, beside the sixty-three district-days. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Rewari gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Rewari will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot does not depend on an Irrigation department gauge. It is held by 1 Commission site and 0 named-river chemistry points. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Rewari is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Both layers are present: 56 waterspread polygons and 881 points. They are not merged into a single inventory, and neither is storage. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have

invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live storage. Rewari's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 2. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 2. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Rewari's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Rewari's recharge, its 96 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Rewari does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Rewari has 96. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Rewari between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Rewari has 27. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Rewari is reported as 27. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Rewari has 0. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot, if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are present: 56. Points inside the district polygon: 881. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Rewari is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Rewari is 133.17 percent. The stage sits between those extremes. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Rewari in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-072. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-072 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 96 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Rewari, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Rewari are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and

any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Rohtak

HR-073 · C4 Inland and Aravalli edge

Rohtak prints a stage of 48.79 percent, the lowest in the table, beside a state total of 136.75 percent. The state total is not Rohtak's number, and Rohtak's number is not a clean bill. Seven IWRD gauges hold the river slot. There are no waterspread polygons. One thousand six hundred and eighty-four points hold the water-body slot. Three surface-quality stations are on the register.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 36,558.95 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 32,903.05 hectare-metres, extraction of 16,054.87 hectare-metres, and a stage of 48.79 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Rohtak, and Rohtak is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 51. Groundwater quality stations: 19. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 51 stations are not 51 times a district volume, and 19 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is no Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 7 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 0 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 0 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 3 stations on the surface-quality register, and 0 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: no waterspread polygon, and 1,684 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Rohtak is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C4 score.

Rohtak is grouped with C4 Inland and Aravalli edge. The other stages printed in that group are Bhiwani 110.90 percent; Charki Dadri 139.59 percent; Gurugram 194.60 percent; Jhajjar 49.60 percent; Jind 116.25 percent; Mahendragarh 156.85 percent; Nuh 72.31 percent; Rewari 133.17 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Rohtak's own figure of 48.79 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Rohtak's recharge of 36,558.95 is about 3.6 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction is 16,848.18 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage, 48.79 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Rohtak's extractable resource is 32,903.05 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 51 stations and the quality network has 19. There are about 2.7 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Rohtak's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

No Central Water Commission rain station sits in the district. The sixty-three district-days are the rain record. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Rohtak gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Rohtak will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot is held by 7 Irrigation department gauges and 0 named-river chemistry points. There is no Commission site. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Rohtak is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

The polygon layer is empty and is left empty. 1,684 points inside the polygon are the water-body record. Emptiness of one layer is not a zero for the other. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing

them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live storage. Rohtak's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 3. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 0. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Rohtak's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Rohtak's recharge, its 51 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Rohtak does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Rohtak has 51. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Rohtak between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Rohtak has 19. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Rohtak is reported as 19. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Rohtak has 7. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot, if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are not present. Points inside the district polygon: 1,684. The empty polygon layer is not rewritten as a zero waterbody count. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Rohtak is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Rohtak is 48.79 percent. The stage is among the assessments printed below 75 percent. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Rohtak in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-073. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-073 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 51 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Rohtak, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified

even there. The open questions for Rohtak are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Sirsa

HR-074 · C2 Ghaggar and western canals

Sirsa has the most waterbody points, 2,159, with 159 waterspread polygons. Ten IWRD gauges and three named-river HSPCB points hold the river slot. The coordinate that a file had labelled as a Hisar Ghaggar drain falls inside Sirsa, about 51 kilometres from Hisar, and stays here. The stage is 159.72 percent.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 66,585.31 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 60,874.51 hectare-metres, extraction of 97,228.81 hectare-metres, and a stage of 159.72 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Sirsa, and Sirsa is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 220. Groundwater quality stations: 64. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 220 stations are not 220 times a district volume, and 64 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is no Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 10 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 3 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 0 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 6 stations on the surface-quality register, and 3 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: 159 waterspread polygons, and 2,159 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Sirsa is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C2 score.

Sirsa is grouped with C2 Ghaggar and western canals. The other stages printed in that group are Fatehabad 177.90 percent; Hisar 72.71 percent; Kaithal 196.96 percent; Kurukshetra 225.54 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Sirsa's own figure of 159.72 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Sirsa's recharge of 66,585.31 is about 6.5 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 36,354.30 hectare-metres. The stage, 159.72 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Sirsa's extractable resource is 60,874.51 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 220 stations and the quality network has 64. There are about 3.4 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Sirsa's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

No Central Water Commission rain station sits in the district. The sixty-three district-days are the rain record. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Sirsa gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Sirsa will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot is held by 10 Irrigation department gauges and 3 named-river chemistry points. There is no Commission site. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Sirsa is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Both layers are present: 159 waterspread polygons and 2,159 points. They are not merged into a single inventory, and neither is storage. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live

storage. Sirsa's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 6. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 3. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Sirsa's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Sirsa's recharge, its 220 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Sirsa does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Sirsa has 220. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Sirsa between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Sirsa has 64. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Sirsa is reported as 64. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Sirsa has 10. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot, if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where

the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are present: 159. Points inside the district polygon: 2,159. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Sirsa is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Sirsa is 159.72 percent. The stage sits between those extremes. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Sirsa in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-074. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-074 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 220 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Sirsa, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Sirsa are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Sonipat

HR-075 · C3 Yamuna canal belt

Sonipat is on the Yamuna canal belt between Panipat and Faridabad. Seven IWRD gauges and two named-river points hold the river slot. Eight surface-quality stations are on the register. There are no waterspread polygons. One thousand eight hundred and eighteen points hold the water-body slot. The stage is 108.73 percent, closer to the state total than either neighbour, which is a description of the table and not a claim that Sonipat is typical of Haryana.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 69,092.53 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 62,183.27 hectare-metres, extraction of 67,611.93 hectare-metres, and a stage of 108.73 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Sonipat, and Sonipat is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 143. Groundwater quality stations: 57. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 143 stations are not 143 times a district volume, and 57 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is no Central Water Commission rain station. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 7 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 2 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 0 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 8 stations on the surface-quality register, and 6 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: no waterspread polygon, and 1,818 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside. A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Sonipat is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C3 score.

Sonipat is grouped with C3 Yamuna canal belt. The other stages printed in that group are Faridabad 175.38 percent; Karnal 173.53 percent; Palwal 91.99 percent; Panipat 217.84 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Sonipat's own figure of 108.73 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Sonipat's recharge of 69,092.53 is about 6.7 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 5,428.66 hectare-metres. The stage, 108.73 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Sonipat's extractable resource is 62,183.27 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 143 stations and the quality network has 57. There are about 2.5 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Sonipat's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

No Central Water Commission rain station sits in the district. The sixty-three district-days are the rain record. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Sonipat gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Sonipat will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

The river slot is held by 7 Irrigation department gauges and 2 named-river chemistry points. There is no Commission site. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Sonipat is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

The polygon layer is empty and is left empty. 1,818 points inside the polygon are the water-body record. Emptiness of one layer is not a zero for the other. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat

waterspread as live storage. Sonipat's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 8. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 6. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Sonipat's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Sonipat's recharge, its 143 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Sonipat does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Sonipat has 143. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Sonipat between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Sonipat has 57. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Sonipat is reported as 57. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Sonipat has 7. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot,

if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are not present. Points inside the district polygon: 1,818. The empty polygon layer is not rewritten as a zero waterbody count. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Sonipat is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Sonipat is 108.73 percent. The stage sits between those extremes. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Sonipat in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-075. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-075 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 143 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Sonipat, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified even there. The open questions for Sonipat are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

Yamunanagar

HR-076 · C1 Shivalik edge

Three Central Water Commission sites are here: Hathnikund Barrage on the Yamuna, a gauge; Fateh Garh on the Somb, gauge and discharge; Ghodopipli on the Maskara, a gauge. Three CWC rain stations are also here, the most in the state. Four IWRD gauges and two named-river points add to the river count. There are no waterspread polygons. Eight hundred and twenty-five points hold the water-body slot. The stage is 133.19 percent. Hathnikund is a barrage site in this district. It is not a record that the barrage has filled a reservoir account for the state.

The 2025 national assessment, read at district scale for Haryana, prints annual recharge of 58,778.30 hectare-metres, extractable resource of 52,900.48 hectare-metres, extraction of 70,456.90 hectare-metres, and a stage of 133.19 percent. The state total beside this table is recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres and a stage of 136.75 percent. That total is the state. It is not Yamunanagar, and Yamunanagar is not that total split by area or by population. A stage above 100 percent means the assessment's extraction exceeds its extractable resource. It does not by itself say what a well will do next year, and it does not colour a map of safety.

Groundwater level stations on the joined register: 232. Groundwater quality stations: 41. A station is a place where a measurement was taken. 232 stations are not 232 times a district volume, and 41 quality stations are not a certificate that the aquifer is drinkable. Where the quality network is thin relative to the level network, the book says the thinness. It does not borrow a quality result from a neighbouring district.

Rain is recorded two ways, and they are not added. There is 3 Central Water Commission rain stations. The India Meteorological Department district series covers 63 days, from 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, in every district including this one. Those days establish that a district series exists. They are not a monsoon total, not a normal for 1991–2020, and not a millimetre written onto the master as climate. A CWC rain station is a point instrument. It is not the district's rain.

The river slot is held by 4 Irrigation and Water Resources gauges, 2 HSPCB points whose sampled water is a named river, and 3 Central Water Commission sites of gauge type inside the district. The slot needs one of those. It does not need all three, and having all three is not three times the river. Many IWRD 'river level' stations are canals or distributaries. They were counted, where the coordinate falls in the district, because the state file that carries the slot is the level file. A canal level is still not a silt load, and it is not a laboratory sample of a river.

Surface quality: 7 stations on the surface-quality register, and 2 further HSPCB points that are drains, canals or lakes rather than a named river. A named-river chemistry point also counts as surface quality, because the sample is of surface water. It does not become a second river. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

Water bodies: no waterspread polygon, and 825 waterbody points inside the district polygon. The slot is filled by either layer. Where the polygon layer is empty, the points are the record, and the empty polygon layer stays empty beside them. Points that fell outside every district polygon were left outside.

A point on a boundary was assigned once. Sediment stations: 0. Families present: 7 of 8.

The Tamil Nadu reading asks what the territory does with the water it gets: tanks, hard rock, a river that is also an interstate obligation. The Uttar Pradesh reading asks how a floodplain and a canal system sit on the same alluvium without becoming one number. Yamunanagar is read the same way. The recharge figure, the well count, the gauge, the sample and the waterbody point answer different questions. They are printed together so a reader can see the district. They are not averaged into a Haryana score, and they are not averaged into a C1 score.

Yamunanagar is grouped with C1 Shivalik edge. The other stages printed in that group are Ambala 130.16 percent; Panchkula 62.06 percent. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. The group exists so a reader can see that one setting contains more than one assessment. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Yamunanagar's own figure of 133.19 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

Set beside the state recharge of 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres, Yamunanagar's recharge of 58,778.30 is about 5.7 percent of that state line. The percentage is a comparison of two figures the assessment already printed. It is not an allocation of the state total, and it is not reversed to 'check' the district row. The district row came from the assessment. The state line came from the assessment. They are allowed to be read together only as a scale: this is how large the district line is next to the state line.

Extraction exceeds extractable resource by 17,556.42 hectare-metres. The stage, 133.19 percent, is that relationship expressed as a ratio. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. Karnal's recharge can be large while another district's stage is higher, because stage is not recharge. Yamunanagar's extractable resource is 52,900.48 hectare-metres. A reader who remembers only the stage has dropped the resource it was divided into.

The level network has 232 stations and the quality network has 41. There are about 5.7 level stations for each quality station. In the Tamil Nadu register a dense well network is still not a yield, and a sparse one is still not an empty aquifer. The same sentence is required here. Yamunanagar's wells are where the boards observe. They are not a census of every well a farmer uses, and they are not a volume.

3 Central Water Commission rain stations sit in the district, beside the sixty-three district-days. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Yamunanagar gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Yamunanagar will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one. The absence is printed so it is not quietly filled.

Both an Irrigation department gauge count (4) and a Commission site count (3) are inside the district, with 2 named-river chemistry points. A gauge answers level or discharge. A chemistry point answers a laboratory result on a named river. The Tamil Nadu pages do not let a bathing-water sample stand in for a reservoir inflow. The Uttar Pradesh pages do not let a canal reading become the Ganga. Yamunanagar is held to both limits. The sediment slot is empty. The only Haryana silt site is Mohna, at Faridabad.

The polygon layer is empty and is left empty. 825 points inside the polygon are the water-body record. Emptiness of one layer is not a zero for the other. Tamil Nadu kept two tank lists because collapsing

them would have invented an agreement the sources did not have. Uttar Pradesh refused to treat waterspread as live storage. Yamunanagar's figures are printed under both refusals. A point is a location that fell inside the polygon. A polygon is a mapped spread. A reservoir account would name a structure, a capacity and a date. This page has the first two kinds of record, not the third.

Sediment is not observed here. Borrowing Mohna's silt because the Yamuna also flows in another district would be the error the coordinate rule was written to stop. The slot stays empty. Surface-quality stations on the register: 7. Further HSPCB points that are not classed as a named river: 2. Where both are zero and there is also no named-river chemistry, the quality of canals and drains in the district is not known from this master. The book would rather say that than import a plant effluent or a groundwater fluoride paper under a surface-water title.

Read as Tamil Nadu would read a district, the question is what captures the monsoon and what happens when the capture fails: a tank, a hard-rock well, a river that other territories also depend on. Yamunanagar's answer is not a tank cascade. The record shows an assessment, a well network, a canal or river gauge where one exists, and a waterbody layer. Forcing a tank story onto that record would make Haryana look like the peninsula. The peninsula's lesson was the method, not the landform.

Read as Uttar Pradesh would read a district, the question is how a plain, a canal and a well field can share a page without becoming one cubic metre. Yamunanagar's recharge, its 232 level stations and its river count are three sentences. A project that proposed to 'meet the gap' by subtracting extraction from recharge and calling the remainder available water would be doing the arithmetic the assessment has already framed as a stage, and then renaming it. This page stops at the stage. It does not rename it as a scheme.

Families present: 7 of 8. The page is complete when the present families have been named and the absent ones have been named. It is not complete as a water balance, because evaporation, canal imports, return flows and urban demand are not on these rows. Adding them from a general description of Haryana would be the statewide sentence in a local costume. Yamunanagar does not receive that costume.

Level stations, set against the printed extremes. Yamunanagar has 232. The fullest level register among the twenty-two districts is Kurukshetra, with 279 stations. The thinnest is Jhajjar, with 37. Placing Yamunanagar between those two numbers is a description of network size. It is not a statement that the water table is better observed in a moral sense, and it is not a depth. Tamil Nadu published well counts beside hard-rock districts that had few wells and beside alluvial districts that had many, and refused to turn the count into a security score. The same refusal holds for this number.

Quality stations, set against the printed extremes. Yamunanagar has 41. Karnal has 91, the fullest quality register. Charki Dadri has 16 and Faridabad has 18, the thinner ones among districts that still have a station. A district with zero quality stations is not hidden inside an average of the others. Yamunanagar is reported as 41. Uttar Pradesh kept a block-level quality reading from being copied onto a district that did not have it. A state average of these station counts would be the same mistake in a milder form, so no average is printed.

Irrigation-department gauges. Yamunanagar has 4. Jind has 21, the fullest of these gauges. Six districts have none: Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal, Panchkula and Rewari. Where the count is zero, the river slot, if it is filled, is filled by a Commission site or by named-river chemistry, and the text says which. Where the count is positive, the gauge is a place the department observes a canal or a river. It is not proof that every canal in the district is gauged, and it is not a discharge volume unless a series was published for that gauge.

Waterspread polygons are not present. Points inside the district polygon: 825. The empty polygon layer is not rewritten as a zero waterbody count. Sirsa has the most points, 2,159, and also 159 polygons. Hisar has 621 polygons and 2,009 points. Jind has 661 polygons and 1,915 points. These three are named so a reader can see that a large point count and a large polygon count are not the same fact. Yamunanagar is not scored against them. The two layers stay two layers, which is the rule carried from the Tamil Nadu tank lists and from the Uttar Pradesh waterspread refusal.

Stage, set against the printed extremes. The highest stages in the assessment are Kurukshetra at 225.54 percent and Panipat at 217.84 percent. The lowest are Rohtak at 48.79 percent and Jhajjar at 49.60 percent. Yamunanagar is 133.19 percent. The stage sits between those extremes. Naming the extremes does not create a league table and does not say that a lower stage is a surplus available for transfer. Tamil Nadu did not treat a safer-looking tank district as a donor to a stressed one. Uttar Pradesh did not treat a lower-stage district as unused reserve. Haryana does not either.

There is no map plate of Yamunanagar in this volume. The geometry used to accept or reject a point is the Survey of India and National Water Informatics Centre multipolygon for register HR-076. Map only on the map: a coordinate that fell outside the polygon was not moved in, and a coordinate that fell inside was not moved out to match a label. The counts above are what that geometry did to the files. A drawn plate would show the same boundary. It would not add a river, a well, or a sediment site that the files do not contain.

A citation of this district should carry the register code HR-076 and the year 2025 on the assessment lines only. The station counts have the vintage of the files that were joined, which is not one year. Mixing them into a single as-on-2025 dashboard would be the error this series has already refused in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. 232 level stations are not a 2025 water level. They are the stations that could be placed in the district.

What was refused under this name. A file that mentioned Yamunanagar, or a town inside it, was not enough. The coordinate had to fall inside the polygon. A regional laboratory tag was not enough. A drain described as meeting a river was not reclassified as the river. A sewage-plant row was not borrowed to fill a surface-quality hole, and a suspended solid on that row was not borrowed to fill sediment. If a later official sample is found inside the polygon, it can be added as itself. It should not be back-written into this page as though it had always been here.

The page can be used as a district brief. It cannot be used as a project formulation. There is no crop-water requirement, no canal-water duty, and no municipal demand on the eight families. The Faridabad wastewater lead of about 500 million litres a day is unverified, sits outside the eight families, and belongs to Faridabad only. It is not a line in any other district water account, and it is not verified

even there. The open questions for Yamunanagar are the empty families, rain beyond the sixty-three days, and any quality parameter the station count does not itself report.

11. Wastewater, kept off the eight families

An opinion article of 21 October 2026 said Faridabad needs about 500 million litres a day of wastewater capacity, and that projects cover about one-third of that need. The 500 was written on the master as not verified. The one-third was not written as a number, because a fraction of an unverified need is not a measurement. Neither figure enters the eight families. The hydrology completion stays 151 of 176.

The article's other cities, Pune, Patna and Ludhiana, are not Haryana and are not given a paragraph of Haryana data here. Delhi's June 2025 Yamuna control, a government note of sewage generation 3,596 million litres a day, installed capacity 3,474, utilisation 2,955, and 2,014 treated in 23 compliant plants, is a Delhi record. Nizamuddin's biochemical oxygen demand of 40 milligrams per litre and dissolved oxygen of 0.3 are a station in Delhi. They are not Faridabad's river quality and they are not Gurugram's.

Installed capacity, utilisation and compliant treatment are three numbers in that Delhi note. The same separation is the one this book would require if a verified Haryana plant account is later loaded. A plant that exists while the sewer does not reach it is a plant. It is not a treated volume. Tamil Nadu's Chennai plant table is read that way. Haryana does not yet have that table in this volume.

Sewage-plant monitoring sheets do name plants in Hisar, Charki Dadri, Mahendragarh and the districts that already have surface quality. They remain plant records. They were not used to close Hisar, Charki Dadri or Mahendragarh.

12. What this book will not say

It will not say that Haryana is 86 percent of the way to a water-secure state. One hundred and fifty-one of one hundred and seventy-six is a count of records present. Tamil Nadu's gold bar for a product, where that bar is used, is a different test, for a different product. It is not applied here as a sentence about the Yamuna.

It will not say that Kurukshetra is the most stressed district and Rohtak the least. The stage of extraction is one column of one assessment. A district with a lower stage can have no surface sample. A district with a higher stage can have a dense well network. The columns are printed so they can disagree.

It will not give Gurugram a river by renaming Najafgarh. It will not give Charki Dadri the Jhajjar gauge because the gauge is called Dadri. It will not give Hisar the sample that plots in Sirsa. It will not give Nuh the sample that plots in Palwal.

It will not convert sixty-three rain days into a normal, waterbody points into storage, or a sewage-plant suspended solid into a silt load at Mohna. It will not split 1,027,379.87 hectare-metres back onto the districts to 'check' the district rows. The district rows are already the assessment's district rows.

It will not rank the four clusters. A cluster is a way of holding a group of districts still long enough to write a paragraph. The paragraph is finished when the differences inside the group have been stated.

13. Sources

Central Ground Water Board, National Compilation of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2025, Annexure II, Haryana. District lines as joined to the Survey of India register. State total held at

state scale.

National Water Informatics Centre, district geometry for Haryana, twenty-two multipolygons, and the station registers joined on the local-government directory code: groundwater level, groundwater quality, Central Water Commission rain, Irrigation and Water Resources river level, Central Pollution Control Board surface quality, waterbody points, waterspread polygons, and suspended sediment.

India Meteorological Department district daily rainfall, 19 August 2026 to 20 October 2026, sixty-three days, presence only.

Haryana State Pollution Control Board, drain and river monitoring points, 2021 to 2026. A point counts as a river only when the sampled water is named as a river. Other points count as surface quality.

Central Water Commission, Hydrological Observation Stations in India, position as on 1 January 2025, Haryana pages, ten sites. Water-quality site book, four of those ten.

Haryana Water Resources Atlas, 2025, the page on water-quality sampling locations, read as a statement that Hisar, Charki Dadri and Mahendragarh have no sampling location on the CPCB map used there.

Hindustan Times, 21 October 2026, the Faridabad wastewater sentences, kept as an unverified lead.

Press Information Bureau notes used for Delhi and for other states are not Haryana sources and are cited only to show the boundary of what was not copied in.

The master workbook is HR_Schemia_MASTER.xlsx. The completion sheet is the count of families. This PDF is the reading. It is not a ship file for the website, and it does not replace the master.

14. Plates

The plates use the twenty-two multipolygons and coordinates already on the master. A point outside the state window is not plotted. River courses are not drawn, because the pack has no official river lines. The colours are the four author clusters. They are not aquifers and not a rank. The number on each district matches the order used in the groundwater table.

Plate 1. Districts.

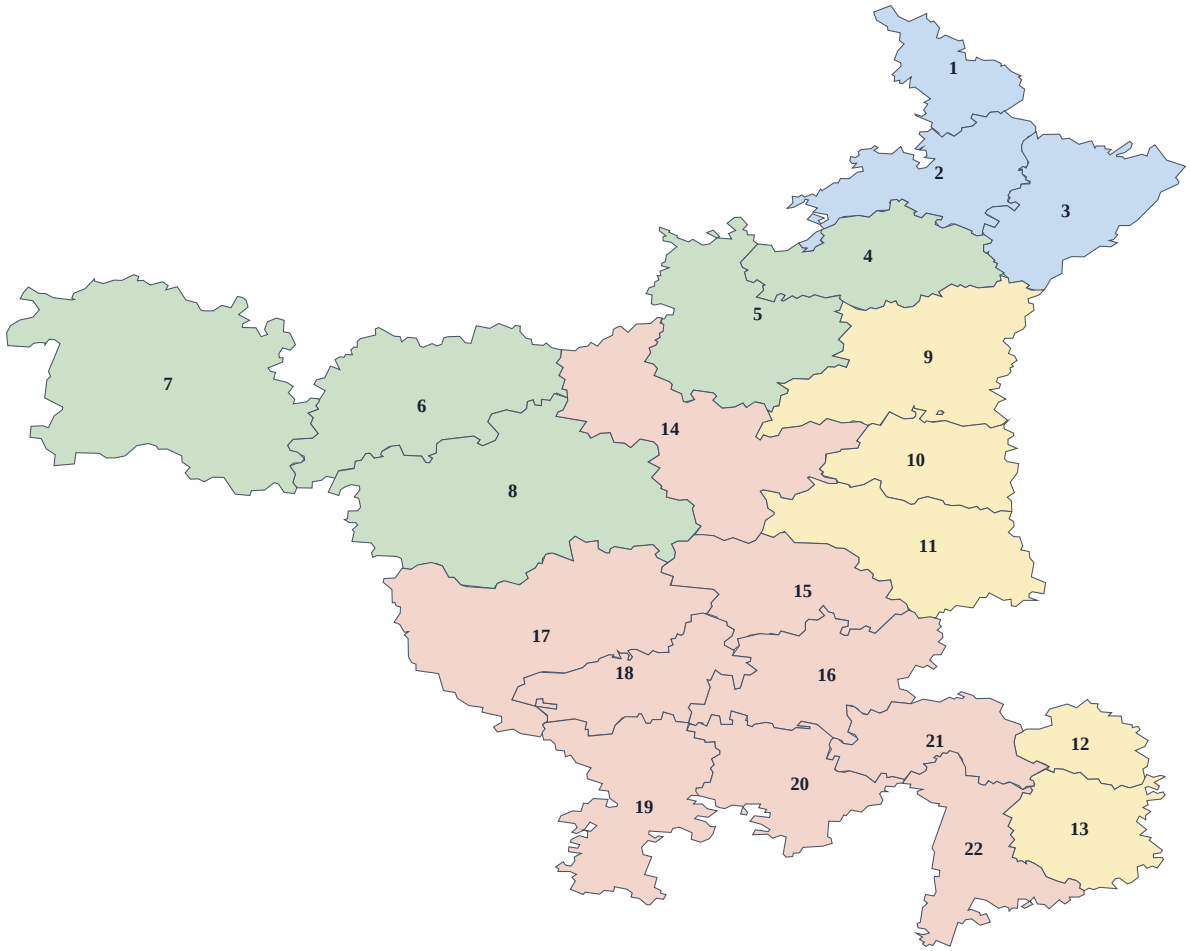


Plate 2. Canal gauges and Commission sites.

Blue points are canal and distributary gauges. The purple ring is Hathnikund upstream and downstream, which share one coordinate. Red points are Commission sites on a named river or stream. The orange square is Piprauli on the Ujina drain. The black square is Mohna, the only sediment site.

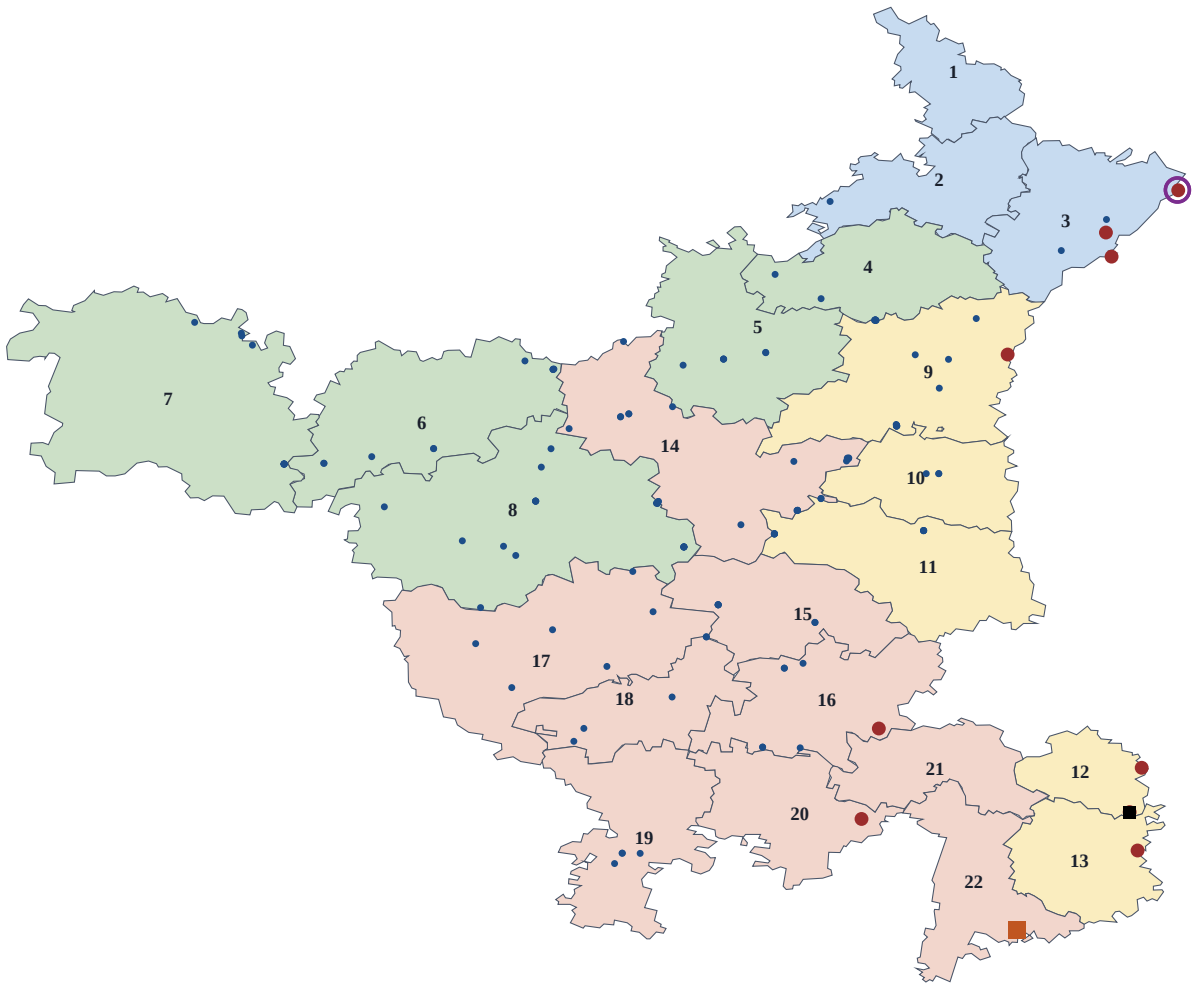
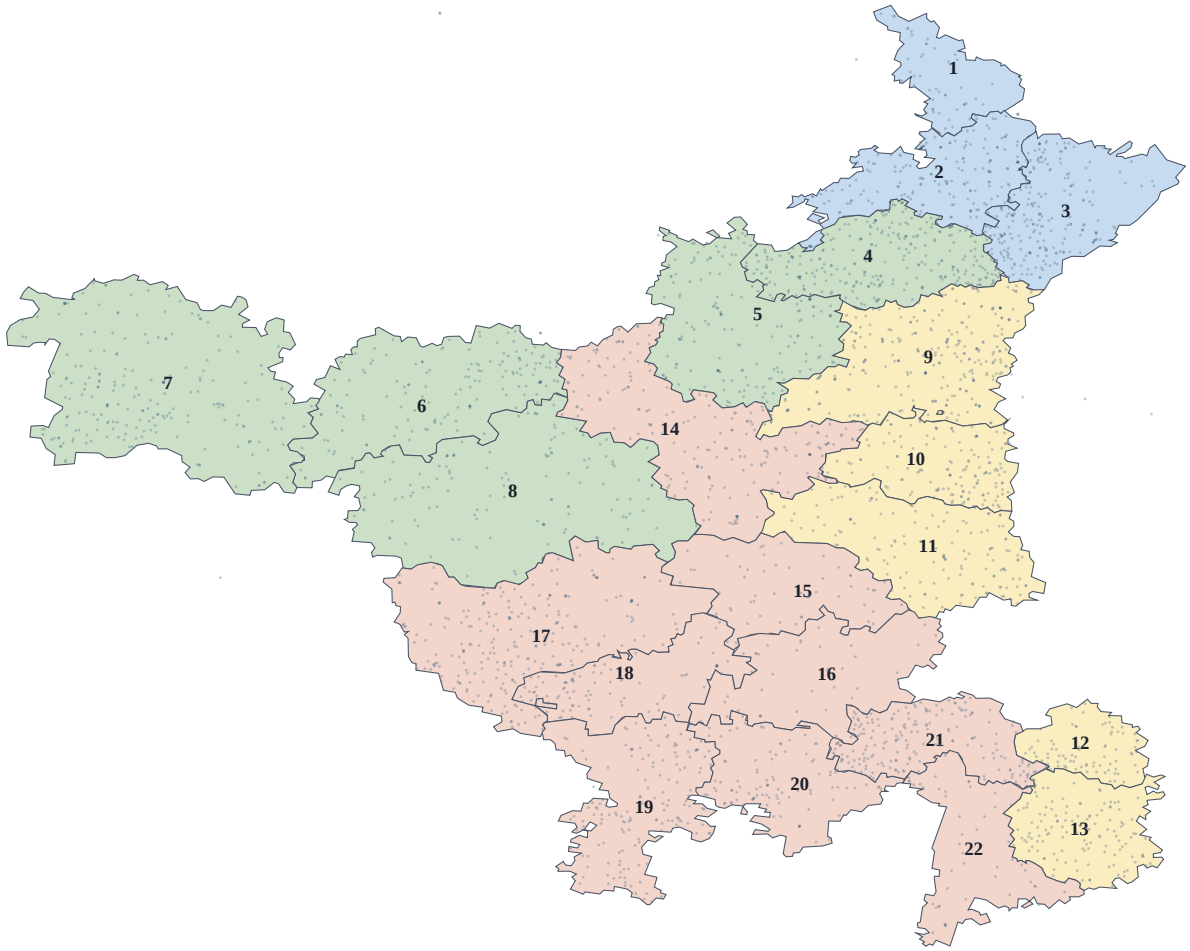


Plate 3. Groundwater-level stations inside the state window.

Each dot is a groundwater-level station inside the window. The plate shows where the network was placed. It does not show a depth, a trend, or a 2025 water level. Stations whose coordinates fall outside the window stay on the register and off this plate.



Stations drawn: 3,258. Stations on the register: 3,269.

End of the abridged reading.