

PUNJAB GK FOR UPCOMING EXAMS

GENERAL INFORMATION

• Creation	1 st November ,1996	• Capital	Chandigarh
• Boundaries	International – Pakistan	• State Animal	Black Buck
	National- J&K, H.P, Haryana and Rajasthan		
• State Bird	Goskawk	• State Tree	Shisham
• First Governor	Chandulal Madhav Lal Trivedi	• First Chief Minister	Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava
• Present Governor	Kaptan Singh Solanki	• Present Speaker of Vidhan Sabha	Charnjit Singh Atwal
• Total Area	50,362 km ²	• Rural Area	48,265 km ² (96%)
• Urban Area	2,097 km ² (4%)	• Latitude	29°30'N to 32°32'N
• Longitude	73°55'E to 76°50'E	• Forest Area	3011 km ² (6%)
• Divisions	5 (Newly created: Ropar)	• Districts	22
• 2 newly created Districts	Pathankot , Fazilka	• Sub-Divisions/Tehsils	82
• Blocks	146	• Inhabited Villages	12581
• Municipal Corporations	10	• Lok Sabha Constituencies	13
• Rajya Sabha Constituencies	7	• Vidhan Sabha Constituencies	117
• Largest City (population Wise)	Ludhiana	• Total Population	277.43 lakh
• Male Population	146.39 lakh (52.8%)	• Female Population	131.04 lakh (47.2%)
• Rural Population	173.44 lakh	• Density	551 per sq. km
• Sex Ratio	895	• Child Sex Ratio	846
• Literacy Rate	75.8%	• Male Literacy	80.4%
• Female Literacy	70.7%	• Most Literate District	Hoshiarpur (84.6%)
• Least Literate District	Mansa (61.8%)	• Most Populated District	Ludhiana (34.99 lakh)
• Largest District (area wise)	Ludhiana	• Least Populated District	Barnala (5.96 lakh)
		• Smallest District (Area wise)	SAS Nagar (Mohali)
• Highest Sex Ratio	Hoshiarpur (961 per 1000 males)	• Lowest Sex Ratio	Bathinda (868 per 1000 males)
• District with highest population density	Ludhiana (978 persons/km ²)	• District with Highest Population Density	Ludhiana (978 persons/km ²)
• Maximum Literacy (among males)	Hoshiarpur	• District with Lowest Population Density	Muktsar (348 persons/km ²)
		• Minimum Literacy (among males)	Mansa
• Maximum Literacy (among females)	Hoshiarpur	• Minimum Literacy (among females)	Mansa
• Life Expectancy at Birth (2011-15)	Male – 69.7 years Female- 72.8 years	• Birth Rate	15.9 per 1000 per annum
• Death Rate	6.8 per 1000 per annum		

GEOGRAPHY OF PUNJAB

Introduction:

- Punjab is located in the North-Western part of India. The distance between its North and South is about 335 kms and between its East and West is about 300 kms.
- It shares international border with Pakistan in the West.
- Punjab is the Western component of the Great Northern Plains or the Satluj-Ganga Plains of India.
- Punjab is one of the small states in India having an area of 50,362 sq. km, which is 1.54% of the total geographical area of the country.
- Amongst 29 states of India, size wise Punjab comes at 18th rank.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The whole Punjab region can be divided into following landform types:

- The Siwalik Hills
- The Alluvial Plains
- The Kandi
- The Dune Studded Plain

The Siwalik Hills:

- This hill tract of Punjab is from 5 to 12 km in width runs along the extreme North-Eastern part of the state.

The Kandi:

- Kandi proper tract, on the whole lies roughly to the east of Pathankot-Hoshiarpur-Ropar-Chandigarh road and with gaps formed by flood plains of rivers Beas and Satluj. It comprises the parts of Pathankot, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Nawanshahr districts.
- It lies roughly between 300 & 400 metres above sea level.
- The Kandi in Anandpur Sahib block of Ropar district is called as **Changar**.
- The dissected upland plain to the west of Siwaliks in Ropar district and to the South of Sirsa Nadi is called as **Ghar**.
- The Western part of Nurpur Bedi block to the East of Siwaliks is also called as Ghar.

The Alluvial Plains:

- The Punjab Plain lies between 180-300 meters above sea level. It is higher near the Siwalik Hills and slopes gradually away from them. Rupnagar, hoshiarpur, Nawanshahr and Gurdaspur districts are 270-300 meters above sea level.

The Region includes the three well recognized areas:

- **Majha** :Spreads over 4 districts :Gurdaspur, Pathankot, Amritsar and Tarn Taran. It is bounded by River Ravi in the West and River Beas in the East and Satluj in the South.
- **Doaba**: It is a triangular area between River Beas in the North-West, River Satluj in the South. Bist Doab plains cover 4 districts:Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur (western parts) and Nawanshahr.
- **Malwa Plains**: The region lies between river Satluj in the North and river Ghaggar in the South.Malwa plains cover the largest part of Punjab. The region spreads over 14 districts:Ferozepur, Faridkot, Fazilka, Bathinda, Barnala, Sangur, Mansa, Patiala, Mohall, Moga, Muktsar, Ludhiana, Rupnagar and Feteahgarh Sahib.

The Dune Studded Region:

- The South-western districts of Punjab having a semi-arid climate that borders with the Thar desert of Rajasthan are studded with sand dunes.
- It comprises the parts of Bathinda, Faridkot, Ferozpur, Mansa, Muktsar, Sangur and Patiala districts.
- They are locally known as '**Tibbas**'

To be continued in next issue.....