

Punjab GK Questions and Current Affairs

History

- Punjab was continuously attacked by the Persian kings.
- In 321 BC, the Great Greek King Alexander won Punjab, after defeating Persian kings.
Ancient Punjab formed part of the vast Indo-Iranian region.
- In later years Punjab saw the rise and fall of the Bactrians, Sakas, Mauryas, Greeks, Kushans and Guptas.
- Ghaznavi was followed by the slaves, the Ghoris, the Khiljis, the Tughlaks, the Lodhis and the Mughals.
- Fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was marked a period of the watershed in the history of Punjab.
- The Guru Gobind Singh Ji, the tenth Guru, who transformed the Sikhs into the Khalsa.
- After two abortive Anglo-Sikh wars, Punjab was finally annexed to the British Empire in 1849. The fight against the British rule has started long before Mahatma Gandhi's arrival.
- First, it was Namdhari sect, who believed in self-discipline and self-rule. After that, it was Lala Lajpat Rai who played a leading role in the Freedom Movement.
- Punjab was in the leaders of India's freedom struggle on all fronts in India and abroad.
- Eight princely states of East Punjab were grouped to form a single state called PEPSU-Patiala and the East Punjab States Union-with Patiala as its capital. PEPSU was merged with Punjab in 1956. Later in 1966, Haryana was carved out of Punjab.

The Punjab State is historically known as Sapta Sindhu that means the Land of Seven Rivers, the name Punjab was given by the Muslim conquest in the Indian subcontinent. Let us check out the major Historical events of Punjab.

At the request of many readers, we have put the Punjab State GK in PDF downloadable format which is absolutely free.

S.N	Description	Answer
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1.	Founded on	1st November 1966
2.	Also Known As	Sapta Sindhu
3.	Ruled By	Maurya, Mughals and Afghans
4.	Major Historical Events	Banda Singh Bahadur had freed Punjab from Mughal rule in 1709-10

Museums

S.No.	Name	City
1.	Sanghol Museum	Sanghol
2.	Sikh Ajaibghar	Balongi
3.	Virasat E Khalsa	Anandpur Sahib
4.	Maharaja Ranjit Singh Museum	Amritsar
5.	Punjab Agricultural University Museum	Ludhiana
6.	The Partition Museum	Amritsar
7.	Maharaja Ranjit Singh War Museum	Ludhiana
8.	Punjab Rural Heritage Museum	Ludhiana

9.	Shaheed-E-Azam Museum	Jalandhar
10	Sardar Bhagat Singh Museum	Khatkar Kalan
11.	Punjab State War Heroes Memorial & Museum	Amritsar

Geographical Structure

Punjab is situated in northwestern India and has a total area of 50,362 Km square. Punjab is surrounded by Pakistan on the west, Jammu and Kashmir on the north, Himachal Pradesh on the northeast and Haryana and Rajasthan on the south. Most of Punjab land is fertile, with many rivers and an extensive irrigation canal system.

A belt of hills extends along the northeastern part of the state at the foot of the Himalayas. Its average altitude is 300 metres above sea level, with a range from 180 metres (590 ft) in the southwest to more than 500 metres (1,600 ft) around the northeast border. The Shiwalik Hills extend along the northeastern part of the state at the foot of the Himalayas.

Below in this table, we have described all the essential Geographical Structures of Punjab you must know if you want to clear PSSC and HTET or any state-level government exams.

S.N	Description	Summary
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1.	Total Area	50,362 square kilometres (19,445 sq mi)
2.	Population	27,743,338
3.	The rank of the state	Area wise:- 20th Population wise:- 16th
4.	Population Density	550/sq.km (1,400/sq mi)

5.	State Bounded By	Pakistan to the West Jammu and Kashmir on the north Haryana and Rajasthan on the south
6.	Soil & Minerals	Soil Alluvial Soil Saline and alkaline soil Desert Soil Minerals Limestone Calcite
7.	Major Crops	Wheat Rice Sugarcane Cotton Legume orange
8.	Forest Area	1837 sq. km
9.	Climate	Subtropical
10.	Major Flora	Mulberry peaches almonds figs oranges apples
11.	Major Fauna	Fox squirrel mongoose deer

Rivers

Punjab is also called the land of five water thus it is popular for examination purposes so many Punjab GK questions can be formed from rivers in the Punjab section, the best part for candidates is they can download Punjab state gk in PDF free.

S.No	Name	Length	Place of Origin	Terminates in
1.	Sutlej	1500	Rakshastal lake in Tibet	Chenab river
2.	Beas	470	Beas Kund in Himalayas, Himachal Pradesh	Sutlej river at Harike in Tarn Taran district

3.	Ravi	720	Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh	Chenab river
4.	Chenab	960	Upper Himalayas in Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh	Merge with Sutlej and forms Panjnad river, which flows into Indus river
5.	Jhelum	725	Verinag spring in Kashmir	Chenab river

Lakes

There are three major lakes in Punjab which are given below.

S.No.	Lake	Located in/near
1.	Sukhna Lake	Chandigarh
2.	Harike Lake	Ferozpur
3.	Kanji Lake	Kapurthala

Dams

Punjab is popular for its land and its culture and dams in Punjab support them as water supply to the crops they grow.

S.No.	Dam	River	Location
1.	Bhakra Dam	Sutlej River	Rupnagar
2.	Damsel Dam	Damsel River	Hoshiarpur

3.	Ranjit Sagar (Thein) Dam	Ravi River	Gurdaspur
4.	Siswan Dam	Siswan Khad	Chandigarh-Baddi Road

Administrative Structure

The Punjab state has 5 Divisions and each division is under the administrative control of the Divisional Commissioner. It has 22 Districts each under the administrative control of a District Collector. Below is the table, we have served you with the latest Administrative Structure of Punjab. Enjoy Reading.

S.No	Description	Summary
1.	Capital	Chandigarh
2.	Administrative HQ	Chandigarh
3.	Chief Ministers	Captain Amrinder Singh
4.	Governor	V.P Singh Badnore
5.	State Animal	Black Buck
6.	State Bird	Northern goshawk (Baaz)
7.	State Flower	Gladiolus
8.	State Tree	Shisham

9.	No. of District	22
10.	Loksabha Seats	13
11.	Rajya Sabha Seats	7
12.	Major Railway Station	Ferozpur railway division Ambala railway division
13.	Official Language	Punjabi
14.	Time Zone	IST (UTC+05:30)
15.	Postal Code	140307 to 152116
16.	Vehicle Code	PB- XX
17.	Judiciary	Chandigarh High Court

Nick Names/Special Titles of Cities

S.No.	City	Nick Name
1	Amritsar	City of Golden Temple, Holy City
2	Patiala	Royal City

Arts & Culture

Punjab is a beautiful state. It has so many elements of culture including Music and Dance. The Punjabi music industry is one of the highly flourishing industries in the world. Bhangra is the main element of Punjabi Culture. Let us check out Punjab current affairs Complete information about Punjab Culture and Tradition which is followed by the people of Punjab.

S.No	Description	Summary
1.	Folk Dance	Bhangra, Gidha
2.	Traditional Music	Jindua Soni Sahiban
3.	Major Festival	Lohri Holi Teej Baisakhi
4.	Cuisine (Famous Food)	Sarso ka Saag Makke ki roti Tandoori Chicken
5.	Traditional Dress	Men-kurta, Tehmat, Pagdi Women-Patiala suit, Ghagra

Folk Dances

1. Bhangra
2. Karhi
3. Jindua
4. Dandass
5. Sammi
6. Giddha
7. Jaago
8. Kikli
9. Luddi
10. Malwai Giddha
11. Jhumar

Tribes

1. Sikh Jats
2. Khatri clans
4. Arora clans
3. Rajput clans

Regional Festivals

S.No	Festival Name	Remarks
1.	Lohri	At the end of winter and for Punjabis
2.	Basant Panchami	At the arrival of spring
3.	Hola Mohalla	At Holi gathering of Sikhs for military exercises and mock battles.
4.	Baisakhi	Khalsa founding anniversary
5.	Guru Purbs	held in connection with the lives of the Sikh Gurus Gurupurbs celebrated are the birthdays of Guru Nanak Ji and Guru Govind Singh Ji and the martyrdom days of Guru Arjun Dev Ji and Guru Teg Bahadur Ji.
6.	Jor Mela	in the memory of two sons of Guru Gobind Singh Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh who were buried alive in a brick wall
7.	Hariballabh Sangeet Mela	in the memory of the sant-musician, Swami Hariballabh held in Jalandhar

Temple, Monument or Sites

Punjab is most famous for its golden temple which is situated in Amritsar, the tourist comes to see it not from all over India from other country. In this Punjab current affairs article we included all the reliable information and facts which were asked in the examination.

S.No	Monument/Temple/Sites	Located in	Remarks
1.	Golden Temple(Sri Harmandir Sahib)	Amritsar	The holiest Gurdwara of Sikhism
2.	Fatehgarh Sahib Gurudwara	Sirhind	It was built 300 years ago for Guru Gobind Singhji's two young Sahibzadas were buried alive by the Mughals
3.	Takht Sri Keshgarh Sahib	Anandpur Sahib	birthplace of the Khalsa, here Guru Gobind Singh Ji named 5 Sikhs
4.	Dama dama Sahib	Bathinda	Guru Gobind Singh Ji stayed here for 9 months and he worked on the Adi Granth.
5.	Quila Mubarak (Palace)	Patiala	in 1764 the palace was built by Maharaja Ala Singh
6.	Jagatjit Palace	Kapurthala	Now Defense Ministry runs it as the Sainik School
7.	Jallianwala Bagh(Historical Site)	Amritsar	On Sunday, April 13, 1919, Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer commanded the British Indian Army soldiers to began shooting at an unarmed gathering of

			men, women, and children without warning.
8.	Wagah border	Amritsar	The lowering of the flags ceremony is practised daily by the military that the security forces of India (Border Security Force) and Pakistan (Pakistan Rangers) have jointly followed since 1959

Economy

Punjab is considered as “The Granary of India” or “Bread Basket of India” (Most asked question in Punjab current affairs) due to its land fertility and agriculture production. It produces 10.26% of India’s cotton, 19.5% of India’s wheat, and 11% of India’s rice. According to some surveys, Punjab has the lowest level of hunger in India. It has a GDP per capita income of ₹ 1,54,996 (US\$ 8,470). Throughout the given table, we have defined the Current Economic Status of Punjab.

S.No	Description	Summary
1.	State GDP	₹6.44 lakh crore (US\$90 billion))
2.	Growth rate	6.0%
3.	Financial Debt	Rs 1.25 lakh cr.
4.	GDP per capita rank	17th

5.	Major Industries	Textile Tabacco Flour ash Cement chemicals
6	Major Imports	Sugar Iron and steel Basic metals and Alloys
7.	Major exports	Wheat Rice Hand Tools Yarn and textile
8.	GDP by sectors	Agriculture 14.5% livestock, forestry and logging 24.20% real estate 46.53%

Power Plant

Punjab is a fast-growing state and the major contribution of the power plant in Punjab is remarkable.

S.No	Plant/Project	Type/Category
1.	Guru Gobind Singh Super Thermal Power Plant, Ropar	Thermal power plant
2.	Guru Hargobind Thermal Plant, Lehra Mohabbat, Bhatinda	Thermal power plant
3.	Ranjit Sagar Dam	Pathankot
4.	Shanan Power House	Hydropower plant

Stadiums

There are four major stadiums in Punjab in which Punjab Cricket Association Stadium is the most popular among these four stadiums in Punjab.

S.No.	Name	City
1.	Guru Gobind Singh Stadium	Jalandhar
2.	Gandhi Sports Complex Ground	Amritsar
3.	Punjab Cricket Association Stadium (Bindra Stadium)	Mohali
4.	International Hockey Stadium	Mohali

Airports

Punjab has only one international airport and the remaining airports in Punjab are domestic.

S.No.	Airport Name	City Served	Category
1.	Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport	Amritsar	International
2.	Bathinda Airport	Bathinda	Domestic
3.	Sahnewal Airport	Ludhiana	Domestic
4.	Pathankot Airport	Pathankot	Domestic
5.	Patiala Airport	Patiala	Domestic

Education

Punjab has seen consistent growth in education. Before people don't focus on educating females. But now the time has changed completely. In this table, we have served the latest Condition of Education in Punjab.

S.No	Description	Summary
1.	Literacy Rate	70.73%
2.	Male	80.44(male)
3.	Female	70.73%(female)
4.	No. of School	4,138
5.	Affiliation Board	CBSE, ICSE, Punjab Board
6.	No. of University	28
7.	No. of colleges	1140

Heritage Sites

Punjab is the cultural hub and questions comes from Punjab current affairs in the history section. Punjab has many historic places, battle sites, it also has many archaeological sites like the remains of the Indus Valley Civilisation. Let's read about Heritage sites and major Tourist Attractions in Punjab.

S.No	Description	Summary
1.	Major Tourist Places	Amritsar, Chandigarh
2.	Major Monuments	Golden temple Jallianwala Bagh

3.	National Parks/Wildlife sanctuaries	Abohar Wildlife Sanctuary Harike Wildlife Sanctuary Bir Moti Bagh Wildlife Sanctuary Bir Bhadson Wildlife Sanctuary
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Wildlife Sanctuary

S.No.	Name	City
1.	Bir chahal Wildlife Sanctuary	Mansa
2.	Bir Dosanjh Wildlife Sanctuary	Patiala
3.	Bir Bhadson Wildlife Sanctuary	Patiala
4.	Bir Mehas Wildlife Sanctuary	Patiala
5.	Bir Gurdialpura Wildlife Sanctuary	Patiala
6.	Bir Aishwan Wildlife Sanctuary	Sangrur
7.	Harike Wildlife Sanctuary	Ferozepur
8.	Takhni-Rehmapur Wildlife Sanctuary	Hoshiarpur
9.	Abohar Wildlife Sanctuary	Ferozepur
10.	Jhajjar Bacholi Wildlife Sanctuary	Rupnagar
11.	Kathlaur-Kaushlian Wildlife Sanctuary	Gurdaspur

National Parks

S.No.	Name	City
1.	Mahendra Zoological park	Chhatbir, Mohali
2.	Tiger Safari	Ludhiana
3.	Deer Park	Neelon Ludhiana
4.	Deer Park Bir Moti Bagh	Patiala
5.	Deer Park Bir Talab	Bhatinda

Community Reserves

S.No.	Name	City
1.	Lalwan Community Reserve	Hoshiarpur
2.	Keshopur-Chhamb Community Reserve	Gurdaspur

Frequently Asked Question (FAQ)

Q. When did Punjab come into existence?

A. 15th Aug 1947

Q. What is the Capital of Punjab?

A. Chandigarh

Q. How many districts are there in the state?

23

Q. Which is the largest city of Punjab?

A. Ludhiana

Q. How many Legislative Assembly seats are here?

A. 117

Q. What is the nature of the Punjab Assembly?

A. Unicameral

Q. What is the total area of Punjab State?

A. 50,362 sq km

Q. What is the rank of Punjab in the country as far as area is concerned?

A. 19th rank

Q. What is the official language of Punjab?

A. Punjabi

Q. What is the literacy rate of the state?

A. 76.68 %