



PPSC

Punjab Public Service Commission

Inspector Cooperative Societies



Punjab GK

PUNJAB BUDGET

- The Union Budget also referred to as the Annual Financial Statement in Article 112 of the Constitution of India (1949) normally presented on the last working day of February.
- The first Indian Budget was presented by James Wilson on February 18, 1869. Mr Wilson was the Finance Member of the India Council that advised the Indian Viceroy.
- The first Union budget of independent India was presented by R. K. Shanmukham Chetty on November 26, 1947.
- Shanmukham Chetty was also the first finance minister of independent INDIA.
- Former Finance Minister Morarji Desai presented the budget ten times, the most by any.
- The railway budget was separated from general budget in 1924.
- John Mathai became the first Railway Minister of the independent india.He also presented the first Railway Budget of independent India in 1947.
- Jagjivan Ram known popularly as Babuji Union Minister for Transport and Railways, 1956–1962, has presented the railway budget most times i.e. seven times, followed by Lalu Prasad by six times.
- First live telecast of railway budget took place on 24 March 1994.
- In 2000, Mamata Banerjee became the first women Railway Minister of India. In the year 2002, she also became the first female Minister of Railways to present the Railway budget.
- The last Railway Budget was presented separate from Union budget on 25 February 2016 by Mr. Suresh Prabhu.
- Modi government on 21 September 2016 approved merger of the Rail and General budgets ending a 92-year-old practice of a separate budget.
- On 1 February 2017, Arun Jaitley became the first Finance Minister to present a combined railway and general budget.

PUNJAB BUDGET 2018-2019

- Punjab Finance Minister Manpreet Badal presented the second budget of the Congress government in the state on 24 March 2018.
- The total budget size was Rs 1,29,698 crore; effective size is Rs 1,02,198 crore.
- Total outstanding debt of state as on March 2018 is Rs 1,95,978 crore and Outstanding debt to go up to Rs 2,11,523 crore in 2018-19.

Agricultures

- Slogan for farmers this year is, 'Khushhal Kisan, Pragatisheel Naujwan (Prosperous farmers, progressive youth).
- Total outlay of Rs 14,734 crore for agriculture is a jump of 40% over last fiscal's allocation of Rs 10,541 crore.
- Under RKVY. Rs 400 crore has been allocated.
- A special project of Rs 750 crore to improve the agricultural marketing.
- For underground pipeline projects for irrigation water. Rs 44 crore has been provided.

FUNDS FOR ALLIED ACTIVITIES

- 55 crore for National Horticulture Mission.
- Crop Residuel Management Rs 100 crore.
- 10 crore for a Buffalo Research Centre at Patti
- New Cattle Feed Plant will be set up at Kapurthala at a cost of Rs13 crore.

Education

6 % increase in grant over the last year has been announced for

- Guru Nanak Dev University (Amritsar)
- Punjab Agricultural University (Ludhiana)
- Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (Ludhiana)
- Punjabi University (Patiala)
- Guru Ravidas Ayurved University (Hoshiarpur)
- Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law (Patiala)
- The total grant to Panjab University Rs 42.62 crore in 2018-19.
- An additional one-time grant of Rs 50 crore for Punjabi University, Patiala this year.
- Installation of RO system in 1,500 schools with Rs 9 crore.
- A capital of Rs 3,020 crore for rural development.
- The government also announced for installing solar power systems for all senior secondary schools.
- To set up sports University at Patiala, initial allocation of Rs 10 crore made in the budget.

Other Important Area

- Reservation quota for backward classes increased from 5% to 10% For Admission in educational, Technical and Professional Institution. Family income limit increased from Rs 6 lac to Rs 8 lac per annum.
- For Smart Cities Mission Ludhiana, Amritsar, Jalandhar 500 crore provided.
- Centre for excellence for floriculture in Doraha, Ludhiana Rs 20 crore allocated.
- Punjab government set up a portal to promote invest Punjab initiative "Business First"
- Rs 100 crore provided for preparatory arrangements of 550th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev in 2019
- 230 crore for up gradation of 75 rural roads and 4 bridges with the assistance of NABARD.

TAX

- Every taxpayer in Punjab will now have to pay new tax 20 paise development tax." Many of the progressive states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have been collecting such tax for development for a long time.
- Nominal development tax" at the rate of Rs 200 per month only on the Income Tax payees who are engaged in professions, trades, callings and employments.

Health

- All municipal towns/areas would be made Open Defecation Free by June 30, 2018, under the Swachh Bharat Mission.
- The government will provide free sanitary napkins to all girl students from Class 6-12th in all government schools with an objective to promote menstrual hygiene and reduce dropout of girl students.
- Rs 73.34 crore for up gradation of government medical colleges at Patiala.
- Mukh Mantri Cancer Rahat Kosh, Rs 30 crore proposed to provide financial assistance @ Rs 1.50 lakh for free treatment to the cancer patient.
- State cancer institute at Amritsar costing Rs 39 crore to come up.
- Tertiary cancer care centre at Fazilka to cope up with Rs 45 crore.
- NRHM gets Rs 914.57 crore
- Trauma Centres on National Highways to get Rs 20 crore
- For cancer and drug abuse, eradication boards to be created with a corpus of Rs 25 crore.

Cabinet Ministers of Punjab, April 2018

Name	Departments	Constituency
Capt. Amarinder Singh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Reforms • Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare • Horticulture • Conservation of Land and Water • Excise & Taxation • General Administration • Home Affairs & Justice • Legal & Legislative Affairs • Vigilance • Personnel • Civil Aviation • Defence Services Welfare • Hospitality • Investment Promotion • Information & Public Relations • Environment • Wildlife • NRI Affairs 	Patiala Urban
Brahm Mohindra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Family Welfare • Medical Education and Research • Parliamentary Affairs • Elections • Removal of Grievances 	Patiala Rural
Navjot Singh Sidhu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government • Tourism & Cultural Affairs 	Amritsar East
Manpreet Singh Badal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance • Planning • Programme Implementation • Governance Reforms 	Bathinda Urban
Sadhu Singh Dharmsot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests and Wild Life • Printing and Stationary • Welfare of SCs and BCs 	Nabha (SC)
Tript Rajinder Singh Bajwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Development and Panchayats • Housing & Urban Development 	Fatehgarh Churian
Charanjit Singh Channi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Education and Industrial Training Institutes • Employment Generation 	Chamkaur Sahib (SC)
Aruna Chaudhary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security • Women & Child Development • Transport 	Dina Nagar (SC)
Razia Sultana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Supply & Sanitation (Public Health) 	Malerkotla

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher Education 	
Om Parkash Soni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Education • Freedom Fighters 	Amritsar Central
Rana Gurmeet Singh Sodhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports & Youth Affairs 	Guru Har Sahai
Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation • Jails 	Dera Baba Nanak
Sukhbinder Singh Sarkaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue, Rahabilitation & Disaster Management • Water Resources 	Raja Sansi
Gurpreet Singh Kangar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power • New & Renewable Energy Sources 	Rampura Phul
Balbir Singh Sidhu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal Husbandary & Dairy Development • Labour 	Mohali
Vijay Inder Singla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works • Information Technology 	Sangrur
Sunder Sham Arora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industries & Commerce 	Hoshiarpur
Bharat Bhushan Ashu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food & Civil Supplies • Consumer Affairs 	Ludhiana West

PUNJAB HISTORY

Name the cities founded by the Gurus.

Guru Nanak Dev Ji: Kartarpur

Guru Angad Dev Ji: Khadur Saheb

Guru Amardas Ji: Goindval Saheb

Guru Ramdas Ji: Amritsar

Guru Arjan Dev Ji: TarnTaran, Kartarpur (Jullunder), Sri Hargobindpur

Guru Hargobind Ji: Kiratpur, Mehrey

Guru Har Rai Ji: Bagat and Chiryaghar of Kiratpur

Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji: Anandpur (originally known as Chak Nanaki)

Guru Gobind Singh Ji: Paonta Saheb, Guru Ka Lahore

PEPSU

(PUNJAB AND EAST PUNJAB STATE UNION)

1. It was created by combining eight princely states.
2. The state was inaugurated on July 15, 1948. (1950)
3. Gian Singh Rarewala first CM
4. In November 1956 merged in Punjab
5. 1st Emergency held in Pepsu state in 1951.
6. Punjab 2013-14 GDP- 317054 crore

Assembly, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha seats in Punjab Assembly seat in Punjab – 117

Lok Sabha seat in Punjab- 13

Rajya Sabha seat in Punjab- 7

Agriculture session in India

There are three important sessions of Agriculture in which different types of crops are grown. We can divide them through the summer and winter.

The Kharif Season- Crops are sown at the beginning of May to July and harvested at the end of the Sept. exm. rice, jowar, Bajra, Maize, cotton, tobacco etc

The Rabi season- Crops are sown during Oct to December and harvest at the end of April-May. exm. Wheat, gram, Potato, barely etc.

The Zaid season- The crops grown on irrigated lands which don't have to wait monsoons, it's time between Rabi and Kharif session. Mainly from March to June are called Zaid crops. Note They require warm dry weather for major growth period and longer day length for flowering crops. exm. cucumber, Musk melon, Water melon bitter gourd.

Revolution in the field of Agriculture

Black revolution	Petroleum product
Blue revolution	Fish
Brown revolution	leather
Golden fiber revolution	Jute
Golden revolution	Fruit and overall horticulture
Grey revolution	Fertiliser
Pink revolution	Onion
Red revolution	Meat
Silver fiber revolution	Cotton
Silver	Eggs
Yellow	Oil seeds production
Evergree revolution	Overall development of argiculture
Green revolution	Overall development of agriculture

Note- The kharif and rabi orginate from Arabic language where kharif means autumn and rabi means spring.

Bhakra Dam is a concrete gravity dam across the Sutlej River in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh in northern India.

The dam, located at a gorge near the (now submerged) upstream Bhakra village in Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh of 226 m. India’s tallest dam is “tehri dam “of 265 m.The length of the dam (measured from the road above it) is 518.25 m and the width is 9.1 m. Its reservoir known as “Gobind Sagar” stores up to 9.34 billion cubic metres of water. The 90 km long reservoir created by the Bhakra Dam is spread over an area of 168.35 km². In terms of quantity of water, it is the third largest reservoir in India, the first being Indira Sagar Dam in Madhya Pradesh with capacity of 12.22 billion cu m and second Nagarjunasagar Dam.

Described as “New Temple of Resurgent India” by Jawaharlal Nehru,[2] the first prime minister of India, the dam attracts tourists from all over India. Bhakra dam is 15 km from Nangal city and 20 km from Naina Devi town.

The Ranjit Sagar Dam, also known as the Thein Dam, is part of a hydroelectric project constructed by the Government of Punjab on the Ravi River in the state of Punjab. The project is situated near Pathankot city in Pathankot district of the state of Punjab. The project is the largest hydroelectric dam in the state of Punjab. The township where the site is located is called Shah pur Kandi Township. Feasibility studies for the project began in 1953 and geotechnical studies continued until 1980. Construction began in 1981, the generators were commissioned in 2000 and the project complete in March 2001.

The project is used for both irrigation purposes and power generation. It has an 600 Megawatt capacity. The dam is one of the highest earth-fill dams in India and has the largest diameter penstock pipes in the country. It is located upstream of the Madhopur Barrage at Madhopur.

Punjab , The term Punjab comprises two words: “punj meaning five and ab meaning water, thus the land of five rivers.”The Greeks referred to Punjab as Pentapotamia, an inland delta of five converging rivers. In Avesta, the sacred text of Zoroastrians, the Punjab region is associated with the ancient hapta hændu or Sapta Sindhu, the Land of Seven Rivers.

- **Established** – 1 Nov, 1966
- **Area** – 50362 km² (1.54% of India)- Northwest of republic of India
- **Population** – 2,77,04,236 (2.28% of India)
- **Latitude** – 29°30'N To 32°32'N
- **Longitude** – 73°55'E To 76°50'E
- **Forest Area** – 6.12% of Punjab
- **Largest Forest Area** – Hoshiarpur
- **2nd Largest Forest Area** – RupNagar
- **3rd Largest Forest Area** – Gurdaspur
- **Population Density** – 550 per sq KM
- **Largest Population Density** – Ludhiana
- **Smallest Population Density** – Muktsar
- **Literacy Rate** – 76.7%
- **Largest Literacy Rate** – Hoshiarpur (86%)
- **Smallest Literacy Rate** – Mansa (62.8%)
- **Sex Ratio** – 893
- **Sex Ratio (for 0-6 age group)** – 846
- **Largest Sex Ratio** – Hoshiarpur
- **Smallest Sex Ratio** – Bathinda
- **Largest District (According to Population)** – Ludhiana
- **Smallest District(According to Population)** – Barnala
- **Largest District (According to Area)** – Ferozpur (According to 2011 Censuses); Ludhiana (in 2018)
- **Smallest District(According to Area)** – Mohali (According to 2011 Censuses); Pathankot (in 2018)
- **Maximum Decade Growth of Punjab** – Mohali (Another Name – SAS Nagar)
- **Minimum Decade Growth of Punjab** – Nawanshahr (Another Name – SBS Nagar)
- **Lok Shaba Seat** – 13
- **Rajya Shaba Seat** – 7
- **Vidhan Shaba Seat** – 117
- **First Speaker of Vidhan Shaba** – Kapoor Singh
- **First CM of Punjab** – Gopi Chand Bhargava
- **First Governor of Punjab** – Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi
- **First Speaker of Vidhan Shaba (New Punjab*)** – Harbans Singh
- **First CM of (New Punjab*)** - Giani Gurmukh Singh
- **First Governor of (New Punjab*)** – Dharmvira
- **Note** – (New Punjab*)-Punjab After 1966
- **Shortest Time period of Governor of Punjab** – Hokeshe Seema
- **During Operation of Blue Star Governor of Punjab** – Bhairab Dutt Pande
- **State Bird Of Punjab** – Gushak (Baaz)
- **State Animal Of Punjab** – Black Buck (Kala Hiran)
- **State Tree Of Punjab** – Shesham (Tahli)
- **Total Wetland Of Punjab** – 3 Harike Wetland (Tarantaran), Ropar Wetland, Kanjali (Near Kapurthala)
- **Zoological Park in Punjab** – 5 1. Mahindra Choudhary Zoological Park – District Mohali (Also Known as Chhattbir Zoo) 2. Tigar Safari – Ludhiana 3. Deer Park Bir Moti Bagh – Patiala 4. Deear Park – Neelon(Ludhiana) 5. Deer Park Bir Talab – Bathinda

- **Botanical Garden of Punjab – 5** 1. Baradari Garden – Patiala 2. Aam Khas Bagh – Sirhind (Fatehgarh Sahib) 3. Kaima Botanic Garden – Kapurthala 4. Shalimar Botanic Garden – Kapurthala 5. Ram Bagh Botanic Garden – Amritsar

Fair and Festival of Punjab

1. Maghi Mela – Muktsar
2. Fair of Light – Jagraon, Ludhiana
3. Jarag Mela – Pail Village, Ludhiana
4. Kisan Mela – PAU, Ludhiana
5. Rural Olympic – Kila Raipur, Ludhiana
6. Chhapar Mela – Ludhiana
7. Mela Gadri Babian Da – Desh Bhagat Yadgaar Hall, Jalandhar
8. Baba Sodal Mela – Jalandhar Harballabh
9. Classical Music Fest – Devi Talab Temple, Jalandhar
10. Hola Mohalla – Shri Anandpur Sahib
11. Urs of Sheikh Ahmed, Rauza Sarif – Sirhind
12. Shaheedi Jor Mela – Sirhind
13. Shaikh Farid Fair – Faridkot
14. Vaisakhi Fair – Talwandi Sabo, Amritsar

FOLK DANCES OF PUNJAB

The exuberance and vitality of the people of Punjab are vigorously displayed in their folk dances. The moves are full of expression, gestures, vocal remarks, subtleties of motion and uninhibited freedom – it is a dance from the heart! With the drum beat or to the tune of some other instrument of folk music, the energetic feet of the people of Punjab are spontaneously set to give into inhibition and give instant birth to a folk dance – an expression of the triumphant soul; an outburst of emotions; a sudden release of energy. The dances of Punjab are the clear depiction of the energy and enthusiasm of the lively youth of Punjab.

The style of Punjabi dances ranges from very high energy to slow and reserved and there are specific styles for men and women. Some of the dances are secular while others are presented in religious contexts.

The dances are typically performed at times of celebration, such as Harvest (Baisakhi), Weddings, Melas, like Lohri, Maghi etc., at which everyone is encouraged to dance. Married Punjabi couples usually dance together. The husband dances in the style of male Punjabi dances, frequently with arms raised and the wife dances in the style of female Punjabi dances.

The list of major folk dances of Punjab:

Bhangra

Originally, Punjabi's performed Bhangra to celebrate the success of the harvest. Now people perform Bhangra at wedding parties, receptions, birthdays, competitions and other happy occasions. In the villages, people circle with large drums called dhols. Persons of all types of social classes perform Bhangra together. Even the elders occasionally join the young to celebrate and dance Bhangra.

Giddha

Giddha is Punjabi's most famous folk dance for women. In Giddha, the women enact verses called bolis, folk poetry and dance. The subject matter of these bolis include everything from arguments with the father-in-law to political affairs. The dance rhythm is set by the dhols and the distinctive hand claps of the dancers. These days, people associate Giddha with Bhangra.

Jhumar

This dance, originally from Pakistan, is very much a part of Punjabi's folk heritage. It is a graceful dance based on a Jhumar rhythm. Dancers circle around the drummer and sing graceful lyrics as they dance.

Luddi

This is a victory dance where people do special movements of their hands. The costume is a simple loose shirt. The dancers put one hand on their backs and the other hand in front of their faces. The body movement is sinuous, snake-like. There is also a drummer in the center of the dance.

Dankara

Also called the Gatka Dance, this is a dance of celebration. Two men each holding colorful staves, in rhythm with the drums dance round each other and tap their sticks together. This dance is often part of marriage celebrations.

Julli

Muslim holymen, called Pirs, perform this dance. Generally they dance in their hermitages (Khangahs). People perform the dance while sitting. Sometimes they dance around the preceptor's grave. Normally the dancer wears black.

Sammi

Traditionally women of the Sandhalbar region, now in Pakistan, perform Sammi. The dancers dress in bright coloured kurtas and full flowing skirts called lehngas. A particular silver hair ornaments is associated with this dance.

Dhamal

Similar to Bhangra, men dance in circle.

Jaago

Literally Jaago means wake up! When there is a marriage in the house, girls dance through the village streets carrying a pot (gaggar) decorated with lightened candles and sing Jaago songs. The themes of the songs are social and usually a bit of teasing, often aimed at elders, goes with the song.

Kikli

Women perform this dance in pairs. They cross their arms, hold each other's hands and whirl around singing folk songs. Sometimes four girls join hands to perform this dance.

Gatka

Gatka is a Sikh martial art in which people use swords, sticks and daggers. People believe that Guru Hargobind Sahib started the art of Gatka after the martyrdom of fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan Dev. Wherever there is a large Khalsa Sikh population, there will be Gatka participants, which can consist of small children and adults. These participants usually perform Gatka on special holidays such as Baisakhi and Gurpurb.

Musical Instruments

Garah: The simple earthen pitcher serves as a musical instrument in a number of folk songs. The garah player strikes its sides with rings worn on fingers of one hand and also plays on its open mouth with the other hand to produce a distinct rhythmic beat.

Toomba: Toomba is a famous folk instrument of Punjab, which is entirely based on Iktara used by legend singers. Now it's been adopted by a number of Punjabi folk singers. Toomba is made of wooden sticks mounted with a Toomba or wooden resonator covered with skin. A metallic string is passed on a resonator over a bridge and tied to the key at the end of the stick. The string is struck with a finger or sometimes with the Mizrab and the Swaras are made by pressing the string to the stick.

Dhol: Dhol is a favorite folk instrument of Punjab. It is a percussion instrument, which is used not only at male dance performances but also during social rituals and festive celebrations. The drummer is called Dholi and Bharaj. The dhol is a barrel-shaped wooden drum with a mounted skin on both sides. It is played with two different types of wooden sticks. The skin on either side is tightened at a different pitch.

Dhad: Dhad is a small percussion instrument of the Damru style. Held in one hand, it is struck on either side, with the other hand holding the skinned sides vertically or horizontally. This instrument has been very popular with the Dhadies, who sing traditional ballads of brave warriors and heroes drawn from history.

Chimta: This is a percussion twang-type instrument used in Punjab and neighbouring areas. The tradition of playing it with songs goes back to the Naths or Jogis. This instrument consists of two long, flat pieces of iron with pointed ends and rings mounted on it. The joint is held in one hand, while the two parts are struck with each other to produce tinkling sounds. Chimta has become popular in professional singing and devotional music in temples.

Sarangi: Sarangi is a popular bowed instrument in Punjab. It is wooden instrument about two feet long, cut from a single log covered with parchment. A bridge is placed in the middle. The sides of the Sarangi are pinched so as to how it. The instrumental usually has three major strings of varying thickness and the fourth string is made of brass, used for drone. Modern sarangis contain 35-40 sympathetic strings running under the main strings. This is used for accompaniment by artists and is an ideal instrument for producing all types of Gamks and Meens.

Bugdhu: This is a stringed instrument made of dried gourd (Ghia). A piece of skin is mounted on one side of the hollowed gourd while the other side is kept open. A gut string (Tand) is crossed through the centre of the skin and a small piece of wood is tied to the end of the string, which passes through the body of the gourd. To maintain a drum-like rhythm, the string is stretched or loosened while playing.

Algoza: Algoza consists of a pair of wooden flutes. It is also called Jori (a pair) and is played by one person using only three fingers on each side. Folk singers of Punjab use this in their traditional legend singing like Mirza, Chhalla, Jugni etc. The instrument is also used as accompaniment with folk dances.

Ornaments of Punjab

Men's Ornaments		Women's Ornaments			
Name	Where worn	Name	Where worn	Name	Where worn
Sarpesh	Head	Chaunk	Head	Hass	Neck
Kutablidar	Head	Mauli	Head	Bulak	Nose
Kalgi	Head	Damni	Forehead	Phuli	Nose
Mukat	Head	Barwata	Forehead	Bohr	Nose
Bala	Ear	Kashka	Forehead	Laung	Nose
Murki	Ear	Dhedu	Ear	Ponchian	Wrist
Dur	Ear	Kantala	Ear	Banka	Wrist
Birbali	Ear	Khalli	Ear	Bain	Wrist
Ponchi	Wrist	Phummi	Ear	Jhankangan	Wrist
Gokru	Wrist	Dedi	Ear		
Nam	Neck	Mohran	Neck		
Takhti	Neck	Hauldil	Neck		
Chandarmah	Neck	Kandi	Neck		
Kanth	Neck	Guluband	Neck		

Municipal Corporation of Punjab -10

1. Ludhiana
2. Patiala
3. Amritsar

4. Jalandhar
5. Bathinda
6. Mohali
7. Pathankot
8. Moga
9. Phagwara
10. Hoshiarpur

Administrative Divisions of Punjab – 5

1. Faridkot
2. Ferozepur
3. Jalandhar
4. Patiala
5. Ropar

Punjab is divided into three regions namely Malwa, Majha and Doaba Majha

1. Majha Region (Between Ravi and Beas River)
2. Doaba Region (Between Beas and Sutlej River)
3. Malwa Region – Southern Part of Punjab (Below Sutlej River)
4. Majha Area – 4 District (Pathankot, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Tarantaran)
5. Doaba Area – 4 District (Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Nawanshahr)
6. Malwa Area -14 District (Remaining District of Punjab)

Ravi River Cross 3 District of Punjab

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| 1. Pathankot | 2. Gurdaspur | 3. Amritsar | 4. Beas |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------|

River Cross 6 District of Punjab

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Pathankot | 2. Gurdaspur | 3. Amritsar |
| 4. Hoshiarpur | 5. Kapurthala | 6. Tarantaran |

Sutlej River Cross 9 District of Punjab

1. **Hari ke Patan** – Confluence of Beas and Sutlej
2. **Bakhra Dam** – On Sutlej River (Distt Bilaspur, HP)
3. **Nangal Dam** – On Sutlej River (Ropar)
4. **Pong Dam** – On Beas River (Lake- Maharana Partap, HP)

Important National Highway:

1. NH 95 – Kharar To Ferozpur (Via Morinda, Ludhiana, Moga)
2. NH 64 – Chandigarh To Dabwali (Via Patiala, Sangrur, Barnala, Bathinda)
3. NH 15 – Pathankot To Samakhiali(Gujrat)(Via Ganganagar)
4. NH 1 – Delhi To Amritsar
5. NH 1A – Jalandhar To Srinagar
6. NH 70 – Jalandhar To Mandi (Via Hoshiarpur)
7. NH 10 – Fazilka To Delhi

Important Museums in Punjab

1. Maharaja Ranjit Singh Museum – Amritsar.
2. Anglo Sikh War Memorial – Ferozepur
3. Sanghol Museum – Fatehgarh Sahib
4. Rural Museum – Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana
5. Govt. Museum – Hoshiarpur
6. Guru Teg Bahadur Museum – Anandpur Sahib
7. Museum of Armory & Chandeliers, Qila Mubarak – Patiala
8. Sports Museum – National Institute of Sports Patiala
9. Art Gallery – Shish Mahal, Patiala

Important Forts in Punjab

1. Gobindgarh Fort- Amritsar
2. Bathinda Fort – Bathinda
3. Qila Mubark – Faridkot Fort
4. Qila Mubark – Patiala
5. Anandpur Sahib Fort – Rupnagar
6. Phillaur Fort – Ludhiana
7. Shahpur Kandi Fort – Pathankot.

Archaeological Sites in Punjab

Evidence of Harappan Culture – Ropar
Dholbaha – Hoshiarpur
Sanghol – Fatehgarh Sahib

Father of Punjabi Literature

Khwaja Fariduddin Masud Ganjshakar (Also Known as Baba Farid)

Punjabi Qisse

Heer Ranjha – Waris Shah
Sohani Mahiwal – Fazal Shah
Mirza Sahiba – Hafiz Barkhurdar
Sashi Punnu – Shah Hussian
Pooran Bhagat – Qadarya

Panj Takht

Akal Takht Sahib – Amritsar (Oldest Takht)
Takht Sri Damdama Sahib – Talwandi (Guru ki kashi)
Takht Sri Keshgarh Sahib – Anandpur Sahib
Takht Sri Hazur Sahib – Nanded (Maharashtra)
Takht Sri Patna Sahib – Patna (Bihar)

Note – Takht Sri Hazur Sahib and Takht Sri Patna Sahib Construct by Maharaja Ranjit Singh

History of Punjab – Punjab GK-II**List of important points of History of Punjab – Punjab GK-II.****The 10 Gurus – Sikh History****Guru Nanak Dev Ji – 1469-1539**

- *Father / Mother Name* – Mehta Kalu / Mata Tripta
- *Birth Place* – Talwandi Rai Boi(Pakistan) also known as Nankana Sahib
- *City Founder* – Kartarpur
- *Sons* – Baba Sri Chand and Baba Lakhmi Chand
- *Compilation* – Jap Ji Sahi, Sidh Gosh, Sodar, Asa di war, Patti Barahmaha, Arti Onkar, Malar & Madge
- *Jyoti Jot Place* – Kartarpur
- *Wife* – Sulakhani Ji

Guru Angad Dev Ji – 1504-1539-1552

- *Place of Birth* – Mate ki Saranh
- *Original Name*- Bhai Lehna
- *Father / Mother Name* – Pheru Mal Ji / Daya Kaur Ji
- *City Founded* – Khadur Sahib
- *Children* – Dassu Ji, Dattu Ji, Bibi Amro Ji and Alakhni Ji
- *Wife* – Khivi Ji
- *Compilation* – Janam Sakhi (Biography of Guru Nanak Dev Ji)
- *Establish Mal Akhara* – For Physical and Spritual Excercise
- *Introduce Gurmukhi Script*

Guru Amardas Ji – 1479-1552-1574

- *Place of Birth* – Basarke
- *City Founded* – Govindwal Sahib
- *Introduced the Anand Karaj marriage ceremony for the Sikhs Start Manjhi System and Made a 'Boali' in Govindwal*

Guru Ram Das Ji – 1534-1574-1581

- *Place of Birth* – Chuna Mandi (Pakistan)
- *Wife* – Bhani Ji (Daughter of Guru Amardas Ji)
- *Founded City* – Amritsar (Also known as Chak Ramdas, Guru Ka Chak, Ramdapura)
- *Compilation* – Lavan
- *Note* – Mian Mir to laid the foundation stone of the Harmandir Sahib

Guru Arjun Dev Ji – 1563-1581-1606

- *Father / Mother Name* – Guru Ram Das/Bhani Ji
- *Children* – Hargobind Sahi Ji
- *Compilation* – Sukhmani Sahib, Adhi Granth, Barahmaha, Bavan Akhri
- *Introduce 'Masand System'*(Representative of guru ji at different places)
- *City Founded* – Tarantaran, Kartarpur(India)
- *Started Dasvandh* (Langar Contribution/ 1/10 part of income)
- *Guru ji became the first great martyr in Sikh history when Emperor Jahangir ordered his execution.*

Guru Hargobind ji – 1595-1606-1644

- *City Founded* – Kritpur Sahib (Ropar)
- *Introduce concept of ‘Miri’ And ‘Piri’ Miri* – Temporal Power / *Piri* – Spiritual Power
- *Constructed Akhal Takht and Lohagarh Fort at Amritsar*
- *First saint soldier in sikh history*

GuruHar Rai Ji – 1630-1644-1661(Grandson of Guru Hargobind)

- *Founded* – Ayurvedic medicine center (Kirtpur Sahib)
- *Guru Ji gave treatment to Dara Saikhon*

Guru Har krishan Ji – 1656-1661-1664

- *Youngest Guru (age of five)*

Guru Teg Bahadur – 1621-1665-1675

- *Father / Mother Name* – Guru Hargobind ji/ Nanki Ji
- *Wife* – Gujri
- *Children* – Guru Gobind Singh Ji
- *Place of Birth* – Amritsar
- *City Founded* – Anandpur Sahib
- **Guru Ji was executed on the order of Aurangzeb at chandni chowk Delhi, Now Gurudwara Sheesh Ganj at this place*
- **Guru Ji Body was taken be Lakhi Vanjara and cremated at place. Now become Gurudwara Rakab Ganj*
- **Guru Ji Sheesh was taken away by Bhai Jaita, Who brought back Guru Ji head Anandppur Sahib*

Guru Gobind Singh Ji – 1666-1675-1708

- *Place of Birth* – Patna
- *City Founded* – Patna Sahib
- *Jyoti Jot Place* – 1708, Nanden
- *Compilation* – Jap Sahib, Akal Ustat, Chopai, War Shri Bhagoti, Vachitar Natak, Charitra, Chobis Avtar and Chadi di war (In punjabi)
- **Some Fact about Guru Gabind Singh Ji** Built Anandgarh Fort at Anandpur Wrote
- “Zafarnamah” letter to Aurangzeb Establish Khalasa Panth in 1699 at Anandpur Sahib.

Panj Piyare

Original Name	From	Profession	Shaheedi Place
Daya Ram	Lahore	Shopkeeper	Nanded
Dharam Das	Hastinapur (Delhi)	Farmer	Nanded
Muhkam Chand	Dwarka (Gujrat)	Tailor	Chamkaur
Sahib Chand	Bidar (Karnatka)	Barber	Chamkaur
Himmat Rai	Jagannath Puri (Orriassa)	Water carrier	Chamkaur

Five K – Kachera, Kara, Kirpan, Kanga and Kesh

Battles of Guru Gobind Singh Ji

Battle of Bhangani (1688)

Guru Ji Vs Raja Bhim Chand and other Hill Chief Victory – Guru Ji
Result – Bhim Chand and other Rajput become friends of Guru Ji

Battle of Nadaun (1690)

Guru Ji + Bhimchand + other Hill Chief Vs Alif Khan
Result – Alif Khan was defeated

1st Battle of Anandpur (1701)

Guru Ji Vs Raja Bhimchand and other Hill Chief
Victory – Guru Ji

Battle of Nirmohu (1702)

Guru Ji Vs Raja Bhimchand + Mughal Force
Victory – Guru Ji

Battle of Basoli (1702)

Guru Ji Vs Raja Bhimchand
Victory – Guru Ji
Result – Sikh attacked territory of Raja and captured kalmot

2nd Battle Anandpur

Guru Ji Vs Hill Chief + Mughal Force under Wazir Khann
Result – Guru and His Sikhs had to leave fort and Zorawar & Fateh Singh were bricked alive

Battle of Chamkor

Guru Ji Vs Mughal Force
Result – 35 Sikhs including two sons Ajit & Jhujar Singh died fighting heroically

Battle of khidrana

Guru Ji vs Mughal Force
Result – Sikhs defeated the Mughals but 40 of them (Chali Mukte) dies fighting

Baba Banda Singh Bahadur

Original Name – Lachman Dev (From – Razori Jammu)
Popular Name – Madho Singh
Another Name- Banda Bairagi
Guru Gobind Singh Gave Name – Banda Singh Bahadur

Battle of Chhappar Chiri – Banda Bahadur Singh Ji Vs Wazir Khan

- *Defeated Wazir Khan Execution By – Farrukh Siyar*

- *Banda Singh developed the village of Mukhlisgarh, and made it his capital, then renamed the city it to Lohgarh*

Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Place of Birth – Gajranwala Town(Pakistan)

Son of – Maha Singh / Mai Raj kaur(D/o Raja Gajapati-Jind)

Mother-in-law – Sada Kaur (Encourage Ranjit Singh)

1st King of Sikh Empire Title of Maharaja – 12 April 1801

Treaty of Amritsar – 1809 Treaty Sign B/w – Metcalfe & Ranjit Singh

- *Maharaja Ranjit Singh defeated Zaman Shah Durrani in the Battle of Amritsar (1797), Battle of Gujrat (1797) and Battle of Amritsar (1798)*

List of Misls – 12

Name of Misl	Related To
Ahluwalia	Jassa Singh Ahluwalia
Bhangi	Chajja Singh / Hari Singh
Dhallewalia	Gulab Singh
Sukerchakia	Chatar Singh
Shaheed	Baba Deep Singh
Ramghariha	Nand Singh/ Jassa Singh Ramghariha
Nishanwalia	Dasundha Singh
Phoolkia	Chaudhari Paul
Faizalapuria	Nawab Kapur Singh
Kanhaya	Jai Singh Kanhaya
Karora	Karora Singh
Nakkai	Hira Singh

Ancient Names of the River

Satluj – Satlutri

Beas – Vipash

Ravi – Parushtani

Chenab – Asikni

Jhelum – Vitasta

Indus – Sindhu Saraswati – Sarusti

Social Reform Movements in Punjab

Nirankari movement:-

Originated – Rawalpandi

Founded by – Baba Dyal Singh.

Successor – Darbar Singh

Namdhari Movement:-

Another Name – Kuka Movement

Founded by – Balak Singh

Successor – Ram Singh

Radhasoami movement:

Started from – Agra

Founded by – Shiv Dayal Singh (also called “Soami ji Maharaj”)

Singh Sabha Movement:

(Against Christians Missionaries)

The first modern movement.

Struggle for Freedom

Kamagata Maru: (1914)

Head – By Gurdit Singh (Sikh businessman of Singapore)

Komagata was ship name to carry 376 Indians, all Punjabis to Canada. The Ship embarked from Hong Kong before arriving in Canada.

Ghadar movement:

Ghadar is name of weekly news papaer (Pulish In Hindi, Punjabi, Marathi, Urdu)

Chief Editor – Lala Hardiyal

Leader of Ghardar Movement – Sohan Singh Bhakna, Lala Hardiyal, Kartar Singh Shrabha Start in – San Francisco (America)

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:- 13 April, 1919

Involved the killing of hundreds of unarmed Shooting was ordered by – General O Dyer

Shaheed Udham Singh: *Shaheed Udham Singh is known for his assassination of Sir Michael O’Dwyer in March 1940 what has been described as a revenge of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.*

- *Ravinder Nath Tagor return Knighthood Title*
- *Jalliwala Bagh Made by Ranjit Singh*

Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee

The inaugural meeting of the SGPC – Akal Takht Amritsar on 12 December 1920.

It appointed a subcommittee to draft the Committee`s constitution.

- *President – Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia*
- *Vice-President – Harbans Singh*
- *Secretary – Sundar Singh Ramgarhia*

New elections under the constitution were held in July 1921

- *Elected President – Baba Kharak Singh*
- *Elected Vice-President – Captain Ram Singh*
- *Elected Secretary – Sardar Bahadur. Mehtab Singh In 1922*
- *Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Act, 1922 **Sikh Gurdwaras Act**, 1925 passed by the provincial legislative assembly on 9 July 1925 and implemented with effect from 1 November 1925*

Movement Related with SGPC –

- *Guru Ka Bagh Morcha (Ghukkevali village, District Amritsar)*

- *Jaito Morcha*
- *Shaheed Bhagat Singh 'Khatkar Kalan' in present SBS Nagar (Nawanshehr)*
- *Shaheed Sukhdev*
- *Shaheed Rajguru in Maharastra.*

Punjab After 1947 Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) was a state of India between 1948 and 1956.

- **PEPSU was union of eight princely states:** Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Kalsia, Malerkotla and Nalagarh
- *PEPSU made in 15 July 1948*
- *Raj Parmukh of PEPSU – Maharaja Yadvinder Singh*
- *First CM of PEPSU – Gian Singh Rarewala*
- *PEPSU Capital – Patiala*
- *PEPSU Vdhan Shaba Memeber – 60*
- **Note – In 1 Nov 1956 PEPSU Merge in Punjab and New state created Himachal Pardesh**

Formation of Present Punjab Master Dara Singh Pointed Demand of Present Punjab Punjab Boundary Commission 1966 (Reorganization of Punjab): An Act to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Punjab and for matters connected therewith Head of Commission – Fazal Ali .

Objective Typed Punjab GK Questions

1. Which State known as Steel City of Punjab?
(a) Mandi Gobindgarh (b) Ludhiana (c) Amritsar (d) Ropar
2. Total Population Punjab in the year 2011 is
(a) 27,704,236 (b) 19,871,392 (c) 22,412,782 (d) 30,967,352
3. The largest city of Punjab is
(a) Amritsar (b) Ferozepur (c) Ludhiana (d) Jalandhar
4. The total population density of Punjab is
(a) 482/sq Km (b) 550/sq Km (c) 503/sq Km (d) 450/sq Km
5. The total area of Punjab is
(a) 50362 km² (b) 50840 Km² (c) 66250 Km² (d) 42480 Km²
6. When Akal Takht was built
(a) 1606 (b) 1609 (c) 1607 (d) 1608
7. What is the greek name of river Jhelum
(a) Hydaspes (b) Hydroatis (c) Hyphasis (d) Hesidros
8. Whose bani is included in Shr Guru Granth Sahib
(a) Shah Hussain (b) Pilu (c) Bhagat Chajju (d) Bhagat Kabir
9. Who is propounder of Miri and Piri
(a) Guru Hargobind ji (b) Guru Nanak Dev ji (c) Guru Teg Bahadurji (d) Guru Gobind Singh ji
10. Chitta Lahu is written by
(a) Gurbax Singh (b) Khuswant Singh (c) Shiv kumar Batalavi (d) Nanak Singh
11. What is the script in which Dasam granth is written
(a) Devnagri (b) Urdu (c) Gurmukhi (d) Persian
12. In old Punjab Sun-Temple was situated at
(a) Hoshiarpur (b) Amritsar (c) Peshawar (d) Multan
13. Jhoomar dance belongs to
(a) Lahore (b) Amritsar (c) Sandalbar (d) Mintgumri
14. Punjab leads in the production of which citrus fruit
(a) Orange (b) Lemon (c) Grapes (d) Kinnow
15. What is operation flood related to
(a) Fish production (b) Flood control (c) Milk Production (d) Kinnow production
16. What was Sindh hilly terrain called in the Puranic Period
(a) Vahlik (b) Gandhar (c) Vahika (d) Panch Nad

17. Where are the masterpieces of Gandhar style preserved
(a) Chandigarh (b) Ferozepur (c) Jalandhar (d) Ludhiana
18. Where is Chhatbir zoological Park
(a) Patiala (b) Sangrur (c) Mohali (d) Roopnagar
19. What are the fodder crops of Punjab
(a) Barley and gram (b) Bajra and jowar (c) Maize and Jowar (d) None of these
20. Which river flows through Malwa regions
(a) Chenab (b) Sutlej (c) Ghaggar (d) Ravi
21. Sirhind Canal is connected with river
(a) Satluj (b) Beas (c) Ghaggar (d) Ravi
22. In which districts are the chos situated
(a) Hoshiarpur (b) Moga (c) Gurdaspur (d) Pathankot
23. Which type of soil is predominant in Doab regions in Punjab
(a) Laterite soil (b) Red Soil (c) Alluvial Soil (d) Black Soil
24. What is the net sown area of punjab?
(a) 80% (b) 93% (c) 83% (d) 90%
25. Bhakra Dam is situated at which river
(a) Beas (b) Saltuj (c) Ravi (d) Chenab
26. The Confluence of Satluj and Beas is at
(a) Nangal (b) Roopnagar (c) Sirhind (d) Harika Patan
27. Bachitra Natak is autobiography of which of the following guru
(a) Guru Hargobind Singh ji (b) Guru Angad Dev ji
(c) Guru Gobind Singh ji (d) Guru Nanak Dev ji
28. Town of Taran Tarn was founded by
(a) Guru Amar Das ji (b) Guru Arjun Dev ji (c) Guru Ram Das Ji (d) Guru Angad dev ji
29. Which guru is known as Hind di Chader
(a) Guru Teg Bahadur ji (b) Guru Nanak dev ji (c) Guru Hargodind ji (d) Guru Arjan dev ji
30. Which guru wrote Adi Granth
(a) Guru Hargobind ji (b) Guru Gobind Singh ji (c) Guru Angad dev ji (d) Guru Arjun dev ji
31. Who laid the foundation of Bhangi Mis
(a) Jai Singh (b) Hari Singh (c) Phoola Singh (d) Kapoor Singh
32. In which fair are donkeys worshipped
(a) Kurali da mela (b) Jagraon di roshini (c) Jarag da mela (d) Chappar da mela

33. Which dance is only performed by females
(a) Julli (b) Jhumar (c) Sammi (d) Luddi
34. The Child hood name of Guru Ram Das was
(a) Lehna (b) Jetha (c) Hari Das (d) Suraj mal
35. Who wrote Delhi diyan Galiyan
(a) Amrita Pritam (b) Puran Singh (c) Nanak Singh (d) Dalip Kaur Tiwana
36. Gugga naumi festival celebrated in which month
(a) Phagun (b) Bhadron (c) Chetra (d) Vishakh
37. Hola Mohalla fair celebrated at
(a) Hoshiarpur (b) Amritsar (c) Anadpur Sahib (d) Fatehgarh Sahib
38. Festival of Basant Panchami celebrated in which month
(a) Poh (b) Chetar (c) Magh (d) Phagun
39. Who is the founder of Modern Punjabi literature
(a) Nanak Singh (b) Bhai Veer Singh (c) Professor Mohan Singh (d) Amrita Pritam
40. Who laid the foundation stone of Durgiana mandir
(a) Madan mohan Malviya (b) Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Gopal Krishan Gokhale
41. Total literacy rate of Punjab is
(a) 69.72% (b) 69.69% (c) 69.71% (d) 76.7%
42. Sex ratio in Punjab is
(a) 933 (b) 877 (c) 893 (d) 970
43. What is Sarpesh
(a) An ornament worn in arms (b) An ornament worn on scree
(c) An ornament worn in front of turban (d) An ornament worn around neck
44. What is the old name of Chenab
(a) Veyasa (b) Rupasa (c) Sindhu (d) Akisini
45. Who lead the sikh revolt of 1848 at Lahore
(a) Ranjit Singh (b) Chattar Singh Attriwal (c) Rani Jindan (d) Badan Singh
46. Who was made the regent of Punjab state by treaty of Lahor
(a) Ranjit Singh (b) Chattar Singh Attriwal (c) Rani Jindan (d) Badan Singh
47. Which movement know as Namdhari mission
(a) Kuka Movement (b) Khilaft Movement (c) Radhaswami Movement (d) Satwari Movement
48. Who was head of Kuka Movement

- (a) Ram Singh (b) Daya Ram (c) Sohan Singh (d) Lala Hardiyal
49. Punjabi Sahit Academy Suited at
(a) New Delhi (b) Patiala (c) Jalandhar (d) Chandigarh
50. Which among of Guru introduce the Masand System
(a) Guru Ramdas Ji (b) Guru Arjun Dev Ji (c) Guru Angad Dev Ji (d) Guru Amardas Ji
51. When was the Punjab annexation with the British Rule?
(a) 1829 (b) 1849 (c) 1839 (d) 1859
52. Fateh-Burj (Victory Tower), constructed in the memory of Baba Banda Singh Bahadur, is situated in which city?
(a) Mohali (b) Amritsar (c) Anandpur Sahib (d) Patiala
53. Who is the first Punjabi novelist to get Jananpith Award?
(a) Sr. Nanak Singh (b) Sr. Gurdial Singh (c) Sr. Gurdial Duggal (d) Sr. Nanak Duggal
54. Which type of the following soil type not found in the Punjab?
(a) Desert soils (b) Loamy soils (c) Black soils (d) None of these
55. Who was the 1st president of the SGPC ?
(a) Master Tara Singh (b) Baba Kharak Singh (c) Sardar Baldev Singh (d) Baba Sohan Singh
56. Who is considered to be a pioneer of Punjabi literary tradition?
(a) Bulle Shah (b) Sheikh Farid (c) Guru Nanak (d) Guru Angad
57. Punjabi language is considered to be a successor of which language?
(a) Hindawi (b) Urdu (c) Sauraseni Prakrit (d) Pali
58. When was the Rajiv-Longowal Accord (Punjab Accord) signed?
(a) 1984 (b) 1989 (c) 1966 (d) 1985
59. When was SGPC established in Punjab?
(a) 1970 (b) 1920 (c) 1922 (d) 1924
60. Which is the biggest grain market of Punjab?
(a) Marinda (b) Mansa (c) Kotkpoora (d) Khanna
61. When was the treaty of Amritsar held on
(a) 1805 (b) 1806 (c) 1809 (d) 1807
62. When was the Punjab and Pepsu merged?
(a) 1950 (b) 1952 (c) 1953 (d) 1956
63. Yadavindra Gardens is located at
(a) Patiala (b) Nabha (c) Pinjore (d) Sangrur

64. Which city is the Manchester of Punjab?
(a) Jalandhar (b) Ludhiana (c) Chandigarh (d) Amritsar
65. When was the use of Punjabi made compulsory in the year?
(a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) 1992 (d) 1994
66. Which city of Punjab is famous for furniture goods?
(a) Kirtpur (b) Mansa (c) Kartarpur (d) Khanna
67. Where are mini Olympics are held
(a) Mandi Gobindgarh (b) Ropar (c) Patiala (d) Ludhiana
68. Who was the first Governor of Punjab?
(a) Mr. Chandu Lal Trivedi (b) Bansilal
(c) Gopi Chand (d) Amrinder Singh
69. Which of following the Punjabi Poetess to get Jananpith Award?
(a) Ms. Amrita Shergil (b) Ms. Amrita Pritam (c) Dilip Kaur Tiwana (d) Ms. Sharmila Panday
70. What is the old name of Punjab?
(a) Sapta Sindhu (b) Sapta Rishi (c) Sapta-Aba (d) Panj-Ab
71. Who among the following is related with anjuman-i-mohsiban-i-watan ?
(a) Bhai Paramanand (b) Sardar Ajit Singh (c) Khizr Hyat Khan (d) None of these
72. Who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab?
(a) M. Ajit Singh (b) Gurmeh Singh (c) Tota Singh (d) Gopi Chand Bhargva
73. When did the present Punjab came into Existence?
(a) 1866 (b) 1966 (c) 1766 (d) 1867
74. The land of five rivers Punjab was named in Purans as
(a) The Brahmna (b) The Aeropious (c) Devbhumi (d) Panchand
75. The capital of Punjab and East Punjab States Union PEPSU was at
(a) Amritsar (b) Nabha (c) Faridkot (d) Patiala
76. The greater part of Punjab is covered with
(a) The alluvial soil (b) The desert soil (c) The grassy lands (d) None of these
77. Punjab is rich in
(a) Gold (b) Coal (c) The rock salt (d) Oil
78. Name the District which is situated on the bank of the river
(a) Patiala (b) Ferozpur (c) Moga (d) Jalandhar (Phillaur)
79. Among the various passes of Himalayas, which was the most frequently visited by the external invaders

- (a) The Kurram pass (b) The Khyber pass (b) The Gomal pass (b) The Bolan pass
80. The Main road of Punjab located on NH-1 is...
(a) Baba Farid Road (b) Grand Trunk Road
(c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh Road (d) Bhattal Road
81. Who wrote Anand Karaj
(a) Guru Angad Dev Ji (b) Guru Arjan Dev ji (c) Guru Amar das ji (d) Guru Ram Das ji
82. Who wrote Sukhmani sahib
(a) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji (b) Guru Arjan Dev ji (c) Guru Ram das Ji (d) Guru Gobind Singh ji
83. Who founded Dallawalia misl
(a) Sardar Gulab Singh (b) Sardar Nand Singh
(c) Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia (d) Sardar Nawab Kapur
84. Who founded Goindwal Sahib
(a) Guru Angad Dev ji (b) Guru Amar das ji (c) Guru Arjan Devji ji (d) Ram Das
85. Which Guru built Ayurvedic herbal medicine hospital and a research centre at Kiratpur Sahib
(a) Guru Gobind Singh ji (b) Guru Har Rai ji
(c) Guru Hargobind Singh ji (d) Guru Ram Das ji
86. Which is the State Tree of Punjab?
(a) Shisham (b) Deodar (c) Banyan Tree (d) Maple
87. The State Animal of Punjab is
(a) Tiger (b) Cow (c) Elephant (d) Blackbuck
88. Sheesh Mahal is Developed by
(a) Maharaja Ranjit Singh (b) Narinder Singh
(c) Maninder Singh (d) Raghubir Singh
89. The State Bird of Punjab is
(a) Baz (b) Peacock (c) Sparrow (d) Parrot
90. What is the Greek name of river Ravi
(a) Hyphasis (b) Hydaspes (c) Hydroatis (d) Hesidros
91. In 1805, Ranjit Singh won Amritsar from _____ misl
(a) Nihang (b) Ahluwalia (c) Attri (d) Bhangi
92. Which of the following was not the contemporary of Guru Nanaks era
(a) Babar (b) Bahlol Lodhi (c) Sikandar Lodhi (d) Akbar
93. Which city is know as Sifti da Ghar
(a) Amritsar (b) Jallandhar (c) Damdama Sahib (d) Anandpur Sahib

94. How many times Mohammed Ghazini attack Punjab
(a) 11 (b) 17 (c) 15 (d) 10
95. Which is the most popular game of Punjab?
(a) Hockey (b) Kabaddi (c) Kho-Kho (d) Badminton
96. The Total number of seats of Punjab in lok Sabha is
(a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 14 (d) 13
97. The Total number of seats of Punjab in vidhan Sabha is
(a) 112 (b) 107 (c) 113 (d) 117
98. The Total number of seats of Punjab in Rajya Sabha is
(a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 7 (d) 13
99. Punjab ranked at which position in the Health Index report released by NITI Aayog?
(a) 6 (b) 11 (c) 4 (d) 2
100. What was the theme of Punjab's tableau in the Republic Day Parade 2018 at New Delhi?
(a) Jago Dance (b) Sangat and Pangat
(c) Harike Wetland and Migratory Birds (d) Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Answer Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a	a	c	b	a	a	a	d	a	d	c	d	c	d	c	b	a	c	b	b
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
a	a	c	c	b	d	c	b	a	d	b	c	c	b	a	b	c	c	b	a
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
d	c	c	d	b	c	a	a	a	b	b	a	b	c	b	b	c	d	b	d
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
c	d	c	b	c	c	d	a	b	a	b	d	b	d	d	a	c	d	b	b
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
d	b	a	b	b	a	d	b	a	c	d	d	a	b	b	d	d	c	d	b

Punjab History and GK Questions One Liner

1	Who was the Bundela chief who allied with Bahadur Shah against Banda Bahadur?	Chattarsal
2	Which Guru Began the transformation of sikhs into a militant community?	Hargobind
3	Under whose Gurudom did the sikhs became a political and military force?	Hargobind
4	In how many misle (confederacies) were the sikhs organized?	12
5	To which 'misl' did Ranjit Singh belong?	Sukerchakia
6	Where did Ranjit Singh modern factories to manufacture canon?	Lahore
7	Who served as Ranjit singh's Finance minister?	Raja Dinanath Madan
8	Who composed the famous romantic epic Heer Ranjha?	Warris shah
9	Who Was the Guru When the Sikh Khalsa was Formed?	Guru Gobind Singh
10	In 1805,Ranjit Singh won Amritsar From the misl?	Bhangi
11	When was the treaty of Amritsar Signed?	1809
12	The treaty of Amritsar gave the British Control over territories?	Cis Sutlej
13	Who were the French officers associated with the training of Ranjit Singh Army?	Venture and Allard
14	Who set up an artillery unit for Ranjit Singh?	Court and Gardner
15	When did the British sign a treaty of perpetual Friendship with Ranjit singh?	1809
16	When did Ranjit Singh die?	1839
17	Who was the British Governor General When the First Anglo Sikh Wartook place?	Lord Hardinge
18	When did the First Anglo Sikh war took place?	1846
19	Who was the Prime minister of Punjab When the 1st Anglo-sikh war took place?	Lal Singh
20	Who was the commander in chief of Punjab during the first Anglo Sikh war?	Misar Tej Singh
21	The Treaty of_ was signed on 8 march,1846 marking the end of 1 st Anglo-sikh war	Lahore
22	Who was the leader of sikh revolt of 1848 at Multan	Mulraj
23	Who led the sikh revolt of 1848 at Lahore	Chattar Singh Attriwasl
24	Which governor general annexed Punjab	Dalhosie
25	Which governor general is associated with doctrine of lapse	Dalhosie
26	The Battle of was the most decisive battle in the first Anglo sikh war	Sobraon
27	Who was appointed as the British resident of Lahore in 1846	Henry Lawrence
28	.Who was made the regent of Punjab state by the treaty of Lahore	Rani Jindan
29	Who was the new British Resident Of Punjab in 1848	Fedrick Mann
30	Who was the Sikh governor of Hazarah Who sided with the rebels of Multan in 1848	Chattar Singh
31	The Battle of was the most decisive battle in the second Anglo Sikh war	Gujarat
32	Who commented "Annexation of Punjab was not an annexation but a treachery"	Napier
33	When was Bhagat of Punjab and Udaipur annexed under doctrine of Lapse	1852
34	Where was the main centre of Wahabi movement in india	Patna
35	Which movement was Know as Namdhari mission	Kuka
36	The kuka movement played a prominent role in arousing the feeling of	Punjab

	Patriotism in	
37	Who was the Chief inspirator of kuka Movement	Ram Singh
38	Who was the Guru of Bhai Ram Singh	Balak Singh
39	Who stresse on the need for the recitation of chandi Path,Gurwani,Naam Jap and Ass di var	Ram Singh
40	Which animal was worshipped in the kuka Movement	Cow
41	The leader of the kuka Movement Who was perhaps the first person to adopt the policy of non co-operation against the British was	Ram singh
42	Which kuka Leader appointed subadars and naib subaidars	Ram singh
43	Who was the lieutenant governor of Punjab in 1863	Outram
44	The Native Village of Ram Singh was	Bhaini
45	Bhai Ram Singh was put under house arrest at 1863	Bhaini
46	Who was the commissioner of Ambala When Ram Singh was put under	R J Taylor
47	The sikh were bitter opponents of cow slaughter	Namdhari
48	Where did the NAMdharis confornt the British on the issue on cowslaughter	Raigarh
49	The Namdhari Attacked the Slaughter house at_ on 15 jan 1872	Malerkotla
50	The deputy commissioner of Ludhiana responsible for the execution of fourty nine Naamdharis on 16 jan 1872 was	Cowan
51	To where was Bhai Ram singh deported by the British	Burma
52	Which Nationalist leader was know as Sher e Punjab	Lala Lajpat Rai
53	Lala Lalpat Rai Began his practice of Law in	Hissar
54	When did Lala Lajpat Rai Speak in the Congress session for the the first Time	1888
55	Who published newspaper like The Punjabi and The people	Lala Lajpat Rai
56	Who was the viceroy who described Lajpat Rai as dangerous conspirator	Harding
57	Who used the name of kali and Durga to inspire the feeling of self pride	Aurbindo Ghosh
58	Who Presidend over the First session of All india Hindu Maha Sabha	Maharaja of Kasim Bazaar
59	Who gave the slogan Home rule is my birth right and i shall have it	Lala Lajpat Rai
60	When was the Ghadar Rebellion party formed	1913
61	The weekly paper of Ghadar party was	Ghadar
62	Who said"We are not sikhs or Punjabis our religion was patriotism"	Sohan Singh Bhakna
63	1915 was fixed as the date for an armed revolt in the Punjab	21 february
64	Light infantry at Singapore revolted being inspired by the Ghadar Party	Fifth
65	Who composed the song Pagari Samnhal Jatta	Banke Dayal
66	Who was the lieutenant governor of Punjab in 1906	Lbertson
67	on 22 nov 1908 the DSP of_ was assassinated by the Punjabi Pevolutionaries	Loyalpur
68	Where did the Ajit singh escape to in 1908	France
69	Which revolutionary is supposed to be the master mind in the attack on Hardinge	Rash Behari Bose
70	When did Lala Hardayal return to india	1908
71	Which ship was prevented from entry into india in 1914	Kamagata Maru
72	Who informed the goverment about the Gadhar party's plan of revolt in	Satpal Singh

	India	
73	which of the revolutionaries started the Scheme of Scholarship for Indian Student in England	S K Verma
74	Revolutionaries associated with the papers Talwar and indian freedom was	Madan Lal Dhingra
75	Madan Lal Dhingra went to Englandd in 1906 to study	Engineering
76	Whom did Madan Lal Dhingra Murder in 1909	Curzon Wylie
77	Initially Madan lal Dhingra had plan to murder_	Curzon
78	Who described Madan lal Dhingras murder of curzon Wylie as senseless	Agha khan
79	Who described Madan lal Dhingras act as national loss	Aga Khan
80	When was Madan Lal Dhingra sentenced to death	1909
81	To Whom did Madan Lal Dhingra express his 3 wishes before dying	V D Savarkar
82	Where was the Ghadar party set up by Lala Hardayal in 1913	San Fransisco
83	Where was the First President of Ghadar party	Sohan Singh Bhakna
84	Who was the first secretary general of Ghadar party	Lala Hardayal
85	Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred on	13 April 1919
86	who were the two doctors whose arrest led a crowd together at jallianwala bagh	Saifudin Kitchlew and Satyapal
87	Who was the Military commander of Amritsar reponsible for the jallianwala bagh Massacre	General Dyre
88	Who renounced his knighthood in protest against the jallianwala bagh Massacre	Rabinder Nath Tagore
89	The Muslim leader who was given the keys of Golden temple	Dr Kitchlew
90	When did Gandhi declare that Khilafat question over shadowed that of constitutional reforms and the Punjab wrongs	1920
91	The indian struggle was the autobiography of	Subhash Chander Bose
92	The Hindustan republican association changed its name to Hindustan socialist republican organization in	1928
93	Lala Lajpat Rai died_____	1th November
94	Who was the pujabi leader killed because of brutal lathi charge on an antisimon commison rally in 1928	Lala Lajpat Rai
95	The British officer who lead the brutal Lathi Charge was	Saundres
96	Bhagat singh and Raiguru on dec 1928 killed	Saundres
97	Bhagat Singh andd B K Dutt threw a bomb in the central legislative assembly on	8 April 1929
98	When in 1931 were Bhagat Singh Rajguru and Sukhdev executed	23 March