

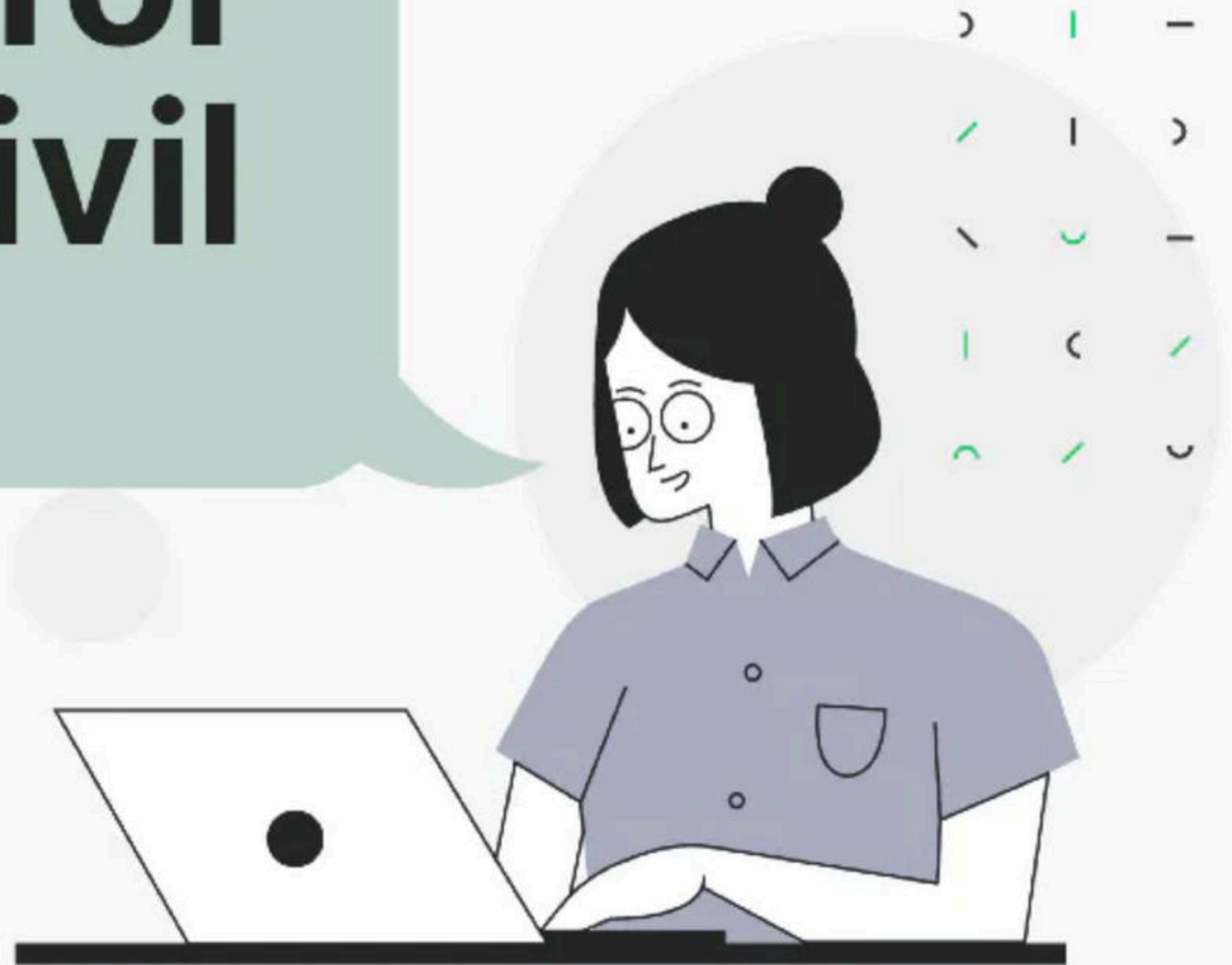


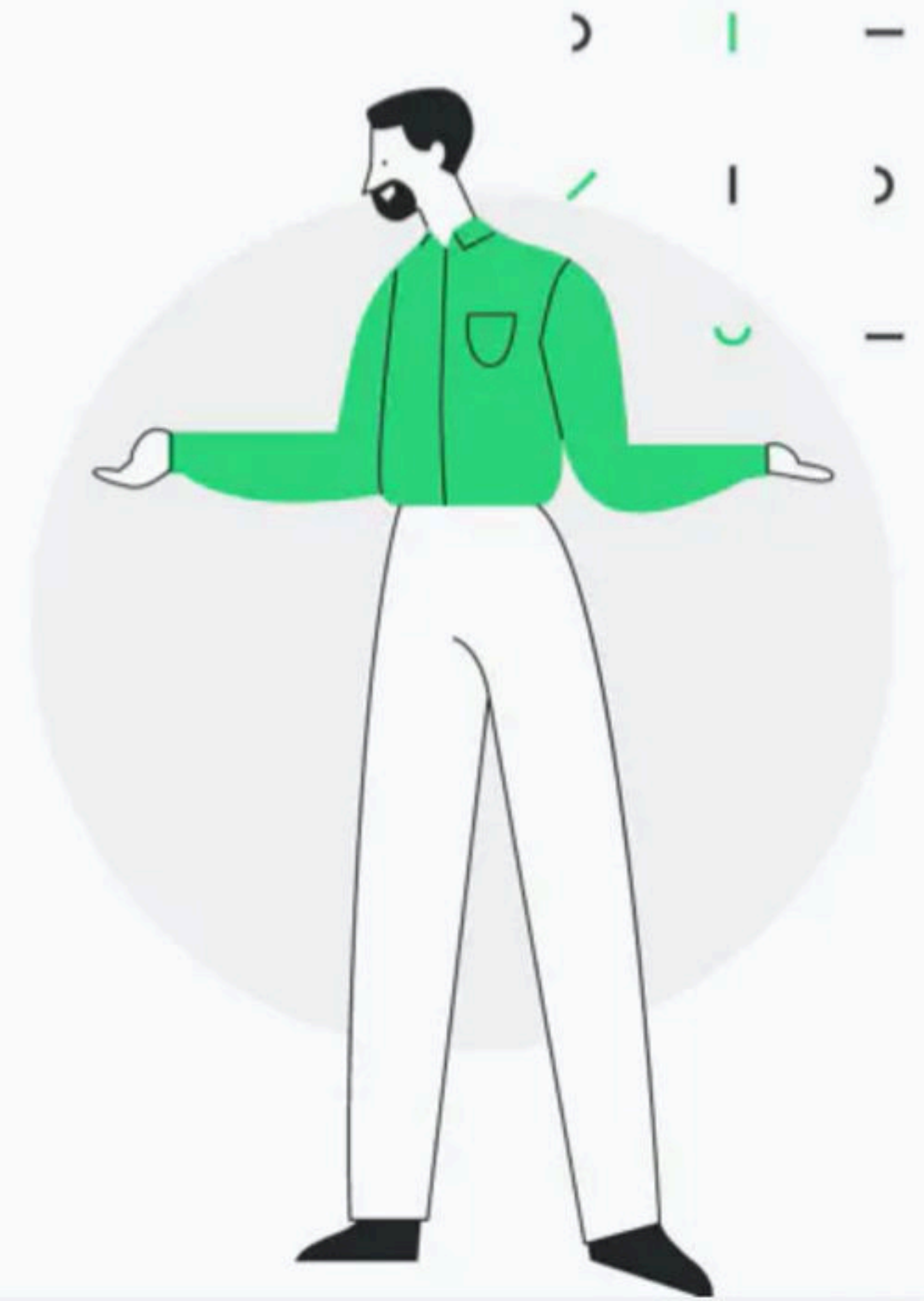
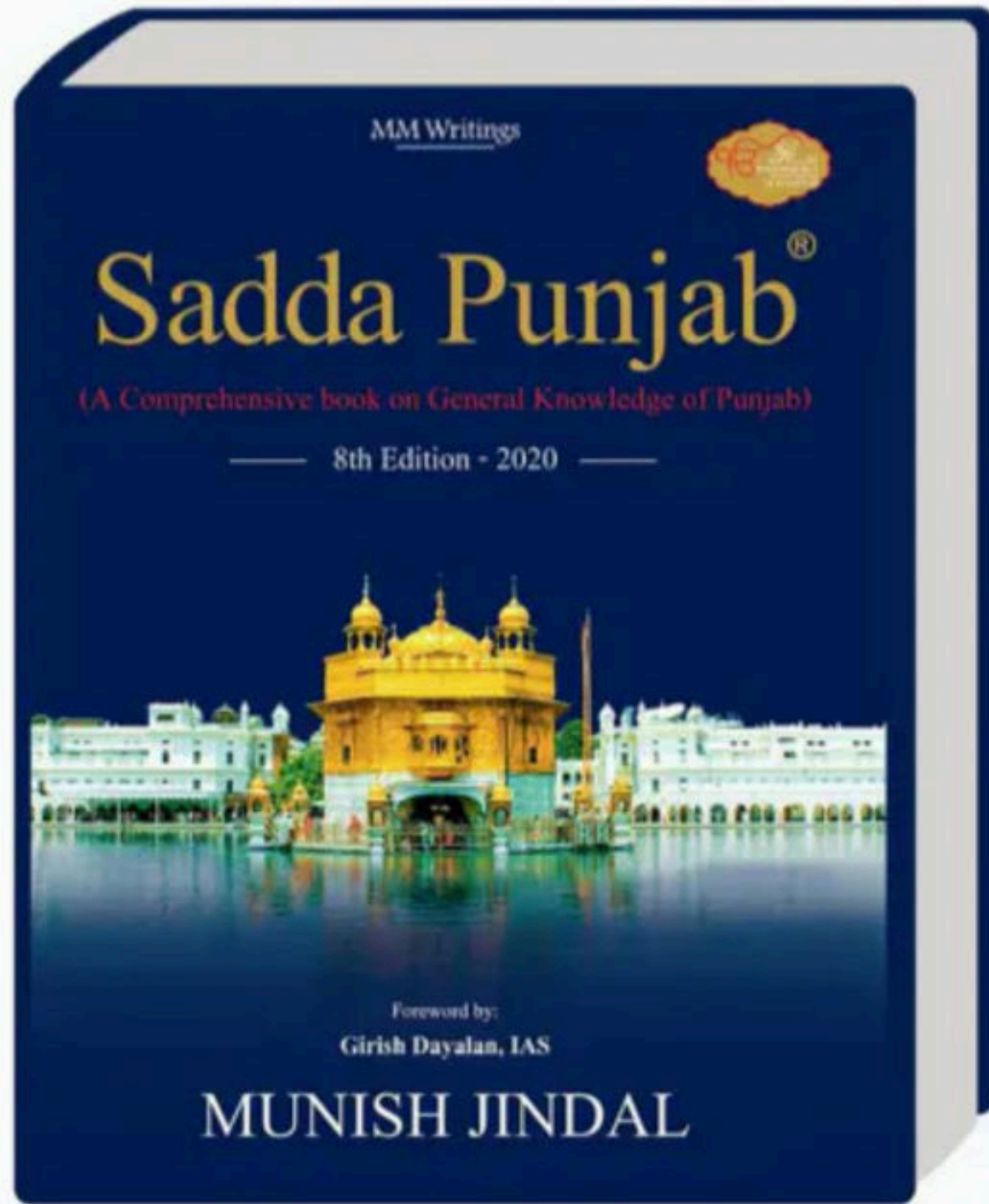
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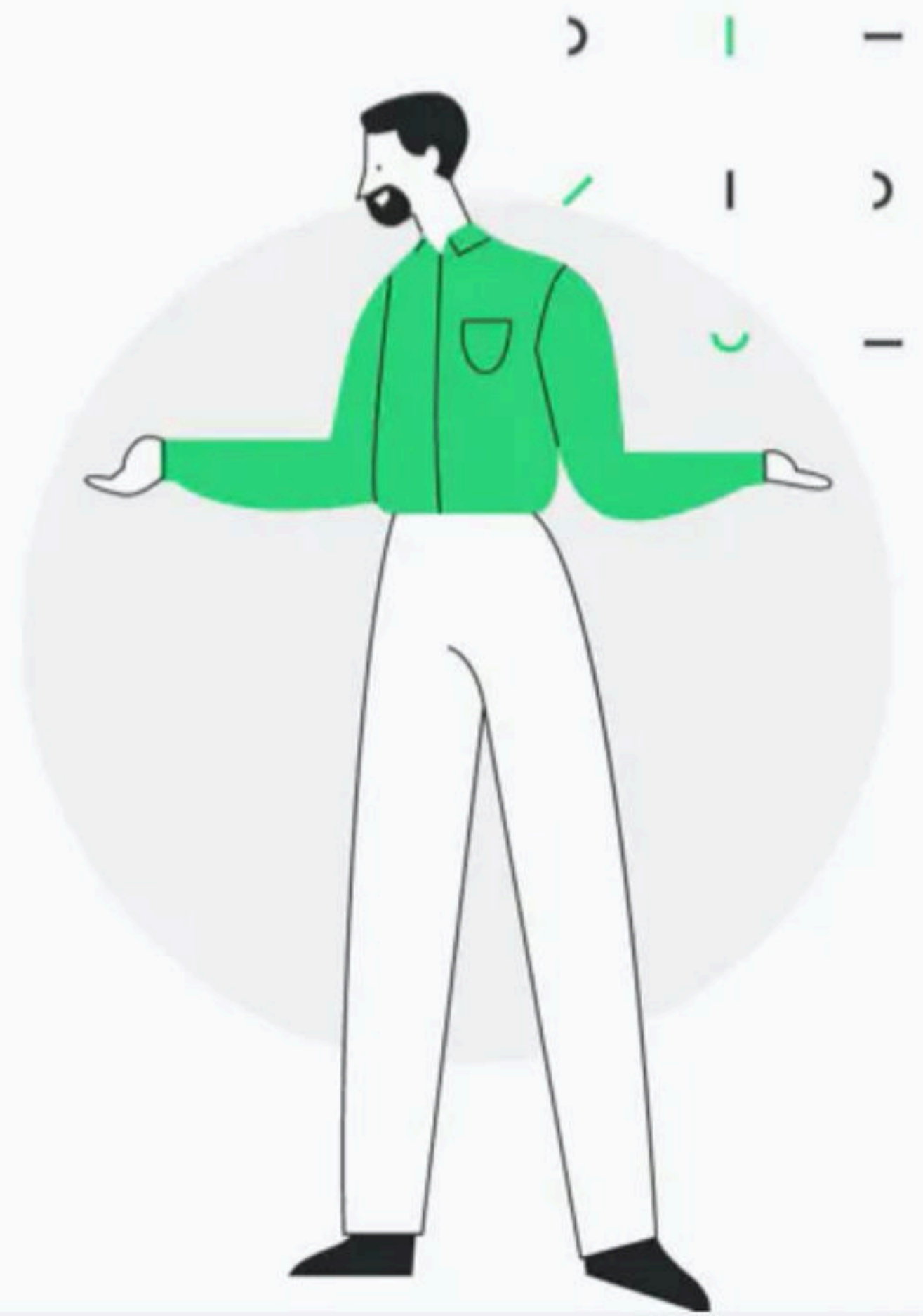
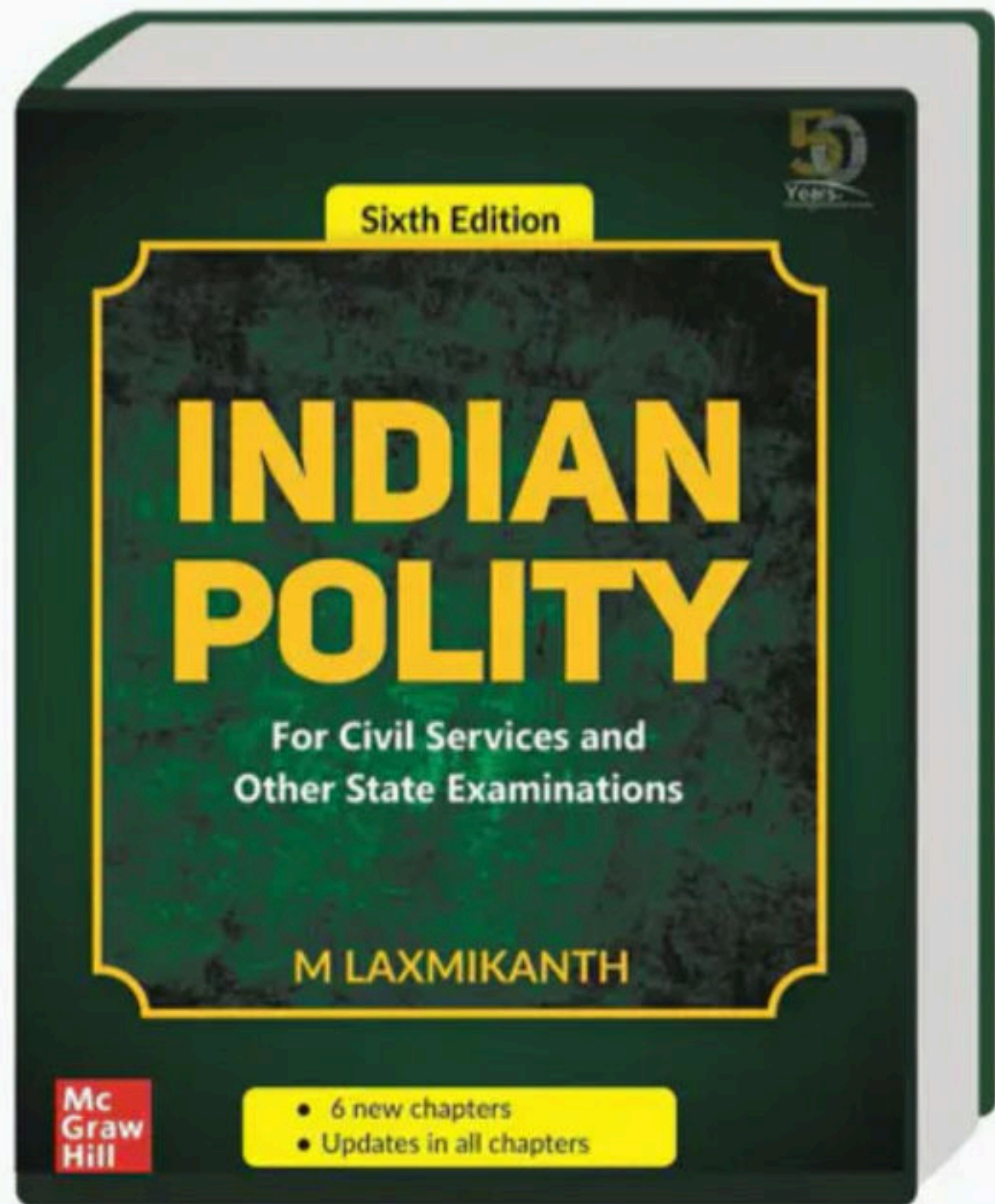
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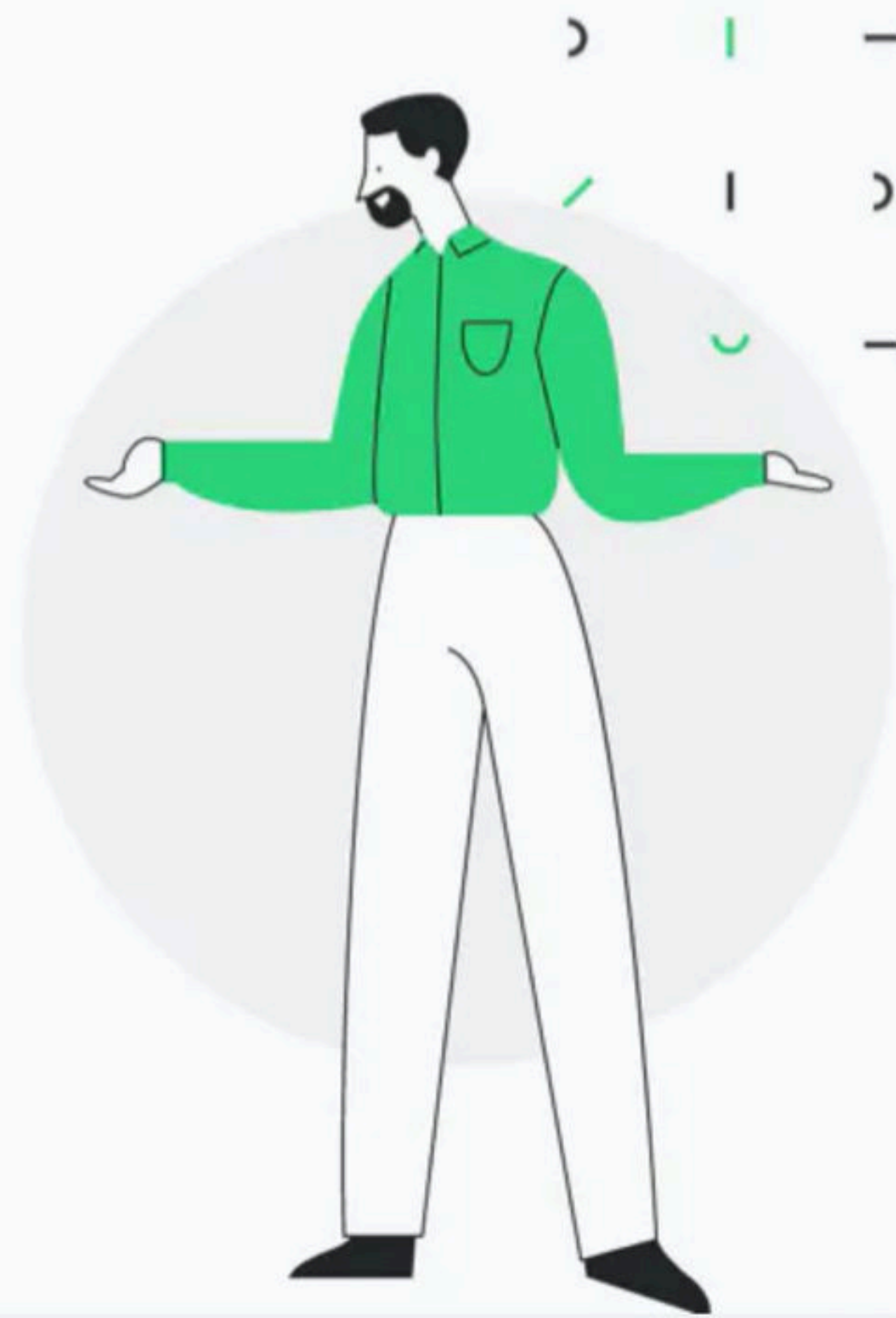
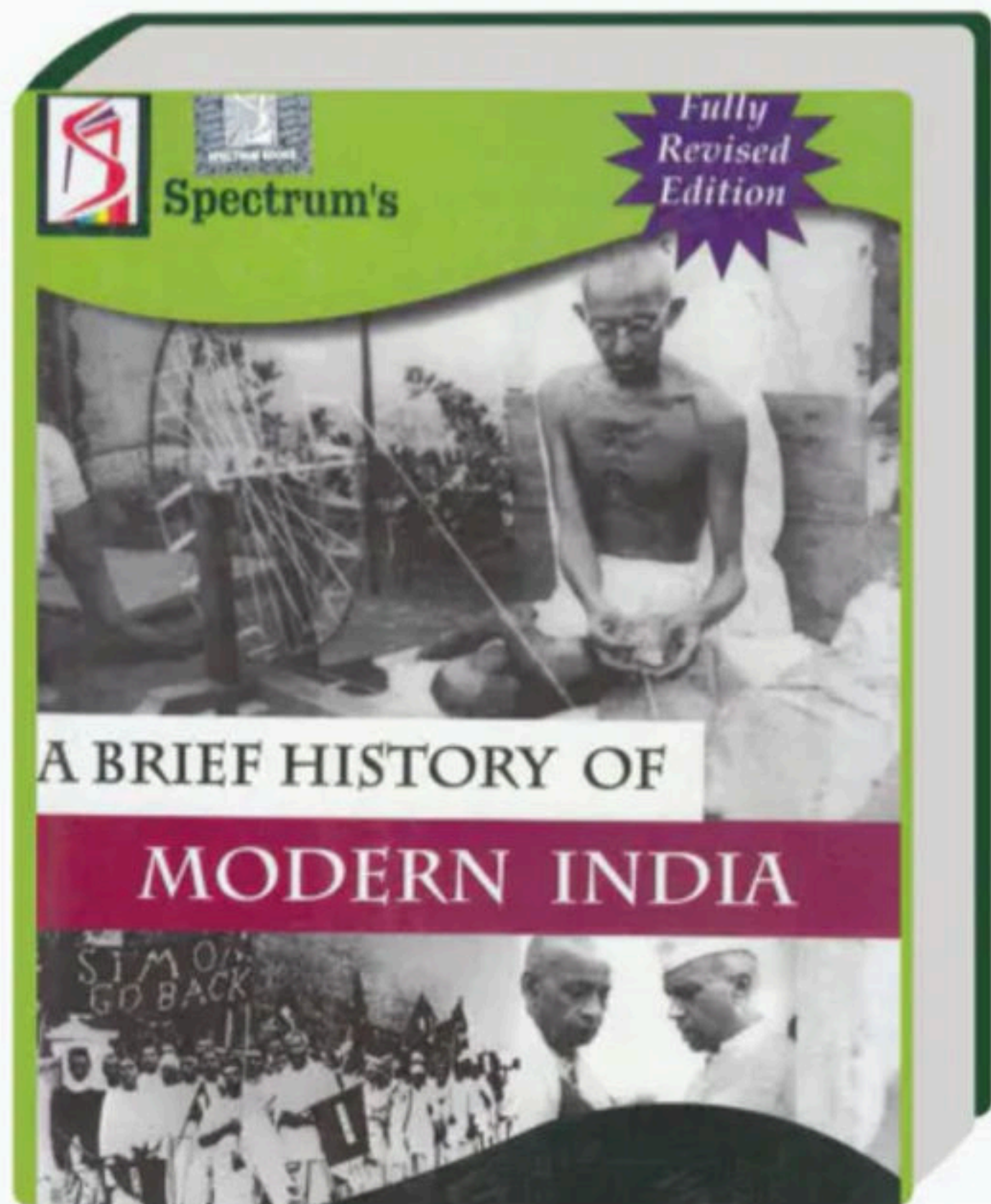
June 16, 2020 • Ranbir Singh

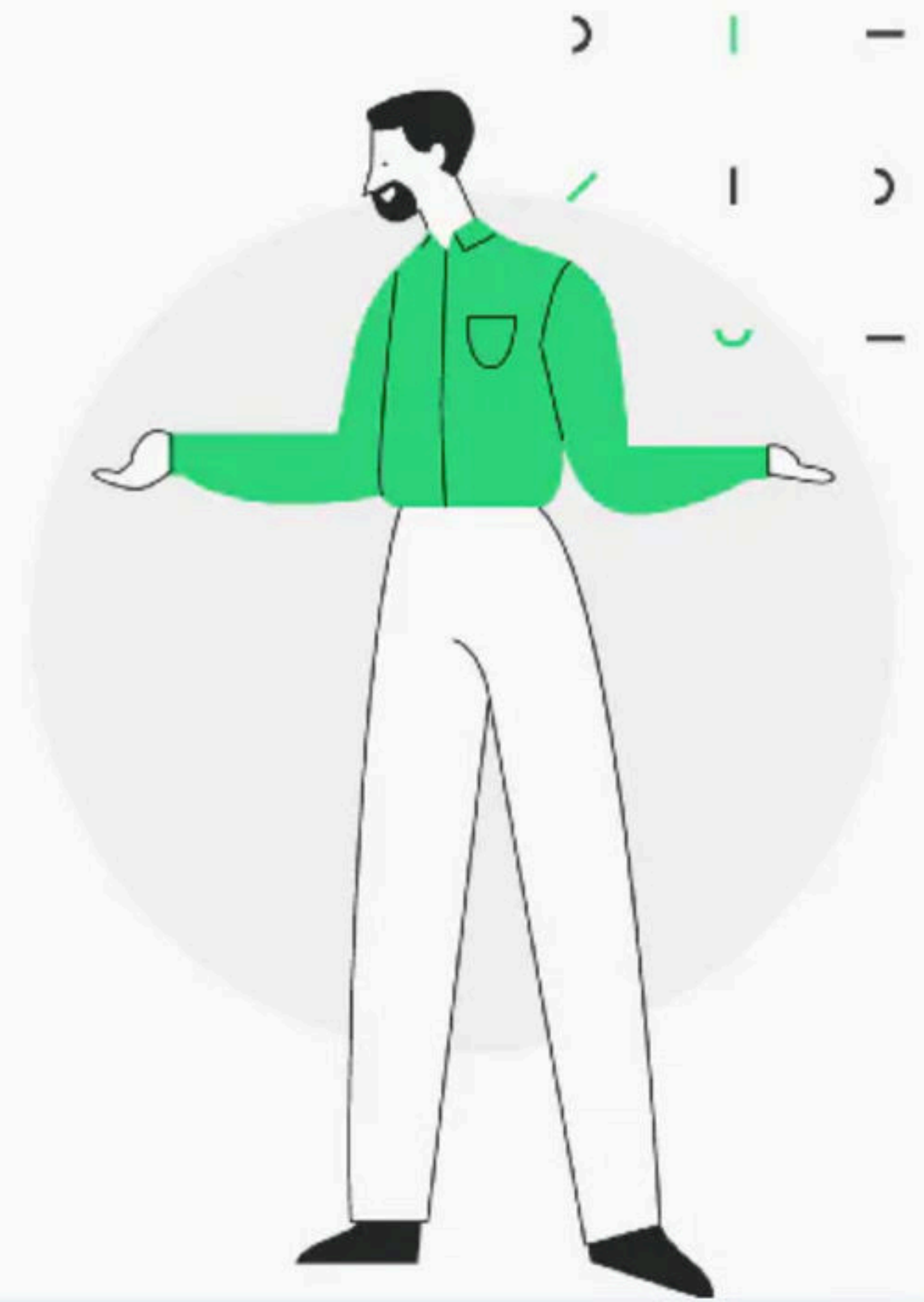
Syllabus for Punjab Civil 2020







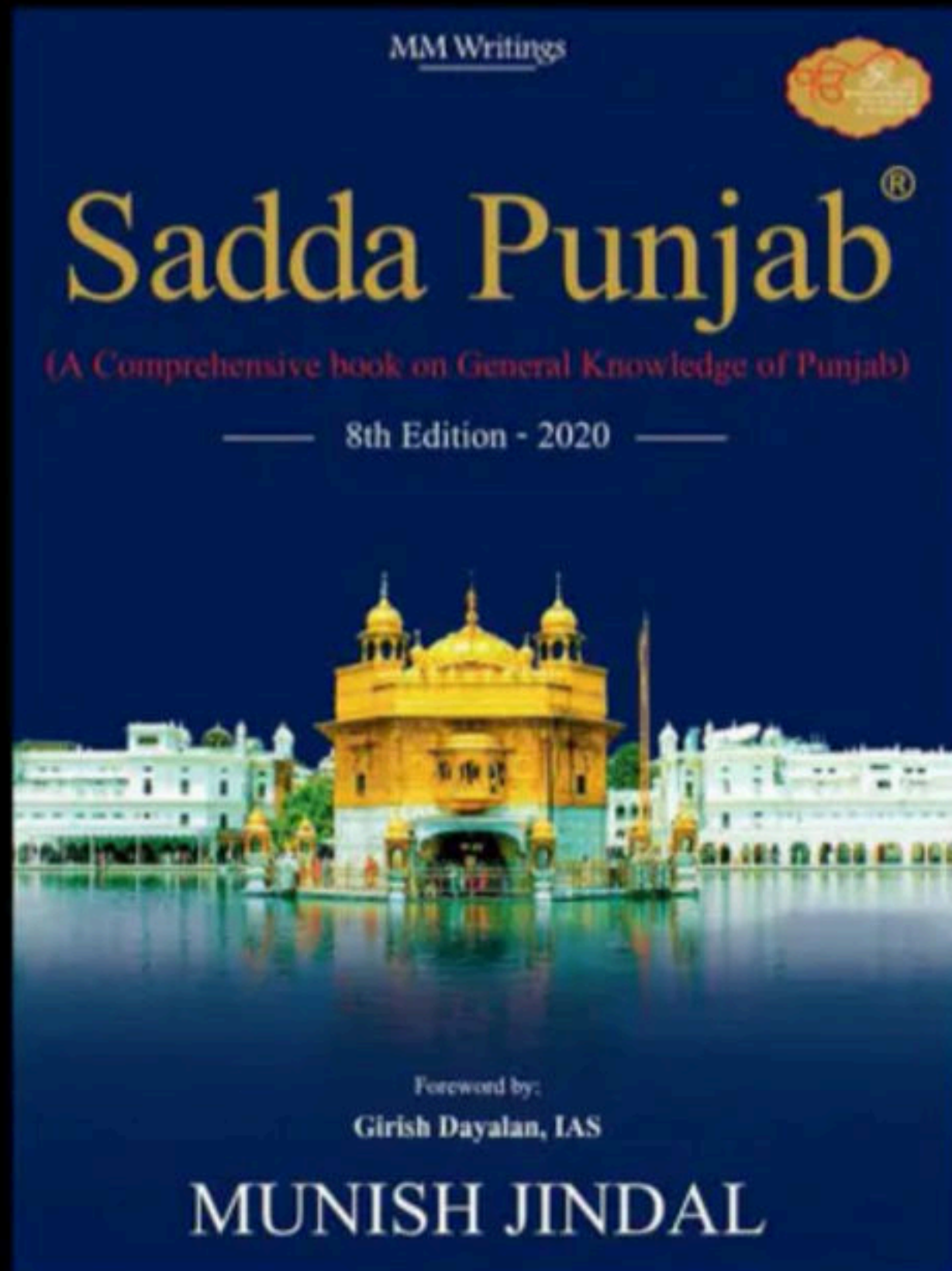




Sadda Punjab

PUNJAB GK FOR PPSC 2020

What to read?



Geography.

- Physiography
- Drainage System
- Climate of India
- Forests
- Soils
- Minerals

History.

- Ancient History
- Medieval History
- Sikhism
- Modern History of Punjab



What to read?

Administrative Divisions of the District of the State

- Districts of Punjab
- Population

- Economy
- Culture
- Famous Personalities

Previous Year Question Paper

- State Profile
- Important MCQS
- Previous year questions

LET US START!



1. Geography

of Punjab



INTRODUCTION

- NORTH-WESTERN PART OF INDIA
- LATITUDE -
29° 30' N
TO
32° 32' N
- LONGITUDE -
73° 55' E
TO
76° 50' E
- N-S = 335 KM
- E-W = 300 KM

Neighboring States

- Pakistan
- Jammu
Kashmir
- Himachal
Pradesh
- Haryana
- Rajasthan

Total Area

- Smallest state
- Area - 50, 362 sq. km
- 1.54% of the total
- Punjab Size Rank - 18th

Punjab Map



PHYSIOGRAPHY

Punjab is predominantly alluvial plain. But this whole state is not a flattish alluvial plain.

The plain rises to form hills towards the east and north-east and it becomes uneven towards south-west due to the presence of large number of sand dunes and sand flats.

Land form types -

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

Siwalik Hills



This hill tract of Punjab is from 5 – 12 km in width runs along the extreme north-eastern part of the state. The tract covers the easternmost areas of five districts -

Gurdaspur, Pathankot, Hoshiarpur, Nawanshahr and Rupnagar

It runs like a wall from N-W to S-E, separating the Himalayas from Plains.

Height - 400-700 above sea level.

KANDI

Siwalik Hills on their west and to their east in Nurpur Bedi Block of Rupnagar district, degrade into a dissected, rolling and coarse grained material which forms upland plain is called as a Kandi.



The Kandi tract lies to the east of Pathankot - Hoshiarpur - Ropar - Chandigarh roads with gaps formed by flood plains of River Beas and Sultej.



Region is dissected by choes (seasonal and ephemeral streams) and Khuds (sandy bed of streams).



Because of rough, porous and coarse grained deposits, numerous choes disappear in the area without joining the major river.

IT EXTENDS IN THE FORM OF NARROW AND LONG BELT ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF SIWALIK HILLS UNDER DIFFERENT NAMES -

CHANGAR

The Kandi in Anandpur Sahib block of Ropar district. It is the strip of land extending from the left of the Sutlej river.

G HAR

The dissected upland plain to the west of the Siwaliks in the Ropar district and to the south of the Sirsa Nadi. The western part of the Nurpur Bedi block to the east of Siwaliks.

Alluvial Plains

It is the part of
the great Indo-
Gangetic plain

It lies between 180-300 meters above the sea level. It is higher near the Siwalik Hills and slopes gradually away from them.

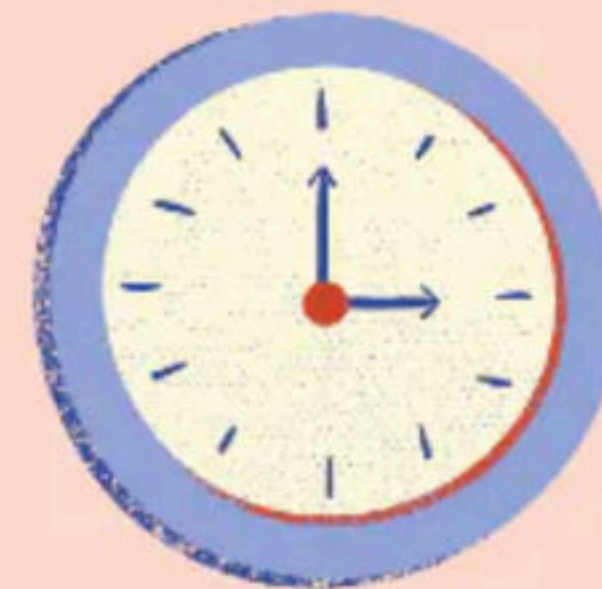
Rupnagar, Hoshiarpur, Nawanshahr and Gurdaspur districts = 270-300 meters above sea level.

Central Punjab = 230-270 meters above sea level.

Other districts = < 230 meters above sea level.



The land slopes from East to West. The gradient is much more in the east than in the west. The region covers nearly the 70% of the total area of the state.



MAJHA (UPPER BARI DOAB)

Boundary

Ravi
River

Beas
River

Sutlej

Districts under
Majha -

- Gurdaspur
- Pathankot
- Amritsar
- Tarn Taran

DOABA (BIST JALANDHAR)

IT SLOPES = SOUTH-WESTWARD

Boundary

*River
Beas*

Sutlej

Districts under

Doaba -

- Kapurthala
- Jalandhar
- Hoshiarpur
- Nawanshahr

MALWA PLAINS

Boundary

Sutlej

Ghaggar
River

Districts under Malwa

- Ferozepur
- Faridkot
- Fazilka
- Bathinda
- Barnala
- Sangrur
- Mansa
- Patiala
- Mohali
- Moga
- Muktsar
- Ludhiana
- Rupnagar
- Fatehgarh Sahib

Dune Studded Region

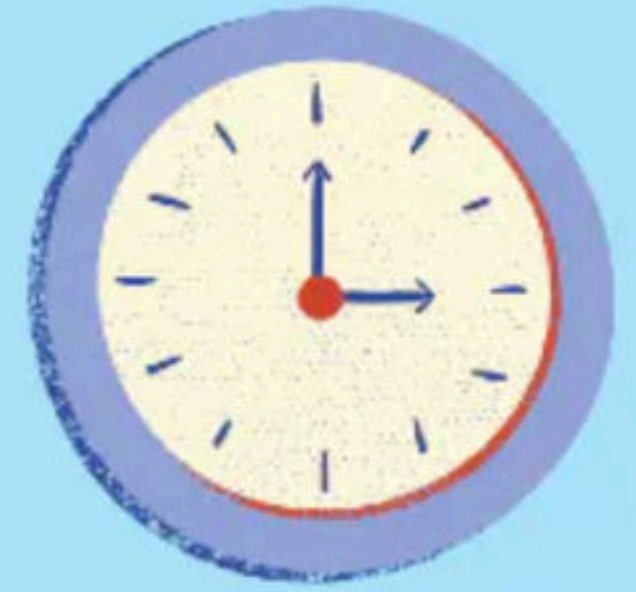
South-Western districts of Punjab (semi-arid climate) that borders with Thar Desert.

It comprises the parts of Bathinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Mansa, Muktsar, Sangrur and Patiala districts. The braiding action of the Sutlej and Ghaggar rivers and their tributaries and reworking of fluvial deposits by constant wind action.

They are locally known as "Tibbas".



Drainage System of Punjab



RIVER SYSTEM

In Rigvedic period, Punjab was called as "the Seven Sindhus (rivers)" and these 7 rivers - Indus, its 5 tributaries and the Saraswati River.

Punjab

PANJ (5)

AB (WATER)

Ancient names of the rivers

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Sutlej | - | Satlutri |
| 2. Beas | - | Vipash |
| 3. Ravi | - | Parushani |
| 4. Chenab | - | Asikni |
| 5. Jhelum | - | Vitasta |
| 6. Indus | - | Sindhu |
| 7. Saraswati | - | Sarusti |

MCQs Practice

Ques - 1. Which of the following district is NOT present in **Malwa** region?

• Mohali

• Rupnagar

• Hoshiarpur

• Patiala



MCQs Practice

Ques - 2. Which of the following does not share boundary with the Punjab state?

• Himachal Pradesh

• Haryana

• Jammu & Kashmir

• Uttar Pradesh



MCQs Practice

Ques - 3. Which among the following was the former Governor of Punjab?

- V.P.S. Badnore
- Shivraj Patel
- Kaptan Singh Solanki
- Om Prakash Verma



MCQs Practice

Ques - 4. Total no. of districts in Punjab?

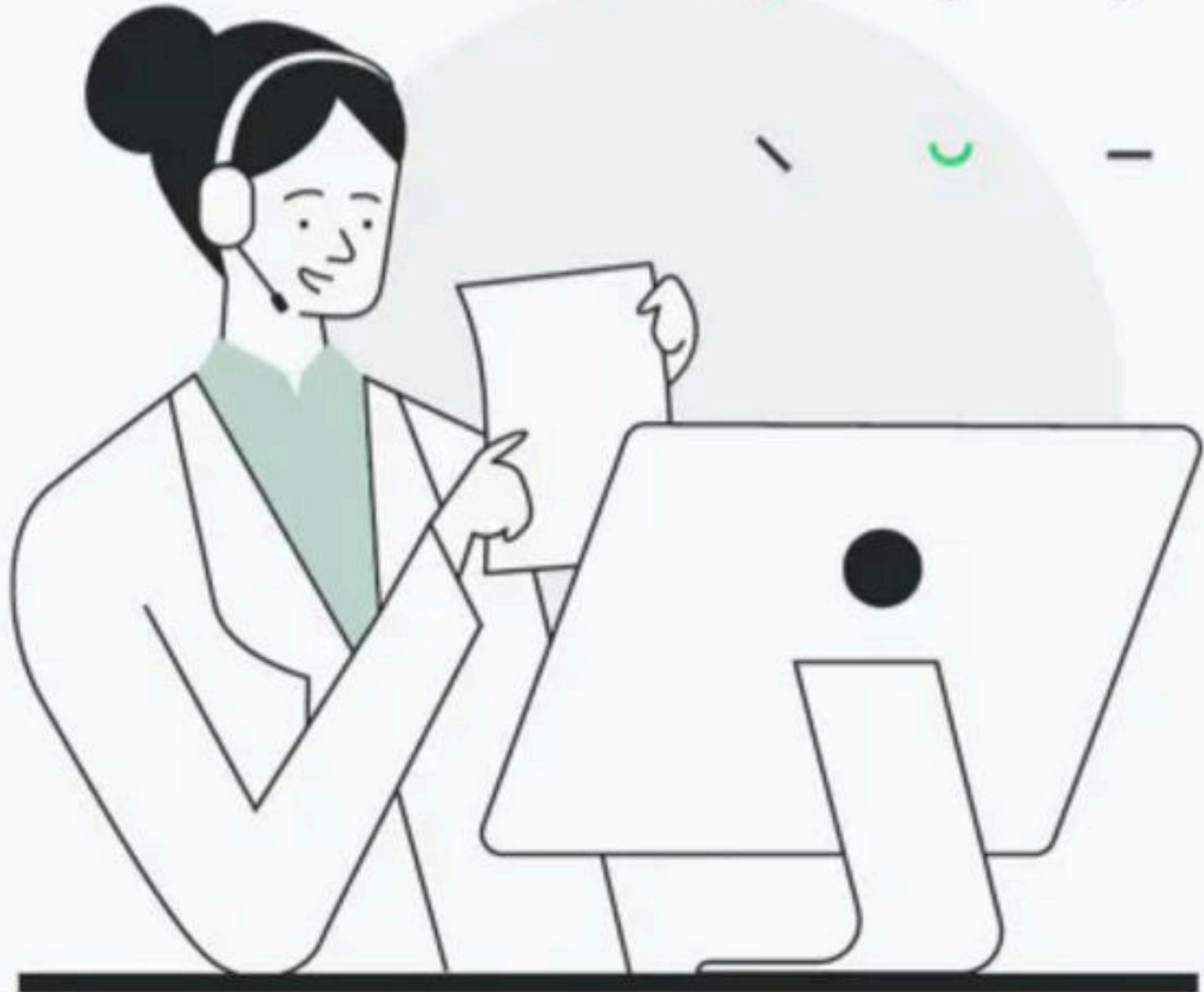
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**THANK
YOU**

