

Basic Punjab GK – Punjab GK – I

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) – Ludhiana

Smallest District(According to Area) – Mohali

Maximum Decade Growth of Punjab – Mohali
(Another Name – SAS Nagar)

Minimum Decade Growth of Punjab – Nawanshahr
(Another Name – SBS Nagar)

First Speaker of Vidhan Shaba – Kapoor Singh

First CM of Punjab – Gopi Chand Bhargav

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

Harikeri Wetland (Tarantaran), Ropar Wetland, Kanjali (Near Kapurthala)

Zoological Park in Punjab – 5

1. Mahindra Choudhary Zoological Park – District Mohali (Also Known as Chattbir 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

Lok Shaba Seat – 13

Rajya Shaba Seat – 7

Vidhan Shaba Seat – 117

Fair and Festival of Punjab

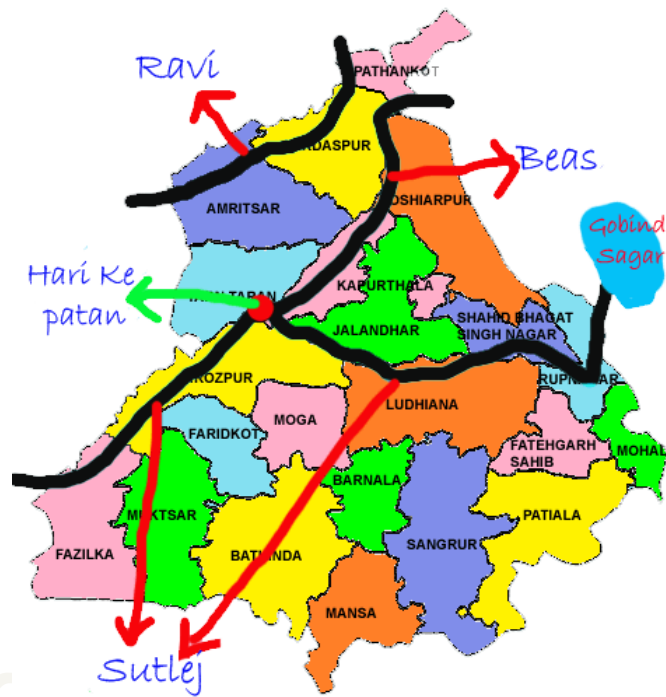
Maghi Mela – Muktsar
Rural Olympic – Kila Raipur, Ludhiana
Fair of Light – Jagraon, Ludhiana
Jarag Mela – Pail Village, Ludhiana
Kisan Mela – PAU, Ludhiana
Chhappar Mela – Jalandhar
Mela Gadri Babian Da – Desh Bhagat Yadgaar Hall, Jalandhar
Baba Sodal Mela – Jalandhar
Harballabh Classical Music Fest – Devi Talab Temple, Jalandhar
Hola Mohalla – Shri Anandpur Sahib
Urs of Sheikh Ahmed, Rauza Sarif – Sirhind
Shaheedi Jor Mela – Sirhind
Shaikh Farid Fair – Faridkot
Vaisakhi Fair – Talwandi Sabo, Amritsar

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 Region (Between Ravi and Beas River)
Doaba Region (Between Beas and Sutlej River)
Malwa Region – Southern Part of Punjab (Below Sutlej River)

Majha Area – 4 District (Pathankot, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Tarn Taran)

Doaba Area – 4 District (Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Nawanshahr)

Malwa Area -14 District (Remaining District of Punjab)

Ravi River Cross 3 District of Punjab

1. Pathankot
2. Gurdaspur
3. Amritsar

Beas River Cross 6 District Of Punjab

1. Pathankot
2. Gurdaspur
3. Amritsar
4. Hoshiarpur
5. Kapurthala
6. Tarn Taran

Sutlej River Cross 9 District Of Punjab

Hari ke Patan – Confluence of Beas And Sutlej

Bakhra Dam – On Sutlej River (Disst Bilaspur, HP)

Nangal Dam – On Sutlej River (Ropar)

Pong Dam – On Beas River (Lake- Maharana Partap, HP)

Important National Highway

NH 95 – Kharar To Ferozpur (Via Morinda, Ludhiana, Moga)

NH 64 – Chandigarh To Dabwali (Via Patiala, Sangrur, Barnala, Bathinda)

NH 15 – Pathankot To Samakhiali(Gujrat)(Via Ganganagar)

NH 1 – Delhi To Amritsar

NH 1A – Jalandhar To Srinagar

NH 70 – Jalandhar To Mandi (Via Hoshiarpur)

NH 10 – Fazilka To Delhi

Important Museums in Punjab

Maharaja Ranjit Singh Museum – Amritsar.

Anglo Sikh War Memorial – Ferozepur

Sanghol Museum – Fatehgarh Sahib

Rural Museum – Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana

Govt. Museum – Hoshiarpur

Guru Teg Bahadur Museum – Anandpur Sahib.

Museum of Armory & Chandeliers, Qila Mubarak – Patiala.

Sports Museum – National Institute of Sports, Patiala

Art Gallery – Shish Mahal, Patiala

Important Forts in Punjab

Gobindgarh Fort- Amritsar

Bathinda Fort – Bathinda

Qila Mubark – Faridkot Fort

Qila Mubark – Patiala

Anandpur Sahib Fort – Rupnagar

Phillaur Fort – Ludhiana

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 (Maharastra)

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

Friends, below is the 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, Sodra, 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

Guru Har 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 Dehli, Now Gurudwara Sheesh Ganj at this place*

**Guru Ji Body was taken by 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 Anandpur 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 Gobind 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 (Orissa)	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 Chhapar 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	Namdhari Movement:- <i>Another Name</i> – Kuka Movement <i>Founded by</i> – Balak Singh <i>Successor</i> – Ram Singh
Ahluwalia	Jassa Singh Ahluwalia	
Bhangi	Chajja Singh / Hari Singh	Radhasoami movement: <i>Started from</i> – Agra <i>Founded by</i> – Shiv Dayal Singh (also called “Soami ji Maharaj”)
Dhalewalia	Gulab Singh	
Sukerchakia	Chatar Singh	
Shaheed	Baba Deep Singh	Singh Sabha Movement: (Against Christians Missionaries) <i>The first modern movement.</i>
Ramgharia	Nand Singh/ Jassa Singh Ramgharia	Struggle for Freedom
Nishanwalia	Dasundha Singh	Kamagata Maru: (1914) <i>Head</i> – By Gurdit Singh (Sikh businessman of Singapore) <i>Komagata was ship name to carry 376 Indians, all Punjabis to Canada. The Ship embarked from Hong Kong before arriving in Canada.</i>
Phoolkia	Chaudhari Paul	
Faizalapuria	Nawab Kapur Singh	
Kanhaya	Jai Singh Kanhaya	Ghadar movement: <i>Ghadar is name of weekly news paper (Publish In Hindi, Punjabi, Marathi, Urdu)</i> <i>Chief Editor</i> – Lala Hardiyal <i>Leader of Ghadar Movement</i> – Sohan Singh Bhakna, Lala Hardiyal, Kartar Singh Shroba <i>Start in</i> – San Francisco (America)
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 – Rawalpindi

Founded by – Baba Dyal Singh.

Successor – Darbar Singh

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 be Ranjit Singh*

Gurudwara Reform Movement: 1920-25

Gurudwara Reform Movement marked the struggle of the Sikhs to wrest control of their places of worship from the mahants (priests) into whose hands they had passed during the 18th century when the Sikhs were driven away from their homes to seek safety in remote hills and deserts.

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 Maharashtra

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 Pradesh

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

Q-1 Which State known as 'Steel City of Punjab'?

- (a) Mandi Gobindgarh
- (b) Ludhiana
- (c) Amritsar
- (d) Ropar

Q-2 Total Population Punjab in the year 2011 is

- (a) 27,704,236
- (b) 19,871,392
- (c) 22,41,782
- (d) 30,967,352

Q-3 The largest city of Punjab is

- (a) Amritsar
- (b) Ferozepur
- (c) Ludhiana
- (d) Jalandhar

Q-4 The total population density of Punjab is

- (a) 482/sq Km
- (b) 550/sq Km*
- (c) 503/sq Km
- (d) 450/sq Km

Q-5 The total area of Punjab is

- (a) 50632 km²*
- (b) 50840 Km²
- (c) 66250 Km²
- (d) 42480 Km²

Q-6 When Akal Takht was built

- (a) 1606* Ref –
https://www.sikhiwiki.org/index.php/Shri_Akal_Takhat
- (b) 1609
- (c) 1607
- (c) 1608

Q-7 What is the greek name of river Jhelum

- (a) Hydaspes*
- (b) Hydroatis
- (c) Hyphasis
- (d) Hesidros

Q-8 Whose bani is included in Shr Guru Granth Sahib

- (a) Shah Hussain
- (b) Pilu
- (c) Bhagat Chajju
- (d) Bhagat Kabir-*

Q-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

Q-10 Chitta Lahu is written by

- (a) Gurbax Singh
- (b) Khuswant Singh
- (c) Shiv kumar Batalavi
- (d) Nanak Singh*

Q-11 What is the script in which Dasam granth is written

- (a) Devnagri
- (b) Urdu
- (c) Gurmukhi*
- (d) Persian

Q-12 In old Punjab Sun-Temple was situated at

- (a) Hoshiarpur
- (b) Amritsar
- (c) Peshawar
- (d) Multan*

Q-13 Jhoomar dance belongs to

- (a) Lahore
- (b) Amritsar
- (c) Sandalbar*
- (d) Mintgumri

Q-14 Punjab leads in the production of which citrus fruit

- (a) Orange
- (b) Lemon
- (c) Grapes
- (d) Kinnow*

Q-15 What is operation flood related to

- (a) Fish production
- (b) Flood control
- (c) Milk Production*
- (d) Kinnow production

Q-16 What was Sindh hilly terrain called in the Puranic Period

- (a) Vahlik
- (b) Gandhar*
- (c) Vahika
- (d) Panch Nad

Q-17 Where are the masterpieces of Gandhar style preserved

- (a) Chandigarh*
- (b) Ferozepur
- (c) Jalandhar
- (d) Ludhiana

Q-18 Where is Chhatbir zoological Park

- (a) Patiala
- (b) Sangrur
- (c) Mohali*
- (d) Roopnagar

Q-19 What are the fodder crops of Punjab

- (a) Barley and gram
- (b) Bajra and jowar*
- (c) Maize and Jowar
- (d) None of these

Q-20 Which river flows through Malwa regions

- (a) Chenab
- (b) Sutlej*
- (c) Ghaggar
- (d) Ravi

Q-21 Sirhind Canal is connected with river

- (a) Satluj*
- (b) Beas
- (c) Ghaggar
- (d) Ravi

Q-22 In which districts are the chos situated

- (a) Hoshiarpur*
- (b) Moga
- (c) Gurdaspur
- (d) Pathankot

Q-23 Which type of soil is predominant in Doab regions in Punjab

- (a) Laterite soil
- (b) Red Soil
- (c) Alluvial Soil*
- (d) Black Soil

Q-24 What is the net sown area of Punjab?

- (a) 80%
- (b) 93%
- (c) 83%*
- (d) 90%

Q-25 Bhakra Dam is situated at which river

- (a) Beas
- (b) Satluj*
- (c) Ravi
- (d) Chenab

Q-26 The Confluence of Satluj and Beas is at

- (a) Nangal
- (b) Roopnagar
- (c) Sirhind
- (d) Harika Patan*

Q-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

Q-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

Q-29 Which guru is known as Hind di Chader

- (a) Guru Teg Bahadur ji*
- (b) Guru Nanak dev ji
- (c) Guru Hargobind ji
- (d) Guru Arjan dev ji

Q-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*

Q-31 Who laid the foundation of Bhangi Mis

- (a) Jai Singh
- (b) Hari Singh*
- (c) Phoola Singh
- (d) Kapoor Singh

Q-32 In which fair are donkeys worshipped

- (a) Kurali da mela
- (b) Jagraon di roshini
- (c) Jarag da mela
- (d) Chappar da mela

Q-33 Which dance is only performed by females

- (a) Julli
- (b) Jhumar
- (c) Sammi
- (d) Luddi

Q-34 The Child hood name of Guru Ram Das was

- (a) Lehna
- (b) Jetha
- (c) Hari Das
- (d) Suraj mal

Q-35 Who wrote Delhi diyan Galiyan

- (a) Amrita Pritam
- (b) Puran Singh
- (c) Nanak Singh
- (d) Dalip Kaur Tiwana

Q-36 Goga naumi festival celebrated in which month

- (a) Phagun
- (b) Bhadron
- (c) Chetra
- (d) Vishakh

Q-37 Hola Mohalla fair celebrated at

- (a) Hoshiarpur
- (b) Amritsar
- (c) Anadpur Sahib
- (d) Fatehgarh Sahib

Q-38 Festival of Basant Panchami celebrated in which month

- (a) Poh
- (b) Chetar
- (c) Magh
- (d) Phagun

Q-39 Who is the founder of Modern Punjabi literature

- (a) Nanak Singh
- (b) Bhai Veer Singh
- (c) Professor Mohan Singh
- (d) Amrita Pritam

Q-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

Q-41 Total literacy rate of Punjab is

- (a) 69.72%
- (b) 69.69%
- (c) 69.71%
- (d) 76.7%

Q-42 Sex ratio in Punjab is

- (a) 933
- (b) 877
- (c) 893
- (d) 970

Q-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

Q-44 What is the old name of Chenab

- (a) Veyasa
- (b) Rupasa
- (c) Sindhu
- (d) Akisini

Q-45 Who lead the sikh revolt of 1848 at Lahore

- (a) Ranjit Singh
- (b) Chattar Singh Attriwal
- (c) Rani Jindan
- (d) Badan Singh

Q-46 Who was made the regent of Punjab state by treaty of Lahor

- (a) Ranjit Singh
- (b) Chattar Singh Attriwal
- (c) Rani Jindan*
- (c) Badan Singh

Q-47 Which movement know as Namdhari mission

- (a) Kuka Movement*
- (b) Khilaft Movement
- (c) Radhaswami Movement
- (d) Satwari Movement

Q-48 Who was head of Kuka Movement

- (a) Ram Singh*
- (b) Daya Ram
- (c) Sohan Singh
- (d) Lala Hardiyal

Q-49 Punjabi Sahit Academy Suited at

- (a) New Delhi*
- (b) Patiala
- (c) Jalandhar
- (d) Chandigarh

Q-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

Q-51 When was the Punjab annexation with the British Rule?

- (a) 1829
- (b) 1849*
- (c) 1839
- (d) 1859

Q-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

Q-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

Q-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

Q-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

Q-56 who is considered to be a pioneer of Punjabi literary tradition?

- (a) Bulle Shah
- (b) Sheikh Farid*
- (c) Guru Nanak
- (d) Guru Angad

Q-57 Punjabi language is considered to be a successor of which language?

- (a) Hindawi
- (b) Urdu
- (c) Sauraseni prakrit*
- (d) Pali

Q-58 when was the Rajiv-Longowal Accord (Punjab Accord) signed ?

- (a) 1984
- (b) 1989
- (c) 1966
- (d) 1985*

Q-59 When was SGPC established in Punjab?

- (a) 1970
- (b) 1925 1920*
- (c) 1922
- (d) 1924

Q-60 Which is the biggest grain market of Punjab?

- (a) Marinda.
- (b) Mansa
- (c) Kotkpoora
- (d) Khanna*

Q-61 When was the treaty of Amritsar held on

- (a) 1805
- (b) 1806
- (c) 1809*
- (d) 1807

Q-62 When was the Punjab and Pepsu merged?

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1952
- (c) 1953
- (d) 1956*

Q-63 Yadavindra Gardens is located at

- (a) Patiala
- (b) Nabha
- (c) Pinjore*
- (d) Sangrur

Q-64 Which city is the Manchester of Punjab?

- (a) Jalandhar
- (b) Ludhiana*
- (c) Chandigarh
- (d) Amritsar

Q-65 When was the use of Punjabi made compulsory in the year?

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1991
- (c) 1992*
- (d) 1994

Q-66 Which city of Punjab is famous for furniture goods?

- (a) Kirtpur
- (b) Mansa
- (c) Kartarpur*
- (d) Khanna

Q-67 Where are mini Olympics are held

- (a) Mandi Gobindgarh
- (b) Ropar
- (c) Patiala
- (d) Ludhiana*

Q-68 Where are mini Olympics are held

- (a) Mandi Gobindgarh
- (b) Ropar
- (c) Mansa

Q-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

Q-70 What is the old name of Punjab?

- (a) Sapta Sindhu*
- (b) Sapta Rishi
- (c) Sapta-Aba
- (d) Panj-Ab

Q-71 Who among the following is related with anjuman-i-mohsiban-i-watan ?

- (a) Bhai Paramanand
- (b) Sardar Ajit Singh*
- (c) Khizr Hyat Khan

Q-72 Where was the country's 1st solar power plant commissioned?

- (a) Bathinda
- (b) Anandpur Sahib
- (c) Fatehgarh Sahib
- (d) Kapurthala

Q-73 When was the present Punjab came into Existence?

- (a) 1866
- (b) 1966
- (c) 1766
- (d) 1867

Q-74 The land of five rivers Punjab was named in Purans as

- (a) The Brahmna
- (b) The Aeropious
- (c) Devbhumi
- (d) Panchand

Q-75 The capital of 'Punjab and East Punjab States Union' (PEPSU) was at

- (a) Amritsar
- (b) Nabha
- (c) Faridkot
- (d) Patiala

Q-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

Q-77 Punjab is rich in

- (a) Gold
- (b) Coal
- (b) The rock salt
- (b) Oil

Q-78 Name the District which is situated on the bank of the river

- (a) Patiala
- (b) Ferozpur
- (b) Moga
- (b) Jalandhar (Phillaur)

Q-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

Q-80 The Main road of Punjab located on NH1 is...

- (a) Baba Farid Road
- (b) Grand Trunk Road
- (c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh Road
- (d) Bhattal Road

Q-81 Who wrote Anand Karaj

- (a) Guru Angad Dev Ji
- (b) Guru Angad Dev ji
- (c) Guru Amar das ji
- (d) Guru Ram Das ji

Q-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

Q-83 Who founded Dallahalia misl

- (a) Sardar Gulab Singh
- (b) Sardar Nand Singh
- (c) Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia
- (d) Sardar Nawab Kapur

Q-84 Who founded Goindwal Sahib

- (a) Guru Angad Dev ji
- (b) Guru Amar das ji
- (c) Guru Ram Das ji
- (d) Guru Arjan 'Dev ji

Q-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

Q-86 Which is the State Tree of Punjab?

- (a) *Shisham*
- (b) Deodar
- (c) Banyan Tree
- (d) Maple

Q-87 The State Animal of Punjab is

- (a) Tiger
- (b) Cow
- (c) Elephant
- (d) *Blackbuck*

Q-88 Sheesh Mahal is Developed by

- (a) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- (b) *Narinder Singh*
- (c) Maninder Singh
- (d) Raghubir Singh

Q-89 The State Bird of Punjab is

- (a) *Baz*
- (b) Peacock
- (c) Sparrow
- (d) Parrot

Q-90 What is the Greek name of river Ravi

- (a) Hyphasis
- (b) Hydaspes
- (c) *Hydroatis*
- (d) Hesidros

Q-91 In 1805, Ranjit Singh won Amritsar from _____ misl

- (a) Nihang
- (b) Ahluwalia
- (c) Attri
- (d) *Bhangi*

Q-92 Which of the following was not the contemporary of Guru Nanaks era

- (a) Babar
- (b) Bahlol Lodhi
- (c) Sikandar Lodhi
- (d) *Akbar*

Q-93 Which city is know as Sifti da Ghar

- (a) *Amritsar*
- (b) Jalandhar
- (c) Damdama Sahib
- (d) Anandpur Sahib

Q-94 How many times Mohammed Ghazini attack Punjab

- (a) 11
- (b) *17*
- (c) 15
- (d) 10

Q-95 Which is the most popular game of Punjab?

- (a) Hockey
- (b) *Kabaddi*
- (c) Kho-Kho
- (d) Badminton

Q-96 The Total number of seats of Punjab in lok Sabha is

- (a) 9
- (b) 10
- (c) 14
- (d) *13*

Q-97 The Total number of seats of Punjab in vidhan Sabha is

- (a) 112
- (b) 107
- (c) 113
- (d) *117*

Q-98 The Total number of seats of Punjab in Rajya Sabha is

- (a) 9
- (b) 10
- (c) *7*
- (d) 13

Q-99 Who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab?

- (a) M. Ajit Singh
- (b) Gurmeh Singh
- (c) Tota Singh
- (d) *Gopi Chand Bhargva*

Q-100 Who was the first Governor of Punjab?

(a) *Mr. Chandu Lal Trivedi*

(b) Bansilal

(c) Gopi Chand

(d) Amrinder Singh