

## Punjab

Punjab is one of the most prosperous states in India. It is a culturally rich and historically significant region in India, known for its vibrant traditions, and agriculture production. The name Punjab is made of two words **Punj** means **Five** + **Aab** means **Water** i.e. land of five rivers. These five rivers of Punjab are Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, and Jhelum.

*Ji Aayan Nu*



## Geography

Located in the northwestern part of India, Punjab shares its borders with the Indian states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir, as well as with the neighboring country of Pakistan.

The total area of the state is 50,362 square kilometers.

The state of Punjab is bordered by the Himachal Pradesh to the north and northeast, Haryana to the south and southeast, and Rajasthan to the southwest and Jammu and Kashmir to the north. It shares an international border with Pakistan to the west.

Punjab is often referred to as the "**Granary of India**," for its fertile soil and extensive agriculture.

Punjab is considered to have the best infrastructure in India. This includes road, rail, air and river transport links that are extensive throughout the region.

The region has a rich history, with influences from various empires and rulers, including the Indus Valley Civilization, the Maurya and Gupta Empires, and the Mughal Empire.

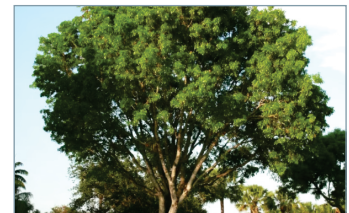
## Climate

The state has a balanced nature of heat in summer, rain in monsoon and cold in winter. The three seasons are so distinctly distributed that you can enjoy each of them individually. Punjab experiences both summer and winter to its extreme. It even receives abundant rainfall, which makes the state a very fertile land.

## Punjab State's Symbols

### State Tree

**Shisham**, also known as Indian Rosewood is the state tree of Punjab.



### State Flower

**Gladiolus** is the state flower of Punjab.



### State Animal

**Blackbuck** or Antelope Cervicapra is the state animal of Punjab.



## State Bird

Northern Goshawk or **Baaz** is the state bird of Punjab.



## Natural Vegetation

Punjab is characterized by a mix of tropical and subtropical vegetation. The region has undergone significant agricultural development, leading to extensive cultivation and transformation of the natural landscape.

## Chief Ministers of Punjab

A Chief Minister is the elected head of the government in a state within a federal system of government.

Here are the chief minister of Punjab after the **Punjab Reorganisation Act** which was passed on 18 September 1966.



Bhagwant Mann  
(2022-Present)



Giani Gurmukh Singh  
Musafir  
(1966-67)



Gurnam Singh  
(1967-67, 1969-70)



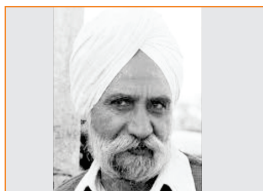
Lachhman Singh Gill  
(1967-68)



Prakash Singh Badal  
(1970-71, 1977-80, 1997-2002,  
2007-12, 2012-17)



Giani Zail Singh  
(1972-77)



Darbara Singh  
(1980-83)



Surjit Singh Barnala  
(1985-87)



Beant Singh  
(1992-95)



Harcharan Singh Brar  
(1995-96)



Rajinder Kaur Bhattal  
(1996-97)



Capt. Amrinder Singh  
(2002-07, 2017-21)



Charanjit Singh Channi  
(2021-22)

## Freedom Fighters of Punjab

Punjab has a rich history of contributing to the Indian independence movement, and several freedom fighters played significant roles in the struggle against British rule.

**Lala Lajpat Rai**, also known as Punjab Kesari, was a prominent leader in the Indian independence movement.

**Bhagat Singh** is one of the most iconic figures in India's struggle for independence. He was involved in revolutionary activities and sacrificed his life at a young age for the cause.

**Kartar Singh Sarabha** was a Sikh revolutionary who played a significant role in the Ghadar Party, an organization that aimed at liberating India from British rule.

**Udham Singh** was a revolutionary who avenged the Jallianwala Bagh massacre by assassinating Michael O'Dwyer in London in 1940.

**Madan Lal Dhingra's** bold actions and his willingness to sacrifice his life for the nation left an indelible mark on the struggle for independence, and he is remembered as a courageous patriot in Indian history.



## Educational Institutes in Punjab

Punjab is home to several educational institutions, that offer a diverse range of academic and professional programs.

1. **Punjab University** is one of the oldest universities in India. PU has multiple campuses, and its main campus is in Chandigarh. It offers a wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate programs.
2. **Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana** is a leading agricultural university in India, PAU is known for its research and education in the field of agriculture.





3. **Guru Nanak Dev University**, Located in Amritsar, offers a variety of undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs in diverse disciplines.
4. **Thapar Institute** is a renowned engineering institute offering undergraduate and postgraduate programs in engineering and technology.
5. **LPU** is a private university in Jalandhar known for its extensive campus and a wide array of academic programs, including engineering, management, and more.
6. **PEC** is an engineering institute offering undergraduate and postgraduate programs in engineering and technology.
7. **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar** is formerly known as REC Jalandhar, it is one of the National Institutes of Technology in India.



8. **GMCH** is a medical college and hospital associated with Panjab University, Chandigarh.
9. **Indian School of Business, Mohali**, is one of the top business schools in India, offering postgraduate management programs.
10. **National Institute of Fashion Technology, Mohali** is a premier institute for fashion education and research.
11. **Institute of Nano Science and Technology, Mohali** is an autonomous institute focusing on nanoscience and nanotechnology research and education.



## Administrative Buildings of Punjab

Punjab has a network of administrative buildings and offices that house government departments and agencies. Some of the key administrative buildings in Punjab are;

1. **Punjab Civil Secretariat:** The Punjab Civil Secretariat is the main administrative building in Chandigarh where the state's top government officials and various departments operate.
2. **Punjab Vidhan Sabha:** The Punjab Legislative Assembly, located in Chandigarh, is the state's legislative body. It is where elected representatives discuss and pass legislation.
3. **Punjab and Haryana High Court:** The high court located in Chandigarh serves both Haryana and Punjab. It's a judicial administrative building where legal matters for the two states are addressed.
4. **Police Headquarters:** The Police Headquarters in Chandigarh serves as the administrative centre for the Punjab Police.



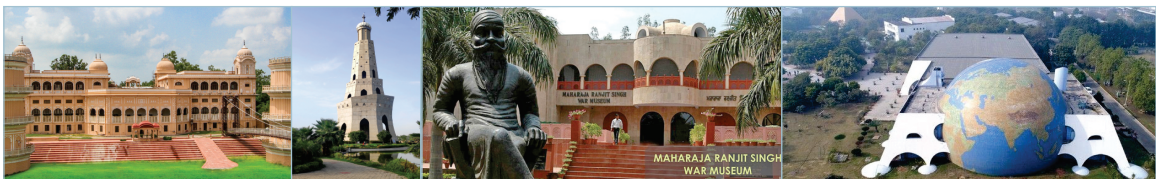
5. **Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission (PSERC):** The regulatory body for the power sector in Chandigarh, Punjab.
6. **Punjab School Education Board (PSEB):** Located at Mohali is responsible for the development and promotion of school education in the state.
7. **Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation (PSIDC):** Involved in promoting industrial development in the state is located at Chandigarh.
8. **Punjab State Women's Commission:** Deals with issues related to the rights and welfare of women in Punjab is located at SAS Nagar.

## Important Landmarks

1. **Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib):** Located in Amritsar, the Golden Temple is the holiest shrine in Sikhism. Its stunning architecture and the surrounding Amrit Sarovar attract millions of visitors each year.
2. **Jallianwala Bagh:** In Amritsar, is infamous for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre that took place on April 13, 1919, during the British rule. A memorial has been built to commemorate the lives lost.
3. **Wagah Border:** The border crossing between India and Pakistan near Amritsar is famous for the Wagah Border Ceremony, a daily military ceremony that marks the closing of the border gates.
4. **Anandpur Sahib:** Known as the "City of Bliss," Anandpur Sahib is a holy city associated with the birth of the Khalsa, the Sikh warrior community. The Anandpur Sahib Gurudwara is a prominent pilgrimage site.



5. **Sheesh Mahal, Patiala:** Located in the Qila Mubarak complex in Patiala, is a beautiful palace with mirrored walls and ceilings. It is a fine example of the architectural brilliance of the Patiala dynasty.
6. **Fateh Burj:** Located in Mohali, Fateh Burj is the tallest victory tower in India, commemorating the victory of the Sikh army over the Mughals in the Chappar Chiri battle.
7. **Maharaja Ranjit Singh Museum, Amritsar:** Dedicated to the life of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, this museum in Amritsar showcases artifacts, weapons, and artwork from his era.
8. **Pushpa Gujral Science City, Kapurthala:** This science museum in Kapurthala offers interactive exhibits and scientific attractions for education and entertainment.





## Districts of Punjab

The Government of Punjab has divided Punjab state in the following 23 districts:

District	Area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	Population *
Amritsar	2,647	2,490,891
Barnala	1,410	596,294
Bathinda	3,385	1,388,859
Faridkot	1,469	618,008
Fatehgarh Sahib	1,180	599,814
Firozpur	2,190	965,337
Fazilka	3,113	1,180,483
Gurdaspur	2,635	2,299,026
Hoshiarpur	3,365	1,582,793
Jalandhar	2,632	2,181,753
Kapurthala	1,632	817,66
Ludhiana	3,767	3,487,882
Mansa	2,171	768,808
Moga	2,216	992,289
Sri Muktsar Sahib	2,615	902,702
Pathankot	929	676,598
Patiala	3,218	1,892,282
Rupnagar	1,369	683,349
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	1,093	986,147
Sangrur	3,685	1,654,408
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	1,267	614,362
Taran Taran	2,449	1,120,070
Malerkotla	837	452,016

**Naples India**

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