

Special Book For

# PUNJAB GOVT. JOBS

(A Comprehensive book for all Punjab Level Jobs)

## Contents

- ✓ Punjabi Language
- ✓ Punjab G.K.
- ✓ Punjab Agriculture
- ✓ Patwari Knowledge
- ✓ Mensuration
- ✓ Accounts



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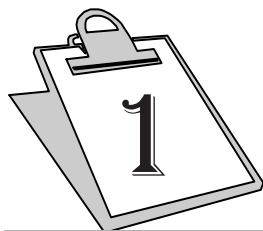
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**PUNJAB**  
**G.K.**





# State Insight

## General Information

Creation	1st November, 1996
Capital	Chandigarh
Boundaries	International : Pakistan National : Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan
State Animal	Black Buck (Antelope cervicapra L.)
State Bird	Northern Goshawk
State Tree	Shisham (Dalbergia juvenile sissoo)
State Language	Punjabi (Gurmukhi Script)
Secretariat	Chandigarh
High Court	Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh
First Governor of Punjab (Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana)	Chandulal Madhav Lal Trivedi
First Governor of Punjab (1966)	Dharma Veera
First Rajpramukh of PEPSU	Maharaja Yadvindra Singh of Patiala
First Chief Minister of Punjab	Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava
First Chief Minister of PEPSU	Gian Singh Rarewala
First Chief Justice of High Court	Justice Ram Lal
First Speaker of Vidhan Sabha	Kapur Singh
First Lokpal of Punjab (appointed in 1995)	Justice (Retd.) S.S. Sodhi
First President of S. G. P. C. (Sikh Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee)	• Sunder Singh Majithia (December, 1920) • Baba Kharak Singh (after enactment of Sikh Gurdwara Act, 1925)
Present C.M.	Captain Amrinder Singh
Present Governor	V.P. Singh Badnore
Present Speaker of Vidhan Sabha	Rana K P Singh
Present Deputy Speaker of Vidhan Sabha	Ajaib Singh Bhatti
Present President of S. G. P. C.	Bhai Gobind Singh Longowal
Lokpal of Punjab	Js. V K Sharma

\* At present, post of the Hon'ble Lokpal is lying vacant after the resignation of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal on April 21, 2018.

## Geographical Structure

<b>Geographical Area</b>	
Total	50,362 Km <sup>2</sup>
Rural	48,265 Km <sup>2</sup> (96%)
Urban	2,097 Km <sup>2</sup> (4%)
Latitude	29° 30' N to 32° 32' N
Longitude	73°55' E to 76°50' E
Forest Area	2442 Km <sup>2</sup> (4.84%)
Altitude	180-300 meters
Average Rainfall	546.9mm

## Administrative Units

Divisions	5
Districts	22
2 newly created Districts	Pathankot (carved out of Gurdaspur) and Fazilka (carved out of Ferozepur)
Sub-Divisions/Tehsils	90 <b>Eight Tehsils Created recently :</b> 1. Dirbha (Sangrur District), 2. Majitha (Amritsar District), 3. Bhikhiwind (Tarn Taran District), 4. Morinda (Rupnagar District), 5. Dudha Sadhan (Patiala District), 6. Kalanaur (Gurdaspur District), 7. Ahmedgarh (Sangrur District), 8. Bhawanigarh (Sangrur District)
State Legislature	Unicammerral
Sub-Tehsils	81
Blocks	149
Towns (having populations 1 lakh and above)	143
Cities	74
Inhabited Villages	12581
Zila Parishads	22
Municipal Committees	167
Improvement Trusts	28
Municipal Corporations	10 (Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Patiala, Bathinda, Mohali, Phagwara, Pathankot, Moga and Hoshiarpur)
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**Demography (Census 2011)**

Total Population	277.43 Lakh
Male Population	146.39 Lakh (52.8%)
Female Population	131.04 Lakh (47.2%)
Rural Population	173.44 Lakh
Percentage of Rural to Total Population	62.52%
Urban Population	103.99 Lakh
Percentage of Urban to Total Population	37.48%
Density	551 per sq. km
Sex Ratio	886
Child Sex Ratio	846
Literate and Educated Persons	18707137
Literacy Rate	75.8%
Male Literacy	80.4%
Female Population	131.04 Lakh (47.2%)
Rural Population	173.44 Lakh
Percentage of Rural to Total Population	62.52%
Urban Population	10.399 Lakh
Percentage of Urban to Total Population	37.48%
Density	551 per sq. km
Sex Ratio	895
Child Sex Ratio	846
Literacy Rate	75.8%
Male Literacy	80.4%
Female Literacy	70.7%
Scheduled Caste Population	8860179
Percentage of S.C to Total Population	31.94%
<b>Religion Wise Population :</b>	
Sikh	57.69%
Hindu	38.49%
Muslims	1.93%
Christians	1.26%
Jain	0.16%
Budhist	0.12%
Other Religion	0.04%
No Particular Religion	0.31%



## District Statistics

Most Literate District	Hoshiarpur (84.6%)
Least Literate District	Mansa (61.8%)
Most Populated District	Ludhiana (18 Lakh)
Least Populated District	Barnala (5.96 Lakh)
Largest District (Area Wise)	Ludhiana
Smallest District (Area Wise)	SAS Nagar (Mohali)
Highest Sex Ratio	Hoshiarpur (961 per 1000 males)
Lowest Sex Ratio	Bathinda (868 per 1000 males)
Highest Child Sex Ratio	SBS Nagar (Nawanshahr) (885 per 1000 Males)
Lowest Child Sex Ratio	Taran Taran (820 per 1000 males)
District with Highest Population Density	Ludhiana (978persons/ Km <sup>2</sup> )
District with Lowest Population Density	Sri Muktsar Sahib (348 persons/ Km <sup>2</sup> )
Max. Decadal Growth of Population	SAS Nagar (Mohali)
Min. Decadal Growth of Population	SBS Nagar (Nawanshahr)
Max. Literacy (among males)	Hoshiarpur
Min. Literacy (among males)	Mansa
Max. Literacy (among Females)	Hoshiarpur
Min. Literacy (among Females)	Mansa
The only Tehsil in Punjab which doesn't have Urban population	Khadur Sahib

## State Income

Growth Rate	2015-16 (Provisional) : 5.80%
	2016-17 (Quick) : 6.58%
	2017-18 (Advance) : 5.71%
Gross State domestic Product at Current Prices	2015-16 (P) : ₹ 392411 Crores
	2016-17 (Q) : ₹ 433660 Crores
	2017-18 (A) ₹ 477482 Crores
Gross State Domestic Product at Constant Prices (2011-12)	2015-16 (P) : ₹ 330236 Crores
	2016-17 (Q) : ₹ 351964 Crores
	2017-18 (A) : ₹372061 Crores
Per Capita Income at Constant prices	2015-16 (P) : ₹ 119640
	2016-17 (Q) : ₹ 131112
	2017-18 (A) : ₹142958
Population under Poverty Line (According to the expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan)	Total : 11.3% (2011-12)
	Rural : 7.4%
	Urban : 17.6%
Average Monthly per capita Expenditure as per NSS 68 <sup>th</sup> Round	Rural : ₹ 2345 &
	Urban : ₹2794

**Agriculture**

Net Area Sown	4130000 Hectare
Total Cropped Area	7823000 Hectare
Cropping Intensity	189%

**Medical and Health**

Life Expectancy at Birth (2016-20)	Male : 70.8 years, Female : 73.8 years
Birth Rate (as on 01-09-2016)	14.8 per thousand per annum
Death Rate (as on 01-09-2016)	6.2 per thousand per annum
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (SRS 2015-16)	21 per thousand live births per annum
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (SRS 2015)	141 per 100000 live births per annum
Child Sex Ratio	846
Hospitals (2017)	98
Community Health Centres (2017)	116
Dispensaries (2017)	1409
P.H. Cs (Primary Health Centres) (2017)	484
Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions (2017)	529
Homeopathic Institutions (2017)	111
Bed Installed in medical institutions (2017)	22892

**Banking**

Indian Commercial Banks	6523
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**Animal Husbandry**

Veterinary Hospitals	1367
Total Live Stock (Animal Census 2012)	8117000

**Industry**

Capital Receipts	1100796 INR
GDP	6.44 Cr
GDP Rank	14 <sup>th</sup>
GDP Growth	6%
GDP Per Capita	214600

**Miscellaneous**

Police Stations	577
Post Offices	3870
Telephone Exchanges	1467

**State Universities in Punjab**

Panjab University	Chandigarh
Punjabi University	Patiala
Guru Nanak Dev University	Amritsar
Guru Anagd Dev University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences	Ludhiana
Punjab Agriculture University	Ludhiana
I.K. Gujral Punjab Technical University	Jalandhar
Baba Farid University of Health Sciences	Fardidkot
Guru Ravidas Ayurved University	Hoshiarpur
Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law	Patiala
Maharaja Ranjit Singh Punjab Technical University	Bathinda

**Central University in Punjab**

Central University of Punjab	Bathinda
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**Deemed Universities in Punjab**

Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET)	Longowal, Sangrur
Thapar Institute Engineering & Technology	Patiala
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology (NIT)	Jalandhar

**Private Universities in Punjab**

Lovely Professional University	Jalandhar
Sri Guru Granth Sahib World University	Fatehgarh Sahib
Guru Kashi University	Talwandi Sabo
D.A. V. University	Jalandhar
Adesh University	Bathinda, Muktsar,
Chandigarh University	Gharuan (Mohali)
Chitkara University	Rajpura
Desh Bhagat University	Mandi Gobindgarh
Rayat Bahra University	Kharar
RIMT University	Mandi Gobindgarh
Akal University	Talwandi Sabo
GNA University	Phagware
Sant Baba Bhag Singh University	Jalandhar
CT University	Ludhiana
Sri Guru Ramdas University of Health Science	Amritsar

**Punjab Cabinet (Council of Ministers)**

Name	Portfolios
<i>Chief Minister :</i>	
Capt. Amarinder Singh	Administrative Reforms, Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Horticulture, Conservation of Land and Water, Civil Aviation, Defence Services Welfare, Excise & Taxation, General Administration, Home Affairs & Justice, Hospitality, Investment Promotion, Information & Public Relations, Legal & Legislative Affairs, Personnel, Environment, Vigilance, Wildlife, Science & Technology, Government Reforms, Information Technology, Power, New and Renewable Energy Sources
<i>Cabinet Ministers:</i>	
Shri. Brahm Mohindra	Local Government, Parliamentary Affairs, Elections, Removal of Grievances
Shri. Manpreet Singh Badal	Finance, Planning, Programme Implementation
Shri. Om Parkash Soni	Medical Education & Research, Freedom Fighters, Food Processing
Shri. Sadhu Singh Dharmot	Forests, Printing and Stationary, Welfare of SCs and BCs
Shri. Tript Rajinder Singh Bajwa	Rural Development and Panchayats, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Dairy Development, Higher Education
Rana Gurmeet Singh Sodhi	Sports and Youth Affairs, NRI Affairs
Shri. Charanjit Singh Channi	Technical Education & Industrial Training, Employment Generation, Tourism and Cultural Affairs
Smt. Aruna Chaudhary	Social Security, Women & Child Development
Smt. Razia Sultana	Water Supply & Sanitation (Public Health), Transport
Shri. Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa	Cooperation, Jails
Shri. Sukhbinder Singh Sarkaria	Water Resources, Mines & Geology, Housing and Urban Development
Shri. Gurpreet Singh Kangar	Revenue, Rehabilitation and Disaster Management
Shri. Balbir Singh Sidhu	Health and Family Welfare, Labour
Shri. Vijay Inder Singla	School Education, Public Works
Shri. Sunder Sham Arora	Industries & Commerce
Shri. Bharat Bhushan Ashu	Food & Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs





# State History

## Time Line Punjab

1469-1539 A.D	:	Guru Nanak Dev Ji (1st Sikh Guru)
1539-1675 A.D.	:	Period of 8 Sikh Gurus from Guru Angad Dev Ji to Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji
1675-1708 A.D.	:	Guru Gobind Singh Ji (10th Sikh Guru)
1699 A.D.	:	Birth of the Khalsa
1708-1715 A.D.	:	Conquests of Banda Bahadur Bahadur
1716-1759 A.D.	:	Sikh struggle against Moghul Governors
1739 A.D.	:	Invasion of Nadir Shah
1748-1769 A.D.	:	Ahmad Shah Abdali's nine invasions
1762 A.D.	:	2nd Holocaust (Wadda Ghalughara) from Ahmad Shah's 6th invasion
1764-1799 A.D.	:	Rule of the Sikh Misls
1799 - 1839 A.D.	:	Rule by Maharaja Ranjit Singh
1849 A.D.	:	Annexation of Punjab
1849-1947 A.D.	:	British Rule
1947 A.D.	:	Partition of India & thus Punjab into Eastern & Western Pakistan
1966 A.D.	:	Punjab in India divided into 3 parts on Linguistic basis Haryana, Himachal and Punjabi suba the present Punjab.

The word "Punjab" for the first time was mentioned in the Book "Tarikh-e-Sher Shah" (1580) which mentions the construction of Fort by a fellow named "Sher Khan of Punjab". Again the name is mentioned in "Ain-e-Akbari" written by Abdul Fazal who also mentions that the territory of Punjab was divided into two territory of Punjab was divided into two provinces of Lahore and Multan. Also the Mughual King Jahangeer mentions the word "Punjab" on his book "Tuzk-i-Janhageeri".

## Aryan Migration

Among other reasons like the change in the weathers patterns, urbanization without any rural agricultural production base one factor is reported to be the series of raids or small scale migrations by the Aryans from the North-West (1500-100 BC). The next thousand year history of Punjab (or Arya-Varta, the land of Aryans, as Aryan called it) is dominated by the Aryans and their interactions with the natives of the Indus basin. Here is where the oldest books of human history called the Rig-Vedas are supposed to have been written. The Aryan tongue Sanskit became a symbol of the Aryan domination of the area.

## Alexanders's Invasion

In 321 BC Alexander the great after breaking the might of the Persians entered their final Satrapy of Punjab. He invited all the chieftans of this Satrapy to come to him and submit to his authority, which is exactly what the ruler of the northwest most (west of Hydaspes) kingdom of Gandhara with its capital of Taxilai did. But the ruler of the Kingdom between (Hydaspes and Akesines) refused to submit to Alexander's authority and the two armies fought the historical battle on the bank.