

Some Imp Key Points to Remember -

- The Indian state of Punjab was created in 1947, when the Partition of India split the former Raj province of Punjab between India and Pakistan
- In 1950, two separate states were created; Punjab included of the former Raj province of Punjab, while the princely states were combined into a new state, the Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU)
- PEPSU consisted of the princely states of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Kapurthala, Malerkotla, Faridkot and Kalsia. Himachal Pradesh was created as a union territory from several princely states and Kangra District
- In 1956, PEPSU was merged into Punjab State, and several northern districts of Punjab in the Himalayas were added to Himachal Pradesh
- Punjab borders the West Punjab to the west, Jammu and Kashmir to the north, Himachal Pradesh to the northeast, Haryana to the south and southeast, Chandigarh to the southeast and Rajasthan to the southwest
- Due to the presence of a large number of rivers, most of the Punjab is a fertile plain. The southeast region of the state is semi-arid and gradually presents a desert landscape. A belt of undulating hills extends along the northeastern part of the state at the foothills of the Himalayas
- The climate of Punjab is determined by the extreme hot and extreme cold conditions. The region lying near the foot hills of Himalayas receive heavy rainfall whereas the region lying at a distant from the hills, the rainfall is scanty and temperature is high
- Punjab's Capital is Chandigarh, which is administered separately as a Union Territory , UT
- Chandigarh, is also the capital of State of Haryana

- The foundation stone of the Chandigarh city was laid in 1952.
- The total area of the Punjab State is 50,362 square kilometers (19,445 square miles)
- The Population Counts is 2,77,04,236 (Acc. To Census 2011)
- Punjab average elevation is 300 m from the sea level