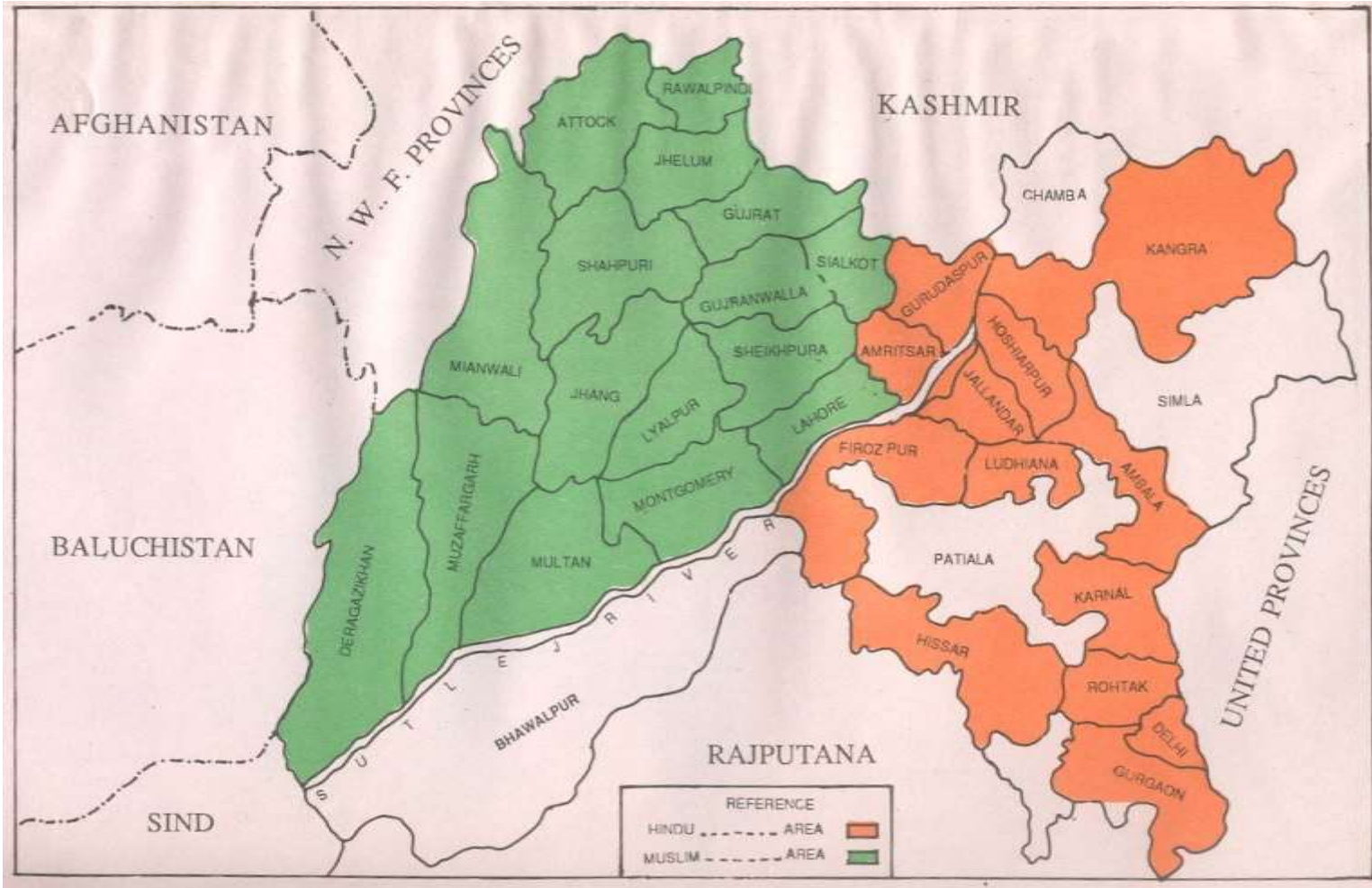


# Physical Features of Punjab



# NAMES OF PUNJAB

- The word 'Punjab' is derived from two Persian words Panj (five) and Ab ( water )meaning land watered by five rivers
- Five Rivers
  1. Satluj
  2. Beas
  3. Ravi
  4. Chenab
  5. Jhelum

# Names of Punjab

- Rigvedic times      Sapt Sindhu
- 7 rivers
  1. Sindhu ( Indus)
  2. Vitasta (Jhelum)
  3. Askini (Chenab)
  4. Parushtani ( Ravi)
  5. Vipash ( Beas)
  6. Satlutri ( Satluj)
  7. Saraswati (Sarusti)

# Names of Punjab

- EPICS and PURANAS      **Panchnad**
- GREEKS      **Pentopotamia**
- J.D CUNNINGHAM      **Taki**
- HIEUN TSANG      **Tse Kai**
- Medieval period      **Suba-i-Lahore**
- Ranjit Singh's time      **Kingdom of Lahore**

# Punjab as it formed .....

- 1901 L Curzon carved out NWFP out of Punjab
- 1911 Delhi a part of Punjab was separated and made capital of India
- 1947 partitioned into two parts
- Western Punjab and Eastern Punjab
- 1966 Punjab was reorganized into Punjabi and Hindi speaking areas.

# Punjab

- Area 144,436 sq. miles
- Census of 1891  
population of Punjab 2.5 crores.

# PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PUNJAB

1. The High Mountain range of the Himalayas
2. Sub Mountainous Region
3. The Plains

# The Mountain Ranges

- The Himalayas are continuous series of parallel but converging range of mountains intersected by valleys and plateaus.
- They run across whole of North India from Assam in the East and Afghanistan in the west forming a sort of wall 1500 miles long and 250-300 miles broad
- They form a natural barrier in the North which separates it from the rest of the Asia.



# Himalayas

- Himalayas are divided into three main parts
  1. Greater Himalayas
  2. Middle Himalayas
  3. Lower Himalayas or the Shivaliks

# Western End of the Himalayas

- At the western end of the Himalayas are

1. Sulaiman

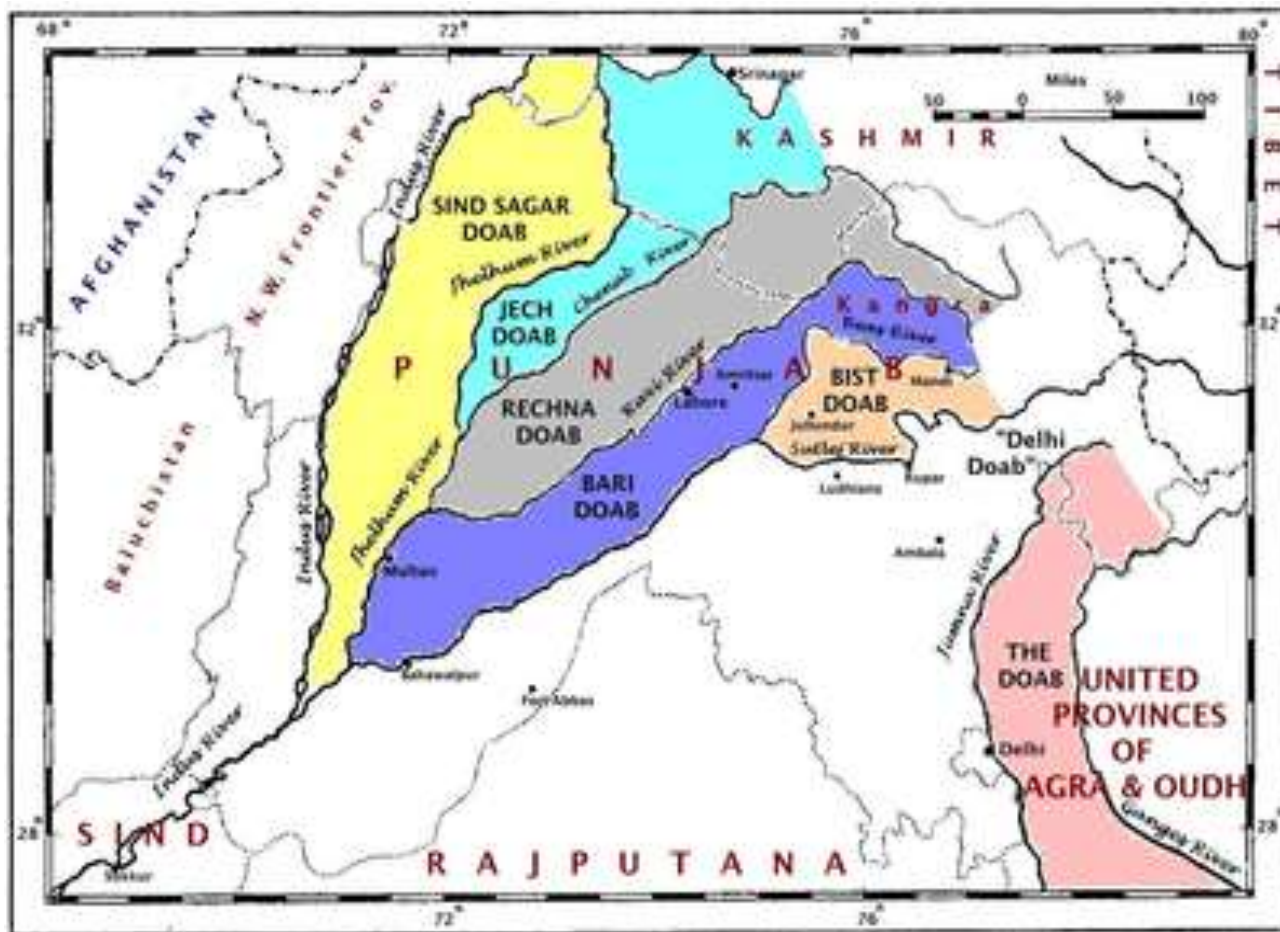
2. Kirthar Ranges

Forming the western frontier of the India

They had number of passes through which the  
Persians , Greeks , Scythians, Turks, Mughals  
and Durrani entered India

# Passes in the Sulaiman and Kirthar Ranges





# Sub Mountainous Region

- To the south of Himalayas lie the low hill ranges of the Shivaliks
- These submountainous region included the upper portions of the districts of
- Ambala                                      Gujrat
- Hoshiarpur                                Jehlem
- Kangra
- Gurdaspur
- Sialkot

# Sub Mountainous Region

- This region receives plenty of rainfall and abounds in vegetation but not as productive as plains of Punjab .
- The region also has plenty of streams .
- Water logging is very common
- People suffer from water borne diseases

# The Plains

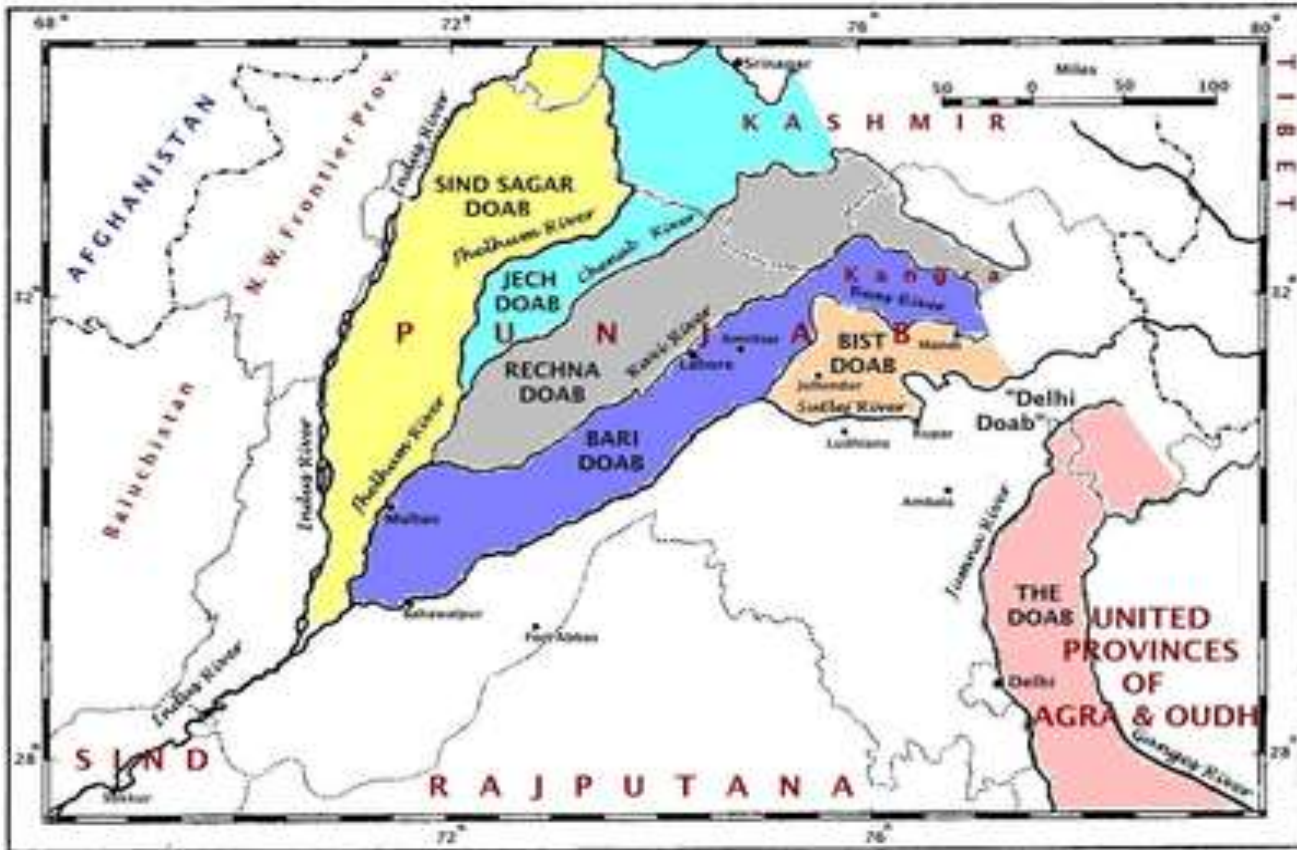
- Located between Indus and the Yamuna , they form the largest part of the Punjab .
- Most Populous and fertile .
- Average height of this area is not more than 1000m above the sea level.

Eastern Plains  
Area between Ravi and  
Yamuna

More Fertile and populous

Western Plains  
Stretches from Ravi to Indus  
Less fertile than the Eastern  
Plains

# Doabs





# DOABS

1. The Bist Jalandhar Doab
2. The Bari Doab
3. The Rachna Doab
4. The Chaj Doab
5. The Sindh Sagar Doab

# DOABS

- **The Bist Jullundur Doab**

Lies between **Beas and Sutlej**

**Thickly populated**

**Towns (Jalandhar) (Kapurthala) (Hoshiarpur)**

## **The Bari Doab**

Lies between Ravi and Beas

K.A MAJHA , it is the largest of the Doabs

Towns (Lahore) (Amritsar)(Multan)

# Doabs

- **The Rachna Doab** lies between

**Ravi and Chenab**

**Towns (Wazirabad) (Sialkot) (Gujranwala) and (Sheikhupura)**

## **The Chaj Doab**

lies between **Chenab and Jhelum**

**Towns (Gujrat)(Behram) (Shahpur) (Miani) (Sahiwal)**

# Doab

- **The Sindh Sagar Doab**

lies between **Jhelum and Sindh**

The surface was partly hilly and partially desert

It was not so fertile as the other doabs .

Desert area was known as Thar

Towns (Attock) (Rohtas) ( Mianwali)

# Other divisions of Punjab

- Majha
- Doab
- Malwa

# Three Regions of Punjab

- Punjab is divided into three regions according to flow of are Majha, Malwa and Doaba. The region lying between Ravi and Beas is called Majha.
- Same as lying between Beas and Sutlej is called Doaba.
- The region lying in the South of Sutlej river is called Malwa.

# Majha Doab

## MAJHA Region-

It means 'middle' or 'center', historically is the name given to undivided Punjab before 1947.

After divination in 1947, comprising only two districts- Amritsar and Gurdaspur.

Tarn-tarn district was formed in 2006.It was carved out of Amritsar.

Pathankot has been carved out from Gurdaspur and declared as district on July,2011.

There is a confluence of Beas and Satluj at Harike in Tarn-tarn district.

# Doaba

The word 'DOABA' itself define its meaning. The word 'DO' means Two and 'AB' means Water. So Doaba means 'Land between two rivers' .

There are 4 districts in Doaba region in which Jalandhar is famous for sports goods.

Name of Nawashahr was changed in Sep.2008 to Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar(SBS Nagar) as martyr Bhagat Singh's ancestral village Khatkar kalan is in this district.

Kapurthala district consists of two parts of territory, main Kapurthala-Sultanpur Lodhi and second is Phagwara tehsil.

Hoshiarpur is most literate district of Punjab.



# Malwa

## MALWA Region.-

Malwa region is the largest region of Punjab.It comprises total 14 districts of Punjab.

Ludhiana is the most populous city of Punjab and is the hub of industry. Mansa is the small district in terms of population and area.It was formed on April.1992 from Bathinda district.

Moga & Mukatsar were declared as districts on Nov.1995 before this both districts were part of Faridkot district.

Mohali (SAS Nagar) was carved out of Ropar (rup nagar) on April 2006.New name of this district is Ajitgarh.

Barnala became a district on Nov.2006,prior to this it was a part of Sangrur District.

Fazilka was announced on July 2011 as district of Punjab and was carved out of Ferozpur district.

# Climate Rainfall and Soil

- Extreme Type of Climate
- Winters
- Spring
- Summer
- Autumn

# Flora and Fauna

- Undivided Punjab was rich in forests
- Trees deodar ,blue pine and oak in the Himlayas above the level of 5000ft.
- Chir pine found in the Himalayas between 3000 and 5000ft.
- Pipal ,Bohar and Shisham or Tahli were the popular trees
- In dry areas scrubs of jand, jal and karir.

# Flora and Fauna

- Fruits Mango,mulberry,peach,guava and pears
- Tigers were common
- Leopards, wolves and jackals
- Deer (Chinkara deer)

# Agricultural Products

- Rabi (Spring)
- Khariff (Autumn)

# Minerals

- Not rich in minerals
- Rock salt was in abundance
- Coal of inferior quality was found.
  
- LATIF No country in the East presents same variety of features as does the land of Five Rivers



Thank You

**THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PUNJAB  
COVERED**



# **Impact of Physical Features on its History**

- **Geographical Impact**
- **Political Impact**
- **Social and Cultural Impact**
- **Economic Impact**
- **Religious Impact**

# Political Impact

- Punjab as the Gateway Of India
- Decisive Battles Fought in Punjab
- Problem of NWFP
- Lack of Political Stability
- Peshawar , Lahore, Multan and Sirhind Became Politically Important towns .
- Punjab was the last to be annexed by the Britishers

# Social And Cultural

- Impact on the Punjabi Character
- Emergence of Composite and Mixed Culture
- Impact on the Caste System
- Liberal view of the Punjabis
- Setback to Art and Literature
- Cultural Development

# Economic Impact

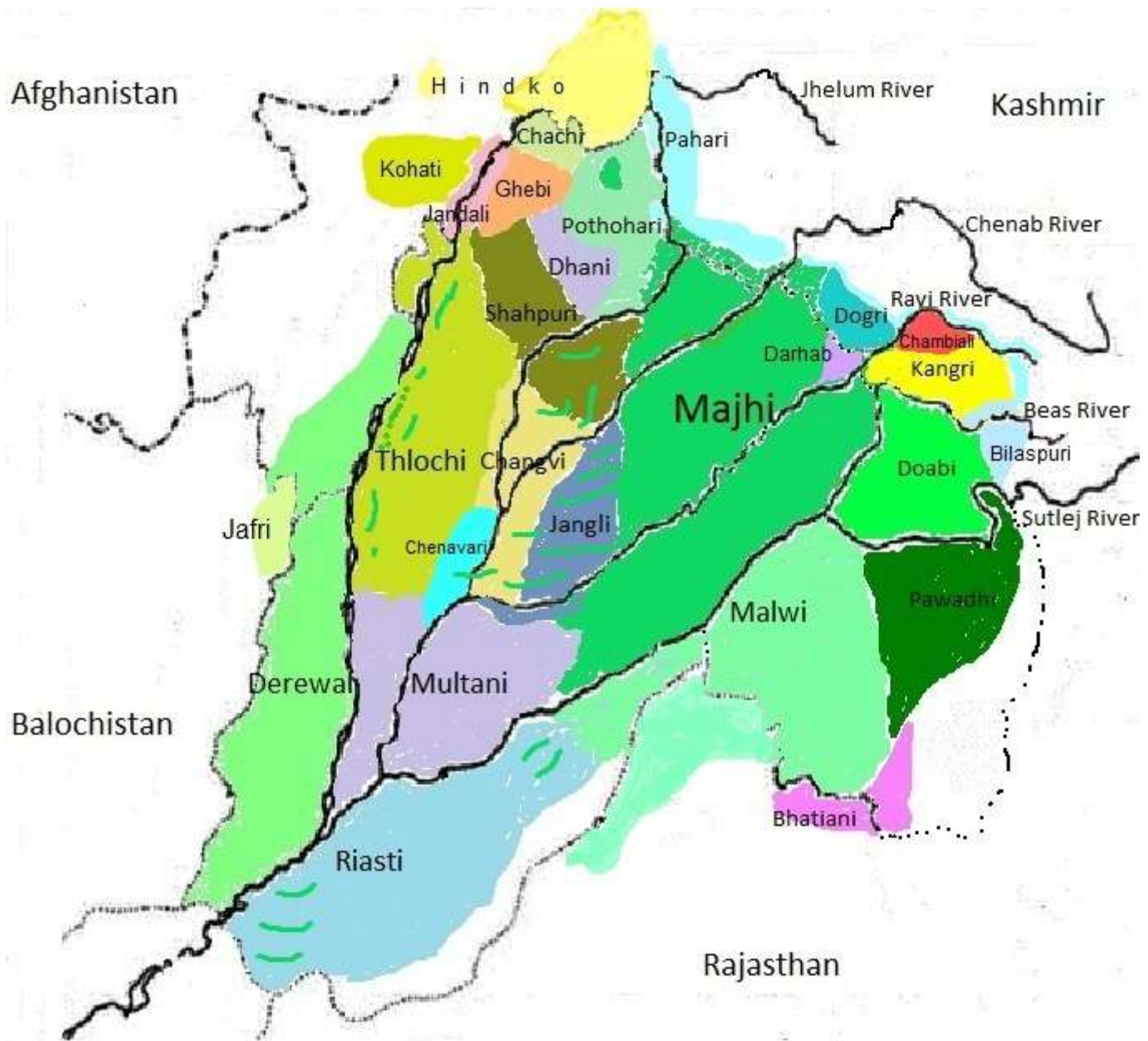
- The rich physical features gave economic prosperity to punjab
- Agriculture the main occupation of Punjab
- Trade and commerce
- Industry

# Religious Impact

- Birth Place of Hinduism
- Buddhism and Jainism Could not make progress in Punjab
- Spread of Islam
- Emergence of Sikhism

# Geographical Impact

- Influence of Forests and Mountains
- Influence of Rivers of Punjab.s
- Geographical features molded the history of Punjab .



# Pre Partition Map of Punjab

