



# Question Bank of The Sikhs

ੴ ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ ਕਰਤਾ ਪੁਰਖੁ ਨਿਰਭਉ  
ਨਿਰਵੈਰੁ ਅਕਾਲ ਮੂਰਤਿ  
ਅਜੂਨੀ ਸੈਭੰਗੁ ਮਾਇਆ

ਦਾਗਿਗੁਰੂ

# **Question Bank of The Sikhs**

**(Faith, History & Heritage)**

Compilation & Design

**Baljit Singh  
Inderjeet Singh**

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(Faith, History & Heritage)

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Dedicated  
to  
the Youth  
who is looking  
to understand himself  
through Sikhism



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# Foreword

Sikh religion started with the advent of Gurū Nānak who undertook long journeys (Udāsīs) to preach the message of God at far off places within India and abroad. This message was further carried and preached by the successor Gurūs. The philosophy of Gurū Nānak enlightened the minds of common masses and they successfully became able to deal with their religious, ethical as well as social problems.

The 21st century is under the constant pressure of economic and materialistic growth. Under this pressure the parents as well as the next generation do not find time to understand the philosophy of the great Sikh Gurūs with the help of orthodoxical nature of old methodology. But it does not mean that they do not want to know about their religion, rather, they are very conscious for understanding it. However, they wish to have that knowledge in a concise and concrete manner.

The present book under the title "Question Bank of The Sikhs" is a collection of questions related to Sikh religion, history, philosophy, culture etc. To understand a tradition in the Question-Answer form is not new to the Sikh masses, rather, Gurū Nānak, the first Gurū of the Sikhs, himself used this method to make his message understandable by the laity as well as the scholars. This method of preaching is still relevant and in today's life gaining momentum in other traditions also.

This book will help the present as well as the next generation to know more about Sikhism. Another distinctive feature of this book is that when a reader chooses a correct answer he may see the description in the end of the chapter. Appropriate photographs with the description of the answers add colour into the interest of the readers.

I hope this book will fulfill the need of the students and the common man and will further arouse their interest in the Sikh Studies.

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# Gurū Nānak Dev

(1469 - 1539 AD)

1. What is the date of 'Parkāsh' (birth) of Gurū Nānak Dev ?
  - a. 15 Nov. 1469 AD ☐
  - b. 15 Nov. 1526 AD ☐
  - c. 15 April 1469 AD ☐
  - d. 15 April 1526 AD ☐
2. Who was the Gurū of Gurū Nānak Dev ?
  - a. Sant Ren ☐
  - b. Bhagat Kabir ☐
  - c. Akāl Purakh ☐
  - d. Sheikh Farid ☐
3. Which Brahmanical sign did Gurū Nānak refuse to wear in his childhood ?
  - a. Tilak ☐
  - b. Janeū ☐
  - c. Dhoti ☐
  - d. Mālā ☐
4. Which bargain was done by Gurū Nānak with twenty rupees ?
  - a. True (Sachā) Bargain ☐
  - b. False (Jhūṭhā) Bargain ☐
  - c. Trading ☐
  - d. Modī Khānā ☐
5. In 1504 AD, Gurū Nānak worked in which department of Nawāb Daulat Khān in Sultānpur ?
  - a. Dawākhānā ☐
  - b. Safārat Khānā ☐
  - c. Treasury ☐
  - d. Modī Khānā ☐
6. Gurū Nānak Dev gave his first teaching "Nā Ko Hindū Nā Musalmān", after coming out of which river ?
  - a. Sarsā ☐
  - b. Vein ☐
  - c. Rāvī ☐
  - d. Biās ☐
7. Gurū Nānak undertook travels (Udāsīs) for what purpose ?
  - a. For pilgrimage ☐
  - b. To rectify the masses ☐
  - c. For sight-seeing ☐
  - d. To seek knowledge ☐
8. Which Sikh accompanied Gurū Nānak Sāhib during the travels ?
  - a. Bhāi Mardānā ☐
  - b. Bhāi Bālā ☐
  - c. Bhāi Lālo ☐
  - d. Rāi Bulār ☐

9. Which musical instrument was used by Gurū Nānak's companion while performing Kīrtan ?
- |            |                          |          |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| a. Sirandā | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sitār | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Tāūs    | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Rabāb | <input type="checkbox"/> |
10. Where did Gurū Nānak Sāhib recite the Shabad of true Ārti "Gagana mai thāla ravi chandu dīpaka bane ...."?
- |                   |                          |            |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a. Hariduār       | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Banāras | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Jagannāth Purī | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Meccā   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
11. At whose place did Gurū Nānak stay in Emnābād during his first journey (Udāsī) ?
- |                |                          |              |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Malik Bhāgo | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Lālo | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Rāi Bulār   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Mūl Chand | <input type="checkbox"/> |
12. Whose invitation of grand feast was refused by Gurū Nānak in Emnābād ?
- |                |                          |              |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Malik Bhāgo | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sajjan    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Rai Bulār   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Mūl Chand | <input type="checkbox"/> |
13. In which direction did Gurū Nānak start offering Gangā water at Hariduār ?
- |                                |                          |                                  |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Towards the Sun (East)      | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Towards his fields (West)     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Towards the Temples (South) | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Towards the Mountains (North) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
14. Whom did Gurū Nānak preach - "One cannot attain God just by keeping the body and kitchen clean"?
- |                 |                          |              |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Malik Bhāgo  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sajjan    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Vaishno Sādh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Mūl Chand | <input type="checkbox"/> |
15. Gurū Nānak exposed the hypocrisy of which pretender Sādhū by hiding his Gaṛwā (a small metallic pitcher) ?
- |                     |                          |                 |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Paṇḍit Kīrpā Rām | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Kaljug Pāṇḍā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Kauḍā            | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Vaishno Sādh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
16. Whom did Gurū Nānak prevent from man-eating and cure him

from other deadly sins ?

- |                   |                          |                 |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sajjan (Ṭhug)  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Kaljug Pāṇḍā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhūmīā (Thief) | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Kauḍā (Bhīl) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

17. For whom did Gurū Nānak recite the Shabad “Ujalu kaihā chilkaṇā ghoṭima kālaṛi masu....”?

- |                   |                          |                  |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Kauḍā          | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sajjan (Ṭhug) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhūmīā (Thief) | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Kaljug Pāṇḍā  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

18. Who was the king of Singlādīp (now Lankā) to whom Gurū Nānak gave the boon of Sikhism ?

- |                |                          |                  |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gorakh Nāth | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sheikh Brahm  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Malik Bhāgo | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Rājā Shivrābh | <input type="checkbox"/> |

19. Gurū Nānak has referred and boldly condemned the attacks of which Mughal Emperor in his Bāṇī ?

- |              |                          |            |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a. Aurangzeb | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Humāyūn | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Jahāngir  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bābar   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

20. The conversation between Yogīs and Gurū Nānak has been included in which Bāṇī ?

- |                |                          |               |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sidha Gostī | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bārah Māhā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Āsā ki Vār  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Paṭṭī      | <input type="checkbox"/> |

21. Gurū Nānak recieved the Bāṇī of Sheikh Farīd from whom ?

- |                   |                          |                 |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sheikh Brahm   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sheikh Farīd | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sheikh Ibrāhīm | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Rai Bulār    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

22. Where did Gurū Nānak preach the Muslims that the abode of Allāh is everywhere and not at one place only ?

- |          |                          |          |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| a. Ajmer | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Irān  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Meccā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Kābul | <input type="checkbox"/> |

23. At which place was singing in Rāgs prohibited, where Gurū Nānak made the people understand the importance of Kīrtan ?

- |            |                          |            |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a. Meccā   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Emnābād | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bukhārā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Baghdād | <input type="checkbox"/> |



24. What did Gurū Nānak' pour in the bowl of milk brought by the Pirs of Multān ?
- |                |                          |                      |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Rose Petals | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sugar plum        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Water       | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Chamaleon flowers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
25. Where was Gurū Nānak taken captive during Bābar's Invasion ?
- |              |                          |                |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Zirakpur  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sultānpur   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sayyadpur | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Qilā Rāipur | <input type="checkbox"/> |
26. Name the Parbat (mountain) where Gurū Nānak met the Yogīs.
- |                    |                          |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Himālayā Parbat | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Shivālik Parbat | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Arāvalī Parbat  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sumer Parbat    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
27. In 1516 AD, at which place did Gurū Nānak propagate Sikhism along with farming ?
- |              |                          |              |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sultānpur | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Kartārpur | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Kīratpur  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Talwandī  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
28. How many Rāgs have been used by Gurū Nānak Dev in his Bānī ?
- |       |                          |       |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 11 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 17 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 19 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 30 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
29. How many Vārs (ballads) recited by Gurū Nānak Dev are there in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
- |      |                          |      |                          |
|------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| a. 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> |



## Brief Answers :

1. c. 15 April 1469 AD

There are two traditions prevailing regarding the Parkāsh of Gurū Nānak. This day is celebrated on the Full Moon day of Kattak i.e. November, but the intellectuals believe the Parkāsh to be in the month of Baisākh i.e. 15 April 1469 AD.

2. c. Akāl Purakh

Akāl Purakh, Almighty God was the Gurū of Gurū Nānak :

**The Infinite Transcendent Lord, the Supreme Lord God - Nānak has met with Him, the Gurū.** (SGGS, pg. 599)

3. b. Janeū

4. a. True Bargain (Sachā Saudā)

According to Bhāi Mān Singh 'Mānsarovar' chairman Sikh History Research Board, twenty rupees of that time are equivalent to thousands of rupees today. Gurū Sāhib, not only provided food for the saints but also gave monetary assistance to them, so as to relieve them of the hardships of the life.

5. d. Modī Khānā

Gurū Nānak had joined as a Modī (Store-keeper) of Daulat Khān Lodhī at Sultānpur. Everyone hailed Gurū Sāhib as he was fair in his dealings. He used to say that an honest shopkeeper alone can have a balanced personality.



6. b. Vein

7. b. To rectify the masses

8. a. Bhāi Mardānā

9. d. Rabāb

Bhāi Mardānā (1459-1534 AD) accompanied Gurū Nānak Dev by playing on Rebeck (Rabāb), when the latter used to sing the glory of God. Three Shabads are also present in Gurū Granth Sāhib with the title "Mardānā 1".



10. c. Jagannāth Purī

11. b. Bhāi Lālo

Gurū Nānak Dev disparingly condemned caste-prejudices. To do away with this social malady, he set an example. He visited Bhāi Lālo, an 'out-caste' and both had their meals together, giving a shocking surprise to the village-folk.

12. a. Malik Bhāgo

13. b. Towards his fields (West)

The devotees were offering water towards the Sun, so as to reach their forefathers. But Gurū Nānak started offering water in the opposite direction.



14. c. Vaishno Sādh

15. b. Kaljug Pāṇḍā

16. d. Kaudā (Bhīl)

17. b. Sajjan (Ṭhug)

18. d. Rājā Shivrābh

19. d. Bābar

The references of Bābar's attack has been given in 4 Shabads on pages 360, 417, 417 and 722 of Gurū Granth Sāhib.

20. a. Sidha Goṣṭi

In this Bāṇī, all the questions are raised by the Sidhas and all the answers came from Gurū Nānak. The language of this Bāṇī is Sādh Bhākhā with an admixture of technical terms from the discipline of the Yogīs and the Sidhas.

21. a. Sheikh Brahm

Sheikh Brahm was the 11th successor of Sheikh Farīd Jī. Gurū Nānak met Sheikh Brahm at Pāk Paṭṭan during the third travel.

22. c. Meccā

23. d. Baghdād

24. d. Chamaleon flowers

In Multān, the pīrs presented a bowl of milk filled upto brims, Bābā took out a jasmine flower from his bag and floated it in the milk. It was such a scene as if the Ganges were merging into the sea. (Bhāi Gurdās, Vār 1, Pauṛī 44)

25. c. Sayyadpur

26. d. Sumer Parbat

27. b. Kartārpur

28. c. 19

29. b. 3 (In Rāg Āsā, Mājh and Malār.)



# Gurū Aṅgad Dev

(1504 - 1552 AD)

1. What was the name of Gurū Aṅgad Dev Jī before attaining the Gurūship ?
  - a. Bhāi Jethā ☐
  - b. Bhāi Sajjan ☐
  - c. Bhāi Lehṇā ☐
  - d. Bhāi Lālo ☐
2. Before attaining Gurūship, from which Sikh did (Gurū) Aṅgad Dev Jī hear Gurū Nānak's Bāṇī "Āsā kī Vār" for the first time ?
  - a. Bhāi Jodhā ☐
  - b. Bābā Buḍhā ☐
  - c. Bhāi Mardānā ☐
  - d. Bhāi Lālo ☐
3. Where did (Gurū) Aṅgad Dev meet Gurū Nānak for the first time ?
  - a. Khaḍūr Sāhib ☐
  - b. Kartārpur ☐
  - c. Talwandī ☐
  - d. Sultānpur Lodhī ☐
4. In which year did Gurū Nānak nominate (Gurū) Aṅgad Dev as his successor ?
  - a. 1539 AD ☐
  - b. 1540 AD ☐
  - c. 1542 AD ☐
  - d. 1545 AD ☐
5. What was the relationship of Gurū Aṅgad Dev with Gurū Nānak ?
  - a. Son ☐
  - b. Son-in-law ☐
  - c. Nephew ☐
  - d. Sikh ☐
6. Which place was made the preaching centre by Gurū Aṅgad ?
  - a. Kartārpur ☐
  - b. Khaḍūr Sāhib ☐
  - c. Goindwāl ☐
  - d. Amritsar ☐
7. What did Gurū Aṅgad establish to make the Sikhs physically fit ?
  - a. Arms training centres ☐
  - b. Physical training centres ☐
  - c. Horse riding institute ☐
  - d. Scriptures study centres ☐

8. Which script was promoted by Gurū Aṅgad Dev with great enthusiasm ?
- |             |                          |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Kharoṣṭī | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Persian  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Devnāgrī | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Gurmukhī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
9. For whom did Gurū Aṅgad say : "The sword which is being pulled out on fakīrs, where was it at the time of battle with Sher Shāh Sūrī"?
- |            |                          |               |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bābar   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Islām Shāh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Humāyūn | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Akbar      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
10. Gurū Aṅgad left Khaḍūr Sāhib for a short period to shatter the arrogance of which Yogī ?
- |                 |                          |                   |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Kaljug Pāṇḍā | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Vaishno Sādh   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Gopāl Paṇḍit | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Shiv Nāth Tapā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
11. Whom did Gurū Aṅgad warn not to drink alcohol ?
- |                     |                          |                   |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Kaljug Pāṇḍā     | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Vaishno Sādh   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Chaudharī Malūkā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Shiv Nāth Tapā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
12. How much Bāṇī of Gurū Aṅgad Jī is there in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
- |                |                          |                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. 63 Salokas  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 63 Shabads  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 115 Salokas | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 115 Shabads | <input type="checkbox"/> |
13. How many alphabets are there in Gurmukhī Lipī (script) ?
- |       |                          |       |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 25 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 30 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 35 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 40 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
14. Who managed the Laṅgar system during Gurū Aṅgad's time ?
- |                    |                          |                   |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. (Gurū) Amar Dās | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Mātā Khivī     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bābā Buḍhā      | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Mātā Sulakhani | <input type="checkbox"/> |





## Brief Answers :

1. c. Bhāi Lehṇā

2. a. Bhāi Jodhā

3. b. Kartārpur

Now in Pākistān. He met Gurū Nānak Dev Jī in 1532 AD at this place.

4. a. 1539 AD

5. d. Sikh

Gurū Aṅgad was a true Sikh of Gurū Nānak. He alone have been bestowed with the Gurūship, who has been considered fit for this and no one had acquired this seat due to the worldly relations.

6. b. Khaḍūr Sāhib

Khaḍūr Sāhib is a city situated in district Amritsar. Gurū Nānak instructed Gurū Aṅgad to establish this as the preaching centre. Gurū Aṅgad propagated Sikhism from 1539 to 1552 AD at this place.

7. b. Physical training centres

8. d. Gurmukhī

Gurū Aṅgad gave a new form to the Gurmukhī alphabets. He compiled the hymns of Gurū Nānak in Gurmukhī and prepared primers for the children to promote and preserve the written 'Shabad'. He also got Janamsākhī (biography of Gurū Nānak) written and laid the importance of Sikh history.



9. c. Humāyūn

Emperor Humāyūn (r. 1530-1540 AD) visited Gurū Aṅgad Dev at Khaḍūr Sāhib after being defeated by Sher Shāh Sūrī.

10. d. Shiv Nāth Tapā

11. c. Chaudharī Malūkā

12. a. 63 Salokas

13. c. 35

14. b. Mātā Khivī

Mātā Khivī (d. 1582 AD) was the Mahāl (wife) of Gurū



Āṅgad. The efficient management of the Laṅgar system by her has also been mentioned in Gurū Granth Sāhib by Sattā Balvaṇḍ in their Vār :

Balvaṇḍ says that Khivī, the Gurū's wife, is a noble woman, who gives soothing, leafy shade to all.

She distributes the bounty of the Gurū's Laṅgar; the Khīr

- the rice pudding and ghee, is like sweet ambrosia.

(SGGS, pg. 967)



# Gurū Amar Dās

(1479 - 1574 AD)

1. From whom did Bābā Amar Dās hear Gurbānī for the first time, which inspired him to come close to the Gurū ?
  - a. Bibī Dānī ☐
  - b. Bibī Bhānī ☐
  - c. Bibī Amro ☐
  - d. Bibī Anokhī ☐
2. What was the age of Bābā Amar Dās when he met Gurū Aṅgad for the first time ?
  - a. 42 years ☐
  - b. 52 years ☐
  - c. 62 years ☐
  - d. 72 years ☐
3. Bābā Amar Dās use to fetch water daily for the bath of Gurū Aṅgad Dev Jī from which river ?
  - a. Rāvī ☐
  - b. Vein ☐
  - c. Sutlej ☐
  - d. Biās ☐
4. For how many years did Bābā Amar Dās serve Gurū Aṅgad before attaining Gurūship ?
  - a. 5 years ☐
  - b. 11 years ☐
  - c. 12 years ☐
  - d. 16 years ☐
5. Which place was made the preaching centre by Gurū Amar Dās ?
  - a. Kartārpur ☐
  - b. Khaḍūr Sāhib ☐
  - c. Goindwāl ☐
  - d. Amritsar ☐
6. To whom did Gurū Amar Dās said : 'Your foot must have been hurt by my hard bones' ?
  - a. Bābā Dāsū ☐
  - b. Bābā Mohan ☐
  - c. Bābā Dātū ☐
  - d. Bābā Mohrī ☐
7. Complete these words of Gurū Amar Dās - "Pehle ..... Pācche Saṅgat" (First ..... then Congregation).
  - a. Sewā ☐
  - b. Paṅgat ☐
  - c. Darshan ☐
  - d. Kīrtan ☐

8. Which Mughal Emperor partake food in Laṅgar during the time of Gurū Amar Dās ?
- |             |                          |            |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bābar    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Humāyūn | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Jahāngīr | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Akbar   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
9. Which Sikh approached Gurū Amar Dās in Basārke by breaking the wall ?
- |                        |                          |               |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bābā Buḍḍhā         | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Jeṭhā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Pāro Paramhans | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Rāmā  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
10. What did Gurū Amar Dās construct in Goindwāl in order to eradicate the caste system ?
- |               |                          |                |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sarovar    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bāoli       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Dispensary | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Dharamshālā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
11. How many Manjis (centres) were established by Gurū Amar Dās for the propagation of Sikhism ?
- |       |                          |       |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 12 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 22 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 42 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 52 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
12. How many Pīris (sub-centres) were established by Gurū Amar Dās for the propagation of Sikhism ?
- |       |                          |       |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 22 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 32 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 52 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 62 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
13. The development of which city was planned by Gurū Amar Dās ?
- |                 |                          |              |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Goindwāl     | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Kartārpur | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Khaḍūr Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Amritsar  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
14. What was the name given to a devotee Sikh carpenter of Goindwāl who made a long wooden ladder for the use in Bāoli or open well, then under construction ?
- |                  |                          |                 |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sant Sādhāran | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Gurū ka Beṭā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sachan Sach   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sāi Shāh     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
15. Which Bāṇī has been composed by Gurū Amar Dās in Rāg Ramkalī ?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Dakhaṇī Oankār <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bārah Māhā <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| c. Sukhmanī Sāhib <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Anand Sāhib <input type="checkbox"/> |
16. Which Sikh inspired Allāhyār Khān to receive the blessings of Gurū Amar Dās, embrace Sikhism and propagate thereafter ?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Bhāī Jethā <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāī Pāro Paramhans <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāī Rāmā <input type="checkbox"/>  | d. Sachan Sach <input type="checkbox"/>         |
17. After curing the mentally disturbed wife of Rājā of Harīpur, Gurū Amar Dās married her to which Sikh, who was bestowed with a Manjī for preaching ?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Bhāī Jethā <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāī Pāro Paramhans <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bābā Mohan <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sachan Sach <input type="checkbox"/>         |
18. What was the name of the brave Sikh who broke the rock at the bottom of the Bāoli; then under construction ?
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. Bhāī Jethā <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāī Mānak Chand <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bābā Mohan <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāī Hindāl <input type="checkbox"/>      |
19. Who compiled the teachings given by Gurū Amar Dās before His passing away, as given in “Sadd Bāṇī” ?
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. Gurū Rām Dās <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bābā Buḍḍhā <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| c. Bābā Sundar <input type="checkbox"/>  | d. Gurū Arjan Dev <input type="checkbox"/> |
20. In the ‘Sadd Bāṇī’, for whom is “Keso Gopāl Paṇḍit” being addressed in the verse “keso gopāl paṇḍita sadiahu hari ...”?
- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a. Paṇḍit Keso Gopāl <input type="checkbox"/> | b. God <input type="checkbox"/>      |
| c. Sādh Saṅgat <input type="checkbox"/>       | d. Brāhmīṇs <input type="checkbox"/> |
21. In the ‘Sadd Bāṇī’, for whom is “Har Sar” being addressed in the verse “piṇḍu patali kiriā divā phula hari sari pavae”?
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. Kīratpur Sāhib <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Harimandar Sāhib <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Hariduār <input type="checkbox"/>       | d. Sādh Saṅgat <input type="checkbox"/>      |
22. How many Paurīs are there in ‘Anand Sāhib’ ?
- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. 6 <input type="checkbox"/>  | b. 24 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 38 <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 40 <input type="checkbox"/> |



## Brief Answers :

1. c. Bibī Amro

Bibī Amro was the daughter of Gurū Aṅgad Dev and daughter-in-law of (Gurū) Amar Dās's brother.

2. c. 62 years

3. d. Biās

According to the Sikh tradition, service (Sewā) is regarded as the supreme worship. Amar Dās Sāhib served his master Gurū Aṅgad Dev for twelve years wading through rain and storm. When the weaver's wife observed sarcastically "Amrū, the homeless", Gurū Aṅgad Dev blessed the devotee instead with the title "A shelter for the homeless".

4. c. 12 years

5. c. Goindwāl

6. c. Bābā Dātū

Bābā Dātū (b. 1537 AD), son of Gurū Aṅgad Dev, considered himself to be the claimant of 'Gurgaddī', which he however could not ascend to. Deeply frustrated, Dātū Jī struck Gurū Amar Dās with his foot when he was seated on the 'Gurgaddī'. With a rare display of sweetness and humility, Gurū Sāhib displayed compassion and gave the above expression.



7. b. Paṅgat

Paṅgat stands in Sikh terminology for commensality or sitting together in a row to partake of food from a common kitchen regardless of caste, creed, sex, age or social status. Paṅgat is thus a synonym for Gurū kā Laṅgar.

8. d. Akbar

Emperor Akbar (r.1556-1605 AD) wanted to give an estate for Gurū's Laṅgar but Gurū Sāhib refused it by saying that Laṅgar will run only from the hard earnings of the Sikhs. But still, Akbar gave huge estate in the name



of Bibī Bhānī as her daughter.

9. a. Bābā Buḍḍhā

10. b. Bāoli

Low-caste people were not allowed to fill water from the wells by the upper castes. In order to remove this distinction, Gurū Sāhib constructed a Bāoli so that all could fill water from the same place.

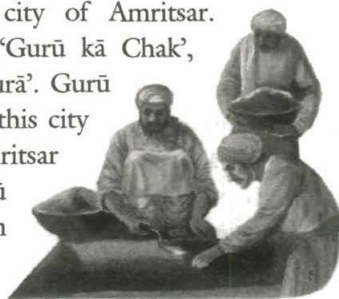


11. b. 22

12. c. 52

13. d. Amritsar

Gurū Amar Dās planned the city of Amritsar. Amritsar was before known as 'Gurū kā Chak', 'Chak Rām Dās' or 'Rām Dās Purā'. Gurū Rām Dās laid the foundation of this city in 1574 AD, foundation of Amritsar Sarovar in 1577 AD and Gurū Arjan Dev started the construction of Harimandar Sāhib in 1588 AD.



14. a. Sant Sādhāran

Pleased with his devotion and industry, Gurū Amar Dās called him Sant (saint) Sādhāran (simple) and bestowed upon him a Manjī i.e. priest hood of a diocese.

15. d. Anand Sāhib

16. b. Bhāi Pāro Paramhans

Bhāi Pāro, of Ḍallā village, was a Sikh of Gurū Aṅgad. Due to his service for Gurū Amar Dās, he was given the title of 'Paramhans' and also made the head of a Manjī for the propagation of Sikh religion.

17. d. Sachan Sach

18. b. Bhāi Mānak Chand

He lovingly contributed the labour of his hands for digging the Bāoli. In the course of digging, Sikhs came across a stratum of hard rock. As the last layer in the end was pierced, water suddenly gushed forth drowning Mānak Chand, who had struck the final blow. There was a great commotion among the Sikhs standing around the well. They siezed Mānak Chand's body as

the water subsided, and carried it to Gurū Amar Dās Jī. Everyone except the Gurū took him for dead. Mānak Chand did survive and the Gurū blessed him by calling him 'Jīvaṛā', the living one. He was also made head of a Manjī (a religious seat).

19. c. Bābā Sundar

Bābā Sundar (1560-1603 AD) was the grandson of Gurū Amar Dās and son of Bābā Mohrī.



20. b. God

The words "Keso Gopāl Pandit" appearing in the composition 'Sadd' and taken by traditional commentators as alluding to a historical person, have been proved by modern scholars on the basis of linguistic analysis and textual interpretation as referring to God.

21. d. Sādh Saṅgat

Do not bother with offering rice-balls on leaves, lighting lamps, and other rituals like floating the body out on the Ganges; instead, let my remains be given up to the Lord's Pool (Sādh Saṅgat).

(SGGS, pg. 923)

22. d. 40



# Gurū Rām Dās

(1534 - 1581 AD)

1. What was Gurū Rām Dās's name before attaining the Gurūship ?
  - a. Bhāi Rāmā ☐
  - b. Bhāi Jeṭhā ☐
  - c. Bhāi Dātū ☐
  - d. Bhāi Dāsū ☐
2. What did (Gurū) Rām Dās do to earn his livelihood when he met Gurū Amar Dās ?
  - a. Sell clothes ☐
  - b. Sell boiled grains ☐
  - c. Carpenter ☐
  - d. Weaver ☐
3. What was the relationship of (Gurū) Rām Dās with Gurū Amar Dās ?
  - a. Nephew ☐
  - b. Brother ☐
  - c. Son ☐
  - d. Son-in-law ☐
4. At the instructions of Gurū Amar Dās, (Gurū) Rām Dās went to meet which Mughal Emperor ?
  - a. Akbar ☐
  - b. Jahāngīr ☐
  - c. Shāhjahān ☐
  - d. Hamāyūn ☐
5. Which place was made the preaching centre by Gurū Rām Dās ?
  - a. Goindwāl ☐
  - b. Amritsar ☐
  - c. Kartārpur ☐
  - d. Har Gobind Pur ☐
6. Which system was started by Gurū Rām Dās for the propagation of Sikhism ?
  - a. Manjī ☐
  - b. Pīṛīs ☐
  - c. Masand ☐
  - d. Udāsī ☐
7. Which Sikh, due to his selfless service in Laṅgar was made the preacher of Sikhism by Gurū Rām Dās ?
  - a. Bhāi Hindāl ☐
  - b. Bhāi Gauge ☐
  - c. Bhāi Sachan Sach ☐
  - d. Bhāi Mānak Chand ☐
8. Bhāi Gurdās was despatched to which city by Gurū Rām Dās for

the propagation of Sikhism ?

- |          |                          |              |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Āgrā  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Banāras   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Delhi | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Allāhabād | <input type="checkbox"/> |

9. In which Rāg is the “Lāvā” Bāṇī composed by Gurū Rām Dās ?

- |            |                          |            |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a. Basant  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sūhī    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bilāval | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Ramkali | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10. Bāṇī of “Lāvā” composed by Gurū Rām Dās is recited during which ceremony of the Sikhs ?

- |             |                          |            |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a. Birth    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Death   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Marriage | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Baptism | <input type="checkbox"/> |

11. Gurū Rām Dās recited Bāṇī in how many Rāgs ?

- |       |                          |       |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 1  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 17 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 19 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 30 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12. How many Vārs written by Gurū Rām Dās are there in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?

- |      |                          |      |                          |
|------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| a. 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

13. Which city remains a living monument to the memory of Gurū Rām Dās ?

- |             |                          |              |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Anandpur | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Goindwāl  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Amritsar | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Kartārpur | <input type="checkbox"/> |

14. At which place did Gurū Rām Dās departed from this world ?

- |                 |                          |              |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Khaḍūr Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Goindwāl  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Amritsar     | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Kartārpur | <input type="checkbox"/> |





## Brief Answers :

1. b. Bhāi Jethā
2. b. Sell boiled grains

Bhāi Jethā used to earn his livelihood by selling boiled grains. Gurū Amar Dās was highly impressed by his charitable nature and blessed the young boy. Ultimately, the divine succession was bestowed on him, he was named Rām Dās and was installed as the Fourth Gurū.

3. d. Son-in-law
4. a. Akbar

The visit to Akbar was to answer objections that Brāhmīns had made in the royal court against running a free kitchen by Gurū Amar Dās, abandoning the traditional religious and social customs and ignoring distinctions of the four castes. (Gurū) Rām Dās simple statement that all are equal in the eyes of God, pleased Akbar who dismissed the accusations.



5. b. Amritsar

Gurū Rām Das laid the foundation stone of Amritsar on 13 June 1577 AD. The devotees have been visiting the holy city since its existence, for paying their obeisance and also for promoting their trade. It was the Gurū's foresight that got the Sikhs such a centre where they can assemble, discuss and wage a struggle anytime, for upholding the glory of Sikhs and Sikhism.

6. c. Masand
7. a. Bhāi Hindāl

Bhāi Hindāl was a great Sikh from Janḍialā in Amritsar district. He used to serve in Gurū's Langar day and night with great devotion.

8. a. Āgrā
9. b. Sūhī

Under the heading, Sūhī Mahalā 4, this Bāṇī is present on page 773 of Gurū Granth Sāhib. In this Bāṇī, the union of Soul-Bride with the Husband-Lord



has been depicted.

10. c. Marriage

This Bāṇī of 'Lāvā' is also recited during the worldly marriage (Anand Kāraj) of the Sikh couple.

11. d. 30

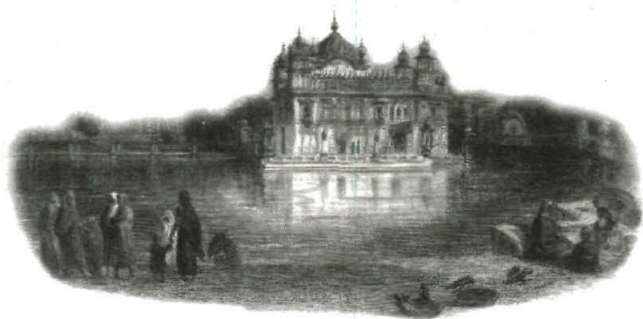
12. d. 8

These Vārs are in Sirī Rāg, Bihāgaṛā, Vaḍhans, Sorath, Sarang, Kanṛā, Gauṛī and Bilāval Rāgs.

13. c. Amritsar

Amritsar is also referred as Gurū Rām Dās Nagrī (city) in pious terminology.

14. b. Goindwāl



# Gurū Arjan Dev

(1563 - 1606 AD)

1. Gurū Amar Dās said : “Dohitā ..... kā Bohitā”, for Gurū Arjan Dev.  
a. Bāṇī ☐ b. Gurū ☐  
c. Akāl ☐ d. Shabad ☐
2. Gurū Arjan Dev was the ..... martyr in Sikh tradition.  
a. First ☐ b. Second ☐  
c. Fourth ☐ d. Fifth ☐
3. Who was angry when Gurūship was bestowed upon Gurū Arjan Dev ?  
a. Bābā Mahādev ☐ b. Bābā Prithī Chand ☐  
c. Chandū Shāh ☐ d. Bhāi Dātū ☐
4. Who laid the foundation of Harimandar Sāhib, Amritsar ?  
a. Sāi Miān Mīr ☐ b. Bābā Buḍḍhā ☐  
c. Bhāi Gurdās ☐ d. Bhāi Manjh ☐
5. Which two Rabābis use to perform Kīrtan in Gurū Arjan's darbār ?  
a. Bhāi Sadū and Madū ☐ b. Bhāi Dātū and Dāsū ☐  
c. Sattā - Balvand Rāi ☐ d. Bhāi Mohan - Mohrī ☐
6. Which Sikh performed the service of writing “Ādi Granth” under the guidance of Gurū Arjan Dev ?  
a. Bhāi Gurdās ☐ b. Bābā Buḍḍhā ☐  
c. Bābā Mohan ☐ d. Bhāi Kalyānā ☐
7. The composition of which Bhagats were not included in “Ādi Granth” by Gurū Arjan Dev ?  
a. Surdās and Beṇī ☐ b. Pīpā and Dhannā ☐  
c. Sadnā and Sain ☐ d. Kānhā and Pīlo ☐

8. In which Rāg is the Bāṇī 'Sukhmanī' composed by Gurū Arjan ?
- |           |                          |            |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gauṛī  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Mājh    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sorāṭh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bilāval | <input type="checkbox"/> |
9. How many Ashṭapadīs & Salokas are there in 'Sukhmanī Sāhib' ?
- |       |                          |       |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 12 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 24 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 36 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 48 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
10. What have been referred to as 'Sukh Manī' (Psalm of Peace) in 'Sukhmanī Sāhib' ?
- |                       |                          |                    |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Pāṭh of "Sukhmanī" | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Saints          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pilgrimages        | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. The Name of God | <input type="checkbox"/> |
11. In the Shabad "Mohan tere ūche mandar mahal apārā", whom does Gurū Arjan address as "Mohan" ?
- |               |                          |                     |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhāi Mohan | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. God              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Manjh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Emperor Jahāngīr | <input type="checkbox"/> |
12. On the complaint of the people, which Mughal Emperor met Gurū Arjan, heard few Shabads from Ādi Granth and instead of objecting to it, appreciated it ?
- |            |                          |             |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bābar   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Jahāngīr | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Hamāyūn | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Akbar    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
13. Which Sikh accompanied Bhāi Sattā and Balvanḍ to Amritsar for seeking forgiveness from Gurū Arjan Sāhib ?
- |                |                          |                 |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhāi Ladhā  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Kalyānā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bābā Buḍḍhā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Gurdās  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
14. Which city and Sarovar was established by Gurū Arjan Dev where a leprosy home was built to serve the lepers ?
- |                |                          |             |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Amritsar    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Goindwāl | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Taran Tāran | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Anandpur | <input type="checkbox"/> |
15. Which Sikh of Gurū Arjan is a true example of the Sikhs, who accepts the God's Will with great humility and do not pray for any materialistic things, but ask only for His Divine Name?
- |               |                          |                  |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhāi Ladhā | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Bhikhārī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|

- c. Bābā Buḍḍhā ☐ d. Bhāi Gurmukh ☐
16. Which Mughal Emperor has owned the responsibility of the martyrdom of Fifth Master in his autobiography ?
- a. Bābar ☐ b. Jahāngīr ☐  
c. Hamāyun ☐ d. Aurangzeb ☐
17. Sheikh Ahmed Sarhindī, responsible for Gurū Arjan's martyrdom was the head of which Sūfi's sect ?
- a. Chistī ☐ b. Qādrī ☐  
c. Sahurāvardī ☐ d. Nakshbandī ☐
18. Emperor Jahāngīr blamed Gurū Arjan Dev for helping which rebel ?
- a. Sher Shāh Sūrī ☐ b. Khusro ☐  
c. Akbar ☐ d. Ahmed Sarhindī ☐
19. To whom did Mughal General Murtazā Khān hand over Gurū Arjan for the tortures to be carried out ?
- a. Sāi Miān Mīr ☐ b. Chandū Shāh ☐  
c. Ahmed Sirhandī ☐ d. Jahāngīr ☐
20. Gurū Arjan's body was immersed in which river after the tortures ?
- a. Rāvī ☐ b. Chenāb ☐  
c. Satluj ☐ d. Biās ☐





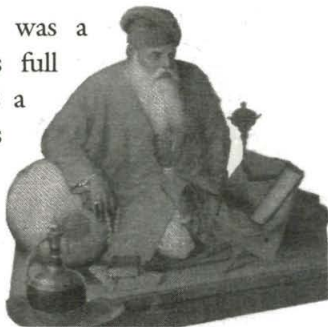
## Brief Answers :

1. a. Bāṇī
2. a. First
3. b. Bābā Prithī Chand

Bābā Prithī Chand was the eldest son of Gurū Rām Dās and elder brother of Gurū Arjan Dev.

4. a. Sāi Miān Mīr

Sāi Miān Mīr (1550-1635 AD) was a great devotee of the Gurū. His full name was Moin-ul-Islām and was a Muslim divine. He urged upon his followers that listless recitation of scriptures was useless. Gurū Arjan called him 'Sudhīr-Gambhīr' (sensible and serious) and Gurū Hargobind addressed him as 'Mehbūb-e-Ilāhī' (The beloved of God).



5. c. Sattā - Balvaṇḍ Rāi

They were the Ḍūm Rabābī (bards) in the Gurū's Darbār. Their one Vār sung in Rāg Rāmkalī has been included in Gurū Granth Sāhib. Gurū Arjan Dev entrusted the title of Rāi upon Balvaṇḍ jī.



6. a. Bhāi Gurdās

Bhāi Gurdās (1543-1637 AD) was the preacher of Sikh tradition, who assisted Gurū Arjan Dev in the compilation of (Gurū) Granth Sāhib.



7. d. Kānhā and Pīlo

There were many Bhagats like Kānhā, Pīlo, Chajjū, Shāh Hussain etc. whose Bāṇī was not according to the Gurū's ideology, due to which it was not included in the Ādī Granth Sāhib.

8. a. Gauṛī
9. b. 24
10. d. The Name of God

(SGGS, pg. 262)

11. b. God
12. d. Akbar
13. a. Bhāi Ladhā
14. c. Taran Tāran

15. b. Bhāi Bhikhārī  
16. b. Jahāngīr

[illegible]

17. d. Nakshbandī  
18. b. Khusro  
19. b. Chandū Shāh  
20. a. Rāyī

## Question Bank of The Sikhs

on a red hot iron pole in the scorching heat of June. Finally, his body was immersed in the waters of river Rāvi.



# Gurū Hargobind

(1595 - 1644 AD)

1. Who tried to kill (Gurū) Hargobind in his infancy ?
  - a. Bābā Mahādev ☐
  - b. Bābā Mohan ☐
  - c. Bābā Prithī Chand ☐
  - d. Bābā Dhīrmal ☐
2. Who gave the training of weapons to (Gurū) Hargobind ?
  - a. Bābā Mahādev ☐
  - b. Bhāī Gurdās ☐
  - c. Bābā Prithī Chand ☐
  - d. Bābā Buḍḍhā ☐
3. What was the age of Gurū Hargobind, when bestowed with Gurūship ?
  - a. 11 years ☐
  - b. 15 years ☐
  - c. 19 years ☐
  - d. 21 years ☐
4. After the martyrdom of Gurū Arjan, what was the transformation made in the Sikhs by Gurū Hargobind ?
  - a. Loyal to Mughals ☐
  - b. Udāsī ☐
  - c. Saint ☐
  - d. Saint-Soldier ☐
5. Which two swords were adorned by Gurū Hargobind ?
  - a. Degh - Tegh ☐
  - b. Mīrī - Pīrī ☐
  - c. Kāl - Akāl ☐
  - d. Har - Gobind ☐
6. What was constructed by Gurū Hargobind in front of Harimandar Sāhib in Amritsar ?
  - a. Akāl Takht ☐
  - b. Community Kitchen ☐
  - c. Koṭhā Sāhib ☐
  - d. Clock Tower ☐
7. Which fort was made by Gurū Hargobind for the protection of Amritsar ?
  - a. Lohgarh ☐
  - b. Holgarh ☐
  - c. Kesgarh ☐
  - d. Fatehgarh ☐
8. What did Sikhs address Gurū Hargobind as, which was not liked by Emperor Jahāngīr ?

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a. Emperor <input type="checkbox"/>   | b. True Lord <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| c. Sixth Pīr <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sixth Lord <input type="checkbox"/> |
9. Which Sarovar in Amritsar was named by Gurū Hargobind after the lady from Lāhore, who sought shelter from the Gurū ?
- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a. Santokh Sar <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bibek Sar <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Kaul Sar <input type="checkbox"/>    | d. Rām Sar <input type="checkbox"/>   |
10. In which fort was Gurū Hargobind kept after the arrest ?
- |                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. Gwālīor <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Āgrā <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| c. Delhi <input type="checkbox"/>   | d. Lāhore <input type="checkbox"/> |
11. Gurū Hargobind came to be known as “Bandī Choṛ Dātā”, after securing the release of how many kings ?
- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. 32 <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 42 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 52 <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 62 <input type="checkbox"/> |
12. Which Sikh started the tradition of ‘Chaukīs’ (Shabad-Kirtan) during Gurū Hargobind's time ?
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. Bhāī Tilkā <input type="checkbox"/>  | b. Bābā Buḍḍhā <input type="checkbox"/>      |
| c. Bhāī Gopālā <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāī Bidhī Chand <input type="checkbox"/> |
13. Which Sikh recited the ‘Shudh Paṭh’ (faultless or perfect pronouncation) of Japu Jī Sāhib before Gurū Hargobind ?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Bhāī Bidhī Chand <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bābā Buḍḍhā <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāī Gopālā <input type="checkbox"/>      | d. Bhāī Tilkā <input type="checkbox"/>  |
14. How many battles were fought by Gurū Hargobind ?
- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
15. Among the following, what was started by Gurū Hargobind ?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Mīrī-Pīrī <input type="checkbox"/>            | b. Nishān Sāhib-Nagārā <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Weapons as offerings <input type="checkbox"/> | d. All of the above <input type="checkbox"/>    |
16. On his visit to Nānak Matā, Gurū Hargobind helped which Udāsī head ?



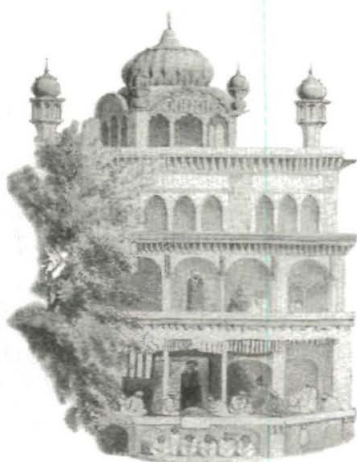
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Bālū Hasnā <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Gopālā <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Almasat <input type="checkbox"/>    | d. Bhāi Gaondā <input type="checkbox"/> |
17. Which minstrel (Ḍhāḍī) was the first one to have recited the heroic balladry (Vārs) at Akāl Takht Sāhib ?
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. Bālū Hasnā <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Abdullāh <input type="checkbox"/>      |
| c. Almasat <input type="checkbox"/>    | d. Painde <u>Khān</u> <input type="checkbox"/> |
18. Which Mughal Paṭhān was made the general of his forces by Gurū Hargobind, but he later turned against his patron, attacked the Gurū with the help of the royal forces and was killed by Gurū's sword in the battle ?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Painde <u>Khān</u> <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Abdullāh <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| c. Almasat <input type="checkbox"/>            | d. Mohsin Fānī <input type="checkbox"/> |
19. Gurū Hargobind visited the house of which old lady in Kashmīr who had stitched a robe of home spun fabric for Gurū Sāhib and wanted to present it personally, but was too old to travel ?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Mātā Sulakhani <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Māi Bhāgbharī <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Mātā Nānakī <input type="checkbox"/>    | d. Māi Fatto <input type="checkbox"/>     |
20. Which devoted disciple of Gurū Hargobind resided in Balakh near Kābul, who was unaffected by the joys and sorrows of life and rejoiced serving in the will of the Gurū ?
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. Bhāi Sādh <input type="checkbox"/>   | b. Bhāi Gopālā <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bābā Buḍḍhā <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Gaondā <input type="checkbox"/> |
21. Which Persian writer, residing in Kashmīr had correspondence with Gurū Hargobind and also wrote the contemporary history of the Sikhs ?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Painde <u>Khān</u> <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Abdullāh <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| c. Almasat <input type="checkbox"/>            | d. Mohsin Fānī <input type="checkbox"/> |
22. What was the name of the Sāhibzādā of Gurū Hargobind who died at the tender age of nine years ?
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. Bābā Aṇī Rāi <input type="checkbox"/>  | b. Bābā Aṭal Rāi <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bābā Tiāg Mal <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bābā Gurdittā <input type="checkbox"/> |

23. Name the Sāhibzādī (daughter) of Gurū Hargobind Sāhib.

- |               |                          |              |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bibī Bhānī | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bibī Amro | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bibī Dānī  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bibī Vīro | <input type="checkbox"/> |

24. In which year did Gurū Hargobind built the Akāl Takht Sāhib ?

- |            |                          |            |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a. 1606 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 1609 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 1610 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 1612 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> |



## Brief Answers :

1. c. Bābā Prithī Chand

He was the elder brother of Gurū Arjan Dev. Several fruitless efforts were made on the life of (Gurū) Hargobind right from his infancy. At one instance, a snake-charmer was bribed who let loose a poisonous snake. But the great (Gurū), overpowered the snake.

2. d. Bābā Buḍḍhā

3. a. 11 years

4. d. Saint-Soldier

5. b. Mīrī - Pīrī

Mīrī - a symbol of Sovereignty and Pīrī - a symbol of Saintliness

6. a. Akāl Takht

The Throne of the Timeless. It is the primary seat of Sikh religious authority and central altar for Sikh political assembly. The edifice stands in the Darbār Sāhib precincts in Amritsar facing Srī Harimandar Sāhib. The word Akāl, a negative of kāl (time), is the equivalent of timeless, beyond time, everlasting and Takht, in Persian, that of royal throne or a chair of state.

7. a. Lohgarh

8. b. True Lord

9. c. Kaul Sar

Sarovar in Amritsar - Kaul Sar was named after Bibī Kaulā.

10. a. Gwālīor

Gurū Hargobind ordained Sikhs to arm themselves to resist injustice and tyranny. This annoyed Emperor Jahāngīr who ordered incarceration of the Gurū in Gwālīor Fort.

11. c. 52

Gurū Hargobind refused to get release from the Gwālīor Fort till 52 innocent kings were also freed. Instructions were issued that whosoever holds the Gurū's dress will be freed. Gurū Sāhib wore a special apron with 52 strings attached to it. Each king held one string and walked into freedom.

12. b. Bābā Buḍḍhā

13. c. Bhāī Gopālā

14. d. 4

Gurū Hargobind fought four battles against Mughals during



the rule of Shāhjahān - first battle in 1628 AD at Amritsar with Mukhlis Khān, second battle in 1630 AD at Srī Hargobindpur with Abdullāh Khān, third battle in 1631 AD at Gurūsar with Kamarbeg and fourth battle in 1634 AD at Kartārpur with Kale Khān & Painde Khān.

15. d. All of the above

16. c. Almasat

17. b. Bhāi Abdullāh

18. a. Painde Khān

An orphan Paṭhān lad Painde Khān (d. 1634 AD) was brought up and trained in the art of warfare by Gurū Hargobind. Painde Khān led Mughal forces against Gurū Sāhib and died at the hands of the Gurū in the battle of Kartārpur. Before the Paṭhān breathed his last, Gurū Sāhib asked him his last wish. He begged to be pardoned. Gurū Sāhib forgave him and covered his face from the burning sun with his shield.



19. b. Māi Bhāgbharī

She had stitched a robe of home-spun fabric which she longed to present to the Gurū personally, but she was too old to travel to distant Amritsar. Gurū Hargobind did visit Kashmīr, and reaching Srīnagar, he went straight to Māi Bhāgbharī's house in Hāthī Gate area. Bhāgbharī and her son, Sevā Dās, served the Gurū with devotion. The former was specially rejoiced to have this chance of making to the Gurū the offering of the robe she had so lovingly prepared. Her cherished wish having been fulfilled, she died a contented person soon afterwards.

20. a. Bhāi Sādh

21. d. Mohsin Fānī

22. b. Bābā Aṭal Rāi

Gurdwārā Bābā Aṭal Sāhib, close to Srī Harimandar Sāhib, Amritsar, commemorates the death of Bābā Aṭal Rāi (1619-1628 AD). It is an octagonal tower over 45 metres in height.

23. d. Bībī Vīro

24. b. 1609 AD



Gurū Hargobind

# Gurū Har Rāi

(1630 - 1661 AD)

1. What was the relationship of Gurū Har Rāi with Gurū Hargobind Sāhib ?
  - a. Son ☐
  - b. Grand-son ☐
  - c. Nephew ☐
  - d. Son-in-law ☐
2. While strolling in the garden, what was caught in a bush due to which few of the flowers were broken from their stems that pained (Gurū) Har Rāi's heart ?
  - a. Horse ☐
  - b. Stick ☐
  - c. Foot ☐
  - d. Robe ☐
3. What was the age of Gurū Har Rāi when he was bestowed with Gurūship ?
  - a. 11 years ☐
  - b. 14 years ☐
  - c. 17 years ☐
  - d. 21 years ☐
4. How much force of horse-riders were kept by Gurū Har Rāi on the instructions of Gurū Hargobind ?
  - a. 2200 ☐
  - b. 3200 ☐
  - c. 4200 ☐
  - d. 5200 ☐
5. On the invitation from Aurangzeb, whom did Gurū Har Rāi send in his place ?
  - a. (Gurū) Har Krishan ☐
  - b. Bābā Rām Rāi ☐
  - c. Bābā Aṭal Rāi ☐
  - d. Bābā Dhīr Mal ☐
6. Gurū Har Rāi disowned his elder son for which mistake of his ?
  - a. Flattering the King ☐
  - b. For showing miracles ☐
  - c. Distorting Gurbāṇī ☐
  - d. Starting his own Ḍerāṁ ☐
7. Whom did Gurū Har Rāi sent to Kābul for the propagation of Sikhism ?
  - a. Bhāi Gaondā ☐
  - b. Suthrā Shāh ☐
  - c. Bhāi Pherū ☐
  - d. Bhagat Bhagwān ☐



8. How many Bakhshishs (centres) were established by Gurū Har Rāi for the propagation of Sikh religion ?
- |      |                          |      |                          |
|------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| a. 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
9. Which Mughal leader was cured by the medicine brought from the hospital of Gurū Har Rāi in Kīratpur ?
- |              |                          |                |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Shāhjahān | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Jahāngīr    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Aurangzeb | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Dārā Shikoh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
10. During the period of Gurū Har Rāi, which Mughal Emperor issued an order of pulling down the newly constructed Hindū temples ?
- |              |                          |                |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Jahāngīr  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Shāhjahān   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Aurangzeb | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Dārā Shikoh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
11. In 1646 AD, Punjāb was struck by which calamity when Gurū Har Rāi carried on the relief work for the affected ones with the offerings of Sikhs (Gurū kī Golak) ?
- |           |                          |               |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a. Famine | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Earthquake | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Flood  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Drought    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
12. Which Gurdwārā is situated at the place where Gurū Har Rāi blessed the wild creepers brought for his horses to ever remain green ?
- |                        |                          |                      |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gurdwārā Amb Sāhib  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. G. Kandh Sāhib    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Gurdwārā Hariā Velā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. G. Majnū kā Ṭillā | <input type="checkbox"/> |



## Brief Answers :

1. b. Grand-son

Gurū Har Rāi was the son of Bābā Gurdittā and Bābā Gurdittā was Gurū Hargobind's son.

2. d. Robe

Gurū Hargobind consoled (Gurū) Har Rāi by saying : "Wear your robe by all means but be careful as you walk. It behoves God's servants to be tender to all things." There was a deeper meaning in the Gurū's words. One must live in the world, and yet be master of the self.

3. b. 14 years

4. a. 2200

Gurū Har Rāi retained the army of 2200 cavalymen, but remain engaged in practicing peace and brotherhood.



5. b. Bābā Rām Rāi

Bābā Rām Rāi was the eldest son of Gurū Har Rāi.

6. c. Distorting Gurbāṇī

Due to the pressure of Emperor Aurangzeb (r. 1658-1707 AD), Bābā Rām Rāi changed the meanings of a verse of Gurbāṇī "**miṭī musalmān kī perāie paī kumhiāra**". He used "**Be-imān**" instead of "**Musalmān**". For disowning Bābā Rām Rāi, the main reason was his distortion of Gurbāṇī, although showing miracles and flattering are also unjustified.

7. a. Bhāi Gaondā

8. c. 3

All Bakhshishs were under the responsibility of devoted Udāsī Sikhs - Suthre Shāh, Bhagat Bhagwān and Bhāi Pherū.

9. d. Dārā Shikoh

Dārā Shikoh (1615-1659 AD) was the eldest son of Emperor Shāhjahān. When Dārā fell ill, inspite of the best efforts of Hakīms, he could not be cured. The rare medicine needed for his ailment was nowhere available. Information reached the Royal Hakīm that required medicine was available with Gurū Har



Rāi. He came personally and requested for the medicine. Gurū Sāhib gave him the rare medicine required for treatment.

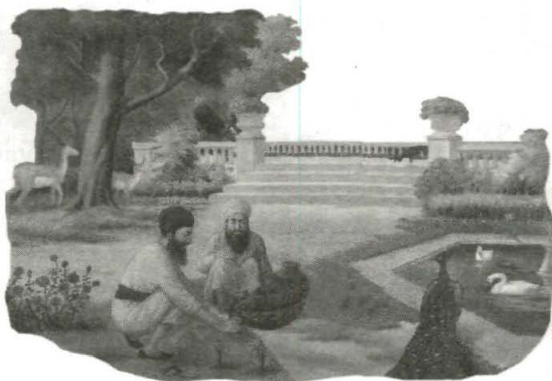
10. b. Shāhjahān

Shāhjahān (r. 1627-1658 AD) issued this order. Although this order was not meant for Sikh religious places because Sikhs were not idol worshippers. But still, Gurū Sāhib visited places around Kīratpur Sāhib to console the frightened Hindū masses.

11. a. Famine

Gurū Har Rāi used the Sikhs offering for the benefit of the meek and needy - Meek's mouth is Gurū's Golak.

12. c. Gurdwārā Hariā Vela



# Gurū Har Krishan

(1656 - 1664 AD)

1. Gurū Har Krishan is also known by which name ?
  - a. Dashmesh Pitā ☐
  - b. Lord of Mīrī-Pīrī ☐
  - c. Hind dī Chādar ☐
  - d. Bālā Pritam ☐
2. What was the age of Gurū Har Krishan when he was given the responsibility of Gurūship ?
  - a. 5 years ☐
  - b. 7 years ☐
  - c. 9 years ☐
  - d. 11 years ☐
3. On whose request did Gurū Har Krishan visited Delhi ?
  - a. Mirzā Rājā Jai Singh ☐
  - b. Aurangzeb ☐
  - c. Bābā Rām Rāi ☐
  - d. Rājā Jai Singh Sawāi ☐
4. At what place did Gurū Har Krishan humbled the impudence of Pandit Lālchand ?
  - a. Delhi ☐
  - b. Pānīpat ☐
  - c. Panjokhrā ☐
  - d. Kurukshetra ☐
5. From whom did Gurū Har Krishan had the meaning of Gītā uttered ?
  - a. Gangū Rasoīā ☐
  - b. Saiṇ Barber ☐
  - c. Suthrā Shāh ☐
  - d. Chhajjū, water-carrier ☐
6. Gurū Har Krishan regarded tobacco as .....
  - a. Epidemic ☐
  - b. Bad Habit ☐
  - c. World of Falsehood ☐
  - d. Sin ☐
7. The wife of which king, in order to test Gurū Har Krishan, sat between the other ladies thinking that if he is a true Gurū, he will come and sit in her lap ?
  - a. Mirzā Rājā Jai Singh ☐
  - b. Aurangzeb ☐
  - c. Shahzādā Muazam ☐
  - d. Rājā Jai Singh Sawāi ☐
8. On his visit to Delhi, Gurū Har Krishan refused to meet which

Mughal Emperor ?

- |              |                          |                 |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Shāhjahān | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Aurangzeb    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Jahāngīr  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bahādur Shāh | <input type="checkbox"/> |

9. What did the Mughal Emperor want Gurū Har Krishan to perform which he refused as it was against the God's law ?

- |                          |                          |             |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Distortion of Gurbanī | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Flattery | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Royal service         | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Miracle  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10. What was the name of the son of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, whom Gurū Har Krishan gave the spiritual preaching ?

- |                    |                          |                 |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Dārā Shikoh     | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bahādur Shāh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Shahzādā Muazam | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. No one       | <input type="checkbox"/> |

11. What was the name of Gurū's masand or Saṅgat leader at Delhi who served Gurū Har Krishan with devotion while his visit to the city in March 1664 AD ?

- |                |                          |                    |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhāi Pirāgā | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Gurbakhsh  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Ūdā    | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Lakhī Shāh | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12. Which disease spread in Delhi during Gurū Har Krishan's visit ?

- |             |                          |                 |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Epidemic | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Leprosy      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Plague   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Tuberculosis | <input type="checkbox"/> |

13. What did Gurū Har Krishan construct in Delhi for the Saṅgat ?

- |              |                          |                      |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sarovar   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Trough            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (Water tank) |                          | (Chubachchā)         |                          |
| c. Angīthā   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Banglā (Bungalow) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

14. Before passing away, what indication was given by Gurū Har Krishan to the Saṅgat for the next Gurū ?

- |                      |                          |                  |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gurū Tegh Bahādar | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bābā Bakālā   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a. Bābā Baṭālā       | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bābā Tiāg Mal | <input type="checkbox"/> |





## Brief Answers :

1. d. Bālā Pritam

2. a. 5 years

Gurū Har Krishan ascended the throne at the age of about five years. He was blessed with the divine spirit. In order to fortify Sikhism, he issued the commandment 'Strengthen the congregation'.

3. a. Mirzā Rājā Jai Singh

4. c. Panjokhrā

Now in Ambālā district, Haryāṇā.

5. d. Chhajjū, water-carrier

When Paṇḍit Lālchand came to see the Gurū, he spoke with derision : 'It is said that you sit on the Gaddī of Gurū Nānak. But what do you know of the old religious texts ?' Chhajjū, the illiterate, dark skinned village water supplier, happened to pass by at that moment. Gurū Har Krishan asked Dīwān Dargāh Mall to call him. As Chhajjū came, the Gurū enquired if he would explain to the Paṇḍit the gist of the Bhāḡwat Gītā. The illiterate villager, says Bhāi Santokh Singh in Sṛī Gurū Partāp Sūraj Granth, astonished everyone by his lucid commentary on the sacred book. Lāl Chand's pride was overcome. Both he and Chhajjū has become the Gurū's disciples and travelled with him up to Kurukshetra. The former entered the fold of the Khālsā in Gurū Gobind Singh's time, and took the name of Lāl Singh. Lāl Singh met with a hero's death fighting in the battle of Chamkaur which took place on 7 December 1705 AD.

6. c. World of Falsehood

7. a. Mirzā Rājā Jai Singh

8. b. Aurangzeb

9. d. Miracle

10. c. Shahzādā Muazam



11. b. Bhāi Gurbakhsh

12. a. Epidemic

When Gurū Har Krishan visited Delhi, the city was then in grip of an epidemic. Gurū Sāhib went all over the city even in narrow lanes and bylanes. He gave succour to all in anguish without any discrimination whatsoever. His very presence and the Divine look would rid the patients of their sufferings.

13. b. Trough (Chubachchā)

Although, at that time this trough was built for the pupose of “Charan Pāhul”, the then prevailing method of Baptisation. But after the Baisākhī of 1699 AD, the only method of gaining entry in Sikh religion is through the Amrit prepared by the Panj Piārās (Five Beloved Ones).

14. b. Bābā Bakālā

It meant that after him, the responsibilty of Gurūship is being given to the holy person who is residing in village Bakālā.



# Gurū Tegh Bahādar

(1621 - 1675 AD)

1. What was the relationship of Gurū Tegh Bahādar with Gurū Hargobind ?
  - a. Son ☐
  - b. Grand-son ☐
  - c. Great grand-son ☐
  - d. Nephew ☐
2. After the battle of Kartārpur, (Gurū) Tegh Bahādar stayed at which place before attaining the Gurūship ?
  - a. Bakālā ☐
  - b. Baṭālā ☐
  - c. Anandpur Sāhib ☐
  - d. Amritsar ☐
3. Which Sikh uttered these words for Gurū Tegh Bahādar : “Come all ye followers of the Gurū, I have found him” ?
  - a. Bhāi Jaitā ☐
  - b. Bābā Gurdittā ☐
  - c. Makhaṇ Shāh Lubāṇā ☐
  - d. Lakhī Shāh Vanjārā ☐
4. Among the fake Gurūs in Bakālā, who was in the fore-front and responsible for the attack on Gurū Tegh Bahādar ?
  - a. Bābā Dhīrmal ☐
  - b. Bābā Sūraj Mal ☐
  - c. Bābā Aṇī Rāi ☐
  - d. Bābā Aṭal Rāi ☐
5. Where did Gurū Tegh Bahādar relax when the priests closed the doors of Harimandar Sāhib in order to prevent the Gurū from paying obeisance ?
  - a. Akāl Takht ☐
  - b. Thaṛā Sāhib ☐
  - c. Dukhbanjani Berī ☐
  - d. Koṭhā Sāhib ☐
6. At which village did the priests of Amritsar approached Gurū Sāhib to beg pardon ?
  - a. Vān ☐
  - b. Vallā ☐
  - c. Chak Nānakī ☐
  - d. Bakālā ☐
7. Which city was founded by Gurū Tegh Bahādar in 1665 AD ?
  - a. Bakālā ☐
  - b. Baṭālā ☐
  - c. Kīratpur Sāhib ☐
  - d. Anandpur Sāhib ☐

8. What name was given to Bhāi Rāmdev by Gurū Tegh Bahādar, for his service of water for the Saṅgat ?
- |              |                          |                  |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhāi Jal  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Tilkā    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Mihā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Kanhaiyā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
9. At which place was Gurū Tegh Bahādar preaching, when he got the news of a son born to him ?
- |                |                          |          |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| a. Dhākā       | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Assām | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Kurukshetra | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Paṭnā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
10. In 1670 AD, at which place did Gurū Tegh Bahādar reconciled Rājā Rām Singh and Rājā Chakardhwaj ?
- |          |                          |          |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| a. Gayā  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Assām | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Dhākā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Paṭnā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
11. Why did Gurū Tegh Bahādar visited the Hindū pilgrims - Kurukshetra, Mathurā, Tribenī, Gayā etc. ?
- |                          |                          |                     |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. For the boon of a son | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. For pilgrimage   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. For Gurmat Parchār    | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. For sight-seeing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
12. Oppressed by the tyranny of Aurangzeb, who approached Gurū Tegh Bahādar at Anandpur Sāhib for help ?
- |                     |                          |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Banārasī Paṇḍits | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Kashmīrī Paṇḍits | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Hilly Chiefs     | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Hindū Ḍogrās     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
13. Which Sikh carried the head of Gurū Tegh Bahādar to Gurū Gobind Singh ?
- |                       |                          |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Lakhī Shāh Vanjārā | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Makhaṇ Shāh Lubāṇā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Jaitā         | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bābā Gurdittā      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
14. Which Sikh put his house on fire in order to cremate the beheaded body of Gurū Tegh Bahādar ?
- |                       |                          |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Makhaṇ Shāh Lubāṇā | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Diālā         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Ūdā           | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Lakhī Shāh Vanjārā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
15. What words were said by Gurū Gobind Singh in honour of the two Sikhs - Bhāi Jaitā and Bhāi Ūdā, who brought the head of Gurū Tegh Bahādar to Anandpur Sāhib ?

- |                              |                          |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Akāl Purakh<br>kī Fauj    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Ranghreṭe<br>Gurū ke Beṭe | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Rāj karegā <u>Khāl</u> sā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Rever Sikhs as Lords      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
16. How many Sikhs were martyred alongwith Gurū Tegh Bahādar ?
- |      |                          |         |                          |
|------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| a. 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 2    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. None | <input type="checkbox"/> |
17. Which Rāg in Gurū Granth Sāhib has been used by Gurū Tegh Bahādar only ?
- |                |                          |               |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a. Basant      | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bihāgarā   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Devgandhārī | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Jaijāwantī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
18. How many Shabads and Saloks composed by Gurū Tegh Bahādar are included in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
- |                         |                          |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. 59 Shabads-75 Saloks | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 95 Shabads-75 Saloks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 59 Shabads-54 Saloks | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 59 Shabads-57 Saloks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
19. Gurū Tegh Bahādar Sāhib gave his head for which reason ?
- |                         |                          |                          |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. For Kashmīrī rituals | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. To oppose Muslims     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. For Freedom of Faith | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. To save Hindū rituals | <input type="checkbox"/> |





## Brief Answers :

1. a. Son

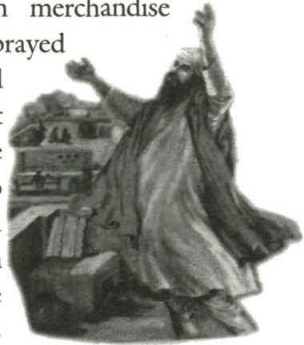
Fifth and youngest son of Gurū Hargobind.

2. a. Bakālā

Bakālā was the maternal village of Gurū Tegh Bahādar. Staying there also, he was always active in the preachings of Gurmat.

3. c. Makhaṇ Shāh Lubāṇā

On finding his ship full of rich merchandise sinking, Bhāi Makhaṇ Shāh Lubāṇā prayed that if his ship survives, he would offer one-tenth of it to the Gurū. But when he reached Bakālā to make the offering, he found many claimants to Gurūship. Assuming that the Gurū would himself know and question him for the promised offering, he went around placing two coins before each claimant. When



Gurū Tegh Bahādar asked for the promised offer, Bhāi Makhaṇ Shāh went to the roof-top and declared these words.

4. a. Bābā Dhīrmal

Bābā Dhīrmal was the son of Bābā Gurdittā and brother of Gurū Har Rāi. Bābā Dhīrmal got fired a shot at Gurū Sahib through Shihā Masand.

5. b. Thaṛā Sāhib

6. b. Vallā

7. d. Anandpur Sāhib

The foundation of Anandpur Sāhib was laid in October 1665 AD by Gurū Tegh Bahādar on the land of village Makhowāl.

8. c. Bhāi Mihā

He used to serve the Saṅgat with so much water as if rain (Mīnh) had come.

9. a. Ḍhākā

10. b. Assām

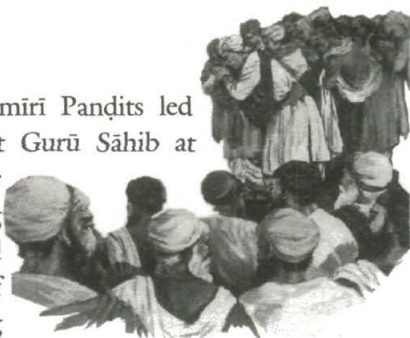
11. c. For Gurmat Parchār

Gurū Sāhib, during his travels to Hindū pilgrims, preached Gurmat to the masses there and described 'Sat-saṅgat' as the

true pilgrimage.

12. b. Kashmīrī Paṇḍits

A delegation of 500 Kashmīrī Paṇḍits led by Paṇḍit Kirpā Rām met Gurū Sāhib at Anandpur Sāhib. After hearing the harrowing tales of torture initiated by the orders of Aurangzeb for converting the Paṇḍits to Islām,



Gurū Sāhib was mentally occupied with the issue when the child (Gurū) Gobind (Singh) happened to be there and enquired about the matter. Gurū Sāhib told him that the sacrifice of some Great Soul is called for ? “Who else than you can serve the cause”? was child (Gurū) Gobind Rāi’s (Singh) spontaneous reaction. Gurū Sāhib made the supreme sacrifice to protect the religious freedom of oppressed Hindūs.

13. c. Bhāi Jaitā

Bhāi Ūdā also helped Bhāi Jaitā in this heroic deed. They picked up Gurū’s severed head swiftly, covered it respectfully and slipped out of the crowd. They struggled hard and managed to reach Anandpur Sāhib and laid the sacred head respectfully in front of Gurū Gobind Rāi (Singh).

14. d. Lakhī Shāh Vanjārā

The body of Gurū Sāhib was carried by Bhāi Lakhī Shāh Vanjārā and his son, Nigāhīā, to their house in Rāisīnā village (now New Delhi). Still afraid of performing an open cremation, they set the house itself on fire and collecting the ashes of the Gurū’s body in an urn, buried them there.

15. b. Ranghreṭe Gurū ke Beṭe

Ranghreṭās as the son of the Gurū.

16. c. 3

Bhāi Matī Dās, Bhāi Satī Dās and Bhāi Diālā.

17. d. Jaijāwanti

18. d. 59 Shabads and 57 Saloks

This Bāṇī and Rāg Jaijāwanti was included in Gurū Granth



Sāhib by the Tenth Master, Gurū Gobind Singh at Talwandī  
Sābo now known as Takht Sri Damdamā Sāhib.

19. c. For Freedom of Faith



# Gurū Gobind Singh

(1666 - 1708 AD)

1. Which is the place of Parkāsh (birth) of Gurū Gobind Singh ?
  - a. Anandpur Sāhib ☐
  - b. Paṭnā Sāhib ☐
  - c. Nānder Sāhib ☐
  - d. Pāunṭā Sāhib ☐
2. Which Nagārā was installed by Gurū Gobind Singh in 1684 AD ?
  - a. Fateh ☐
  - b. Raṇjīt ☐
  - c. Ajit ☐
  - d. Gobind ☐
3. How many poets were there in Gurū Gobind Singh's court ?
  - a. 42 ☐
  - b. 52 ☐
  - c. 62 ☐
  - d. 72 ☐
4. Where did Gurū Gobind Singh compose the Bāṇī of Jāp Sāhib ?
  - a. Pāunṭā Sāhib ☐
  - b. Paṭnā Sāhib ☐
  - c. Anandpur Sāhib ☐
  - d. Hazūr Sāhib ☐
5. Gurū Gobind Singh reconciled Rājā Medhnī Parkash of Nāhan, with which Rājā of Srīnagar Garhwāl ?
  - a. Rājā Bhīm Chand ☐
  - b. Rājā Rām Singh ☐
  - c. Rājā Fateh Shāh ☐
  - d. Rājā Harī Chand ☐
6. Where did Rājā Bhīm Chand alongwith the hilly chiefs fought battle against Gurū Gobind Singh in 1687 AD ?
  - a. Chamkaur ☐
  - b. Mukatsar ☐
  - c. Anandpur Sāhib ☐
  - d. Bhangāṇī ☐
7. What did Pīr Budhū Shāh ask from Gurū Gobind Singh in return of a reward ?
  - a. Gurū's horse ☐
  - b. Gurū's Kanghā ☐
  - c. Wealth ☐
  - d. Jāgīr (Estate) ☐
8. In which year did Gurū Gobind Singh changed the system of 'Charan Pāhul' to 'Khanḍe dā Amrit' and created Khālsā ?

- a. 1675 AD ☐                      b. 1685 AD ☐  
c. 1689 AD ☐                      d. 1699 AD ☐
9. From whom did Gurū Gobind Singh partook Amrit ?  
a. Mātā Sāhib Kaur ☐                      b. Himself ☐  
c. Panj Piāre ☐                      d. Gurū Tegh Bahādar ☐
10. Why did Gurū Gobind Singh bow before a sepulchre (Samādh) with an arrow ?  
a. By mistake ☐                      b. For respect ☐  
c. To see the aim ☐                      d. To test the Sikhs ☐
11. Where did Gurū Gobind Singh send five Sikhs for studying Hindū scriptures ?  
a. Hariduār ☐                      b. Banāras ☐  
c. Kurukshetra ☐                      d. Jagannāth Purī ☐
12. At which river did Mātā Gujarī and younger Sāhibzādās got separated from Gurū Gobind Singh ?  
a. Rāvī ☐                      b. Chenāb ☐  
c. Sarsā ☐                      d. Satluj ☐
13. Who got the younger Sāhibzādās and Mātā Gujarī arrested in order to obtain reward from the Muslim rulers ?  
a. Pīr Budhū Shāh ☐                      b. Gangū Rasoīā ☐  
c. Nawāb Wazīr Khān ☐                      d. Courtier Suchā Nand ☐
14. Where were the younger Sāhibzādās martyred by putting them behind the walls ?  
a. Chamkaur ☐                      b. Māchhiwārā ☐  
c. Sarhind ☐                      d. Anandpur Sāhib ☐
15. What were the names of the two younger Sāhibzādās (sons) of Gurū Gobind Singh who were put behind the walls ?  
a. Bābā Ajit Singh                      b. Bābā Zorāwar Singh  
Bābā Jujhār Singh ☐                      Bābā Fateh Singh ☐  
c. Bābā Ajit Singh                      d. Bābā Jujhār Singh  
Bābā Fateh Singh ☐                      Bābā Zorāwar Singh ☐



16. In which battle did elder Sāhibzādās of Gurū Gobind Singh attain martyrdom ?
- |             |                          |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhangānī | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Chamkaur | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Mukatsar | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Anandpur | <input type="checkbox"/> |
17. Who escorted Gurū Gobind Singh from Chamkaur in the disguise of “Uch kā Pīr” (The Great Pīr) ?
- |                         |                          |                              |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Jaspat - Lakhpat Rāi | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Nayab - Sayad <u>Khān</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Sadū - Madū     | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Nabī - <u>Ghanī Khān</u>  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
18. In which jungle did Gurū Gobind Singh wandered barefoot after leaving the fort of Chamkaur ?
- |               |                          |             |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Kīratpur   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhangānī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Māchhīwārā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Shivālik | <input type="checkbox"/> |
19. What was the name given to the forest in Koṭkapūrā by Gurū Gobind Singh ?
- |                   |                          |                 |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gaṛhī Chamkaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhangānī     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Māchhīwārā     | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Lakhī Jaṅgal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
20. What is the name of the letter which Gurū Gobind Singh sent to Aurangzeb from village Dīnā through Bhāi Dayā Singh ?
- |                 |                          |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Zindagī-nāmā | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bandagī-nāmā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Zafar-nāmā   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Hukam-nāmā   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
21. After the death of Aurangzeb, Gurū Gobind Singh helped which Emperor to sit on the throne ?
- |                |                          |                  |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Dārā Shikoh | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bahādur Shāh  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Prince Āzam | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |
22. From which Sikh did Gurū Gobind Singh got Gurū Granth Sāhib written at Sābo Kī Talwandī, in which Bānī of Gurū Tegh Bahādar was added ?
- |                     |                          |                    |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhāi Gurdās (II) | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Nand Lāl   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Manī Singh  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Dayā Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
23. At which place did Gurū Gobind Singh pass away ?
- |                 |                          |                |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Pāunṭā Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Paṭnā Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|

c. Hazūr Sāhib



d. Anandpur Sāhib



24. Gurū Gobind Singh ordered the Sikhs at the time of bestowing Gurūship to Gurū Granth Sahib - "Soul (Ātmā) in Granth and Body (Sharīr) in .....".

a. Panj (Five)



b. Panth



c. Saṅgat



d. Gurū



## Brief Answers :

1. b. Paṭnā Sāhib

2. b. Raṇjīt

Raṇjīt Nagārā, lit. the drum of victory in battle field, was installed by Gurū Gobind Singh at Anandpur in 1684 AD.

3. b. 52

4. a. Pāunṭā Sāhib

5. c. Rājā Fateh Shāh

6. d. Bhangānī

In this battle, Gurū Sāhib's five cousins (sons of Bibī Vīro, sister of Gurū Tegh Bahādar), uncle Kirpāl Chand, Pīr Budhū Shāh and his four sons alongwith 700 disciples also accompanied Gurū Sāhib.

7. b. Gurū's Kanghā

Pīr Budhū Shāh asked for the comb as a reward which Gurū Sāhib has just used and some hairs of Gurū Sāhib were clinging to it.

8. d. 1699 AD

Gurū Gobind Singh started the practice of Khandā-Bāṭā's Pāhul on the Baisākhī of 1699 AD at Kesgarh Sāhib (Anandpur).

9. c. Panj Piāre

In the institution of Panj Piāre (The five Loved Ones), Gurū have created the nucleus of a casteless and democratic continuing society.

10. d. To test the Sikhs

11. b. Banāras

12. c. Sarsā

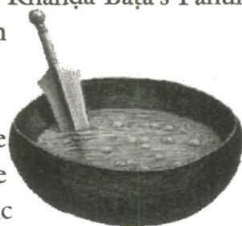
13. b. Gaṅgū Rasoīā

14. c. Sarhind

15. b. Bābā Zorāwar Singh -

Bābā Fateh Singh

Bābā Zorāwar Singh (1695 -  
December 1705 AD) aged



9 years and Bābā Fateh Singh (1699 - December 1705 AD) aged 7 years were martyred by putting them behind the walls.

16. b. Chamkaur

Elder Sāhibzādās Bābā Ajit Singh (1685 - December 1705 AD) and Bābā Jujhār Singh (1690 - December 1705 AD) attained martyrdom while exhibiting their talents of courage in the grim battle at Chamkaur.



17. d. Nabī - Ghani Khān

18. c. Māchhīwārā

19. d. Lakhī Jaṅgal

20. c. Zafar-nāmā

This is also known as the letter of victory.

21. b. Bahādur Shāh

Emperor Bahādur Shāh (r. 1707 - 1708 AD)

22. c. Bhāi Manī Singh

23. c. Hazūr Sāhib

Now Takht Sachkhand Sri Hazūr Sāhib, Nānder (Mahārāshṭra)

24. b. Panth

In the Sikh terminology, the word Panth stands for the Sikh faith as well as for the Sikh people as a whole.



# Gurū Granth Sāhib

(Everlasting Gurū)

1. Which religious scripture in the world has been written, compiled and edited by the founders of that religion ?
  - a. Qurān Sharīf ☐
  - b. Bhagvad Gītā ☐
  - c. Holy Bible ☐
  - d. Gurū Granth Sāhib ☐
2. Which Gurū edited the Ādi Granth (Gurū Granth Sāhib) ?
  - a. Gurū Nānak Dev ☐
  - b. Gurū Rām Dās ☐
  - c. Gurū Arjan Dev ☐
  - d. Gurū Gobind Singh ☐
3. When was Gurū Granth Sāhib first installed in Harimandar Sāhib ?
  - a. 1604 AD ☐
  - b. 1699 AD ☐
  - c. 1704 AD ☐
  - d. 1708 AD ☐
4. Ādi Granth, edited by Gurū Arjan Dev, had how many pages ?
  - a. 934 ☐
  - b. 974 ☐
  - c. 1429 ☐
  - d. 1430 ☐
5. Who had the honour of being the first Granthī of Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
  - a. Bhāī Gurdās ☐
  - b. Bhāī Banno ☐
  - c. Bābā Buḍḍhā ☐
  - d. Bhāī Nand Lāl ☐
6. When was Gurūship bestowed upon "Gurū Granth Sāhib" ?
  - a. 1604 AD ☐
  - b. 1699 AD ☐
  - c. 1704 AD ☐
  - d. 1708 AD ☐
7. How many pages are there in the standard published version of Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
  - a. 974 ☐
  - b. 1426 ☐
  - c. 1429 ☐
  - d. 1430 ☐
8. What is the name of the first Rāg used in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
  - a. Sirī Rāg ☐
  - b. Mājh ☐
  - c. Gūjri ☐
  - d. Gauṛī ☐



9. Which Bāṇī is present in the beginning of Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
- |            |                          |                 |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. So Daru | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sohilā       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Japu Jī | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Anandu Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |
10. For whom did Gurū Nānak use the word 'Panch' in 'Japu Jī' ?
- |                       |                          |                    |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. For five persons   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. For the leaders | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Those One with God | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. For Paṇḍits     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
11. How many stages (khaṇḍ) of spiritual upliftment for leading man to the Ultimate Truth has been mentioned in 'Japu Jī' by Gurū Nānak Dev ?
- |       |                          |       |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 4  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 5  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 11 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
12. How many Salokas are there in Japu Jī ?
- |         |                          |      |                          |
|---------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| a. None | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 2    | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
13. Bāṇī of how many Gurūs is included in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
- |      |                          |       |                          |
|------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 6  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
14. Bāṇī of how many Bhaṭṭ has been included in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
- |       |                          |       |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 8  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 9  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 11 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
15. Bāṇī of how many Sikhs has been included in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
- |         |                          |      |                          |
|---------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| a. None | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 3    | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
16. How many Rāgs have been used in the Bāṇī of Gurū Granth Sāhib?
- |       |                          |       |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 30 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 31 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 32 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 33 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
17. How many Vārs are there in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
- |       |                          |       |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 21 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 22 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 23 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 24 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

18. In how many initial pages is the Nitnem Bāṇī present in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
- |            |                          |                  |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. 1 to 11 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 1 to 12       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 1 to 13 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |
19. How many pages are there in Gurū Granth Sāhib in which Bāṇī in Rāgs only has been included ?
- |                  |                          |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. 12 to 1350    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 14 to 1352    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. All the pages | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Not specified | <input type="checkbox"/> |
20. How many pages are there in Gurū Granth Sāhib in which Bāṇī free from Rāgs has been included ?
- |                 |                          |                      |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. 1351 to 1430 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 1350 to 1430      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 1353 to 1429 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. No specifications | <input type="checkbox"/> |
21. The Salokas which were left after the insertion in Vārs, have been included under which heading in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
- |               |                          |                         |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sahaskritī | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Gāthā                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Savaīyye   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Salok Vārā te Vadhik | <input type="checkbox"/> |
22. How many Pauṛīs are there in Āsā kī Vār ?
- |       |                          |       |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 16 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 20 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 24 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 28 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
23. Which Dhunī (tune) is to be used to sing Āsā kī Vār as per the instructions ?
- |                         |                          |                    |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Lallā Bahlīmā kī     | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Ṭuṇḍe Asrāje kī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Rāi Kamāldi Mojdi kī | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Mūse kī Vār     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
24. How many Dhunīs (tunes) are mentioned in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
- |      |                          |       |                          |
|------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 8  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
25. Which Bāṇī is to be recited before going to bed at night ?
- |                 |                          |              |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. So Daru      | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sohilā    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Anandu Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Jāp Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |
26. How many times the Mūl-Mantra appears in complete form i.e. 'Ik

Oankār Satināmu Kartā Purakhu Nirbhau Nirvairu Akāl Mūrati  
Ajūnī Saibhan Gur Prasadi' in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?

- |       |                          |       |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 31 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 32 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 33 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 34 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

27. In the Mūl-Mantra, which way has been described by Gurū Nānak in order to attain God ?

- |                        |                          |                          |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. By Gurū's knowledge | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. By listening the Bāṇī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. By Gurū's Grace     | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. By seeing the Gurū    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

28. How many times the Mūl-Mantra appears in the form of 'Ik Oankār Satgur Prasādi' in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?

- |        |                          |        |                          |
|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| a. 501 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 521 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 551 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 601 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

29. How many times the Mūl-Mantra appears in the form of 'Ik Oankār Satinamu Gur Prasadi' in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?

- |      |                          |       |                          |
|------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 5  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

30. How many times the Mūl-Mantra appears in the form of 'Ik Oankār Satināmu Kartā Purakhu Gur Prasadi' in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?

- |      |                          |         |                          |
|------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| a. 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 2    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. None | <input type="checkbox"/> |

31. How many times is the Shabad of "So Daru" present in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?

- |      |                          |      |                          |
|------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| a. 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

32. How many times the Bāṇī under the title of "Bārah Māhā" is present in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?

- |      |                          |      |                          |
|------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| a. 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

33. In which Rāg, maximum Bāṇī has been composed in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?

- |          |                          |            |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gauṛī | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rāmkalī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sūhī  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sorāṭh  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

34. In which Rāg is the maximum number of Vārs composed in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?

- |            |                          |           |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| a. Gauṛī   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Āsā    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Rāmkalī | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Basant | <input type="checkbox"/> |

35. Which Gurū has composed maximum number of Vārs, present in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?

- |                   |                          |                      |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gurū Nānak Dev | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Gurū Rām Dās      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Gurū Arjan Dev | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Gurū Tegh Bahādar | <input type="checkbox"/> |

36. Which Bāṇī of Gurū Arjan Dev and Bhagat Kabīr is based on the alphabets ?

- |               |                          |                 |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Suchajī    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Oankār       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bārah Māhā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bāvan Akharī | <input type="checkbox"/> |

37. What is the name of the Bāṇī in which the emotions and yearnings of a human heart are expressed in term of the changing moods of nature over the twelve months of the years ?

- |               |                          |                 |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Pahare     | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bāvan Akharī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bārah Māhā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Oankār       | <input type="checkbox"/> |

38. What is the name of the Bāṇī composed by Gurū Nānak Dev in Rāg Sūhī which literally means a woman of good manner and accomplishment ?

- |            |                          |             |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Kuchajī | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Gunwantī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Ārtī    | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Paṭṭī    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

39. Under which title are the Salokas of Sanskrit, Pāli and Prākṛit recorded in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?

- |             |                          |               |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a. Suchajī  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Oankār     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Savaīyye | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sahaskritī | <input type="checkbox"/> |

40. Under which title is the Bāṇī of Bhaṭṭ recorded in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?

- |            |                          |           |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| a. Suchajī | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Oankār | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|

c. Savaīyye



d. Sahaskritī



41. Which is the concluding hymn of Gurū Granth Sāhib composed by Gurū Arjan Dev as an epilogue or seal to the Scripture ?

a. Rāg Mālā



b. Sohilā



c. Mundāvaṇī



d. Saloka Mahalā 9





## Brief Answers :

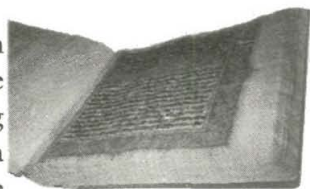
1. d. Gurū Granth Sāhib

This is the only scripture which is compiled and edited by one of the Prophets himself and consequently this scripture has been accepted without any ifs, buts and doubts whatsoever. Also, in the annals of the world religions, this is the only scripture which has been accepted as Gurū, the status given by the Tenth Gurū, Gurū Gobind Singh himself in 1708 AD at Nānder.



2. c. Gurū Arjan Dev

The work of its editing started in 1599 AD. For this purpose, the enchanting and captivating surrounds of Rāmsar, having a close proximity to Amritsar were chosen. Bhāi Gurdās got the honour of scribing this Granth.



3. a. 1604 AD

At Sṛī Harimandar Sāhib, Amritsar. The first Hukamnāmā (divine dictate) that appeared was :

**Sūhi Mahlā 5.**

**Santā ke kārāji āpi**

**khaloiā hari kammu karāvaṇi āiā rāma. ...**



(SGGS, pg. 783)

4. b. 974

5. c. Bābā Buḍḍhā

Bābā Buḍḍhā (1506-1631 AD) also has the honour of performing the act of bestowing Gurūship from Gurū Angad Dev to Gurū Hargobind Sāhib.

6. d. 1708 AD

7. d. 1430

8. a. Sīrī Rāg

9. c. Japu Jī

10. c. Those One with God

11. b. 5

Dharam Khand, Giān Khand, Saram Khand, Karam Khand and Sach Khand.

12. c. 2

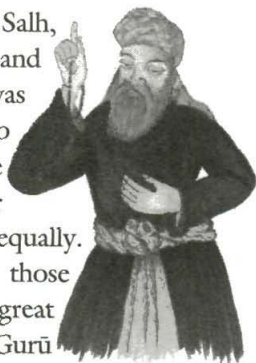
Two Salokas in Japu Jī - First in the beginning - "Ādī sachu... Nānak hosī bhī sachu" and second in the end - "Pavaṇu Gurū pāṇī pitā.....ketī chuṭī nālī".

13. b. 6

Bāṇī of First Five Gurūs and the Ninth Gurū.

14. d. 11

Bhaṭṣ - Kalsahār, Jālap, Kirat, Bhikhā, Salh, Bhalh, Nalh, Gayand, Mathurā, Balh and Haribans Jī. The word "Bhaṭṣ" was normally used for mercenaries who fought for their master and while manifesting total devotion to their master, would treat life and death equally. Besides this, this word is also used for those people who use to sing the praises of great warriors. The Bhaṭṣ have praised Gurū Sāhibs on the basis of the image of mythological characters, but had total faith in Gurū-jot and institution of Gurūship. There are 123 Savaiyye written by these 11 Bhaṭṣ in Gurū Granth Sāhib.



15. d. 4

Bhāi Mardānā, Bābā Sundar, Bhāi Sattā and Rāi Balvaṇḍ.

These are those great personalities who had seen by their own eyes the life of the Gurūs and the ever increasing area of Sikh faith.

16. b. 31

31 Rāgaṣ - Sirī Rāg, Mājh, Gauṛī, Āsā, Gūjarī, Devgandhārī, Bihāgaṛā, Vaḍhans, Sorath, Dhanāsarī, Jaitsarī, Ṭoḍī, Bairārī, Tilang, Sūhī, Bilāval, Gonḍ, Rāmkalī, Naṭ Nārāin, Māligaurā, Mārū, Tukhārī, Kedārā, Bhairau, Basant, Sārang, Malār, Kānaṛā, Kaliān, Parbhātī and Jaijāvanti.

17. b. 22

Gurū Nānak - 3, Gurū Amar Dās - 4, Gurū Rām Dās - 8, Gurū Arjan Dev - 6 and 1 Vār of Sattā-Balvaṇḍ is present in Gurū

Granth Sāhib. Vārs include the description of the battles. In these Vārs, the victory of Gurū's warriors and defeat of defamer, guilty and wicked is shown. The victory of the Gurmukhs and defeat of Manmukhs have been described in these Vārs.

18. c. 1 to 13

Japu - 1 to 8 pages, So Daru - 8 to 12 pages and Sohilā on 12 - 13 pages. Although Shabads included under the heading "So Daru" and "Sohilā" are composed in Rāgas, these Shabads are also present again under the respective Rāgas.

19. b. 14 to 1352

20. c. 1353 to 1429

21. d. Salok Vārā te Vadhik

Salokas in addition to the Vārs, on page 1410 of Gurū Granth Sāhib.

22. c. 24

23. b. Ṭunde Asrāje kī

24. c. 9

These Dhunīs (tunes) are mentioned in the start of the Vārs which is the instruction that the Vār is to be sung in that Dhunī.

25. b. Sohilā

26. c. 33

Mūl Mantra is the unequivocal and firm assertion of the vision of eternity and immutability of God who is the Creator of the Universe. God is one, call him Eternal Truth; He is the supreme Creator; He knows no fear

and is at enmity with none. His being is timeless and Formless; He is autogenous : attainable through the grace of the Gurū.

27. c. By Gurū's Grace

"Gur Parsādī".

28. b. 521

29. c. 9

30. b. 2

31. c. 3

In the form of 27th Pauṛī of Japu Jī (page 6), first Shabad

ੴ  
ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ ਕਰਤਾ ਪੁਰਖੁ ਨਿਰਭਉ  
ਨਿਰਵੈਰੁ ਅਕਾਲ ਮੂਰਤਿ  
ਅਜੂਨੀ ਸੈਭੰਗੁ ਪਾਇ ॥

of So Daru (page 8) and in Rāga Āsā (page 347); though with little variation.

32. b. 2

In Tukhārī Rāga by Gurū Nānak and in Rāga Mājh by Gurū Arjan Dev.

33. a. Gauṛī

34. c. Rāmkalī

35. b. Gurū Rām Dās  
8 Vārs

36. d. Bāvan Akharī

This Bāṇī in Gauṛī Rāga is based on the 52 letters of Devanāgarī script.

37. c. Bārah Māhā

Two composition with the title of Bārah Māhā - One by Gurū Nānak in Rāg Tukhārī and other by Gurū Arjan Dev in Rāg Mājh.

38. b. Gunwantī

39. d. Sahaskritī

This Bāṇī is on pages 1353 to 1360 of Gurū Granth Sāhib.

40. c. Savaīyye

This Bāṇī is on pages 1389 to 1409 of Gurū Granth Sāhib.

41. c. Mundāvaṇī

It is an integral part of the scriptural text and is always recited at the end of any full-reading of Gurū Granth Sāhib. It is also recited as part of the Rahirās, the daily evening prayer of the Sikhs.



# Bhagat Sāhibān

1. Bāṇī of how many Bhagats has been included in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
 

a. 11	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. 12	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. 15	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. 16	<input type="checkbox"/>
  
2. Which Bhagat has the maximum Bāṇī included in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
 

a. Sheikh Farīd	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Bhagat Kabīr	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Bhagat Nāmdev	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Bhagat Ravidās	<input type="checkbox"/>
  
3. Which Bhagat's Bāṇī is the minimum in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
 

a. Bhagat Sūrdās	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Bhagat Pīpā	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Bhagat Beṇī	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Bhagat Bhikhaṇ	<input type="checkbox"/>
  
4. Who used the word 'Khālsā' for the first time in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
 

a. Gurū Nānak Dev	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Sheikh Farīd	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Gurū Gobind Singh	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Bhagat Kabīr	<input type="checkbox"/>
  
5. Which Bhagat gave the concept of "Begam Purā" in his Bāṇī ?
 

a. Bhagat Kabīr	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Bhagat Dhannā	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Bhagat Ravidās	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Bhagat Nāmdev	<input type="checkbox"/>
  
6. Sheikh Farīd belonged to which Sūfī sect ?
 

a. Chishtī	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Suhrāvardī	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Qādrī	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Nakshbandī	<input type="checkbox"/>
  
7. How much Bāṇī of Sheikh Farīd is included in Gurū Granth Sāhib?
 

a. None	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. 114 Salokas	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. 112 Salokas and 4 Shabads	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Only four Shabads	<input type="checkbox"/>
  
8. What was the profession of Bhagat Ravidās ?



- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Weaver <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Barber <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| c. Farmer <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Cobbler <input type="checkbox"/> |
9. How much Bāṇī of Bhagat Ravidās is included in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. 40 Shabads <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 40 Shabads & Salokas <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 30 Salokas <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 50 Shabads <input type="checkbox"/>           |
10. By which name did Bhagat Nāmdev address Akāl Purakh in his Bāṇī ?
- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| a. Vāhigurū <input type="checkbox"/>   | b. Bīṭhal <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| c. Dharṇīdhar <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Parmātmā <input type="checkbox"/> |
11. What was the main source which helped Bhagat Dhannā to be One with God ?
- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| a. Brāhmins <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Idol Worship <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Temples <input type="checkbox"/>  | d. Sat-Saṅgat <input type="checkbox"/>   |
12. What was the profession of Bhagat Saiṇ ?
- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Weaver <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Barber <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| c. Farmer <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Cobbler <input type="checkbox"/> |
13. How much Bāṇī of Bhagat Trilochan is included in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. 4 Shabads <input type="checkbox"/>  | b. 4 Shabads & Salokas <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 10 Salokas <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 8 Shabads <input type="checkbox"/>           |
14. Bāṇī of which preacher of Bairāgī sect is included in Gurū Granth Sāhib, whose disciples included the low-caste saints of Bhakti Movement such as Bhagat Kabīr, Ravidās, Saiṇ and Dhannā ?
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. Rāmā Tirath Swāmī <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Nāmdev Jī <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| c. Rāmānand Jī <input type="checkbox"/>       | d. Trilochan Jī <input type="checkbox"/> |
15. Which Bhagat was a prince who renounced his throne in search of spiritual solace and one of his hymn is incorporated in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. Pīpā Jī <input type="checkbox"/>     | b. Nāmdev Jī <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| c. Rāmānand Jī <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Trilochan Jī <input type="checkbox"/> |

16. Which Bhagat hailing from Bengāl has two hymns included in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?

- |               |                          |                 |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhikhan Jī | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Nāmdev Jī    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Jai Dev Jī | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Trilochan Jī | <input type="checkbox"/> |

17. The contributor Bhagats of Gurū Granth Sāhib belonged to which communities ?

- |                   |                          |                    |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Jews-Christian | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Hindū-Christian | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Jews-Muslim    | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Hindū-Muslim    | <input type="checkbox"/> |



## Brief Answers :

1. c. 15

Bhagat Jaidev (b. 1170 AD), Sheikh Farīd (1173-1266 AD), Trilochan (b. 1267 AD), Nāmdev (b. 1270 AD), Sadhnā (13th century), Rāmānand (b. 1359 AD), Kabīr (1398-1518 AD), Dhannā (b. 1415 AD), Pīpā (b. 1425 AD), Saiṇ (b. 15th century), Ravidās (b. 15th century), Bhikhaṇ (till 1574 AD), Sūrdās (b. 1529 AD), Beṇī and Parmānand Ji.

Bhagat is one who through the remembrance (Simran) of Almighty, finds the glimpses of the form of Creator in the whole creation, serves him and share his bounties.

2. b. Bhagat Kabīr

Bhagat Kabīr was a revolutionary saint-poet of Bhaktī movement. He emphasized the equality and fraternity of mankind. His 292 Shabads and 249 Salokas are included in Gurū Granth Sāhib.

3. a. Bhagat Sūrdās

One single line in Rāg Sārang - **“O mind ! abandon the company of those who turn away from God”.** (SGGS, pg. 1253)

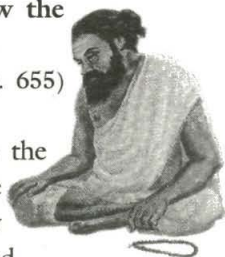
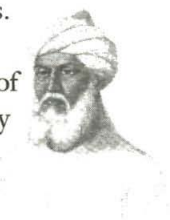
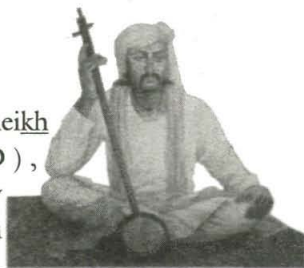
4. d. Bhagat Kabīr

Says Kabīr, those humble people become pure - they become Khālsā - who know the Lord's loving devotional worship.

(SGGS, pg. 655)

5. c. Bhagat Ravidās

Bhagat Ravidās has given importance to the human life which is liberated during the present life itself. This is the state of body in physical form without its bondage and this has been referred to as “Begam Purā” by Bhagat Ji in his Bāṇī -



**Begampurā, 'the city without sorrow',  
is the name of the town.**

**There is no suffering or anxiety there.**

**There are no troubles or taxes on commodities there.**

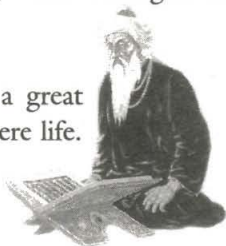
(SGGS, pg. 345)

6. a. Chishti

Among the Sūfī sects established in India- Chishtī, Sahurāvardī, Qādirī, Nakshbandī and Malāmatī, Sheikh Farīd belonged to the Chishtī sect.

7. c. 112 Salokas and 4 Shabads

Bābā Sheikh Farīd (1173-1266 AD) was a great Sūfī; very sweet of tongue and lived an austere life. He established the concept of equality by depicting Creator in the creation.



8. d. Cobbler

**Says Ravidās, the emancipated shoe-maker:  
whoever is a citizen there, is a friend of mine.**

(SGGS, pg. 345)

By profession Bhagat Ravidās was a cobbler, yet his mind was so completely absorbed in God that not even the presence of a King or high-classed Brāhmin could detract his attention.

9. a. 40 Shabads

10. b. Bīṭhal

Bhagat Nāmdev always remained absorbed in the Name of God. Born in a village in Mahārāshtra, Bhagat Jī after preaching in many places, spent his last days in village Ghumman (now in district Gurdāspur, Punjāb).

60 Shabads of Bhagat Jī are present in Gurū Granth Sāhib.



11. d. Sat-Saṅgat

From his early childhood, Bhagat Dhannā was very simple, hard-working and straight-forward. 3 of his hymns are included in Gurū Granth Sāhib. He always enjoyed the company of saints and scholars and regarded them all as the



embodiment of G<sup>o</sup> d.

**Dhannā has obtained the Lord,  
the Sustainer of the World, as his wealth;  
meeting the humble Saints, he merges in the Lord.**

(SGGS, pg. 487)

12. b. Barber

**Sain, the barber, the village drudge,  
became famous in each and every house.  
The Supreme Lord God dwelled in his  
heart, and he was counted among the  
devotees.**

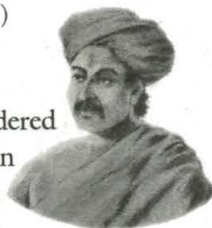


(SGGS, pg. 487)

13. a. 4 Shabads

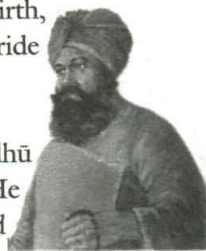
14. c. Rāmānand Ji

Swāmī Rāmānand (b. 1859 AD) is considered pioneer of the Bhakti Movement in northern India. He has also been regarded as a bridge between the Bhakti Movements of the South and the North. Though a Brāhmin by birth, yet he did not entertain any sense of pride because of his caste.



15. a. Pīpā Ji

Bhagat Pīpā (b. 1426 AD) became sādhu (hermit) after discarding the royal throne. He dedicated his life to the unity of God and established a monastery in Duārkā.



16. c. Jai Dev Ji

17. d. Hindū-Muslim

Also, the contributor Bhagats hailed from all parts of the country.





# Gurūship Period

(1469 - 1708 AD)

1. How many Gurū-jot are there in the Sikh religion ?
  - a. 1 ☐
  - b. 5 ☐
  - c. 10 ☐
  - d. 11 ☐
2. Who started the Laṅgar system ?
  - a. Gurū Nānak Dev ☐
  - b. Gurū Aṅgad Dev ☐
  - c. Gurū Amar Dās ☐
  - d. Gurū Rām Dās ☐
3. Gurū Aṅgad deprived which Sikh from the service of Laṅgar because of his harsh speech with the needy ?
  - a. Bhāi Jodhā ☐
  - b. Bhāi Kalyāṇā ☐
  - c. Mātā Khivī ☐
  - d. Bhāi Māhṇā ☐
4. Which Sikh had the honour of performing the ceremony of Gurūship from Gurū Aṅgad to Gurū Hargobind Sāhib ?
  - a. Bhāi Gurdās ☐
  - b. Bābā Buḍḍhā ☐
  - c. Sāi Miān Mīr ☐
  - d. Saṅgat ☐
5. To deal with the meaningless rituals during the funeral ceremony, which Gurū gave special preachings that are also included in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
  - a. Gurū Nānak Dev ☐
  - b. Gurū Aṅgad Dev ☐
  - c. Gurū Amar Dās ☐
  - d. Gurū Rām Dās ☐
6. Which Sikh took strong notice and also exposed Bābā Prithī Chand's act of establishing barriers around Amritsar, collecting the offerings from the Saṅgat coming from outside and sending them to Gurū's Darbār for the Laṅgar ?
  - a. Bhāi Māhṇā ☐
  - b. Bhāi Gurdās ☐
  - c. Bhāi Kalyāṇā ☐
  - d. Bhāi Manjh ☐
7. Which Mughal General accompanied Bābā Prithīchand to frighten Gurū Arjan Dev, but died after falling in the razed fire along with his horse ?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. Sulhī <u>Khān</u> <input type="checkbox"/>   | b. Bīrbal <input type="checkbox"/>                |
| c. Murtazā <u>Khān</u> <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sheikh <u>Bukhārī</u> <input type="checkbox"/> |
8. During the time of Gurū Arjan, which Sikh, fell in the well while fetching woods for the Laṅgar, yet prevented the wood from getting wet and insisted for pulling out the wood first ?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Bhāi Māhṇā <input type="checkbox"/>   | b. Bhāi Gurdās <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Kalyāṇā <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Manjh <input type="checkbox"/>  |
9. Under which Sikh's supervision was copying of Ādi Granth carried out with the permission of Gurū Arjan Dev ?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Bhāi Manjh <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Bahilo <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Banno <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Tilkā <input type="checkbox"/>  |
10. During the construction of Harimandar Sāhib, bright red bricks brought by which Sikh were appreciated by Gurū Arjan Dev ?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Bhāi Tilkā <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Bahilo <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Banno <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Manjh <input type="checkbox"/>  |
11. During the construction of Harimandar Sāhib, which Sikh was especially assigned the duty of keeping record of all receipts and expenditure by Gurū Arjan Dev, who was later entrusted the general administration of Amritsar also ?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Bhāi Sālho <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Bahilo <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Banno <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Manjh <input type="checkbox"/>  |
12. Which Sikh showed the courage of not observing the fast on Janam-Ashṭhmī despite the orders of the Rājā of Mandī and then, by his inspiration the Rājā paid obsequance in Gurū-Darbār ?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Bhāi Kalyāṇā <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Gopālā <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Manjh <input type="checkbox"/>   | d. Bhāi Tilkā <input type="checkbox"/>  |
13. Which Sikh showed the courage of bringing back the horses brought by Kābul's Saṅgat for Gurū Hargobind, from the Mughal's custody ?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Bhāi Gurdās <input type="checkbox"/>      | b. Bhāi Gopālā <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Bidhī Chand <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Tilkā <input type="checkbox"/>  |

14. Which Sikh of Gurū Hargobind broke the arrogance of a Yogī and proved that the Sikhs do not believe in the concept of heaven or hell ?
- |                 |                          |                     |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhāi Gopālā  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Tilkā       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Kalyāṇā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Bidhī Chand | <input type="checkbox"/> |
15. Whom did Gurū Hargobind appoint preacher in Mālṡā region ?
- |                 |                          |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhāi Trilokā | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Mansukh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Jodhā   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Rūpā    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
16. Who is known as “Sheet Anchor to entire Humanity” in the Sikh history ?
- |                      |                          |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gurū Nānak Dev    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Gurū Arjan Dev    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Gurū Tegh Bahādar | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Gurū Gobind Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
17. Which Sikh accompanying Gurū Tegh Bahādar was cut to pieces with a saw ?
- |                  |                          |                       |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhāi Dīālā    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Matī Dās      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Sati Dās | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Lakhī Shāh Vanjārā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
18. Which Sikh accompanying Gurū Tegh Bahādar was martyred by boiling in a large vessel (cauldron) at Chāndnī Chowk in Delhi ?
- |                       |                          |                  |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhāi Dīālā         | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Sati Dās | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Lakhī Shāh Vanjārā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Matī Dās | <input type="checkbox"/> |
19. Which Sikh accompanying Gurū Tegh Bahādar was martyred by putting in flames after covering with cotton ?
- |                  |                          |                       |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhāi Sati Dās | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Lakhī Shāh Vanjārā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Dīālā    | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Matī Dās      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
20. Which Gurū upheld the flag of human rights and freedom of religion for the first time in the history of mankind by attaining martyrdom ?
- |                      |                          |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gurū Nānak Dev    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Gurū Arjan Dev    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Gurū Tegh Bahādar | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Gurū Gobind Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
21. In the verse “Karte kī miti kartā jāṇae kai jāṇae guru sūrā”, which Gurū warned the Sikh for reciting ‘ke’ (ਕੇ) instead of ‘kai’ (ਕੈ) ?

- |                      |                          |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gurū Rām Dās      | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Gurū Arjan Dev    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Gurū Tegh Bahādar | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Gurū Gobind Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |

22. Younger Sāhibzādās of Gurū Gobind Singh and Mātā Gujarī were taken to which city after the arrest ?

- |             |                          |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Chamkaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Mukatsar | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sirhand  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Lāhore   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

23. Not bothering about the royal displeasure, who threw up his scaling ladder to the cold tower and returned only after having offered milk to the younger Sāhibzādās and Mātā Gujarī ?

- |              |                          |               |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gangū     | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Chandū     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Nabī Khān | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Moti Mehrā | <input type="checkbox"/> |

24. Courtier Suchā Nand asked the younger Sāhibzādās to bow before which Nawāb, to which they refused by saying that they bow their heads only in front of the Gurū and God ?

- |               |                          |                  |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Wazīr Khān | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Ganī Khān     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Nabī Khān  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sher Mohammad | <input type="checkbox"/> |

25. What was the name of Nawāb of Malerkoṭlā who heaved a sigh of pain on hearing the news to kill younger Sāhibzādās and asked the authorities about the fault of the brave young children for which they have been sentenced to death ?

- |                  |                          |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Wazīr Khān    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Nabī Khān     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Nawāb Jamshed | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sher Mohammad | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Khān             | <input type="checkbox"/> | Khān             | <input type="checkbox"/> |

26. Which father-son duo presented themselves before Gurū Gobind Singh at Sābo Kī Talwanḍī for testing of the rifle ?

- |                    |                          |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Vīr Singh and   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sukhā Singh and | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Dhīr Singh         |                          | Mehtāb Singh       |                          |
| c. Subeg Singh and | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Botā Singh and  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Shāhbāz Singh      |                          | Garjā Singh        |                          |

27. Laṅgar managed by which Sikh was appreciated by Gurū Gobind Singh ?

- a. Bhāi Manī Singh ☐                      b. Pīr Budhū Shāh ☐  
 c. Bhāi Nand Lāl ☐                      d. Bhāi Kanhaiyā ☐
28. In the Sikh history, who is also known as 'Āpe Guru Chelā' (Gurū and Disciple in One) ?  
 a. Gurū Nānak Dev ☐                      b. Gurū Arjan Dev ☐  
 c. Gurū Tegh Bahādar ☐                      d. Gurū Gobind Singh ☐
29. Which Sikh of Gurū Gobind Singh killed the mad and drunk elephant with a spear ?  
 a. Bandā Singh Bahādar ☐                      b. Bhāi Bidhī Chand ☐  
 c. Bhāi Bachittar Singh ☐                      d. Uncle Kirpāl Chand ☐
30. Which Sikh was given the duty of copying Gurū Granth Sāhib along with Bhāi Manī Singh, by Gurū Gobind Singh ?  
 a. Bhāi Nand Lāl ☐                      b. Bandā Singh Bahādar ☐  
 c. Bābā Dīp Singh ☐                      d. Bhāi Dayā Singh ☐
31. Which Sikh can be called as fore-runner of the modern Red Cross organization?  
 a. Bābā Dīp Singh ☐                      b. Bhāi Gurdās ☐  
 c. Bhāi Kanhaiyā ☐                      d. Bābā Budhā ☐
32. Which Sikh has been honoured with the title of 'Sant' (as prevalent today) during the Gurū Sāhibān period ?  
 a. Bābā Budhā ☐                      b. Bhāi Gurdās ☐  
 c. Pīr Budhū Shāh ☐                      d. No one ☐





## Brief Answers :

1. a. 1

Though Gurū Sāhibān appeared in ten physical forms, yet Gurū-jot is considered as one which was transferred from one to another. It now resides in Gurū Granth Sāhib.

**Joti ohā jugati sâi sahi kâiā pheri palaṭīai.**

They shared the One Light and the same way :  
the King just changed His body.

(SGGS, pg. 966)

2. a. Gurū Nānak Dev

3. d. Bhāi Māhṇā

4. b. Bābā Buḍḍhā

5. c. Gurū Amar Dās

6. b. Bhāi Gurdās

Although Bhāi Gurdās was related to Gurū Amar Dās and Gurū Arjan Dev, yet in wisdom scholarship and devotion, he was comparable to none. He took dictation of Gurū Granth Sāhib from Gurū Arjan Dev. He himself also wrote 40 Vārs (heroic ballads) and 675 Kabitts (quatrains) illustrating the implicit meanings of Gurbāṇī.

7. a. Sulhī Khān

8. d. Bhāi Manjh

Bhāi Manjh, an ardent disciple of the Gurū, used to bring dry wood everyday for the Laṅgar to be cooked. One day while carrying the wood, he tumbled into a well following a storm. Gurū Arjan found that despite his predicament, Bhāi Manjh had saved the wood from getting wet. The Gurū honoured his disciple by saying "Manjh is beloved of the Gurū and the Gurū of Manjh".

9. c. Bhāi Banno

When Bhāi Banno came to know that the pond of Rāmsar was being built and the



Holy Granth was to be compiled by Gurū Arjan, he left his hearth and home, came to Amritsar and stayed there for four years. He served the Gurū with greatest devotion and in a most unassuming manner. He would get up before dawn and draw water from the well for the devotees' bath.

10. b. Bhāi Bahilo

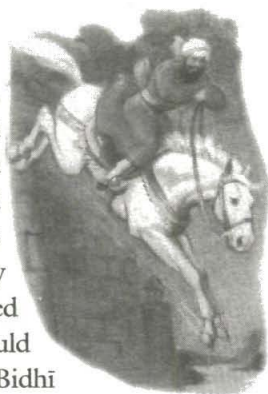
During the construction of Harimandar Sāhib, Gurū Arjan spotted bright red bricks and inquired that how these had been produced. He was told that Bhāi Bahilo had carried all the rubbish of the town on his head to the kiln to prepare the bricks in such a perfect manner. Gurū Arjan sent for Bhāi Bahilo and uttered, 'Bhāi Bahilo, the first and the foremost'.

11. a. Bḥ-āi Sālho

12. a. Bhāi Kalyāṇā

13. c. Bhāi Bidhī Chand

Courage ! thy name is Bidhī Chand. Two brothers Gurbax Rāi and Tārā Chand complained to Gurū Hargobind that the two fine horses they had brought from Kābul as gift to the Gurū-Darbār, had been snatched away by the Nawāb of Lāhore. Gurū consoled them by saying that Bidhī Chand would be sent to bring them back. Bhāi Bidhī Chand tricked his way into the royal fort, first as a grass-cutter and then as an astrologer. With his cleverness, he escaped out with the two horses - Dilbāgh and Gulbāgh by jumping over the high wall of the fort.



14. b. Bhāi Tilkā

15. d. Bhāi Rūpā

Bhāi Rūpā or Rūp Chand was a devoted Sikh of Gurū Hargobind Sāhib. Once, he and his father Bhāi Sādhū were working in their fields in hot summer days and they became thirsty. But they did not quench their thirst before offering the water to Gurū Sāhib. After a while, Gurū jī reached there, had water from them and blessed them with a robe,



horse and Kirpān. Afterwards, Gurū jī laid the foundation of a village named after Rūp Chand, commonly known as Bhāi Rūpe ke. Gurū jī appointed Bhāi Rūp Chand as a preacher in Mālwa region and blessed his family to serve Langar.

16. c. Gurū Tegh Bahādar

Gurū Sāhib reclaimed not only the sinking prestige of Hindūs, but also 'provided a sheet anchor to entire humanity'.

17. b. Bhāi Matī Dās

He was executed before the eyes of Gurū Tegh Bahādar. He was a man of strong faith and determination. According to a Sikh tradition, when his body was being sawed into two, voice reciting Japu jī was emanating from the sawed out parts.



18. b. Bhāi Satī Dās

He was wrapped up in cottonwool and set on fire. He was the brother of Bhāi Matī Dās. Both these brothers were great grandsons of Bhāi Parāgā who fought bravely in the battles during Gurū Hargobind's time.



19. c. Bhāi Diālā

Some historians believe that Bhāi Diālā was the brother of Bhāi Manī Singh. At the bidding of the Mughal rulers, Bhāi Diālā was asked to sit in the boiling water of a cauldron at Chāndnī Chowk, Delhi. Panth Prakāsh describes that he neither protested nor cried; no matter that the executors kept the fire burning.



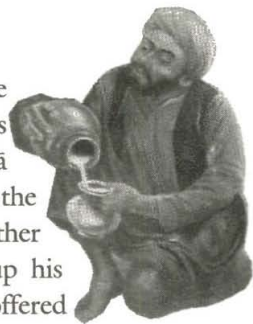
20. c. Gurū Tegh Bahādār

21. d. Gurū Gobind Singh

22. c. Sirhand

23. d. Motī Mehrā

When Motī, a mehrā (water-carrier) came to know that younger Sāhibzādās alongwith their grand-mother Mātā Gujarī, were lying hungry interned in the ṭhaṇḍā burj (cold tower), he did not bother about the royal displeasure and threw up his scaling ladder and returned only having offered milk to the young Sāhibzādās.



24. a. Wazīr Khān

25. d. Sher Mohammad Khān

26. a. Vir Singh and Dhīr Singh

Ḍallā boasted that if his soldiers were there, the Gurū would not have suffered losses in the battle of Chamkaur. Gurū Gobind Singh remained quiet, but the next day when someone presented a new gun to the Gurū, he asked Ḍallā to call one of his soldier for testing of the gun. When Ḍallā asked his soldiers to come forward, everyone was stunned and relented. Then Gurū asked Ḍallā to give a call to his Sikhs. On hearing this, two of the Sikhs (Vir Singh and Dhīr Singh) instantly came running forward and fiercely vied with each other to recieve the shot. Gurū asked them to stand one after the other and fired a shot above their heads, saying, "Look Ḍallā, that is like what my Sikhs were".



27. c. Bhāi Nand Lāl

Despite of being a great Sikh theologian and a 'Poet Laureate' at Gurū Gobind Singh's Darbār, Bhāi Nand Lāl also performed the service of Laṅgar.

28. d. Gurū Gobind Singh

Gurū Gobind Singh raised the Khālsā (the pure) by administering Amrit to the five of his followers, commonly known as Panj Piāre (the five beloved ones) - Bhāi Dayā Singh, Dharam Singh, Mohkam Singh, Sāhib Singh and Himmat Singh. Then in return had baptism from them - thus, initiating



a new practice of two in one, that He was Himself the Gurū and the disciple. Such example is not found anywhere else in the history of mankind.



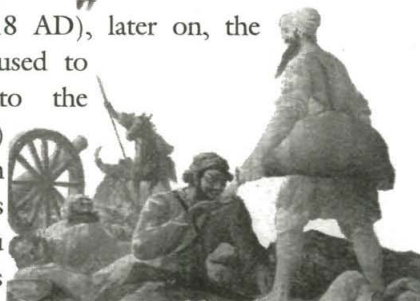
29. c. Bhāi Bachittār Singh

In the battle of Anandpur Sāhib.

30. c. Bābā Dīp Singh

31. c. Bhāi Kanhaiyā

Bhāi Kanhaiyā (1648-1718 AD), later on, the founder of Sevā-Panthī, used to serve drinking water to the wounded Turks (enemy) soldiers alongwith the Sikh soldiers. Some persons complained to Gurū Gobind Singh on this account. The Tenth Master



not only appreciated this act but ordained that he should also carry on with the dressing of their wounds.

32. d. No one

During Gurū's period, no Sikh was honoured with the title of 'Sant' and this title became common in 20th century only.





# Sikh Rule

(18th - 19th century)

1. After Gurū Gobind Singh, who established the first 'Sikh Rāj' (Sikh rule) ?
  - a. Bandā Singh Bahādar ☐
  - b. Jassā Singh Āhlūwālīā ☐
  - c. Mahārājā Raṇjit Singh ☐
  - d. Nawāb Kapūr Singh ☐
2. On whose name did Bābā Bandā Singh Bahādar started the coin in Punjāb ?
  - a. Nishān - e - ☐  
Khālsā
  - b. Gurū Nānak - ☐  
Gobind Singh
  - c. Akāl Sahāi ☐
  - d. Nānakshāhī ☐
3. Which city was completely ruined by Bābā Bandā Singh Bahādar as a result of the martyrdom of younger Sāhibzādās ?
  - a. Sirhand ☐
  - b. Samāṇā ☐
  - c. Chamkaur ☐
  - d. Delhi ☐
4. Where was Bābā Bandā Singh Bahādar assassinated in 1716 AD ?
  - a. Sirhand ☐
  - b. Nānder ☐
  - c. Chamkaur ☐
  - d. Delhi ☐
5. What was the name of the son of Bābā Bandā Singh Bahādar who was hacked to pieces and his quivering heart thrust into Bābā jī's mouth ?
  - a. Ajai Singh ☐
  - b. Daler Singh ☐
  - c. Bāj Singh ☐
  - d. Hazārā Singh ☐
6. Who was one of the five Sikhs sent to Punjāb alongwith Bābā Bandā Singh Bahādar, taking part in all of his campaigns and was martyred alongwith Bābā jī ?
  - a. Ajai Singh ☐
  - b. Bāj Singh ☐
  - c. Jīwan Singh ☐
  - d. Hazārā Singh ☐
7. Who sought out the differences between 'Bandāi Khālsā' and 'Tat Khālsā'?

- a. Bābā Dīp Singh ☐                      b. Bābā Bandā Singh ☐  
 c. Bhāi Bachittār Singh ☐                      d. Bhāi Manī Singh ☐
8. Which Sikh got the martyrdom after getting each limb of his body chopped off ?  
 a. Bhāi Tārū Singh ☐                      b. Bhāi Manī Singh ☐  
 c. Bābā Dīp Singh ☐                      d. Bābā Bandā Singh ☐
9. Which Sikh accepted martyrdom by getting the scalp of his head chopped on the orders of Zakariā Khān ?  
 a. Bhāi Tārū Singh ☐                      b. Bhāi Manī Singh ☐  
 c. Bābā Dīp Singh ☐                      d. Bandā Singh Bahādar ☐
10. Khālsā was divided among Buḍhā (Elders) Dal and ..... Dal.  
 a. Akālī ☐                      b. Nihang ☐  
 c. Tarunā ☐                      d. Bandaī ☐
11. Which Sikh continued with the service of horses in the stable even after getting the title of 'Nawāb' ?  
 a. Bhāi Subeg Singh ☐                      b. Sardār Kapūr Singh ☐  
 c. Akālī Phūlā Singh ☐                      d. Jassā Singh Āhlūwālīā ☐
12. How many Misals (confederacies) were there during the Sikh Rāj ?  
 a. 10 ☐                      b. 11 ☐  
 c. 12 ☐                      d. 13 ☐
13. What was the name of the system adopted by the Sikh confederacies (Misals) to keep the area of Punjāb under their supervision during the 18th century ?  
 a. Rākhī ☐                      b. Akālī ☐  
 c. Masand ☐                      d. Udāsī ☐
14. Bābā Dīp Singh was the head (Jathedār) of which Misal ?  
 a. Shahīd ☐                      b. Shukarchakīā ☐  
 c. Rāmgarhiā ☐                      d. Karoṛ-singhiā ☐
15. Who killed Samand Khān, responsible for the murder of Bhāi Manī Singh ?

- a. Jassā S. Rāmgarhiā ☐                      b. Jassā Singh Ahlūwālīā ☐  
c. Nawāb Kapūr Singh ☐                      d. Bābā Dīp Singh ☐
16. Which Sikh duo started collecting tax on the way to Amritsar to convey the message to the rulers that “Sikhs are not yet finished” ?  
a. Sukhā Singh and ☐                      b. Bābā Botā Singh and ☐  
Mehtāb Singh                      Garjā Singh  
c. Subeg Singh and ☐                      d. Vīr Singh and ☐  
Shāhbāz Singh                      Dhīr Singh
17. Which Mughal General fixed the reward on the heads of Sikhs in order to wipe out the Sikhs ?  
a. Ahmed Shāh Abdālī ☐                      b. Aurangzeb ☐  
c. Zakariā Khān ☐                      d. Moman Khān ☐  
and Mīr Mannū                      and Daulat Khān
18. In 1740 AD, Bhāi Sukhā Singh and Mehtāb Singh killed which Mughal General in order to take the revenge of the disrespect to Darbār Sāhib ?  
a. Ahmed Shāh Abdālī ☐                      b. Massā Rangarh ☐  
c. Aurangzeb ☐                      d. Moman Khān ☐
19. Who was the spy and a state informer responsible for the arrest and execution of many Sikhs and figures prominently in the episode of the martyrdom of Bhāi Tārū Singh in 1745 AD ?  
a. Arūṛ Singh ☐                      b. Harbhagat Niranjanīā ☐  
c. Chandū Shāh ☐                      d. Chatur Singh ☐
20. What was the relation between the two Sikh martyrs Bhāi Subeg Singh and Shāhbāz Singh, who were ordered to be crushed between the Charkharis (spiked wheels) ?  
a. Father and Son ☐                      b. Uncle and Nephew ☐  
c. Brothers ☐                      d. No relation ☐
21. When did the first (small) Holocaust took place ?  
a. 1740 AD ☐                      b. 1746 AD ☐  
c. 1761 AD ☐                      d. 1780 AD ☐

22. How many Sikhs were killed in the Small Holocaust ?
- |         |                          |          |                          |
|---------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| a. 2000 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 5000  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 7000 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 11000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
23. Who was responsible for the Small Holocaust ?
- |  |                          |                         |                          |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Yahiyā <u>Khān</u><br>and Lakhpat Rāi | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Ahmed Shah<br>Abdālī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Zakariā <u>Khān</u>                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Mir Mannū            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
24. How many Sikhs were killed in the Great Holocaust ?
- |                 |                          |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. 5000         | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 7000         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 10 to 12,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 20 to 25,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
25. Who was responsible for the Great Holocaust ?
- |  |                          |                         |                          |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Yahiyā <u>Khān</u><br>and Lakhpat Rāi | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Ahmed Shāh<br>Abdālī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Zakariā <u>Khān</u>                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Mir Mannū            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
26. Who was appointed Jathedār of the Khālsā Panth on the Baisākhī of 1748 AD ?
- |                          |                          |                       |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Jassā Singh Āhlūwālīā | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Jassā S. Rāmgarhiā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Nawāb Kapūr Singh     | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Akālī Phulā Singh  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
27. Who was appointed the incharge of Rāmgarh (Rām Rauṇī) fort by the Panth ?
- |                          |                          |                       |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Jassā Singh Āhlūwālīā | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Jassā S. Rāmgarhiā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Nawāb Kapūr Singh     | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Akālī Phulā Singh  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
28. On the call of Nawāb Kapūr Singh in 1754 AD, which Sikh chopped out the head of Moman Khān in order to stop his atrocities ?
- |                       |                          |                    |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhāi Tārū Singh    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Manī Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sardār Aghar Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bābā Ālā Singh  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
29. From whom did Khālsā got released 2200 women-folk of Hindūs after the Hindu leaders approached Khālsā Panth at Amritsar on the Baisākhī of 1761 AD ?

- |                          |                          |              |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Zakariā <u>Kh</u> hān | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Aurangzeb | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Ahmed Shāh Abdālī     | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Mīr Mannū | <input type="checkbox"/> |

30. On 10 April 1763 AD, which Sikh led the expedition against Kasūr for freeing the wife of a Brahmin of Kasūr ?
- |                       |                          |                      |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Hīrā Singh Bhaṅgī  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Nawāb Kapūr Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sardār Aghar Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bābā Ālā Singh    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
31. Which Sikh general stayed with his force of thirty thousand warriors at 'Tis Hazārī' in Delhi after winning over Delhi ?
- |                      |                          |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bābā Dīp Singh    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Akālī Phulā Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bābā Kharak Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bābā Baghel Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
32. Which Misal was led by Mahārājā Raṅjīt Singh at the age of 18 years ?
- |              |                          |                  |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Shahīd    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Shukarchakīā  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Rāmgarhīā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Karor-singhīā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
33. In which year was the title of 'Mahārājā' given to Raṅjīt Singh ?
- |            |                          |            |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a. 1780 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 1800 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 1801 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 1809 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> |
34. What was the name of the coin issued by Mahārājā Raṅjīt Singh ?
- |                              |                          |                  |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Akāl Sahāi                | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Nānakshahī    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Nishān-e- <u>Kh</u> hālsā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sher-e-Punjab | <input type="checkbox"/> |
35. Which Jathedār summoned and convicted Mahārājā Raṅjīt Singh at Srī Akāl Takht Sāhib ?
- |                          |                          |                        |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Akālī Phulā Singh     | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Manī Singh     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Jassā Singh Āhlūwālīā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bandā Singh Bahādar | <input type="checkbox"/> |
36. Which city was made the capital of Mahārājā Raṅjīt Singh's kingdom ?
- |              |                          |                   |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Amritsar  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Anandpur Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Gujrāwālā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Lāhore         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
37. Which Sikh General of Mahārājā Raṅjīt Singh fought with the lion and killed him ?



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Sr. Harī Singh Nalwā <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Akālī Phulā Singh <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bābā Kharak Singh <input type="checkbox"/>    | d. Bābā Baghel Singh <input type="checkbox"/> |

38. After the victory of Multān in 1818 AD, what did Mahārājā Raṇjīt Singh say in honour of Akālī Phulā Singh ?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. Singh Sāhib <input type="checkbox"/>                  | b. Sultān-ul-Qaum <input type="checkbox"/>               |
| c. Saviour of <u>Khālsā</u> Rāj <input type="checkbox"/> | d. General of <u>Khālsā</u> Rāj <input type="checkbox"/> |

39. Who was the physician, diplomat and foreign minister in the court of Mahārājā Raṇjīt Singh and was the oracle of Mahārājā ?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Sr. Hari Singh Nalwā <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Faqir Azīz-ud-Dīn <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| c. Badrināth <input type="checkbox"/>            | d. Dīwān Basākhā Singh <input type="checkbox"/> |

40. Following the death of Mahārājā Raṇjīt Singh, which Governor-General initiated Annexation of Punjāb to the British dominions in India in 1849 AD that finally put an end to the sovereignty of the Sikhs over north-western India ?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. Lord Mountbatten <input type="checkbox"/> | b. J. D. Cunningham <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Lord Dalhousie <input type="checkbox"/>   | d. Lord Hugh Gough <input type="checkbox"/>  |

41. The British Government had built a memorial at which place where they had fight with the Sikh forces of Sardār Chatur Singh and his son Rājā Sher Singh Aṭārī on 13th January 1849 AD that led to the killing of many British officers and soldiers ?

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| a. Lāhore <input type="checkbox"/>   | b. Aṭārī Border <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Lonāwālā <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Chilliāwālā <input type="checkbox"/>  |

42. In 1853 AD, which Sikh ruler was converted to Christianity ?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. Mahārājā Sher Singh <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Mahārājā Dalip Singh <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Ripūdaman Singh <input type="checkbox"/>     | d. Kanwar Naunihāl S. <input type="checkbox"/>   |

43. Who was the British historian whose book 'A History of the Sikhs' was published in London in 1849 AD ?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. Lord Mountbatten <input type="checkbox"/> | b. J. D. Cunningham <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Lord Dalhousie <input type="checkbox"/>   | d. Lord Hugh Gough <input type="checkbox"/>  |

44. Which peerless diamond today takes the pride of place among the British crown jewels, once belonged to Mahārājā Dalip Singh, the

last Sikh sovereign of the Punjāb ?

- |              |                          |             |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Koh-e-nūr | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Shalimār | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pāras     | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Ajantā   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

45. Who wrote Garab Ganjanī Tīkā, a Hindū prose on Japu jī and Gur Partāp Sūraj Granth, a voluminous history of the Gurūs in Braj Bhāshā ?

- |                       |                          |                     |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Paṇḍit Tārā Singh  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Kāhan Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Narotam               |                          | Nābhā               |                          |
| c. Bhāi Santokh Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Vīr Singh   | <input type="checkbox"/> |



## Brief Answers :

1. a. Bandā Singh Bahādar

Bābā Bandā Singh Bahādar has the honour of being the first Sikh General of the Khālāsā Panth.

Before partaking Amrit, his name was Mādho Dās Bairāgī and he became a Sikh on the inspiration from Gurū Gobind Singh at Nānder.



2. c. Akāl Sahāi

3. a. Sirhand



In spite of a lot of destruction of property and life in Sirhand and grave provocation, Bābā Bandā Singh Bahādar gave strict instructions to his troops not to destroy the Mosque because it was also the abode of God.



4. d. Delhi

5. a. Ajai Singh

6. b. Bāj Singh

7. d. Bhāi Manī Singh

8. b. Bhāi Manī Singh

Bhāi Manī Singh led the Sikhs at such a crucial time when nearly everyone was hostile to them. He disciplined and organised them under one leadership. On an excuse that Bhāi

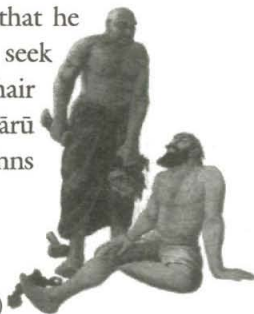
Manī Singh did not pay the promised amount, Zakariā Khān ordered his execution by chopping off each limb of his body. Maryādā of Srī Harimandar Sāhib was also set by Bhāi Manī Singh.



9. a. Bhāi Tārū Singh

On a complaint, Bhāi Tārū Singh and his sister were arrested for providing meals to the underground Sikhs. The residents of Lāhore secured the release of the sister by making a payment of

one lac rupees. But the brother insisted that he would rather sacrifice himself than seek pardon. Zakariā Khān ordered that his hair be removed alongwith the skull. Bhāi Tārū Singh quietly recited the holy hymns when his skull was being chopped off.



10. c. Tarunā (Young)

11. b. Sardār Kapūr Singh

Nawāb Kapūr Singh (1697-1753 AD) earned the title of Nawāb by his unlimited and selfless service. He had accepted the honour on one condition that he will not be deprived of the duty of clearing horses dung which he had been doing since his childhood. He was the founder of the Dal Khālsā.



12. c. 12

12 unit or brigades of Sikh warriors which acquired the districts of Punjāb by its campaign of conquest. 12 Misals - Āhlūwālīā, Shahīd, Singhpuriā, Shukarchakiā, Kanhaiyā, Karoṛiā, Ḍallevālī, Nishānvālī, Nakaīs, Phulkīās, Bhaṅgīs, Rāmgarhiā.

13. a. Rākhi

It literally means protection or vigilance. It referred to the cess levied by the Dal Khālsā upon villagers which sought their protection against aggression or molestation in those disturbed times.

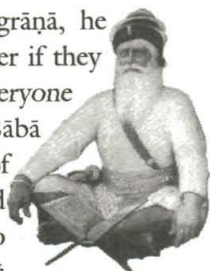
14. a. Shahīd

When Bābā Dīp Singh (1682-1757 AD) came to know that Jahān Khān, a general of Ahmed Shāh Abdālī, had violated the sanctity of Srī Harimandar Sāhib, he set out in that direction immediately accompanied by only eight Sikhs. On the way, large





batches of Singhs joined him. But, at Sangrāṇā, he drew up a line and asked them to cross it over if they were willing to lay down their lives. Everyone jumped over the line without hesitation. Bābā Dīp Singh fought his way to the periphery of the Darbār Sāhib where he finally breathed his last. It was young Dīp Singh only who had been assigned the job of copying Gurū Granth Sāhib alongwith Bhāi Manī Singh by Gurū Gobind Singh.



15. c. Nawāb Kapūr Singh

16. b. Bābā Botā Singh and Garjā Singh

In 1739 AD, Bābā Botā Singh and Garjā Singh sent a communication to the provincial governor of Lāhore, Zakariā Khān in which they addressed him as 'Bhābī Khāno' (Brother's wife, Khān). The governor sent a contingent of two hundred horses to arrest these two Sikhs, who fell fighting valiantly against heavy odds.



17. c. Zakariā Khān and Mīr Mannū

Zakariā Khān and Mīr Mannū had given a call to throw out all the Sikhs from the province and had fixed rewards for their prosecution or liquidation. Twenty rupees for information, fifty for killing and eighty for bringing a severed head of a



Sikh. Although the Mughals wasted lacs like this, the Panth went on flourishing and multiplying. A Punjābī doggerel which became current among the Sikhs in those days sums up how light they made of the atrocity Mīr Mannū heaped upon them :  
**Mannū is our sickle; We the fodder for him to mow;**  
**The more he cuts, the more we grow.**

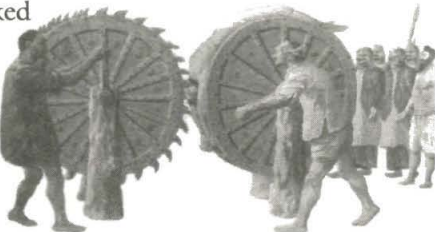


18. b. Massā Rangarh
19. b. Harbhagat Niranjanā
20. a. Father and Son

During the time of Yahiyā Khān's tyranny against the Sikhs, Bhāi Subeg Singh, a government contractor and his son Shāhbāz Singh were ordered to be crushed between



the Charkharīs (spiked wheels). He took his laceration in the name of his faith without any protest. When the Qāzī (Muslim priest) advised him to save his son, he



mentioned the great sacrifices made by the Gurūs, compared to which his loss was insignificant.

21. b. 1746 AD (1 June)
22. c. 7000

Also, 3000 Sikhs were put behind bars.

23. a. Yahiyā Khān and Lakhpat Rāi

Yahiyā Khān and Lakhpat Rāi had taken a pledge to wipe out the Sikhs. They chased the hiding columns of the Sikh army in the wood of Kāhnūwān and besieged them. Many thousands of Sikhs were liquidated in the following clashes. Retreating regiments of the Sikhs braved the onslaught under the command of Nawāb Kapūr Singh. Even though they were hungry, they did not lose their determination and fought on in the scorching heat. The Sikhs call this carnage a 'Chhoṭā Ghallūghārā' (The Small Holocaust).

24. d. 20 to 25,000

According to Ratan Singh Bhaṅgū, 30,000 Sikhs were killed.

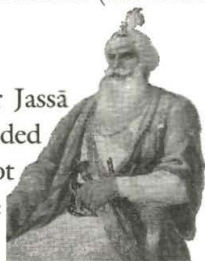
25. b. Ahmed Shāh Abdālī

The Sikhs gave a good thrashing to the returning armies of Ahmed Shāh Abdālī after the Battle of Pānīpat. Having been enraged by this, Abdālī decided to teach Sikhs a lesson in his next invasion. Although the Sikhs had prepared for safety in anticipation of the attack, the suddenness with which it came, took them by surprise. Consequently, thousands of Sikhs laid

down their lives fighting in the plains of Kūp. Under the command of Sardār Jassā Singh Āhlūwālīā, various Sikh Misals (confederacies) came together and fought unitedly to save the Panth (Sikh Nation). This massacre is referred as Vaddā Ghallūghārā (The Great Holocaust). Nonetheless, the same year, Sikhs took over Sirhand and celebrated Baisākhī (the birth anniversary of Khālsā) at Amritsar.

26. a. Jassā Singh Āhlūwālīā

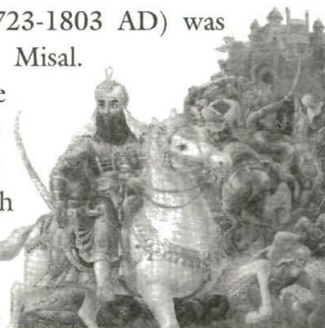
Sultān-ul-Qaum (King of the Nation) Sardār Jassā Singh Āhlūwālīā (1718-1723 AD) provided such a daring leadership that the Panth not only survived great massacres, but also came near to establishing its own rule.



27. b. Jassā Singh Rāmgarhīā

Sardār Jassā Singh Rāmgarhīā (1723-1803 AD) was the leader of the Rāmgarhīā Misal.

Whenever there was a threat to the Sikh Panth, he was the first to accept the challenge. Qāzī Nūr Mohammad writes that Jassā Singh Āhlūwālīā and Jassā Singh Rāmgarhīā were very close friends. They use to fight and win battles under one flag. The latter



had his surname after the Rāmgarh fort, which was built in defence of Srī Harimandar Sāhib.

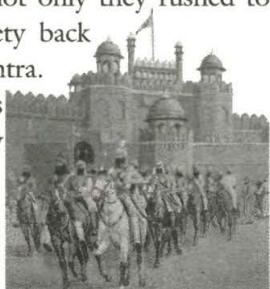
28. c. Sardār Aghar Singh

He was the nephew of Bhāi Manī Singh.

29. c. Ahmed Shāh Abdālī

During the battle of Pānīpat, Abdālī abducted 2200 young girls. When the Singhs came to know this, not only they rushed to their rescue but also ensured their safety back home sometimes as far as Mahārāshtra.

Historian M.J. Brown acknowledges that such an act was exemplary chivalry as well as kindness.



30. a. Hīrā Singh Bhaṅgī

31. d. Bābā Baghel Singh

Between 1765-1781 AD, the Sikhs conquered Delhi fifteen times, Sardār Baghel Singh hoisted Kesrī (saffron) flag on the Red Fort and Sardār Jassā Singh Āhlūwālīā graced the throne of Delhi.

32. b. Shukarchakīā

33. c. 1801 AD

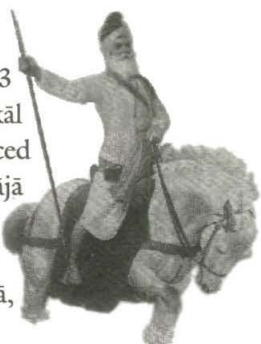
Mahārājā Raṇjīt Singh (1780-1839 AD) is also known as ‘Sher-e-Punjab’ i.e. Lion of the Punjab. He was the most colourful, the most powerful and yet the most endearing figure in the history of the Sikhs.



34. b. Nānakshāhī

35. a. Akālī Phūlā Singh

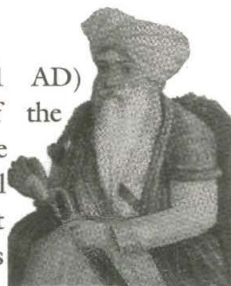
Akālī Bābā Phūlā Singh (1761-1823 AD) was the Jathedār of Sri Akāl Takht. It was he who pronounced punishment of whipping Mahārājā Raṇjīt Singh for a transgression on his part. He accepted this willingly. Fighting in the battle of Naushehrā, Akālī Phūlā Singh laid down his life.



36. d. Lāhore

37. a. Sr. Harī Singh Nalwā

Sardār Harī Singh Nalwā (1791-1831 AD) was one of the top commanders of the Khālsā forces of Mahārājā Raṇjīt Singh. He conquered Kashmīr and brought Kābul under his control. Besides being proficient in Persian, Arabic and Punjābī, he was fairly good in English. He lost his life in the battle of Jamraud.



38. c. Saviour of Khālsā Rāj

39. b. Faqīr Azīz-ud-Dīn

40. c. Lord Dalhousie

41. d. Chīlāwālā

In this battle fought on 13th January 1849 AD, British forces were led by Lord Gough

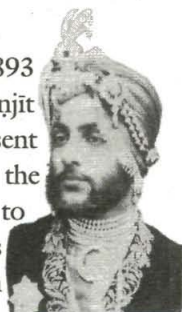


and the Sikh army by Rājā Sher Singh. A testimony left by a British observer says, "The Sikhs fought like devils, fierce and untamed...Such a mass of men I never set eyes on and as plucky as lions: they ran right on bayonets and struck their assailants when they were transfixed". Once more, fate and destiny conspired against a victory for the Sikhs, bringing to mind Shah Mohammad words:

**"We won the Battle but we lost the Fight"**

42. b. Mahārājā Dalip Singh

Mahārājā Dalip Singh (6 Sep. 1838-22 Oct. 1893 AD), the youngest son of Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh, was wickedly eased out of power and sent to England after the annexation of Punjāb by the English. He was also misled and converted to Christianity. But immediately after meeting his mother Mahārāṇī Jindā, he embraced Sikhism again. He died in Paris.



43. b. J. D. Cunningham

Joseph Davey Cunningham (1812-1851 AD) was the first British historian of the Sikhs.

44. a. Koh-e-nūr

Koh-e-nūr (Mountain of Light) is not known to have ever been bought or sold. It always changed hands as a result of conquest. Its value can hardly be estimated.



45. c. Bhāi Santokh Singh

Bhāi Santokh Singh (1787-1843 AD), a poet and historian. Gur Partāp Sūraj Granth consists of 51,820 verses written during 1835-1840 AD.





# Sikh Reform Movement

(19th - 20th century)

1. When did the Singh Sabhā Movement start ?  
a. 1809 AD ☐                      b. 1873 AD ☐  
c. 1901 AD ☐                      d. 1925 AD ☐
2. Who was the founder of the Nirankārī Movement which tried to eradicate the wrong doings prevalent among the Sikhs ?  
a. Bābā Diāl ☐                      b. Bābā Darbārā Singh ☐  
c. Bābā Rām Singh ☐                      d. Bhāi Kanhaiyā ☐
3. Who was the founder of Nāmdhārī or Kūkā Movement started to re-establish the glory of the Sikh religion ?  
a. Bābā Diāl ☐                      b. Bābā Darbārā Singh ☐  
c. Bābā Rām Singh ☐                      d. Bhāi Kanhaiyā ☐
4. How many students of Amritsar Mission School decided to adopt Christianity in 1873 AD which was prevented by the intervention of the Sikh leaders ?  
a. None ☐                      b. 2 ☐  
c. 3 ☐                      d. 4 ☐
5. Which Sikh established the uniqueness of Sikh religion by excelling thrice in the inter-faith discussion with Swāmī Dayānand of Āryā Samāj ?  
a. Prof. Gurmukh Singh ☐                      b. Prof. Harkrishan S. ☐  
c. Giānī Ditt Singh ☐                      d. Bhāi Vir Singh ☐
6. Which Sikh started the teaching of Punjābī at the University level ?  
a. Giānī Ditt Singh ☐                      b. Bhāi Vir Singh ☐  
c. Sr. Tarlochan Singh ☐                      d. Prof. Gurmukh Singh ☐
7. Which organisation was formed by the prominent Sikhs of the Panth in Amritsar on 30 July 1873 AD ?  
a. Srī Gurū Singh Sabhā ☐                      b. Khālāsā Dīwān ☐



- c. Shiromaṇī Akālī Dal ☐                      d. Khālsā Dal ☐
8. What was the name of the General Singh Sabhā formed in 1883 AD to keep the co-ordination between the Singh Sabhās of various places ?
- a. Srī Gurū Singh Sabhā ☐                      b. Khālsā Dīwān ☐  
c. Khālsā Dal ☐                      d. Shiromaṇī Akālī Dal ☐
9. The foundation of which educational institution was laid on 5 March 1892 AD that took the form of a prestigious college in Punjāb for the Sikhs ?
- a. Government College ☐                      b. Sikh National College ☐  
c. Khālsā College ☐                      d. Punjāb University ☐  
Amritsar                      Oriental College
10. With the inspiration of Prof. Gurmukh Singh, which British officer left his service in 1893 AD for studying Sikh religion and afterwards wrote the Sikh history ?
- a. Lord Mountbatten ☐                      b. M.A. Macauliffe ☐  
c. Warren Hastings ☐                      d. Pearl S. Buck ☐
11. Which Kīrtaniā also raised funds for opening of educational institutions during the Singh Sabhā Movement, besides performing Kīrtan and propagating the Sikh way of life ?
- a. Bhāi Hirā Singh ☐                      b. Bhāi Samund Singh ☐  
c. Bhāi Gopāl Singh ☐                      d. Bhāi Santā Singh ☐
12. 'Twarīkh Gurū Khālsā' and 'Panth Parkash' are the historic writings of which Sikh ?
- a. Giānī Ditt Singh ☐                      b. Bhāi Vīr Singh ☐  
c. Giānī Giān Singh ☐                      d. Prof. Gurmukh Singh ☐
13. Which bank was established by the efforts of Bhāi Vīr Singh, Sr. Sunder Singh Majithiā and Sr. Tarlochan Singh ?
- a. Punjab National Bank ☐                      b. Bank of Punjab ☐  
c. State Bank of Patiala ☐                      d. Punjab & Sind Bank ☐
14. Who was chosen the first President of the Chief Khālsā Dīwān

established on 30 October 1902 and served in that capacity for nearly 15 years ?

- |                     |                          |                         |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Giānī Ditt Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Arjan Singh Bāgarīān | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Giānī Giān Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Prof. Gurmukh Singh  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

15. In the beginning of 1914 AD, the wall of which Gurdwārā was planned to be demolished by the Government in order to beautify the house of the Viceroy ?

- |                   |                          |                     |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Banglā Sāhib   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Damdamā Sāhib    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sis Ganj Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Rakāb Ganj Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |

16. Gurdwārā Reform Movement started on 5th October 1920, with the success of freeing which Gurdwārā ?

- |                      |                          |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bābe kī Ber Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Nankāṇā Sāhib     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Harimandar Sāhib  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Taran Tāran Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |

17. Who was appointed the Jathedār of Akāl Takht Sāhib on 12th October 1920 by the Saṅgat after accusing the Pujārīs and Granthis as Tankhāiās ?

- |                         |                          |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. J. Tejā S. Bhuchchar | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Harbans Singh Aṭārī  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Prof. Gurmukh Singh  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Kartār Singh Jhabbar | <input type="checkbox"/> |

18. The first two martyrs of Gurdwārā Reform Movement, laid down their lives while struggling for the freedom of which Gurdwārā ?

- |                      |                          |                     |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Taran Tāran Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Nankāṇā Sāhib    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Gurū kī Ber Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Harimandar Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |

19. When was Shromaṇī Gurdwārā Parbandhak Committee registered?

- |                     |                          |                    |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. 30 April 1921    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 22 August 1925  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 9 September 1923 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 1 November 1925 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

20. Who was the Mahant of Nankāṇā Sāhib from which the Sikhs got the Gurdwārā freed in February 1921 AD ?

- |                      |                          |                       |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Mahant Prem Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Mahant Miṭhā Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Mahant Sundar Dās | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Mahant Narāiṇ Dās  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

21. Who was the leader of the Jathā which was attacked and killed by

the men of the Mahant of Nankāṇā Sāhib on 20th February 1921?

- |                  |                          |                         |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Lachman Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Kartār Singh Jhabbar | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Dalip Singh   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Tejā Singh Bhuchchar | <input type="checkbox"/> |

22. In the struggle for freedom of which Gurdwārā did the Sikhs peacefully beared all the tortures while collecting wood for the Laṅgar, and was also called the Satyagraha (agitation with moral force) by the Congress leaders of the country ?

- |                       |                          |                  |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bābe kī Ber Sāhib  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Nankāṇā Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Gurū kā Bāgh Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Panjā Sāhib   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

23. To serve the Sikhs arrested in the peaceful agitation, at which place did the Saṅgat lay down their lives while stopping the train ?

- |                |                          |                   |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Amritsar    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Anandpur Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Panjā Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Nankāṇā Sāhib  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

24. With which agitation of Gurdwārā Movement, did a religious body try to solve a political problem ?

- |                  |                          |                      |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gurū kā Bāgh  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Key's Agitation   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Nankāṇā Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Jaito's Agitation | <input type="checkbox"/> |

25. After the formation of Shiromaṇī Gurdwārā Parbandhak Committee, which organization came into existence for further strengthening the Sikh Reform Movement, that helped the Committee in freeing the Gurdwārās ?

- |                       |                          |                        |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Chief Khālsā Dīwān | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Panthak Akālī Dal   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Ghadar Party       | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Shiromaṇī Akālī Dal | <input type="checkbox"/> |

26. Which Sikh leader provided leadership to the Akālī Agitation with great discipline and intelligence, in whose memory a Hall has also been named in the Harimandar Sāhib complex in Amritsar ?

- |                      |                          |                     |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sr. Bhān Singh    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Amrik Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Tejā S. Samundarī | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bābā Jiwan Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |

27. Which Sikh religious personality worked for the promotion of modern education among Sikhs along with religious education and was the inspiration behind the origins of the Akālī Movement, and at present many educational institutions are also

running with his inspiration and guidance ?

- |                    |                          |                     |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bābā Nand Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sant Attar Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Vīr Singh  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bābā Jīwan Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |

28. How many Sikhs responded to the call given by Sardul Singh Caveeshar asking for 100 volunteers in 'Akālī' newspaper, after the demolition of wall of Gurdwārā Rakāb Ganj by the British Govt. ?

- |        |                          |        |                          |
|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| a. 50  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 100 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 500 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 700 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

29. After the ban on the Kakār of a Sikh by British Govt., what agitation was launched by Shiromaṇī Akālī Dal under which thousands of Sikhs were sent to jail ?

- |                     |                          |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Kakār Agitation  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Key Agitation    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Kirpān Agitation | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Khālsā Agitation | <input type="checkbox"/> |

30. Which Morchā (agitation) was launched by the Akālīs as a campaign for the recovery of the keys of the Harimandar Sāhib, Amritsar's treasury, that was hailed throughout the country as the first decisive battle won for India's freedom ?

- |                  |                          |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Morchā Kakār  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Morchā Chābiā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Morchā Kirpān | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Morchā Akālī  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

31. Who was the founder of Babar Akālī Movement and was hanged to death on 27 February 1926 AD ?

- |                        |                          |                         |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Arjan Singh Gargajj | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Tejā Singh Bhuchchar | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Master Tārā Singh   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Kishan Singh Gargajj | <input type="checkbox"/> |

32. Who was the youngest Akālī prisoner to be sent to jail for six months for publicly reciting a seditious poem in April 1922 AD ?

- |                        |                          |                         |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Arjan Singh Gargajj | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Tejā Singh Bhuchchar | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Master Tārā Singh   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bābā Kharak Singh    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

33. As a result of the Gurdwārā Management Reform Movement, when was the Gurdwārā Act passed ?

- |            |                          |            |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a. 1921 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 1925 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 1935 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 1945 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> |



## Brief Answers :

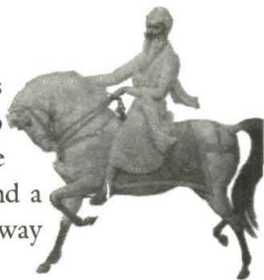
1. b. 1873 AD

Singh Sabhā Movement, a reform movement among the Sikhs which became a vitally rejuvenating force at a time when Sikhism was fast losing its distinctive identity.

2. a. Bābā Diāl

3. c. Bābā Rām Singh

Bābā Rām Singh (1816-1885 AD) was a great crusader and the first Sikh to introduce religious reforms. He was the founding father of the Nāmdhārī sect and a great devotee of the Gurū. He passed away in British captivity in Rangoon.



4. d. 4

The students were - Āyā Singh, Attar Singh, Sādhū Singh and Santokh Singh. This was also one of the reason for the start of Singh Sabha Movement.

5. c. Giānī Ditt Singh

Giānī Ditt Singh excelled over Swāmī Dayānand thrice in open public debates, among the presence of scholars and masses. Giānī Jī was not only a good orator but also editor of a newspaper 'Khālsā'.



6. d. Prof. Gurmukh Singh

7. a. Srī Gurū Singh Sabhā

8. b. Khālsā Dīwān

9. c. Khālsā College, Amritsar

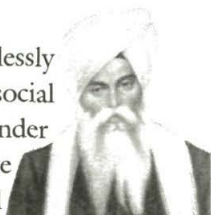
10. b. M.A. Macauliffe

'The Sikh Religion' written by Sir Max Arthur Macauliffe (1837-1913 AD) has been published in six volumes.



11. a. Bhāi Hira Singh

Bhāi Hirā Singh (1879-1926) worked tirelessly towards the programmes of religious and social reforms and of education among Sikhs under Chief Khālsā Dīwān. He was one of the principal fund raisers for the Sikh Educational

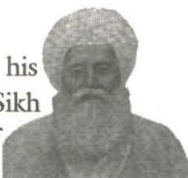




Conferences which established schools in many parts of Punjāb. He founded a Khālsā High School in Farūkā in 1908 which was restarted in Ambala after the partition of 1947. It was due to his impressive style of Kīrtan and discourses that many adopted this faith. A Muslim artisan, Hājī Muhammad Maskīn was so impressed by his discourses that he decided to offer a rare piece of art - a whisk (chaur) made of 145,000 strands of sandalwood fibres at Srī Harimandar Sāhib in 1925. The whisk is still preserved in the Darbār Sāhib Toshākhānā (treasury). Bhāi Hirā Singh Jī died of cancer at an early age in Dehrādūn in 1926.

12. c. Giānī Giān Singh

Giānī Giān Singh (1822-1921 AD) devoted his whole life to glorify achievements of Sikh history. He was also an important member of the Nirmalā sect. Twārikh Gurū Khālsā is a voluminous prose narrative - delineating the history of the Sikhs from their origin to the time when they lost Punjāb to the British.



13. d. Punjab & Sind Bank

The founders of Punjab & Sind Bank were Bhāi Vīr Singh, Sir Sunder Singh Majithiā and Sardār Tarlochan Singh. Since its foundation, the bank has been a pioneer in promoting Sikh youth, craftsmen, artists and musicians through its various institutions.

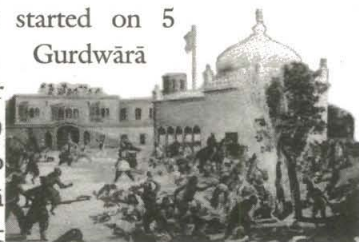


14. b. Arjan Singh Bāgarīān (Bhāi)

15. d. Rakāb Ganj Sāhib

16. a. Bābe kī Ber Sāhib

Gurdwārā Reform Movement started on 5 October 1920 AD from Gurdwārā Bābe kī Ber Sāhib. J. Kartār Singh Jhabbar (1874-1962 AD) led a jathā of Sikh volunteers to Siālkoṭ to liberate this Gurdwārā from the control of a corrupt



Mahant or custodian.

17. a. J. Tejā Singh Bhuchchar

18. a. Taran Taran Sāhib

Bhāi Hazārā Singh and Hukam Singh were the first two martyrs of Gurdwārā Reform Movement. They were killed during the struggle for freeing Gurdwārā Tarn-Taran Sahib from the Mahants.

19. a. 30 April 1921 AD

20. d. Mahant Narain Dās

Mahant Narain Dās, Manager of Gurdwārā Nankāṇā Sāhib trapped 200 Akālī Singhs in connivance with police. They had come to visit the shrine



and he had them hacked into pieces by his hired Goonḍās. Later the mangled and mutilated bodies of the Singhs were burnt in kerosene oil. This episode is considered to be one of the bloodiest of the 20th century massacres. The Gurdwārā, however, was handed over to Shiromanī Gurdwārā Prabandhak Committee the following day.

21. a. Lachman Singh

22. c. Gurū kā Bāgh Sāhib

To assert the right to the firewood grown at Gurū kā Bāgh, a morchā (agitation) had to be launched. A batch of 100 peaceful Akālīs while reciting Gurbāṇī, marched every day towards the shrine, but police intercepted them on way to their destination and subjected them to ruthless torture.



Observing the police

brutalities and the passive resistance, C.F. Andrews wrote that it was like watching a hundred Christs being crucified everyday.

23. c. Panjā Sāhib

On 30 October 1922 AD at Gurdwārā Panjā Sāhib under the leadership of Bhāi Partāp Singh and Bhāi Karam Singh. On hearing that the Sikhs arrested at Gurū kā Bāgh were being escorted in a train to Naushehrā Jail (Attock), the Sikh devotees

of Panjā Sāhib decided to offer them Laṅgar, come what may. When the station master expressed his inability to stop the train, Bhāi Partāp Singh and Karam Singh along with hundreds of others lay on the



railway track. The train stopped and Laṅgar was served to the arrested Sikhs but not before the train had crushed both under its wheels.

24. d. Jaito's Agitation

Jaito's Agitation started due to the interference of the Government during the Akhand Pāṭh Sāhib kept for re-instating Mahārājā Ripūdaman Singh Nābhā. Batches of 500 Singhs proceeded towards Jaito. On 21 February 1924 AD, the police opened fire on the group, killing twenty Singhs on the spot and wounded more than hundred. Nābhā agitation exercised such an impact on the public that even Jawāharlāl Nehrū accompanied by other leaders also courted arrest.

25. d. Shiromaṇī Akālī Dal

26. c. Tejā S. Samundarī

Tejā Singh Samundarī Hall houses the office of SGPC at Amritsar.

27. b. Sant Attar Singh

Sant Attar Singh (1866-1927 AD) shared the Sikh community's wider social and religious concerns and was a saint in true spirit. At present, various educational institutions (Akāl Academies) are running with his inspiration and guidance.



28. d. 700 (Seven Hundred)

29. c. Kīrpān Agitation

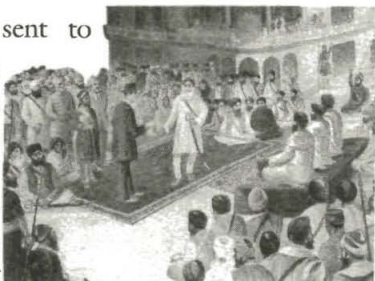
Kīrpān Morchā, a campaign started by the Sikhs to assert their right to keep and carry Kīrpān religiously obligatory for them, which was denied to them under



the Indian Arms Act (XI) of 1878.

30. b. Morchā Chābiā

A government official was sent to deliver the keys of the treasury to Bābā Kharak Singh, president of SGPC at Sri Akāl Takht Sāhib on 19 January 1922 AD. The Akālīs victory was hailed throughout the country. In the words of



M.K. Gandhī - First decisive battle for India's freedom had been won.

31. d. Kishān Singh Garḡajj

Babbar Akālī Movement was a radical outgrowth of the Akālī Movement which rejected non-violence and adopted violence as a creed.

32. a. Arjan Singh Garḡajj

In 1919 AD, when he was studying in class VI, he was expelled from school for refusing to salute the Union Jack, imperial standard of the British rulers.

33. b. 1925 AD

Sikh Gurdwārās Act 1925, legislation passed by the Punjāb Legislative Council which marked the culmination of the struggle of the Sikh people from 1920-1923 AD to wrest control of their places of worship from the mahants or priests into whose hands they had passed during the eighteenth century when the Khālsā were driven from their homes to seek safety in remote hills and deserts.





# Contribution of Sikhs

(In India's struggle for Independence)

1. Which Sikh started the Swadeshī Movement in India's struggle for freedom ?  
a. Gen. Mohan Singh ☐                      b. Bhāi Raṇdhīr Singh ☐  
c. Giānī Ditt Singh ☐                      d. Bābā Rām Singh ☐
2. Who laid the foundation of 'Ghadar Party' in USA ?  
a. Sr. Gurditt Singh ☐                      b. Sr. Udham Singh ☐  
c. Sohan Singh Bhaknā ☐                      d. Gen. Mohan Singh ☐
3. Sikh martyr Bhāi Nihāl Singh who died in the Singapore prison of British, was commonly known by which name ?  
a. Bhagat Singh ☐                      b. Mahārāj Singh ☐  
c. Bābā Singh ☐                      d. General Singh ☐
4. In memory of the bravery shown by 21 Sikhs of 36 Sikh Paltoon on 12 September 1897 AD, at which place near the fort Lockhāṛt Amritsar, has the Indian Govt. built their memorial ?  
a. Sārāgarhī ☐                      b. Tārāgarhī ☐  
c. Gaṛhīnazīr ☐                      d. Aṭārī ☐
5. What was the name of the ship in which 400 people were to be moved to Canada by Sr. Gurditt Singh ?  
a. Kāmā Gāṭā Mārū ☐                      b. Chetak ☐  
c. Dilbāgh ☐                      d. Baz-Baz Ghāṭ ☐
6. Who killed General O' Dyer responsible for the Jaliāwālā Bāgh massacre after 27 years ?  
a. Sr. Bhagat Singh ☐                      b. Sr. Udham Singh ☐  
c. Gen. Mohan Singh ☐                      d. Sr. Kharak Singh ☐
7. Who started the Indian National Army (INA) ?  
a. Sr. Bhagat Singh ☐                      b. Sohan Singh Bhaknā ☐  
c. Gen. Mohan Singh ☐                      d. Bābā Mehar Singh ☐



8. Whom did Bhagat Singh meet in the prison before being hanged to death, after which Bhagat Singh had belief in God and stopped cutting his hairs ?
- a. Sr. Udham Singh ☐                      b. Bābā Mehar Singh ☐  
c. Bābā Kharak Singh ☐                      d. Bhāi Raṇdhīr Singh ☐
9. Out of 121 people hanged to death during India's struggle for independence, how many were Sikhs ?
- a. 53 ☐                      b. 93 ☐  
c. 121 ☐                      d. None ☐
10. Out of 2646 people sent to life-long imprisonment during India's struggle for independence, how many were Sikhs ?
- a. 1547 ☐                      b. 2147 ☐  
c. 2646 ☐                      d. None ☐
11. Out of 1300 people killed in Jaliāwālā's Bāgh massacre during India's struggle for independence, how many were Sikhs ?
- a. 650 ☐                      b. 799 ☐  
c. 1199 ☐                      d. 1300 ☐
12. Out of 113 people killed at Baj-Baj Ghāt, how many were Sikhs ?
- a. 25 ☐                      b. 35 ☐  
c. 67 ☐                      d. 110 ☐
13. Who was the first Sikh aviator and the first Indian to fly solo from England to India and also has a record of landing his aircraft 150 times in a single day ?
- a. Mohan Singh ☐                      b. Manmohan Singh ☐  
c. Makhan Singh ☐                      d. Mehar Singh ☐
14. Which revolutionary undertook the responsibility for the printing of the Gurmūkhī edition of the newspaper 'Ghadar' (Revolt) and was hanged to death on 16 November 1915 AD ?
- a. Bhagat Singh ☐                      b. Kartar Singh Sarābhā ☐  
c. Sohan Singh Bhaknā ☐                      d. Udham Singh ☐
15. Who went on a strike for a month in the Andamans Islands as a

protest against maltreatment of the political prisoners, played an active role in Gurdwārā Reform Movement also and was appointed as the Jathedār of Akāl Takht in 1934 AD.?

- |                      |                          |                         |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. J. Vasākhā Singh  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bābā Kharak Singh    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Master Tārā Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Kartār Singh Sarābhā | <input type="checkbox"/> |

16. After the pact of Congress with the Muslim League in 1916 AD, which political party was established by the Sikh leaders for the protection of the Sikh rights ?

- |                        |                          |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Central Sikh League | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Shiromaṇī Akālī Dal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Khālsā Dīwān        | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sikh Republic Party | <input type="checkbox"/> |

17. Who was the president of the political party 'Forward Bloc', after Subhāsh Chandar Bose ?

- |                      |                          |                         |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhagat Singh      | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Kartār Singh Sarābhā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bābā Kharak Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sardul S. Caveeshar  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

18. Under whose leadership did Akālī Dal put forth in 1943 AD the 'Free Punjāb' scheme that involved the reorganization of Punjāb's boundaries in order to give Sikh Community 'the balance of power'?

- |                      |                          |                        |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bābā Kharak Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Partap Singh Kairon | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Master Tārā Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sr. Baldev Singh    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

19. The 'Azād Punjāb' scheme was the brain-child of which Akālī leader ?

- |                      |                          |                       |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bābā Kharak Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Giānī Kartār Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Master Tārā Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sant Fateh Singh   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

20. Inspite of Sikh population of two percent in India, the contribution of Sikhs in India's struggle for freedom is ..... percent.

- |       |                          |       |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. 2  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 20 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 50 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 80 | <input type="checkbox"/> |



## Brief Answers :

1. d. Bābā Rām Singh
2. c. Sohan Singh Bhaknā (Bābā)

In those days, Indians in the United States and the neighbouring Canada, most of them Sikhs from Punjab, suffered severe discrimination, protest against which had been simmering.



3. b. Mahārāj Singh

He sacrificed himself for the sake of preventing Union Jack to be hoisted in Lāhore instead of the Saffron flag. He died in the Singapore jail in 1856 AD.

4. a. Sārāgarhī

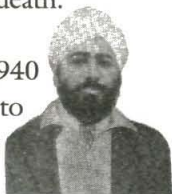
Battle of heroic action fought by a small detachment of Sikh soldiers against heavy odds, took place on 12 September 1897 AD in the Tīrāh region of North-East Frontier Province (now in Pākistān). These 21 Sikhs inspite of being surrounded by the enemy forces in thousands, didn't became cowards. But instead showed marvellous courage as expected by Amritdhārī Singhs. They killed around 200 enemy soldiers and injured many of them. Indian Govt. has built Kīratmandirs in their memory at fort Lockhārt, Amritsar and Ferozepur.

5. a. Kāmā Gāṭā Mārū

Kāmā Gāṭā Mārū was renamed 'Gurū Nānak Jahāz'. In 1914 AD, when these people were not allowed to land at Vancouver by Canada Government, they were forced to return to India. On reaching Baj-Baj Ghāt, they were all fired to death.

6. b. Sr. Udham Singh

Sr. Udham Singh (26 Dec.1899 - 31 July 1940 AD) chased General Michael O' Dyer to London and killed him. After surrender, he was tried and hanged.



7. c. Gen. Mohan Singh

General Mohan Singh (1909-1989 AD) asked for volunteers who would form the Azād Hind Fauj (Free India Army) to fight for liberating India from the British rule. A large number of men, mostly Sikhs, came forward to join what came to be termed as the Azād Hind Fauj (National Army of Independent

India). The new set-up came into being on 1 September 1942 AD by which time the strength of volunteers had reached 40,000. Mohan Singh, now designated as General, was to command it.

8. d. Bhāi Raṇdhīr Singh

Bhāi Sāhib Bhāi Raṇdhīr Singh (1878-1961 AD) was a great lover of Bāṇī and Kīrtan. He encouraged and initiated hundreds into the virtuous art of singing hymns. He also spent several years in different jails during the British rule. During this period, he met Bhagat Singh who once again became a Sikh.



9. b. 93

10. b. 2147

11. b. 799

Jaliāwālā Bāgh massacre, involving the killing of 1300 unarmed defenceless Indians by a senior British military officer, took place on 13 April 1919 AD in the heart of Amritsar, the holiest city of the Sikhs, on a day sacred to them as the birth anniversary of the Khālsā. On this Baisākhī day, a large number of people, mostly Sikhs, had poured into the city from the surrounding villages. Local leaders



called upon the people to assemble for a meeting in the Jaliāwālā Bāgh in the evening. Brig. General Dyer set out for the venue of the meeting with 50 riflemen and two armoured cars with machine-guns mounted on them. He deployed his riflemen on an elevation near the entrance and without warning or ordering the crowd to disperse, opened fire. The firing continued for about twenty minutes whereafter Dyer and his men marched back the way they had come. 1650 rounds of .303 inch ammunition had been fired.

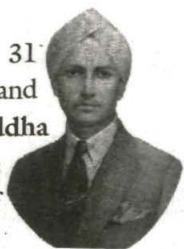
12. c. 67

13. b. Manmohan Singh



14. b. Kartār Singh Sarābhā

At a meeting at Sacraments, California on 31 October 1913 AD, he jumped to the stage and began to sing : **chalo chaliye desh nū yuddha karan, eho ākhiri vachan te farmān ho gaye** (Come ! let us go and join the battle of freedom; the final call has come, let us go!) Kartār Singh Sarābhā (1896-1915 AD) was one of the first to follow his own call.



15. a. J. Vasākhā Singh

J. Vasākhā Singh (1877-1957 AD) was arrested by police along with several other Ghadar leaders. He was tried in Lāhore conspiracy case I (1915) and sentenced to transportation of life and forfeiture of property.

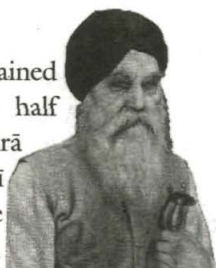
16. a. Central Sikh League

17. d. Sardūl S. Caveeshar

Sardūl Singh Caveeshar (1886-1963 AD) was a politician and a renowned author who launched an English journal 'Sikh Review' in 1913 from Delhi.

18. c. Master Tārā Singh

Master Tārā Singh (1885-1967 AD) remained at the centre of Sikh politics for nearly half a century, led the Shiromaṇī Gurdwārā Parbandhak Committee and Shiromaṇī Akālī Dal on several occasions. His writings were effective, persuasive and rich with arguments. He was given the title of 'Panth Ratan'.



19. b. Giānī Kartār Singh

Giānī Kartār Singh (1902-1974 AD), Akālī leader who was known for his political astuteness and for his single-mindedness of purpose and who dominated the Sikh politics during the 40's and 50's of the twentieth century.

20. d. 80





# Sikh Personalities

(People, Events, Current Affairs)

1. Who did the translation of Gurū Granth Sāhib grammatically, which is also known as 'Gurū Granth Sāhib Darpan' ?
  - a. Dr. Gopāl Singh ☐
  - b. Bhāi Vir Singh ☐
  - c. Giānī Harbans Singh ☐
  - d. Prof. Sāhib Singh ☐
2. Which Sikh political leader was called the 'Betāj Bādshāh' (uncrowned Emperor) ?
  - a. Bābā Mehar Singh ☐
  - b. Master Tārā Singh ☐
  - c. Bābā Kharak Singh ☐
  - d. Giānī Kartār Singh ☐
3. Which Sikh was honoured by the Akāl Takht with the distinction of the 'National Professor of Sikhism' ?
  - a. Sirdār Kapūr Singh ☐
  - b. Master Tārā Singh ☐
  - c. Sr. Nānak Singh ☐
  - d. Giānī Kartār Singh ☐
4. Which Sikh historian did the research on Sikh History scientifically and is considered as a pioneer of modern research in Sikh History?
  - a. Bhāi Vir Singh ☐
  - b. Dr. Ganḍā Singh ☐
  - c. Karam S. Historian ☐
  - d. Sr. Hīrā Singh Dard ☐
5. Who is the writer of the famous book 'Bandagī-nāmā' ?
  - a. Bhāi Vir Singh ☐
  - b. Prof. Pūran Singh ☐
  - c. Sr. Raghubīr S. Bīr ☐
  - d. Sr. Hīrā Singh Dard ☐
6. Who has written the book "Gur Shabad Ratan Parkāsh" which has line-to-line index of Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
  - a. Akālī Kaur Singh ☐
  - b. Dr. Ganḍā Singh ☐
  - c. Bhāi Vir Singh ☐
  - d. Sr. Raghubīr S. Bīr ☐
7. Who was the first Indian to be elected as mayor of Rangoon in 1932 AD ?
  - a. Prof. Tejā Singh ☐
  - b. Dr. Ganḍā Singh ☐
  - c. Raghbīr S. Duggal ☐
  - d. Dr. Harkrishan Singh ☐

8. Which Sikh artist's fame rests principally on the fresco-paintings made by him on the walls of Sri Harimandar Sāhib, Amritsar ?
  - a. Amolak Singh ☐
  - b. Giān Singh Nakkāsh ☐
  - c. Sobhā Singh ☐
  - d. Kehar Singh Nakkāsh ☐
9. Who was the first Kirtaniā to broadcast Kīrtan from the Lāhore station of All India Radio, whose five generations had been performing Kīrtan at Gurdwārā Nankāṇā Sāhib ?
  - a. Bhāi Samund Singh ☐
  - b. Bhāi Hazūr Singh ☐
  - c. Bhāi Surjan Singh ☐
  - d. Bhāi Hira Singh ☐
10. Who was the first Defence Minister of free India ?
  - a. Sr. Baldev Singh ☐
  - b. Sr. Hukam Singh ☐
  - c. Giānī Zail Singh ☐
  - d. Sr. Būṭā Singh ☐
11. Who has been a minister in the Union Cabinet of India for the longest period ?
  - a. Sr. Baldev Singh ☐
  - b. Rāj Kumārī Amrit K. ☐
  - c. Giānī Zail Singh ☐
  - d. Sr. Hukam Singh ☐
12. Who was the first ever Indian to be commissioned as a fighter pilot in Royal Air Force of Canada ?
  - a. Sr. Manmohan Singh ☐
  - b. Bābā Mehar Singh ☐
  - c. Hardit Singh Malik ☐
  - d. Sr. Arjan Singh ☐
13. Which Sikh political leader ended his fast for the attainment of Punjābī speaking state on the behest of the Panj Piārās for the entire Khālsā Panth and not on the request of the Indian Govt. ?
  - a. Sr. Baldev Singh ☐
  - b. Master Tārā Singh ☐
  - c. Bhāi Chet Singh ☐
  - d. Sant Fateh Singh ☐
14. Which renowned poet, writer and politician has also been the Chief Minister of Punjāb ?
  - a. Giānī Gurmukh Singh Musāfir ☐
  - b. Sr. Partāp Singh Kairon ☐
  - c. Giānī Zail Singh ☐
  - d. Sr. Hukam Singh ☐
15. Which Sikh political leader sacrificed his life for the sake of

inclusion of Chandigarh and some other areas in the newly-demarcated Punjab ?

- |                     |                          |                  |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Partāp Singh     |                          | b. Darshan Singh |                          |
| Kairon              | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pherūmān         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Giānī Zail Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Hukam Singh   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
16. Who was the first Sikh Chief Minister of undivided Punjab ?
- |                        |                          |                         |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Giānī Zail Singh    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Parkāsh Singh Bādal  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Partāp Singh Kairon | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Surjīt Singh Barnālā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
17. Which Sikh historian was honoured with Padma Bhushan in 1983 by the Govt. of India ?
- |                      |                          |                    |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Dr. Sangat Singh  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sr. Karam Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sr. Patwant Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Dr. Gandā Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
18. Who was the founder of the social organization 'Pingalwārā' in Amritsar ?
- |                         |                          |                       |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhagwant S. Dilāwarī | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhagat Pūran Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pr. Harbhajan Singh  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Vir Singh     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
19. Which Sikh leader was the pioneer in starting the Sikh Public School system for the Sikh children under the control of Delhi Sikh Gurdwārā Management Committee ?
- |                       |                          |                     |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Giānī Kartār Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Mohan Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. J. Santokh Singh   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāi Vir Singh   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
20. Who was the hero of the Indo-Pāk war at Banglādesch in 1971 AD ?
- |                        |                          |                     |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Air Chief Marshal   |                          | b. General Jagjīt   |                          |
| Arjan Singh            | <input type="checkbox"/> | Singh Auroṛā        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Capt. Dilbāgh Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Gen. Mohan Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
21. Who has the honour of landing first at the world's highest air-strip in Ladākh ?
- |                     |                          |                        |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gen. Mohan Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Brig. Prītam Singh  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bābā Mehar Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Capt. Dilbāgh Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |

22. Which Sikh hero bravely resisted the Pākistān's army attack at Lonāwālā border (Rājasthan) in the Indo-Pak war of 1971 AD ?
- |                               |                          |                                 |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gen. Mohan Singh           | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Brig. Pritam Singh           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Lt. General Harbaksh Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Major Kuldip Singh Chāndpurī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
23. In the clash with the Nirankārīs in 1978 AD, how many Singhs attained martyrdom ?
- |         |                          |       |                          |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. None | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 1  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 5    | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 13 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
24. What was the name of the operation carried out by the Army in June 1984 AD at Amritsar ?
- |               |                          |                |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Red Star   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Yellow Star | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Black Star | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Blue Star   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
25. Which president of 'All India Sikh Students Federation' was martyred in June 1984 AD at Srī Harimandar Sāhib, Amritsar ?
- |                      |                          |                     |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sr. Bhān Singh    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Amrik Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Tejā S. Samundarī | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bābā Jiwan Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
26. Where were the maximum number of Sikhs killed during November 1984 massacre ?
- |           |                          |           |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| a. Kānpur | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Delhi  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bokāro | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhopāl | <input type="checkbox"/> |
27. Who was declared 'The Great Sikh of 20th century' by the prominent Sikh Societies of the World ?
- |                                   |                          |                           |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhāi Raṇdhīr Singh             | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bhāi Vīr Singh         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindrāwālā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Principal Satbīr Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
28. Which Sikh leader signed the accord with the Central Govt. in 1985 AD, but was killed later ?
- |                                   |                          |                                 |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhāi Raṇdhīr Singh             | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Master Tārā Singh            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindrāwālā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sant Harchand Singh Longowāl | <input type="checkbox"/> |

29. Which writer of fame returned his 'Padam Shri' award to the Central Govt. as protest against the Blue Star Operation ?
- a. Sr. Patwant Singh ☐                      b. Sr. Khushwant Singh ☐  
c. Dr. Sangat Singh ☐                      d. Sr. Gurtej Singh ☐
30. Which journalist and poet set its permanent seal on Punjabi journalism with the 'Ajit' and also surrendered his honour of Padam Shri in protest against the operation Blue Star ?
- a. Diāl Singh Majithiā ☐                      b. Bhāi Vir Singh ☐  
c. Sādhū S. Hamdard ☐                      d. Sr. Hukam Singh ☐
31. What was the name given to the operation carried out by the Army in 1988 AD at Amritsar ?
- a. Red Storm ☐                      b. Black Star ☐  
c. Black Thunder ☐                      d. Blue Thunder ☐
32. Which Jathedār of Akāl Takht was a writer and researcher of repute, whose detailed account of Operation Blue Star was being serialized in 'Ajit', a Punjabi daily from Jalandhar, when he died on 26 July 1993 AD ?
- a. Giānī Kirpāl Singh ☐                      b. Giānī Kartār Singh ☐  
c. Giānī Giān Singh ☐                      d. Giānī Gurmukh S. ☐
33. Which Jathedār of Akāl Takht was a Sikh missionary and attracted wide public notice when, on 10 June 1978 AD, he issued a Hukamnāmā or edict calling upon all Sikhs to boycott socially the neo-Nirankārī sect ?
- a. Giānī Kirpāl Singh ☐                      b. Bhāi Raṅjit Singh ☐  
c. Prof. Darshan Singh ☐                      d. J. Sādhū S. Bhaurā ☐
34. Which Sikh writer did the translation of Guru Granth Sahib in English in four volumes and also received the Padma Bhūshan award from Govt. of India in 1985 AD ?
- a. Sirdār Kapūr Singh ☐                      b. Dr. Manmohan Singh ☐  
c. Dr. Ganḍā Singh ☐                      d. Gurbachan S. Tālib ☐
35. Which Jathedār of Akāl Takht was appointed Jathedār while in jail, for his sacrifice for the Panth ?



- a. Bhāi Jaspīr S. Roḍe ☐                      b. Bhāi Raṇjīt Singh ☐  
c. Prof. Darshan Singh ☐                      d. Giānī Joginder Singh ☐
36. During the black period of Punjāb, which Jathedār of Akāl Takht pacified Bābā Āmṭe, Sunil Dutt and leaders of other parties and religions with logical discussions ?  
a. Prof. Manjīt Singh ☐                      b. Bhāi Raṇjīt Singh ☐  
c. Prof. Darshan Singh ☐                      d. Giānī Jogindar Singh ☐  
Khālsā
37. Which Sikh historian has written 'The Sikhs in History' ?  
a. Sr. Hīrā Singh Dard ☐                      b. Sr. Karam Singh ☐  
c. Principal Tejā Singh ☐                      d. Dr. Sangat Singh ☐
38. Who was the founder of Bank of Punjab, being also honoured with the title of Panth Ratan ?  
a. Bhāi Vīr Singh ☐                      b. Master Tārā Singh ☐  
c. Dr. Gopāl Singh ☐                      d. Dr. Inderjīt Singh ☐
39. Which Sikh has worked selflessly for the leprosy patients in Tapovan, Amrāvati in Mahārāshṭra ?  
a. Bhagat Pūran Singh ☐                      b. Bhagwant S. Dilāwarī ☐  
c. Dr. Sangat Singh ☐                      d. Dr. Inderjīt Kaur ☐
40. Who has been the only Sikh President of India ?  
a. Sr. Baldev Singh ☐                      b. Sr. Būṭā Singh ☐  
c. Giānī Zail Singh ☐                      d. Sr. Hukam Singh ☐
41. Which two Sikhs have been the Speakers of the Lok-Sabhā of India ?  
a. Zail S. - Hukam S. ☐                      b. Buta S. - Hukam S. ☐  
c. Giani Zail Singh - ☐                      d. Hukam Singh - ☐  
Būṭā Singh                      Gurdīāl S. Dhillon
42. Who was the distinguished cricketer, India's long-lasting sports executive, architect of the Asian Games Movement and a moving figure behind the Asiad held in New Delhi in 1982 AD ?  
a. Bishan Singh Bedi ☐                      b. Rājā Bhalendra Singh ☐

c. Navjot Singh Sidhū ☐

d. Balvinder S. Sandhū ☐

43. Whose book 'Sikh Faith for the Youth : Questions & Answers' is an eye-opener for the Sikh youth all over the world ?

a. Dr. J. S. Neki ☐

b. Pr. Satbīr Singh ☐

c. Dr. Gurbaksh Singh ☐

d. Manohar S. Mārco ☐

44. Which artist's paintings are very popular in Sikh circles and one of his painting depicting Queen Nūr Jahā in the presence of Gurū Hargobind was strongly protested by Muslims in 1935 AD ?

a. Kirpāl Singh ☐

b. Sobhā Singh ☐

c. Ajāib Singh ☐

d. Davinder Singh ☐

45. Which Sikh artist has mainly painted the Sikh martyrs and battle scenes, which are displayed at Central Sikh Museum in Amritsar (36) and Bābā Baghel Singh Museum in Delhi (21) ?

a. Kirpāl Singh ☐

b. Sobhā Singh ☐

c. Ajāib Singh ☐

d. Davinder Singh ☐

46. Which Afghan Sikh became a Member of the Wulūse Jirgā in Pārlāmān (Parliament) of Afghanistan at the young age of 27 yrs. ?

a. Manohar Singh ☐

b. Nānak Singh ☐

c. Jai Singh Fānī ☐

d. Khajinder Singh ☐

47. Who has remained the President of Shiromaṇī Gurdwārā Parbandhak Committee for the longest period (nearly 25 years) ?

a. Sant Fateh Singh ☐

b. Gurcharan S. Tohrā ☐

c. Master Tārā Singh ☐

d. Bābā Khaṛak Singh ☐

48. Besides the Indian Govt., which foreign govt. released a stamp on the ter-centenary celebrations of the creation of the Khālsā Panth in 1999 AD ?

a. Canada ☐

b. England ☐

c. Pākistān ☐

d. America ☐

49. Which scholar of Aligarh Muslim University had remarked about the Sikh history - "Sikhs have indeed made the history but not written it" ?

- a. Prof. Pūran Singh ☐                      b. Prof. Habib ☐  
c. I. B. Banerjī ☐                      d. Gokal Chand Nārang ☐
50. Which Sikh politician resigned from his seat of Parliament in protest against the operation Blue Star, left the Congress party, joined the Shiromaṇī Akālī Dal but later on became the Chief Minister of Punjāb under the Congress rule ?  
a. Beant Singh ☐                      b. Parkāsh Singh Bādal ☐  
c. Capt. Amarinder S. ☐                      d. Surjīt Singh Barnālā ☐
51. Who has been referred as the 'Green Judge' and was also made the chairman of the newly formed World Sikh Council ?  
a. Justice Kuldīp Singh ☐                      b. Justice Jaspāl Singh ☐  
c. Justice Motā Singh ☐                      d. Justice R. S. Narulā ☐
52. Which Sikh has successfully climbed Mount Everest three times ?  
a. M. S. Kohli ☐                      b. Milkhā Singh ☐  
c. Brig. Hardit Singh ☐                      d. Mehar Singh ☐
53. Who is the only player in the world to have played Hockey in five Olympics ?  
a. Ajitpāl Singh ☐                      b. Pargaṭ Singh ☐  
c. Balbīr Singh ☐                      d. Avdhār Singh ☐
54. Who was known as 'The Flying Sikh' ?  
a. Bahādur Singh ☐                      b. Pargaṭ Singh ☐  
c. Milkhā Singh ☐                      d. Monty Singh ☐
55. Which Sikh used yoga as a tool to promote Sikhism in the Western culture ?  
a. Yogī Harbhajan S. ☐                      b. Dr. I. J. Singh ☐  
c. Dr. Inderjit Singh ☐                      d. Dr. Tejinder Pal S. ☐
56. Who is the Editor-in-Chief of 'The Encyclopaedia of Sikhism' published in four volumes by Punjabi University, Paṭiālā ?  
a. Prof. Jodh Singh ☐                      b. Dr. J. S. Puār ☐  
c. Dr. J.S. Āhluwālīā ☐                      d. Prof. Harbans Singh ☐

57. Who has the credit of preparing the Nānakshāhī Calendar, which has helped in establishing the uniqueness of Sikh religion ?
- a. Prof. Pūran Singh ☐                      b. Pāl Singh Purewāl ☐  
c. Prof. Jodh Singh ☐                      d. Prof. Harbans Singh ☐
58. Who has the honour of being the first Sikh Prime Minister of India ?
- a. Giānī Zail Singh ☐                      b. Surjīt Singh Barnālā ☐  
c. Manmohan Singh ☐                      d. Darbārā Singh ☐
59. Who has the honour of being the first Sikh Army chief of India ?
- a. Gen. J. J. Singh ☐                      b. Gen. J. S. Auroṛā ☐  
c. Gen. J. S. Guleriā ☐                      d. Gen. Harbaksh Singh ☐
60. Gurū Nānak Sikh Primary / Secondary V.A. School - the only Sikh school in Europe to be recognized and awarded the voluntary status by the Government is situated in which country ?
- a. France ☐                      b. Germany ☐  
c. Italy ☐                      d. England ☐
61. Which Sikh Kathāvāchak has been conferred 'Gurmat Giān Mārtand' award by Akāl Takht for selfless service for the Panth ?
- a. Giānī Gurditt Singh ☐                      b. Giānī Sant S. Maskin ☐  
c. Giānī Bhāg Singh ☐                      d. Giānī Pūran Singh ☐
62. Who has been a pioneer in procuring Sikh heritage and relics; and worked especially for the conservation of hand written Bīṛs ?
- a. Manohar S. Marco ☐                      b. Dr. Sangat Singh ☐  
c. Sr. Manmohan Singh ☐                      d. Bhagat Pūran Singh ☐
63. Which Sikh has the honour of being the first commissioned officer in Pakistan Army ?
- a. Ajmer Singh ☐                      b. Iqbal Singh ☐  
c. Muhammad Singh ☐                      d. Harcharan Singh ☐
64. Who is the first Sikh to play for the England cricket team ?
- a. Ponṭy Singh ☐                      b. Ṭony Singh ☐

- c. Monty Singh ☐ d. Johnny Singh ☐
65. Which Sikh has been given the honour of 'Sikh Scholar of Computer Age' by Srī Akāl Takht Sāhib ?  
 a. Dr. G.S.Thind ☐ b. Dr. Raghbir S. Bains ☐  
 c. Dr. Jasbir Singh Mān ☐ d. Dr. I.J.Singh ☐
66. Which Kirtanīā has been conferred 'Panth Ratan' by Srī Akāl Takht Sāhib and had been instrumental in setting up an Eye Hospital ?  
 a. Bhāi Gopāl Singh ☐ b. Bhāi Hīrā Singh ☐  
 c. Bhāi Avtār Singh ☐ d. Bhāi Jasbīr Singh ☐  
 Gurcharan Singh Khanne Wāle
67. Who has been working extensively for converting Gurmukhī and Sikh scriptures into Braille ?  
 a. Inderjeet Singh ☐ b. Nānak Singh ☐  
 c. K. S. Negī ☐ d. J. S. Nekī ☐
68. Who is the youngest millionaire of the world to find a place in the Guinness Book of Records ?  
 a. Ravī Singh ☐ b. Rājwant Singh ☐  
 c. Rājbir Singh ☐ d. Reuben Singh ☐
69. Who became the Chief Minister of Punjāb for the fourth term in 2007 AD ?  
 a. Darbārā Singh ☐ b. Surjit Singh Barnālā ☐  
 c. Parkāsh Singh ☐ d. Capt. Amarinder Singh ☐  
 Bādal
70. Who is the 94 year old to have entered his name in the Guinness Book of Records as the fastest athlete of highest age ?  
 a. Faujā Singh ☐ b. Pargaṭ Singh ☐  
 c. Milkhā Singh ☐ d. Bahādar Singh ☐
71. Who has made an entry into the Guinness Book of World Records for the longest beard ?  
 a. Satinder Singh ☐ b. Surinder Singh ☐  
 c. Swaran Singh ☐ d. Suchā Singh ☐



72. Which environmental sage is known worldwide for taking the project of cleaning river Vein and forcing the issue of climate change and water resources on the politicians ?
- |                      |                          |                       |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bābā Balbīr Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Yogī Harbhajan     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Seechewāl            | <input type="checkbox"/> | Singh                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāi Manjīt Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhagat Pūran Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
73. Which young lad has been named the Top Student Filmmaker at Hollywood Film Festival ?
- |                   |                          |                 |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Arvinder Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Aṅgad Singh  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Manpreet Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Pritam Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
74. Simranjīt Singh and Sarvjīt Singh has the honour of being the first Sikhs to join the ..... in Britain.
- |                 |                          |                        |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Royal Post   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Metropolitan Police | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Royal Guards | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. NHS                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
75. Which government has accepted the demand from its Sikh community to register the marriage under the Anand Kāraj ceremony and agreed to introduce the Anand Marriage Act in line with the Anand Marriage Act 1909 ?
- |          |                          |               |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a. India | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Banglādesh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Nepal | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Pākistān   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
76. The Sikh organizations created a world record of organizing the largest ..... Camp at Anandpur Sāhib on March 10, 2009 under the aegis of Sri Akāl Takht and SGPC.
- |                    |                          |                     |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Eye Donation    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Blood Donation   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Organs Donation | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Medical Check-up | <input type="checkbox"/> |
77. Which famous Sikh writer, commentator, journalist, editor and publisher passed away in August 2009, had established a unique rural medical facility in the state of Haryana in 1977 ?
- |                   |                          |                       |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Patwant Singh  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sirdār Kapūr Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Dr. Tejā Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Giānī Bhajan Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |



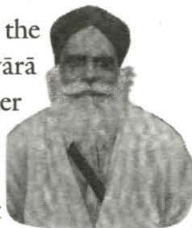
## Brief Answers :

1. d. Prof. Sāhib Singh

Although Mahārājā of Farīdkoṭ got prepared a translation of Gurū Granth Sāhib from many scholars collectively, but the task of its translation, according to Gurbāṇī grammar, is enjoyed by Prof. Sāhib Singh (1892-1977 AD), a grammarian and theologian.

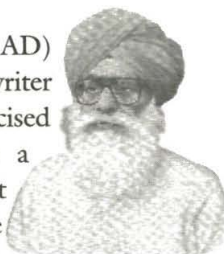
2. c. Bābā Khaṛak Singh

Bābā Khaṛak Singh (1867-1963 AD) was the first President of Shiromaṇī Gurdwārā Parbandhak Committee and a dauntless leader of Shiromaṇī Akālī Dal. He led the Panth successfully through the Keys Agitation. The Govt. finally handed over the keys to him at Srī Akāl Takht.



3. a. Sirdār Kapūr Singh

Sirdār Kapūr Singh (2 March 1909-1985 AD) was a distinguished scholar, a first-rate writer and a profound thinker. The much publicised Anandpur Sāhib Resolution, which gave a new direction to the Sikh's struggle, was first drafted by him and later adopted by the Shiromaṇī Akālī Dal. Besides Sikh theology, he was vastly learned in philosophy, history and literature.



4. c. Karam Singh Historian

5. c. Sr. Raghubīr Singh Bīr

1,50,000 copies in 12 editions of this book have been published.

6. a. Akālī Kaur Singh

Besides this, Akālī Kaur Singh (1896-1953 AD) also published an index of Bhāī Gurdās's works.

7. c. Raghbīr S. Duggal

Dr. Raghbīr Singh Duggal (1897-1957 AD), a medical practitioner and leader of the Sikh community in Burmā. He was honoured with the title of Sardār Bahādur by the Govt. of India for his services in the cause of eradication of tuberculosis and leprosy. Besides bringing out a medical journal from

Rangoon, he was the author of many books on Sikhism.

8. b. Giān Singh Nakkāsh

9. a. Bhāi Samund Singh

Bhāi Samund Singh (1901-1972 AD), a leading musicologist of the twentieth century. His first major performance came at the age of nine years when he staged Kirtan before a large gathering at a session of the Sikh Educational Conference.

10. a. Sr. Baldev Singh

11. b. Rāj Kumārī Amrit Kaur

She has remained in the Union Cabinet for 11 years continuously and was the first Sikh health minister of India.



12. c. Hardit Singh Malik

Also, after independence, Hardit Singh Malik (1894-1985 AD) was appointed free India's first High Commissioner to Canada.

13. d. Sant Fateh Singh

For the attainment of a Punjābī-speaking state, Sant Fateh Singh (1911-1972 AD) put his own life at stake and started on 18 December 1960 AD, a fast-unto-death. The Prime Minister of India Jawāhar Lāl Nehrū issued several conciliatory public statements, but Sant Fateh Singh judged them as falling short of his stipulation. On 8 January 1961 AD, ended his 22 days fast on behest of the Panj Piārās.

14. a. Giānī Gurmukh Singh Musāfir

Giānī Gurmukh Singh Musāfir (1899-1976 AD) was unambitious, yet he was from the beginning assured of his direction and identity. He was post-humously decorated with Padma Vibhūshan, the second highest national award.

15. b. Darshan Singh Pherūmān

He attained martyrdom on 27 October 1969 AD, which was the 74th day of his fasting.



16. c. Partāp Singh Kairon

Partāp Singh Kairon (1901-1965 AD) was a political leader of wide influence and chief minister of Punjāb from 1956 to 1964 AD.



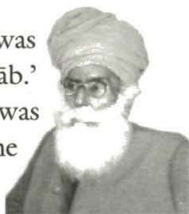
17. d. Dr. Gaṇḍā Singh

Dr. Gaṇḍā Singh (1900-1987 AD), a celebrated Punjāb

historian who by his sustained and pioneer work in the field of historical research inhaled new trends in Sikh history.

18. b. Bhagat Pūran Singh

Bhagat Pūran Singh (1904-1992 AD) was known by many as the 'Father Teresa of Punjāb.' For his unmatched service to humanity, he was awarded the Padma Shri in 1979, which he returned in 1984 as a protest against Operation Blue Star.



19. c. J. Santokh Singh

20. b. Gen. Jagjit Singh Auroṛā

Lt. Gen. Jagjit Singh Auroṛā (1917-2005 AD) was the commander of India's Eastern Army which forced the Pākistān



to surrender in 1971. Later, he was made the member of the Rājya Sabhā and he was the most vocal for the plight of 1984 massacre victims.

21. c. Bābā Mehar Singh

Bābā Mehar Singh remains perhaps the greatest legend of the Indian Air Force. His extraordinary, and inspired flying skills and leadership were at their most brilliant during the traumatic months before partition of India in 1947 and then immediately thereafter, during the Kashmir Operations of 1947-48.



22. d. Major Kuldip Singh Chāndpurī

23. d. 13

24. d. Blue Star

Under the calculated move of the Central Govt., Indian troops stormed Sri Harimandar Sāhib with tanks. Thousands of Sikhs were massacred. Sri Akāl Takht suffered the worst. Wherever they were, Sikhs rose up in a united protest. Many returned their honours and decorations; others kicked govt. jobs, Sikh soldiers left their barracks and





rushed towards Harimandar Sāhib. Thousands of others courted arrest.

25. b. Bhāi Amrik Singh

26. b. Delhi

27. c. Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindrāwālā

Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindrāwālā (1947-1984 AD), a phenominal figure of modern Sikhism who within his seven brief years of a total of thirty seven, marked by a precipitous course, emerged as a man of extraordinary grit and charisma.



28. d. Sant Harchand Singh Longowāl

Sant Harchand Singh Longowāl (1932-1985 AD), a holy man of shy habits who became in the course of years a vital political figure in the annals of modern Sikhism.



29. b. Sr. Khushwant Singh

30. c. Sādhū S. Hamdard

Sādhū Singh Hamdard (1918-1984 AD), double-baralled journalist, excelling in both Urdū and Punjābī, and an innovative poet, who carried in his name the pseudonym 'Hamdard', sharing with all the pangs of their hearts, friendly towards all.



31. c. Black Thunder

32. a. Giānī Kirpāl Singh

Giānī Kirpāl Singh (1918-1993 AD) well versed in Sikh lore, was a writer and researcher of repute.

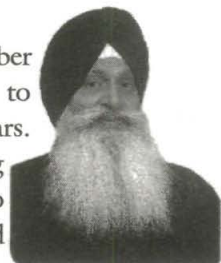
33. d. J. Sādhū Singh Bhaurā

34. d. Gurbachan Singh Tālib

35. b. Bhāi Ranjit Singh

36. c. Prof. Darshan Singh Khālsā

Jathedār Srī Akāl Takht Sāhib - November 1986 to March 1988 and October 1988 to June 1990 AD - approx. three years. Besides being a high class Kīrtania having knowledge of classical music, he is also known as a renowned Sikh philosopher and intellectual.





37. d. Dr. Sangat Singh

Dr. Sangat Singh was a member of policy planning tank in the Indian Foreign Service. He also worked as Director, Strategic Studies in India's Defence Ministry. He has around half a dozen works to his credit.



38. d. Dr. Inderjit Singh

39. b. Bhagwant S. Dilāwārī

After leaving the govt. service, he is serving the leprosy patients in Mahārāshṭra, for which he has been conferred the 'Bhagat Pūran Singh' award and awards from SGPC & other humanity organizations.



40. c. Giānī Zail Singh

He has also been the Chief Minister of Punjāb.

41. d. Hukam Singh - Gurdīāl Singh Dhillon

42. b. Rājā Bhalendra Singh

43. c. Dr. Gurbaksh Singh

44. b. Sobhā Singh

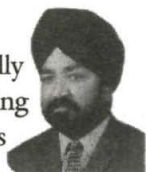
45. a. Kirpāl Singh

Kirpāl Singh (1923-1990 AD) was the creator of the Sikh history in colour.



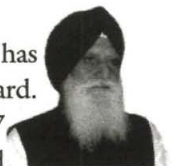
46. c. Jai Singh Fānī

He was perhaps the most articulate and nationally known Afghān Sikh. He was very close to King Zāhīr Shāh who had considered him as Afghānistān's Minister for Commerce.



47. b. Gurcharan S. Ṭohṛā

Gurcharan Singh Ṭohṛā (1924-2004 AD) has been conferred with the Panth Ratan award. Besides being President of SGPC for 27 times, he has been member of Rājya Sabhā and Lok Sabhā.



48. a. Canada

49. b. Prof. Habīb

50. c. Capt. Amarinder Singh

51. a. Justice Kuldeep Singh

52. a. M. S. Kohli

53. d. Avdhār Singh

He is from Kenya.



- 54. c. Milkhā Singh
- 55. a. Yogī Harbhajan Singh
- 56. d. Prof. Harbans Singh
- 57. b. Pāl Singh Purewāl
- 58. c. Manmohan Singh



Manmohan Singh has also been the Governor of Reserve Bank of India and Finance Minister in Indian Government.



- 59. a. Gen. J. J. Singh
- 60. d. England
- 61. b. Giānī Sant S. Maskin



Giānī Sant Singh Maskin has been a pioneer among the Sikh preachers.



- 62. a. Manohar Singh Marco
- 63. d. Harcharan Singh

Harcharan Singh, 19 is the first Sikh to be commissioned in army as an officer. Minorities in Pākistān can sit in all examinations, but neither a Hindū nor a Sikh has ever been selected for the army.

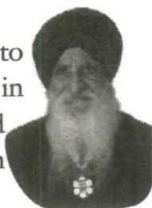


- 64. c. Monty Singh

Madhusuden 'Monty' Singh Panesar, the computer management degree holder started as a fast bowler but switched to spin at the age of 15.

- 65. b. Dr. Raghbir Singh Bains

Srī Akāl Takht Sāhib has given this honour to Canada based Sikh scholar for his contribution in propagating the Sikh religion through robot and computer technology. A multimedia lass museum has been established at Khaḍūr Sāhib, Amritsar.



- 66. d. Bhāi Jashbīr Singh

Khanne Wāle



- 67. c. K. S. Negi

He is working for access to Gurbānī to the blind people.



- 68. d. Reuben Singh
- 69. c. Parkāsh Singh Bādal
- 70. a. Faujā Singh

71. c. Swaran Singh

Swaran Singh, resident of Surrey, Canada supports a beard measuring 2.36 metres or 7.7 3/4 ft. The previous record was held by Shamsher Singh of Punjab with a beard last measured at 1.83 metres in 1977.



72. a. Bābā Balbir Singh Seechewāl



73. b. Aṅgad Singh

Aṅgad Singh, 15 year old Sikh boy from Milton High School in Alpharetta, Georgia received the Best Educational Student Category Award at the 14th Annual International Family Film Festival (IFFF) for his second documentary film 'Roots and Wings'. The film speaks to anybody who faces challenges on account of being 'different' whether visibly or ideologically. It urges the viewer to expand his or her horizons and think beyond stereotypes.



74. c. Royal Guards

Queen Elizabeth's protectors now include Signaller Simranjīt Singh, 26 and Lance Corporal Sarvjīt Singh, 28.



75. d. Pākistān

76. b. Blood Donation

18,207 units of Blood were donated in a single day.

77. a. Patwant Singh

Patwant Singh (1925-2009) became a publisher of the periodical The Indian Builder, in 1953. He established the Kābliji Hospital and Rural Health Centre in 1977 for providing medical coverage and promoting health in rural India. It was after 1984 Sikh massacre and destruction of this charitable project that he began to write on matters concerning the Sikhs and wrote the main article for the book Punjab : The Fatal Miscalculation (1985), The Golden Temple (1999) and The Sikhs (1999). The book Garland Around My Neck : The story of Bhagat Pūran Singh was co-written with Harinder Kaur Sekhon. He also co-authored Empire of The Sikhs : The Life and Times of Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh, with Jyoti M Rai.



# Sikh Women

1. Which religion gave equal status to Women as that of Men for the first time ?
 

a. Hindūism	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Sikhism	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Buddhism	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Jainism	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Can a Sikh woman be included in Panj Piārās (Five Beloveds) ?
 

a. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Strictly prohibited	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Can't say	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Who got the Rabāb made from Bhāi Firandā to be given to Bhāi Mardānā ?
 

a. Bebe Nānakī	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Mātā Sulakhani	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Mātā Khivī	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Gurū Nānak Dev	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Which lone woman's name has appeared in Gurū Granth Sāhib ?
 

a. Bebe Nānakī	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Mātā Khivī	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Mātā Gaṅgā	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Mātā Gujarī	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Which Gurū opposed the Satī system, stopped the tradition of veil and took many steps to improve the condition of the women ?
 

a. Gurū Nānak Dev	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Gurū Amar Dās	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Gurū Arjan Dev	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Gurū Har Rāi	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The responsibility of how many Manjīs (preaching centres), out of 22 were given to women by Gurū Amar Dās ?
 

a. 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. None	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. What is the name of the Sikh woman who had the honour of being a daughter, wife (Mahal), mother and grand-mother of Gurū Sāhibān ?
 

a. Bibī Dānī	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Mātā Nānakī	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Mātā Gujarī	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Bibī Bhānī	<input type="checkbox"/>



8. Whom did Gurū Arjan Dev gave instructions to go to Bābā Buḍḍhā for the boon of a child ?
- |                |                          |                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Mātā Khīvī  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Mātā Nānakī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Mātā Gujarī | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Mātā Gaṅgā  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
9. Which Sikh woman has the honour of being a daughter-in-law, wife (Mahal) and mother of Gurū Sāhibān ?
- |                |                          |               |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bibī Dānī   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bibī Amro  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Mātā Gujarī | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Mātā Gaṅgā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
10. Who was the first Sikh lady to attain martyrdom ?
- |                 |                          |                |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Mātā Sundarī | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Mātā Gujarī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bibī Vīro    | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bibī Bhānī  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
11. How many Hukamnāmās of Mātā Sāhib Kaur (Mother of Khālsā) addressed to Khālsā Panth have been found ?
- |         |                          |      |                          |
|---------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| a. None | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 5    | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
12. Which Sikh lady led the forces in the battle of Mukatsar ?
- |                 |                          |                       |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Mātā Sundarī | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Mātā Gujarī        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Māi Bhāgo    | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sardārni Sadā Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> |
13. After the martyrdom of Bābā Bandā Singh Bahādar, who sent Bhāi Manī Singh to Amritsar, as an incharge ?
- |                    |                          |                |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Mātā Sundarī    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Mātā Gujarī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Mātā Sāhib Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Mātā Nānakī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
14. What was the name of the wife of the ruling chief of Paṭiālā, Bābā Ālā Singh who helped him in all the religious and social works ?
- |              |                          |               |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sadā Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Jind Kaur  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhāg Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Fateh Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> |
15. When Bābā Ālā Singh was arrested in 1765 AD by Ahmad Shāh Durānī for having fallen into arrears with the tribute and was being taken to Lāhore, who offered to pay the money to secure his release ?



- |                     |                          |                       |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bībī Nihāl Kaur  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bībī Rajindar Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bībī Harnām Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bībī Balbīr Kaur   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

16. Which Sikh lady led the Kanhaiyā Misal in 1799 AD and took over the fort of Lāhore ?

- |                       |                          |                         |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sardārṇī Sadā Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sardārṇī Jind Kaur   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sardārṇī Bhāg Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sardārṇī Balbīr Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> |

17. Which Sikh lady led a strong contingent to release the town of Jind and forced the English General George Thomas to withdraw ?

- |                     |                          |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bībī Harnām Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bībī Jind Kaur   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bībī Sāhib Kaur  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bībī Balbīr Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> |

18. What was the name of the lady who brought Mahārājā Raṇjīt Singh's son Mahārājā Dalīp Singh back into the Sikh religion ?

- |                       |                          |                         |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sardārṇī Sadā Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sardārṇī Jind Kaur   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sardārṇī Bhāg Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sardārṇī Balbīr Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> |

19. In the jail of which governor did the Sikh ladies preferred to wear the garlands of their children's head but did not lose their faith ?

- |                        |                          |                      |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Moman <u>Khān</u>   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Yahīā <u>Khān</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Zakariā <u>Khān</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Mīr Mannū         | <input type="checkbox"/> |

20. Which Sikh lady was a pioneer in the field of women's education during the Singh Sabhā Movement and along with her husband Bhāī Takhat Singh, she opened a boarding school for girls at Firozepur ?

- |                     |                          |                      |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bībī Harnām Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bībī Satwant Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bībī Bhāg Kaur   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bībī Balbīr Kaur  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

21. Which Sikh lady attained martyrdom along with her innocent child in the lap during the Gurdwārā Reform Movement ?

- |                       |                          |                         |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sardārṇī Sadā Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sardārṇī Jind Kaur   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sardārṇī Bhāg Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sardārṇī Balbīr Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> |

22. Which Sikh lady was bestowed a Siropā or robe of honour on 1st July 1928 AD from Srī Akāl Takht after getting released from four years imprisonment during the Gurdwārā Reform Movement?

- |                     |                          |                         |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bibī Harnām Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bibī Tej Kaur        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Māi Kishan Kaur  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sardārni Balbīr Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> |

23. What was the name of the novel written by Bhāi Vir Singh on the chivalry of Sikh women ?

- |            |                          |            |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a. Piārī   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sundarī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Suchajī | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bhāgo   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

24. Who was the first Indian woman to win a gold medal in athletics in Asian Games ?

- |                        |                          |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Dr Kanwal K. Vilkhū | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rāj Kumārī Amrit K. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Dr. Rajindar Kaur   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Kamaljit K. Sandhū  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

25. Who was the first Indian lady to visit Antarctica ?

- |                        |                          |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Dr. Kanwal K Vilkhū | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rāj Kumārī Amrit K. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Kamaljit K. Sandhū  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Dr. Rajindar Kaur   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

26. Which Sikh lady has the honour of being the first woman President of Shiromaṇī Gurdwārā Parbandhak Committee ?

- |                     |                          |                       |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bibī Nirlep Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bibī Kiranjot Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bibī Sāhib Kaur  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bibī Jagīr Kaur    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

27. Who is the first turbaned woman Sikh pilot hired by a commercial airline in the United States ?

- |                  |                          |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Rājbir Kaur   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Arpinder Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Kiranjit Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Arvinder Kaur | <input type="checkbox"/> |

28. Under which provision has the Sikh women been granted the right to exercise their franchise in the Gurdwārā Management ?

- |                       |                          |                 |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sikh Gurdwārā      |                          | b. Indian Penal |                          |
| Act, 1925             | <input type="checkbox"/> | Code            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sikh Rahit Maryādā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. No right     | <input type="checkbox"/> |

29. What does 'Kaur' - a suffix, which by tradition and under stipulated code of conduct added to the names of all Sikh females, mean ?

- |           |                          |             |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Queen  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Princess | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sister | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Lady     | <input type="checkbox"/> |

## Brief Answers :

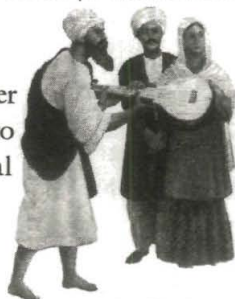
1. b. Sikhism

2. a. Yes

Because women are given equal rights and status as men in the Sikh religion.

3. a. Bebe Nānakī

Bebe Nānakī (1464-1518 AD), elder sister of Gurū Nānak was the first to recognize Gurū Nānak's spiritual eminence and to become his devotee.



4. c. Mātā Khīvi

**Balwand says that**

**Khīvi, the Gurū's wife,**

**is a noble woman,  
who gives soothing,**

**leafy shade to all. She distributes the  
bounty of the Gurū's Laṅgar; the Khir -  
the rice pudding and ghee, is like sweet ambrosia.**

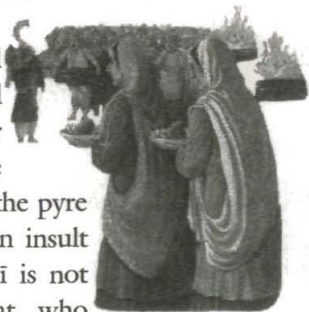


(SGGS, pg. 967)

Despite the fact that Mātā Khīvi was wife of Gurū Aṅgad Dev, she rendered service in utmost humility. She used to supervise the Laṅgar and serve food with her own hands. Gurū kī Laṅgar, in her hands was a source of unlimited bounty and the harbinger of a new social consciousness.

5. b. Gurū Amar Dās

Gurū Amar Dās conferred equal status to men and women, and disapproved of gender discrimination. He forbade the practice of Satī - burning of wife at the pyre of husband - as it was considered an insult to human dignity. He said that Satī is not self-inflammation, but Satī is that who lives in the continuous remembrance of the husband Lord.



6. c. 3

Gurū Amar Dās appointed women to conduct Sikh missionary

and parish work. A couple 'Matho-Murārī' was the head of one Manjī and the other two Manjīs were headed by 'Māi Sevā' and 'Māi Bhāgo'.

7. d. Bībī Bhānī

Bībī Bhānī was the daughter of Gurū Amar Dās, wife of Gurū Rām Dās, mother of Gurū Arjan Dev and grand-mother of Gurū Hargobind.

8. d. Mātā Gaṅgā

When Mātā Gaṅgā (d. 1628 AD) sought the blessings of Gurū Arjan Dev to bear a child, Gurū Sāhib advised her to invoke the blessings of Bābā Buḍḍhā.

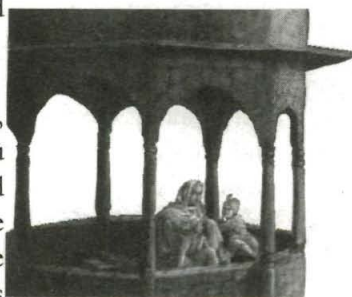


9. c. Mātā Gujarī

Mātā Gujarī was the daughter-in-law of Gurū Hargobind, wife of Gurū Tegh Bahādar and mother of Gurū Gobind Singh.

10. b. Mātā Gujarī

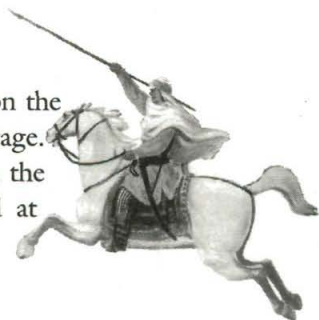
Besides herself being a martyr, Mātā Gujarī's husband Gurū Tegh Bahādar, son Gurū Gobind Singh and four grand-sons were also martyrs. On hearing the news of two younger Sāhibzādās being bricked alive in Sirhand, she was shocked and fell from the tower.



11. d. 8

12. c. Māi Bhāgo

Māi Bhāgo symbolized in her person the virtues of chastity, faith and courage. The spear that Māi Bhāgo used in the battle at Muktsar is still preserved at Śrī Hazūr Sāhib in Nānder.



13. a. Mātā Sundarī

14. d. Fateh Kaur

Popularly known as Māi Fatto in Sikh History.

15. b. Bībī Rajindar Kaur

Bībī Rajindar Kaur (1739-1791 AD) or Rājindan, Paṭiālā



princess known for her valorous qualities was the granddaughter of Bābā Ālā Singh. When she offered the money for the release of her grand-father, the latter declined the offer saying that it was not proper to accept money from a daughter of the family. In 1778 AD, Rajindar Kaur defended the town of Paṭiālā against Marāṭhā onslaughts.

16. a. Sardārni Sadā Kaur

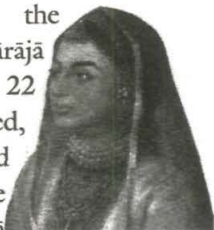
Sardārni Sadā Kaur (1762-1832 AD) occupies a unique place in the history of the Punjāb for her martial prowess and statesmanship. She married her daughter to young Raṅjit Singh of Sukkarchakiā family. Victory of the Lāhore fort by her was the beginning of Mahārājā Raṅjit Singh's rule in Punjāb.

17. c. Bibi Sāhib Kaur

Bibi Sāhib Kaur (1771-1801 AD) played a prominent part in the history of the cis-Sutlej states from 1793 to 1801 AD. She was the elder sister of Rājā Sāhib Singh of Paṭiālā. She played a leading role to save the territory when a large Marāṭhā force marched towards Paṭiālā in 1794 AD. She infused a brave spirit among the Sikh soldiers by drawing a sword in her hand and pushed the Marāṭhā forces back to Karnāl. In the summer of 1799, George Thomas, an English adventurer turned his attention to the Sikh territories on his north frontier and marched upon Jind. Sāhib Kaur led out a strong contingent to release the besieged town and forced him to withdraw.

18. b. Sardārni Jind Kaur

Mahārāṇī Jind Kaur (1817-1863 AD) the favourite queen of Sher-e-Punjāb Mahārājā Raṅjit Singh, was widowed at the age of 22 years. She defied the British and, when gaoled, wrote to them protest letters. She escaped from British captivity and went to Nepal. She kindled in the heart of her son, Mahārājā Dalip Singh, the spirit of revolt against the British and won him back to the Sikh faith. At the age of 46, she died in London denuded of her eye-sight but not of her Sikhī verve.



19. c. Zakariā Khān

20. a. Bibi Harnām Kaur



Bibī Harnām Kaur (1882-1906 AD) also set up Istri Satsang, a women's religious society and a missionary group.

21. d. Sardārṇī Balbīr Kaur

Sardārṇī Balbīr Kaur joined a group of Sikhs during the Jaito agitation with the objective of defying the orders of the British. When the infant child in her lap got killed in the firing, she marched forward in the group



singing the praises of the Great Gurū, after putting the child on the way. After some distance, she was also killed in the firing along with many other Sikhs. This happened on 21st February 1924 AD.

22. c. Māi Kishan Kaur

23. b. Sundarī

24. d. Kamaljit Kaur Sandhū

A superb athlete, she won the gold medal for the 400 metres during the Asian Games at Bangkok in 1970 AD. She ran the distance in 57.3 seconds.

25. a. Dr. Kanwal Kaur Vilkhū

She was the member of 22nd Indian Expedition. After spending 16 months, she returned on 22nd March 2001 AD.

26. d. Bibī Jagīr Kaur



27. b. Arpinder Kaur

Arpinder Kaur was officially hired by American Airlines Corporation (AMR) as a First Officer in March 2008, after resolving the issue of wearing her dastār on-the-job, with the help of Sikh Coalition, an organization fighting for the legal rights of the Sikhs.



28. a. Sikh Gurdwara Act, 1925

29. b. Princess



# Gurdwārās

1. Which book can be installed at par with Gurū Granth Sāhib in a Gurdwārā ?
 

a. Dasam Granth <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Sūraj Parkāsh Granth <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Sarab Loh Granth <input type="checkbox"/>	d. None <input type="checkbox"/>
  
2. During the time of First Five Gurū Sāhibān, with which name was the Gurdwārā known as ?
 

a. Dharam Mandir <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Harī Mandir <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Dharam Shālā <input type="checkbox"/>	d. Gurū Shālā <input type="checkbox"/>
  
3. Which Gurdwārā stands at the place of Parkāsh of Gurū Nānak Dev Jī ?
 

a. Nānak Jhīrā <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Nankāṇā Sāhib <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Nānak Matā <input type="checkbox"/>	d. Chak Nānakī <input type="checkbox"/>
  
4. Which Gurdwārā stands at the place where Gurū Nānak Dev Jī worked in the Modikhānā ?
 

a. Haṭṭ Sāhib <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Kandh Sāhib <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Sanh Sāhib <input type="checkbox"/>	d. Dehrā Sāhib <input type="checkbox"/>
  
5. Where did Gurū Nānak Dev broke the arrogance of Valī Kandhārī?
 

a. Nānak Jhīrā <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Nankāṇā Sāhib <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Panjā Sāhib <input type="checkbox"/>	d. Kandh Sāhib <input type="checkbox"/>
  
6. Which place was also known as 'Nānakī Chakk' ?
 

a. Kartārpur <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Eminābād <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Kīratpur Sāhib <input type="checkbox"/>	d. Anandpur Sāhib <input type="checkbox"/>
  
7. Which King's bungalow was there at the place of G. Banglā Sāhib?

- a. Mirzā Rājā Jai Singh ☐                      b. Rājā Jai Singh Sawāi ☐  
c. Rājā Rām Singh ☐                      d. Aurangzeb ☐
8. Which place is also known as ‘Gurū kī Kāshī’ ?  
a. Bibek Sar Sāhib ☐                      b. Santokh Sar Sāhib ☐  
c. Damdāmā Sāhib ☐                      d. Takht Damdamā Sāhib ☐  
Delhi ☐                      Sābo kī Talwandī ☐
9. How many Takhts (thrones) are there in the Sikh religion ?  
a. 3 ☐                      b. 4 ☐  
c. 5 ☐                      d. 6 ☐
10. Which is the highest seat of authority (Takht) of the Sikhs ?  
a. Takht Kesgarh Sāhib ☐                      b. Takht Hazūr Sāhib ☐  
c. Srī Akāl Takht Sāhib ☐                      d. Takht Srī Paṭnā Sāhib ☐
11. Which Gurdwārā is situated at the place where Gurū Arjan Dev was martyred ?  
a. Kandh Sāhib ☐                      b. Sīs Ganj Sāhib ☐  
c. Dukh Nivāran Sāhib ☐                      d. Dehrā Sāhib ☐
12. Which Gurdwārā is there on the banks of river Yamunā in Delhi, where Gurū Har Krishan’s body was cremated ?  
a. Majnū kā Ṭillā Sāhib ☐                      b. Bālā Sāhib ☐  
c. Banglā Sāhib ☐                      d. Rakāb Ganj Sāhib ☐
13. Which Gurdwārā is there at the place where Gurū Tegh Bahādar was martyred ?  
a. Rakāb Ganj Sāhib ☐                      b. Sīs Ganj Sāhib ☐  
c. Dukh Nivāran Sāhib ☐                      d. Shahīd Ganj Sāhib ☐
14. Which Gurdwārā is situated at the place where the beheaded body of Gurū Tegh Bahādar Sāhib was cremated ?

- |                     |                          |                   |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Rakāb Ganj Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sis Ganj Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Jotī Sarūp Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Gurū kā Bāgh   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

15. Which Gurdwārā is situated at the place where the head of Gurū Tegh Bahādar Sāhib was cremated ?

- |                     |                          |                         |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Rakāb Ganj Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sis Ganj Sāhib       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Kīratpur Sāhib   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Majnū kā Ṭillā Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |

16. Which Gurdwārā is there at the place where first Ādī Granth was written by Bhāi Gurdās under the supervision of Gurū Arjan Dev ?

- |                |                          |              |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Santokh Sar | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Bibek Sar | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Rām Sar     | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Kaul Sar  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

17. How many Nishān Sāhib (Flag of Sikh Nation) are there in front of Akāl Takht Sāhib ?

- |      |                          |         |                          |
|------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| a. 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 2    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. None | <input type="checkbox"/> |

18. What was Gurdwārā Nānak Matā originally known as ?

- |                |                          |                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Chak Nānakī | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sidh Matā   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Yogī Matā   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Gorakh Matā | <input type="checkbox"/> |

19. Where did Gurū Gobind Singh created Khālsā by choosing the Panj Piārās (Five Beloveds) on the Baisākhī of 1699 AD ?

- |                   |                          |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Mukatsar Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Kīratpur Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Chamkaur Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Kesgarh Sāhib  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

20. Which Gurdwārā is situated in the Gwālīor fort ?

- |                    |                          |                       |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gurū kā Bāgh    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Gurū kā Tāl        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Dātā Bandī Chor | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Dukh Nivāran Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |

21. Which Gurū Sāhib built the first fort ?

- |                 |                          |                   |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gurū Rām Dās | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Gurū Hargobind | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|

- c. Gurū Tegh Bahādar ☐                      d. Gurū Gobind Singh ☐
22. Which historical Gurdwārā is situated at the highest altitude ?  
 a. Dhūbrī Sāhib, Assām ☐                      b. Jhīl Gurū Dāngmār ☐  
 c. Gurū kā Tāl ☐                      d. Takht Kesgarh Sāhib ☐
23. At which place did Gurū Gobind Singh bestowed Gurūship upon Gurū Granth Sāhib ?  
 a. Damdamā Sāhib ☐                      b. Paṭnā Sāhib ☐  
 c. Anandpur Sāhib ☐                      d. Hazūr Sāhib Nānder ☐
24. What is the name given to Nānder, a district town in Mahārāshtra according to the Sikh tradition ?  
 a. Abchal Nagar ☐                      b. Begam Purā ☐  
 c. Gurū kī Nagarī ☐                      d. Siftī dā Ghar ☐
25. Which Gurdwārā is situated at the place where the younger Sāhibzādās were bricked alive ?  
 a. Rakāb Ganj Sāhib ☐                      b. Fatehgarh Sāhib ☐  
 c. Jotī Sarūp Sāhib ☐                      d. Gurū kā Bāgh ☐
26. Which Gurdwārā is situated at the place where the younger Sāhibzādās were cremated ?  
 a. Manjī Sāhib ☐                      b. Fatehgarh Sāhib ☐  
 c. Jotī Sarūp Sāhib ☐                      d. Gurū kā Bāgh ☐
27. Which Gurdwārā is also known as the Panjā Sāhib of eastern India?  
 a. Paṭnā Sāhib ☐                      b. Hazūr Sāhib ☐  
 c. Gurū kā Tāl ☐                      d. Nānak Jhīrā Sāhib ☐
28. In which village is Gurdwārā Zafarnāmā situated from where Gurū Gobind Singh sent Zafarnāmā (letter of victory) to Aurangzeb through Bhāi Dayā Singh ?



- |             |                          |          |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| a. Bhangāṇī | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Ḍallā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Dīnā     | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Vallā | <input type="checkbox"/> |

29. Which Gurdwārā is situated at the place in Delhi where Gurū Nānak Dev and Gurū Hargobind stayed during their visit ?

- |                     |                          |                         |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Nānak Piāo Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Majnū kā Ṭillā Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Motī Bāgh Sāhib  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Damdamā Sāhib        | <input type="checkbox"/> |

30. At which place did Gurū Tegh Bahādar got the news of the birth of his Sāhibzādā (Gurū Gobind Singh) ?

- |                         |                          |                        |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. G. Dhūbrī Sāhib      | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Jhīl Gurū Dāngmār   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. G. Saṅgat Ṭolā Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Takht Kesgarh Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |

31. At the place of Gurdwārā Garhī Sāhib, how many Sikhs laid down their lives fighting bravely with the Mughal forces ?

- |        |                          |         |                          |
|--------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| a. 5   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 40   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 500 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 1100 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

32. Which Sikh got built Gurdwārā Sīs Ganj and Rakāb Ganj Sāhib in Delhi ?

- |                       |                          |                      |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Mahārājā Raṅjit S. | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Nawāb Kapūr Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bābā Bandā Singh   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bābā Baghel Singh | <input type="checkbox"/> |

33. Besides Kaulsar, Santokhsar, Bibeksar and Rāmsar which Sarovar is situated in the same city ?

- |              |                          |             |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Nānaksar  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rawālsar | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Gobindsar | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Amritsar | <input type="checkbox"/> |

34. In which city are the forts Anandgarh, Lohgarh, Fatehgarh, Holgarh, Kesgarh and Nirmohgarh situated ?

- |             |                          |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Anandpur | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Kiratpur | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Paṭiālā  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Amritsar | <input type="checkbox"/> |

35. Which Gurdwārā in Punjāb signifies the tragic happenings that followed the evacuation of Anandpur by Gurū Gobind Singh situated on the north bank of the rivulet Sarsā ?

- |                 |                          |                      |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Paonṭā Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Nagīnā Ghāṭ Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|

- c. Parivār Vichhoṛā ☐ d. Dukh Nivāran Sāhib ☐
36. Which Gurdwārā marks the stay of Gurū Gobind Singh for a period of nearly three years filled with literary activities ?  
 a. Paonṭā Sāhib ☐ b. Nagīnā Ghāṭ Sāhib ☐  
 c. Bibeksar Sāhib ☐ d. Likhaṇsar Sāhib ☐
37. Which Paṭiālā princess established a religious-educational centre in Barnālā, which is now known as Gurdwārā Bābā Gāndhā Singh ?  
 a. Pardhān Kaur ☐ b. Sāhib Kaur ☐  
 c. Sadā Kaur ☐ d. Jind Kaur ☐
38. At which place is a forty feet high memorial Minār being constructed in the memory of 300th year of martyrdom of forty mortals ?  
 a. G. Shahīd Ganj ☐ b. Katl Gaṛh Sāhib ☐  
 c. Ṭibbī Sāhib, Muktsar ☐ d. Sīs Ganj, Anandpur ☐
39. Where should be a Nishān Sahib (Sikh flag) be installed in every Gurdwārā ?  
 a. At the entrance ☐ b. At approachable site ☐  
 c. In front of main hall ☐ d. At a high level site ☐
40. Where is the illustrative models of voluntary service (Sewā) for imparting training organised ?  
 a. Gurdwārās ☐ b. Takht Sāhib ☐  
 c. Laṅgar ☐ d. Anywhere in world ☐



## Brief Answers :

1. d. None

According to the 'Sikh Rahit Maryādā' - 'No book should be installed like and at par with the Gurū Granth. Worship of any idol or any ritual or activity should not be allowed to be conducted inside the Gurdwārā. Nor should the festival of any other faith be allowed to be celebrated inside the Gurdwārā'.

2. c. Dharam Shālā

During Gurū Hargobind Sāhib's time, Dharamshālā was given the name 'Gurdwārā'.

3. b. Nankāṇā Sāhib

Now in Pākistān.



4. a. Haṭṭ Sāhib

It is situated in Sultānpur, also known as Sultānpur Lodhī.

5. c. Panjā Sāhib

Now in Hasan Abdāl, Pākistān.



6. d. Anandpur Sāhib

7. a. Mirzā Rājā Jai Singh

8. d. Takht Damdamā Sāhib, Sābo Kī Talwandī

9. c. 5

Srī Akāl Takht Sāhib, Amritsar : It is the highest seat of Sikh religious authority and central altar for Sikh political assembly. It was constructed by Gurū Hargobind Sāhib in 1609 AD.



Takht Srī Harimandar Sāhib, Paṭnā Sāhib : It is situated in Paṭnā, now the capital of the state of Bihār. It is the place of Parkāsh of Gurū Gobind Singh Ji. Harimandar literally means the House of God.

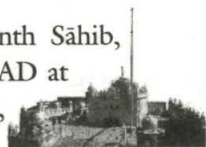


Takht Srī Kesgarh Sāhib, Anandpur Sāhib : It is situated in the Shivālik range in Ropar district of Punjāb. It was at this place where Gurū Gobind Singh baptized Panj Piārās and created the Order of Khālsā.



Takht Srī Hazūr Sāhib, Nānder : It is situated on the left bank of river Godāvarī, in Nānder, a district town of Mahārāshtra.

Bestowing the succession on Srī Gurū Granth Sāhib, Gurū Gobind Singh Ji passed away in 1708 AD at this place. Hazūr Sāhib is a title of reverence, meaning Exalted Presence.



Takht Srī Damdamā Sāhib : The fifth Takht of the Sikhs is situated in the vicinity of village Sābo kī Talwandī in a small town of district Bhaṭīndā in Punjab. Damdamā Sāhib is a place of repose where Gurū



Gobind Singh had some respite after a period of continuous turmoil and camped here for around nine months in 1706 AD. Here, Gurū Sāhib gave final shape to Gurū Granth Sāhib, earlier compiled by the Fifth Master, Gurū Arjan Dev.

10. c. Srī Akāl Takht Sāhib

11. d. Dehrā Sāhib

Gurdwārā Dehrā Sāhib (Now in Lāhore, Pākistān)

12. b. Bālā Sāhib

13. b. Sīs Ganj Sāhib

This Gurdwārā is situated in Chāndnī Chowk, Delhi. Three other Sikhs also attained martyrdom alongwith Gurū Sāhib at this place.

14. a. Rakāb Ganj Sāhib

This Gurdwārā is situated in the heart of Delhi. Previously, it was Raisīnā village, the house of Bhāi Lakhī Shāh Vanjārā, which was set on fire in order to perform the cremation of the beheaded body of Gurū Tegh Bahādar Sāhib.



15. b. Sīs Ganj Sāhib

This Gurdwārā is situated in Anandpur Sāhib where Bhāi Jaitā and Bhāi Ūdā took the head of Gurū Tegh Bahādar to Gurū Gobind Singh.

16. a. Santokh Sar

17. b. 2

One of Sikh Polity and other of religion which determines the concept of Mīrī - Sovereignty and Pīrī - Sainthood. The Nishān Sāhib on the side of Harimandar Sāhib (religion) is little higher in altitude.





18. d. Gorakh Matā
19. d. Kesgarh Sāhib
20. c. Dātā Bandī Chor
21. b. Gurū Hargobind

22. b. Jhīl Gurū Dāngmār

This Gurdwārā is situated in Sikkim, visited by Gurū Nānak Dev during the travels.

23. d. Hazūr Sāhib, Nānder

24. a. Abchal Nagar

25. b. Fatehgarh Sāhib

26. c. Joti Sarūp Sāhib

27. d. Nānak Jhīrā Sāhib

This Gurdwārā is situated in Bidar, a small town in Karnāṭakā. On the way to Srī Lankā, Gurū Nānak stayed here. To overcome the hardships faced by the locals, he originated a spring of water which still exists.

28. c. Dinā

It is a small village in Ferozepur district where Gurū Gobind Singh spent some time after the battle of Chamkaur.

29. b. Majnū kā Ṭillā Sāhib

30. c. G. Saṅgat Ṭolā Sāhib

This Gurdwārā is situated in Dhākā (Banglādesh). Gurū Tegh Bahādar stayed here on his way to Assām for the propagation of Sikhism.

31. b. 40

These are remembered as forty immortals in the Sikh history.

32. d. Bābā Baghel Singh

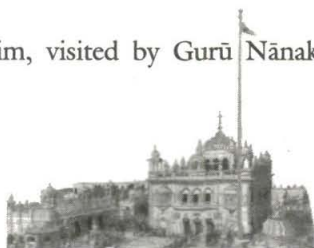
Bābā Baghel Singh Karōṡinghiā was the Jathedār of Misal Karōṡinghiā. Between 1765-1781 AD, the Sikhs conquered Delhi many times.

33. d. Amritsar

34. a. Anandpur

35. c. Parivār Vichhoṛā Sāhib

Parivār Vichhoṛā literally means 'dispersal of the family'. When after the evacuation of Anandpur during the night of 5-6 December 1705 AD, Gurū Gobind Singh arrived at this place with the enemy host in hot pursuit, he found Sarsā in spate. Though safe across the river, Gurū's family could no longer





keep together. He himself with two elder Sāhibzādās and forty Sikhs went towards Chamkaur; his Mahal escorted by few Sikhs reached Delhi; and two younger Sāhibzādās and Mātā Gūjarī were escorted by a servant Gaṅgū, to his village near Morinḍā where he betrayed them.

36. a. Paonṭā Sāhib

It is situated on the right bank of the river Yamunā in Sirmaur district of Himāchal Pradesh.



37. a. Pardhān Kaur

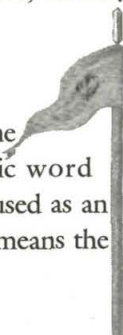
Pardhān Kaur (1718-1792 AD) was the daughter of Bābā Ālā Singh, founder of the Paṭiālā family. She had four more Dharamshālās built, one each at Malerkoṭlā, Jagrāon, Rāikoṭ and Paṭiālā.

38. c. Ṭibbī Sāhib, Muktsar

39. d. At a high level site

Nishān is a Persian word with multiple meanings, one of them being a flag or standard. Sāhib, an Arabic word with the applied meaning of lord or master, is here used as an honorific. Thus, Nishān Sāhib in the Sikh tradition means the holy flag or exalted insign.

40. a. Gurdwārās



# Sikh Rahit Maryādā

(The Code of Sikh Conduct and Conventions)

1. Who is the founder of the Sikh religion ?
  - a. Bhagat Kabīr ☐
  - b. Gurū Nānak Dev ☐
  - c. Gurū Gobind Singh ☐
  - d. Gurū Granth Sāhib ☐
2. Where is the definition of a Sikh has been laid as - 'Any human being who faithfully believes in - One Immortal Being, Ten Gurūs from Gurū Nānak Dev to Gurū Gobind Singh, Gurū Granth Sāhib, the utterances and teachings of the ten Gurūs, the baptism bequeathed by the tenth Gurū and who does not owe allegiance to any other religion, is a Sikh' ?
  - a. Panth Parkāsh ☐
  - b. Mahān Kosh ☐
  - c. Sikh Rahit Maryādā ☐
  - d. Zindagī Nāmā ☐
3. What was the name given to the Sikhs of Gurū Nānak Dev by Gurū Gobind Singh on the Baisākhī of 1699 AD ?
  - a. Nirmal Panth ☐
  - b. Gurū Panth ☐
  - c. Niārā Panth ☐
  - d. Khālsā Panth ☐
4. Who is the spiritual father of the Khālsā ?
  - a. Gurū Nānak Dev ☐
  - b. Gurū Tegh Bahādar ☐
  - c. Gurū Gobind Singh ☐
  - d. Gurū Granth Sāhib ☐
5. Who is the spiritual mother of the Khālsā ?
  - a. Mātā Sundarī ☐
  - b. Mātā Gujarī ☐
  - c. Mātā Khivī ☐
  - d. Mātā Sāhib Kaur ☐
6. What is the name given to the Sikh who disrespect or cut his hairs?
  - a. Anmatīā ☐
  - b. Patit ☐
  - c. Sahijdhārī ☐
  - d. Naṛimār ☐
7. Which Sikh was given the honour of 'True beard' and 'Saṅgat Sāhib' by Gurū Har Rāi ?

- a. Bhāi Pherū ☐                      b. Bhāi Gopālā ☐  
c. Bhāi Tilkā ☐                      d. Bhāi Manjh ☐
8. Who is the author of 'Mahān Kosh' of the Sikhs ?  
a. Raghubīr Singh Bīr ☐                      b. Bhāi Vir Singh ☐  
c. Giānī Ditt Singh ☐                      d. Kāhan Singh Nābhā ☐
9. When was the present form of 'Sikh Rahit Maryādā' finalised ?  
a. 1925 AD ☐                      b. 1935 AD ☐  
c. 1945 AD ☐                      d. 1955 AD ☐
10. According to the 'Sikh Rahit Maryādā', how many aspects are there in a Sikh way of life ?  
a. 1 ☐                      b. 2 ☐  
c. 3 ☐                      d. 4 ☐
11. According to the 'Sikh Rahit Maryādā', which Bāṇī is not included in the Nitnem Bāṇīs to be recited by a Sikh everyday ?  
a. Japu Jī Sāhib ☐                      b. Jāpu Sāhib ☐  
c. Ten Savaīyye ☐                      d. Sukhmanī Sāhib ☐
12. According to the 'Sikh Rahit Maryādā', what should be done by a Sikh before launching off any task ?  
a. Go to Gurdwārā ☐                      b. Pray to Akāl Purakh ☐  
c. Do service (Sewā) ☐                      d. Perform Kirtan ☐
13. According to the 'Sikh Rahit Maryādā', who can only perform Kīrtan in the Saṅgat ?  
a. Sikh ☐                      b. Any one ☐  
c. Only Rāgī Singhs ☐                      d. Only Sikh men ☐
14. According to the 'Sikh Rahit Maryādā', out of the 52 poets of Gurū Gobind Singh, whose compositions can be sung during the Kīrtan ?  
a. Bhāi Chaupā Singh ☐                      b. Bhāi Nand Lāl ☐  
c. Bhāi Prahlād Singh ☐                      d. Bhāi Santokh Singh ☐
15. While performing the Kīrtan, which sentences of the Shabad are to

be made the base ?

- |               |                          |                  |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Any line   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Last line     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. First line | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Line of Rahāu | <input type="checkbox"/> |

16. How many Kakārs are there in the Sikh religion ?

- |      |                          |      |                          |
|------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| a. 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

17. How many tabooed practices (Ku-rahits) must be avoided by a Sikh ?

- |      |                          |      |                          |
|------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| a. 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

18. What is the name given to the Sikh who go against the practices of Sikh religion or who performs a Ku-rahit ?

- |              |                          |               |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a. Patit     | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sahijdhārī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Kesādhārī | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Nirmalā    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

19. Which Kakār of the Sikhs is meant as a symbol of winning over the superstitions and erroneous beliefs ?

- |           |                          |           |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| a. Kaṛā   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Kirpān | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Kanghā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Kes    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

20. What are the restrictions or requirement for a Sikh, as to dress except that he must wear Kakārs and Dastār (Turban) ?

- |                        |                          |                       |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Only Indian dresses | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. No Western dresses | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Only Pants - Shirts | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. No restriction     | <input type="checkbox"/> |

21. At which place (area) can Sewā be performed by a Sikh ?

- |                   |                          |                      |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gurdwārā Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Takht Sāhib       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Laṅgar         | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Anywhere in world | <input type="checkbox"/> |

22. What is the complimentary or attached basic concept to 'Sewā' in Sikhism ?

- |           |                          |           |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| a. Saṅgat | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Simran | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bāñī   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Paṅgat | <input type="checkbox"/> |

23. What is the name given to the Sikh Marriage Ceremony ?

- |                |                          |                  |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Anand Kāraj | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Amrit Sanchār | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Anand Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Amrit Kīrtan  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

24. According to the 'Sikh Rahit Maryādā', at the time of death of a person in which manner shall the body be disposed if the arrangements for cremation is not possible ?

- |                        |                          |  |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| a. Only Cremation      | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. By burying                              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Preserving the body | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. No qualm, can be disposed in any manner | <input type="checkbox"/> |

25. Why is the Kaṛāh Prasād kept in a small bowl under Gurū Granth Sāhib before distributing in the Saṅgat ?

- |                         |                          |                       |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. For the Sikh martyrs | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. For the Pāthī Sikh | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. For acceptance       | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. For Gurū Sāhib     | <input type="checkbox"/> |

26. What is the whole body of committed baptised Sikhs called ?

- |           |                          |                |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Saṅgat | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Fauj (Army) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sikhs  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Gurū Panth  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

27. From which place can the Hukamnāmā be issued for the whole Panth ?

- |                     |                          |                       |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Harimandar Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Any Takht          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Akāl Takht Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Gurdwārā Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> |

28. Where can an appeal be made against a local congregation's decision ?

- |                     |                          |                       |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Harimandar Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Akāl Takht Sāhib   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Civil Court      | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Gurdwārā Committee | <input type="checkbox"/> |

29. What is the resolution on a subject that affects the fundamental principles of Sikh religion and their upholding called ?

- |            |                          |              |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Matā    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Appeal    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Gurmatā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Hukamnāmā | <input type="checkbox"/> |

30. Which is the youngest, scientific and modern religion of the world?

- |             |                          |                 |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Hindūism | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Islām        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sikhism  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Christianity | <input type="checkbox"/> |



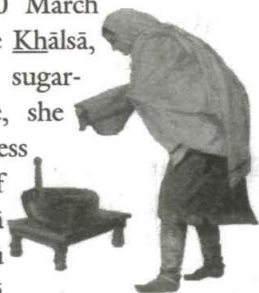
## Brief Answers :

1. b. Gurū Nānak Dev
2. c. Sikh Rahit Maryādā
3. d. Khālsā Panth

Gurū Gobind Singh laid the foundation of Khālsā Panth in 1699 AD at Takht Sri Kesgarh Sāhib, Anandpur Sāhib. Khālsā, from Arabic Khālis (lit. pure, unsullied) and Perso-Arabic Khālisah (lit. pure; office of revenue department; land directly under government management), is used for the community of baptized Sikhs.

4. c. Gurū Gobind Singh
5. d. Mātā Sāhib Kaur

Gurū Gobind Singh recited the sacred hymns and churned the holy Amrit at Anandpur Sāhib on 30 March 1699 AD. As he prepared to initiate the Khālsā, his Mahal, Mātā Sāhib Kaur, poured sugar-plum into the vessel. By this gesture, she symbolized the humility and sweetness which were to be the essential traits of the martial Order of the Khālsā. Mātā Sāhib Kaur was designated by Gurū Gobind Singh, the mother of the Khālsā Panth.



6. b. Patit  
Patit means a person who being Kesdhārī Sikh trims or shaves his beard or hairs (Kes) or who after taking Amrit commits any one or more of the four Kurahits.
7. a. Bhāi Pherū  
Gurdwārā Bhāi Pherū in Lāhore district of Pākistān is also known as Gurdwārā Saṅgat Sāhib.
8. d. Kāhan Singh Nābhā  
Gurshabad Ratnākār Mahān Kosh is an Encyclopaedia of Sikh literature.
9. c. 1945 AD
10. b. 2

A Sikh's life has two aspects : individual or personal and corporate or Panthak.

11. d. Sukhmanī Sāhib

Nitnem is the name given to the set prayers which every Sikh is commanded to recite daily, alone or in company. These prayers texts are five in numbers - for early morning Japu, Jāpu and Savaīyye, for the evening at sunset So Daru Rahrāsi and for night before retiring Sohilā.

12. b. Pray to Akāl Purakh (God)

13. a. Sikh

According to the 'Sikh Rahit Maryādā' - 'Only a Sikh may perform Kīrtan in a congregation'.



14. b. Bhāi Nand Lāl

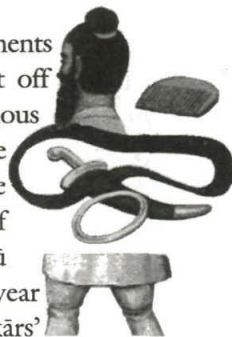
According to the 'Sikh Rāhit Maryādā' In the congregation, Kīrtan only of Gurbāṇī and, for its elaboration, of the compositions of Bhāi Gurdās and Bhāi Nand Lāl, may be performed.



15. d. Line of Rahāu

16. c. 5

It is a set of five distinctive features or elements of personal appearance or apparel that set off Sikhs from the followers of any other religious faith. The word 'Panj Kakār' means Five Symbols - all beginning with the phenome 'K' and hence called 'Kakārs'. At the time of creation of Khālsā in 1699 AD, Gurū Gobind Singh Jī ordained the Sikhs to wear these five distinctive symbols. These 'Kakārs' are :



- Kach (drawers like garment),
- Kārā (steel bracelet),
- Kirpān (sheathed sword),
- Kanghā (comb),
- Kes (unshorn hair).

17. d. 4

- Dishonouring the hair;
- Eating the meat of an animal slaughtered the Muslim way;

Cohabiting with a person other than one's spouse;  
Using tobacco.

18. a. Patit

19. a. Kaṛā

20. d. No restriction

Except that he must wear Kachhehrā (Kakār) and Dastār (Turban).

21. d. Anywhere in world

22. b. Simran

23. a. Anand Kāraj

Anand Marriage Act was passed in 1909 by the Imperial (i.e. Governor Generals) Legislative Assembly to establish the validity of Anand Kāraj.

24. d. No qualm, can be disposed in any manner

The Code of Sikh Conduct and Conventions - Funeral Ceremonies - Article XIX - (c) However young the deceased may be, the body should be cremated. However, where arrangements for cremation cannot be made, there should be no qualm about the body being immersed in flowing water or disposed off in any other manner.

25. b. For the Pāṭhī Sikh

26. d. Gurū Panth

According to the 'Sikh Rahit Maryādā', 'The Gurū Panth (Panth's status of Gurūhood) means the whole body of committed baptised Sikhs. This body was fostered by all the ten Gurūs and the tenth Gurū gave it its final shape and invested it with Gurūhood.' The most fruitful service for a Sikh is the service that secures the optimum good by minimal endeavour. That can be achieved through organized collective action. A Sikh has, for this reason, to fulfil his Panthic obligations, even as he/she performs his/her individual duties. This corporate entity is the Panth.

27. c. Akāl Takht Sāhib

Akāl Takht (lit. the abode of the Timeless One) is the primary seat of Sikh authority and central altar for the Sikh political assembly.



28. b. Akāl Takht Sāhib

29. c. Gurmatā

It can be on the questions affecting the maintenance of the status of the Gurūs or Gurū Granth Sāhib, ambrosial baptism, Sikh discipline and way of life, the identity and structural framework of the Panth. Ordinary issues of religious, educational, social or political nature can be dealt with only in a Matā.

30. c. Sikhism

Sikhism is the youngest of the major world religions, born in the Punjāb in the revelation of Gurū Nānak.



# Sikh Concepts and Culture

1. What is the slogan (Jai-kārā) of the Sikh religion ?
 

a. Degh Tegh Fateh	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Sat Srī Akāl	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Bole So Nihāl		d. Wāhigurū Ji Kā Khālsā	
Sat Srī Akāl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wāhigurū Ji Kī Fateh	<input type="checkbox"/>
  
2. What is a saying of the Sikh religion which literally means victory to kettle and sword i.e. ready patronage (welfare) for the good and victory over tyranny ?
 

a. Degh Tegh Fateh	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Sat Srī Akāl	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Bole So Nihāl		d. Wāhigurū Ji Kā Khālsā	
Sat Srī Akāl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wāhigurū Ji Kī Fateh	<input type="checkbox"/>
  
3. What is the greeting (salutation) of the Sikh religion as commanded by Gurū Gobind Singh ?
 

a. Degh Tegh Fateh	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Sat Srī Akāl	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Bole So Nihāl		d. Wāhigurū Ji Kā Khālsā	
Sat Srī Akāl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wāhigurū Ji Kī Fateh	<input type="checkbox"/>
  
4. To establish the uniqueness of the Sikh religion, who wrote the book "Ham Hindū Nahīn" (We are not Hindūs) ?
 

a. Bhāi Raṇdhīr Singh	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Bhāi Vīr Singh	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Prof. Sāhib Singh	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Bhāi Kāhan S. Nābhā	<input type="checkbox"/>
  
5. To detach the Sikhs permanently from the fake merriment festivity of the colours of Holī, what was the name given to the programme by Gurū Gobind Singh in which Sikhs could display their talent of arms and martial art ?
 

a. Baisākhī	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Māghī	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Pūranmāsī	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Holā Mahallā	<input type="checkbox"/>
  
6. In memory of the martyrs of Nankānā Sāhib, which institution was opened in October 1927 AD by Shiromaṇī Gurdwārā Parbandhak Committee for training the Sikh preachers ?
 

a. Shahīd Sikh Missionary		b. Sikh Missionary	
College, Amritsar	<input type="checkbox"/>	College, Ludhiānā	<input type="checkbox"/>



c. Khālsā College  
Amritsar

☐

d. Sikh Educational  
Conference

☐

7. What are those Singhs called who are endearingly designated the Gurū's knights or the Gurū's beloved, for the military ambience they still carry about them and the heroic style they continue to cultivate ?

a. Kīrtanīā

☐

b. Nihangs

☐

c. Fauj

☐

d. Bhujaṅgī

☐

8. What is the concept of contribution by a Sikh from his earnings towards the common sources of the community called ?

a. Golak

☐

b. Dasvandh

☐

c. Dān

☐

d. Laṅgar

☐

9. The scientific theory of cosmic evolution believes that the evolution of Universe was a gradual process. The same vision of Creator and His Creation has been visualised many centuries ago by the founders of which religion ?

a. Hindū

☐

b. Muslim

☐

c. Christian

☐

d. Sikh

☐

10. What refers to a state of mental and spiritual equipoise without the least intrusion of ego in Sikh vocabulary ?

a. Haumai

☐

b. Hukam

☐

c. Sehaj

☐

d. Sewā

☐

11. What is the body of men and women met religiously, especially in the presence of Gurū Granth Sāhib called ?

a. Paṅgat

☐

b. Saṅgat

☐

c. Panth

☐

d. Laṅgar

☐

12. What literally means - weal to all ..... weal to everyone and is the concluding line which marks the finale of Ardās or supplicatory prayer with which every Sikh service or ceremony concludes ?

a. Sarbatt dā Bhalā

☐

b. Hukam Rajāī

☐

c. Degh Tegh Fateh

☐

d. Ik Oankār

☐

13. What represents the integrated conscience of the entire Sikh people imbued with the all-prevasive spirit of the Divine and is an

institution to discuss the important political issues confronting the Sikh Panth ?

- |                        |                          |                          |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. <u>Khālsā</u> Panth | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sarbatt <u>Khālsā</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Gurū Panth          | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Saṅgat                | <input type="checkbox"/> |

14. What is the Word of Divine Revelation or any aspect of Akāl Purakh's revelation to mankind called ?

- |           |                          |          |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| a. Shabad | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rahāu | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Saloka | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Pauṛī | <input type="checkbox"/> |

15. What is the exalted spirit in Sikhism referred to as ?

- |                |                          |          |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| a. Fateh       | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Hukam | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Chaṛḍī Kalā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sewā  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

16. Which is the Sikh insignia ?

- |                 |                          |                  |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Nishān Sāhib | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Wāhigurū      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Ik Oankār    | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. <u>Khaṇḍā</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

17. What is the name of the garment, scarf or a length of cloth bestowed on someone as a mark of honour in Sikh vocabulary ?

- |           |                          |           |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| a. Turban | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Siropā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Dastār | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bheṭā  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

18. What is the name of the Sikh calendar ?

- |                       |                          |               |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a. Baisākhī           | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Nānakshāhī | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. <u>Khālsāshāhī</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Bikramī    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

19. Which concept central to Sikh religious tradition affirming its faith in a Transcendental Being responsive to human prayer and appeal for forgiveness and mercy implies Divine Grace ?

- |          |                          |           |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| a. Nadar | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Haumai | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Hukam | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Māyā   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

20. What stands in Sikh terminology for sitting together in a row to partake food from a common kitchen regardless of caste, creed, sex, age or social status ?

- |           |                          |             |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Saṅgat | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Hukam    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Paṅgat | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Gurdwārā | <input type="checkbox"/> |

21. What is the commonly accepted mode of rendering devotion to

God by singing His praises and is a necessary part of Sikh worship?

- |          |                          |           |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| a. Ardās | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Kīrtan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Kathā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Ārtī   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

22. Which is an all embracing principle, the sum total of all divinely instituted laws; and it is a revelation of the nature of Akāl Purakh ?

- |           |                          |          |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| a. Shabad | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Māyā  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sewā   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Hukam | <input type="checkbox"/> |

23. What literally means 'I am', implying egoism reckoned as a spiritual-moral disease, that dominates the psyche of a manmukh ?

- |           |                          |          |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| a. Sehaj  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Hukam | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Haumai | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Anand | <input type="checkbox"/> |

24. What is the ritual prayer which Sikhs, individually or in congregation, recite morning and evening and in fact, whenever they perform a religious service and at the beginning and conclusion of family, public or religious functions ?

- |              |                          |           |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| a. Shabad    | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Kīrtan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Hukamnāmā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Ardās  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

25. What denotes the mystical experience, spiritual bliss or a state of consciousness such as that of Jīvan Mukta i.e. one released while still in body ?

- |            |                          |             |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Anand   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Jāp      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bilāval | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Sukhmanī | <input type="checkbox"/> |

26. What is the day associated with an event in the lives of Gurū Sāhibān called ?

- |             |                          |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. Joṛ-melā | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Baisākhi | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Gurburab | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Samāgam  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

27. What is the issuance of the Orders by the Gurū or from Takht Sāhib ?

- |            |                          |              |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gurmatā | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Hukamnāmā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Appeal  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Matā      | <input type="checkbox"/> |

28. What is the name given to Sikh Martial Art ?

- |            |                          |           |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| a. Gatkā   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Giddhā | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Bhangrā | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Nagārā | <input type="checkbox"/> |

## Brief Answers :

1. c. Bole So Nihāl  
Sat Srī Akāl.

The first, Bole So Nihāl is a statement meaning “whoever utters (the phrase following) shall be happy, shall be fulfilled” and the second part, Sat Srī Akāl means Eternal is the Holy/Great Timeless Lord.

2. a. Degh Tegh Fateh
3. d. Wāhigurū Jī Kā Khālsā  
Wāhigurū Jī Kī Fateh
4. d. Bhāi Kāhan S. Nābhā

Kāhan Singh Nābhā (1861-1938 AD) is a celebrated scholar and encyclopaedist. Besides this, his precious contributions to the community are Gurmat Parbhākar - topic wise selections from Gurū Granth Sāhib, Gurmat Sudhākar - topic wise selections from other ancient books, Rāj Dharam etc.

5. d. Holā Mahallā

Holā is the masculine form of the feminine sounding Holī. Mahallā derived from the Arabic root Hal (alighting, descending) is a Punjābī word signifying an organized procession in the form of an army column accompanied by war drums and standard bearers and proceeding to a given spot or moving in state from one Gurdwārā to another.

6. a. Shahīd Sikh Missionary College, Amritsar
7. b. Nihangs
8. b. Dasvandh

It refers to the practice among Sikhs of contributing in the name of the Gurū, one-tenth of their earnings. This is a religious obligation.

9. d. Sikh
10. c. Sehaj
11. b. Saṅgat

Saṅgat, fellowship of the Holy, is applauded as a means of moral and spiritual uplift; it is as well a social unit which inculcates values of brotherhood, equality and sewā.



12. a. Sarbatt dā Bhalā

The value epitomized by Sarbatt dā Bhalā has been a potent factor in the tradition and sensibility of the Sikhs. The prayer for the welfare of all mankind has been institutionalized in Sikhism. It is a firm religious and social goal for the Sikhs who must constantly endeavour for its realization.

13. b. Sarbatt Khālsā

14. a. Shabad

15. c. Charḍī Kalā

16. d. Khaṇḍā

Khaṇḍā - chakkar te khaṇḍā, is a distinguishing symbol of faith, consisting of a composite figure of a Khaṇḍā (double edged sword), a chakkar (steel quoit) and a pair of Kirpāns (curved sabres).



17. b. Siropā

Siropā is the highest award that a Sikh may receive in Saṅgat. It is the most precious gift of the Gurū made through the Saṅgat.



18. b. Nānakshāhī

The year length of Nānakshāhī calendar is the same as that of the Western calendar i.e. 365 days, 5 hrs, 48 mins, 45 secs. The year one of the Nānakshāhī calendar is the year of Gurū Nānak Dev's Parkāsh (1469 AD). It contains first 5 months of 31 days followed by next 7 months of 30 days. During the leap year (every 4 years), the last month (Phagun) has an extra day. It has been implemented by SGPC on 14 April 2003 AD.

19. a. Nadar

Nadar or Kirpā or Grace.

20. c. Paṅgat

21. b. Kīrtan

In Sikhism, Kīrtan is valued as the highest form of expression of adoration and courts as the most efficacious means of linking the soul to the Divine Essence.



22. d. Hukam

The aim of the life is to realize Hukam i.e. God's Will and intention and abide by it. This realization is finally attained



through the grace of God.

23. c. Haumai

24. d. Ardās

Ardās is the epitome of Sikh history and enshrines in its text the community's aspirations at various periods of its history and enables the devotees to unite in a brotherhood of faith over the centuries, transcending time.



25. a. Anand

Gurū Nānak Dev, in Japu Ji, has signified Anand as the state of being Nihāl or fulfilled; Gurū Arjan Dev, in Sukhmanī, as the state of sukh or peace; Gurū Tegh Bahādar, in his salokas, as the state of the Giānī or enlightened one who has achieved sehaj or equipoise and Gurū Gobind Singh, in his verse, as the state of the heroic and dedicated one whose joy or Anand is in philanthropic action or sacrifice.

26. c. Gurburab

27. b. Hukamnāmā

28. a. Gatkā



## ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Anno Domini (Christian era)
b.	born in
Bk	Bikramī era
Brig.	Brigadier
Capt.	Captain
Dr.	Doctor
d.	died in
e.g.	for example
G.	Gurdwārā
Gen.	General
Govt.	Government
i.e.	that is
J.	Jathedār
K.	Kaur
Lt.	Lieutenant
pg.	Page
Pt.	Pandit
Pr.	Principal
Prof.	Professor
r.	rule
S.	Singh
SGPC	Shiromanī Gurdwārā Parbandhak Committee
Sr.	Sardār
SGGS	Srī Gurū Granth Sāhib
USA	United States of America

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# Guideline for the phonetic transcription of Gurmukhī script

## VOWELS

ਅ	ਆ	ਇ	ਈ	ਉ	ਊ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū
ਏ	ਐ	ਓ	ਔ	ਅੰ	ਅਾਂ
e	ai	o	au	an/am*	ā**

## CONSONANTS

ਕ	ਖ	ਗ	ਘ	ਙ			
k	kh	g	gh <sup>†</sup>	ṅ			
ਚ	ਛ	ਜ	ਝ	ਞ			
ch/c	chh/ch	j	jh <sup>†</sup>	ṇ			
ਟ	ਠ	ਡ	ਢ	ਣ			
ṭ	ṭh	ḍ	ḍh <sup>†</sup>	ṇ			
ਤ	ਥ	ਦ	ਧ	ਨ			
t	th	d	dh <sup>†</sup>	n			
ਪ	ਫ	ਬ	ਭ	ਮ			
p	ph	b	bh <sup>†</sup>	m			
ਯ	ਰ	ਲ	ਵ	ੜ			
y	r	l	v/w	ṛ			
ਸ	ਹ	ਸ਼	ਕ਼	ਖ਼	ਗ਼	ਜ਼	ਫ਼
s	h	ś/sh	q	<u>kh</u>	gh	z	f

\* an/am symbol stands for a homorganic nasal consonant, i.e. the nasal consonant will take the articulatory shape of the following consonant : ṅ before velar consonants, ṇ before palatal consonants, ṇ before retroflex consonants, n before alveolar consonants and m before bilabial consonants.

\*\* ā - a ~ sign over a vowel indicates a nasalised vowel.

† The voiced aspirated stops gh, jh, ḍh, dh and bh are generally articulated as ká, cá, řá, tá and pá with a native accent, respectively, in the word initial position.

Note : A single graphemic consonants like ਕ is phonetically perceived as ਕ+ਅ (k+a = ka). Hence, this phonetic fact has been represented in all examples. This stream has been followed in this book to quote the Gurbāṇī.

## NOTES