

Ek Oankar Wahiguru Ji Ki Fateh

Introduction

This year of 2008 AD all Indians are celebrating the 300th Guruship (Gurta Gaddi) day of Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji with enthusiasm. The holy verses in Guru Granth Sahib Ji represent the people of whole regional and racial backgrounds of the nation. So all the nationals are interested to celebrate this day as national festival.

During 1708 AD, The Tenth Master Guru Gobind Singh Ji Maharaj transferred the guruship to the Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji and installed the holy verses in the form of Guru. For the very same occasion, we are presently celebrating the tri centenary .The all India celebration of this occasion will include the teaching to the students about nature of composition, history, philosophy, cultural background in relation to the Guru Granth Sahib Ji. This knowledge will guide the path of the future generation.

In Guru Granth Sahib Ji, Gurbani or Holy Verses are form of eternal. God is termed as eternal being (Akal Purakh).That means God's existence was there in past, is in present and will remain in future. God is eternal. The singing the glory of the eternal being primal soul is the basic objective of guru's faith (gurnat). This thought has come forcefully that since time immemorial words of guru were there and are there now also .From the views of guru it becomes clear that righteousness, faith, singing the praises of the God, Guru Word existed since inception and their flow is still on. On the Ang (referred to page) 1390 it is clearly mentioned.

Satjug tai mânio chhalio bal bâvan bhâio.
Tarëtai tai mânio râm raghûvans kahâio.
Duâpur krisan murâr kans kirtârath kîo.
Ugarsain kao râj abhai bhagtah jan dîo.
Kalijug parmân Nânak gur angad amar kahâio
Sarî gurû râj abichal atal âd purakh furmâio. ||7||

India has a spiritual society with plural viewpoints and alive emotions. About the God, the eternal being's attributes and nature we have in Gurbani.

Sabhë sâjhîvâl sadâin tûn kisai na dish bâhrâ jîo. ||3||(Ang 97)

A quiz has been organized for students to let them have knowledge about Guru Granth Sahib Ji. Keeping that in mind this booklet "Chalo Guru Ke Dwar(move to the doorsteps of Guru) has been made, which make students aware about verses, nature of composition, history of Guru Granth Sahib Ji.

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Ek Oankar Satiguru Prasad **Chalo Guru Ke Dwar**

The brief history of Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji

With advent of Guru Nanak Dev Ji Maharaj, there is a commencement of unique life philosophy of remembering the essence of name. The journeys made by Guru into various directions for preaching the faith are termed as Udasis. During these journeys the verses uttered by Guru Maharaj, were recorded in a small compilation called Pothi Sahib. We have it being mentioned in Bhai Gurdas Ji Vaaran.

aasaa hathi kitaab kachhi koojaa baang musalaa dhaaree|

First Udasi of Guru Maharaj covered Sultanpur, Panipat, Delhi, Varanasi, Nanakmata(Present day Udham Singh Nagar),Tanda Banjara(District Rampur), Kamroop(Assam), Others part of Assam, Saidpur-Eminabad, Sialkot etc. among other areas. It took about seven years for this Udasi. Second Udasi also took Seven years and during its period Guru Maharaj went into remote Southern Areas. Today's city of Bidar is considered historical on this account.

While moving thorough Dhanasari valley ,Sri Lanka, Sri Rameshwaram, Sundervan ,Telangana ,Malabar Coast Area ;preaching Gurmat (ideology of Sikhism) ;

Reciting holy verse(Gurbani); he kept on compiling the Pothi Sahib. During third Udasi Guru Maharaj spent about five years for that. In the mission of spreading the thoughts of Gurbani to the remotest he visited Kashmir, Sumero Mountain, Ladhakh, Tibet, Nepal, North Eastern India 's Mountainous Region , Turkmenistan ,Tajikistan etc. During the fourth udasi he went over to Afghanistan, Iran, Azerbaijan, Arabian Peninsula. Especially he went to Islamic pilgrimage site of Mecca Shreef. It took about three years for this Udasi. Fifth Udasi was for two years only and was restricted in Punjab only.

First Guru installed Bhai Lehana Ji as Second Guru, who was thence known as Guru Angad Dev Ji. Then this Pothis Sahib was handed over to him. Bani of Second Guru Maharaj was thereafter added into Pothis Sahib. As per Guru Traditions Guruship passed unto Third Master Guru Amardas Ji and Fourth Master Guru Ramdas Ji. The collection and compilation work of Gurbani continued with them also.

During that period of slavery when foreign invaders were destroying cities, The Fourth Guru Ramdas established the city of Amritsar at the place of Ramsar. During that time of subjection when temples were been looted, Fifth Guru Arjan Dev Ji Maharaj installed the building of Harmandir Sahib at the middle of this city. In the adverse circumstances, when holy texts were not safe , Guru Arjan Dev Ji Maharaj compiled whole of the Gurbani in Guru Granth Sahib and installed it in Shri Harmandir Sahib. The first

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installation(Prakash) of Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji was done at Shri Harmandir Sahib ,Amritsar during 1604 AD. On that day as per order of the Fifth Guru Arjandev Ji Maharaj, Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji were installed on the Manji Sahib in the presence of eminent Sikhs and thousands of devotees.. As Gurbani Guru Arjan Dev Sahib respected Guru Granth Sahib Ji a lot so he use to sit at place lower than Guru Granth Sahib Ji. Baba Budha Ji were appointed the first Granthi Sahib. In such a way did first Prakash of Guru Granth Sahib Ji was done.

During the compilation of Guru Granth Sahib Ji, Fifth Master Guru Arjan Dev Ji included the verses of Bhagat Sahiban, verses of Bhattas and some prominent Sikhs. In the guidance of Gurbani and the presence of Guru's traditions deeds of righteousness(dharma) influenced the masses. As per these traditions the verse of the Ninth Master Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib were therefore placed in the Guru Granth Sahib.

During 1708 AD, Tenth Master Guru Gobind Singh Sahib Ji bestowed guruship to Guru Granth Sahib Ji in the form of holy verses(Bani). This responsibility was previously handled by the ten Gurus. That was meant by the fact that in future eternal personality in the form of verses was to be occupy the throne of the Guru. Therefore during 2008 AD all Indians are celebrating the 3rd centenary of bestowal of Guruship to Sri Guru Granth Sahib with fervor and gaiety.

The nature of composition of Guru Granth Sahib Ji.

To understand the harmony between the Guru, Gurumat(Guru's view),Gurbani on one hand and the various other Indian sectarian orders, we have to take a through look into the nature of compositional format of Guru Granth Sahib Ji.. We have verses from six Sikh Gurus recorded in this holy text. Likewise we have verses related to 15 Indian devotees(Bhagats) from various regional and social background also included. Alongside this we also have verses from 4 Sikhs and 11 Bhattas. Having verses from Bhagat Sahiban of diverse background is the uniqueness of Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji. If we place the birth places of these Bhagat Sahib on the map of undivided India ,then we will find that Guru Granth Sahib Ji is the spiritual text, representing the whole of the Indian Society.

A brief introduction to Guru Sahiban, Bhagat Sahiban, Garish and Bhatt Sahiban whose contributions are there in Guru Granth Sahib Ji.

	Name	Life Span	Background	Total Verse	Province
1	Guru Nanak Dev Ji	1469-1539	Bedi,Kshtriya	976	Rai Bhoi Di Talwandi,Punjab
2	Guru Angad Dev Ji	1504-1552	Trehan,Kshtriya	62	Matte Di Sarai,Punjab
3	Guru Amardas Ji	1479-1574	Bhalle,Kshtriya	901	Basarke,Punjab
4	Guru Ramdas Ji	1531-1581	Sodi,Kshtriya	979	Lahore,Punjab
5	Guru Arjan Dev Ji	1563-1606	Sodi,Kshtriya	2216	Goindwal,Punjab
6	Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji	1621-1674	Sodi,Kshtriya	116	Guru Ke Mahal, Amritsar, Punjab
7	Bhagat Kabeer Ji	1379-1495	Julaha(Weaver)	541	Varanasi,U.P.
8	Bhagat Namdev Ji	1270-1350	Chheepa(Washerman)	60	Narsi Namdev, Maharashtra
9	Bhagat Ravidas Ji	15 th Century	Charmakar(Tanner)	41	Varani,Uttar Pradesh
10	Sheikh Fareed Ji	1173-1265	Sufi Faqeer	122	Kothiwal/Pakpattan-Punjab
11	Bhagat Trilochan Ji	1267-1335	Brahmin	4	Varsi Village, Maharashtr
12	Bhagat Beni Ji	14 th Century	Brahmin	3	Arsi Village,Maharashtra
13	Bhagat Dhanna Ji	Birth 1413	Jaat(Farmer)	4	Chauru Teh./Dhuan Town,Rajasthan
14	Bhagat Jaidev Ji	1171-1204	Brahmin	2	Kenduli, VeerBhoom,Orrisa(Then Bengal)
15	Bhagat Bhikhan Ji	1480-1573	Muslim	2	Kakori,Uttar Pradesh
16	Bhagat Sain Ji	1390-1430	Barber	1	Rewa,Madhya Pradesh

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17	Bhagat Pipa Ji	Birth 1426	Rajput	1	Gagraun, Jhalawar-Rajasthan
18	Bhagat Sadhana Ji	15 th Century	Butcher	1	Sehban,Sindh
19	Bhagat Ramanand Ji	1366-1467	Brahmin	1	Varanasi,Uttar Pradesh
20	Bhagat Paramanand Ji	15 th Century	Brahmin	1	Varsi,Maharashtra
21	Bhagat Surdas Ji	16 th Century	Brahmin	1	Sihi,Uttar Pradesh
22	Bhai Sunder Ji	15 th Century	Kshtriya	6	Punjab
23	Bhai Satta Ji	15 th Century	Dom(a subservient caste)	3	Punjab
24	Bhai Rai Balwand Ji	15 th Century	Dom(a subservient caste)	5	Punjab
25	Bhai Mardana Ji	1459-1534	Muslim Mirasi(folk singer)	3	Punjab
26	Bhatt Kalsahar Ji	15 th Century	Brahmin	54	Kashmir
27	Bhatt Jalap Ji	15 th Century	Brahmin	5	Kashmir
28	Bhatt Kirat Ji	15 th Century	Brahmin	8	Kashmir
29	Bhatt Bhikha Ji	15 th Century	Brahmin	2	Kashmir
30	Bhatt Sallh Ji	15 th Century	Brahmin	3	Kashmir
31	Bhatt Nallh Ji	15 th Century	Brahmin	16	Kashmir
32	Bhatt Bhalh Ji	15 th Century	Brahmin	1	Kashmir
33	Bhatt Gayand Ji	15 th Century	Brahmin	13	Kashmir
34	Bhatt Mathura Ji	15 th Century	Brahmin	14	Kashmir
35	Bhatt Balh Ji	15 th Century	Brahmin	5	Kashmir
36	Bhatt Harabans Ji	15 th Century	Brahmin	2	Kashmir

Total Numbers of Verses

5873 Verses

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Various names used in Shri Guru Granth Sahib pertaining to God and number of time they are used.

Name	Frequency	Name	Frequency	Name	Frequency
1. Hari	8324	13. Antaryami	31	25. Vitthal	16
2. Ram	2533	14. Jagdeesh	60	26. Wahiguru	15
3. Prabhu	1371	15. Satinam	59	27. Banwari	15
4. Gopal	431	16. Mohan	54	28. Narsingh	15
5. Gobind	475	17. Allah	46	29. Damodar	9
6. Parbrahm	324	18. Bhagwan	30	30. Madhusudan	7
7. Thakur	283	19. Narhari	29	31. Raghunath	6
8. Karta	228	20. Mukund	28	32. Bavan	3
9. Data	151	21. Madhav	27	33. Sarangdhar	3
10. Parameshwar	139	22. Paramananda	22	34. Achyut	3
11. Murari	97	23. Krishna	21	35. Raghurai	2
12. Narayan	85	24. Saringpanhi	20	36. Gopinath	2
				37. Govardhandhari	2

Other than names mentioned above we have names used for the God which may include Gosain, Kamala Kant, Laxmidhar, Chakradhar, Chaturbhuj, Machchh, Kuram, Varah, Gorakh, Rudra, Khuda, Khaliq, Qadir, Kareem, Sarvpratipalak, Raheem, Alakh, Apar, Beshumar, Bhagwant, Bhav –Bhanjan, Rishikesh, Vasudev, Liladhar. In Guru Granth Sahib Ji, we have worship of Ek Oankar, Eternal Being, Lord or God. As per the philosophy of the Guru Granth Sahib Ji names used by all religions and communities are synonymous for one God only. Therefore, otherwise all name of lord are accepted to be for remembering God. Just for the name sake there is no difference between Akal Purakh, Hari, Ishwar, Allah this point of view comes to us from Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji.

Coming from the background royal courts, singing the praises of kings and nobles, we have Bhatt Sahiban of Kashmir entering the world of Guru's tradition and enjoying the special position. Verses from them are recorded in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji. Today Sikhs recite one name of God, Wahiguru with devotion. From the verses of Kashmiri Bhattas we get this spiritually cognate word "Wahiguru" which is considered worth for daily praises. In the verse of Bhattas included in Shri Guru Granth Sahib, where we get this word 15 times.

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Total numbers of Angs in Guru Granth Sahib Ji:- There are of total 1430 Angs in Guru Granth Sahib Ji. As told before that in Guru's tradition we call refer to pages as ang. All the verse on all the ang's weather by Bhagat Sahiban or Guru Sahiban are considered as Gurbani only. This is a rule to behold each verse on each page as order from Guru.

The script used in Guru Granth Sahib Ji:- The script for the Punjabi language is Gurmukhi. A few social group use Gurmukhi script as a second alternative to write Sindhi language also. Probably the origin of the definitive term of "Gurmukhi Script" could be found out from the "System to codify ,in written the verses coming from the mouth of Sikh Gurus". This script which has unilaterally influenced the Punjab on the literary, social and political ground. If Punjabi runs in the veins of the Punjab, it is due to the Gurmukhi script. The great scripture of Gurmukhi script – Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji gave a new spiritual dimension not only to Punjab but whole of the India. Foreign invaders, plunderers, religious fanatic(jehadis), divisive elements came to Punjab and went back. But Gurmukhi script always gave stability to Punjab and India. Gurmukhi script successfully faced the Arabic script on the socio-political level. It is worth mentioning that at that time period the Arabic was the script of administration.

The letters of Gurmukhi are the contribution of Guru Nanak Dev Ji. But the virtue , for the novel usage of it and establishment of it as a script could be bestowed onto the Second Master Guru Angad Dev Ji. Gurmukhi is basically like the Brahmi script . Guru Angad Dev Ji did an alteration and improvement of the Gurmukhi script. Letters were again put in sequence. The sizes of the letters were also changed. Gurmukhi Alphabets were given a new size and order by Shri Guru Angad Dev Ji. As per in the accordance of the language in colloquial form, were the letters of the Gurmukhi chosen. The height of Gurmukhi letters is equal which could be written in between the two parallel horizontal lines.

Although the script of Guru Granth Sahib Ji is Gurmukhi yet other then Punjabi we find the usage and consequent confluence of the various other languages like Braj Bhasha, Bhojpuri, Sindhi, Multani, Sanskrit, Marathi, Urdu, Farsi, Marwari, Awadhi, Gwari etc. In whichever region did Guru Sahiban went, we get the traces of the language of that region in their verses. Likewise, the in the verses of the Bhagat Sahiban we get the glimpses of the provincial languages used in their area of work. It is worth to be noted that during that time period society of saints have already developed another language called the Sant Bhasha(the language of saints). This Sant Bhasha was an easy and influential medium of to reach out to the popular masses.

From the Vars of Bhai Gurdas and authentic historical sources we find that during the Udasis, Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji use to carry a pothi (which later took the form of Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji.).He also writes-

“Hukam rajâi chalnâ Nânak likhiâ nâl. ||1||” ang 1

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The Ragas(musical modes) of Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji.- The verses of Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji are based upon Indian classical musical modes. We have mention of the musical mode also along side the verse with which it is tied. The verses in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji. are based upon a total of 31 ragas. There has been usage of various members of one raga family. The term Gharu is used for taal(rhythm).

The Philosophical format of Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji

Ikoa?kâr(?)

The beginning of Shri Guru Granth Sahib is with Ikoa?kâr(?). Om represents **God, the Transcendent One**. To let one clearly understand the meaning of three words mentioned above ,we have 1 number used before Om in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji. That means that entity which is one. There is nothing else like that and all universes will go back into it. After this word kar is used. It is a suffix of a Sanskrit language. It is usually used after a noun defining word . Kar is meant by perpetual which at any time, by any way did not alter or which will remain as it was, as it is and will be the same. So an unchangeable truth which is perpetual. That is Ikoankar. Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji have Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji 's verse Jap(u) Ji Sahib at start.Jap(u) Ji Sahib begin with Ikoankar. The clear and easy meaning of that is that Oankar or God is one only. Whole of the Jap(u) Ji Sahib contains the explanation of the Ikoankar. And whole of the Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji is the extension of this explanation of Jap(u) Ji Sahib.

Mool Mantar

Jap(u) Ji Sahib starts with Mool Mantar which as follows:-

Ikoankâr sat nâm kartâ purakh nirbhao nirvair akâl mûrat ajûnî saibhan gur parsâd.

That is Oankar is one. Name of that is truth. That is the creator, complete being of the universe. That is without fear. That does not has enmity towards anyone(fear and enmity are the creation by the notion of duality),That is beyond time(that is beyond past, present and future) therefore that is eternal. That is birth less that is beyond the cycle of life and death. That is self existent(that is self manifesting).That could be gotten only by the mercy of true Guru.

From Ikoankar to Gurparsad in Adi Shri Guru Granth Sahib:- the compiler of Adi Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji, the Fifth Master Shri Guru Arjan Dev Sahib Ji has always used Mool Mantra at the start of each raga and each verses by each Guru Sahib and each Bhagat Sahib by one or the other form. There are four forms of Mool Mantra appearing in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji which as follows.

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1. Ikoankâr sat nâm kartâ purakh nirbhao nirvair akâl mûrat ajûnî saibhan gur parsâd.
The first form of Mool Mantar, which is used 33 times.
2. Ikoankâr sat nâm kartâ purakh gur parsâd.
The second form Mool Mantar, which is used 9 times.
3. Ikoankâr sat nâm gur parsâd.
The third form Mool Mantar, which is used 2 times.
4. Ikoankâr satgur parsâd.
The fourth form Mool Mantar, which is used 522 times.

The Salok at the culmination of Jap(u) Ji Sahib.

Salok.

Pavan gurû pânî pitâ mâtâ dharat mahat.

Divas râd duë dâi dâiâ khelai sagal jagat.

Changâi buriâi vâchai dharam hadûr.

Karmî âpo âpnî kē nērai kē dūr.

Jinî nâm dhiâi gaë maskat ghâl.

Nânak tē mukh ujlē kētî chhutî nâl. ||1|| Ang 8

For the worldly life air is the Guru, water is the father and earth is the mother. Work of the Guru is to guide the path. As air makes the body move so it is the Guru. Water is the father as with it's enter do vegetation comes into existence on earth, earth is mother. Day and night are the male and female servant who let these living being played the game (of life). As all the living beings play in the lap of day and night or carry out work. In the celestial world Dharamraj(puranic god of justice) adjudicate the creature's accounts of deeds. Based upon their deeds many beings get proximity to God and many are taken away from God. Guru Nanakdev Ji Say that doer of good acts get absorbed in the refuge of God. Not only that they also enable other beings also gain salvation after joining these salvaged souls.

Guru Shabad(Verses as Guru).

After Guru Arjan Dev sahib Ji did Prakash(installation) of Guru Granth Sahib Ji at Harimandir Sahib, the concept of verse as Guru was kept in front of the society .As per the philosophy of life by Gurus we have to behold Bani(holy verses) same as Guru. Bani which is meant by words is Guru only.

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Banî gurû gurû hai banî vich banî amrit sârë.

Gur banî kahai sēvak jan mânai partakh gurû nistârë. ||5|| (ang 982)

Simran(Remembering of God)- In this holy Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji, we are told to perform remembrance of God with any rituals. Only pure devotion of God, True service is the real true path of the human being. That is the main work.

Râm simar râm simar ihai tērai kâj hai.(ang 1352)

Offspring of one God :- all living beings are children of one God.

Ĕk pitâ ĩkas kē ham bârik tû mērâ gur hâi.(ang 611)

Satsang or sangat(company of the truthful believers)- when one leaves the enmity, slander or jealousy from the self mind and give up all vices, then it happens that we have ease of having love and devotion of God in our heart. It happens when human goes in for satsang.It is must to tread on the path of the God.

Bisar gaî sabh tât parâi. Jab tē sâdhsangat mohi pâi. ||1|| rahâo. (ang 1299)

Takhat Sachkhand Shri Hajur Sahib Abchal Nagar,Nanded-Mahrashtra

During 1708 on the pious land of the Takhat Sachkhand Shri Hajur Sahib Abchal Nagar,Nanded-Mahrashtra,Tenth Master Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji bestowed the Guruship(Gurta) to Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji. Since then in the form of Gurbani, Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji occupy the throne of Guru. This is a persistence truth that Tenth Master Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji Maharaj, Three days before departing to heavenly adobe of Sachkhand on 2nd Sudi Samvat 1765 bestowed Guruship to Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji, Takhat Sachkhand Shri Hajur Sahib Abchal Nagar,Nanded-Mahrashtra,by offering five paise and a coconut and bowing his head. This sealed the Guruship to Guru Shabad forever. The same tradition is still on since then. The Isth(worship able) Guru of the Panth(community) is Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji only. That is the only owner of Guruship. In that the soul of the ten Gurus rest.

Gur Murat Gur Shabad Hai

From 27th of October 2008 to 4th of November 2008,on the historic land of Takhat Sachkhand Shri Hajur Sahib Abchal Nagar,Nanded-Mahrashtra,the 300th day of Guruship being given to Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji is being celebrated as Gurpurab. There is a great interest for this national festival in the Indians, Gursikhs, Nanak Namlewa Sangat and people curious for the religion the world over.

This year tercentenary of gurship being given to Shri Guru Granth Sahib J is been celebrated on 30th October ,2008(Katik Shukla-2,Samvat 2065 Vikrami). The first and second centenary of this festival could not be celebrated due to struggle with the invaders. Fortunatly this time celebration are being done in India and abroad with fervor and gaiety. Especially this festival of Guruship is going to be long-lasting praiseworthy heritage for the India.

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Multiple choice questions

1. **Who was the founder of Sikh faith?**
(a) Guru Nanak Dev Ji () (b) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
(c) Guru Arjan Dev Ji () (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji ()
2. **Which city was made by Guru Nanakdev Ji?**
(a) Kartarpur () (b) Khadur Sahib ()
(c) Sultanpur Lodhi () (d) Goindwal Sahib ()
3. **Who inherited Guru Nanak Dev Sahib Ji ?**
(a) Bhai Jetha Ji () (b) Baba Budha Ji ()
(c) Bhai Lehna Ji () (d) Baba Srichand Ji ()
4. **Who wrote Jap(u)Ji Sahib?**
(a) Bhagat Kabir Ji () (b) Guru Nanak Dev Ji ()
(c) Guru Gobind Singh Ji () (d) Guru Arjan Dev Ji ()
5. **How man pauris(verse) are there in Jap(u)Ji Sahib?**
(a) 24 () (b) 40 ()
(c) 25 () (d) 28 ()
6. **Which of the following Bani is not the part of Nitnem(Daily prayer)?**
(a) Sukhmani Sahib () (b) Kirtan Sohila ()
(c) Sodar Rahiras () (d) Japu Sahib ()
7. **Who wrote Sukhmani Sahib?**
(a) Guru Nanak Dev Ji () (b) Guru Arjan Dev Ji ()
(c) Guru Gobind Singh Ji () (d) Guru Ramdas Ji ()
8. **How many Asthpadis are there in Sukhmani Sahib?**
(a) 30 () (b) 24 ()
(c) 40 () (d) 36 ()
9. **At what time Bani "Kirtan Sohila" is read?**
(a) Morning () (b) After noon ()
(c) Night(before bed) () (b) Evening ()
10. **Whose verse though not in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji yet are considered key to that?**
(a) Bhagat Namdev Ji () (b) Bhagat Kabir Ji ()
(c) Bhai Gurdas Ji () (d) Bhai Nandlal Ji ()
11. **Who was termed as jabar by Guru Nanak Dev Ji ?**
(a) Babber () (b) Akbar ()
(c) Jahangeer () (d) Aurangzeb ()
12. **Which Moghul Emperor was ordered by Shri Guru Angad Dev Ji to sit and eat langer first and then enter the darbar?**
(a) Baber () (b) Shahjahan ()
(c) Jahangeer () (d) Akbar ()
13. **One of the cities below had name "Guru Ka Chak".?**
(a) Shri Amritsar Sahib () (b) Shri Anandpur Sahib ()
(c) Shri Nanakana Sahib () (d) Shri Patna Sahib ()
14. **Mata Gujari Ji was mother of which Guru Sahib?**
(a) Guru Hargobind Ji () (b) Guru Harkishan Ji ()
(c) Guru Gobind Singh Ji () (d) Guru Har Rai Ji ()
15. **Who was that Guru Sahib, whose father and son were warriors, whose Grandfather and Grandson attained martyrdom ?**
(a) Guru Arjan Dev Ji () (b) Guru Har Rai Ji ()
(c) Guru Gobind Singh Ji () (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji ()
16. **Who was the first person to be appointed as Granthi of Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji?**
(a) Bhai Gurdas Ji () (b) Baba Budha Ji ()
(c) Bhai Mani Singh Ji () (d) Bhai Nand Lal Ji ()
17. **"Grand son ship of holy verses"(Dohita Bani Ka Bohita) with which Guru Sahib this line is related or about whom this forecast made?**
(a) Guru Ramdas Ji () (b) Guru Arjan Dev Ji ()
(c) Guru Harkishan Ji () (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji ()

18. Who gave Harmandir Sahib, Amritsar, the form of golden temple?
 (a) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
 (b) Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji ()
 (c) Maharaja Ranjeet Singh ()
 (d) Guru Arjan Dev Ji ()
19. Who Said “Agya Bhayee Akal Ki Tabbe Chalyo Panth” (order happened from God to start the faith) ?
 (a) Guru Arjan Dev Ji () (b) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
 (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji () (d) Baba Budha Ji ()
20. Who compiled Guru Granth Sahib Ji ?
 (a) Guru Arjan Dev Ji () (b) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
 (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji () (d) Baba Budha Ji ()
21. What is the name of Gursikh who use to offer water to all in battle field without any discrimination?
 (a) Bhai Nand Lal Ji () (b) Baba Deep Singh Ji ()
 (c) Bhai Daya Singh Ji () (d) Bhai Kanayya Ji ()
22. What is the name of that Sikh of Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib Who was martyred after being put in boiling water?
 (a) Bhai Matidas Ji () (b) Bhai Dayala Ji ()
 (c) Bhai Tara Singh Ji () (d) Bhai Satidas Ji ()
23. Name the Sikh of Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib, who was martyred by bifurcation of body by saw cut?
 (a) Bhai Mani Singh Ji () (b) Bhai Subeg Singh ()
 (c) Bhai Tara Singh Ji () (d) Bhai Matidas Ji ()
24. What is the name of Gursikh who to protect his faith got his Skull removed but did not let Kes (uncut hairs)the essential mark of Sikh, be altered?
 (a) Baba Banda Singh Bahdur () (b) Baba Deep Singh Ji ()
 (c) Bhai Diyala Ji () (d) Bhai Taru Singh Ji ()
25. Another Gursikh who was martyred after being tortured on rotating wheel, what is his name ?
 (a) Bhai Subeg Singh Ji ()
 (b) Baba Banda Singh Bahdur ()
 (c) Bhai Daya Singh Ji ()
 (d) Bhai Mani Singh Ji ()
26. Name the Gursikh who prefer to die after cutting from all body joints then to give up the faith?
 (a) Bhai Matidas Ji () (b) Bhai Satidas Ji ()
 (c) Bhai Daya Singh Ji () (d) Bhai Mani Singh Ji ()
27. The line, “Guru Ladho Ray”(Found out the Guru) is related to which Guru?
 (a) Guru Angad Dev Ji () (b) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji ()
 (c) Guru Gobind Singh Ji () (d) Guru Nanakdev Ji ()
28. The sabers of Miri-Piri depict?
 (a) Communal Harmony () (b) The Path of Khalsa ()
 (c) Excellence in weaponry () (d) Devotion and power ()
29. Who gave the rank of Guru to Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji?
 (a) Bhai Gurdas Ji () (b) Baba Budha Ji ()
 (c) Guru Arjan Dev Ji () (d) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
30. Which of the Historic Gurudwara Sahib is not in Delhi?
 (a) Bangla Sahib () (b) Majnu Ka Tila ()
 (c) Nanakmata () (d) Nanak Piau ()
31. What was the criteria to transfer Guruship in Sikh History?
 (a) The eldest son of Guru ()
 (b) Election by the Sikhs ()
 (c) The most powerful person ()
 (d) Personal capability with devotion to faith and servitude towards Guru. ()

32. In the lines "Sabh Sikhian Ko Huqam Hai.."(all Sikhs are ordered) what order did the Guru Gobind Singh Ji give to Panth Khalsa ?
 (a) All Sikhs should partake Amrit ()
 (b) All Sikhs should keep arms ()
 (c) All Sikhs must behold Guru Granth Sahib as Guru Ji ()
 (d) All Sikhs should have 5ks ()
33. "Teri Upma Tohi Ban Awai"(your title fits for you only) is praise for which Guru Sahib?
 (a) Guru Amardas Ji () (b) Guru Ramdas Ji ()
 (c) Guru Nanakdev Ji () (d)Guru Arjan Dev Ji ()
34. Who is Gurmukh in the lines by Bhai Gurdas Ji "Gurmukh Kali Vich Pargat hoa"(Gurumukh appeared in evil age) ?
 (a) Guru Arjan Dev Ji () (b)Bhai Lehna Ji ()
 (c)) Guru Ramdas Ji () (d) Guru Nanakdev Ji ()
35. Verse "Phir Sankat Joni Garabh Na Ayo" (never came in danger Of birth by womb) is related to whom?
 (a) Guru Nanakdev Ji () (b) Guru Arjan Dev Ji ()
 (c) Guru Ramdas Ji () (d) Guru Harkishan Ji ()
36. "Ghar Nau Nidh Awai Dhay "(Nine treasures come home running)is related to whom?
 (a) Guru Nanakdev Ji () (b) Guru Harkishan Ji ()
 (c) Guru Arjan Dev Ji () (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib()
37. About which Guru Sahib is this said "Jis dithai Sabh Dukh Jai"(seeing who all sorrows go)?
 (a)Guru Arajana Dev Ji () (b) Guru Harkishan Ji ()
 (c) Guru Har Rai Ji () (d) Guru Hargobind Ji ()
38. "Baitha Sodi Patshah"(Sodi emperor occupied throne) About whom is this said?
 (a) Guru Ramdas Ji () (b) Guru Arjan Dev Ji ()
 (c) Guru Gobind Singh Ji () (d) Guru Hargobind Ji ()
39. Who is the Guru addressed as "Hind Di Chader" (Blanket cover of India) ?
 (a) Guru Arjan Dev Ji () (b) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji ()
 (c) Guru Gobind Singh Ji () (d) Guru Nanak Dev Ji ()
40. Who is the first martyr of Sikh history?
 (a) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji () (b) Guru Arjan Dev Ji ()
 (c) Baba Deep Singh Ji () (d) Bhai Matidas Ji ()
41. Which Guru Sahib bears the title"Nioatiao Ki Oat, Nirasro Ke Asre, Nithaveyo Ke Thav"(cover of coverless, support of support less, place of Placeless)?
 (a) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji () (b) Guru Nanakdev Ji ()
 (c) Guru Amardas Ji () (d) Guru Arjandev Ji ()
42. Who established "Miri and Piri"(concept of politics and spirituality)?
 (a) Guru Gobind Singh Ji () (b) Guru Hargobind Ji ()
 (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji () (d) Guru Arjandev Ji ()
43. Which Guru felt "Na Kau Hindu,Na Kau Musalman"(No one is Hindu, No one is Muslim) ?
 (a) Guru Nanakdev Ji () (b) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
 (c) Guru Arjandev Ji () (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji ()
44. About whom is this said"Dal Bhajan Guru Surma Barh Jodha Bahu Paropkari"(troop breaker brave guru big warrior very helpful to others)?
 (a) Baba Deep Singh Ji () (b) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
 (c) Guru Hargobind Ji () (d) Banda Singh Bahadur Ji ()
45. Who last orders were "Sharir Panth Mai,Atma Granth Mai" (body in community of faithful, soul in holy text) ?
 (a) Guru Gobind Singh Ji () (b) Maharaj Ranjeet Singh Ji()
 (c) Baba Phula Singh Ji () (d)Banda Singh Bahadur Ji ()
46. In which Raga did Guru Arjan Dev Ji recited Barah Maha?
 (a) Manjh () (b) Tukhari ()
 (c) Todi () (b) Bhairavi ()

47. "Asa Di Var" which is sung daily in the Gurudwaras, how many Pauris(steps) are there in it?
 (a) 40 () (b) 16 ()
 (c) 20 () (d) 24 ()
48. Who wrote "Waho Waho Gobind Singh Apai Gur Chela" (Praise to Guru Gobind Singh(Ji) who is Guru and disciple at the same time)?
 (a) Bhai Nand Lal Ji () (b) Bhai Gurdas Ji-1 ()
 (c) Bhai Gurdas Ji-2 () (d) Bhai Santokh Singh Ji ()
49. Who was made to attain martyrdom at Lahore by Moghul Emperor Jahangeer ?
 (a) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji () (b) Bhai Dayala Ji ()
 (c) Baba Banda Singh Bahadur () (d) Guru Arjan Dev Ji ()
50. In whose memory is Chharhata Sahib(Amritsar),an historic Gurudwara is revered ?
 (a) Guru Harkishan Sahib Ji () (b) Guru Arjan Dev Ji ()
 (c) Guru Harrai Ji () (d) Guru Hargobind Ji ()
51. Whom does Gurudwara Ritha Sahib commemorate ?
 (a) Guru Amardas Ji () (b) Guru Nanakdev Ji ()
 (c) Guru Angad Dev Ji () (d) Guru Arjan Dev Ji ()
52. "Gurudwara Paonta Sahib" is related to the memory of which Guru Sahib?
 (a) Guru Nanakdev Ji () (b) Guru Arjandev Ji ()
 (c) Guru Hargobind Ji () (d) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
53. Which Gurudwara is named "Guru Ki Kashi" ?
 (a) Shri Nanakana Sahib () (b) Shri Panja Sahib ()
 (c) Shri Hajur Sahib () (d) Shri Damdama Sahib ()
54. Where is "Shri Keshgarh Sahib" located ?
 (a) Shri Patna Sahib () (b) Shri Amritsar ()
 (c) Shri Anandpur Sahib () (d) Shri Nanded Sahib ()
55. Where is "Gurudwara Nanakmata Sahib" located ?
 (a) Udham Singh Nagar () (b) Pithauragarh ()
 (c) Delhi () (d) Gwalior ()
56. "Tirath Tap(u) Daya Dat(u) Daan" is the line from which ?
 (a) Sodar Rahriras () (b) Anand Sahib ()
 (c) Japu Ji Sahib () (d) Kirtan Sohila ()
57. Line "Thiti Var(u) Na Jogi Janhai, Rut(i) Mah(u) Na Koi" is from which bani?
 (a) Japu Ji Sahib () (b) Sukhmani Sahib ()
 (c) Anand Sahib () (d) Sodar Rahriras ()
58. "Antarjami Purakh Bidhatai Sardha Man Ki Purai" is the line of which bani ?
 (a) Sukhmani Sahib () (b) Asa Di War ()
 (c) Kirtan Sohila () (d) Anand Sahib ()
59. "Anand Sahib" is the writing of which Guru Sahib ?
 (a) Guru Nanakdev Ji () (b) Guru Amardas Ji ()
 (c) Bhagat Kaberdas Ji () (d) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
60. In which Raga is "Anand Sahib" written ?
 (a) Sorathi () (b) Basant ()
 (c) Vadhans () (d) Ramkali ()
61. "Sir(i) Kanpai Pagu Dag Magai, Nayan Jot Te Heen" is line of which Bani ?
 (a) Japu Ji Sahib () (b) Sodar Rahriras ()
 (c) Anand Sahib () (d) Salok Mahal Nauwa ()
62. "Sir(i) Sir(i) Rijak Sambahi Thakur Kahe Man Bhau Karia" is from which bani?
 (a) Japu Ji Sahib () (b) Sodar Rahriras ()
 (c) Anand Sahib () (d) Asa Di Var ()
63. There is tradition of singing of the bani of "lawan" during "Anand Karaj"(marriage) ,it is from which Guru Sahib ?
 (a) Guru Arjandev Ji () (b) Guru Angaddev Ji ()
 (c) Guru Nankdev Ji () (d) Guru Ramdas Ji ()
64. The Bani of "Anand Karaj" is in which Raga?
 (a) Rag Todi () (b) Siri Rag ()
 (c) Rag Suhi () (d) Rag Gujari ()

65. In Sikh history, Gursikh Bhai Lalo Ji are related to the life period of which Guru Sahib ?
 (a) Guru Har Rai Ji () (b) Guru Nanakdev Ji ()
 (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji () (d) Guru Angad Dev Ji ()
66. In Sikh history, Gursikh Bhai Kanhaiya Ji are related to the life period of which Guru Sahib ?
 (a) Guru Arjandev Ji () (b) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji ()
 (c) Guru Hargobind Ji () (d) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
67. Baba Banda Singh Bahadur is related to which Guru Sahib's life period ?
 (a) Guru Arjan Dev Ji () (b) Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib ()
 (c) Guru Gobind Singh Ji () (d) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
68. Mata Sulakhani is the name of mother of which Guru Sahib ?
 (a) Guru Angaddev Ji () (b) Guru Tegh Bahdur Ji ()
 (c) Guru Nanakdev Ji () (d) Guru Amardas Ji ()
69. Bhai Nand Lal Singh, A Farsi scholar poet and a Gursikh, is related to the life period of which Guru Sahib ?
 (a) Guru Arjandev Ji () (b) Guru Nanakdev Ji ()
 (c) Guru Ramdas Ji () (d) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
70. Sufi Muslim Faqeer Peer Budhu Shah is related to the life period of which Guru Sahib ?
 (a) Guru Nanakdev Ji () (b) Guru Amardas Ji ()
 (c) Guru Har Rai Ji () (d) Guru Gobind Singh ()
71. Gursikh Bhai Makhkhan Shah Lubana Ji's life is related to which Guru's life ?
 (a) Guru Gobind Singh Ji () (b) Guru Hargobind Ji ()
 (c) Guru Nanakdev Ji () (d) Guru Tegh Bahdur Sahib Ji ()
72. Proud Wali Kandhari was related to the life time of which Guru Sahib ?
 (a) Guru Angad Dev Ji () (b) Guru Arjandev Ji ()
 (c) Guru Nanak Dev Ji () (d) Guru Gobind Singh ()
73. Rai Bular is related to life period of which Guru Sahib ?
 (a) Guru Gobind Singh () (b) Guru Arjandev Ji ()
 (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib () (d) Guru Nanakdev Ji ()
74. Gursikh Satta Ji and Balwand Ji are related to the life period of which Guru Sahib ?
 (a) Guru Arjandev Ji () (b) Guru Ramdas Ji ()
 (c) Guru Amardas Ji () (d) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
75. One of the following Guru Sahib does not has his bani in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji. But bani written by him is traditionally respected as an authentic Bani Who is that Guru Sahib ?
 (a) Guru Arjandev Ji () (b) Guru Ramdas Ji ()
 (c) Guru Amardas Ji () (d) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
76. The following lines are not in the Shri Guru Granth Sahib yet they are respected as authentic Bani. Which line is this ?
 (a) Jau Nar Dukh Mai Dukh Nahi Maney ()
 (b) Jaisi Mai Awai Khasam Ki Bani ()
 (c) Pritham Bhagauti Simar(i) Key ()
 (d) Kali Koyal Tu Kit Gun Kali ()
77. "Gobind Milanh Ki Eh Teri Baria" is line taken from which Bani ?
 (a) Sodar Rahras () (b) Sukhmani Sahib ()
 (c) Anand Sahib () (d) Japu Ji ()

78. "So Kyon Manda Akhiye Jit Jammhi Rajan" is line from which Bani ?
 (a) Sukhmani Sahib () (b) Sodar Rahiras ()
 (c) Anand Sahib () (d) Asa Di Var ()
79. "Sail Pathar Mahi Jant Upaye,Ta Ka Rijak Agai Kari Dhariya" is line from which Bani ?
 (a) Sukhmani Sahib () (b) Rahiras Sahib ()
 (c) Sabad Hajare () (d) Kirtan Sohila ()
80. "Anand(u) Bhaia Meri Maye" is the line of which Bani ?
 (a) Barah Maha () (b) Anand Sahib ()
 (c) Sodar Rahras () (d) Sukhmani Sahib ()
81. "Eh(u) Sarira Meria,Es Jag Mahi Aike,Kia Tudh(u) Karam Kamaia" is the line from which Bani ?
 (a) Japu Ji Sahib () (b) Twa Prasad(i) Swaiye ()
 (c) Anand Sahib () (d) Sodar Rahiras ()
82. "So Dar(u) Keha So Gharu Keha,Jit Bahi Sarab Samale" is line from which bani ?
 (a) Sodar Rahiras () (b) Kirtan Sohila ()
 (c) Anand Sahib () (d) Japu Ji Sahib ()
83. "Chit Na Bhayo Hamro Awan Kah" is the bani of which Guru Sahib ?
 (a) Guru Gobind Singh Ji () (b) Guru Nanakdev ()
 (c) Guru Amardas Ji () (d) Guru Arjan Dev Ji ()
84. "Nam Japo,Kirat Karo,Vand Chhako"(recite name, perform labour, eat after sharing) is preached by whom ?
 (a) Guru Arjan Dev Ji () (b) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji ()
 (c) Guru Nanakdev Ji () (d) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
85. who established the Akal Takhat Sahib ?
 (a) Guru Arjandev Ji () (b) Guru Hargobind Ji ()
 (c) Guru Gobind Singh Ji () (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji ()
86. Main objective of Langer(community kitchen) system is ?
 (a) Arranging the food for the hungry ()
 (b) To eliminate the caste system and racial discrimination ()
 (c) To attract the common folk to Sikhism ()
 (d) To arrange the food for pilgrims to the Gurudwara ()
87. "Jo Hum Ko Parmeshwar Ucharai, Te Sabh Narak Kund Mai Pari Hai"(Those who call me the supreme lord will fall into lake of hell) was said by whom ?
 (a) Maharaja Ranjeet Singh Ji ()
 (b) Guru Nanakdev Ji ()
 (c) Bhagat Kabeer Ji ()
 (d) Guru Gobind Singh Ji ()
88. How many times does Mool Mantra comes in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji ?
 (a) 40 times () (b) 25 times ()
 (c) 33 times () (d) 50 times ()
89. Who is the that Guru Sahib, whose Great Grand Father, Father, Mother and Four Sons made supreme sacrifice and he was called Sarvanshdani (donator of whole dynasty) ?
 (a) Guru Hargobind Ji () (b) Guru Amardas Ji ()
 (c) Guru Gobind Singh Ji () (d) Guru Ramdas Ji ()
90. Which one is the Sikh Faith's religious scripture ?
 (a) Kuran Majeed ()
 (b) Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji ()
 (c) Ramcharitra Manas ()
 (d) Holy Bible ()

Answers

1	A	2	C	3	C	4	B	5	A
6	A	7	B	8	B	9	C	10	C
11	A	12	D	13	A	14	C	15	D
16	B	17	B	18	C	19	B	20	A
21	D	22	B	23	D	24	D	25	A
26	D	27	B	28	D	29	D	30	C
31	D	32	C	33	A	34	D	35	B
36	D	37	B	38	D	39	B	40	B
41	C	42	B	43	A	44	C	45	A
46	A	47	D	48	C	49	D	50	D
51	B	52	D	53	D	54	C	55	A
56	C	57	A	58	C	59	B	60	D
61	D	62	B	63	D	64	C	65	B
66	D	67	D	68	D	69	D	70	D
71	D	72	C	73	D	74	A	75	D
76	C	77	A	78	D	79	B	80	B
81	C	82	A	83	A	84	C	85	B
86	B	87	D	88	C	89	A	90	B

Questions with fact and explanatory answer

Question 1. Give the names of Gurus in orders ?

Answer- Names of gurus in order as follow-

1. Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji
2. Shri Guru Angad Dev Ji
3. Shri Guru Amardas Ji
4. Shri Guru Ramdas Ji
5. Shri Guru Arjandev Ji
6. Shri Guru Hargobind Ji
7. Shri Guru Harrai Ji
8. Shri Guru Harkishan Ji
9. Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji
10. Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji

Question 2. Panj Piare(five beloved) made by Guru Gobind Singh Ji were related which regions, what was there social background, what were their name Answer in tabular form?

Answer-

1. Bhai Daya Singh Ji Khatri Lahore(Punjab)
2. Bhai Dharam Singh Ji Jaat Hastinapur (Meerut, U.P.)
3. Bhai Himmat Singh Ji Jhiwar Jagganathpuri (Orrisa)
4. Bhai Mohkam Singh Ji Cheepa Dwarika (Gujarat)
5. Bhai Sahib Singh Ji Nai Bidar (Karnataka)

Question 3. What are the names of four princes (sons) of Guru Gobind Singh Ji?

Answer- 1. Baba Ajeet Singh Ji 2. Baba Jujhar Singh Ji
3. Baba Jorawar Singh Ji 4. Baba Fateh Singh Ji.

Question 4. What are the five Banis of Amrit Sanchar?

Answer- 1. Japu Ji Sahib 2. Japu Sahib 3. Twa Prasad Savayye
4. Kabyo Bach Benati Chaupayee 5. Anand Sahib.

Question 5. Which bani is read in the evening time ?

Answer – Sodar Rahiras

Question 6. Which Bani is read in night before sleep ?

Answer- Kirtan Sohila

Question 7. What are the Five vices?

Answer- 1. Lust 2. Anger 3. Greed 4. Attachment 5. Pride

Question 8. What are the 5 Kakar (essential marks of Sikhs)?

Answer- 1. Kes 2. Kara. 3. Kachhahara 4. Kangha 5. Kripan

Question 9. Which are the Five Takhts (holy thrones) ?

Answer-1. Shri Akal Takht Sahib-Amritsar (Punjab)

2. Takht Shri Harmandir Ji-Patna (Bihar)

3. Takht Shri Keshgarh Sahib-Anandpur Sahib (Punjab)

4. Takht Shri Damdama Sahib-Sabo Ki Talwandi, Bhatinda (Punjab)

5. Takht Shri Hajur Sahib-Nanded (Maharashtra)

Question 10. What are Four Bajjar Kurahits (Forbidden deeds) ?

Answer- 1. To shave off hairs of head or other body parts.

2. To commit adultery.

3. To use tobacco or other addiction to intoxicants (like alcohol, cannabis etc.)

4. To eat Kuttha meat (meat of the animal slowly killed as per Islamic rituals)

Question 11. Give an introduction of Bhagat Ravidas Ji ?

Answer- During 15th Century, in the city of Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Bhagat Ji were born. 41 verses by him are included in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji. He was a tanner/cobbler by profession. With devotion to lord, He became one of the topmost saint in the realm of Indian society. Basic of his life philosophy was to remember only the name of God.

Question 12. Tell a brief introduction of Bhagat Namdev Ji?

Answer- The Bani of Bhagat Namdev Ji is recorded in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji, he was born on 1270 AD in Narsi Vamani (Maharashtra). He was a washer man by profession. Large part of his life was spent in Punjab. He preached existence of God in all animate and inanimate objects and he brought this practically in his life.

Question 13. Give an introduction about the life Bhagat Kabeer Ji?

Answer- One of the prominent devotee of the Bhakti Movement during medieval era Bhagat Kabeer were born during 1379 AD

in Varanasi. His social background was of weaver. From the parent full of intoxication of devotion, he was nurtured, He had great opposition for ritualism and superstition. 541 verses of him are included in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji. Important term for Sikhs, "Khalsa" first came into his verses only. He went to heavenly adobe during 1495 AD.

Question 14. Who was Sheikh Fareed ?

Answer- Sheikh Fareed Ji were an influential Sufi Muslim Saint who gave the message of love. In his life, from the inspiration of his mother he did great meditation. His lifespan if from 1173 AD to 1265 AD. His verses are included in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji.

Question 15. Who was Bhagat Jaidev Ji?

Answer- Bhagat Jaidev Ji were born in Veer Bhumi, Orrisa (then undivided Bengal).

He wrote a book based upon devotion to Lord Krishna called "Geet Gobind". His life span was of from 1171 to 1204. Two of his verses are there in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji.

Question 16. Give a brief introduction about Bhagat Trilochan Ji?

Answer- Bhagat Trilochan Ji were born in Maharashtra. His life period is from 1267 to 1335. Four of his verses are there in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji.

Question 17. Tell something about the two Gursikhs Satta and Balwand ?

Answer- Bhai Satta and Balwand were the Hajuri Ragis of Shri Guru Arjan Dev Ji. From social background they were **Doom**. It was the result of their devotion that three verses from Bhai Satta Ji and Five from Bhai Balwand Ji are included in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji. Both were from Punjab.

Question 18. Give an introduction of Bhagat Pipa Ji ?

Answer- Bhagat Pipa Ji were born in Gujrat. Later on at the embankment of river Chambal, he made a fort at Gagraun. Thereby he was a king. Getting inspiration from devotion, he took an as-

cetic life with his wife Sita Ji. One of his verses is in Guru Granth Sahib Ji.

Question 19. What is the introduction of Bhagat Dhanna Ji?

Answer- In the family of Jaat farmers, during 1413 AD, Bhagat Dhanna Ji were born at place of village Dhan, District Tonk. He was the worshipper of God with qualities (Saguna). There is a story about him that one priest took his cow and gave him a stone telling him that this is Saligram. After bathing it, let it consume the offering. Dhanna Ji became adamant that till Saligram does not accept offering, he won't take the food. After 3 days of staying hungry God appeared before the Dhanna Ji. Four of his verses are there in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji.

Question 20. What did Guru Gobind Singh Ji said to Sikhs while giving Guruship to Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Answer- Agia Bhayee Akal Ki Tabhai Chalayo Panth. Sabh Sikhian Ko Huqum Hai, Guru Maniyo Granth.. (Order happened from Eternal, than only started the path. All Sikhs are ordered to behold text (Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji) as Guru..)

Question 21. Tell something about Bhai Gurdass Ji?

Answer- As a nephew of Guru Amardas Ji and maternal uncle of Guru Arjan Dev Ji, Bhai Gurdas appears in front of believers. Not being a devotee Sikh but also he was also a high class poet of Braj dialect. When Guru Arjan Dev Ji compiled the Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji, Bhai Gurdas Ji acted as his scribe. Guru Arjan Dev Ji termed his writings as key to Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji. Today his writings are agreed upon as authentic verses. The full details and explanations of various instances coming in Guru Granth Sahib Ji are found in writings of Bhai Gurdas Ji.

Question 22. Tell us about Bhai Matidas Ji ?

Answer- After listening to the plea of Kashmiri Brahmins Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib took the path of sacrifice. Five Sikhs also

moved with him towards Delhi against forced conversion by Aurangzeb. Bhai Matidas were one of them. His ancestors were Sikhs from the time of Guru Hargobind Ji. On not accepting the Islam, Aurangzeb via court of qazi let Bhai Sahib be bifurcated alive with a saw in front of Kotwali (then police headquarter) of Delhi. That place is still renowned as Bhai Matidas Chowk and is located in front of Gurudwara Shishganj Sahib.

Question 23. What is the introduction of Bhai Mani Singh ?

Answer- His ancestors were the Sikhs of Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji. In his family about 36 persons gave martyrdom for the faith. At Talwandi Sabo Ki, Shri Damadama Sahib, Guru Gobind Singh Ji got Birh (copy) of Guru Granth Sahib Ji by Bhai Mani Singh Ji. He also stayed as head Granthi of Shri Harmandir Sahib, Amritsar Sahib. Not only this he also occupied the post of Jathedar of Shri Akal Takhat Sahib Ji. On the excuse of congregational fair of Deepmala (dewali), which Bhai Sahib organized for the unity of Sikhs, Subedar of Lahore, by cutting his body joints made him to attain martyrdom.

Question 24. Give a brief account of Baba Deep Singh Ji's life ?

Answer- Baba Deep Singh belonged to Tehseel Patti, he was brought up in the house of Guru. He made various copies of Damdami Beerh (copy of Guru Granth Sahib Ji compiled by Guru Granth Sahib Ji). He led the Sikh forces during an attack on Darbar Sahib, Amritsar and made a supreme sacrifice.

Question 25. What is the history of original manuscript versions of Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Answer- The original versions of Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji are known by three names. First version is called Kartarpur Wali Beerh Sahib, there is a story about this that is after getting the Beerh ready by Bhai Gurdas Ji, Guru Arjan Dev Ji sent it for binding to Lahore, Beerh was taken there by devotees of village Mangat. En route Bhai Banno made a copy of this Beerh and brought the two

bounded version back in front of Guru. Guru asked that how could there be two versions? Then Bhai Banno said, "Banno says lord you know, for the welfare of congregation decide the raise. Guru showed him kindness, Beneficial lord did signatures. Two of the two main text version happened to be. One of Gurdas another of Banno".

The third version is of Damdama Sahib Wali Beerh. In the previous two versions, verses up till Fifth Guru are included. Tenth Guru Gobind Singh Ji, on the bases of available Beerh of Adigranth Ji prepared another Beerh. The verse by Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji were also included in it. Its compilation work was done at Takhat Shri Damdama Sahib. Therefore it is called Damdame Wali Beerh. 300 years before now ,during 1708 AD, Guru Gobind Singh Ji offered five paisa and a coconut in front of this Beerh only and bestowed Guruship to Guru Granth Sahib Ji in the form of Bani(holy verses) at Nanded.

Views of scholars in the context of Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji.

1. Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji are the mirror of literature and society belonging to the medieval ages. It outlines the spiritual, social , cultural , historical and littoral history of India of 500 years between 11th century to 17th century . The writing of the poets representing the various races and various regions related to Bhakti Movement are included in this holy text. It thereby presents a glimpse of all of the medieval literature .In this Great text it the Gurus, Bhagat and Bhatts, whose verse are included were, in a way creating the social and cultural history of India.

-Dr Harmindra Singh Bedi

2. To popularize the Hindi poetry and to encourage the Hindi Poets in Punjab, credit could mainly be given to our Gurus. They themselves made Braj Dialect as the medium of their Bani.

-Harbhajan Singh

3. Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji is the historical document of the Indian thought and culture. It is the authentic collection of the

verses of the topmost Bhagats of the medieval time. Guru Gobind Singh Ji Maharaj gave this great philosophical creation the title of Guru. The first text of the Gurmat school of thought is Guru Granth Sahib Ji only. The principles of Gurmat were conceptualized by Gurus in their holy verses, presenting them visibly. The verses of the Bhagats are compiled in such a way that they too appear as an inseparable part of Gurmat ideology. **-Dr Gurnam Kaur Bedi.**

4. This text is really an unprecedented treasure of the knowledge. In which not only we get an unparallel glimpse of the spiritual format of essence of supreme but also get messages dependant upon deep feelings, in those we are able to get the inspiration of omni dimensional creation of human life. It is not only the religious text of Sikhs but also a medium of their inspiration and enthusiasm.

-Dr Parshuram Chaturvedi

5. The plan of compilation in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji, is the special contribution of Shri Guru Arjan Dev Ji. Therefore he is proven to be the first editor in the literary field of Punjabi.

-Dr. Taran Singh

6. In those circumstance the social partiality related to life-death, prosperity-improvishment, respect-disrespect was observed and perhaps sometime felt also, therefore rising above the castism, sectarianism and entanglements of religions and narrow minded boundaries they established the long lasting values of humanity and made India rise from culture situation full of all time to state of being capable to say the proud story of the nation.

-Dr Manmohan Sehgal.

7. Holy Text being spiritual creation moves with giving prime importance to emotions and thoughts. Imagination increases its beauty and language along side the style giving the format as mentioned above with emotions has proven to be helpful to give success to the expression side.

-Dr Dharampal Saini