



ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ ॥



ਵਾਹੁ ਵਾਹੁ ਬਾਣੀ ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ ਕੈ

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ
100 ਸਵਾਲ**

ਪੰਨ ਪੰਨ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ
550ਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਪੁਰਬ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਰਪਿਤ ਹੋ ਕੇ
ਸ਼ਬਦ ਗੁਰੂ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਚਾਨੀਏ

ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਕ :

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰ ਸੇਵਾ ਸੋਸਾਇਟੀ (ਰਜਿ.) ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ

ਲਾਂਚ ਕਰਤਾ

ਕ੍ਰਾਂਤਿਕਾਰੀ ਜਗਤ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਚੈਰਿਟੇਬਲ ਟਰਸਟ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ

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ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ
(100 ਸਵਾਲ)

Q. No. 1:- When was Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji born

Ans.:- 22 December, 1666

Q. No. 2:- Where was Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji born?

Ans.:- Patna Sahib, Bihar

Q. No.3:- Name the 'Takhat' of the Sikhs at the birth place of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji

Ans.:- Takhat Sri Harmandir Sahib, Sri Patna Sahib, Bihar

Q. No.4:- Write the names of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji's father and mother.

Ans.:- Father Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Ji

Mother Mata Gujar Kaur Ji

Q. No.5:- Write the names of the four Sahibzadas (sons) of Sri Gobind Singh Ji

Ans.:- 1. Baba Ajit Singh Ji 2. Baba Jujhar Singh Ji

3. Baba Zorawar Singh Ji 4. Baba Fateh Singh Ji

Q. No.6:- Where had Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Ji gone for propagation of religion at the time of birth of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji?

Ans.:- Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Ji was propagating religion in Dhaka (East Bengal, Bangladesh) at the birth of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

Q. No.7:- What type of games did child Gobind Rai Ji play at a young age?

Ans.:- He used to teach military strategies to his companions, divide them into two groups and engage them into fight against each other. He used to play such games.

Q. No.8:- Which 'Pandit' of Patna used to see God in child Gobind Rai Ji?

Ans.:- Pandit Shiv Dutt Ji.

Q. No.9:- Which 'Nawabs' presented a village and two gardens to child Gobind Rai Ji after being impressed by him?

Ans.:- Nawab Rahim Bhakhsh and Nawab Karim Bhakhsh

Q. No.10:- Which 'Pir' came to see Gobind Rai Ji on his birth ?

Ans.:- Sayed Pir Bheekhan Shah Ji

Q. No.11:- From which place did Pir Bheekhan Shah Ji come to see Gobind Rai Ji at Patna Sahib ?

Ans.:- Village Thaska (Distt. Karnal in Punjab at that time).

Q. No.12:- Which king of Patna Sahib was a devotee of Guru Ji?

Ans.:- King Fateh Chand Maini

Q. No.13:- How did Gobind Rai Ji fulfil the wish of king Fateh Chand Maini and his queen?

Ans.:- By addressing the queen as mother.

Q. No.14:- Which Gurdwara Sahib stands for king Fateh Chand Maini and his queen's love for Guru Sahib ? What special langar is served there?

Ans.:- Gurdwara Bal leela (Maini Sangat) where special langar of Chana-Poori is served.

Q. No.15:- What was the name of Guru Gobind Singh's Mama Ji (Maternal uncle)?

Ans.:- Mama Kirpal Chand Ji.

Q. No.16:- When Guru Gobind Singh Ji moved from Patna Sahib to Punjab, What did the 'Sangat' of Patna keep as a token of his memory?

Ans.:- Guru Ji's cradle

Q. No.17:- At what age did Gobind Rai Ji come to Anandpur Sahib?

Ans.:- 6 years.

Q. No.18:- Who taught to read and understand Guru Granth Sahib and other things related to 'Guru Ghar' to Sri Gobind Rai Ji?

Ans.:- Munshi Sahib Chand Ji.

Q. No.19:-From whom did child Gobind Rai Ji learn Persian?

Ans.:- Munshi Pir Mohamad Saloh Ji.

Q.No. 20:- Who came to Anandpur Sahib in Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Ji's darbar with a request to save their religion ?

Ans.:- Kashmiri Pandits

Q.No.21:- Who was the leader of Kashmiri Pandits visiting Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Ji ?

Ans.:- Pandit Kirpa Ram

Q. No.22:- Whom did Gobind Rai Ji ask to give sacrifice for the sake of religion & at what age?

Ans.:- His father Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Ji. Gobind Rai ji's age at that time was 9 years

Q. No.23:- Who ordained Gurgaddi (tilak) to Guru Gobind Singh Ji ?

Ans.:- Baba Ram Kanwar (Kaur) Ji from the family of Baba Buddha Ji.

Q.No. 24: At what age was Guru Gobind Singh Ji ordained Gurgaddi?

Ans.:- 9 years

Q.No.25:- What was the name of Guru Gobind Singh Ji's grandfather ?

Ans.:- Sri Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji.

Q.No.26:- Whom did Guru Gobind Singh Ji give the title 'Ranghreta, Guru ka beta' ?

Ans.:- Bhai Jaita Ji who carried Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Ji's head to Anandpur Sahib. He became Bhai Jiwan Singh after partaking 'Amrit' (Baptism)

Q.No.27:- How many poets were there in the court of Guru Gobind Singh Ji & at What place?

Ans.:- 52 poets at Poanta Sahib

Q.No.28:- Who were 'Nirmale' ?

Ans.:- Guru Gobind Singh Ji sent some chosen Sikh scholars to Banaras for the study of Sanskrit from the 'Pandits' there. These scholars are called 'Nirmale'.

Q.No.29:- What was the name of Guru Gobind Singh Ji's Nagara ?

Ans.:- Ranjit Nagara.

Q.No.30:- How many pathans did Guru Gobind Singh Ji recruit in his army on the recommendation of his devotee Sayed Pir Budhu Shah of Sadhora?

Ans.:- 500 pathans

Q.No.31:- The 500 pathans were divided into 5 groups of 100 pathans each. Name the 'Sardars' (leaders) of these groups.

Ans.:-

1. Kale Khan	2. Bheekan Khan
3. Rayat Khan	4. Umar Khan
5. Najabat Khan	

Q.No.32:- Which Sikh presented the beautiful, unique 'Chanani' (Chandoya) made of pashmina to Guru Ji ?

Ans.:- Bhai Chand Ji of Kabul

Q.No.33:- Who gifted 'Parsadi elephant' to Guru Ji?

Ans.:- King Rattan Rai of Assam

Q.No.34:- Which king of Nahan or Sirmaur, a devotee of Guru Ji, invited Guru Ji to his state.

Ans.:- King Medni Prakash

Q.No.35:- Which city Guru Ji founded in the state of Nahan and when?

Ans.:- Poanta Sahib in 1685

Q.No.36:- While living in Poanta Sahib, with which king Guru Gobind Singh Ji instrumented the agreement of King Medni Prakash?

Ans.:- King Fateh Shah of Sri Nagar (Garhwal)

Q.No.37:- When were the Sahibzadas of Guru Gobind Singh Ji born ?

Ans.:- 1. Baba Ajit Singh Ji – 1686 2. Baba Jujhar Singh Ji – 1690
3. Baba Zorawar Singh Ji – 1696 4. Baba Fateh Singh Ji – 1699

Q.No.38:- How many of the 500 pathans betrayed (deserted) in the battle of Bhangani and how many were left with Guru Ji?

Ans.:- 400 pathans betrayed and only 100 pathans were left under the leadership of Kale Khan.

Q.No.39:- How many 'Udasi Saints' were there in 'Guru-Ghar' before the battle of Bhangani and how many were left after the battle started ?

Ans.:- There were 500 'Udasi Saints' before the battle of Bhangani but only one "Udasi Saint" Mahant Kirpal Das Ji was left after the battle started.

Q.No.40:- When Pir Budhu Shah came to know about the betrayal of the pathans, with whom did he come to join the battle ?

Ans.:- Pir Budhu Shah came to Poanta Sahib with his four sons and 700 followers.

Q.No.41:- Name Guru Gobind Singh Ji's Bhua (Father's sister)?

Ans.:- Bibi Veero Ji.

Q.No.42:- Which sons of Guru Gobind Singh Ji's Bhua (paternal aunt) were there in the battle of Bhangani ?

Ans.:- 1. Shri Sango Shah Ji 2. Shri Jeet Mal Ji
3. Shri Gopal Chand Ji 4. Shri Ganga Ram Ji
5. Shri Mohri Chand Ji

Q.No.43:- In the battle of Bhangani, whose head did Mahant Kirpal Das crush with a 'Kutka' (baton)?

Ans.:- Pathan Sardar Hyat Khan's head

Q.No.44:- Which 'halwai' of Guru-ghar was present in the battle of Bhangani?

Ans.:- Shri Lal Chand Halwai

Q.No.45:- How long did the battle of Bhangani continue and who was victorious ?

Ans.:- The battle lasted for three days and ended with the victory of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

Q.No.46:- Which king was killed by Guru Ji in the battle of Bhangani ?

Ans.:- King Hari Chand

Q.No.47:- Between whom was the battle of Nadaun fought ?

Ans.:- The battle of Nadaun was fought between Guru Gobind Singh Ji along with 'Pahari Raje' with Alf Khan sent by Aurangzeb.

Q.No.48:- Who won the battle at Nadaun ?

Ans.:- Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji won the battle at Nadaun.

Q.No.49:- Why was masand Bhai Feruji pardoned while other masands were punished for not sending 'dasvandh' (1/10 of one's income) to the Guru-ghar ?

Ans.:- Bhai Feruji was pardoned because he was spending 'Dasvandh' of Guru-ghar on the poor Guru Ji's order was 'Garib da muh, Guru di golak'.

Q.No.50:- When did Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji lay the foundation of Khalsa Panth?

Ans.:- Baisakhi of 1699 (30th March, 1699)

Q.No.51:- Name the five beloved ones.

Ans.:- 1. Bhai Daya Singh Ji 2. Bhai Dharam Singh Ji
3. Bhai Muhakam Singh Ji 4. Bhai Himmat Singh Ji
5. Bhai Sahib Singh Ji

Q.No.52:- Which five 'Kakkars' are mandatory at the time of partaking Amrit (baptism) ?

Ans.:- 1. Kesh (Hair) 2. Kangha (comb)
3. Karra (Iron bracelet) 4. Kachhera (Under-wear)
5. Kirpan (Sword)

Q.No.53:- Which five things were used by Guru Gobind Singh Ji while preparing Amrit?

Ans.:- 1. A bowl of pure iron 2. Khanda
3. Patase 4. Water 5. Bani

Q.No.54:- Which four prohibitions must be observed by an Amritdhari Sikh ?

Ans.:- 1. To cut hair
2. To eat meat prepared in muslim way (kutha)
3. To have extra-marital relations
4. To use tobacco

Q.No.55:- When the kings of Baidhar sent a drunk elephant to break the door of the fort, who encountered the elephant and with which weapon ?

Ans.:- Bhai Bachittar Singh Ji encountered the elephant with spear 'Nagni'.

Q.No.56:- Who beheaded King Kesri Chand who used to say that he would kill Si Guru Gobind Singh Ji and bring his head ?

Ans.:- Bhai Udai Singh beheaded King Kesri Chand with his sword.

Q.No.57:- Who was Saed Khan that came with his army to eliminate Guru Ji and what happened to him after he met Guru Ji ?

Ans.:- Saed Khan was the brother of Pir Budhu Shah Ji's wife Ameena. After meeting Guru Ji, he became a devoted Sikh of Guru-ghar.

Q.No.58:- Which trick did the kings of hills play to get Anandpur Sahib vacated from Guru Ji ?

Ans.:- The kings of hills swore by cows. A letter was sent to Guru Ji by Aurangzeb in which he had vowed by Quran saying that he should quit Anandpur Sahib once, no harm would be inflicted on him and he could come back after some time.

Q.No.59:- When did Guru Gobind Singh ji leave Anandpur Sahib Fort complying with the wishes of his Sikhs ?

Ans.:- December 20, 1704 (Poh 6, Sambat 1761).

Q.No. 60:- When did Guru Gobind Singh Ji demonstrate importance of early morning prayer ?

Ans.:- When Guru Ji left the fort of Anandpur Sahib, the enemy attacked from the back. In those circumstances also Guru Ji recited Nitnem and performed Kirtan of Aasa Di Vaar at amrit wele (early morning hour) on the bank of river Sirsa on 20th December, 1704 (6 Poh Samat 1761)

Q.No.61:- In how many groups was Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji's family divided at river Sirsa ?

Ans.:- 3 Groups.

Q.No.62:- Who all were there in the first group of the separated family of Guru Gobind Singh Ji ? Where did they reach ?

Ans.:- Guru Gobind Singh Ji, his two Sahibzadas and forty Sikhs who reached the fortress of Chamkaur Sahib Via Ropar were the first group of the separated family.

Q.No.63:- Who all were there in the second group of the separated family of Guru Gobind Singh Ji and where did they reach ?

Ans.:- In the second group were Mata Gujar Kaur Ji and two younger Sahibzadas. They reached Gangu cook's house at village Kheri.

Q.No.64:- Who all were there in the third group from the family of Guru Gobind Singh Ji that got separated at river Sirsa ?

Ans.:- Mata Sunder Kaur Ji, Mata Sahib Kaur Ji, Bhai Mani Singh and other Sikhs were there in the third group of separated family. They reached Delhi.

Q.No. 65:- When Guru Gobind Singh Ji reach the fortress of Chamkaur Sahib ?

Ans.:- 21 December, 1704 (7 Poh)

Q.No.66:- Which Sahibzadas of Guru Ji attained martyrdom at Chamkaur Sahib ?

Ans.:- The two elder Sahibzadas of Guru Gobind Singh Ji, Baba Ajit Singh Ji and Baba Jujhar Singh Ji attained martyrdom at Chamkaur Sahib.

Q.No. 67:- How many of the five beloved ones attained martyrdom at Chamkaur Sahib?

Ans.:- Three out of five beloved ones attained martyrdom at Chamkaur Sahib

1. Bhai Muhakam Singh Ji
2. Bhai Sahib Singh Ji
3. Bhai Himmat Singh Ji

Q.No.68:- Obeying whose order did Guru Gobind Singh Ji leave the fortress of Chamkaur ?

Ans.:- Obeying the order of the five beloved ones, Guru Gobind Singh Ji left the fortress of Chamkaur Sahib.

Q.No.69:- In whose memory has Gurdwara Katalgarh Sahib been made and where is it ?

Ans.:- Gurdwara Katalgarh Sahib is in Chamkaur Sahib where the elder two Sahibzadas of Guru Gobind Singh Ji attained martyrdom while fighting in the battle.

Q.No.70:- In whose memory has Gurdwara Tarri Sahib been made ?

Ans.:- While leaving the fortress of Chamkaur, Guru Gobind Singh Ji clapped and challenged the enemy Gurdwara Tarri Sahib has been built in the memory of this event.

Q.No.71:- Who all accompanied Guru Gobind Singh Ji from the fortress of Chamkaur ?

Ans.:- Bhai Daya Singh Ji, Bhai Dharam Singh Ji, Bhai Maan Singh Ji

Q.No.72:- Why did Guru Gobind Singh Ji take off his shoes while leaving the fortress of Chamkaur ?

Ans.:- Outside the fortress were lying the dead bodies of the Sikhs in the battle field. Their hair were let loose, Guru Ji removed his shoes thinking that he might not put his foot on the hair of any one of the Sikhs.

Q.No.73:- Who performed last rites of martyred Sahibzadas and other Gursikhs in the battle field of Chamkaur ?

Ans.:- Bibi Sharan Kaur

Q.No.74:- What has the poet Allahayar Khan written about the land of Chamkaur Sahib ?

Ans.:- “Bas ek hind mein tirath hai yatra ke liye,
Kataye baap ne bache jahan kudha ke liye
Chamak hai ‘Mehr’ ki Chamkaur ! tere zarron mein
yahin se ban ke sitaare gaye, sama ke liye”

Q.No.75:- Which forest did Guru Ji arrive at after leaving Chamkaur Sahib?

Ans.:- The forest of Machhiwara

No.76:- Where is Gurdwara ‘Charan Kanwal’ Sahib situated and what is its historical importance ?

Ans.:- Gurdwara ‘Charan Kanwal’ Sahib is situated at Machhiwara. Guru Gobind Singh Ji came here with Bhai Daya Singh, Bhai Dharam Singh and Bhai Maan Singh. Guru Ji stayed here for some time.

Q.No.77:- Who took Guru Gobind Singh Ji out from Machhiwara by making him a Pir of high status ?

Ans.:- Bhai Gani Khan and Bhai Nabi Khan.

Q.No. 78:- After bidding farewell to Machhiwara, with whom did Guru Ji stay at village ‘Hehar’, Ludhiana ?

Ans.:- Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji stayed with udasi mahant Kirpal Das who had been in Guru Ji’s service in the battle of Bhangani.

Q.No.79:- With whom did Guru Gobind Singh Ji stay at Jatpura ?

Ans.:- Guru Ji stayed with Rai Kalha, a muslim sardar of Raikot.

Q.No.80:- Who was sent to inquire about the welfare of younger Sahibzadas and Mata Gujri Ji ?

Ans.:- Raikalha’s ‘mahi’, Noora cattle grazer was sent to Sirhind for this purpose.

Q.No.81:- On coming back to Jatpura, what news did Noora mahi give about the Sahibzadas and Mata Gurjar Kaur Ji ?

Ans.:- Noora mahi told that both the Sahibzadas had been martyred by being entombed within wall of bricks and Mata Ji had attained martyrdom in the cold ‘buraj’ (tower).

Q.No.82:- After receiving the news of martyrdom of Sahibzadas and Mata Ji what did he write to Aurangzed ?

Ans.:- Guru Gobind Singh Ji wrote Zafarnama to Aurangzed.

Q.No.83:- What is meant by 'Zafarnama' ? Where was it written ?

Ans.:- Zafarnama means 'a letter of victory' which Guru Gobind Singh Ji wrote to Aurangzeb from the village, Dina Kagar.

Q.No.84:- Who were entrusted with the responsibility of taking Zafarnama to Aurangzed ?

Ans.:- Bhai Daya Singh Ji and Bhai Dharam Singh Ji delivered Zafarnama to Aurangzed at Ahmednagar (South).

Q.No.85:- Where did Bhai Maha Singh get torn his 'bedava' ?

Ans.:- At Mukatsar Sahib.

Q.No.86:- What is the meaning of Bedawa ?

Ans.:- Bedawa means a letter of denial of being Guru Ji's Sikh.

Q.No.87:- By what name do we know Sabo di Talwandi today ?

Ans.:- Takhat Sri Damdama Sahib Ji.

Q.No.88:- What updeshe (admonition) did Guru Ji give to Bhai Dalla at Damdama Sahib ?

Ans.:- Guru Ji asked Bhai Dalla to become Amritdhari (a baptized sikh) from the five beloved ones if he wanted to be Guru Ji's sewak.

Q.No.89:- When Bhai Dalla's soldiers refused to face the gun, which Sikhs came forward ?

Ans.:- Bhai Bir Singh, Bhai Dhir Singh.

Q.No.90:- On coming back from Delhi to Damdama Sahib when Mata Sundri Ji and Mata Sahib Kaur Ji asked where their four sons were, what reply did Guru Ji give ?

Ans.:- I have sacrificed my four Sahibzadas for the sake of all my beloved Sikhs, What matters if four are sacrificed when thousands are alive today.

Q.No.91:- Why is the new edition of Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji called Damdami Bir ?

Ans.:- The new edition of Sri Guru Granth Sahib was got prepared by Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji at Damdanaa Sahib.

Q.No.92:- Whom did Guru Gobind Singh entrust the service of writing the second edition of Sri Guru Granth Sahib ?

Ans.:- Bhai Mani Singh Ji

Q.No.93:- In the new edition of Sri Guru Granth Sahib by Guru Gobind Singh Ji, whose bani was added ?

Ans.:- Bani of Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Ji.

Q.94:- How long did Guru Gobind Singh Ji stay at Sri Damdama Sahib ?

Ans.:- Almost nine and a half months

Q.No.95:- Why did Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji bow with an arrow in front of Dehura of Dadu Ji?

Ans.:- To test the conviction of firmness of principles of Khalsa.

Q.No.96:- Which 'bairagi' did Guru Ji meet in Nanded ?

Ans.:- Bairagi Madho Das

Q.No.97:- What was the first name of Madho Das ? What was his name after having been baptized ? With what name did he become popular in the Sikh Panth ?

Ans.:- His first name was lachhman Das. After baptism he was called Gurbaksh Singh. He is known in the entire Panth as Baba Banda Singh Bahadur.

Q.No.98:- Name the pathans who attacked Guru Gobind Singh Ji .

Ans.:- Jamshed Khan and Gur Khan sent by Wazir Khan.

Q.No.99:- Where was Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji installed as a Guru by Guru Gobind Singh Ji ?

Ans.:- Shri Hazoor Sahib, Abchal Nagar Nanded in Maharashtra.

Q.No.100:- When did Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji breathe his last ?

Ans.:- 7th October, 1708

Waheguru ji ka Khalsa, Waheguru Ji Ki Fateh.