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FATEHGARH SAHIB

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FATEHGARH SAHIB



FATEHGARH SAHIB

- **Geographical Location:**
- It is bounded by Ludhiana and Ropar in the North, Patiala in the South, SAS Nagar (Mohali) in the East and Sangrur in the West.
- **Creation:**
- Fatehgarh Sahib was made a district at the time of formation of PEPSU in 1948. In 1953, it was merged into Patiala district as its subdivision. Fatehgarh Sahib was again made a district on 13th April, 1992, Baisakhi Day deriving its name from Sahibzada Fateh Singh, the youngest son of Guru Gobind Singh. It is one of the most historical districts of the State and a place of worship for both Sikhs and Muslims.
- Fatehgarh Sahib is part of **Patiala Administrative division** of Punjab.

FATEHGARH SAHIB

- **Administrative Divisions:**

- From Administrative point of view, District Fatehgarh Sahib is divided into four Tehsils:-

- 1. Fatehgarh Sahib
- 2. Bassi Pathana
- 3. Amloh
- 4. Khamanon.

- **Fatehgarh Sahib:**

- The name 'Fatehgarh' refers to the 'Town of Victory' because in 1710 Sikhs under the leadership of **Banda Bahadur** overran the area and razed the fort that was built during Balban's rule to the ground. The city is a historically important town, especially for the Sikh faith. **Gurdwara Fatehgarh Sahib**, marks the site of **the live entombment of the two younger sons**, Sahibzada Fateh Singh and Sahibzada Zorawar Singh of Sri Guru Gobind Singh on 12 December 1705, by the Governor of Sirhind, Wazir Khan. The place is today commemorated by Gurdwara Fatehgarh Sahib.

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Gurdwara Jyoti Sarup Sahib

Gurdwara is about 1 km from Fatehgarh Sahib on Sirhind- Chandigarh road. It was at this place that the mortal remains of **Mata Gujri**, the mother of Guru Gobind Singh and his **two younger Sahibzade**, Sahibzada Fateh Singh and Sahibzada Zorawar Singh were cremated.

Wazir Khan refused to allow the cremation of the bodies unless the land for the cremation was purchased by laying gold coins on it. **Todar Mal**, who was an ardent devotee of Guru Gobind Singh, purchased this place of land by **offering gold coins** as demanded and thus etched his name in the annals of Sikh history and earned the salutation of Deewan.

Four commemorative gates were erected in 2004 at Fatehgarh Sahib. The gates have been named after the heroes whose noble actions provided succor to the supreme sacrifice of the Sahibzadas. These are: Deewan Todar Mal, Nawab Sher Muhammad Khan, Baba Banda Singh Bahadur and Baba Moti Ram Mehra. Each person belonged to different castes/religions, thus depicting the harmony and brotherhood among people of those times.

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Other Important Places in the district:

- **Sirhind**: Sirhind is the most important historical town in Fatehgarh Sahib district. Sirhind acquired prominence only in the seventh century when it became the capital of the Satadru kingdom. Later on, Sirhind reached its pinnacle of glory during Muslim period. There is no doubt that under the patronage of Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan, Sirhind became one of the most flourishing towns of Mughal Empire. However, the policy of **religious persecution** launched by Aurangzeb reversed the whole development of Sirhind.
- In 1705, a single act of barbarity of the execution of two innocent sons of Guru Gobind Singh ji, had the effect of a curse on the prosperity of this ancient town. The revenge which the Sikhs took in the eighteenth century for this atrocious act was almost unparallel in the history of mankind. Consequently, the city was devastated out of all recognition.

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In the medieval period, Sirhind had become a great centre for trade. Because of its proximity to the hills, Chinese goods were pouring in for commercial purpose. Seth Todar Mal, a native and a businessman of Sirhind rose to the position of the Faujdar of Sirhind. There are remnants of many partial buildings of medieval times which speak of a very high standard masonry.

Tombs of Ustad and Shagird, Mosque of Saint Butcher Sadna and Jahaji Haveli of Seth Todar Mal are fine specimens of art and craft.

- **Sanghol:**

This is an **ancient site of Harappan culture** and is being maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India. The building of the Sanghol Museum was inaugurated on April 10, 1990 as a unit of the Department of Cultural Affairs, Archaeology and Museums of the Government of Punjab.

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Mandi Gobindgarh: It is the **sub-tehsil** of Fatehgarh Sahib district. It is also known as **Steel Town of India** and is having a large number of steel rolling mills. Nearly 200 rolling mills are serving 25% of the secondary steel market of the country.

Gurdwara Shaheed Ganj: It is situated just half a kilometer from Gurdwara Fatehgarh Sahib. It commemorates the martyrdom of those Sikhs who were killed by the tyrannical Mughals.

Rauza Sharif: Near Gurdwara Fatehgarh Sahib is the magnificent Rauza or Dargah of Shaikh Ahmad Faruqi Sirhindi, popularly known as Mujaddid.

Ustad di Mazar: Near Rauza Sharif, is the tomb of the great architect and builder Ustad SyadKhan.

Shahgird di Mazar: Near Ustad di Mazar, is the tomb of Khawaja Khan the 'Shahgird' (Assistant) of Ustad Syad Khan.

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- **Aam Khas Bhag:**

- It was built for the public and also for exclusive use of the Emperor Shah Jahan. A close scrutiny of the remnants of the palaces clearly indicates that there was a perfect system of air-conditioning in the palaces and the monument called 'Sarad Khana'. The other monuments include Sheesh Mahal, Hamam and the Tank where unique methods of heating water were adopted. At present, a Tourist Complex known as 'Maulasari' is being run in the Aam Khas Bagh. A beautiful garden and the Nursery are also being maintained.

- **Demography:**

- As per Census 2011, the population of the district is **6,00,163** and the density of population is **508 per Km²**. The sex ratio of the district is **871** and **79.35%** people of the district are literate.

Q-1) Fatehgarh Sahib is part of which region of Punjab ?

- a) Majha
- b) Malwa
- c) Doaba
- d) None of the above

Q-2) To mark the martyrdom of the sons of the 10th Sikh Guru Gobind Singh Ji, which of the following days will be observed as 'Veer Baal Diwas' every year?

- a) 23 March
- b) 14 November
- c) 20 November
- d) 26 December

Q-3) Match the following**List-I (Fairs/Festivals)**

- a. Maghi Mela
- b. Holla Mohalla
- c. Rauza Sharif
- d. Shahidi Jor Mela

List-II (Location/Places)

- 1. Fatehgarh Sahib
- 2. Sirhind
- 3. Anandpur Sahib
- 4. Muktsar Sahib

Select the correct code:

- a) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1
- b) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
- c) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
- d) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4

Q-4) The historic Battle of Chamkaur took place during the reign of which Mughal emperor?

- A) Akbar
- B) Jahangir
- C) Aurangzeb
- D) Shah Jahan

Q-5) Village Sanghol is in which district of Punjab:

- (a) SAS Nagar
- (b) SBS Nagar
- (c) Fatehgarh Sahib
- (d) Hoshiarpur



Q-6) The annual Shaheedi Jor Mela at Fatehgarh Sahib commemorates the martyrdom of:

- A) Guru Gobind Singh's mother
- B) Guru Gobind Singh's father
- C) Guru Gobind Singh's two younger sons
- D) Guru Gobind Singh's wife

Q-7) Which river flows south of Fatehgarh Sahib?

- A) Yamuna
- B) Beas
- C) Sutlej
- D) Ghaggar

Q-8) The physiography of Fatehgarh Sahib is characterized by:

- A) Dense forests and hills
- B) Vast plains and fertile soils
- C) Arid deserts and sand dunes
- D) Plateaus and valleys

THANK YOU