

## THE PUNJAB - HOME OF MASTER-SAINTS

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“India is the home of our Saints - of Spirituality.  
Spirituality has been radiating from India  
and Central Asia generally.”

“India has always been fortunate to have those  
great souls with knowledge of the Beyond -  
this is a play of Nature.”

Sant Kirpal Singh

True Saints are a blessing to the world at large. They are the custodians of superior divine wisdom and inexhaustible spiritual wealth. Even kings bow their heads at their lotus feet. King Janaka said to Yajnavalkya, "O venerable sage! I am grateful to your exalted holiness for obtaining the ancient wisdom of the Upanishads through your lofty and sublime instructions. I offer my whole kingdom at thy feet. Further, I am thy servant. I will wait on thee like a servant".

Such is the magnanimous nature of saints. Their very existence inspires others and goads them to become like them and attain the same state of bliss achieved by them. Had it not been for their existence, there would not have been spiritual uplift and salvation. Their glory is indescribable. Their wisdom is unfathomable. One crosses this terrible ocean of births and deaths through their grace. To be in their company is the highest education. To love them is the highest happiness. To be near them is real education.

1894 Sant Kirpal Singh was born on February 6, 1894, in a rural setting in Saiyid Kasran, located on the Potohar Plateau, some 40 km (25 m) south of Rawalpindi, **Punjab** (now in Pakistan).

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### The Punjab

The **Punjab** is very fortunate in having developed and cherished, since centuries, a long and glorious tradition of a composite culture. It seems to have been evolved and enriched by many God-intoxicated men who belonged to various faiths and creeds, such as Hindu Saints, Sikh Gurus

and Sufi Fakirs. Their mystical writings, poems and songs form a common and invaluable heritage.

Punjab, or Panjab, derives its name from two Persian words, panj (five), and aab (water, having reference to the five rivers which confer on the country). The Punjab occupies the north eastern portion of the Indo-Gangetic Plain and is surrounded by the Himalayan Mountains to the northwest and the Hindu Kush to the north. The Yamuna River marks the eastern extent of the Punjab while the Sulaiman Range marks its western limits. The most remarkable feature in the topography of the country is found in its rivers which, after traversing for hundreds of miles in the mountainous regions of the lofty Himalayas, descend into the plains, fertilizing the soil, and continue their course generally to the south, until, after their confluence with the Indus, fall into the ocean. These five rivers are the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej.

The Punjab has a long history and rich cultural heritage. The three main religions in the area are Sikhism, Hinduism, and Islam. The region has been invaded and ruled by many different empires and races, including the Aryans, Persians, Greeks, Muslims, and Mongols. The 19th Century saw the beginning of British rule. After independence, this region witnessed mass migration and distribution of property. In 1947 when India was partitioned, the larger half of Punjab went to Pakistan. In 1966, the Indian smaller half was further divided into three: Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

## Maps and Pictures

Click on thumbnails to enlarge



*The Punjab 1909*



*Punjab-States in  
India  
and Pakistan 2007*



*Birthplaces of  
Master-Saints*



*Punjabi Landscape  
with Farmers 2006*



## Birthplaces of Master-Saints

		<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>on Map</i>
<i>Guru Nanak</i>	1469 – 1539	Talwandi (Nankana Sahib)	Punjab (65 km / 41 miles west of Lahore)	1
<i>Guru Angad</i>	1504 – 1522	Ferozpur	Punjab (85 km / 53 miles south of Amritsar)	2
<i>Guru Amar Das</i>	1479 – 1574	Basarke-Gillan	Punjab (13 km / 8 miles southwest of Amritsar)	3
<i>Guru Ramdas</i>	1563 – 1606	Lahore	Punjab	4
<i>Guru Arjan</i>	1534 – 1581	Goindwal	Punjab (30 km / 19 miles southeast of Amritsar)	5
<i>Guru Har Gobind</i>	1595 – 1644	Vadali	Punjab (7 km / 4 miles west of Amritsar)	6
<i>Guru Hari Rai</i>	1630 – 1661	Kiratpur	Punjab (70 km / 44 miles north of Chandigar)	7
<i>Guru Hari Krishan</i>	1656 – 1664	Kiratpur	Punjab (70 km / 44 miles north of Chandigar)	8
<i>Guru Teg Bahadur</i>	1621 – 1675	Amritsar	Punjab	9

<i>Guru Gobind Singh</i>	1666 – 1708	Patna	Bihar (northeast India)	10
<i>Ratnagar Rao</i>	?	?	came to Poona (the seat of the Peshwa family)	11
<i>Tulsi Sahib</i>	1763 – 1843	Poona (?)	Maharashtra (lived in Hathras from ~ 1810)	12
<i>Soami Shiv Dayal Singh</i>	1818 – 1878	Agra	Uttar Pradesh (250 km / 156 m east of Delhi)	13
<i>Baba Jaimal Singh</i>	1838 – 1903	Ghuman Khurd	Punjab (12 km / 8 m north of Batala)	14
<i>Baba Sawan Singh</i>	1858 – 1948	Mehmansinghwala	Punjab (20 km / 13 m south of Ludhiana)	15
<i>Sant Kirpal Singh</i>	1894 – 1974	Saiyid Kasran	Punjab (40 km / 25 m south of Rawalpindi)	16

### Saiyid Kasran - the Place of Birth of Kirpal Singh

The village is located on the Potohar (Potwar) Plateau, 40 km (25 m) south of Rawalpindi and some 30 km (19 m) north of the famous Salt Range, a series of hills and low mountains between the valleys of the Indus and Jhelum rivers.

Saiyid Kasran actually consists of two parts: Saiyid (or: Syed; earlier: Sayyad, Sayyed) and Kasran (or: Kasrān), 2 km (1,3 m) apart from each other. The Saiyid Kasran Railway Station (now closed) used to be located 3 km (2 m) north of Saiyid on the Mandra-Chakwal railway track of the North Western Railway.

(see: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syed\\_Kasran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syed_Kasran) ).