

**Evaluation of Presentation Skills**

<b>Point</b>	<b>Poor</b>				<b>Satisfactory</b>			<b>Outstanding</b>	
<b>Timing</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Maintaining attention</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Personal Approach</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gesture	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Voice	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eye contact	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Visual aids</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Simplicity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amount of text	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Font	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Clarity of key points	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Use of visual aids	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Comments</b>									
Strengths									
Weaknesses									

**Presenter:** \_\_\_\_\_**Evaluator:** \_\_\_\_\_

The World Wars of the Twentieth Century have defined the course of history and have had a huge influence on mankind today. However, the contribution and sacrifices of the Sikh (ਸਿੱਖ) troops is usually left out from this important part of history. Even though Sikhs are a highly visible minority throughout the world, and have shared a proud history over nearly 200 years with Britain, little is known about their contribution, sacrifices and their culture.

During the Jaṅg Hind-Pañjāb (ਜੰਗ ਹਿੰਦ-ਪੰਜਾਬ) (commonly known as the Anglo-Sikh Wars) the British were impressed by the Khālsā (ਖਾਲਸਾ) Army because of their ability to raise battalion after battalion of Sikh forces. After that the British began to enlist Sikh men into their army. Thus, the Khālsā army, which was once a fire-enemy, became the most fervent of loyalists.

This loyalty among the Sikh forces became evident when the Sikhs refused to join the Mutiny of 1857. While the majority of the Indian army revolted against the British army, Sikhs remained loyal and fought besides the British. In these four, extremely tense months, the British raised 18 new regiments in Pañjāb, mostly Sikhs. “Pañjāb became and remained the sword arm and breadbasket of British India.” (Anglo Sikh Heritage Trail, [www.asht.info](http://www.asht.info))

In 1914 as the war began to unfold, the drive began to enlist Indian troops to support the war effort, Sikhs joined the ranks of the British Army en-masse. The Anglo-Sikh relationship was to witness the pinnacle during the gloomiest days of the Great War.

“In the depressing trenches of the German and Turkish fronts, thousands of young Sikh volunteers fought and laid down their lives, defending a land unknown to them, against an enemy that was no threat to India, for an ally that occupied their own country.” (Anglo Sikh Heritage Trail, [www.asht.info](http://www.asht.info))

The world was to behold the largest volunteer army ever in action. Sikhs made up nearly 20% of the British Indian army. Even though Sikhs made up only two percent of the Indian population, it was the estimate of Sir John Maynard that the contribution of the Sikhs in men and material was ten times that of any other community of India.

However, at the end of the World War I the relationship between the British and the Sikhs began to deteriorate. Sikh men who had fought for Britain to free occupied lands in Western Europe were now to return to their own occupied country. The call for independence began.

During the Second World War Sikhs once again stepped forward against the Japanese and German soldiers. Sikh soldiers were once again the mainstay of the British army. With only voluntary recruitment, young Sikh men helped to swell the ranks from 189,000 at the start of the war to over 2.5 million at the end. Sikh soldiers were deployed to most of the active fronts during the Second World War. However, it was in Burma where the Sikhs made their mark.

By 1944, Sikh soldiers were well entrenched in the hot swaps of the Burmese jungles. The Japanese were strongly pushing through Burma and had driven their combined forces to the eastern edge of India. They were ready to proceed forward into the plains of India and westward to Kalkattā (ਕਲਕੱਤਾ), but the Sikh Regiment was too strong for them. The Sikh regiment, here, played a vital role in arresting the Japanese and forcing them to retreat.