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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# TRANSFORMATION OF SIKHISM UNDER GURU HARGOBIND SAHIB JI

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### ABSTRACT

Guru Hargobind Sahib was a devoted preacher, as an originator, a visionary political leader and he was the first national military hero of the Punjab in 600 years. Guru Hargobind Sahib was the Sixth Guru of the Sikhs. He was born on 9 June 1595, at Wadali, a village near Amritsar in the house of fifth Guru Arjan Dev ji and mother Ganga Devi was blessed by Baba Buddha ji before his birth. Bal Hargobind gained his primary education and training at the hands of two idolized Sikhs of that time Baba Buddha ji and Bhai Gurdas ji. Guru Hargobind Sahib had three wives Damodari, Nanaki and Marvahi. He had five sons Baba Gurditta, Ani Rai, Suraj Mal, Atal Rai and Tegh Bahadur and one daughter Bibi Viro. After the martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev ji he carry two swords Miri and Piri. Guru ji manufactured Akal Takht was a stunning building in the front of Harmandar Sahib. Here, he took over the social and military affairs of the Sikhs. Guru Hargobind sahib started a solitary type of Dhad singing on the time of Naval. Guru ji Like Guru Nanak his preaching utility pre-owned to be in concise and apprehend which had a supernatural effect on the sangat. He raised a planning up above the torch of Sikhs, he established Dhuana symbol of his ascertain. Guru Hargobind built many Gurudwaras, Sikh shrines and forts in the Punjab and other places.

## INTRODUCTION

Guru Hargobind Sahib was a religious preacher, as an organizer, a visionary political leader and he was the first national military hero of the Punjab in 600 years. Guru Hargobind Sahib was the Sixth Guru of the Sikhs. He was born on 9 June 1595, 8 km at Wadali, a village near Amritsar in the house of fifth Guru Arjan Dev ji and mother Ganga Devi was blessed by Baba Buddha ji before his birth. Bal Hargobind gained his primary education and training at the hands of two idolized Sikhs of that time. Baba Buddha ji and Bhai Gurdas ji they taught him the former religious text and later the valiant techniques of archery and swordmanship. Guru Hargobind Sahib had three wives Damodari, Nanaki and Marvahi. had five sons Baba Gurditta, Ani Rai, Suraj Mal, Atal Rai and Tegh Bahadur and one daughter Bibi Viro. As the next Guru Bal Hargobind at the age of eleven, he was recommended by Guru Arjan Dev ji before his martyrdom of Lahore. Baba Buddha represent the ceremony of the accession to Guruship. He put in Tilak on the head of the Bal Guru. He tie up a turban and he handout him a seli a woollen cord worn as a necklace or hold around the head of the Guru. In following with the decamp wishes of his father and changed circumstances. He carried two swords and announced that these swords manifest Miri and Piri, Shakti and Bhakti, deg and teg. One symbolized temporal power and the other spiritual power: one to smile the oppressor, the other to protect the innocent. He said that "My rosary shall be the sword-belt and on my turban I shall wear the emblem of royalty".

As soon as Guru Hargobind Sahib hoisted his minor army and cavalry preserve his way of life. Many skilful muslims being a part of this force. The first step of his life was assign to heighten up the virtuous of the Sikh community. The aim was Guru Hargobind Sahib to build the Sikh community independent and courageous for critical period in advance. He not only brought ahead the tradition but he also bestowed it meaningful significance in the front of Sri Harmandar Sahib the holy shrine in Sikhism, in 1606 A.D. Guru Hargobind manufactured stunning building initially called Akal Bunga (the house of God) it take place to known as Akal Takht. The Guru laid the keystone and Baba Buddha ji and Bhai Gurdas ji built the building on his hands, no builder was allowed to impart a helping hand. It was invigorated on a markup platform of 3km height, to commence with the high mound of earth was smooth and last the ground floor was construct. The first Jathedar Bhai Gurdas ji was nominated by the sixth Guru. Here, The Guru issued the first Hukamnamas to the Sikh sangat. He examined the Masands accounts and receive the offerings. The Guru who had been a fakir now presume the position of Sachha Padshah (or a true king). At the Takht Guru take over the social and military affairs of the Sikhs and also observed the wrestling stretch and military revels to make over his Sikhs for the self-preservation. In the front of the Akal Takht Guru was displayed two swords and a chakra (wheel) Nishan Sahibs, the customary of Sikh honour stands venerably. Guru was built a fort named Lohgarh in 1609 to fulfill the demands of his military preparations and arms were collected here and he constructed a wall around the city of Amritsar. He registered 52 bodyguards of durable Sikhs, who launch the paramount of his future army.

Doab, Majha and Malwa's five hundred youth come to give their service to provoke for their religion. They did not need any type of income. First time in the Sikh history, Guru Started a unique type of *Dhadsingon* the time of the Naval. He was appointed the special *Dhadis* or the bards such as Abdula and Natha Mal to sing a heroism stories on the martial tune. Mughal emperor Jahangir hear the announcement about the impressive style of the Guru Hargobind Sahib he proceeding the order for his confinement in the fort of Gwalior. In the end Jahangir released the Guru ji after the twelve years, he felt gratified with the justification given by the Guru for his venture and possession. When the Guru ji releasing news hear by the Raja's who were imprisoned on the fort of Gwalior as a prisoner for thousands of rupees. They losing a hope they did not forget a spiritual guide and upstanding draught. The Guru requested the Jahangir to free the Raja at autonomy with him. This was the cause that Guru Hargobind Sahib given the title of *Bandi Chhor Baba*. He take fiftytwo Rajas out of the fort and come to Amritsar, Sikhs throw light on the city to memorialized this day. Still commemorated the jubilee of the event at Harmandar, the Golden temple with lights and fireworks. Noticeable the phase of pleasant link between the Guru Hargobind and the Emperor Jahangir. As a friendly harmonious, Jahangir reveal a wish to settle the price of raising of the building but Guru respectfully reduce the offer on the appeal that the *Takht* not to one man it belonged to all the Sikhs. Guru entrenched congregational prayers which not only attach to the religious ordour of the Sikhs, but also reinforce the spirit of unity and collaboration around them.

In 1627 Jahangir passaway and his inheritor was Shahjahan who was Monotheistic and steadfast ruler and he was aggressive to the Guru. Guru Hargobind Sahib was struggled with Mughals and fought four battles and all of them was achieve. In 1634 Guru Hargobind was engage to organizing the wedding of his daughter Bibi Viro. Suddenly, the royal hawk fell down to the hands of poaching gathering of the Sikhs, who declined to give back the hawk. Shahjahan discharge a regiment of armed force under the Mukhlis Khan to seize the Guru. Two days after the Mughal army was defeated and the commander Mukhlis Khan was died. In 1634 the battle of Lahira was fought against the Guru's Sikhs and the Mughals. Two Masandwas Bhakht Mal and Tara Chand had present the two horses named Gulbhag and Dilbag for the Guru and they were grab by the royal forces. One of the faithful Sikh Bidhi Chand was take back the horses one by one. A specific news was given to the Shahjahan. He floated into a harsh temper and he assign to the Mirza Kamir Bheg with 22000 thousand soldiers to arrest the Guru. 1200 Sikhs defeated the Mughal army near Lahira about 100km from Bathinda district.

In April 1635 after a year the Guru Hargobind came back to Kartarpur near Jalandhar this place was establish by the fifth Guru Ajan Dev ji. Sovereign armed force one more effort to arrest the Guru because the constract between the Guru and Painde Khan who had been leader of the pathans. Sikhs condemn lower the directors Bidhi Chand, Guru's eldest son Baba Gurditta and 14 years son Tegh Bahadur. Mughals were defeated and Painde Khan was murdered at Kartarpur. At the death of his endure serviceman Guru was heartbroken. Guru Hargobind Sahib was not merely enhanced his force but he involved himself in the work of preaching. He was the first Guru after the Guru Nanak who move out the Punjab to layout his religion. In Punjab the diplomatic circumstances had not beneficial for the transmission of Sikhism. The Guru did not confess the Udisis to Sikhism but change people in northern areas to Sikhism then he rotated his observation to hills and far of Bengal and Bihar. He proved his instant observation to the Pili Bhit district Uttar Pardesh. This place was commenced to be known as Nanakmata after the stopover of the Guru Nanak where he toke a religious conversation with the *yogis* the worshiper of Gorakhnath. Guru Hargobind come to stay Kashmir in 1616 here people were agonized due to famine. He spent the *Dasvandh* part on upgrade the situation of the humans there. From Kashmir, he extened Nankana Sahib via Baramulla, Gujrat,

Wazirabad and Hafizabad. Guru Hargobind return from Lahore, Raja of Kehlur who was one of fiftytwo Rajas he come by unconstrained from the fort of Gwalior, he presented him a piece of land. He was also on the future for a center in the Shivalik hills. In 1626 he addressed his son Baba Gurditta who assign the under structure of Kiratpur (a place where praise of lord was sung). This place confounded by Guru Nanak's and the new city fortuitously Guru Hargobind as a substitute the head office in the time of his. Baba Gurditta construct a few homes and a Gurudwara at this place, where in the morning and evening sangat were recite the Adi Granth regurarly and sangat called the place Kirtanpur now known as Kiratpur Sahib. Guru preaching Sikh religious tours, he established four Dhunas, these hubs were managed by four Udisis Sikhs. Baba Gurditta has appointed these four persons Almast, Phul, Gonda and Baba Hasna. He also sent the Bidhi Chand to preach the Sikh religion in Bihar and Bengal. He addressed Bidhi Chand to preach the Sikh religion in Bihar and Bengal, Bhai Gurdas to Kabul and Banaras. Guru Hargobind Sahib spent nine years in Kiratpur. Here he was disheartened by the last days of his life because some family devastations happened with a few years. His eldest son Baba Gurditta was died. and four family members also died one by one. The Guruship was given to Guru Har Rai grandson of Baba Gurditta ji. Guru Hargobind was passed away from 1644 at Kiratpur. The cremation took place on the Bank of the river Satluj at the site now marked Gurdwara Patalpuri.

## CONCLUSION

In Sikh chronicle a predicted swap the charm of Guruship. Guru Hargobind Sahib did not compose any hymns for the time of struggling with Mughal. No doubt Guru Hargobind Sahib realized a reformist modification in the thinking and style of living of the Sikhs. He was the first Guru of the Sikh history who can adopt to arms in direction to restitution of the Sikh community. He was never frightened the results of the attack to the Mughal Emperor. Guru ji only focus on the all-round development of the Sikhs personality and raised a Saint soldiers.

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