## $9 \circledast$

1920 そ मी मडिबुज़ उभ fिर्य ती मगट्रि


## 







## मiथाट्टवी



 टिठिभासि।






 टि ही नुँध-मभवियी भाग्टे ।




 गत्ता रठरम्मुठ सा भंड रीडा मी।






























 छिगठां टीटे प्वत्लटे विउडे भमभा्े ठीं
छिठ भठ'हिट्गो सीटा्की विसे घैठ वे
तितुां हा रँटी யठ ठा गेदे।
सांटा हेप रे तठात्ता उग्न उत्त सा
टीय भात्रा वठ रा चदे।
 ब्रूल्ट घेठे गठ।

## नमईंड fिंひ भमउ

## गुठप्वन्टी दिभाधिभा- तथ मर्गठप




What does His doorway, His abode look like?, where He resides and takes care of all.

दृत्ने रा्ट भरेब भर्मध वेडे हाव्दट्ग्रे ॥

Several enchanting sounds resonate there, and several musicians play different instruments.

वेडे ठगा थटी मिछि वटीभाति वेडे वाद्टट्ग्रे ॥

Several Ragas (melodies) alongwith their companions, sound there;
and several vocalists sing various melodies.



Air, water and fire sing (praise) about You, even Yama (the demi-God of death) sings at Your doorstep.



Chitra and Gupt (the accountants of Karma), on whose report, Yama examines (a person's actions), also sing Your praises.

## 


The decorated Shiva, Brahma and the Goddesses, also sing your praises.


Seated on his throne, even Indra along with other dieties, sings at Your doorstep.

 Those in deep meditation and the knowledgeable sages, sing about You.

 सडी, मडी, मीउधी भङे गठी मुठभे दी डेठ सम गाहींटे गठ।

The celibate, the faithful, the satisfied and the persevere brave, sing Your praises.

> The learned and the knowledgeable sing Your praises, along with the Vedas, in all ages.
Enchanting damsels/beauties, who fascinate in the heaven,
on earth and the nether world, are singing Your praises.


The precious gems created by You, sing Your praises, along with the sixty eight pilgrimages.


Powerful and brave warriors, and the four sources of creation, sing Your praises.

## 

 Planets, solar systems and galaxies established by you, sing Your praises.



Only those devotees who imbibe themselves within
You and whom You like, sing Your praises.
मउित्तुण 7 हदंघव 2021

वठि वेडे गाद्टति मे मै चिडि ठ भान्टति रातबू विभा दीचग्ठे॥

मू गुण्व नी वरिरे गठ वि मैं रिंता बु ताह मरहा गं।
(Satguru Nanak says) I cannot describe everyone who sings Your praises, how much can I know?

## 

छिठ मॅछा पूळ्ठ मरा मधित चै, छिमटी दहिभाप्टी मरा भटॅल चै।
The true God is always present, His greatness is forever.
चै ठी चमी नाष्टि ठ नाम्मी उचता निति उचग्टी ॥
 भगता रणीं, निमते टिड ग्ठता गची चै।
God is present today and will continue to be there in the future also (He is indestructible).

## 

तिमहे वटी वंवां, विमभां तितमां टी भाट्टिभा गच्ची चै।
He has created this illusory world of multiple colours and types.


He looks at His creation, as per His wish.

## 


He does whatever He likes, no one can command Him.



Satguru Nanak says that He is the King,
King of the Kings and everyone should abide by His will.

## ठभभप्नी हिउतेभ मटीव दिॅचं

## 

## तथ यूजठा, मूी छैटी मरविष्व






 रठटे गठ उां डी टिपे भाष्टिभा तांसा चै। भायटे भाय
 वटी छैटी मगणि मागिप्व ऊं ही छुठ वे ठगीं भाछींटे।

 भायटे भाय टिम यामे लॅविभा दी ठगीं सांत्रा। ससें


 ठिहान्त मॅठे थाउम्ना्ण के वितथा रीडी जै, टिं हंग

































 ऊंひ सांट्टा चै। टिथ मृषस यर्डुभा मी-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { fिंडा नेगा गाप्टी गहि थीइा भायि वठे यूडियाक्ता सीछि॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

























































मडि मू भावए्ल

#   

## उా．गाठटेट मिंひ मिय्य 9417049417



भठानहीं मटी से भॅप सँठग थंक्षाप्व भडे
 ठाल ठा वेटल टिम धेउठ हा गत्तमी चिउठ ठहें मिनिध्ं छिकीविभा विभा मॅठों टिएँं से मठिभाच्तर ट्रिम्न टिछ ही उप्वसीली भान्टी। भुठालां टे स्तलकां ऊं
 हिय वे टित वॅटी वठत टाले मिॅध का वेहल थिंइां दिध हाथम भा गापे मठों गवस मूटी पट वे भाप्टे।


 हुर हिय वे वगत लॅगो। टिम 氏िॅडे से मिॅध घग्रक्ठा टाल्ले टिलाविभां टिच उां टिठ उप्वसीली नेटी गी，
 भह्बडे रा गठे।

सिछिं गी भगग्ता उटत्नीउ मिथि टी भुउ
 ठाल थंकाष्व टिछ चैठ याप्टे उां टिघे भाहिट टाल्ती


 मी，टिम लपी थंक्षप्व हिच हापिमग्प्टे निस हॅलें

 भॅटे－ठत्ञठ भुमत्माए हमें लटी भाम टी लइ थ్రी




1．घ्बॅधइषाता मिगिठ ऊं घागठ टिम्नषिड मघण्त छैडे प्रटाटिभा साल्दे ।

2．वहि－भग्म दिवठी द्मडे मुगिठ दिच ता



 लॅठा उां गठि－भाम हेछट लपी मुगिणां से भंटठ ही



 मठवाठ सीभां लेलइ़भभां वॅहसी मी।
 मी यठ भंजिडूमठ टिच टिठ fिe़्－मिध हमें कप्टी भमगिट्टमील ฮॅस ऊॅर यर्ण्ष वाटी। ढत्रमत्य そदां ढिठविभां टरीिभाग उटाउटी Јेट लॅठी। टिम सा


 लॅठो। रठप्न मग्गिप सा यूप्षंप उलाहिट टग्मडे

 यठ मग्ठे टिम मघिडी 亏ं लायूटाग। ने विमे ेे टिम त्र





 उढडीम्न वठत छुडे यडा लॉगा वि टिडतां そदां யटराट्टां 亿ैद्बे ठग
 ठाभपागी ने थैक्षम्व से थिंइ－रिंइ टिच घेठे गठ，Јँठतां घा्टां छुउे टी भतिटीभां टाग्राउां ठा रठ टेट। टिम
 Јॅษट लॅठी।

टिठ छिठ टित मत सस मवर्गस रणिठ सी
 दिध भींग रा थैट रागत रा्ल दठगी मघिठी घटी Јैटी मी। ढल्गमत्य ठंटी नेत्री लप्टी भाड्रठ लूां टामडे ठणिठ सी थ్टाप्टी छुँे भक्नた్ठी थेट इठर टा दमीला
 युटा्टी लूपी सिँघे ही बंन निलिभा，छिठ घितां गील Ј్ॅॅस टिगइीभां वठत लॅठो। ठणिठ सी च्टाप्टी सा टिर रेंटन भा्टीहाइे से हेइ मी। टिप्षे रंस वगते
 हॉछ वे धाल्ट लॉठो उां टिम ठाल मघांतर दमें टिछ नैम थैटा ने विभा। टिम मषिडी घाठ्ठे टिलावे से इिभटी टिमयैवटन，य्रलम के 27 मर्डंघठ 1871 से थॅडठ


 भमघप्व यन्हैभां छुँडे लॅस वे लिभाप्टे मर，गुट टितुां

 भंगठेत्त भपिवग्ठीभां ही यूम्पभिवडा प्षूपइषाते घंस

 से इियटी रभिन्तर भिमटठ भॅल．वाहत हे टिछिं गी रीडा। छिथटी रभिम्तरण ते ड़ुउ नित्ले से युल्म

 भिमटठ छेठी，ठाल मंथगर वगरे छिम ह़ है ढ्रॉवदें घांटां，






 से टिम कावा छैडे मथैम़ल युलम ही उैठाउ रीडी ताद्टे । हिम रे भrयटी दिछिंउर्घंटी सी यूट्टतठी कटी थॅडत थेताप्व मठरण्ठ గ్ㅇ दी किचिभा।

ञियटी रभिक्षतठ कुपिभाष्टा से थॅउठ छुडे थंक्षप्व से लेढटीरैंट वाहठतठ टी यूडीव्भिभा के मगराठ
 गहगतठ सा वणिट्टा मी वि गठ्＝िभां भागत छु डे याप्षंटी

 टा रग्गत घटेठा। टिम लटी छुम के टिम भrभले दिस ॠँ्टी ग्रस सा्ठी रठत ऊं टितरा्ठ वरसिभां 18 भरड्इप्रत 1871 से थॅउत रं： 1462 स्रभाग उिथटी
 भாटी ひॅपठ छुँडे तियटाठिट लटी भाधिभा। टिम
 टिछ वस्टी भाइूरा रा निग भिडे छिम के छिम उतुं गी रीउा तिदें छिम के मुथव亏ैंट यूलम గ్ㅇ ग्टापिक रीडी मी।


 वठत टामने दॅधठी तीडी भथहाप्टी वाप्टी। यटिभा्ला


 निलट लॅगी उां ढुधी भिॅमी ษाल टी षां भाम धाट्ट टी
 घटाप्टमिभ भडे गठिभां त्रिप्वाण वठतीभां मुण वठ टॅडीभां। छितुां भागे－यग्मे बंस वठ गठे Јठ
 भतिग निभाग्मउ हिछ यठिक्यां वसे तठीं मी Јट्टिभा， टिम लप्टी रिंइ द्गमीभां से भरां दिध नैम भड्डे ठंग

 टिम लटी तस तदें घंले प्रूँइधारे रागत रिंइ ट्मीभां


## 

## मांटल पग्भी

97818－43444


काल्लेयुठ，सित्रित्रा ग्रॉसमांह्त्रा ऊं उेनां भीत्र टॅघट हॅल हॉमटा चै। मंडात्की ऊं चगिकां टिपे भॅये

 ही मठ।

टिम थिंइ ऊं छुत्तइ वे भा्टे भग्मटन

 यिठा सा तां वठउाठ मिथि भडे साप्टे सा हां पीम्नठ मिथि मी। पितुां टे थिडा हे 1927 ＇च भैट्रिव यग्म रीडी मी। छिच घाटेटाठ कठडी चे वापे मर। गिe़्र चॅर से उठर मिंथ टडिभी चॅठं ठाल्ट टिम टॅपठ सी
 टी हॅवठी वठेंगा，सितुां माइे टिंते ले मागीस वठ
 टॅडी मी।

भभगीव मिंथ चँं टॅमिभा，यूासिभठी मैं
 टित छुठुां नेड टिह्वा वे भमत़ लिधटा मिधाष्टिभा मी।

यूप्टिभठी 亏ैं घाभट मैं भॅट्ड काप्टी वे से लभठ



 साधत्पा से लिभा। माइ छिठ मब్ल है मे माल युग्टा
 भगं मिंख से तां＇亏े प्रहिभा＇मी। टिपे ताभग्डीभां＇चं




भैं गुन मृका्लट ऊँ टिछिं गोल चिटी थॅवा घंतुसां। मबूल ＇च भंगठेत्त टिमियैबटठ भाटिभा। मैर्ठ్ टेपसिभां

 हस्ती．ढा रठीं निलटल।

ससें याविमउग्र पहिभा भैं भैट्रि से थेयठ


 माइे लरां के ही थिंइ हॅइट हा ढ़ममता वठ लिभा। में
 そँइसा वृट्भिए भाएप्टिभा। वणिट लॅठा ड़मीं टिपे घेठे





 भमीं रट्टी मैभ ठा छैरी। नंटे टिलूटे फंतं ड़ठ यट्टे। में वॅछी मइव ऊं मुइ वे थिंइ हॅल्य देधिभा डे


 इठ वे யठ हॅइ भाप्टे ेे। छैप्षे भमीं गड ठठे। मदेते छिठ ही माइे ठाल ड़ठ यटे। छुॅपं ड्रठ वे भमीं भॅडे



मांघं घाभ्भट टिर हैटा तिग राढ़ल्या के वे



 वठ टॅडा। टिम ग्नले ऊँ घछ वे घड़डे लू काॅटे







मॅठे मॅंटे ट्ट्ले कैंथं टी वॉल टे। đॉठी भाग्टी उां

 बट्टी छपठ इॅठा यिभा। そ－ढाप्टी में घंटा
 छैविभा चट्टिभा मी डे कठा टगम्रह मिध्य क्ष छैंगाली ठाल लगाए्टिभा चट्टिभा मी। में
 विभा।

भेठी भाउा मभात से бॅल घेठी मी। ट्टिव भाप्टी छुठ वे गाटी के भेठी भान्डा छिग्टे दाल्ली घां＇亏े घैठ वाट्टी। छिठ भाप्टी के भेठी भां त्र ठॉॉमे＇$\quad$
 गाटी पें？

भेठी भां घंली विगडे सां ठीं कैटे ！भमीं टिता
 छुठ पट्टी भडे छिठ परि वाष्टी। भवाले हिट ठॉडी＇चं






 चित ऊुथ विभ्भा। ता याल्टी，ता नेटी। टिपे वट्टी हैटे－ हेटे पूषे क्रॅध－यिभग्म ठत्ल भठ वाष्टे।

छितुां माइ्री मान्ठी đॉडी रउत्र वठरी मी। छुँघे टिव भर्वाठेत्त तां भैगारट्टिइीभर भढ़मठ भॅठ－टम
 भाधिभा बट्टी हेइे ठा भाप्टे। में ठोली छता सिभांगा।

 विभा।

सत्ं भमीं कातउ सी Јॅस＇छ भाम्टे उां माइे बँल घँलट टी ही निभु ठठीं मी। भमीं ढिठ ही

 गैप्टे बुश टितां घाभर टिम टिलाने＇च भा गाप्टे। भग्मटठ गें ठॉल भुरा वे रठ्टीला तिग भुमवणיछिट लॅगो।
＂उ़मीं भुइ वसे ठडीं वाप्टे भाथटे นिंइ？＂में मटाल रीडा।
मैं वस्टी चैंगठ हचिभुभां प्राभर विभभा। भआटत गॉनगंट्टा्ले डा मब్ल ही देधिभा। छुम वमठे＇ विभा तिपे भमीं घैठटे गुसे मी। लॅरइी टी भलभाग्ठी सा घाठा टेचिभा तैपे में रूीभभां
 ही भेठ तां चुटिभा Jटिभा मी। भेठ टिल कठ भाष्टिभा। में भाఇटे छेमर＇亏े घेठिभा। भॅधां भीटीभां। छिमउा्यां डे नैँडत घेत्रीभां त्र जा्ट रीडा। वुश दिटां लट्टी निछिं में भुइ ऊं मैट्रिव रा टिसिभागपी घट विभा मी। भॅधां धंस्डुभां। चुढेठे टेधिभा। ठ मॅने यामे हॅधा मी ठा धॅपे यामे प्रमीठा। में ने रिभा।

ढिठ में भायटे यिंइ विभा। मात्रू छिठ घंसा ता लॅठे，तिगइए मंडाली ऊं यठिकां टा दमरीव गैपे। घइी


 भातूर भा्टे हे।

कठे भठ ठाल्ल में खठ देधिभा। तहें भालूरां
 भாटे इले＇छ या लपी। गण $\forall$ मेठे मा्पी भक्ताव



भैं गुलाभ रा्तन से रिंइ विभा। छिठ छेठे＇亏े ठरिस्टा मी। में छिग्टे छेठे＇亏े यर्गुष्भिा उां टेसिभा वि टिर घ्वैद्ठा तिरा घंटा घेठा प्रूरा यीट इिग मी। मैं हबउ सी चाल्ल ऊं चैठत ने विभा।



 थँउत भमठीर निख्य भां।



भमीं वट्टी टेठ टिव－स्टने क्ष तॅढी＇च लटी तिभाटिभां टांवा इुमसे गठे। ढिठ भमीं भ⿵⺆िभां＇डे परि वापे। में टॅघठ घण्ठे पुद्विभा। छिठ घैलिभा－ ＂सच＂माइी मंत टिरॅउठ टाल्टी लइए्टी लॅगी भा ठा।

 संव Јेट्टी टे। मेठी ट्टिर गॉल जाप्ट ॅॅधीं से वट्टी सिटी
 छिव मेठे जग्ठ＇भठीवे टा प्रॅउठ ही चे मरटे।＂टिन


उ़मीं छुम ढ़तनी भुषंछे त्र ही निले मी？＂मैं भाधठी मटाल्त रीडा।



## भंगठेत्न मववग्ठ टी घ్छॅछइपणतिभां यूडी

उां छुठुां विमे कानी इभेले 亏ंं घछट हामने चटिभात्ता


 छिरड भढमठ रे fिनी 30 भवड्रघठ 1871 గ్ర
 ひॅउठ किध वे टिठ मघिडी छुठुां से पिभाण टिछ किभांट्टी। तिठागण टितरीभठ कैढटी⿳ेंट वठतल
 त्र टिम मघिडी टी ठोकीठउा घ्वा्ठे टॅमिभा। छिम सा


 हॅलं बट्टी र्गहाप्टी रीडे साट टी छिठीर रीडे पितां


 ठठीं।

यडा रगीं री யटता हाथठी वि हिगागत टितरीभठ लैढटीरैंट वठतल भॅँ．इपतिहि． गालीटठ ते भगाले गी टित भाथटा भॅड घटक तिभा।

 भडे Јँठ हेइले टिकाविभां ₹ं भाप्टे भुमत्डनाए भायटे ठाल्ट हॅइी विट्डी दिस वठ्ठिभां ही के के भाप्टे मत। टिम लप्टी गठि पॅप గ్으 च्रठी उठुं ठठीं नविभा ता
 वठत लटी घेठठी रीडी। यइाभ टत यइाभ टिठ ひॅउठ थैक्षप्व मवराठ रँल यर्णुषिभा उां भाभत्रा
 लैढटी ेंटं गाहतरठ सा थूडीवगभ इिथटी रभिम्नतठ कुपिभाट्टे గ్ㅇ डित ग．ढडे यठिए्यां किषे Чॅउत ऊं कित मी। छिम के थॅडठ रें：1554 किडी 10 ठहंघठ 1871 स्भभाग ग्टापिउ रीडी वि यटिभात्ता विभाग्न सां विमे दी टेमी विभामउ से टित्रावे टिछ गठि Јॅउिभा अहट्टिहड रग्गहाप्टी चै। टिम लप्टी टिम గ్ㅠ घंस वगट्हिट कटी डुणउ वागटाम्टी रीडी ताल्दे।

तिठर्मसेग भतिग छैमता वठठ ひैद्वे



## टीट्वाली

## तां

## टउग्र मिभि



96539－82268






 टिम कपी टीटाल्टी గ़＇टे＇टेडा टी यूडीव＇हतें ही देधिभा ना मवरा चै।

टीहा्ली हाल्ले चित भठिभाम्टीभां सी ख़ठीच



 टिम टित यटारे चलाहिट्र，भाडिम्नपान्ती वडरा टिव भान विट्न घहत्ता ता विग नै।

यटाविभां सुभान थैटा गुसा पूंभां भरेवां गी




 चैटा वठटे गठ। तिम वाठत मुटठ म्रवडी भने
 मॅनिभिभ ही मैं यूट्टमिट हा गी रा्गत घट्टी चै।

टीहा्ली सी गउ्ड भमीं खुनी सा पूठटाहा यटावे छत्डा के वठटे गं। यठ टिठ गण्ड उां थंढीभां लटी＇विभाभउ टाल्ही गउ＇गुंटी चै। यटाविभां से
 सांट्टे गठ।

री टीटाल्ती सा डिछ्ठिग्न थंढीभां सीभां काम्नां ＇亏े मठाछिटा तृत्रणी नै？
 पग्ड ले ही। थंड्वीभां टे रउल हा रागत पटर्टं ठठीं ग्रूटे।

टिम टित घणुड लव भान्डा सषभी टी थ्＝ता

 बुथप्टे थटाविभां से गुथ टिت भॅवा से गहाल्ले ने सांटे गठ।

री पत टी टेटी भान्डा लषभी टी ध़ुनी़ पत टी
 ही टिम टित भाडिम्नघान्ती रीडी सांट्टी नै।

म्रवया काहता ठाल भॅघा टेवे वापे पत గ్ర टिम उतुां घटप्रा्त वठर सा ॉॅव विम えल चै वि टिड

 उठुं＇मूर्डी यूटगम़ठ＇से गुथ टिछ हठठिभा तांट्टा चटे।

री टिन थैमा नै यटाविभां＇डे लगाए्ठिट सी घत्ताप्टे，मिगउ，मिचिभा，ग्र्तनाग्ठ＇亏े ठठीं लवाएँिभा ता मरडा।

ढ़ॅट－यम्घां＇डे मॅट टाले，चैठं हृंग，टिर दूउ टी नेटी लटी उठमट टाले，मिधिभा ऊं गीटे，
 मवसा？

विमे दी पठभ से टिम्नद्म सां भरीसे छिडे महाल्ल तणीं चै।

भेठ मुभात्ट मिठढ चटाविभां के घवपान्त रीडे सांट्टे पह घाठे चै।

# घीडे टीभां थैइां 

(मट्बयिभा-ठगठा)

(fिदल भंव ऊं भॅगो)

## 12 भवड्डष्वठ 1986

निल्गी दिँच सथ यूजना - में ग्रागरेद मिंय
 टॅमिभा : कैटी मागिष्य दृल्ले यूजना से भाग्ठं ऊं गी





 पठभमप्ला दिँच टठम्नर fिंटे उत।
 नी रे, टिगरे wठ थठाठ हेंटे मीवठ टृमठे 300/-

 भगगग्त हा मानिवग् घैठाल नै। घीघी रे हिठ दी टॅमिभा वि मंबठ टा भगीठा घठचा मंड गठउत्तर मिंय


## 13 भवड्डघ्व 1986, मेभद्व ठडीं टिली

भरतंचा टी वठग्भ'ड - भॅन टिते मेठ
 केउकती वॉल भाक्लूभ गटरी। मंड सठाउ'ठ fिंय
 भरतंटा ऊँ 14-15000/- गॅष हुपान ढाइभाभ। गौम टेतैंमी निल्फी दिसले मंड रठाठ दिँच यूथउ रीउी गाटी। पि्ّं म. भरींसा के नवाउाठ मिंय नी ऊँ टिम



## थूरुण fिंय वही


 दलें टिॅडी गाटी विषिंवि छसें टिड भैरेनिता उापिवैरटन मत, घैंब से।
 34-35000/- घटी यदी चै। म. सगाउाठ मिंय नी

 लटी ठणीं, घैंर रे विगइी उसम 35000/- घटा
 रीडी उां थठा लॅगा वि हिड भतर्ंसा टी वहाप्टी गैटी गवस हा गी राठतमान नै।

 लटी घेतडी रीडी। भाउड ती के मी मडिगाणु नी से
 टिड उसम विछिं रहाप्टी, मॅन 15 टी घां 35 गत्ञा

 गवH घैंब चं वहदा के ले विभा, हिमते री गालड़ी रीडी।




 क्राउटगो।

टामउ'ति टे मेठ - मेठ उठलेव मिंय चादला


भक्षे हिगठां 'डे भुमीघनां से यगइ ट्ॅॅटॅं ठठीं गटे। टिठ उां भम्न से मेले मभें टठम्नठां सा ला丁 लेट भाप्टे मत यठ भैउवां मू कैटी मगणि भा वे यडा लॉवा नै वि
 टिंत नै वि वृष्टिर ट्रैल्गत्त ढठभ टिँ मेठ ती से $40 \%$ fॅमेमे मत, 30-30 यठमैंट से भा्कर मत न. गठरिसठ

 गापी उां छिमत्र $1,10,000 /-$ से वठीष्व उसभ भसा वठती मी। मेठ नी के यठिक्डी भालूरी से ठेस्स भर्ठमान वॅगे ले लटे। गैमथाल ती ₹ं छुठुं टी गेम्ने भठ्रमान उसH भंगी वाप्टी, यठ टिठ गसम छितुां यग्म चै ठगीं मी। मेठ ती यग्मं भैंटठी यूभा वे गुठउत्त मिंख 이 क्रठाउात रीउा विभ्भा।

यठ ग्ट गुमयाल ती रे मउिगठ ती त्र वरि वग रे भायटी उभान टेट्टानी ऊं यानधडी है कट्टी ने




मी मडिगाणु ती के मेठ मिथै, मेठ ती से प్उठ


 किडे छतुड देले टेठ ॉॉल गुसी उां हंगा मी थठ भॅत
 विमेटा्गी भडे स्तिभेद्वा ऊं ऊॅत्ता भेठे ठग्ल त्ञिभा्टडी जै।

मेठ ती रे टुधिउ चिठटे ठात्ल टॅमिभा : नॅषे याउम़ग्ण ती रे टिठ đॉल भेठे ठात्ल ठठीं रीडी मठाँ मेट मिथि, भेठे लइवे ठाल गी रीडी चै। मेत मिंथ मैर्ठ वर्गिस्टा मी वि मैं भॅंगो भाट्टां, यठ में ज़ॅॅ ठठिट भडे
 गी वत्गा ताउा चै।

घेर्भंड रूठ 'डे घेर्भंड टी विठथा - मॅत




भॅत 10 टित हा चै। घीप्वी रे विड : में इट्टी मां,








ट्टिम मभें भेठे ठाल म्री गठठत्तर मिथि मिउान टी मी।

गॉयग्ल ती, मउिठाण ती थग्म - ढेठ ड़ठे उां 1.30 हत्ते निक्नठ घंप्रभां, गग्तर-मात्तर ती గ़्र ता
 मू़ी गत्तर रे टॅमिभा : पिढले भगीरे, 2-9-86 त्ञ
 ती मू छैटी मगिप्व गुण्ती से गत्ञुठ वाप्टे मां। थिउा ती रे मू मडिठाणु ती टे मగभुष मग्गंगी ही हताप्टी भने
 मुट घगुउ यूमंत चैटे। छिमउास्ट हलाप्टिक धां मगिप्र ही
 गठे मर, छिं ही चिउा ती से मंगीउ रा्तन, रणन 'डे
 किडे वही ती ड़मीं ही छषे गुसे !

## 14 भवड्छघठ 1986, भंगालह्ग रहीं टैल्ली

म. मिंगान्ठ fिभि दिवर - टिली टिँ गी


 द्रील यिम़ाम्व टी विमे घिभान्ठी, यूा्मटैंट गालैंइत्ञ से छिथवेग़र वगटाल लटी हेगठ मैंटनरिटी ग्मयउत्ल
 ढ्रॅटी fिल नाल्टेगी, भैं निल भाग्टां।

नुभीं 5.30 हसे हैगठ ग्मयउाल्ल विभा। 87
 ठत्ली यिग़ाप्व सी घिमउठ ठत्ल घॅशी यकगमिटिर गॉपी

उर नांटी, तिम टिँच ठाल्ल-ठाल्ल चिम्नाप्व उुथवे శॅग

 रावगार घट वाटीभां गठ। मेठे मठीव सी थिमाम्व ठाल्ही दिधटी भमीती दृवाा साधल रनवे, द्वितली
 ढ़ॅलीभां भग्म-वाँहां त्रे वॅट-वॅट ब्डा-व甘ठ घटा
 टिॅडी वाटी।


 fिभि नी मेंे हाल घइ मरेठ रीउा वगटे मत। वट्टी

 चॅधसे। भाडा ती

 ठिद्नतिभा। नर टा याविमउगत पटिभा चै के में

 टाठ उां कठे घान्तागं, ट्रॅटी ढ़ॅटी मइव टी थठटाण दी
 ती घंे थिभाग बठे, घदे मापे, घदे छिउनाग्ग भडे घ⿳े गी रागत्रमील मत। वटी दाठ टेपठ वाहिभां धठीट वे वठराल भेंते थाम हॅइ संप्टे, भवाठं मिँध मग्य भा वे कैटी मर्गिप्र ले तांटे।

म. मिंगाठ मिंय हे दठउभाग मडिठाठ्

 हिगतां से लइवे वागठगत मिंथ दिवर, तिमटा

 घुटे उॅव हैउट भाष्टिभा।



 दलें मंटेत्र भाविभा चे वि में बॅल्टु 7 दने मदेने

 ऊँ गठउत्तर मिंथ थामें मिँधे गैटे टिव ममघट सीभां मंगीउ हॅँच चे ड्रां मृट्टीभां।

## 15 भरड्डघठ 1986, Ӗ్ูपद्यग ठदीं टिल्ली

 वठीप छिमउग्त गठउत्तर fिंय ढेठ माइे wत भाटिभा। छिमते टॅमिभा वि नॅषे थाउसाग ती के 8
 गी क्रॅल वाटी स्त उेंे हाल्ल बठती मी। टिट उठीवा नै भार ती टा जग्ट वठत टा, भाह रेट हा, छिउतां गठबत्तर मिंय क्ठु यिभाठ टेटा मी।

 गठ, थठ हिं उां घंघटी छले गाटे गठ। च मरहा चै


 रहंघठ दिँच भा विग नै।

नरें गठउत्तर fिंय के टिड वॉल वागटेद



 विाट्डी दिँचँ Ұुّम गी का विभाभ गैदे।

## 

 मभें डे में भुडे गठउत्तर मिंथ मिउगठ, स्नाभीं 4 दते निमते भॅन बॅल్ ट्टिर ठाभपाठी म्टट ही मिलाम्टी 55/ऊॅर वठ निरुी चै।

चल़ा
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# SUBA KAHAN SINGH NIHANG WITH DEEP FORE SIGHT 

"Major subedar sikhan di fauj de Baba Kahan Singh san Lahore vich Jathebandi maryada hai san jaan de Ehna nu eh hukam sari qaum nu Karosangathat mala, jiven athotri Ekta de sutra vich, pro devo Kherun kherun hoya panth akaal da Dasso kiven aacharn hunda fauj vich Rehnde kiven sipahi, andar hukam de Dassde san kawaid, ate pred hai Afsar ate sipahi, apne farz nu Sant sipahi fauj, joguru dev di Unha sabhyachar,uthna baithna Jo maryada sari, oh sikhalde Guru sikhi da sooraj, ambar des de Dinodin savaya, chamkan maarda Bhaini Sahib vich, bheeran rehndiyan Ikk aanda ikk jaanda, raste bhar rahe." ${ }^{\prime \prime}$

Sant Inder Singh Cahkravarti has described not only the managerial skills of Subedar Major Kahan Singh Nihang (henceforward Suba Kahan Singh) but also given us a bird's eyeview on his contribution also. Baba Kahan Singh was in the rank of Subedar Major in Sikh Army in Lahore. He was familiar with the organizational discipline of army.

So he was asked to organize the community like stringing together beads into a necklace. He was supposed to train this army of saint soldiers on the lines of army discipline maintained in drill and parade. As a result of मउित्तुण
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## Suwarn Singh Virk

this, Bhaini Sahib became abuzz with activities of devotees who thronged here from far and wide.

When bugle of Sikh renaissance and national freedom was blown in Punjab Kahan Singh Nihang was the first among the five to have received naam from Satguru Ram Singh on 12 April, 1857. Among the 22 subas appointed by the satguru he had the proud privilege to serve for the longest tenure. The satguru and Kahan Singh met each other in 1837 at the time of his recruitment in Kunwar Naunihal Singh's Regiment in Sikh Army and this association lasted for 35 years till his being sent to Rangoon. He was known as Kahan Singh Nihang because of his attire like a nihang. He was born in village chakk of riyasat Malerkotla in a farmer's family. The name of his father was Natha Singh Boparai and that of the mother was Mata Roopan ${ }^{2}$. According to Alim, Baba Khuda Singh, a holy man of Nirmala sect lived in Lahore at that time. Kahan Singh who was a sturdy and well-built youth had joined army before the satguru for someyears.Sher-e-Punjab Maharaja Ranjit Singh fondly loved his grandson Naunihal Singh and saw in him the vision of the future Punjab. Therefore, the King himself selected young men with presentable robust bodies for his regiment.This was how Satguru Ram Singh and Kahan Singh Nihang met each other in this regiment. That the Maharaja's dream could रहंघठ 2021
not become reality due to the shrewd policies of the colonial government and selfish propensities of the Sikh chieftains is a separate issue altogether.

As Rai Bular Bhatti was the first to recognize Guru Nanak Dev as 'Zaahar pir jagatguru baba' similarly Kahan Singh was the first connoisseur to recognize the spiritual stature of Satguru Ram Singh. He had acquired the spark of spiritual quest form Baba Khuda Singh whilethe company of the satguru refurbished it. They both derived a sense of fulfilment from the company of each other.At last, things came to a pass that all the soldiers of this platoon were imbued in this colour of the divine. This platoon was known as the platoon of bhagats. The following quote of Bhai Harnam Singh Bagliwale gives a description of the satguru's unique army life:

Sammat 1892 saal andar
Pohnche guru Lahore mein jaai beli.
Kabal Singh ne satguru Ram Singh da, Ditta fauj mein naam likhaai beli. Bhajan bandgi raat din guru karde, Birti fakkaran vaang banai beli. Ohi shakal soorat chhauni vich reh ke, Sada pret kwaaid karaai beli. Ohi shakal bahar vich baithi jangal, Nal taar de taar milaai beli. Khel khelde rabb bhagwan doolo, Manas janam akaar mein aai beli.

Kahan Singh soobedar chakk wala, Samajh gaya oh shakhs daanaai beli.

Kai karamati kamm satguran ne, Keete fauj mein sehaj subhaai beli.
Mast satguru rehan Harnam Singha,

## Choj lokan nu rahe dikhai beli. ${ }^{3}$

(In year 1892 Bikrami Samvat, the guru reached Lahore. Kabul Singh got Satguru Ram Singh's name registered in army. He would remain engrossed in his meditation day and night in saint-like apparel. The attire that was seen in drill and parade was the same that he wore as he sat outside in the jungle in communion with God. It was the play of God that He had come in human garb.

Kahan Singh understood the whole thing with his insight. The satguru did some miracles in the army just casually. Harnam Singh, says that the satguru shows his feats to the people in his own mood.)

Bahowal describes the devotion of people towards the satguru in army life. "Sikhs like Khan Singh of Chakk, Jameet Singh Gill, Dhyan Singh of Malwa, Doola Singh of Rajeana, Jeet Singh of Tharu and Raja Singh of Trandi ${ }^{4}$ were convinced that he was the perfect man."

An army contingent reached Hajron in 1841. Not only the Satguru and other soldiers got initiated by Guru Balak Singh but the benediction that Guru Balak Singh had got from Guru Gobind Singh also handed over to Guru Ram Singh. Those who were witness to this spectacle included Subedar Kahan Singh also. Once peeved at his care Free attitude, the satguru's brother-in-law (sister's husband) tied him to a canon. In the mean time, Kahan Singh appeared and said,
"Kabul Singh, this is unfair. You are his own Why did you tie him to the canon?" Saying this, Kahan Singh cut all the ropes at
once. ${ }^{5}$
Kahan Singh accompanied the guru wherever he went as a part of the army life. If he distributed valuables somewhere, Kahan Singh would ensure that it was taken back from the takers and keep them up. Once, the satguru gave away the gold bracelets and accepted iron ones in lieu of them. Later, Kahan Singh retrieved the same after paying him eight annas for each for his iron bracelets. The satguru said, "Kahna, you have brought these tokens of falsehood again. I had given away. ${ }^{6}$

While saying this, the satguru hinted at the gurbani verse:

Koor soina koor roopa koor pehnanhaar
He did not like to see his sikhs lost in the mire of worldly desires and sensory pleasures. Kahan Singh, ever since his military life cared little for being rankwise senior to the satguru, treated it as a proud privilege to serve the latter. In Lahore, he used to serve him as personal helper as well and fed him from time to time. In his own ecstatic mood, the satguru would take him 25 kos away afrom Lahore to Chooharkana town inhabited by Virk jatts and reached the cantonment at actual roll call time in the morning. One day as the satguru demanded head from Kahan Singh, the disciple handed him the sword and bowed his neck before him. Pleased, the Master said,
"Your head has reached me, my Kahan."

During conversation with Kahan Singh he would foretell the extinction of Lahore's glory and impending ensuance of internecine clanking of swords among the Pro Dogra Sikh

Sardars. On the basis of some intlligence reports, Maharaja Sher Singh also got him chained. But as he came to realize his mistake later on, he freed him. During the Battle of Sabhravan, says Bahowal, the satguru gave Kahan Singh a wound at his thigh and then having healed it himself he said that his death was averted with this. When the khalsa forces faced a hevy loss of life due to the betrayal of some sikhs, he offered Kahan Singh and other soldiers to get back from there but no other sikh went with him except Kahan Singh.

After the extinction of Sikh Empire, Baba Kahan Singh started meditating in Malot cave. In Bahowal's words,
"After the war Kahan Singh Chakk started meditation in Malot- the mountain and then went to Kangra. There the sikhs of Punjab, who served there, became his servants. One of these sikhs who belonged to Padhri wrote to his family that he had a saint who was a great meditator. After his stay of several years in hills, Baba Kahan Singh came to Punjab again and paid a visit to Padhri also. His wife recognized him that he was the man who meditated. She brought him home and served him heart and soul. The woman demanded initiation but Baba Kahan Singh said it was not in his capacity. So you must go to satguru who was competent enough to do so. ${ }^{7}$

It was Mai Sahbo of Padhri (Amritsar) reached Bhaini Sahib at Baba Kahan Singh's bidding and secured naam from the Master. Thus she was humbled and cleansed of the pride of being a good scholar of vedas. As a result she became world famous. In the
preceding the installation of sant khalsa 1913 Bikrami and 1856, Baba Kahan Singh came to settle. He remained busy in Malot propagating Sikhism.

In 1858, Satguru Ram Singh set out on his journey for the darshan of Guru Balak Singh along with 25 Sikhs including Kahan Singh for Hajron (District Attak- Western Punjab). At Hajron thare was one Kishan Shah, a sikh of Guru Balak Singh. He had requested Guru Ji several times to dine at his home. Guru Balak Singh had promised him that he would definitely have the satguru at his home to have meals. We went to have meals at the house of that sikh. (Guru Balak Singh was accompanied with Bhai Sukha, a loyal disciple of his while satguru Ram Singh had Baba Kahan Singh with him.) Baba Kahan Singh was very touched with the mode of their welcome. Their humility reflects from Bahowal's description as under:
"Karah parsad becme ready.The guru went to savour it along with the sangat. As per the custom of the area they spread cloth both inside and outside the threshold. He put every step of his on the sheet very cautiously while walking. First the guest had to set his feet on the welcome sheet outside and then step on its inner part. The satguru is sitting inside. Baba Kahan Singh just over stepped the sheets without touching the cloth with his feet. When everybody had parsad, the host submitted before Guru Balak Singh that everybody had accepted welcome but only Kahan Singh did not touch it with feet. When the guru asked he said,' My feet don't deserve that much, your Holiness. These become unclean by roaming
about daylong, facing tongue-lashing from women, keeping silent without any reaction whatsoever and eating millet porridge. That is why I avoided setting my feet on the sheet.' It removed the sikhs's doubts." ${ }^{8}$

In 1861, Baba Kahan Singh was also a part of the ardh-kumbhi journey to Hardwar also. He was there in the service of the satguru. He somehow developed fever somehow. When told, the satguru asked a follower to pour water on to his head. Pitchers upon pitchers were emptied upon his head. He started trembling with cold but was relieved of fever. ${ }^{9}$

On return from Hardwar, the satguru reached village Muthadda known as the deodhi of Bhaini Sahib. The satguru had held a deewan at the well of a field. Some mischievous Brahmins of the village thought of throwing hookah water at the gathering. As the satguru heard of it he sent three of his singhs- Baba Jawahar Singh, Baba Kahan Singh and Baba Sudh Singh- armed with sticks. When asked about the intention of throwing hookah water, one Pamma said that we were there to loot the village. At this Baba Kahan Singh gave him a good beating saying, "We are rather there to exterminate the looters. Baba Kahan Singh was an adept hand at using a bludgeon on such occasions. Later, the satguru got the mischievous Brahmins released from the custody of Phillaur Police Station and set the issue at rest.

The Hola Mohalla of 1867 occupies special importance in the Namdhari history. The satguru had sent a message to the British government that they must go for
participation in the festivities of Hola Mohalla irrespective of whether they are permitted or not. Suba Kahan Singh was sent a letter to Malot for reaching the Hola Mohalla. Prior to Hola, about three hundred or more namdhari sikhs were sent to there under the leadership of Lakha Singh, Sudh Singh and Kahan Singh. Approximately, 25000 to 30000 strong namdhari gathering took place fromPunjab only at Anandpur Sahib on the occasion of Hola Mohalla. Senior civil and police officers had also reached along with security force. It was appreneded that there might be a clash between the Namdharis and Nihangs. Due to good flawless arrangements the function passed off peacefully. The authorities appreciated the satguru for his discipline over the Panth. The distinct elan of the satguru's deewan had become a word of the mouth.

Similarly, on the occasion of Deewali in 1867, Baba Kahan Singh and Baba Sahib Singh had gone to Lahore for intimating the Punjab Governmment about the satguru's program of going to Amritsar. This mention is available in Kahan Singh's statement before Macanbe also that he used to meet high ups for sanction to the tour of the satguru. Since the satguru was going to this area after a gap of four years, a mammoth gathering had gathered on Anandpur Sahib also like Hola Mohalla. Bhai Hira Singh of Sakraudi's father had taken initiation.At his request to the satguru in Bhaini Sahib for organizing Akhand Paaths the satguru gave 25 paathis to Suba Kahan Singh and another suba. Sant Inder Singh Chakravarti describes Suba Kahan Singh's Patiala deevan as under:

Heera Singh Ji Ja Vrhe, Sikligran De Vaas.

Jithe Baba Kahan Singh, Karde Si Newas. Varkha Vardi Shabad di, Kiratan di Ghanghor. Ashiq Saadak Shabad de, Pail pan Jeon Mor. Baithe ja Deewan Vich, Heera Singh Sardar. Pae rhi Gur Shabad di, Mthhi jehi Phuhar. Arshan Nu Frh Farsh te, Baani lendi Khich. Teer Chalan Gur Shabad de, Vajan Kaleje Vich. ${ }^{11}$

Patiala ruler Maharaja Mahinder Singh sends his officials to Suba Kahan Singh to ascertain the 'bhajan' i.e.the secret word of initiation into Namdhari sect. But whosoever approaches Baba Kahan Singh remains no longer associated with the ruler. They joined the beloved force of the guru. Having heard from the Sikhs that the 'bhajan' is something secret which is not communicated, Maharaja Mahinder Singh felt like going himself to experience kukas' 'bhajan'. But since he was minor and the administration was in the hands of a council, he was afraid of the British. Feeling defeated, he ordered Suba Kahan Singh to leave Patiala immediately. Bhai Hira Singh Sakraudi, an immortal character of Namdhari history and Bhai Dhaunkal Singh Handhiaya, a dignified young man had been put on the track of Sikhism by Baba Kahan Singh.

The suba was entrusted the responsibility of propagation in the areas of Districts Hoshiarpur and Jalandhar as also in the Main Doab and Bangar regions of the province. Bahowal writes, "The satguru despatched Suba Kahan Singh immediately to Main Doab areas for initiation. Suba Kahan Singh came to Chunnhi and held congregation there. People say, what kind of panth is this. The people get hystericalafter getting the mantra. Who knows what mantra they drill
intotheir psyche. Baba Kahan Singh returned after his tour from Sadhaura. After Vaddi Chunnhi, now the people of Chhoti Chunnhi also talk about joinng the Namdhari fold. Jeon Das had a vision of a Divine Being with a khanda shimmering on his head. He stood on the way.When asked it was told that he is neither the ruler nor the ruled.he is a class apart. The khand shines like lightning on the Baba's head." ${ }^{12}$

During this tour, the Baba initiated Jeon Das, a man of yogic practices.This man with a vision to see all the three dimensions of time became a denizen of higher spiritual realms with the very touch of the Baba. Later he became an unwavering disciple of the satguru.

Developing diplomatic relations with the neighbouring countries of India viz. Russia, Afghanistan and Nepal, Satguru Ram Singh had formulated a very comprehensive strategic scheme against the British. Among these countries, Nepal being a Hindu nation had politically more strategic importance. After 1857 mutiny, the leaders like Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope, Nawab Abdul Majid Khan of Lucknow, Babu Kuir Singh, Babu Bandhu Singh and many others fled to the Nepal border. The Maharaja Jang Bahadur welcomed themall.The English pressed him hard to extradite these rebels but Jang Bahadur refused flatly. At the time of 1857 Mutiny, Nand Ram Rajput, a Punjabi havaldar of Bengal regiment had done the commendable job of motivating his platoon against the English and killed the white officers. He too had fled to Nepal. He was a very spunky soldier who understood the ins and outs of the

British Resident got the 16 old Sikhs from Nepal. ${ }^{14}$

Once pleased with subas, the satguru asked them to demand what they liked. Everybody except Kahan Singh had his own demand.He said, "I want the reign of Khalsa all over the earth." This was his very clear approach towards the goal.

Angered with the activities of a Nirmala sect impostor in village Lopo the satguru asked his men to thrash him. The sikhs complied with the order describing him as Kaido, the villainous uncle of Heer. When after a refreshment of sherbet, the satgur set out for easing himself the other subas also followed him lest some reaction of the bludgeioning should come forth. When he came to know about their purpose he said, "You call me Akaalpurkh and then worried.How can anyone kill the Akaalpurkh? Goback."15

Then Nirmalas also became Namdhari by getting initiation. For putting his subas on the right track, the satguru kept a vigil on their acts of delinquency.

In case, one confessed he was forgiven. The denier was given a beating. He addressed his beloved subas by half name the way parents address their children. Similarly, one day Kahan Singh also won this favour. The humility of Kahan Singh is exemplary.Bahowal writes, "Kahnya, for what fault of yours had I beaten you?"
"There are hordes of faults in me.l don't know which one fell to your liking? We are the all-time wrong-doers."

The satguru put dwon his stick at once at this height of humility. ${ }^{16}$

He (satguru) generally poured his heart out before Kahan Singh. He was a lover of nature.

He was also worried about the future problems like burgeoning population and shrinking land holdings. Like today's environmentalists he felt concerned about ecological imbalances as well. He had the knack of keeping his followers in good humour by talking light things with them. Bahowal writes about one instance,
"After, deevan one night as the satguru stepped out for answering the call of nature, the sangat also followed. The Master said, 'Won't you let me go alone even for this purose?' But the followers kept coming after him. Then he drew a line on earth snubbing the sangat not to cross this line. The followers stopped at once. Then he gave the pot of water to Kahan Singh and reached near a village. He said, 'Kahna, this place is visited by so many of people that there is no place for us. The population has increased so much. A day will come when there will be famine, lamp will be seen lighted at very far off places. But the guru had lavished his grace in the form of shabd recitations heard from all sides.' We kept listening to the enthralling celestial music. 'It is if Lord Krishna's flute has cast a spell on us.' He said. ${ }^{17}$

Thus the Kuka Movement was progressing by leaps and bounds under the leadership of Stguru Ram Singh. The suba was contributing towards the dissemination of Namdhari mission by travelling here and there. The Namdhari sikhs staked their lives for resisting the establishment of abbatoirs at the orders of the British government. After the
martyrdoms at Amritsar, Raikot and Ludhiana, the martyrdom episode of Malerkotla took place on 17-18 January 1872 when 65 Sikhs were blown with canons and a child Bishan Singh was killed with sword. The Deputy Commissioner Cowen sent for the satguru along with main subas on 14 January after getting information about the Maloud incident. But after receiving information regarding attack on Malerkotla on 15 January morning, Cowen proceeded to the site of incident telling the satguru that he would be called again. Leaving Maloud the satguru reached Siahar and stayed at Namdhari Bela Singh's residence on 16 January till noon when the kukas were blown with the canons. The satgur asked Kahan Singh whether the canon had killed the Namdhari sikhs. When Kahan Singh replied in affirmative, the satguru said,
"Good, had they turned their face away from death, it would have put a question mark on their integrity. There are two kinds of weapons. One is surrender in humility and the other is whatever weapon you lay your hand on. Let it be even a shoe. Advancing ahead is typical of the brave. He must not retreat." ${ }^{18}$

Now the government found an opportunity to lay hands on the satguru for which it had been planning since 1863. After prolonged thinking about the satguru was arrested along with other prominent subas from Bhaini Sahib under Section 3 of Bengal Regulation Act and sent for imprisonment in Allahabad Fort. The English treated any activity of the kukas for stopping the killing of cows as first step towards establishing Sikh state. It is reflected from the government's records here and there. The satguru was made मउउत्तुण 28
to board the train for Allahabad on 18 January in the wee hours and Suba Kahan Singh was sent along with his other comrades to Allahabad next morning. The Commissioner McNab recorded here the statements of the subas while the satguru had Iready been sent to Rangoon. On 23 April 1872, the sttement of Kahan Singh was recorded as under:
"(4) Kahan Singh alias Nihang Singh, Age 60 years, Caste: Jatt, Resident of Riyasat Malerkotla."
"When satguru Ram Singh was a sepoy in Naunihal Singh's regiment, I was a havaldar and attached on duty with Major Maxon. During the rule of Maharaja Sher Singh, (1841) Baba Balak Singh Hajronwale had initiated me and Guru Ram Singh. When the Sikh force had surrendered in Rawalpindi (1849) I had abandoned my job.

When Guru Ram Singh was put under house arrest (1863-1866) at Bhaini Sahib I had gone to Lieuenant Governor Mc Leod and told him that the people were facing a lot of inconvenience due to Guru Ram Singh's inability for holding the anand karaj ceremonies on their wedding occasions. I was not in the turbulence created by the followers of Baba Naina Singh Nihang. I was in my regiment at that time. I and Suba Sahib Singh had gone to Nepal for selling buffaloes and mules.

During the Amritsar killings I was at Hoshiarpur and kept under vigil. During Raikot murders I under the police vigilane not allowed to move about in Hoshiarpur. I had brought a havaldar and 15 sepoys into the Nmadhari fold. Due to suffering from hernia, I could not move about and was ailing from
dysentryalso."
Note: I have had great difficulty in getting any important disclosures from this man. He is a very shrewd man-almost just like Lakha Singh. But he is not as intelligent as Suba Sahib Singh.

## OPINION

Kahan Singh is very influential and resourceful man. Leaving aside Suba Mangal Singh, he is the third important suba (definitely, Mac Nab accords the first position to Sahib Singh).. I would like to keep him under life long exile. ${ }^{19}$

In April 1872, in the Kuka case, C. Biden, the magistrate in Ludhiana also recorded the witneeses. The Jandiala Nambardar Partap Singh said that he knew all the four subas named Sahib Singh, Lakha Singh, Mangal Singh and Kahan Singh. As many as 11 persons were sitting on the carpet with Guru Ram Singh.The others too must be his subas as only subas are entitled to sit with him. And, all these four subas were often heard saying that very soon there will be the reign of kukas; those who join them will get estates and it was sure to happen in the coming Chet month if the Mastana Dal had not committed martyrdoms. ${ }^{20}$

Bhaini Sahib's nambardar Ghumanda writes in his evidence:"All these 11 subas are men of loose character. Propagating rebellion is their main occupation and they are turning people kukas en masse under the temptation of Kuka Rule. The worst among them are Lakha Singh, Kahan Singh, Jawahar Singh, Mangal Singh and Pahara Singh. These all are very dangerous and must not be released." ${ }^{21}$

Bhola son of Bagla Jatt of Katani Kalan near Bhaini Sahib states,
"The subas describe rulers as wicked. Come the rule of Satguru Ram Singh, his subas will be appointed Governors of different states. Mangal Singh was promised Patiala. Namdhari subas were telling people openly that very shortly Satguru Ram Singh will rule over a vast region spread from Calcutta to Gazni. Those who become kukas will be appointed on very high positions and given estates. They threatened those who refused to become kuka of grave consequences including razing their villages to the ground. Also, those villages will be put under heavy taxes..... The number of kukas is told to be 4,32,000 in these meetings." 22

Since Hoshirpur had been a very active center of Namdhari activities, therefore just to keep the file work against the Baba, fit and fine the government raised false witnesses.
"Ram Singh r/o Village Chhugran (Hoshiarpur), caste carpenter is a landlord. He says that last year (1871), the bhog of Guru Granth Sahib was held at the residence of Karora Singh Nambardar in the month of Sawan or Bhadon. It was attended by 150 Namdhari men and women. About 700 others came also from the nearby villages. Kahan Singh Nihang was also there. The kukas were announcing openly that by Samvat 1928, there will be kuka rule only and those who want to be prosperous must become kukas." ${ }^{23}$

However, the people joining the kukas were no longer fit for their own households. This feelingis ventilated in the speeches of Satguru Partap Singh also.

The government was irritated against Kahan Singh to the extent that the satguru's name comes on number one, Kahan Singh next and then Sahib Singh. The report says that he does not have any hideout; he moves about openly throughout the district." ${ }^{24}$ In addition to Hoshiarpur, the record vouches for the activism of Suba Kahan Singh in Ambala, Malwa and Kohistan.

The most glaring evidence of Suba Kahan Singh comes to the fore in the form of his having recognized the Master in Satguru Ram Singh. It was due to this capability of Kahan Singh that during the meeting on handing over the reins of Panth's leadership. The satguru had assigned this responsibility to Budh Singh (Guru Hari Singh) at his advice only. Satguru Partap Singh's recorded preaching says:
"When the English regime wrote to the satguru who was in Allahabad at that time and asked whom to hand over his empire, he called the subas to know what to do.

Baba Jawahar Singh was from Nirmala sect while Sahib Singh belonged to the sect of Udasi nangas with matted hair. Some of the members said, a panchayat should be formed. Baba Kahan Singh Nihang said, "O true Lord! There is none else to take care of the Panth except your brother."25

This period of quarter to two months was spent in serious deliberations in the presence of the satguru. It was during this very period that the satguru described tenacious faith in God as the only pre-requisite of communion with Him. During the last quarter of 1872 the kukas were dislodged from here
and imprisoned separately. Gyani Gyan Singh writes in his "Panth Parkash" on kukas in its $27^{\text {th }}$. kabitt.

Sahib Singh, who was now the most dangerous kuka in the eyes of the British rule was jailed along with Kahan Singh Nihang in the cells of Eden Jail where two Baloch royal captives- Durga Khan and Dil Murad Khan were kept. Brigadier General Shanedier, the Political Resident of Eden sent information to the Secretary to Bombay Government on 25 March that two royal kuka prisoners had reached there by Mail steamer Peshawar the previous day. A Hindu servant was appointed to attend on them. It incurred an expenditure of 55 rupees and seven annas monthly on their maintenance. Almost three months after their arrival, Kahan Singh started suffering from hernia. Now he was kept in the house of the royal prisoner "Young Lord" - but separate from him. Two chowkidars were deployed especially to keepwatch on them. As per a letter of Superintendent Eden Jail dated 2 January, 1875 the very hot climate of Eden had a very adverse effect on the health of Kahan Singh and Sahib Singh. It had affected Baba Kahan Singh's eyes in a big way and Sahib Singh too was getting enfeebled day by day. The authorities strongly recommended shifting them from there before the onset of summer. Allahabad was a Hindu pilgrimage and was located on the main line. Two kukasMaan Singh and Sahib Singh- were kept in Chunar jail also. Therefore Kahan Singh and his comrade were recommended to be shifted anywhere in India but Allahabad. On 23 April, 1875, both were sent from Eden to Bombay
from where they were sent to Hazari Bagh (Bihar) Jail via Allahabad under the guard of a European inspector and two Indian constables. In Hazari Bagh jail they were given less diet in comparison to that in Eden Jail. On 22 July 1875, the Superintendent of Hazari Bagh Jail recommends that he needs at least 65 rupees for their diet for serving them as much food as they were given at Eden Jail. A chronic diabetic Sahib Singh inched his way to death on 10 June 1879. Now the aged Kahan Singh was left alone in separation from his companion of seven and a half years and with whom he had travelled upto Nepal. He was kept in one of the 16 cells of a ward meant for European prisoners. It was a solitary confinement where he could hardly hear any words of Punjabi language. What can be a bigger sin than forgetting the sacrifices of these patriots? I have to say it regretfully that hardly anybody may have spared a tear for valuing the sacrifice of these patriots. There an be no sin bigger than forgetting history which then punishes the nations by way of retribution.

The septugenarian Kahan Singh was not allowed to live in the police lines or even the civilian part of the jail. The kind of behaviour meted out to them in Hazari Bagh Jail is evident from the statement of that both the subas that they even though not in India, they should be shifted to Maulmine Jail of Burma. But the government did not agree to it. At last, 11 months after Sahib Singh's death on 10 May 1880, Kahan Singh was sent to Chunar. As regards Chunar Fort, there were specific instructions for the army not to admit
any Sikh sepoy as according to the official records some jaat sepoys had come into Sikh fold under the influence of Namdhari Subas. Then he spent abot 7 years together with Suba Hukma Singh and Suba Maan Singh in Chunar Jail. On 17 February 1887 Hukma Singh and Maan Singh were made to board the train for Punjab under the condition that they would not leave their village without the prior permission of Superintendent Police or the District Magistrate. Now another year of loneliness in the jail waited ahead for Kahan Singh. At last keeping in view of the waning health and old age of Kahan Singh, the Punjab government recommended his release to the central government. As a result the Governor Genral had to order the release of Kahan Singh under the conditions imposed on the above mentioned conditions. Suba Kahan Singh breathed his last in 1897 at the house of Nahar Singh, a Namdhari mason of Amritsar. ${ }^{26}$

This Nahar Singh was the same person who had donated land for Namdhari Dharmshala at Sultanwind Amritsar. Guru Hari Singh had stayed with him continuously for six days at his residence.

The most prominent kukas of Punjab ordered to be kept under vigil vide a letter by the Secretary Government of Punjab addressed to the Secretary Government of India included the name of Dhooma Singh and Attar Singh of village Chakk of the Riyasat of Malerkotla. It is due to the fame of the Suba that his village is called Chakk Kookyan Wala just to distinguish it from another adjoining village with the same name. With the passage of time Bhai Wazir Singh, Suba Gurbaksh Singh
and Suba Kirpal Singh added to this glorious tradition by turning out to be the unflinching followers of Satguru Partap Singh. It seems likely that Bhai Santokh Singh Bahowal, the author of 'Satguru Bilas' must have noted so many anecdotes from the army life of the satguru by meeting him stealthily. Some of the writings make a mention of another namdhari Sikh Dhyan Singh from this very village.

Despite being a very low-rank official in Sikh Army Suba Kahan Singh attained a very high status in the freedom struggle waged by the kukas.

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## टीट्लाली सां टीटाला

 गी चै? भमीं भगाली यीड़ी हटी पत- साटिरात्ट हॅइ वे सांट्टे गं। री भवाली थीडुी लपी भमीं मा़़-ढुपठा

 याट्टी ही मग़ हा ठॅध मवे।




टीटाल्ली भडे घावी डिछिग्न दी टिम हंग
 भडे परमथडी मुॅॅजिभिड गठे।

ढैमला माइे गॅष नै वि भमीं पत टी पठपा्टी

 टिनेयी।

मॅडापानी रत, हिठेपी रल, भीइीभा भडे छिटजँगा-यठी दान्डाहठत टी मांक-मंबाल यू डी
 यदेठा। माइ थैमा मिव.ढ छुमाण्ठ बंभां '亏े ठी लॉगो। भमीं मुठॅधिभक भने मिगउर्भर्ट मभात्त सी मिठत्तहा रठ मरीपे।

# A Saga Of <br> <br> Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji 

 <br> <br> Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji}

Dr. Sharada Jayagovind



These homes provide love and dignity to the elderly. They are engaged in doing seva and naam simran. They keep themselves busy with work in the langar or garden. Patsha ji would visit the elders' home and spend time with them, talking to them, bringing a smile to their face and even serving them. He would say that this service gave him utmost satisfaction because one does not expect anything in return from such seva.

Once, Patsha ji came to know that a famous Punjabi writer Surjit Khurshidi was not taken care of by his children. Patsha ji invited him to come to Sri Bhaini Sahib and offered to provide him shelter. The writer hesitated and said he was not worthy of Satguru's generosity as he was addicted to drinking. Patsha ji consoled him by saying that he was aware of his weakness and that if he resided in Sri Bhaini Sahib, he would give up the bad habit in due course of time.

Mr. Khurshidi shifted to Sri Bhaini Sahib and was a reformed person. During this phase, he authored two books about Punjabi language. One of the books was Jagjit Kosh, which was dedicated to Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh ji. It is this large heartedness of accepting people as they are and then reforming them which made Patsha ji truly a Satguru.

On another occasion, Patsha ji read in the newspapers that Sardar Gurbaksh Singh Preetlari, a Punjabi novelist, was on his deathbed and needed help. Patsha ji sent his aide with money and medicines to his house and took care of him. Professor Sant Singh Sekhon, a prolific Punjabi writer and Marxist critic too was in need of support in his old age. Patsha ji graciously lent succour. The writer, who was a ripe old man, asked Patsha ji:
"Why are you helping me? I have not done anything for you."
Patsha ji smiled and answered:
"You are serving our mother tongue; I am serving you."
Many writers, artistes and freedom fighters received help from Patsha ji who had, in a way, become an institution by himself. What the government should have done, he did singlehandedly for everyone. He did not help people for name, fame or votes. For him, service was a means to reach God. Sardar Jagjit Singh Anand and Navtej Singh, both writers, were among those who received the love, affection and financial support from Patsha ji.

Sri Bhaini Sahib and Namdhari Martyr Memorials
Sri Bhaini Sahib, the holy Gurdwara of Namdhari Sikhs, has a history of strife and struggle. When Satguru Ram Singh ji began to reside on this holy land, it began to attract disciples from all
over the country. Ram Mandir, the langar, the Persian well, Ram Sarovar and Akal Bunga, the meditation rooms of the Satgurus, constituted Sri Bhaini Sahib of those days. After the deportation of Satguru Ram Singh ji to Rangoon in 1872, Satguru Hari Singh ji reigned over the Namdhari sangat and during his period, Sri Bhaini Sahib was a virtual prison under the British Raj.

When Satguru Partap Singh ji ascended the throne in 1906, he began to get the mud structures of the holy village replaced by brick structures. But it was in the 1970s and 80s due to the efforts of Patsha ji that Sri Bhaini Sahib began to grow into a pilgrimage centre with all modern amenities. Patsha ji undertook the renovation of the historic Hari Mandir, Ram Mandir and Ram Sarovar. Mata Chand Kaur ji's role in building these holy structures is remarkable.

Patsha ji got Ram Mandir, the residence of the Satgurus, renovated in the year 2000 and dedicated this monument to the leaders of the Kuka movement. It preserves a precious leaf of Indian history for posterity. The majestic structure consists of the birthplace of Satguru Partap Singh ji and Patsha ji. The room where Mata Bhupinder Kaur ji lived is also well preserved. A rare photograph of Mata Bhupinder Kaur, mother of Patsha ji, decorates the walls of her room. The photograph was taken by Satguru Partap Singh ji a few months before her death.

The walls of the Ram Mandir are decorated with portraits of all Sikh gurus starting from Guru Nanak Dev ji. The meditation room of the Satgurus and the personal belongings of Satguru Ram Singh ji create a spiritual ambience. Patsha ji took personal interest to conserve this piece of history for generations to come. During Patsha ji's time, a park was created with miniature models depicting the events related to the deportation of Satguru Ram Singh ji to Rangoon. It is a major attraction for tourists and students.

The langar with the original loh installed by Satguru Ram Singh ji continues to pacify the hunger of millions who come to Sri Bhaini Sahib. Sevaks rolling out thousands of rotis every day and serving food with humility and respect, uphold the tradition of Atithi Devo Bhava.

Patsha ji paid special attention to the construction of Gol Mandir, the place where Satguru Partap Singh ji merged with the God. Satguru Partap Singh Mandir, the majestic prayer hall, is an architectural wonder. Built in 1980, it is a pillar-less hall which can hold over five thousand people. The hall has seen many great musical events and historic seminars. A new langar hall, quarters for sevaks and residential facilities for pilgrims were also added during Patsha ji's time.

Due to Patsha ji's efforts, Sri Bhaini Sahib was declared a sacred village. There are no liquor or meat shops in the vicinity of this gurdwara. Selling of tobacco in any form is banned. Eateries provide sattvic food. No tea or coffee is served. The government has provided water supply, sanitation and sewage system. There is also a post office, telephone exchange, a dispensary and stadium in this holy place.

Satguru Jagjit Singh ji was an effective leader. He delegated responsibilities to the right people. His choice of persons for carrying out any work was always correct. Surinder Singh Namdhari was the chosen man to execute the work related to procuring licenses and permissions for construction.

To be continued......
मडित्तुण 34

तहघंघ 2021

## रादि－विभानी

टम तड़ंभां टी विउउ वम्टी．．．．
सम तड़ुभां टी विठउ वमाप्टी，

टिगरां से थबहात＇चं उांगीधं， भॅत दी वॅउ ठी इ़्रले ！

स्रूत＇$\quad$ वर्की fिलादटट टेती， उॅवां भाए स्माल्ले！
घेषे घाश्＝वॅल $H$ वॅले， ひّउत टॅघठां दाल्ले！

मूँध，भागत् टी गठ स्मैभ wठ दिँच， wठ से तीभ गी घिधते，
मिंाभवभठ सी लिम्नर चुढेवे， यठ टी ग़ु रा वैपये ！

उॅने थ్ॅॅते नीभां टे गॅघ， भरिगे बाथां हैले ！ मिगभनभठ ऊँ डिलरी नावट， माठे वॅल भ वँले！

भंतुीभां धागिम्नां से नैठाल दिँ， गठ えेटी गाठत्त पव़ॅडा ！ उत के पठ टी तैं रा भुॅरी， भठ वघठीं ता मूँउा ！

फंठुी गटीभन विभाए दिड़्टी， गटी गुंगी परिठी ！
そं हैष्टन ही वठत बमाप्टी， टिर रेघव से मुनिगी！

निंसगी क्ठ हिंत् घे मुठ रवरे，

 विउें ठा मघस दिभाष्ठिट्ट！
 रूँर मी थठ म्नित छिठ रिंता टिभाग मी।

तिरी तिरी गॉल＇चं धुसीभीभां ढइटे मी，


टिग गान्तरां उां टँटे ट्रूवरे छमे से， मेठे भंटने ट्रॅटिभा तिगइए उाठ मी।

ड़्ड उां भैदें हेठी हागरे घेठ विधिं，



亏ैैलैचत लेची

## हिठ वल्यता तगीं

टेपठ भंटन，छिटन भमसिस
टिम वाली टिँच

गाली से दमठीव
टीस दी
वह्ञिभां दी ढिगत टिमर्चिउ
टिम वाली दिँ
म्ल दी
टिड रेटी वस्यूरा रणीं निमाल्ट डै， मगिट्मीलड टी।

## .मेठे यिभाग्ठे टा हंटत

> टिठ ढ्रॉलां, टिन वल्डीभां डे देलां हा हंटत। टिठ पूॅयं, टिठ विम्नभां ट्रभेखां सा हंसत।

> टिन हाप्वां के पिथतां के घंगइां सा हैसत।
> पिठ जुॅां टा दंसत के मसीभां टा दृसत।

टिठ हंटां, टिठ हाठे टिठ चुलिभां सा हंटत। टिठ हाग्मम, ढठीटां टिठ छुस्टुभां हा हंटर।

टिड रम्भे, विमाठां तटारां हा हंसर। टिठ भठ वे ही तीटट, मार्टां सा हँसत।

टिड मॅपवां ऊं छेटे डे स्राइभां सा हंसत।

 टिग प्रठ 亏ैं पठ उीव ठग्गां हा हैटत।

टिठ मुली, टिठ यिभाल्ले, नींत्रीवं हा हंसत।
सिठ टेगां 'च Јॅमसे ढरीगं हा हंसत।

टिठ घ्वितरे, यथीठे डे भुगां टा हేटत। टिठ 以ॅगीभां, टिड छिइीभभां चबनां टा हैटत।

टिठ पठठी से भा्की से घावां सा हंसत।
टिठ उा्रां टिठ उत्लां टिन गवां हा हैसत।

टिठ मंधां, भक्तारां तगाग्ठे सा हैसत।


## मूँे मेडी

## मू: थू
















 विछिं हा ठगेगा?"

## मगाले तान्ठठि गाठ बंठानी









## पिभग्त प्टिरगाठ वठवे मिॅध






 तिभान्दे।

## प̆निभां हा थंता

## घेभ్ध मुध्ध रा टेषपी....






 wठ टाथिम भा गाटे।





 ढेठ लेंटे 亏े सगटाग्ऩे घंस रठ लेंटे।

 గ్ర घधनস্তিट एप्टी गमी बठ सिडी।







## ? $\ddagger$ पठत

## 









 टिलकी केत्से।













 घणु यर्मंस चै।"






































 $\qquad$ .
 रीडे।







 गातत्त सभरड साभिती', डीती प्षंसित्र ञाथ उत्ल टिच- 'प्वा्तठ री घमव'





 मंगीउर म्नपांतल्ठी केंट रीडी।

##  


 टिच टिरिग्म से लैसचगण मगपत्रीड मिथि टे 'ती भाष्टिभा त्र’’ भाधट ऊं प्राभर बानउ ऐे़्न सी भाक्त़ाग्टी लपी छु उठीभां टेम़ भाज़्नान्टी टीभां हणिनां टा हठतट रणसिभां भाषिभा, थंक्षाप्व सी पठठी ऊं 1857 से . तासठ ऊं यठिक्रां
 भतिण घिठाल हताटिभा, ने पानभिव यूछगन्यूमान ऊं मुण्न चे वे ठाभिल्टनउट टा टिव हॅइा भंटेकत च
 तीटत स्सेली पा्ठे भाषिभा वि गठ ठभपानी से छिगठे 亏ैं ग्रग्तीभु इलवसी चै। टिन मुएपिस टिमे रणवे चै हि छुण


टिम मभग्गाभ टिँ भुजध भगिभाग





















मिभठत शँठ

## भम्नग्र भटावा्ठ जगठग्त मिय मू छेटी मगठि भाप्टे

29 मर्डघव, मूी छैटी मगविय
मू कैटी मगणिप दिधे मू मरिठाण् छिटे मिध्य ती से टगम्तर वठत थंत्ताप्वी से मग़ग़ठ भहारण्ठ



 गठकत्त मिंथ हुपिभाटे हात्गिभां हे तिषे Bित्रां त्र
 मक सठुए टे रठम़र वठहाप्टे। स्थरिठ सा तिउतेभ
 घैठ वे मुटिभा।


वठसिभां Јँटिभां विण "भैं भॅॅ पंत च विभा, टिम
 हैठग्गी भर ठाल छुठुां के भाथटी धुमी़ भडे भआयटे उंगो ठमीघां टी म्रल्भथा रीडी। रीठउत से छठा ऊं घाभ्भ जठाठग्त मिंख्य से वणिट्ट 'डे मेटव भाग्म मिथ्य
 ही प్ॅॅही ।

गुठटेद्ड मिंथ हीभ

## हिभाग मंसंपी

तमभपग्डी लइइा (गभवाइीभा यठिट्टा
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