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Guru Gobind Singh Foundation's
Guru Gobind Singh College of
Engineering and Research Centre,
Nashik.

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## "GURU GOBIND SINGH JI: THE EPITOME OF SACRIFICE"

"Soora So Pehchanneai, Jo Larai Dheen Kae Haeth, Purajaa Purajaa Kat Marai Kabahoo Na Chhaaddai Khet".

Translation: "He Alone Is Known As a Spiritual Hero, Who Fights In the Defense of Righteousness, He May Be Cut Apart Piece By Piece But He Never Leaves the Battle Field".

These lines perfectly fit the greatest warrior, divine messenger, a prophet, a poet, an emperor and the epitome of sacrifice, the Tenth Sikh Guru Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Guru Gobind Singh Ji is also revered as Sarbans Dani i.e. the Merciful Donor, who sacrificed everything for the foundation of Sikhism, revered as Sarbans Dani i.e. Man without any parallels, Badshah-E-Darwesh i.e. Emperor and Prophet, amongst others. Many historians have tried to contemplate upon his life and have concluded that there is no one in this world who lived a life as inspiring as Guru Gobind Singh Sahib. In just a short span he led the foundation of a Panth which in times of great peril stood up for Justice and still continues to serve and sacrifice their lives for humanity. The Khalsa Panth opposed to all political authority based on injustice, oppression and exploitation.

Guru Gobind Singh (5 January 1666 – 7 October 1708), born Gobind Rai, was the tenth Sikh Guru, a spiritual master, warrior, poet and philosopher. When his father, Guru Tegh Bahadur, was beheaded for refusing to convert to Islam, Guru Gobind Singh was formally installed as the leader of Sikhs at age nine, becoming the tenth Sikh Guru. His four sons died during his lifetime – two in bat two executed by the Mughal army. Among his notable contributions to Sikhism are founding the Swarrior community called Khalsa in 1699 and introducing the Five Ks, the five articles of faith the Khalsa Sikhs wear at all times. Gobind Singh was the only son of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji, the ninth Sikh guru, and Mata Gujri. He was born in Patna, Bihar. His birth name was Gobind Rai, and a shrine named Takht Sri Patna Harimandar Sahib marks the site of the house where he was born and spent the first four years of his life. In 1670, his family returned to Punjab, and in March 1672 they moved to Chakk Nanaki in the Himalayan foothills of north India, called the Sivalik range, where he was schooled.

Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji was arrested and publicly beheaded in Delhi on 11 November 1675 under the orders of Aurangzeb for refusing to convert to Islam and the ongoing conflicts between Sikhism and the Islamic Empire. After this martyrdom, the young Gobind Rai was installed by the Sikhs as the tenth Sikh Guru on Vaisakhi on 29 March 1676. The education of Guru Gobind Singh continued after he became the 10th Guru, both in reading and writing as well as martial arts such as horse riding and archery. Guru Gobind Singh had three wives: at age 10, he married Mata Jito on 21 June 1677 at Basantgarh, 10 km north of Anandpur. The couple had three sons: Jujhar Singh (b. 1691), Zorawar Singh(b. 1696) and Fateh Singh (b. 1699). At age 17, he married Mata Sundari on 4 April 1684 at April 1700 at Anandpur. They had no children, but she had an influential role in Sikhism. Guru Gobind Singh proclaimed her as the Mother of the Khalsa.

In 1699, the Guru requested the Sikhs to congregate at Anandpur on Vaisakhi. According to the Sikh tradition he asked for volunteers and returned with volunteers. He called them the Panj Pyare and the first Khalsa in the Sikh tradition. Guru Gobind Singh then mixed water and sugar into an iron bowl, stirring it

with a double-edged sword to prepare Amrit. He then administered this to the Panj Pyare, accompanied with recitations from the Adi Granth, thus founding the khande ka pahul (baptization ceremony) of a with recitations from the Adi Granth, thus founding the khande ka pahul (baptization ceremony) of a Khalsa – a warrior community. The Guru also gave them a new surname "Singh" (lion). After the first Khalsa had been baptized, the Guru asked the five to baptize him as a Khalsa. This made the Guru five Khalsa, and his name changed from Guru Gobind Rai to Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Guru Gobind Singh Ji introduced the five 'K's that the Sikhs abide by:

· Kesh: Uncut hair

Kangha: A wooden comb

Kara: An iron or steel bracelet worn on the wrist

Kirpan: A dagger

Kacchera: Short breeches

The period following the execution of Guru Tegh Bahadur – the father of Guru Gobind Singh, was a period where the Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb was an increasingly hostile enemy of the Sikh people. Aurangzeb issued an order to exterminate Guru Gobind Singh and his family. Guru Gobind Singh believed in a Dharam Yudh. He led fourteen wars with these objectives, but never took captives nor damaged anyone's place of worship. The Significant battles include Battle of Bhangani, Battle of Nadaun, Battle of Guler, Battle of Anandpur, Battle of Nirmohgarh, Battle of Basoli, Battle of Sarsa, Battle of Chamkaur and Battle of Muktsar. Chaar Sahibzaade, ('Chaar' means four and 'Sahibzaade' refers to the sons, young men of genteel birth) is a term endearingly used for the four sons of Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Guru Gobind Singh Ji's mother Mata Gujri and his two younger sons Sahibzaada Fateh Singh(Age 5) and Sahibzaada Zorawar Singh (Age 8) were captured by Wazir Khan, the Muslim governor of Sirhind. The two Chote Sahibzaade were executed by burying them alive into a wall after they refused to convert to Islam. Mata Gujri Ji collapsed on hearing her grandsons' death. The two elder son's of Guru Gobind Singh Ji, Sahibzaada Ajit Singh (aged 17 years) and Sahibzaada Jujhar Singh (aged 14 years), attained martyrdom at the Battle Of Chamkaur. This great battle is considered to be one of the greatest last stands in history, where 40 brave Sikh Warriors fought with an army of over ten lakhs.

Aurangzeb died in 1707, and immediately a succession struggle began between his sons who attacked each other. The official successor was Bahadur Shah, who invited Guru Gobind Singh with his army to meet him in person in the Deccan region of India, for a reconciliation but Bahadur Shah then delayed any discussions for months. Wazir Khan, a Muslim army commander and the Nawab of Sarhandh, commissioned two Afghans, Jamshed Khan and Wasil Beg, to follow Guru Gobind Singh Ji's army as it moved for the meeting with Bahadur Shah, and then assassinate Guru Gobind Singh Ji. The two secretly pursued Guru Gobind Singh Ji whose troops were in the Deccan area of India, and entered Gobind Singh Ji and Jamshed Khan stabbed him with a fatal wound at Nanded. Guru Gobind Singh Ji with the Mughals. After that the struggle continued by Banda Singh Bahadur along with Baj Singh, Binod Singh and others.

Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji was bestowed the Guruship by the last of the human form Guru, Guru Gobind Singh Ji in 1708. Before passing away, Guru Gobind Singh Ji decreed that the Sikhs were to regard Guru Granth Sahib as their next and everlasting Guru. Guru Gobind Singh Ji said – "Sab Sikhan ko hokam hai Guru Manyo Granth" meaning "All Sikhs are commanded to take the Granth as Guru". Guru Granth Sahib Ji is the central holy religious scripture of Sikhism, regarded by Sikhs as the final, sovereign and eternal Guru following the lineage of the ten human gurus of the religion.

Guru Gobind Singh Ji is regarded as an epitome of sacrifice as he lost his father at a young age, sacrificed his beloved sons and Mother for righteousness and humanity. Mind boggles to understand how children of such young age had the courage, bravery to choose death and always remained focussed on their mission to uphold the principles of Sikhi. Guru Gobind Singh Ji was a great warrior. He was known for his inclination towards poetry and the philosophies and writings he stood by. He refused to answer the Mughal invaders and fought alongside the Khalsa to protect his people. Under his guidance, his followers adhered to a strict code. His philosophies, writings, and poetry inspire people to this day.

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### "एक ओंकार सतिनाम, करता पुरखु निरभऊ. निरबैर, अकाल मूरत, अजुनी, सैभं गुर प्रसादि."

हिंदी अर्थ: ईश्वर एक है और वह सर्वत्र (हर जगह), हर कोने में व्याप्त है, वही परमपिता है. इसलिए सबके साथ मिलजुलकर प्यार से रहना चाहिए.!

#### ईश्वर के प्रति समर्पण

अपने को भगवान के लिए अर्पित कर दो। फिर वो हमारी रक्षा करेंगे और हम दुःख, भय, चिन्ता, शोक और बंधन से मुक्त हो जाएंगे

#### आत्मभाव में रहना ही मुक्ति है!

नाम, पद, प्रतिष्ठा, संप्रदाय, धर्म, स्त्री या पुरुष हम नहीं हैं और न यह शरीर हम हैं। ये शरीर अग्नि, जल, वायु, पृथ्वी, आकाश से बना है और इसी में मिल जाएगा। लेकिन आत्मा स्थिर है और हम आत्मा हैं। आत्मा कभी न मरती है, न इसका जन्म है और न मृत्यु! आत्मभाव में रहना ही मुक्ति है!

किसी भी तरह के लोभ को त्याग कर अपने हाथों से मेहनत कर एवं न्यायोचित तरीकों से धन का अर्जन करना चाहिए.

तनाव मुक्त रहकर अपने कर्म को निरंतर करते रहना चाहिए तथा सदैव प्रसन्न भी रहना चाहिए.

यह उपदेश हमे सफलतापूर्वक एवम शांती पूर्वक कैसा जीवन जीना चाहिये और जीवन का अंतिम सत्य क्या है यह सिखाते है !जीवन में कितने भी मुश्किलें या समस्याएं आए , तो भी निडर से जीवन जीने की कला" यह सिखाते है!

लोगों को प्रेम, एकता, समानता, भाईचारा और आध्यत्मिक ज्योति का संदेश और उपदेश देने वाले सभी गुरु

- 1. गुरु नानक देव
- 2. गुरु अंगद देव
- 3. गुरु अमर दास
- 4. गुरु राम दास
- 5. गुरु अर्जुन देव
- 6. गुरु हरगोबिन्द
- 7. गुरु हर राय
- 8. गुरु हर किशन
- 9. गुरु तेग बहादुर
- 10. गुरु गोबिंद सिंह

 सिखों के दसवें गुरु गुरु गोबिन्द साहब ने ही युद्ध में हमेशा तैयार रहने के लिए '5 ककार' या '5 कक्के' को सिखों के लिए जरूरी बताया, इसमें केश (बाल), कच्छा, कड़ा, कंघा, कृपाण (छोटी तलवार) आदि शामिल हैं।a

सिखों के 10वें गुरु गोबिंद सिंह जी ने अ्पने सिख अनुयायियों के साथ मुगलों के खिलाफ कई बड़ी

लडाईयां लडीं।

• गोबिंद सिंह जी ने अपने जीवन में 14 युद्ध किए, इस दौरान उन्हें अपने परिवार के सदस्यों के साथ कुछ बहादुर सिख सैनिकों को भी खोना पड़ा।लेकिन गुरु गोविंद जी ने बिना रुके बहादुरी के साथ अपनी लड़ाई जारी रखी।

बचपन में ही गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी अनेक भाषाए सीखी जिसमें संस्कृत, उर्दू, हिंदी, ब्रज, गुरुमुखी

और फारसी शामिल है। उन्होंने योद्धा बनने के लिए मार्शल आर्ट भी सिखा।

• सितम्बर 1688 में जब गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी 19 वर्ष के थे तब उन्होंने भीम चंड, गर्वल राजा, फ़तेह खान और अन्य सिवालिक पहाड़ के राजाओ से युद्ध किया था।

 वर्ष1699 में वैशाखी वाले दिन देश के विभिन्न इलाकों में एक विशाल जन-सम्मेलन बुलाया. इसमें छोटी-बड़ी जाति के सभी लोग शामिल थे. उन्हें 'अमृतपान' करा कर उनका जाति-भेद समाप्त कर दिया और सभी को सिंह की उपाधि देकर बराबरी का दर्जा प्रदान किया. जीवन का मूल तत्व प्रदान करते हुए गुरुगोविंद सिंह जी ने उद्घोषणा की :

'मानस की जात सभै एकै पहिचानबो'

"वाहेगुरु जी का खालसा वाहेगुरु जी की फतेह"

इस जयकारे का अर्थ " सब कुछ ईश्वर का ही है और अंत में ईश्वर की ही विजय होगी।"

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# The Autobiography Of

("GURU GOBIND SINGH JI")

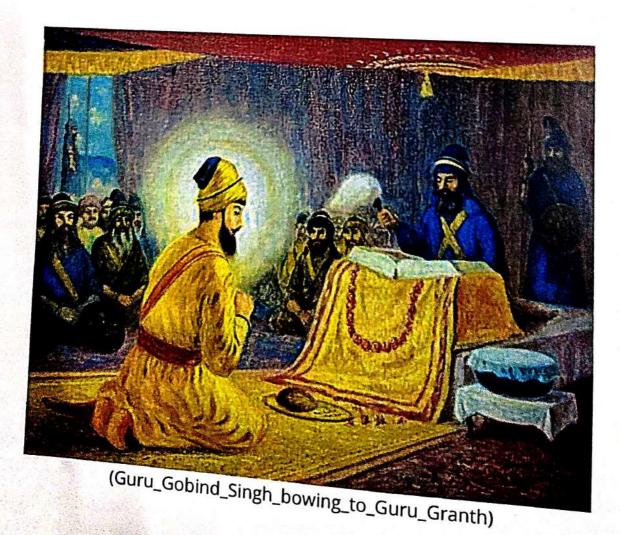
(1666-1708)



# Autobiography "GURU GOBIND SINGH JI"

Guru Gobind Singh Ji was the only son of the ninth Sikh guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur. His mother's name was Mata Gujri. He was born on December 22, 1666, in Patna, Bihar India. His original name was Gobind Rai. Guru Gobind Singh was a spiritual leader, philosopher, a great warrior, a port, and was the tenth and the last Sikh Guru.

His father Tegh Bahadur was the ninth Sikh Guru and was a very courageous man. In 1675, he was beheaded publicly by the orders of the fifth Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb as he refused to convert to Islam. This incident led Guru Gobind Singh to form a Sikh warrior community called the Khalsa which is considered to be a significant event in the history of Sikhism. The five articles which are famous as the Five Ks were also introduced by him and he also commanded the Khalsa Sikh to wear it all the time. Guru Gobind Singh Ji has contributed the most to the Sikh community but the most important contributions include writing the important texts o Sikhism and holding Guru Granth Sahib, the religious scripture of Sikhism, as the eternal living Guru of the Sikhs.



#### PERSONAL DETAILS:

Guru Gobind Singh Original Name: Gobind Rāi

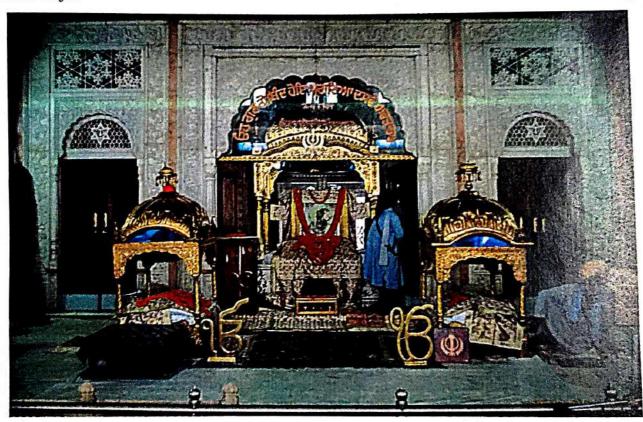
Guru Gobind Singh Date of Birth: 22 December, 1666(Patna Sahib, Bihar saubah)

Death Date: October 7, 1708

Place of Death: Hazur Sahib, Nanded, India

#### **ABOUT GURU GOBIND SINGH JI**

Guru Gobind Singh was born on December 22, 1666, in Patna Sahib, Bihar, India. He was born in the family of Sodhi Khatri and his father was Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Sikh guru and his mother's name was Mata Gujri.



(Guru Gobind Singh Ji's Birthplace)

In 1670 Guru Gobind Singh returned back to Punjab with his family and later relocated with his family to Chakk Nanaki near Shivani hills in March 1672 where he completed his schooling. In 1675, the Kashmir Pandits asked Guru Tegh Bhadur to protect them from the oppression of Iftikar Khan, the governor under the Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb. Tegh Bhadur accepted to protect the Pandits so he revolted against the cruelty of Aurangzeb. He was summoned to Delhi by Aurangzeb and on arrival, Tegh Bahadur was asked to convert to Islam. Tegh Bhadur refused to do so and he was arrested along with his companions and was beheaded publicly on November 11, 1675, at Delhi.

The sudden death of his father only made Guru Gobind Singh strong as he and the Sikh community got determined to fight against the cruelty shown by Aurangzeb. This fight was done to safeguard their basic human rights and the pride of the Sikh community.

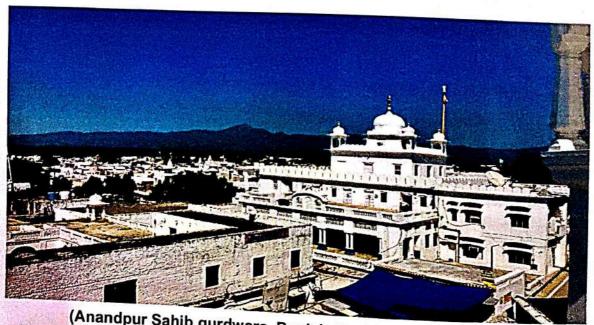
The death of his father made the Sikhs make Guru Gobind Singh the tenth Sikh Guru on March 29, 1676, on Vaisakhi. Guru Gobind Singh was only nine years old when he took his father's position as the Sikh guru. Little did the world know that this nine years old child with determination in his eyes was about to change the whole world. Till 1685 Guru Gobind Singh stayed in Paonta where he continued his education and also was learning the basic skills required to defend oneself during a battle such as Horse riding, archery, and other martial arts.

#### PERSONAL LIFE OF GURU GOBIND SINGH

Guru Gobind Singh had three wives. He married Mata Jito on June 21, 1677, at Basanthgarh. Together they had three sons children namely Jujhar Singh, Zorawar Singh, and Fateh Singh. On April 4, 1684, he married his second wife, Mata Sundari with whom he had a son called Ajit Singh. On April 15, 1700, he married his third wife, Mata Sahib Devan. She played an important role in promoting Sikhism and was proclaimed as Mother of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh.

#### GURU GOBIND SINGH AND THE KHALSA

In 1699, Guru Gobind Singh created the Khalsa which is considered to be his greatest achievement. One morning after meditation d Guru Gobind Singh asked the Sikhs to assemble at Anandpur on Vaisakhi. The guru with a sword in his hand called for volunteers who are ready to sacrifice their life. One Sikh names Daya Ram came forward on the third call. Guru Gobind Singh took him in a tent and after few minutes returned alone with blood dripping from his sword. He continued this process with four more volunteers but after the fifth volunteer went inside the tent, Guru Gobind Singh Ji came out with all the five volunteers who were unharmed. Guru Gobind Singh Ji blessed the five volunteers and called them the Panj Pyare or the five beloved ones and announced them as the first Khalsa in the Sikh tradition. He did this to test the faith of the people. Guru Gobind Singh then prepared Amrit(nectar ) for the volunteers. the five volunteers then received the nectar from Guru Gobind Singh after reciting the Adi Granth. The surname of Singh was given to them by Guru Gobind Singh.



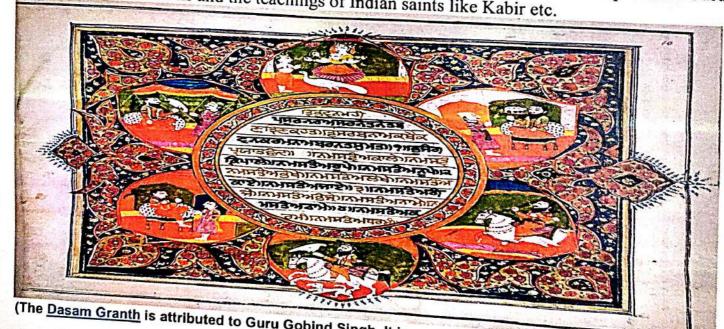
(Anandpur Sahib gurdwara, Punjab, the birthplace of khalsa)

#### GURU GOBIND SINGH AND THE FIVE K'S

Guru Gobind Singh commanded the Sikh to wear five items all the time which includes Kesh, Kangha, Kara, Kachera, and Kirpan. The Khalsa warriors had to follow a code of discipline that was introduced by Guru Gobind Singh. He prohibited them from doing adultery, fornication, eating tobacco, and the consumption of halal meat.

### **GURU GOBIND SINGH AND THE SIKH SCRIPTURES**

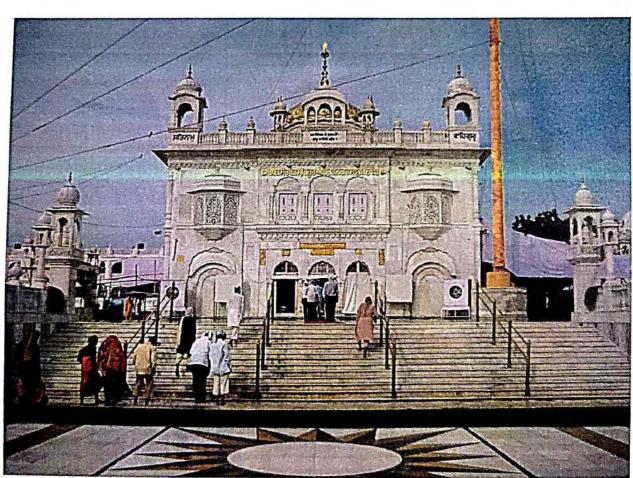
The fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan compiled Sikh scripture by the name of Adi Granth. It contained the hymns of the previous Gurus and may saints. Adi Granth was later expanded as Guru Granth Sahib. Guru Gobind Singh in 1706 released a second edition of the religious scripture with the addition of one salok, dohra mahala nine ang, and all the 115 hymns of his father Guru Tegh Bahadur. The rendition was now called Sri Guru Granth Sahib. The Sri Guru Granth Sahib was composed by all the previous Gurus and also contained the traditions and the teachings of Indian saints like Kabir etc.



(The <u>Dasam Granth</u> is attributed to Guru Gobind Singh. It incorporates among other things the warrior-saint mythologies of ancient India)

#### **GURU GOBIND SINGH'S DEATH**

After the second battle of Anandpur in 1704, Guru Gobind Singh and his followers stayed a different places. After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the official successor to the Mughal empire Bahadur Shah wanted to meet Guru Gobind Singh in person and reconcile with him near the Deccan are of India. Guru Gobind Singh camped on the banks of the Godavari river were two afghans by the nam of Jamshed Khan and Wasil Beg enter the camp and Jamshed Khan stabbed Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru retaliated and killed Jamshed Khan while Wasil Beg was killed by the Sikh guards. On October 1708, Guru Gobind Singh passed away as the last Sikh Guru.



(Takht Sri Hazur Sahib, Nanded, built over the place where Guru Gobind Singh was cremated i 1708, the inner chamber is still called *Angitha Sahib*.)

## TEACHINGS OF GURU GOBIND SINGH JI THAT YOU CAN USE IN YOUR DAILY LIVES

Here are a few of his teachings from the 52 Hukams stated by Guru Gobind Singh that can be incorporated in our daily lives for better living:

\* Kisac dee ninda, chugalee, atac eirkhaa nahee karnee

\* Dhan, javaanee, tae kul jaat da abhiman naee karnaa (Nanak daadak tahe duae goath. Saak

Do not be proud of riches, youthfulness or lineage. (Regardless of maternal and paternal caste or heritage, all of the Guru's Sikhs are siblings of one family.)

\* Shabad da abhiaas karnaa

Practice the sacred hymns to life.

\* Guru Granth Sahib Jee noo Guru mananaa

Believe in and accept Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji as the Guide to enlightenment.

\* Gurbanee dee kathaa tae keertan roaz sunanaa atae karnaa

Take part in listening to Kirtan and discussions of the essence of Gurbani every day.

\* Dushman naal saam, daam, bhaed, aadiak, upaa vartnae ate uprant udh karnaa

When dealing with enemies, practice diplomacy, employ a variety of tactics, and exhaust all techniques before engaging in warfare.

\* Pardaesee, lorvaan, dukhee, apung manukh dee yataahshkat seva karnee

Do as much possible to serve and aid foreigners, those in need, or in trouble.

\* Putaree da dhan bikh jananaa

Realise that considering a daughter as property is poison.

\* Dasvand denaa

Donate a tenth of your earnings.

\* Chugalee kar kisae da kam nahee vigaarnaa

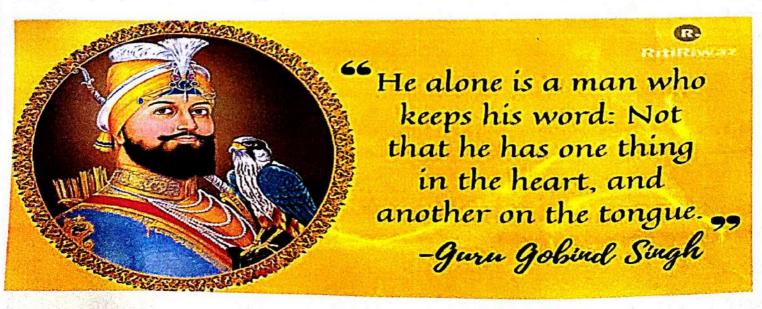
Do not ruin anyone's work by gossiping.

\* Kum karan vich daridar nahee karnaa

Work hard and don't be lazy.

\* Istree da mooh nahee phitkaarnaa

Do not subject your wife to cursing, or verbal abuse.



गोविंदासिंग याया जनम् भारतामध्ये विहार रामोतील , पट्ना , जिल्ह्यामध्ये झाला , अझे जाते ही "शोविंद श्य" हे शीख धमीचे दहावे, आठो र्विटचे मान्वी क्वक्रपात, जन्म होत्तले गूरु होते. गुरा तेजानहादुरस्प हे ग्रांख द्यामिनांचे नव्ने गुरू आनि गुरू गोवद सिंग योग ब्रोल होते. वडील गुरु तेग्रब्धादुरमीन्या शहादीनेतर. वयाच्यी लवन्या वर्धा 28 लावेंबर १६७५ रोनी भाविद सिंग गुरू साले " स्वा साख से एड खउछ, चिरियों, सो में बान तउड़ा, तके गोविद सिर नाम कराँ दरवर्धी गुरु गोविंद भिंग योची जयती देशभ्रात्रीत इिखं समुदामामूहमे सुडाश्पव ह्यून सज्रेडिला माते. श्रम गोविद संग हे एक महान भोध्या, उवी, भवत अएकि आह्मातिष्ठ व्यक्ति अत्वाचे महान पुरुष होते त्यांनी खाल्सा पंथाची स्थापन डेली ऑाठी जीवन ज्ञाव्यासाठी पाच त्त्वे दिली. म्माना पाय डाडर म्हजून आढळाले जाते गुरुनीन भापले संपूर्व आयुधा लोज्जल्माना साठी समाप्त गजेला तुम्हीं तुमच्या आनून अख्डान् इहिन यहाल नेवाचे तुम्हाला खरी शांती मिळेले. य छोलत्याहीः द्वारबी व्यवनीः अपंता विवा श्रम्ना मद्रत हेली प्राहिनेः यामुके भानासीक शांती आही जानेद भिक्षेत्र. गुरुनींपा विद्वास होता की पुरुष कर्म केल्पाने मार्गभाषा अहंकार् नाहीमा होतो. आकी त्याला आंति रिश सुख व शांती सिकते. 3) तुस्च्या लमाईचा एक दशांशा दान ठरां. प्राथित धस्मित दान ठरणे हे सर्वसेष्ठ दान

मानले जाते , सलम केल्मान्य सुनी देशका शाध शकता. मी भाष्म यांगले लॉम उर त्याला दवही सदत छरता आता प्रामेश श्रुक्त र्यमः परमेश्वर होत् पारत आहे. शिष्प पुंडदा शुक्ष आला तर तो स्वमः त्या राजा समज लागतोः जरीही तो गुरु समला आणी भिद्द माला नसला तरीही तो याग-केश पुरारेश स्वानियी, मुखासीयी, जरूर हरत असतो. पण गुरु गोविंद सिंग गांनी याना प्रथर निषेष देला होता, डी सिन्मा डिकित्माही अनुमामाने त्यांना परमेश्वर द्यापित कर्णमारी स्वमः सर्वाच्य आद्याभिड आस्या अस-पुंड उरे नर्भ लेल्या गुरु गाविद्र भिंगांनी आलंदपुर साहित येथे शीख पंयाची सुक्तवात करतांना जेला पंचांच्या सुवाना असत्प्रशन् अस्न, त्यांना शोख द्यमाची दिह्ना दिली. मावेकी जोविंदराय योकी शुरुधावर बासून त्या पचाच्या मुलांना विनंती कर्मा की असृतप्राशन अन्तर दीक्षा ह्यावी आहि गाविद्रायचे रूपात्तर जाविदासीं योच्यात कराने. यासाठी न्याच्याविषयी म्हटल जात-'वह पर्शर्मो मर्द अगम्ग वार्म्स रहेला वाह् वाह् ज्ञानियासहः अपने गुरू चेला सिर्फ्या घडीला मुद्दात सर्वप्रमम आपल्या न्तिकतेचे अधापतन होते, अशामय सुद्धात न्त विनम मिलवामचा असेल तर भेर भावदासग याच्या म्वनाया अभ्यास नक्षी छराय्वा हवा. परमेश्वराक्षे अरापन रूनना स्तत अरात्ति नी कशाची मालना खरीत असनो आहि सर्व डर्०भात आपयाच स्वार्थ सुसतो पन डाया माभाभूता हव, डाम सार्गित स जात , भासारी शुक्त भोविद सिंग योंनी भी शिक्त नग दिली ली

अपनि रुड् आदर् सारे देश शिवा वर् मोहि उहे, शुभ अरमन ते काबर् न टरी। असे ते म्हलत अस्तन, जीतेत सोजित आहे ही, उमें जरत रहा पढाची अयेक्षा उस नडा.पन चांशल अमे जर्माल् मार्ग हुद्र नहाः भगत्याचा परिवाम छाहीही होनो. मानसाचे पेसा ताक्षण, त्याची जात यांचा आभानं नाक्ष्य नमें जोपर्यंत तुम्ही मा जगात आहात ताप्यंत है सर्व आहे. मानंतर आपले उशिय इहिनार नारी. त्यं जाता साला तर छोगासाठी जाता साला मो ब्रह्मा त्र डोगासाठी लटला १ आता अर लहार्या उद्देशच कुम्कुव्त साला आहे. की व्याची म्मी परिस्थिती आहे. शुक्र गिर्मि योग्मा संपूर्ण नीवनात्वन आपल्यांना प्रत्येख प्रद्वारचे भ्रत्या-यादे आनि अन्यात्राविरुध् लढण्याची प्रेर्वा भिकते सर्वानाच वाटन की ऑपल्या नावाचीकी इतिहासान नार वाकी, पण जे ऐतिहासिक पुरुष आहेल त्यांनी कुद्यारी नभीन, द्यून-संप्रती, वीनसत्तर-प्राप्ती विवा भश्रापिकारी लूटाई केली जारी अस्यामर त्यांनी पुराय सिद्धांताचे पाल डेले जो त्यांना त्यांचे वडीत्म हुतात्मा । शिशेमां वो बुत नार्र मान मान्त आही अर्ग काहू को अनेवरा महान न्याद्या हा शहर मनाचा आहे अशे मालले जाते. पण गाविंद शिंग तर एवंदे स्याद्ध होते की, मुध्यमुमीवर आपल्मर हामाव्ह सामेल्या शत्रुला पानी पानन्यत्या किवा मान्या मबमावर मलमपट्टी कर्णाचर आदेश त्यांनी



उनापत्या सेनलंबा हिला होता सुध्यस्मीनर त्यांचे सेनल आई छन्द्या आही त्यांचात सालेबा सेनार माणुसली आही का प्यप्रवं सहारोदा सनार माणुसली आही का प्यप्रवं सुधाचा सनात मोही जादर उनार

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> > Mrs. Kanchan Ugade Gasp-ME Dept.

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केली गुरुच्या स्तर योगदानामध्ये ठीरण्
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v.youvaworld.com Date: Topic: सावित्व आहे विहारन्था पाटना क्योहन येथे जोमनी प्र ग्रहारम्था पाटना स्नाहन यंग्र जामनारी पु १६६६ रोजी आला! हे ए व्या ख्रीरन गुजर देवी यांचे गुजुलमे राक मुपुर होते. उदांना स्व्येळ्जन ट्यांना लहानप्नी गोविंद् बाय म्हनात खर्से. में न्युमारे म्वव पटना मह्मे राहिले, आज ट्यांचे जन्मस्थान गत्रका पाटगा हिर्मिष्य् साहिक "म्हणून अकिलास आमे माय्मिक बिक्षण हिमालयानील बिलालिक च्लोन्यान असले ज्या न्यक मामकी येथे होताले. चक मामकी ची स्थापना ट्यांचे वडील आणि एके सम्ब युक् स्थापना ट्यांचे वडील आणि टके सिंहन गुड़ा,

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आन पुर स्माहिक म्हणुन ओक्करवाली जाने, याच हिनाली ह्यांनी राक्त महान यो दा होव्यासाहीचे या भारता, लहादी, मिरंदाजी आणि युद्दकुलेची अनेकि कला शिकली! याशिकाय पंजाबी, अने कर्न, मुझल, फारसी न्यंस्कृत भाषांची जी " हे महाकाव्य बन्वलें गुड़ा गोंविद कींचे वडिल आणि मवने क्षार्य गुरु गुरु नेग बहादूर विंहती अरव्यास उद्याये विरोध केला होता आवि

avaworld.com . Topic: त्यांनी यत्ना: यस्लाम य्वीक्रारव्यात्न नकार दिला १० व रास्त मान विवाह आले. याचा पहिला विवाह आनद्युरसवळीला असन्भव राखे राह्णाऱ्या जीती व्यान्धावी इनालाः ट्यांच्या विवाहानंतर साता निन मुले जन्माला आली! व्याचे नाव होने भोरावर सिंह फारिह शिले अनुसर सिंह. यानेनर त्यानी माना सुंदरीसोबन दुसरे लग्न केले आणि लग्नानेनर व्याना अजिन सिंह मावाचा मुलगा आला! ममगुरु गोविंद जीनी निस्त्यां हा माना स्ताहि वांशी लग्न केले. शहर क्याली वेशास्त्रीच्या दिवशी क्यालमा पंचाची क्यापना केली कोली, मी मुलुम आठी अन्याव्याविरोद्यान आवाज उद्वव्या-क्यामाही आठी मान्यमेन्या सम्मानाचे रक्षण क्यामाही समर्पिन महान स्वीम्य्यांची सम्मानाची सम्मानाची सम्मानाची सम्मानाची सम्मानाची सम्मानाची सम्मानाची सम्मान

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गुरा को बिंद किंह मानी के लेलया समुख का मानी मादी कवालील ममाने आहे.

- मुरु मोबिंद् साष्टिव नी यांनी निर्यान्या नावापुरे सिंह लावव्याची परंपसा परपरा सुड केली, जी अडानही निर्श्व हामन्या लोकाकड़न न्यालवली जान आहे.
  - गुर्ग गोबंद सिंह जी यांनी शिखांच्या पिता ग्रेम, गुर्फ संध सार्कि महोंचे अने ज महान कीर्क गुरुं च्या महान बिजवनींचे अन्नल करें
    - वाहेगुरक, गुरु को बिंद सिंट जी न्यांनी गुरुखा के अन्तराधिकान्यांची परंपरा सेपुट्यान आठली, ज्यामुळे गुरु क्रंथ साहिद हे क्षीय्व समित्या लीकासाही स्पर्वान पिवता आणि गुरुत्ये स्तीक पने ले.
    - क्षीय स्माहित्यामध्ये गुरु गोिष्टिनीन्छा सहाम विद्यारांनी "न्यंडी दीवार" नावान्था स्माहित्यान्था मिमितीला विशोध सहत्व आहे.
    - स्वीरवांचे हर्हराके गुरक गुरक गोविंट स्माहिक स्रांभी ध्राकालर किट्हा ज काक्ना चे वर्गन केले की खिंखाना

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# GURU GOBIND SINGH COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & RESEARCH CENTRE, NASHIK

Notice for First Year Students & Direct Second year Students

Date 11/12/2021

#### Sub: Library Orientation

All the first year and direct second year students are hereby informed that, they should report in Central Library for Library orientation. To make acquainted with all library resources and services.

Dr. N.G. Nikam Principal

## Guru Gobind Singh College of Engineering and Research Centre, Nashik

#### Program Report

Fitle of Program	"Library Orientation"
Objective of Program	To enable students to determine the nature and extent of their information need     To train students to access needed information effectively and efficiently
Date and Time of Program	14th Dec 2021 Time 02:15pm to 04:30pm
Venue	Library  ing and Research Centre, Nasik.
Organised By	Central Library, Guru Gobind Singh College of Engineering and Research Centre, Nasik.
Program Organizer & Approved By	Mrs.Nishigandha Khaire, Librarian  Dr.S. D. Kalpande (Vice Principal),  Dr. N.G. Nikam (Principal),  Dr. Permindur singh (Exc. Director)
Introduction	Mrs. Nishigandha Khaire
Brief about the Program (Activity/Event)	Central Library of Guru Gobind Singh Foundation's Guru Gobind Singh College of Engineering & Research Centre, Nashik is organizing a Library Orientation programme for newly admitted first year students.  Library Orientation is an information session to guide the students about library services, Resources, policy that will help in their studies, research and field work.  During the session the students were taught about how the information resources are organized. Students were informed about subscriptions of Newspapers, CDs, past exam papers and how they are displayed in library based on its subject for current information. Students were provided hands-on activity, which strengthens their knowledge of accessing
Participant	right information with more accuracy.  No. Participant: 48
Name & Sign of Program In- charge	
Signature of Principal	Dr. Neelkanth Nikam.

### Guru Gobind Singh College of Engineering and Research Centre, Nashik

#### **Program Report**

**Event Snaps: Library Orientation** 

