



Kirtan Sohila

A Journey towards Spirituality

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Publisher: SikhBookClub.Com
3811 Schaefer Ave, Suite B
chino, Ca 91710 , USA

Kirtan Sohila

This is the Song of Joy & Bliss, this Divine Message is on the pain of separation and celebrating the bliss of union with Almighty. It multiplies the aura to the sensitivity of protection that it eliminates any negativity for miles and miles.

- The first Hymn visualises the union of the personal self with the Ultimate Reality.
- The second Hymn presents the singularity of the Ultimate despite endless diversity of scriptures, teachers and philosophies.
- The third Hymn rejects all modes of external piety and rituals, and vividly portrays the entire cosmos making harmonious worship. Instead of trays with lamps placed upon them with incense and other offerings, the skies become an integrated platter, the sun and moon the lamps, stars the beads, and all vegetation an offering of flowers. Loud chanting is replaced by the inner unstruck melody playing motionlessly.
- The fourth Hymn explains the importance of the divine Name through which all suffering and transmigration is annulled.
- The fifth Hymn celebrates life here in this world: we must avail ourselves of this wonderful opportunity to serve others and to win divine merit. The unknown Mystery becomes known to the enlightened person who thereafter enjoys the bliss and liberation from all attachments and vices.

It can be recited any time or day. Traditionally it is recited every evening before sleep.

Kirtan Sohila

ਸੋਹਿਲਾ ਰਾਗੁ ਗਉੜੀ ਦੀਪਕੀ ਮਹਲਾ ੧

sohila raag ga-or^hee dee^pkee meh^laa 1
Sohilaa ~ The Song Of Praise. Raag Gauree Deepakee, by the First Guru:
ਉਸਤਤੀ ਦਾ ਗੀਤ ਰਾਗ ਗਉੜੀ ਦੀਪਕੀ, ਪਹਿਲੀ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ।

ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ ॥

ik-o^Nkaar satg^ur parsaad.
One unique, eternal, supreme God. Realized by the Grace of the True Guru:
ਅਕਾਲ ਪੁਰਖ ਇੱਕ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ ਦੀ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਜੈ ਘਰਿ ਕੀਰਤਿ ਆਖੀਐ ਕਰਤੇ ਕਾ ਹੋਇ ਬੀਚਾਰੇ ॥

jai ghar keerat aak^hee-ai kartay kaa ho-ay bee^{ch}aaro.
In that holy congregation, where God's praises
are recited and His virtues are contemplated,
ਜਿਸ ਸਤਸੰਗ-ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੀ ਸਿਫਤ-ਸਾਲਾਹ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਰਤਾਰ ਦੇ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ,

ਤਿਤੁ ਘਰਿ ਗਾਵਹੁ ਸੋਹਿਲਾ ਸਿਵਰਿਹੁ ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰੇ ॥੧॥

tit ghar gaavhu sohilaa sivrihu sirjanhaaro. ||1||
O' my soul, you too go in that holy gathering and sing Sohila
(the song of His praises) and meditate on the Creator with love and devotion.
ਹੇ ਜਿੰਦੇ, ਉਸ ਸਤਸੰਗ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਤੂੰ ਭੀ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੀ ਸਿਫਤ-ਸਾਲਾਹ ਦੇ ਗੀਤ ਗਾਇਨ ਕਰ ਤੇ ਰਚਨਹਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਅਰਾਧ।

ਤੁਮ ਗਾਵਹੁ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਿਰਭਉ ਕਾ ਸੋਹਿਲਾ ॥

tum gaavhu mayray nirbha-o kaa sohilaa.
My dear friends, sing Sohila (song of His praises) of my fearless God.
ਤੂੰ ਸਤਸੰਗੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਪਿਆਰੇ ਨਿਰਭਉ ਖਸਮ ਦੀ ਸਿਫਤਿ ਦੇ ਗੀਤ ਗਾ (ਅਤੇ ਆਖ)

ਹਉ ਵਾਰੀ ਜਿਤੁ ਸੋਹਿਲੈ ਸਦਾ ਸੁਖੁ ਹੋਇ ॥੧॥ ਰਹਾਉ ॥

ha-o vaaree jit sohilai sadaa sukh ho-ay. ||1|| rahaa-o.
I dedicate myself to that song of His praises which brings eternal peace.
ਮੈਂ ਸਦਕੇ ਹਾਂ ਉਸ ਸਿਫਤਿ-ਦੇ-ਗੀਤ ਤੋਂ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਬਰਕਤਿ ਨਾਲ ਸਦਾ ਦਾ ਸੁਖ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਨਿਤ ਨਿਤ ਜੀਅੜੇ ਸਮਾਲੀਅਨਿ ਦੇਖੈਗਾ ਦੇਵਣਹਾਰੁ ॥

niṭ niṭ jee-arhay samaalee-an daykhaigaa dayvanhaar.
The great Benefactor, who has been taking care of His
creation day after day, will also look after your needs.

ਜਿਸ ਖਸਮ ਦੀ ਹਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਵਿਚ) ਸਦਾ ਹੀ ਜੀਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ,
ਜੇ ਦਾਤਾਂ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਮਾਲਕ (ਹਰੇਕ ਜੀਵ ਦੀ) ਸੰਭਾਲ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਤੇਰੇ ਦਾਨੈ ਕੀਮਤਿ ਨਾ ਪਵੈ ਤਿਸੁ ਦਾਤੇ ਕਵਣੁ ਸੁਮਾਰੁ ॥੨॥

tayray daanai keemat naa pavai tis daatay kavanumaar. ||2||
O mortal, when you cannot even assess the value of His Gifts ;
then how can you assess the worth of that Benefactor? He is infinite.

ਹੇ ਜਿੰਦੇ, ਜਿਸ ਦਾਤਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਦਾਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਲ ਤੇਰੇ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈ ਸਕਦਾ,
ਉਸ ਦਾਤਾਰ ਦਾ ਭੀ ਕੀਹ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਤੂੰ ਲਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ? ਉਹ ਦਾਤਾਰ-ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਬਹੁਤ ਬੇਅੰਤ ਹੈ

ਸੰਬਤਿ ਸਾਹਾ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਮਿਲਿ ਕਰਿ ਪਾਵਹੁ ਤੇਲੁ ॥

sambat saahaa likhi-aa mil kar paavhu tayl.

The time of my departure from this world is predetermined.

O my friends, dress me up for departure to my Master's home.

ਉਹ ਸੰਮਤ ਉਹ ਦਿਹਾੜਾ (ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ) ਮਿਥਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ (ਜਦੋਂ ਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਦੇਸ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ
ਮੇਰੇ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਸਾਹੇ-ਚਿੱਠੀ ਆਉਣੀ ਹੈ)। ਮੇਰੀਓ ਸਖੀਓ ਇਕੱਠੀਆਂ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿਰ ਵਿਚ ਤੇਲ ਪਾਵੋ ।

ਦੇਹੁ ਸਜਣ ਅਸੀਸੜੀਆ ਜਿਉ ਹੋਵੈ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿਉ ਮੇਲੁ ॥੩॥

dayh sajan aseesree-aa ji-o hovai saahib si-o mayl. ||3||

O' my friends, please give me your blessings, that I may merge with my Master.

ਹੇ ਸੱਜਣ ਸਹੇਲੀਓ! ਰਲ ਕੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਮਾਈਏਂ ਪਾਓ, ਤੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸੋਹਣੀਆਂ ਅਸੀਸਾਂ ਭੀ ਦਿਓ
(ਭਾਵ, ਮੇਰੇ ਲਈ ਅਰਦਾਸ ਭੀ ਕਰੋ) ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ-ਪਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਮੇਰਾ ਮਿਲਾਪ ਹੋ ਜਾਏ ।

ਘਰਿ ਘਰਿ ਏਰੇ ਪਾਹੁਚਾ ਸਦੜੇ ਨਿਤ ਪਵੰਨਿ ॥

ghar ghar ayho paahuchaa sad-rhay niṭ pavann.

The intimations about the date and time of departure from this world are
being delivered to home after home, and every day people are being called.

ਪਰਲੋਕ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਮੌਤ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਸਾਹੇ-ਚਿੱਠੀ ਹਰੇਕ ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਸੱਦੇ ਨਿਤ ਪੈ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਸਦਣਹਾਰਾ ਸਿਮਰੀਐ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੇ ਦਿਹ ਆਵੰਨਿ ॥੪॥੧॥

sadanhaaraa simree-ai naanak say dih aavann. ||4||1||
O' Nanak, that day for us is also drawing near, so remember
God, the one who summons us all, with loving devotion
ਹੇ ਨਾਨਕ! ਉਸ ਸੱਦਾ ਭੇਜਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ-ਪਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਯਾਦ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ
ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਭੀ ਉਹ ਦਿਨ ਨੇੜੇ ਆ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਰਾਗੁ ਆਸਾ ਮਹਲਾ ੧ ॥

raag aasaa mehlaa 1.

Raag Aasaa, by the First Guru:

ਛਿਅ ਘਰ ਛਿਅ ਗੁਰ ਛਿਅ ਉਪਦੇਸ ॥

chhi-a ghar chhi-a gur chhi-a updeays.

There are six Shastras or scriptures, and six are their
authors or gurus, with six sets of teachings.

(ਹੇ ਭਾਈ!) ਛੇ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਹਨ, ਛੇ ਹੀ (ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰਾਂ ਦੇ)

ਚਲਾਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਹਨ, ਛੇ ਹੀ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਧਾਂਤ ਹਨ।

ਗੁਰੁ ਗੁਰੁ ਏਕੇ ਵੇਸ ਅਨੇਕ ॥੧॥

gur gur ayko vays anayk. ||1||

But the supreme Guru of all is God Himself in countless forms.

ਪਰ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਮੂਲ-ਗੁਰੂ ਇੱਕ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਹੈ।

ਇਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਇੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੇ ਹੀ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਵੇਸ ਹਨ।

ਬਾਬਾ ਜੈ ਘਰਿ ਕਰਤੇ ਕੀਰਤਿ ਹੋਇ ॥

baabaa jai ghar kartay keerat ho-ay.

O' Baba, remain in that place or holy congregation

where the Praises of the Creator are sung,

ਹੇ ਭਾਈ! ਜਿਸ ਸਤਸੰਗ- ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਰਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਸਿਫਤ-ਸਾਲਾਹ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ,

ਸੇ ਘਰੁ ਰਾਖੁ ਵਡਾਈ ਤੇਇ ॥੧॥ ਰਹਾਉ ॥

so ghar raakh vadaa-ee t_o-ay. ||1|| rahaa-o.

and keep the company of those God loving people.

This way you will receive honor in God's court.

ਉਸ ਘਰ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਂਭ ਰੱਖ (ਉਸ ਸਤਸੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਸਰਾ ਲਈ ਰੱਖ) ਇਸੇ ਵਿਚ ਤੇਰੀ ਭਲਾਈ ਹੈ

ਵਿਸੁਏ ਚਸਿਆ ਘੜੀਆ ਪਹਰਾ ਥਿਤੀ ਵਾਰੀ ਮਾਹੁ ਹੋਆ ॥

visu-ay chasi-aa gharhee-aa pahraa thitee vaaree maahu ho-aa.
there are many seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks and months,
ਜਿਵੇਂ ਵਿਸੁਏ, ਚਸੇ, ਘੜੀਆਂ, ਪਹਰ, ਥਿੱਤਾਂ, ਵਾਰ, ਮਹੀਨਾ (ਆਦਿਕ),

ਸੂਰਜੁ ਏਕੇ ਰੁਤਿ ਅਨੇਕ ॥ ਨਾਨਕ ਕਰਤੇ ਕੇ ਕੇਤੇ ਵੇਸ ॥੨॥੨॥

sooraj ayko rut anayk, Nanak kartay kay kaytay vays. ||2||2||
and there are various seasons in a year. But they all originate from one source, which is
the one sun. O' Nanak, similarly there are countless manifestations of the Creator but He
is only One.

ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਰੁੱਤਾਂ ਹਨ, ਪਰ ਸੂਰਜ ਇਕੋ ਹੀ ਹੈ (ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਖ ਵਖ ਰੂਪ ਹਨ),
ਹੇ ਨਾਨਕ! ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਇੱਕ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੇ ਹੀ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਵੇਸ ਹਨ।

ਰਾਗੁ ਧਨਾਸਰੀ ਮਹਲਾ ੧ ॥

raag Dhanaasree mehlaa 1.
Raag Dhanasari, First Guru:

ਗਗਨ ਮੈ ਥਾਲੁ ਰਵਿ ਚੰਦੁ ਦੀਪਕ ਬਨੇ ਤਾਰਿਕਾ ਮੰਡਲ ਜਨਕ ਮੇਤੀ ॥

gagan mai thaal rav chand deepak banay taarika mandal janak motee.
O' God, the whole creation is performing Your Aarti (worship), the sky is like a platter in
which the Sun and the Moon are like two lamps, and the
clusters of stars are like studded pearls.

ਸਾਰਾ ਆਕਾਸ਼ (ਮਾਨੇ) ਥਾਲ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਸੂਰਜ ਤੇ ਚੰਦ ਉਸ ਥਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਦੀਵੇ ਬਣੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ।
ਤਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਮੂਹ, ਮਾਨੇ, ਥਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਮੇਤੀ ਰੱਖੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ।

ਧੂਪੁ ਮਲਆਨਲੋ ਪਵਣੁ ਚਵਰੇ ਕਰੇ ਸਗਲ ਬਨਰਾਇ ਫੁਲੰਤ ਜੋਤੀ ॥੧॥

Dhoop mal-aanlo pavan chavro karay sagal banraa-ay foolant jotee. ||1||
The fragrant air coming from the Malay mountain is like incense, the wind is like the
cosmic chavar (fan) and all the vegetation is like offering of flowers, O' the Luminous One.

ਮਲਯ ਪਰਬਤ ਵਲੋਂ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਹਵਾ, ਮਾਨੇ, ਧੂਪ (ਧੁਖ ਰਿਹਾ) ਹੈ, ਤੇ ਹਵਾ ਚੌਰ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਰੀ ਬਨਸਪਤੀ ਜੋਤਿ-ਰੂਪ
(ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੀ ਆਰਤੀ) ਵਾਸਤੇ ਫੁੱਲ ਦੇ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ

ਕੈਸੀ ਆਰਤੀ ਹੋਇ ॥ ਭਵ ਖੰਡਨਾ ਤੇਰੀ ਆਰਤੀ ॥

kaisee aartee ho-ay. bhav khandnaa tayree aartee.
O' destroyer of the fear (of birth and death), what a
wonderful Aarti (worship) of Yours is being performed.

ਹੇ ਜੀਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਮਰਨ ਦਾ ਡਰ ਨਾਸ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ! ਇਹ ਤੇਰੀ ਕੈਸੀ ਅਦਭੁਤ ਤੇ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਆਰਤੀ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ!

ਅਨਹਤਾ ਸਬਦ ਵਾਜੰਤ ਭੇਰੀ ॥੧॥ ਰਹਾਉ ॥

anhatāa sabad vaajant bhayree. ||1|| rahaa-o.

The flowing melody of divine music (sound of the heart beats of all living beings) is like
the sound of drums being played in Your Aartee.

ਸਭ ਜੀਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਮਕ ਰਹੀ ਇੱਕੋ ਜੀਵਨ-ਰੋਂ, ਮਾਨੇ, ਤੇਰੀ ਆਰਤੀ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਨਾਗਾਰੇ ਵੱਜ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਸਹਸ ਤਵ ਨੈਨ ਨਨ ਨੈਨ ਹਹਿ ਤੇਹਿ ਕਉ ਸਹਸ ਮੂਰਤਿ ਨਨਾ ਏਕ ਤੋਹੀ ॥

sahas tav nain nan nain heh tohi ka-o sahas moorat nanaa ayk tohee.

O' God, You have thousands of eyes (because You pervade all the creatures), and yet You
have no eyes (because You are formless). You have thousands
of forms, and yet You have no form of Your own.

ਸਭ ਜੀਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਆਪਕ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਤੇਰੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ, ਨਿਰਾਕਾਰ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ, ਹੇ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ! ਤੇਰੀਆਂ
ਕੋਈ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ। ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਤੇਰੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਕਲਾਂ ਹਨ, ਪਰ ਤੇਰੀ ਕੋਈ ਭੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।

ਸਹਸ ਪਦ ਬਿਮਲ ਨਨ ਏਕ ਪਦ ਗੰਧ ਬਿਨੁ ਸਹਸ ਤਵ ਗੰਧ ਇਵ ਚਲਤ ਮੋਹੀ ॥੨॥

sahas pad bimal nan ayk pad ganDh bin sahas tav ganDh iv chalat mohee. ||2||

You have thousands of immaculate Feet (because You pervade all the creatures), yet You
have no feet (because You are formless). You have thousands of noses,
yet You have no nose. This Play of Yours entrances me.

ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਤੇਰੇ ਸੋਹਣੇ ਪੈਰ ਹਨ, ਪਰ ਨਿਰਾਕਾਰ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਤੇਰਾ ਇੱਕ ਭੀ ਪੈਰ ਨਹੀਂ। ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਤੇਰੇ ਨੱਕ ਹਨ,
ਪਰ ਤੂੰ ਨੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾ ਹੀ ਹੈਂ। ਤੇਰੇ ਅਜੇਹੇ ਕੋਤਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ।

ਸਭ ਮਹਿ ਜੋਤਿ ਜੋਤਿ ਹੈ ਸੋਇ ॥

sabh meh jot jot hai so-ay.

The light or power flowing in everyone is from the same Supreme Light (God).

ਸਾਰੇ ਜੀਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਕੋ ਉਹੀ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੀ ਜੋਤੀ ਵਰਤ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।

ਤਿਸ ਦੈ ਚਾਨਣਿ ਸਭ ਮਹਿ ਚਾਨਣੁ ਹੋਇ ॥

tis dai chaanan sabh meh chaanan ho-ay.

The light (power of thinking) illuminating in all, is from the same Eternal lighthouse.

ਉਸ ਜੋਤਿ ਦੇ ਪਰਕਾਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਰੇ ਜੀਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਚਾਨਣ (ਸੂਝ-ਬੂਝ) ਹੈ।

ਗੁਰ ਸਾਖੀ ਜੋਤਿ ਪਰਗਟੁ ਹੋਇ ॥

gur saakhee jot pargat ho-ay.

But this understanding is revealed only by Guru's teachings
(that the source of life is the same in every one)

ਗੁਰੂ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਝ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਰੇਕ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੀ ਜੋਤਿ ਹੈ।

ਜੇ ਤਿਸੁ ਭਾਵੈ ਸੁ ਆਰਤੀ ਹੋਇ ॥੩॥

jo tis bhaavai so aartee ho-ay. ||3||

Therefore, accepting what pleases God is His true worship.

ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੀ ਰਜਾ ਵਿਚ ਤੁਰਨਾ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੀ ਆਰਤੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ।

ਹਰਿ ਚਰਣ ਕਵਲ ਮਕਰੰਦ ਲੋਭਿਤ ਮਨੇ ਅਨਦਿਨੇ ਮੋਹਿ ਆਰੀ ਪਿਆਸਾ ॥

har charan kaval makrand lobhit mano andino mohi aahee pi-aasaa.

O' God, my heart longs for Your Divine Name, every day

I am thirsty for the nectar of Your Name.

ਹੇ ਹਰੀ! ਤੇਰੇ ਚਰਨ-ਰੂਪ ਕੋਲ-ਫੁੱਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਸ ਲਈ ਮੇਰਾ ਮਨ ਲਲਚਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ,

ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਸੇ ਰਸ ਦੀ ਪਿਆਸ ਲੱਗੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ।

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਜਲੁ ਦੇਹਿ ਨਾਨਕ ਸਾਰਿੰਗ ਕਉ ਹੋਇ ਜਾ ਤੇ ਤੇਰੈ ਨਾਇ ਵਾਸਾ ॥੪॥੩॥

kirpaa jal deh naanak saaring ka-o ho-ay jaa tay tayrai naa-ay vaasaa. ||4||3||

O' God, Nanak is craving for Your Name like a songbird craves for a drop of rain, please
bestow Your grace upon me so that I remain absorbed in Your Name.

ਹੇ ਹਰੀ! ਮੈਨੂੰ ਨਾਨਕ ਪਪੀਹੇ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਿਹਰ ਦਾ ਜਲ ਦੇਹ,

ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਬਰਕਤਿ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਤੇਰੇ ਨਾਮ ਵਿਚ ਟਿਕਿਆ ਰਹਾਂ।

ਰਾਗੁ ਗਉੜੀ ਪੂਰਬੀ ਮਹਲਾ ੪ ॥

raag ga-orhee poorbee mehlaa 4.

Raag Gauree Poorbee, Fourth Guru:

ਕਾਮਿ ਕਰੋਧਿ ਨਗਰੁ ਬਹੁ ਭਰਿਆ ਮਿਲਿ ਸਾਧੂ ਖੰਡਲ ਖੰਡਾ ਹੇ ॥

kaam karoDh nagar baho bhari-aa mil saaDhoo khandal khandaa hay.
This human body is brimful with the vices of anger and lust, these
vices can be destroyed only by meeting the true Guru.

ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਸਰੀਰ- ਸ਼ਹਰ ਕਾਮ ਅਤੇ ਕ੍ਰੋਧ ਨਾਲ ਭਰਿਆ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।
ਗੁਰੂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਕਾਮ ਕ੍ਰੋਧ ਆਦਿਕ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਜੋੜ ਨੂੰ ਤੋੜਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਪੂਰਬਿ ਲਿਖਤ ਲਿਖੇ ਗੁਰੁ ਪਾਇਆ ਮਨਿ ਹਰਿ ਲਿਵ ਮੰਡਲ ਮੰਡਾ ਹੇ ॥੧॥

poorab likhat likhay gur paa-i-aa man har liv mandal mandaa hay. ||1||
But it is only by pre ordained writ that the Guru is met,
whose teachings fills the mind with love and devotion for God.

ਜਿਸ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਬਲੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਕਰਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਜੋਗਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਗੁਰੂ ਮਿਲ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ,
ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਵਿਚ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਨਾਲ ਲਿਵ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਕਰਿ ਸਾਧੂ ਅੰਜੁਲੀ ਪੁਨੁ ਵਡਾ ਹੇ ॥

kar saaDhoo anjulee pun vadaa hay.
Pay obeisance to the Guru with humility, this is an act of great merit.
(ਹੇ ਭਾਈ!) ਗੁਰੂ ਅੱਗੇ ਹੱਥ ਜੋੜ, ਇਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਭਲਾ ਕੰਮ ਹੈ।

ਕਰਿ ਡੰਡਉਤ ਪੁਨੁ ਵਡਾ ਹੇ ॥੧॥ ਰਹਾਉ ॥

kar dand-ut pun vadaa hay. ||1|| rahaa-o.
Bow down before Him; this is a virtuous action indeed.
ਗੁਰੂ ਅੱਗੇ ਢਹਿ ਪਉ (ਲੰਮਾ ਪੈ ਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ ਕਰ), ਇਹ ਬੜਾ ਨੇਕ ਕੰਮ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਕਤ ਹਰਿ ਰਸ ਸਾਦੁ ਨ ਜਾਣਿਆ ਤਿਨ ਅੰਤਰਿ ਹਉਮੈ ਕੰਡਾ ਹੇ ॥

saakat har ras saad na jaani-aa tin antar ha-umai kandaa hay.
The non-believers do not appreciate the delight of remembering
God because the thorn of egotism is embedded deep within them.
ਜੇਹੜੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਟੁੱਟੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਦੇ ਰਸ ਦੇ ਸੁਆਦ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦੇ।
ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਵਿਚ ਅਹੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ (ਮਾਨੋ) ਕੰਡਾ ਚੁੱਭਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ।

ਜਿਉ ਜਿਉ ਚਲਹਿ ਚੁਭੈ ਦੁਖੁ ਪਾਵਹਿ ਜਮਕਾਲੁ ਸਹਿ ਸਿਰਿ ਡੰਡਾ ਹੇ ॥੨॥

ji-o ji-o chaleh chubhai dukh paavahi jamkaal saheh sir dandaa hay. ||2||
More they behave in life with ego, more they suffer, like walking on
foot pierced with thorn. They ultimately bear the torture of death.
ਜਿਉ ਜਿਉ ਉਹ ਤੁਰਦੇ ਹਨ (ਜਿਉ ਜਿਉ ਉਹ ਹਉਮੈ ਦੇ ਸੁਭਾਵ ਵਾਲੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਰਤਦੇ ਹਨ, ਹਉਮੈ ਦਾ ਉਹ
ਕੰਡਾ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ) ਚੁੱਭਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਹ ਦੁੱਖ ਪਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਿਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਆਤਮਕ ਮੌਤ-ਰੂਪ ਡੰਡਾ ਸਹਾਰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਹਰਿ ਜਨ ਹਰਿ ਹਰਿ ਨਾਮਿ ਸਮਾਣੇ ਦੁਖੁ ਜਨਮ ਮਰਣ ਭਵ ਖੰਡਾ ਹੇ ॥

har jan har har naam samaanay dukh janam maran bhav khanda hay.
(on the other hand), God loving people remain immersed in
His loving devotion and are freed from the cycle of birth and death.
(ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ) ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੇ ਪਿਆਰੇ ਬੰਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਵਿਚ ਜੁੜੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।
ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦਾ ਜੰਮਣ ਮਰਨ ਦਾ ਦੁੱਖ ਕੱਟਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਅਭਿਨਾਸੀ ਪੁਰਖੁ ਪਾਇਆ ਪਰਮੇਸਰੁ ਬਹੁ ਸੇਭ ਖੰਡ ਬ੍ਰਹਮੰਡਾ ਹੇ ॥੩॥

abhinaasee purakh paa-i-aa parmaysar baho sobh khand barahmandaa hay. ||3||
They realize the indestructible, supreme God,
and their fame spreads in all the regions of the universe.
ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਦੇ ਨਾਸ਼ ਨਾਹ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਸਰਬ-ਵਿਆਪਕ ਪਰਮੇਸਰ ਮਿਲ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ।
ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੇਭਾ ਸਾਰੇ ਖੰਡਾਂ ਬ੍ਰਹਮੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ

ਹਮ ਗਰੀਬ ਮਸਕੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਭ ਤੇਰੇ ਹਰਿ ਰਾਖੁ ਰਾਖੁ ਵਡ ਵਡਾ ਹੇ ॥

ham gareeb maskeen parabh tayray har raakh raakh vad vadaa hay.
O' God, we are poor and meek, but still Yours. You are
the greatest of the great, please protect us from the these vices.
ਹੇ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ! ਅਸੀਂ ਜੀਵ ਤੇਰੇ ਦਰ ਦੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਮੰਗਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਤੂੰ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡਾ ਸਹਾਈ ਹੈਂ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਵਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾ ਲੈ।

ਜਨ ਨਾਨਕ ਨਾਮੁ ਅਧਾਰੁ ਟੇਕ ਹੈ ਹਰਿ ਨਾਮੇ ਹੀ ਸੁਖੁ ਮੰਡਾ ਹੇ ॥੪॥੪॥

jan naanak naam aDhaar tayk hai har naamay hee sukh mandaa hay. ||4||4||
O' Nanak, God's Name is the only sustenance and true support,
and it is only through Naam that we experience the celestial peace.
ਹੇ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ! ਤੇਰੇ ਦਾਸ ਨਾਨਕ ਨੂੰ ਤੇਰਾ ਨਾਮ ਹੀ ਆਸਰਾ ਹੈ, ਤੇਰਾ ਨਾਮ ਹੀ ਸਹਾਰਾ ਹੈ। ਤੇਰੇ ਨਾਮ ਵਿਚ ਜੁੜਿਆਂ ਹੀ ਸੁਖ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਰਾਗੁ ਗਉੜੀ ਪੂਰਬੀ ਮਹਲਾ ੫ ॥

raag ga-orhee poorbee mehlaa 5.
Raag Gauree Poorbee, by the Fifth Guru:

ਕਰਉ ਬੇਨੰਤੀ ਸੁਣਹੁ ਮੇਰੇ ਮੀਤਾ ਸੰਤ ਟਹਲ ਕੀ ਬੇਲਾ ॥

kara-o baynantēe sunhu mayray meetāa sant̄ tahal kee baylaa.
O' my friends, listen! I submit to you that this human life is the only opportunity to follow
the Guru's teaching (because only Guru can bless you with Naam).

ਹੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਿੱਤਰੇ! ਸੁਣੋ! ਮੈਂ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ-(ਹੁਣ) ਸਾਧੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਵੇਲਾ ਹੈ।

ਈਹਾ ਖਾਟਿ ਚਲਹੁ ਹਰਿ ਲਾਹਾ ਆਗੈ ਬਸਨੁ ਸੁਹੇਲਾ ॥੧॥

eehaa khaat chalu har laahaa aagai basan suhaylaa. ||1||
The human life is the opportunity to earn the wealth of God's Name,
so that you will be comfortable in the next world (God's court).
ਜੇ ਇਸ ਜਨਮ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਦੀ ਖੱਟੀ ਖੱਟ ਕੇ ਜਾਵੇਗੇ, ਅਤੇ ਪਰਲੋਕ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਸੌਖਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਇਗਾ

ਅਉਧ ਘਟੈ ਦਿਨਸੁ ਰੈਣਾਰੇ ॥ ਮਨ ਗੁਰ ਮਿਲਿ ਕਾਜ ਸਵਾਰੇ ॥੧॥ ਰਹਾਉ ॥

a-oDh ghatai dinas rainaaray. man gur mil kaaj savaaray. ||1|| rahaa-o.
O' my mind, every day and night one's remaining life is diminishing. Let us make
this life a success by following the Guru's teaching (before it is too late).

ਹੇ ਮਨ! ਦਿਨ ਰਾਤ (ਬੀਤ ਕੇ) ਉਮਰ ਘਟਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰੂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਮਨੁੱਖਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਸਿਰੇ ਚਾੜ੍ਹੋ।

ਇਹੁ ਸੰਸਾਰੁ ਬਿਕਾਰੁ ਸੰਸੇ ਮਹਿ ਤਰਿਓ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਗਿਆਨੀ ॥

ih sansaar bikaar sansay meh tari-o barahm gi-aanee.
This world is engrossed in vices and cynicism, only a divinely
wise person is able to swim across the world-ocean of vices.
ਇਹ ਜਗਤ ਵਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਹੈ। (ਜਗਤ ਦੇ ਜੀਵ) ਤੌਖਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ (ਡੁੱਬ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ)

ਉਹੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨਿਕਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਨਾਲ ਜਾਣ-ਪਛਾਣ ਪਾ ਲਈ ਹੈ।

ਜਿਸਹਿ ਜਗਾਇ ਪੀਆਵੈ ਇਹੁ ਰਸੁ ਅਕਥ ਕਥਾ ਤਿਨਿ ਜਾਨੀ ॥੨॥

jisahi jagaa-ay pee-aavai ih ras akath kathaā tin jaanee. ||2||
Only the one, whom God awakens from the slumber of worldly involvements and
helps to savor the joy of His Name, understands this indescribable mystery.

(ਵਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸੁੱਤੇ ਹੋਏ) ਜਿਸ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਆਪ ਜਗਾ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਨਾਮ-ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਪਿਲਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੇ

ਅਕੱਥ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ (ਬੇਅੰਤ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੀ ਸਿਫਤ-ਸਾਲਾਹ) ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਜਾਚ ਸਿੱਖ ਲਈ ਹੈ।

ਜਾ ਕਉ ਆਏ ਸੋਈ ਬਿਹਾਝਹੁ ਹਰਿ ਗੁਰ ਤੇ ਮਨਹਿ ਬਸੇਰਾ ॥

jaa ka-o aa-ay so-ee bihaajhahu har gur tay maneh basayraa.
O' my friends, amass only that wealth for which you have come to this world.
It is only through the Guru that God can dwell in your heart.

(ਹੇ ਭਾਈ!) ਜਿਸ ਕੰਮ ਵਾਸਤੇ (ਇੱਥੇ) ਆਏ ਹੋ, ਉਸ ਦਾ ਵਣਜ ਕਰੋ।

ਉਹ ਹਰਿ-ਨਾਮ ਗੁਰੂ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ (ਹੀ) ਮਨ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਸ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਨਿਜ ਘਰਿ ਮਹਲੁ ਪਾਵਹੁ ਸੁਖ ਸਹਜੇ ਬਹੁਰਿ ਨ ਹੋਇਗੋ ਫੇਰਾ ॥੩॥

nij ghar mahal paavhu sukh sehjay bahur na ho-igo fayraa. ||3||
In this way, you will peacefully and spontaneously find God within
yourself and there will be no more rounds of birth and death for you.
(ਜੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਦੀ ਸਰਨ ਪਵੇਗੇ, ਤਾਂ) ਆਤਮਕ ਆਨੰਦ ਅਤੇ ਅਡੋਲਤਾ ਵਿਚ ਟਿਕ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਹੀ
ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦਾ ਟਿਕਾਣਾ ਲੱਭ ਲਵੇਗੇ। ਫਿਰ ਮੁੜ ਜਨਮ ਮਰਨ ਦਾ ਗੇੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮੀ ਪੁਰਖ ਬਿਧਾਤੇ ਸਰਧਾ ਮਨ ਕੀ ਪੂਰੇ ॥

antjarjaamee purakh biDhaatay sarDhaa man kee pooray.
O' all knowing, Supreme Creator, please fulfill this yearning of my mind.
ਹੇ ਹਰੇਕ ਦੇ ਦਿਲ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਰਬ-ਵਿਆਪਕ ਸਿਰਜਨਹਾਰ! ਮੇਰੇ ਮਨ ਦੀ ਇੱਛਾ ਪੂਰੀ ਕਰ।

ਨਾਨਕ ਦਾਸੁ ਇਹੈ ਸੁਖੁ ਮਾਗੈ ਮੇ ਕਉ ਕਰਿ ਸੰਤਨ ਕੀ ਧੂਰੇ ॥੪॥੫॥

naanak daas ihai sukh maagai mo ka-o kar santan kee Dhooray. ||4||5||
that I may serve (remain in the company of) Your true devotees
without ego, this is the only happiness Your servant Nanak asks for.
ਦਾਸ ਨਾਨਕ ਤੈਥੋਂ ਇਹੀ ਸੁਖ ਮੰਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸੰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਚਰਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਧੂੜ ਬਣਾ ਦੇਹ

Introduction to Ardas (Prayer)

The word 'ardas' means a petition or an address to a superior authority. Our ardas is addressed to the Almighty God and to our eternal Guru, Guru Granth Sahib.

The following shabad is generally recited before starting the Ardas. In these verses, Guru Arjan Dev ji says that our body and soul, and everything we have, are blessings from God. We are His children. Therefore, we must relinquish our ego and plead to Him for our needs like a child pleads to the parents.

The format and the wording of the current ardas has evolved over many years and was decided by a joint body of Sikh scholars.

Ardas can be divided into three main parts.

First part is Vaar Siri Bhagauti Ji Ki, composed by Guru Gobind Singh ji, in which he invoked the almighty God and the first nine Gurus. After the vaar, we invoke the tenth Guru and Guru Granth Sahib.

Second part of ardas essentially encapsulates the entire Sikh history, recounting the dedication and sacrifice by the Sikhs, and reflecting upon the memorable acts of the Sikh martyrs and heroes, who upheld their faith unto their last breath.

Third part of ardas, we pray for the community seeking the virtues of simran (remembering God's Name), righteous living of a true Sikh, and trust among the community. We plead to the Guru to protect us from the five vices (lust, anger, greed, attachment, and ego).

At the end, words are added to suit the occasion (such as a wedding, birth, death etc.) for which the congregation was held and seek Gurus blessings. In the closing words of ardas, we pray for the well being of all under His Will, irrespective of their religion.

ਅਰਦਾਸ

ARDAS
Prayer

ਤੂ ਠਾਕੁਰੁ ਤੁਮ ਪਹਿ ਅਰਦਾਸਿ ॥ ਜੀਉ ਪਿੰਡੁ ਸਭੁ ਤੇਰੀ ਰਾਸਿ ॥

tu thaakur tum peh ardaas, jeeo pind sabh teri raas

(Waheguru ji), You are our master, we (human beings) can only plead to you (for our needs), because this body and soul (that You have given us) are your blessings.

ਤੁਮ ਮਾਤ ਪਿਤਾ ਹਮ ਬਾਰਿਕ ਤੇਰੇ ॥ ਤੁਮਰੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਮਹਿ ਸੁਖ ਘਨੇਰੇ ॥

tum maat pita ham baarek tere, tumri kirpa meh sookh ghanere

You are our mother and father (our Creator), we are Your children. In your Grace are many joys and comforts.

ਕੋਇ ਨ ਜਾਨੈ ਤੁਮਰਾ ਅੰਤੁ ॥ ਉਚੇ ਤੇ ਉਚਾ ਭਗਵੰਤ ॥

koe na jaanae tumra ant, oochhe te oocha bhagwant

Nobody knows the extent of Your creation. O' God, You are higher than the highest (there is nobody like You).

ਸਗਲ ਸਮਗ੍ਰੀ ਤੁਮਰੈ ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿ ਧਾਰੀ ॥ ਤੁਮ ਤੇ ਹੋਇ ਸੁ ਆਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ ॥

sagal samagri tumre sooter dhaari, tum te hoe so aagya kaari

The whole Universe is functioning under Your divine law, strung in one strand. All that came from Your creation is under Your command.

ਤੁਮਰੀ ਗਤਿ ਮਿਤਿ ਤੁਮ ਹੀ ਜਾਨੀ ॥ ਨਾਨਕ ਦਾਸ ਸਦਾ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ॥

tumri gat mit tum hi jaani, nanak daas sadaa kurbaani

What You are and how Great you are, only You know. Nanak, Your devotee, is beholden to You forever.

ੴ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਫਤਹਿ ॥

ek-oankar. waheguroo ji ki fateh

God is One. All victory is of the Wondrous Guru (God).

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਭਗੋਤੀ ਜੀ ਸਹਾਇ।

Sri Bhagouti ji Sahai

May the respected God in the form of the Destroyer of evil doers help us!

ਵਾਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਭਗੋਤੀ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ੧੦॥

Vaar Sri Bhagouti Ji Ki Paatshaahee Dasvee

Ode of the respected God recited by the Tenth Guru.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮ ਭਗੋਤੀ ਸਿਮਰਿ ਕੈ ਗੁਰ ਨਾਨਕ ਲਈ ਧਿਆਇ॥

Pritham Bhagouti Simar Kai, Guru Naanak Layee Dhiyae

First remember God in the form of Destroyer of evil doers; then remember Nanak. (dwell on his spiritual contribution)

ਫਿਰ ਅੰਗਦ ਗੁਰ ਤੇ ਅਮਰਦਾਸੁ ਰਾਮਦਾਸੈ ਹੋਈ ਸਹਾਇ॥

Angad Gur Te Amar Das, Raamdaasai Hoye Sahai

Then remember and meditate upon Guru Angad, Guru Amar Das and Guru Ram Das; May they help us! (dwell on their spiritual contribution)

ਅਰਜਨ ਹਰਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਨੇ ਸਿਮਰੈ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਹਰਿਰਾਇ॥

Arjan Hargobind No Simrou Sri Har Rai

Remember and meditate upon Guru Arjan, Guru Hargobind and Respected Guru Har Rai. (dwell on their spiritual contribution)

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਹਰਿਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਧਿਆਈਐ ਜਿਸ ਡਿਠੈ ਸਭਿ ਦੁਖ ਜਾਇ॥

Sri HarKrishan Dhiyaa-eeai Jis Dhithi Sabh Dukh Jaye

Remember and meditate upon respected Guru Har Krishan, by having the sight of whom, all pains vanish. (dwell on his spiritual contribution)

ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਿਮਰਿਐ ਘਰ ਨਉ ਨਿਧਿ ਆਵੈ ਧਾਇ॥

Teg Bahadur Simareeai Ghar No Nidh Avai Dhai

Remember Guru Tegh Bahadur and then nine sources of spiritual wealth will come hastening to your home.

ਸਭ ਥਾਂਈ ਹੋਇ ਸਹਾਇ॥

Sabh Thai Ho-e Sahaai

Oh God! kindly help us everywhere by *showing us the path.*

ਦਸਵਾਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ! ਸਭ ਥਾਂਈ ਹੋਇ ਸਹਾਇ॥

Dasvaa Paatshaah Guru Gobind Singh Ji Sabh Thai Ho-e Sahaai Remember the respected Tenth Guru Gobind Singh (dwell on his spiritual contribution).

Oh God! kindly help us everywhere by *showing us the path.*

ਦਸਾਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਜੋਤ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪਾਠ ਦੀਦਾਰ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਧਰ ਕੇ ਬੋਲੋ ਜੀ

ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ!

Dasa Paatsaaheea Di Jot Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji, De Paath Deedaar Daa Dhiyaan Dhar Ke Bolo Ji Waheguroo

Meditate upon the divine light of the Ten Kings contained in the respected Guru Granth Sahib and turn your thoughts to their divine teachings and get pleasure from the sight of Guru Granth Sahib; everybody say Waheguru (Wondrous God)!

ਪੰਜਾਂ ਪਿਆਰਿਆਂ, ਚੌਹਾਂ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਿਆਂ, ਚਾਲ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਮੁਕਤਿਆਂ, ਹਠੀਆਂ ਜਪੀਆਂ, ਤਪੀਆਂ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾ ਨਾਮ ਜਪਿਆ, ਵੰਡ ਛਕਿਆ, ਦੇਗ ਚਲਾਈ, ਤੇਗ ਵਾਹੀ, ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਅਣਡਿੱਠ ਕੀਤਾ, ਤਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਿਆਰਿਆਂ,

ਸਚਿਆਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਕਮਾਈ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਧਰ ਕੇ, ਖਾਲਸਾ ਜੀ ! ਬੋਲੋ ਜੀ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ!

Panja Piyariya, Chauhaa Sahibzadiya, Chaliya Mukhtiya, Huthiya, Jupiya, Tupiya, Jina Nam Jupiya, Vand Shakiya, Deg Chalaee, Teg Vaahee, Dekh Ke Andhith Keetaa, Tinhaa Piariyaa, Sachiaariyaa Dee Kamaee, Da Dhiyaan Dhar Ke Bolo Ji Waheguroo

Think of the deeds of the Five Beloved Ones, of the four sons (*of Guru Gobind Singh*); of the Forty Martyrs; of the brave Sikhs of indomitable determination; of the devotees steeped in the colour of the Naam; of those who were absorbed in the Naam; of those who remembered the Naam and shared their food in companionship; of those who started free kitchens; of those who wielded their swords (*for preserving truth*); of those who overlooked others' shortcomings; All the aforesaid were pure and truly devoted ones;

everybody say Waheguru (Wondrous God)!

ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਸਿੰਘਣੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਧਰਮ ਹੇਤ ਸੀਸ ਦਿੱਤੇ, ਬੰਦ ਬੰਦ ਕਟਾਏ, ਖੋਪਰੀਆਂ ਲੁਹਾਈਆਂ,
ਚਰਖੜੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਚੜ੍ਹੇ, ਆਰਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਚਿਰਾਏ ਗਏ, ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਲਈ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀਆਂ
ਕੀਤੀਆਂ, ਧਰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਾਰਿਆ, ਸਿੱਖੀ ਕੇਸਾਂ ਸੁਆਸਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਨਿਬਾਹੀ, ਤਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਮਾਈ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ

ਧਰ ਕੇ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਜੀ! ਬੋਲੋ ਜੀ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ!

*Jinaa Singhaa Singhneeyaa Ne Dharam Het Sees Dithe, Bund Bund Kuttai, Khopriya
Luhaiya, Charukriya Te Churhe, Aariaa Naal Chiraae Ge, Gurdwaraiya Di Seva Layee
Kurbaniya Keethiya, Dharam Nehee Haariye, Sikhi Kesaa Suwaasaa Naal Nibaahee,
Tina Dee Kamaaee Daa Dhiyaan Dhar Ke Bolo Ji Waheguroo*

Think of and remember the unique service rendered by those brave Sikh men and women, who sacrificed their heads but did not surrender their Sikh Religion; Who got themselves cut to pieces from the joints of the body; Who got their scalps removed; Who were tied and rotated on the wheels and broken into pieces; Who were cut by saws; Who were flayed alive; Who sacrificed themselves to upkeep the dignity of the Gurdwaras; Who did not abandon their Sikh faith; Who kept their Sikh Religion and saved their hair uncut till their last breath; everybody say Waheguru (Wondrous God)!

ਪੰਜਾਂ ਤਖਤਾਂ, ਸਰਬੱਤ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਧਰ ਕੇ ਬੋਲੋ ਜੀ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ!

Saarey Takhta Sarbat Gurdwariya Daa Dhiyaan Dhur Ke Bolo Ji Waheguroo

Turn your thoughts to all the seats of Sikh Religion and all the Gurdwaras;

everybody say Waheguru (Wondrous God)!

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੇ ਸਰਬੱਤ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਅਰਦਾਸ ਹੈ ਜੀ, ਸਰਬੱਤ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਜੀ ਕੇ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ, ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ,

ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਚਿਤ ਆਵੇ, ਚਿੱਤ ਆਵਨ ਕਾ ਸਦਕਾ ਸਰਬ ਸੁਖ ਹੋਵੇ।

Prithme Sarbat Khaalsaa Ji Ki Ardaas Hai Ji, Sarbat Khaalsaa Ji Ko Waheguroo

Waheguroo Waheguroo Chit Aavai Chit Aavan Ka Sadkaa Surab Sukh Hovai

First the entire respected Khalsa make this supplication that they meditate on Your Name; and as a result, peace and happiness be showered to all.

ਜਹਾਂ ਜਹਾਂ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਜੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਤਹਾਂ ਤਹਾਂ ਰਛਿਆ ਰਿਆਇਤ, ਦੇਗ ਤੇਗ ਫਤਹਿ,

ਬਿਰਦ ਕੀ ਪੈਜ, ਪੰਥ ਕੀ ਜੀਤ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਸਹਾਇ, ਖਾਲਸੇ ਜੀ ਕੇ ਬੋਲ ਬਾਲੇ, ਬੋਲੇ ਜੀ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ!

Jahaa Jahaa Khaalsaa Ji Saahib, Tahaa Tahaa Ruchhiya Riyaa-it, Deg Teg Fateh, Bira
Ki Paij, Panth Ki Jeet, Sree Saahib Ji Sahaai Khaalse Ji Ko Bol Baaley, Bolo Ji
Waheguroo

May God extend His protection and mercy to the Khalsa, wherever they
are. May the Khalsa be victorious in ensuring the well being and
protection of the community, may God shower His Grace upon the
Khalsa, may He be our protector against tyranny and oppression, may
the Khalsa prevail,
everybody say Waheguru (Wondrous God)!

ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖੀ ਦਾਨ, ਕੇਸ ਦਾਨ, ਰਹਿਤ ਦਾਨ, ਬਿਬੇਕ ਦਾਨ, ਵਿਸਾਹ ਦਾਨ, ਭਰੋਸਾ ਦਾਨ, ਦਾਨਾਂ ਸਿਰ

ਦਾਨ, ਨਾਮ ਦਾਨ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਇਸ਼ਨਾਨ, ਚੌਕੀਆਂ, ਝੰਡੇ, ਬੁੰਗੇ, ਜੁਗੇ ਜੁਗ ਅਟੱਲ, ਧਰਮ ਕਾ

ਜੈਕਾਰ, ਬੋਲੇ ਜੀ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ!!!

Sikhaa Noo Sikhee Daan, Kesh Daan, Rehit Daan, Bibek Daan, Bharosaa Daan,
Daanaa Sir Daan Naam Daan, Chounkiyaa Jhande Bunge Jugo Jug Attal, Dharam Ka
Jai Kaar Bolo Ji Waheguroo

Kindly confer upon the Sikhs the gift of Sikhism, the gift of long hair, the
gift of observing Sikh laws, the gift of divine knowledge, the gift of firm
faith, the gift of belief and the biggest gift of Naam. O God! May the
choirs, the mansion and the banners exist forever; may the truth ever
triumph;
utter Wahe Guru (Wondrous God)!

ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਨ ਨੀਵਾਂ, ਮਤ ਉੱਚੀ ਮਤ ਦਾ ਰਾਖਾ ਆਪ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ।

Sikhaa Daa Man Neevaa, Mat Uchee, Mat Pat Daa Raakhaa Aap Waheguroo
May the minds of all the Sikhs remain humble and their wisdom exalted;
O God! You are the protector of wisdom.

ਹੇ ਨਿਮਾਣਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਣ, ਨਿਤਾਣਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਤਾਣ, ਨਿਓਟਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਓਟ, ਸੱਚੇ ਪਿਤਾ, ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ! ਆਪ ਦੇ
ਹਜ਼ੂਰ.....ਦੀ ਅਰਦਾਸ ਹੈ ਜੀ।

*Hey Nimaneeaa De Maan, Nitaneeaa De Taan, Nioteeaa Di Ot, Sachey Pita
Waheguroo (Aap Di Hazoor....Di Aardas hai Ji)*

O True Father, Wahe Guru! you are the honour of the meek, the Power of
the helpless ones, the shelter of the shelterless, we humbly make prayer
in your presence.....

(substitute the occasion or prayer made here).

ਅੱਖਰ ਵਾਧਾ ਘਾਟਾ ਭੁੱਲ ਚੁੱਕ ਮਾਫ ਕਰਨੀ। ਸਰਬੱਤ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਜ ਰਾਸ ਕਰਨੇ।

Akhar Vaadhaa Ghaataa Bhul Chuk Maaf Karnee, Sarbat De Kaaraj Raas Karney.
Kindly pardon our errors and shortcomings in reciting the above Prayer.
Kindly fulfill the objects of all.

ਸੇਈ ਪਿਆਰੇ ਮੇਲ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਿਲਿਆਂ ਤੇਰਾ ਨ ਚਿੱਤ ਆਵੇ। ਨਾਨਕ ਨਾਮ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ, ਤੇਰੇ ਭਾਣੇ
ਸਰਬੱਤ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ।

*Seyee Piyare Mel, Jina Miliya Teraa Naam Chit Aavai, Naanak Naam Chardi Kala, Tere
Bhaaney Sarbat Daa Bhalaa*

Kindly cause us to meet those true devotees by meeting whom, we may
remember and meditate upon Your Name. O' God! may Your Name
(revealed by Guru Nanak) bring ever ascending spirit to and may all
prosper according to Your will.

ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕਾ ਖ਼ਾਲਸਾ, ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਫਤਹਿ

waheguroo ji ka khaalsaa waheguroo ji ki fateh
The Khalsa belongs to God; all victory is the victory of God.

Philosophy of Sikhs

Philosophy of Sikhism is characterized by logic, comprehensiveness and its "without frills" approach to the spiritual and material world. Its theology is marked by simplicity. In Sikh ethics there is no conflict between the individual's duty to the self and that towards society (sangat).

Sikhism is the youngest world religion. Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak some 500 years ago. It emphasizes the belief in One Supreme Being who is the creator of the universe. It offers a simple straight path to eternal bliss and spreads a message of love and universal brotherhood. Sikhism is strictly a monotheistic faith and recognizes God as the only One who is not subject to limits of time or space.

Sikhism believes that there is only one God, who is the Creator, Sustainer, Destroyer and does not take human form. The theory of Avtarvad (incarnation) has no place in Sikhism. It does not attach any value to gods and goddesses and other deities.

In Sikhism the ethics and religion go together. One must inculcate moral qualities and practice virtues in everyday life in order to step towards spiritual development. Qualities such as honesty, compassion, generosity, patience and humility can only be built up by efforts and perseverance. The lives of our Great Gurus are a source of inspiration in this direction.

The Sikh religion teaches that the goal of human life is to break the cycle of birth and death and merge with God. This can be accomplished by following the teachings of the Guru, meditation on the Holy Name (Naam) and performance of acts of service and charity.

Naam Marg emphasizes constant devotion to the remembrance of God. One has to control the five vices viz., Kam (Desire), Krodh (anger), Lobhe (greed), Moah (worldly attachment) and Ahankar (pride) to achieve salvation. The rituals and routine practices like fasting and pilgrimage, omens and austerities are rejected in Sikh religion. One ought to follow the teachings of Guru Granth Sahib. Sikhism emphasizes Bhagti Marg or the path of devotion. It does, however, recognize the importance of Gian Marg (Path of Knowledge) and Karam Marg (Path of Action). It lays great stress on the need for earning God's Grace in order to reach the spiritual goal.

Sikhism is a modern, logical, and practical religion. It believes that normal family life (Grahast) is no barrier to salvation. Celibacy or renunciation of the world is not necessary to achieve salvation. It is possible to live detached in the midst of worldly ills and temptations. A devotee must live in the world and yet keep his head above the usual tension and turmoil. He must be a scholarly soldier, and a saint for God.

Sikhism is a cosmopolitan and a "secular religion" and thus rejects all distinctions based on caste, creed, race or sex. It believes all human beings are equal in the eyes of God. The Gurus stressed on equality of men and women and rejected female infanticide and Sati (widow burning) practice. They also actively propagated widow remarriage and rejected the purdah system (women wearing veils). In order to keep the mind focused on Him one must meditate on the holy Name (Naam) and perform the acts of service and charity. It is considered honorable to earn one's daily living through honest labor and work (Kirat Karna) and not by begging or by the use of any dishonest means. Vand Chhakna, sharing with others, is also a social responsibility. The individual is expected to help those in need. Seva, community service is also an integral part of Sikhism. The free community kitchen (langar) found at every gurdwara and open to people of all religions is one expression of this community service.

Sikh religion advocates optimism and hope. It does not accept the ideology of pessimism.

The Gurus believed that this life has a purpose and a goal. It offers an opportunity for self and God realization. Moreover man is responsible for his own actions. He cannot claim immunity from the results of his actions. He must therefore be very vigilant in what he does.

The Sikh Scripture, Guru Granth Sahib, is the Eternal Guru. This is the only religion which has given the Holy Book the status of a religious preceptor. There is no place for a living human Guru (Dehdhari) in Sikh religion.

Courtesy www.sikhpoint.com

Importance of Sikh Turban

Turban has always been an inseparable part of a Sikh. From the time of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, Sikhs have adorned the turban. Turban to a sikh is a lot more than a crown is to a king.

'Dastar' is another name for the sikh turban which relates to 'Blessing of the Guru'. All these words refer to the garment worn by both men and women to cover their unshorn hair. It is a headdress consisting of a long scarf-like piece of cloth worn around the head.

Although the keeping of unshorn hair was mandated by Guru Gobind Singh as one of the Five K's or five articles of faith, it has long been associated with Sikhism since the very beginning of Sikhi in 1469. Sikhism is the only religion in the world in which wearing a turban is mandatory for everybody. Vast majority of people who wear turbans in the Western countries are Sikhs.

Traditionally, the turban represents respectability, and has long been an item once reserved for nobility only. In older times, in India the turban was only worn by men of high status in society. During the Mughal domination of India, only the Muslims were allowed to wear a turban. All non-muslims were strictly barred from wearing a turban.

Guru Gobind Singh, in defiance of such bylaws of the Mughals asked all of his Sikhs to wear the turban. This was to be worn in recognition of the high moral standards that he had charted for his Khalsa followers. He wanted his Khalsa to be different and to be determined "to stand out from the rest of the world" and to follow the unique path that had been set out by the Sikh Gurus. Thus, a turbaned Sikh has always stood out from the crowd, as the Guru intended his 'Saint-Soldiers' to be easily recognizable.

When a Sikh man or a woman dons a turban, the turban ceases to be just a band of cloth, for it becomes an integral part of the attire. The reasons for wearing a turban may be many such as sovereignty, dedication, self-respect, courage, piety etc. but why the Sikhs wear it is mainly to show their love, obedience and respect for the founder of the Khalsa Guru Gobind Singh.

The turban is our Guru's gift to us. It is how we crown ourselves as the Singhs and Kaurs who sit on the throne of commitment to our own higher consciousness. For men and women alike, this projective identity conveys royalty, grace, and uniqueness. It is a signal to others that we live in the image of Infinity and are dedicated to serving all. The turban doesn't represent anything except complete commitment. When you choose to stand out by tying your turban, you stand fearlessly as one single person standing out amongst six billion people. It is a most outstanding act.

Role of women in Sikhism

The principles of Sikhism state that women have the same souls as men and possess an equal right to cultivate their spirituality. They can lead religious congregations, take part in the Akhand Path (the continuous recitation of the Holy Scriptures), perform Kirtan (congregational singing of hymns), and work as Granthis (priests). They can participate in all religious, cultural, social, and secular activities. Sikhism was the first major world religion giving equality to women. Guru Nanak preached gender-based equality, and the gurus who succeeded him encouraged women to take a full part in all the activities of Sikh worship and practice.

Guru Granth Sahib states, "Women and men, all by God are created. All this is God's play. Says Nanak, all thy creation is good, Holy" SGGGS Page 304.

Sikh history has recorded the role of women portraying them as equal in service, devotion, sacrifice, and bravery to men. Many examples of women's moral dignity, service, and self-sacrifice are written in the Sikh tradition.

According to Sikhism, men and women are two sides of the same coin. In the system of interrelations and interdependence man takes birth from woman, and woman is born of man's seed. According to Sikhism a man cannot feel secure and complete in his life without a woman, and a man's success is related to the love and support of the woman who shares her life with him, and vice versa.

Guru Nanak said:

"[it] is a woman who keeps the race going" and that we should not "consider women cursed and condemned, [when] women are born leaders and kings." SGGGS Page 473.

Salvation:

An important point to raise is whether a religion considers women capable of achieving salvation, realisation of God or the highest spiritual realm.

Guru Granth Sahib states:

"In all beings God is pervasive, and pervades in all forms male and female" (Guru Granth Sahib, Page 605).

From the above statement from the Guru Granth Sahib, the light of God rests equally with both sexes. Both men and women can therefore attain salvation equally, by obeying the Guru. In many religions, a woman is considered a hindrance

to man's spirituality, but not in Sikhism. The Guru rejects this notion. In 'Current Thoughts on Sikhism', Alice Basarke states,

"The first Guru put woman on par with man...woman was not a hindrance to man, but a partner in serving God and seeking salvation".

Marriage:

Guru Nanak recommended grhastha—the life of a householder. Instead of celibacy and renunciation, husband and wife were equal partners and fidelity was enjoined upon both. In the sacred verses, domestic happiness is presented as a cherished ideal.

Equal Status:

To ensure equal status between men and women, the Gurus made no distinction between the sexes in matters of initiation, instruction or participation in sangat (holy fellowship) and pangat (eating together) activities. According to Sarup Das Bhalla, Mahima Prakash, Guru Amar Das disfavoured the use of the veil by women. He assigned women to supervise some communities and preached against the custom of sati. Sikh history records the names of several women, such as Mata Gujri Mai Bhago, Mata Sundari, Rani Sahib Kaur, Rani Sada Kaur and Maharani Jind Kaur, who played important roles in the events of their time.

Education:

Education is considered very important in Sikhism. It is the key to anyone's success. It is a process of personal development and it is the reason why the 3rd Guru set up many schools

Guru Granth Sahib states:

"All divine knowledge and contemplation is obtained through the Guru". SGGS, Page 831 Education for all is essential and everyone must work to be the best they can be. Fifty two of the Sikh missionaries sent out by the 3rd Guru were women. In, 'The Role and Status of Sikh Women', Dr Mohinder Kaur Gill writes, "Guru Amar Das was convinced that no teachings can take root until and unless they are accepted by women".

Restrictions on Clothes:

Apart from requiring women not to wear a veil, Sikhism makes a simple yet very important statement regarding dress code. This applies to all Sikhs regardless of gender. The Guru Granth Sahib states, "Avoid wearing those clothes in which the

body is uncomfortable and the mind is filled with evil thoughts." SGGS, Page 16

Self Defence by Women:

Sikh women are expected to defend themselves with Kirpan (sword) and other weapons. This is unique for women because it is the first time in history when women were expected to defend themselves. They are not expected to be dependent on men for physical protection.

SGGS Quotes:

"In the earth and in the sky, I do not see any second. Among all the women and the men, His Light is shining. " Sggs Page 223.

From woman, man is born; within woman, man is conceived; to woman he is engaged and married. Woman becomes his friend; through woman, the future generations come. When his woman dies, he seeks another woman; to the woman he is bound. So why call her bad? From her, kings are born. From woman, woman is born; without woman, there would be no one at all. Guru Nanak, SGGS Page 473

In regard to dowry: "O my God, give me thy name as my wedding gift and dowry." Shri Guru Ram Das ji, Page 78, line 18 SGGS

Guru Granth Sahib on Humility

Humility is an important aspect of Sikhism. Sikhs must always bow in humility before God. Humility or 'Nimrata' in Punjabi are closely related words. Nimrata is a virtue that is vigorously promoted in Gurbani. The translation of this Punjabi word is "Humility", "Benevolence" or "Humbleness."

This is an important quality for all humans to nurture and one that is an essential part of a Sikh's mindset at all times. The other four qualities in the Sikh arsenal are:

Truth (Sat),
Contentment (Santokh),
Compassion (Daya) and
Love (Pyar).

These five qualities are essential to a Sikh and it is their duty to meditate and recite Gurbani to instill these virtues and make them a part of their personality.

What Gurbani tells us:

"The fruit of humility is intuitive peace and pleasure. With Humility one should continue to meditate on God, the Treasure of excellence. The one who is mercifully blessed stays steeped in humility.

Guru Nanak, First Guru Of Sikhism:

"Listening and believing with love and humility in your mind cleanse yourself with Naam, at the sacred shrine deep within."- SGGS Page 4

"Make contentment your ear-rings, humility your begging bowl, and meditation the ashes you apply to your body."-SGGS Page 6

Journey towards Spirituality

Guru Granth Sahib is an eternal living Guru, a poetic composition of Sikh Gurus, Hindu and Muslim Saints. The compilation is a gift from God through them to all mankind. The vision in the Guru Granth Sahib is of a society based on Divine justice without oppression of any kind. While the Granth acknowledges and respects the scriptures of Hinduism and Islam, it does not imply a moral reconciliation with either of these religions. In Guru Granth Sahib women are highly respected with equal roles as men. Women have the same souls as men and thus possess an equal right to cultivate their spirituality with equal chance of achieving liberation. Women can participate in all religious, cultural, social, and secular activities including leading religious congregations.

Sikhism advocates equality, social justice, service to humanity, and tolerance for other religions. The essential message of Sikhism is spiritual devotion and reverence of God at all times while practicing the ideals of compassion, honesty, humility and generosity in everyday life. The three core tenets of the Sikh religion are meditating and remembering God, Working for Honest living and sharing with others.

Congratulations for making an effort to go on this Spiritual Journey for the soul. The translation can never be close to original, especially when the complete Guru Granth Sahib is in poetry and the use of metaphors makes the task exceedingly difficult. In the Divine message, Hindu & Muslim mythological stories are often used Pralahad , Harnakash, laxmi, Brahma etc. Please do not read them literally but understand their underlying message. The focus is on the fact that God is one and to have union with Him is the goal of human life.

This work has been done over years by several volunteers, to get to you the Divine message in your language. If you have any questions, please feel free to email walnut@gmail.com and we would love to join you on this journey.