



Guru Tegh Bahadur

Why in News

Recently, the Prime Minister of India has paid tributes to [Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Ji](#) on his martyrdom day.

Key Points

▪ About Guru Teg Bahadur (1621-1675):

- Guru Tegh Bahadur was the **ninth Sikh Guru**, often venerated as the **‘Protector of Humanity’ (Srisht-di-Chadar)** by the Sikhs.
- He is **known as a great teacher**, Guru Tegh Bahadur was also an **excellent warrior, thinker, and poet**, who wrote detailed descriptions of the nature of God, mind, body, and physical attachments among other things spiritual.
- His writings are housed in the sacred text, **‘Guru Granth Sahib,’** in the form of 116 poetic hymns.
- He was also an avid traveler and played a key role in setting up preaching centers throughout the Indian subcontinent.
- During one such mission, he founded the **town of Chak-Nanki** in Punjab, which **later became a part of Punjab’s Anandpur Sahib.**
- In the year 1675, Guru Tegh Bahadur was executed in Delhi under the **orders of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.**

▪ About Sikhism:

- The word 'Sikh' in the Punjabi language **means 'disciple'**. Sikhs are the disciples of God who follow the writings and teachings of the Ten Sikh Gurus.
- Sikhs believe in **one God (Ek Onkar)**. They believe they should remember God in everything they do. This is called **simran**.
- The Sikhs call their faith **Gurmat** (Punjabi: **“the Way of the Guru”**).
- According to Sikh tradition, **Sikhism** was established by **Guru Nanak** (1469-1539) and subsequently led by a succession of nine other Gurus.
- The development of Sikhism was influenced by the **Bhakti movement and Vaishnava Hinduism.**
- The **Khalsa** upholds the highest Sikh virtues of commitment, dedication and a social conscience.
- The Khalsa are men and women who have undergone the Sikh baptism ceremony and who strictly follow the **Sikh Code of Conduct and Conventions.**
- They wear the prescribed physical articles of the faith (**5K’s: Kesh** (uncut hair), **Kangha** (a wooden comb), **Kara** (a iron bracelet), **Kachera** (cotton underpants) and **Kirpan** (an iron dagger).
- Sikhism condemns blind rituals such as fasting, visiting places of pilgrimage, superstitions, worship of the dead, idol worship etc.
- It preaches that people of different races, religions, or sex are all equal in the eyes of God.
- **Sikh Literature:** The Adi Granth is believed by Sikhs to be the abode of the eternal Guru, and for that reason it is known to all Sikhs as the Guru Granth Sahib.

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| Guru Nanak Dev (1469-1539) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He was the first guru of Sikh and the founder of Sikh religion. ▪ He started the GURU KA LANGAR. ▪ He was the contemporary of Babur. ▪ Kartarpur corridor was commemorated on the 550th birth anniversary. |
| Guru Angad (1504-1552) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He invented the new script called Guru-Mukhi and popularized it. |
| Guru Amar Das (1479-1574) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He introduced the ceremony of the Anand Karaj Marriage. ▪ He abolished the custom of Sati and Purdah system among Sikhs. ▪ He was a contemporary of Akbar. |
| Guru Ram Das (1534-1581) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He founded Amritsar in 1577 on the land granted by Akbar. ▪ He started the construction of Golden Temple/Swarna mandir. |
| Guru Arjun Dev (1563-1606) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He composed the Adi Granth in 1604. ▪ He led to the completion of construction of the Golden temple. ▪ He was acclaimed as Shaheeden-de-Sartaj. ▪ He was executed by Jahangir on charges of helping prince Khurram. |
| Guru Hargobind (1594-1644) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He led to the transformation of the Sikh Community into a Military Community. ▪ He led to the establishment of Akal Takht and fortified the Golden Temple. ▪ He waged wars against Jahangir and Shah Jahan. |
| Guru Har Rai (1630-1661) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He was a man of peace thus devoted most of his life in maintaining peace. |
| Guru Har Krishan (1656-1664) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He was the youngest guru of all and was given the title of Guru of Children. ▪ He was summoned by Aurangzeb against anti-Islamic blasphemy. |
| Guru Teg Bahadur (1621-1675) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He founded Anandpur Sahib. |
| Guru Gobind Singh (1666-1708) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He founded a warrior community known as Khalsa in 1699. ▪ He introduced a new rite "Pahul". ▪ He joined Bahadur Shah's as a noble. ▪ He was the last Sikh Guru in human form and he passed the Gurmat to the Khalsa. |

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