

English Section



Editor : Diljit Singh 'Bedi'

DAYS COMMEMORATING HISTORICAL EVENTS
(16th February to 15th March)

16 February	The British Government announced formation of a committee to draft an act for the management of Gurdwara. (16-2-1921)
17 February	The Sikhs took over control of the shrines at Mukatsar. (17-2-1923)
18 February	Battle of Guler, Bhai Lehna (brother of Bhai Mani Singh), Bhai Sangat Rai and Bhai Hanumant (son of Bhai Sangat) and others embraced martyrdom. (18-2-1696)
20 February	More than 150 Sikhs killed at Gurdwara Nankana Sahib by Mohant Narainu and his hired men. The martyrs included Bhai Lachhman Singh Dharowali, Bhai Dalip Singh, Bhai Waryam Singh etc. (20-2-1921)
21 February	(a) Government handed over the control of Shri Nankana Sahib to the Sikhs. (21-2-1921)
	(b) Shaheedi Jatha fired at by the police forces at Jaito. More than 100 killed and about 200 injured. (21-2-1924)
	(c) Canadian Shaheedi Jatha offered arrest at Jaito. (21-2-1925)
25 February	Birth of Sahibzada Baba Fateh Singh Ji. (25-2-1699)
27 February	(a) Guru Har Rai Sahib was annoited as 7th Guru. (27-2-1644)
	(b) The Indian British Government hanged six Babbar Akalis in Lahore Jail. (27-2-1926)
3 March	Guru Hargobind Sahib immersed with divine light. (3-3-1644)
5 March	Establishment of Khalsa College at Amritsar (5-3-1892)
6 March	188 Sikh prisoners released from Jodhpur jail. (6-3-1989)
9 March	Anglo Sikh Treaty. (9-3-1846)

- 10 March Dewan Lakhat Rai, a Mughal General ordered the murder of more than one thousand Sikhs, Bhai Subeg Singh and Bhai Shahbaz Singh were executed on wheels. (10-3-1746)
- 11 March The Sikh army hoisted Sikh Safron Flag at the Red Fort Delhi under the command of S. Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, Baba Baghel Singh and Jassa Singh Ramgarhia. (11-3-1783)
- 12 March S. Udham Singh killed Michael O'Dwyer, the former governor of the Punjab (during Jallianwala Bagh Massacre of be 13-4-1919) at London. (12-3-1940)
- 14 March Martydom of Akali Baba Phula Singh. (14-3-1822)

Appeal

The devotees are requested to bring the 'PAVAN BIRS' of Sri Guru Granth Sahib (Old ones for SANSKAR) to Sri Guru Granth Sahib Bhawan, Gurdwara Ramsar Sahib Complex near Gurdwara Shaheed Ganj Baba Deep Singh Ji 'Shaheed' only instead of Sri Akal Takhat Sahib. This has been decided to facilitate the 'SANGAT' for the Holy Sri Guru Granth Sahib (Newly published) are available at the same venue.

Guru Panth Da Das,

*Secretary,
Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee,
Sri Amritsar.*

In continuation with the last edition:

SRI GURU TEGH BAHADUR SAHIB JI
(1621-1675)

-S. Surjit Singh 'Gandhi'

We are taking pleasure while publishing these contents from the book '*History of the Sikh Gurus*' by S. Surjit Singh Gandhi former Head of Sikh History Research Board (SGPC).

Nominated as Guru by Sri Guru Har Krishan Ji

No vagueness in statement

Impostors set themselves up as successors to Sri Guru Har Krishan Ji

On March 30 1664, Sri Guru Har Krishan Ji on the verge of his passing away declared that his successor would be Baba Bakala meaning thereby that his successor would be his 'Baba' living at Bakala and in token thereof he entrusted the spiritual regalia (five pice and a piece of Naryal) to Diwan Durgah Mal. According to Bhat Vahi Talauda Pargana Jind and Guru Kian Sakhian by Sarup Singh Kaushish the Guru did not leave any vagueness¹ in his statement and actually mentioned the name of Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji to be the Guru, and Diwan Durgan Mal to take the arucles of spiritual regalia to Bakala and personally offer it to the new Guru. The news of the passing away of Sri Guru Har Krishan Ji spread far and wide but somehow the information that reached Bakala and the country around regarding the nomination of the successor was incomplete and vague with the result that many false pretenders had become self-appointed successors of Sri Guru Har Krishan Ji and the problem of finding the true Baba which at first seemed simple and logically conclusive had now become complicated. There were twenty two² pretenders who set themselves up as successors to Sri Guru Har Krisnan Ji at Bakala.³ The Sodhis of Lahore, the Mina Sodhis of Amritsar, the descendants of Suraj Mal and many impostor-Sodhis who acquired certificates from Pandas to declare that they were Sodhi Babas, set up tents, and employed agents to do propaganda for them, and win supporters even on payment. All material means of inducement including bribery and enticement were used by the paid advocates and propagandists of each impostor Guru Sahib.⁴ The most vociferous

and conspicuous claimant, however, was Dhir Mal, who was the first to pitch his camp at Bakala. There were two attractive features of his claim to Guruship: One was that he was the only direct descendant of the eldest son (crown-prince) Baba Gurditta Ji whose son and grandson had so far reigned as the seventh and eighth Guru, and secondly he possessed the first compiled copy of Adi Granth prepared by Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji.

Dhir Mal's Claim

**Sikh Sangat led by Diwan Durgah Mal comes to Bakala in obedience to the order of the late Sri Guru Har Krishan ji
Installation ceremony**

A few months were passed in this state of confusion and then in the month of August 11, 1664, a Sikh Sangat from Delhi arrived at Bakala in obedience to the late Guru Sahib command for the installation ceremony of Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji. The Sangat was led by Diwan Durgha Mal, the son of Dawarka Dass Chhibbara prominent devotee of Sri Guru Har Krishan Ji. The Sangat included several other prominent Sikhs⁵ such as Chaupat Rai, son of Pera and grandson of Ballu and great grandson of Mulu; Mani Ram son of Mai Dass and grandson of Ballu; Jammu, son of Padma and grandson of Kaura, Gurbaksh son of Baba; Nanu son of Baba and grandson of Unaida and Mata Sulakhni, mother of Sri Guru Har Krishan Ji. Baba Gurditta Ji son of Bhai Budha and Dwarka Dass⁶ son of Arjani Sahib and grandson of Baba Mohri Bhalla were also there at the installation ceremony. It appears that they were specially invited to the occasion. The installation ceremony was held in open Diwan. The Tikka ceremony (affixing of Safron mark on the forehead) was performed by Baba Gurditta Ji. Diwan Durgah Mal informed the assemblage about the late Guru Sahib's decision of appointing Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji as his successor.

Visits Kirtpur to condole with Bibi Roop Kaur

Makhan Shah's visit to Bakala & his plan to identify the real Guru.

Even then a few months passed in confusion. During this period, unworried by what Dhir Mal and other impostors were doing and confident that truth would ultimately prevail, Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji went about his work in the normal way. Ten days later his succession (August 21, 1664), he⁷ accompanied by Dwarka Das, Diwan Durgah Mal & Jaggan went to Kiratpur to condole with Bibi Roop Kaur over the deaths of her father Sri Guru Har Rai Ji and her brother Sri Guru Har Krishan Ji, The visit synchronised with the holy ceremony of the immersion of the late Guru Sahib's ashes in the waters of the

Sutlej on 22nd. August. On Diwali Day⁸ (9th Oct. 1664) Makhan Shah's⁹, a Labana trader, came to Bakala from Tanda, a village in Srinagar Territory. According to Sikh tradition he had come to offer 101 Gold Muhars, which he had promised when his ship, laden with merchandise, had been saved from sinking by a prayer to the Guru Ji. But, on reaching Bakala, he was taken aback to find many of the Sodhi pretenders setting themselves up as Guru Sahib. According to Sikh tradition, Makhan Shah hit upon a plan for detecting the Guru Sahib. He started offering two Muhars to each instead of 101 Muhars, He thought that the real Guru Ji would himself ask for the remaining 99 Muhars. When he was convinced of the falsity of the pretenders, he enquired if there was any other Sodhi. Some one informed him of Sri Tegh Bahadur Ji who was living in solitude and had no truck with the people outside.

Makhan Shah went to Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji. He made obeisance before him by placing two Muhars. Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib said, "O Sikh! you promised an offering of 101 Muhars¹⁰ when the ship was on the point of sinking, why do then, hesitate to pay the remaining. 99 Muhars ?" Thereupon Makhan Shah ascended a house-top and waving his flag, proclaimed from there 'I have found the Guru Sahib, I have found the Guru Sahib'. On hearing this, the Sikhs assembled from every quarter and paid their homage to the Guru Sahib.

The story has many snags

From this tradition, it appears that Makhan Shah did not know Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji. It does not sound correct. Makhan Shah had been the follower of Sikhism since long.¹¹ When Sri Guru Hargobind Ji visited Kashmir he waited upon him and at his request, the Guru Sahib visited Tanda, a village founded and developed by Makhan Shah himself on the bank of the river Jhelum. Sri Guru Har Rai Ji too was accorded hearty devotion on his part. He also paid visits to the eighth Guru Ji at Delhi. He was a well-known Sikh and had acquaintances with almost all the important Sikhs of Kashmir or those who were permanently attached to the. Guru Sahib's household. In the face of all this, it is rather unjust to assume that Makhan Shah did not know Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji or what Sri Guru Har Krishan Ji meant by 'Baba Bakala',

Our view

This being so, he ought not to have offered two mohars to each Guru Ji as a strategy to find out the real Guru Ji. The truth seems to be that he visited Bakala to lay

down his offering of 101 gold Muhars with his men; but on finding that the Impostors were creating confusion, he and his men took up the cause of the Guru Ji so vigorously that the impostors were completely exposed. When Makhan Shah visited the Guru Ji, his two sons, Lal Chand and Chandu Lal and his wife Solji were with him.¹²

In this way, the Guru Ji could assume the undisputed charge of the Sikhs only after nearly six months and a half. The Guru Ji appointed Mati Das and Sati Das¹³ as Dewan and minister and Bhai Dayal as the household minister.

Dhir Mal's nefarious attempts to snatch Guruship forcibly

Attack on the Guru Ji by shihan and his gang

The discovery of the genuine Guru Ji put an end to the pretensions of the false Guru Sahib. But Dhir Mal did not reconcile with the turn of tide; on the other hand, he was determined to snatch the guruship by force. He felt that peace-loving pacificism of Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji was no match for his armed might and money-power. He schemed to kill the Guru Ji and for this purpose, he hatched a conspiracy with the help of his masand, Shihan. Shihan, with about a hundred armed ruffians attacked the house of the Guru Ji. Shihan aimed a bullet at Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji and fired point blank. The bullet scratched the surface of his shoulder without causing any serious wound. Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji stood calm and composed as if nothing had happened. Diwan Durgah Mal, Bhai Mati Das, Bhai Dayal Das and Kirpal Chand gave physical covering to the Guru Ji, hitting anyone that came near them. Before Shihan could load another bullet; Kirpal attacked him and wrenched the matchlock from Shihan's hand. At this, the raiders ran back, carrying with them all that they could get hold of. The whole operation was conducted under the very eye of the wicked Dhir Mal.

The Sikhs attacked Dhir Mal's house

Guru Sahib forgave Shihan & Dhir Mal

When the Sikhs learnt all this, they attacked the house of Dhir Mal¹⁴ under the leadership of Makhan Shah and Kirpal. They not only recovered the things plundered from the Guru Sahib's house but also carried away some of Dhir Mal's belongings. Besides this, they took possession of the copy of the Adi Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji lying with Dhir Mal. Dhir Mal and Shihan were handcuffed. The Guru Ji forgave them considering forgiveness to be the greatest virtue and ordered the Sikhs to return the articles looted from Dhir Mal's house. The Sikhs returned everything but the copy of 'Adi Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji', which

they considered to be the property of the Sikhs and not a private belonging of Dhir Mal. Later on, when Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji came to know of it, he persuaded the Sikhs to return it. Accordingly, the copy was placed near the bank of the Beas and Dhir Mal was informed of its location so that he might get hold of it. Thus copy came in possession of Dhir Mal, whose descendants still possess it.

The Guru Ji pays visit to Amritsar

Doors of Sachkhand Sri Harmandir Sahib were slammed

On November 22, 1664, Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji left for his birth place, Amritsar to pay homage to the sacred place. He bathed in the sacred tank but the ministers of Sachkhand Sri Harmandir Sahib shut its doors against him, and he was not allowed to enter the holy precincts.¹⁵ According to Trilochan Singh¹⁶, the whole of Amritsar was under the control of Harji Mina and the priests of Sachkhand Sri Harmandir Sahib also belonged to the Minas. This being so, the Minas feared that once Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji and his adherents entered Sachkhand Sri Harmandir Sahib, they would never leave it and drive the masands of the Mina Guru out of it. Dr. Ganda Singh, however, says that the doors of the Golden Temple were slammed fearing that they would have to submit to a central control. In our opinion the view expressed by Trilochan Singh seems to be correct, firstly because the necessary evidence is available and secondly because it looks more probable.

Whatever the merit of the story, it is evident that the organisational cohesion which had been the glory of Sikhism was becoming a thing of the past and the movement was losing the strength that Guru Sahib's undisputed leadership had given to it.

Walla

Under the circumstances, the Guru Ji thought it advisable to return to Kiratpur. On way back in view of the sincere devotion of Mata Hariyan, he stayed at village Walla near Amritsar.

Notes and References

1. Till the discovery of Bhatvahi it was generally thought that Guru Har Krishan made only a vague hint regarding the succession of Guru Tegh Bahadur,
2. Koer Singh, Gur Bilas Padshahi 10, p. 22. According to the author many Guruships were set up.
3. Kesar Singh Chhiber : Bansavalinama. Agon sunia bai manjian; . Guru Ban bai the han Bahutere. Saras Guru nij ka kehvai; bai bai the manjian lai Sikh Sakha je kol avai; Bai thavan su bhet chadhvai.
4. Trilochan Singh : Guru Tegh Bahadur, p. 121.

5. *Bhut Vahi Talauda*, Pargana Jind,
6. Guru Kian Sakhian by Sarup Singh Kaushish,
7. Bhat Vahi Multani Sindi. Also refer to Bhat Vahi Talauda Pargana Jind.
8. According to 'Guru Kian Sakhian' by Sarup Das Makhan Shah along with his son Lal Das and his wife visited Bakala' in 1721 B K. on the Diwali Day (Bhat Vahan),
9. Karam Singh historian says that Labanas Or Van were never traders on vanjaras, From the negative argument that Makhan shah was not a trader, Karam Singh draws another conclusion that Makhan Shah must have been a masand who had brought the money of his diocese on the Baisakhi day as it was the custom then obtaining among the masands to do so on the Baisakhi day or Diwali day. According to Dr. Trilochan Singh 'Had Makhan Shah been a masand of Gujrat, he would have certainly waited till the dispute was settled. Sewa Das in his parchian calls him both a labana trader and masand. Garja Singh in Shahid Bilas by Sewa Singh calls him 'a trader' having deep faith in Sikhism
10. Makhan Shah vowed to donate 500 dinars. Guru Kian Sakhian mentions only 101 gold muhars. Bhat Vahi Bijlauton ki gives the same figure. We however attach more weight to the evidence of Bhatvahis because firstly these are the earliest available record and secondly the Bhattas were the persons who had the intimate knowledge of the Sikhs and their history,
11. Bhat Vahis.
12. Bhat Vahi Khata Bijlauton ka, Makhan Shah beta Dase ka pota Arthe ka.....Lal Chand Makhan ka Chandu Lal Makhan Shah ka Solji istri Makhan Shah ki.....Salsat Rai Sai Ikis ki Diwali Shanivar ke din Bakala gaon may aya. Guru Tegh Bahadur ji mehal Name ke Darbar Ikotar Sau Mohar Bheta ki. Seth Dhuma Nai aaya beta Kahne bijlout ka,
13. Macauliffe Sikh Religion vol (iv) p. 334. Dewan Durgah Mal requested the Guru that he being too old to carry the heavy responsibilities of the past, be relieved and in his place, his nephews Mati Das and Sati Das be appointed as Diwan and minister of Darbar. He further recommended the appointment of Dayal Das, the son of Bhai Bulla, Rai who fell martyr in Guru Hargobind's battle of Amritsar as the household minister. Kesar Singh Bonsavali nama.
14. According to Suraj Parkash, Dhir Mal was attacked, before he left for Kiratpur. According to Gyan Singh he had already left for Kartarpur and was overtaken by a hot chase.
15. Trilochan Singh: Guru Tegh Bahadur P. 168. Prithi Chand Guru Vansavli and the writings of Harji Mina and Meharban clearly indicate that they had a complete control over the Hari Mandir and the people of Amritsar, Even the author of Dabistan-i-Mazahib first came into contact with Meharban before he met Guru Hargobind and Guru Har Rai.
16. Opposition to the Guru was organised which clearly indicates that it was the work of some rival sect.

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Harcharan Singh

Chief Secretary
Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee,
Amritsar.

Respected Madam,

28849
13/12-15

You are aware that Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (S.G.P.C.), Amritsar, an apex organization of the entire Sikh community residing throughout the world, would like to bring into your kind notice that an elderly Sikh passenger was mocked at with a label of Osama Bin Laden while travelling on a Jetblue flight from New York to California in November this year. A 39 second video has been posted on You Tube on 9/12/15 with a title 'Would You Feel Safe' and further a description saying 'Flying with Bin laden'.

Incidents related to mistaken identity have been on increase in the western society about Sikhs in last couple of months. For instance on December 6, a Gurdwara (Sikh temple) was vandalized with Anti-IS Graffiti in U.S. Sikh Community through its timeline has strongly advocated peace and universal brotherhood and has condemned terrorism in strong words.

We would request you to take up this matter with the U.S. Government so that appropriate measures are taken for safeguard of Sikh community in foreign lands.

Regards

Hon'ble Mrs. Sushma Swaraj,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Government of India.


(Harcharan Singh)



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Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee,

Teja Singh Samudri Hall, SBI AMRITSAR.

No. 30676

Date 22/01/16

Sh. Narendra Modi Ji,
Hon'ble Prime Minister,
Government of India.

REGISTERED

Subject : Regarding discriminatory attitude of the Central Government towards the Sikhs on the occasion of this year's Republic Day Parade.

Respected Sir,

Through this communication, the undersigned wants to convey to your goodself the grave resentment that prevails in the Sikh community due to the discriminatory attitude of the Central Government, towards the Sikhs, by not including Sikh Regiment in the Republic Day Parade, this year.

A quick glance at the country's history shows that the Sikhs have always come forward to repel any attack on the nation and, as a matter of fact, have laid down numerous lives in the freedom struggle of the country. On countless occasions, the Sikhs have showed their patriotism for the motherland but they always have to bear the discriminatory and partial behaviour of the respective governments. The latest incident proves the same. The Centre Government did not include its most decorated battalion in the Republic Day Parade this year, especially when Mr. Francoise Hollande, the French President, was the Chief Guest.

The Sikhs around the world are facing issues related to their identity and, hence, trying to establish their distinct and unique identity. The community is facing similar issues in France too where the government has banned the wearing of turban in educational institutions and even while being photographed for I-cards etc. The SGPC is trying to convince the France Government but there is no let up in the instances of discrimination against the Sikhs in that country. For the same purpose, the undersigned had even written to your goodself to get time from the visiting French President to discuss the Sikh issues in that country, but to no response.

On one side, we are making all out and sincere efforts in highlighting and taking up Sikh religious issues, on the other side the Centre Government has once again committed an act that is injurious to the Sikh cause. The government omitted the Sikh Regiment from the R D-parade at a time when the French President was the Chief Guest and it was an appropriate moment to demonstrate and convince him of the importance and glory of the turban. The government did not even give any Sikh turbaned officer a chance to lead

File Address :-
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Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee,

Teja Singh Samundri Hall, SBI AMRITSAR.

No. 30676

Date 29/01/16

any contingent despite the fact that there are more than 30% Sikhs enrolled with the three wings of the Indian Armed Forces.

This all implies that the Government did not want Mr. Francoise Hollande to change his opinion about the turban even at the time when Shiromani Akali Dal is an important and oldest constituent of the NDA. This has left the community dumbfounded and disappointed. Widespread resentment is prevailing in the community, the world over.

So, the undersigned, being the President of the SGPC, the apex religious representative organization of the Sikhs that takes up the issues faced by the community across the globe, on part of the entire community, convey our resentment in strongest terms.

Regards,

Yours Sincerely,

(Avtar Singh)

/President,

Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee,
Sri Amritsar.

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Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee,

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No. 30677

Date 29/01/16

Sh. Pranab Mukherji Ji,
Hon'ble President,
Republic of India.

REGISTERED

Subject : Regarding discriminatory attitude of the Central Government towards the Sikhs on the occasion of this year's Republic Day Parade.

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A quick glance at the country's history shows that the Sikhs have always come forward to repel any attack on the nation and, as a matter of fact, have laid down numerous lives in the freedom struggle of the country. On countless occasions, the Sikhs have showed their patriotism for the motherland but they always have to bear the discriminatory and partial behaviour of the respective governments. The latest incident proves the same. The Centre Government did not include its most decorated battalion in the Republic Day Parade this year, especially when Mr. Francois Hollande, the French President, was the Chief Guest.

The Sikhs around the world are facing issues related to their identity and, hence, trying to establish their distinct and unique identity. The community is facing similar issues in France too where the government has banned the wearing of turban in educational institutions and even while being photographed for I-cards etc. The SGPC is trying to convince the France Government but there is no let up in the instances of discrimination against the Sikhs in that country. For the same purpose, the undersigned had even written to the hon'ble Prime Minister to get time from the visiting French President to discuss the Sikh issues in that country, but to no response.

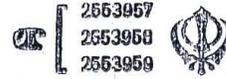
On one side, we are making all out and sincere efforts in highlighting and taking up Sikh religious issues, on the other side the Centre Government has once again committed an act that is injurious to the Sikh cause. The government omitted the Sikh Regiment from the R D-parade at a time when the French President was the Chief Guest and it was an appropriate moment to demonstrate and convince him of the importance and glory of the turban. The government did not even give any Sikh turbaned officer a chance to lead



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This all implies that the Government did not want Mr. Francoise Hollande to change his opinion about the turban even at the time when Shiromani Akali Dal is an important and oldest constituent of the NDA. This has left the community dumbfounded and disappointed. Widespread resentment is prevailing in the community, the world over.

So, the undersigned, being the President of the SGPC, the apex religious representative organization of the Sikhs that takes up the issues faced by the community across the globe, on part of the entire community, convey our resentment in strongest terms.

Regards,

Yours Sincerely,



(Avtar Singh)

President,

Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee,

Sri Amritsar.



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Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee,

Teja Singh Samundri Hall, SRI AMRITSAR.

No. 30872

Date 4-2-16

The Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Subject : Regarding notifying Gurdwaras under Section 85 of The Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925.

Respected Sir,

Vide its resolution no. 425 dated 17-7-2013, the Executive Committee of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC), Sri Amritsar has resolved to get the Gurdwaras, as per the list attached, notified under the Section 85 of The Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925, for their better and efficient management, on account of their income having increased to more than rupees thirty five lacs per annum.

The present historical Gurdwaras which are being sought to be included in Section 85, are presently being managed through the local committees. By shifting the administration of these Gurdwaras under section 85, they will fall under the direct control of SGPC and the administrative body will have better and efficient control.

The necessary notification, under Section 85 of The Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925, may be made in exercise of powers vested in the Government of India u/s 72 of The Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966.

Regards

Yours Sincerely,

(Harcharan Singh)

Chief Secretary,

Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee,
Sri Amritsar.

- Encl.: 1. List of Gurdwaras.
2. Resolution No.425/17-7-2013, as stated above.