

Importance of Vesakhi

To give the Sikhs a unique identity so that a Khalsa could be recognised amongst the millions, a devotee who is prepared to help the helpless and the downtrodden, regardless of any discrimination on the basis of cast, colour and creed.



Why do we celebrate Vesakhi?

- **Birthday of Khalsa Panth**

Why do we call it Vesakhi?

- **It is called Vesakhi because it is the Desi month called “Vesakh” which is the second month of the Lunar calendar.**



History of Birthday of the Khalsa

Who created Khalsa?

Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

When was Khalsa created?

13th April 1699.

Where was Khalsa created?

At Keshgarh Sahib in Anandpur Sahib.

What is the meaning of Khalsa?

The meaning of Khalsa is "pure" derived from the Farsi word Khalis meaning pure.

A Khalsa is to be pure at heart, mind and deeds and always remain in Chardi Kala.





Creation of Khalsa



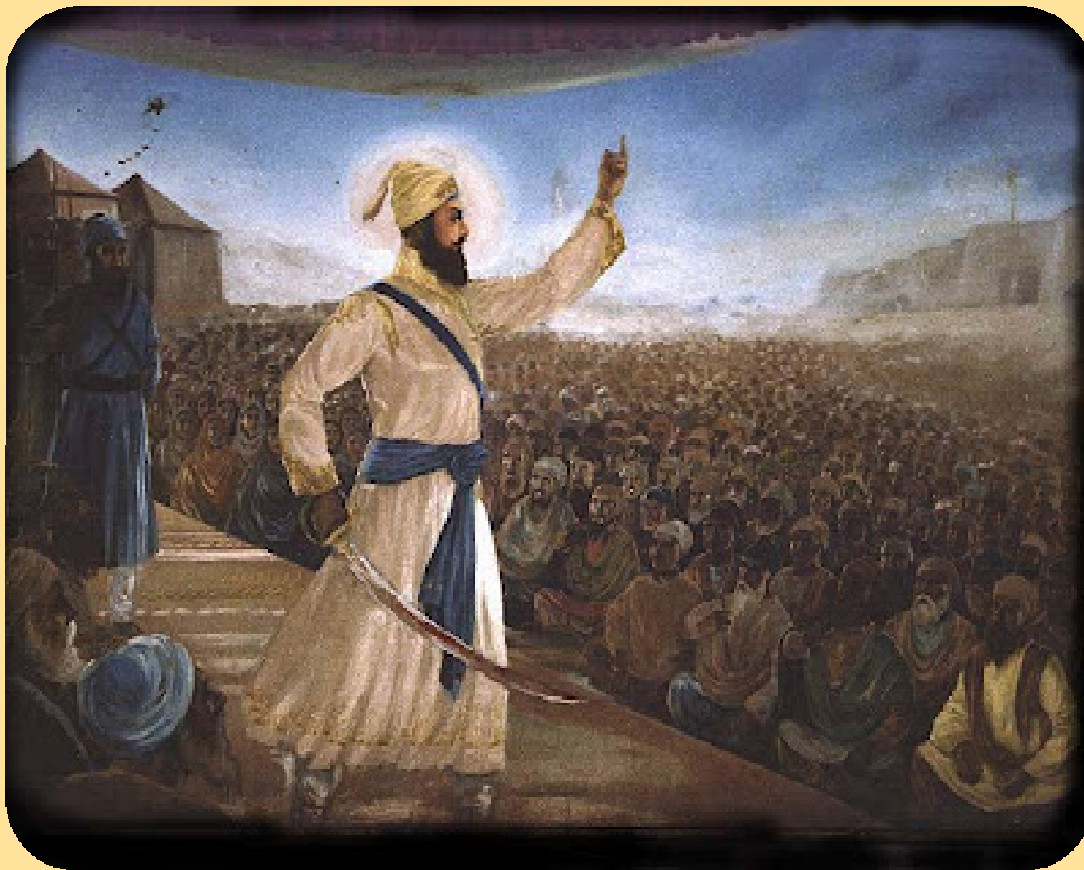


An open air diwan was held in Keshgarh Sahib at Anandpur Sahib.

Guru Ji drew his sword and in a thundering voice he said, "I want a person who will sacrifice his life for my Dharam?"

The people were stunned, Shocked and surprised at such a strange call. There was a dead silence.





On the first and on the second call nobody came forward. On the third call **Daya Ram** from Lahore, came forward and offered his head.

Guru Ji took him in the tent and came out with the sword dripping with blood.





Guru Ji came out of the tent and repeated his similar calls four more times.

Then **Dharam Das, Mohkam Chand, Himmat Rai and Sahib Chand** came forward and offered their heads one by one.

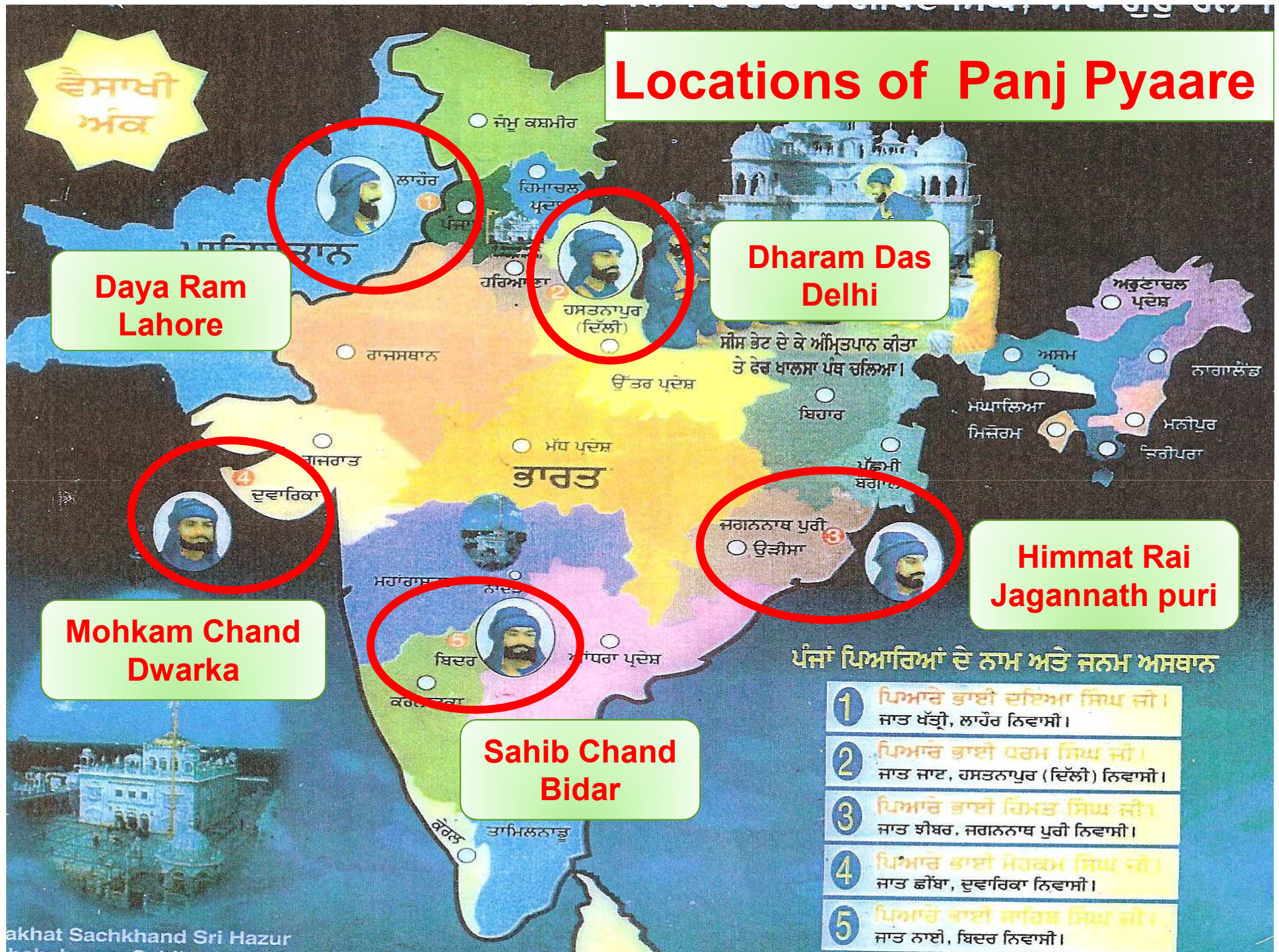




- Guru Ji stayed in the tent for some time then he came out of the tent with the five devotes dressed in brilliant uniform, later to be called “Panj Pyare”.
- Overwhelmed with joy and excitement the sangat started to chant “Bole So Nihal, Sat Sri Akal”.



Locations of Panj Pyaare



**AMRIT
CEREMONY
also called
AMRIT
SANCHAR
and
KHANDE Dee
PAHUL**



Preparation of Amrit

What is the meaning of Amrit?

- **Nectar or Holy water**

Prepared in a special ceremony.

Guru Ji added water into an iron vessel or Bowl (Batta of Sarbloh) and stirred it using a **Khanda** (double edged sword).



Preparation of Amrit

Guru Ji's wife, **Mata Sahib Kaur, (Mother of Khalsa)** added 'Patase' in the water.

What are the Patase made of?

- **Sugar crystals**

Why Mata Sahib Kaur Ji is adding the Patase in the Bowl?

- **To symbolize humility and sweetness**

Whilst Guru Ji was stirring Amrit, he was reciting the 5 Banees.



Names of the Five Banees

While stirring the water, Guru Ji was reciting the following five Banees:

- 1. Japji Sahib – Composed by: Guru Nanak Dev Ji**
- 2. Jap Sahib – Composed by: Guru Gobind Singh Ji**
- 3. Chaupai Sahib – Composed by: Guru Gobind Singh Ji**
- 4. Sawayya – Composed by: Guru Gobind Singh Ji**
- 5. Anand Sahib – Composed by: Guru Amar Das Ji**



Khande-Di-Pahul Ceremony



Guru Ji proceeded to initiate the Panj Pyare.

The Five Beloveds sat in the **Vir Asan** (on the ground with left knee down and the right knee up).

Firstly, Guru Ji gave five handfuls of Amrit to each of them to drink.

By drinking Amrit, their inner self is now clean. They have taken a new birth into the fold of Khalsa brotherhood, a new life of purity and purpose.



Khande-Di-Pahul Ceremony



After this Guru Ji sprinkled Amrit five times in their eyes.

Finally Guru Ji sprinkled five handfuls of Amrit into their hairs.

This means that a Khalsa shall not bow his head or eyes in front of the injustice and inequality

Each time they were asked to repeat "Waheguru Ji ka Khalsa, Waheguru Ji Ki Fateh."



What is meaning of "Waheguru Ji ka Khalsa, Waheguru Ji Ki Fateh?"

- Khalsa belongs to God, the victory of the Khalsa is victory of God.

ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕਾ ਖਾਲਸਾ
ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਫਤਹਿ



Khande-Di-Pahul Ceremony



The remaining Amrit was taken by each of them, given by Guru Ji, from the same Batta, from the left to right and from the right to the left.

This is a symbol of equality and no discrimination based on caste colour or creed.



Khande-Di-Pahul Ceremony



Thus they became the members of Khalsa Brotherhood, which will stand by each other at all times of pleasure and pain.

Guru Ji then called them his 'PANJ PYARE' (Five Beloved Ones). The surname Singh was added after their names, Meaning "Lion".



Five Beloved Ones

Daya Ram, from **Lahore** became **Bhai Daya Singh Ji**

Dharam Das, from a **Village near Delhi** became **Bhai Dharam Singh Ji**

Mohkam Chand, from **Gujrat** became **Bhai Mohkam Singh Ji**

Himmat Rai, **Orissa** became **Bhai Himmat Singh Ji**

Sahib Chand, from **Andhra Pradesh** became **Bhai Sahib Singh Ji**





After initiating Panj Pyare Guru Ji asked them to service him with Khanda Di Pahal and he became the member of the Khalsa.

From Gobind Rai he became Guru Gobind Singh ji.

“Wah wah Gobind Singh aape gur chela”
Hail (Guru) Gobind Singh;
He, Himself, is the Master and the Disciple.



The Rehat (Discipline)

After joining Khalsa, the sikhs have to live according to the Rehat (Code of Conduct) prescribed by Guru Gobind Singh Ji which include:

- A Sikh should not cut his/her hair.
- A Sikh should not consume drugs or tobacco.
- A Sikh should have high moral values and regard all the ladies as their mother and sisters according to their age.
- A Sikh should not eat Kutha Meat.



"Singh" and "Kaur"

- After the creation of Khalsa Sikh men were given the last name "**Singh**" meaning "**lion**".
- The Sikh women received the last name "**Kaur**" meaning "**princess**".



Five symbols of the Sikh faith



1. *Kes* (uncut hair)
2. *Kangha* (a comb)
3. *Kara* (a steel bangle)
4. *Kirpan* (a sword)
5. *Kachhera* (Beggy Shorts)



THE END

