

Rehras Sahib In Punjabi Wordpress

The go-to book of the Sikhs. The Sikh Bible. The Sikh Namaz. The Sikh Vedas. It contains everything you need for your daily prayers.Includes the morning prayers (Punj Bani): Japji Sahib, Jap Sahib, Tav Prasad Sevaiye, Benti Chaupai, and Anand Sahib. The Evening Prayers: Rehras Sahib. The bedtime Prayer: Kirtan Sohila.Followed by the Sikh Ardaas.In a lucid format with English translation and commentary. Ideal for the new generation with even a smattering of knowledge of Hindi or Punjabi.

Study, with text, of Rahit’asa and K’ratana Sohii?, works from the ?di-Granth; with interpretive notes. In this classic, Khushwant Singh presents a concise history of the followers of one of the world’s youngest religions. Beginning with the life and times of the founder, Guru Nanak (1469-1539), he moves on to describe the vital contribution made by the following nine gurus in shaping and developing the Sikh religion; and the significance of the Sikh holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib, and its centrality to the religion. He examines the setting up of the Singh Sabha and the accompanying social reform, the impact of the Ghadr rebellion and the Akali agitation for control of various Sikh shrines. The new Afterword by his son, journalist Rahul Singh, brings the story of the Sikhs up to date. Authoritative yet accessible, this is one of the most concise and readable accounts of the Sikhs and their faith.

Nanak Naam Jahaj Gurudwara Magazine 2015

Sikhism : Nitnem

Education, Religion and Gender Issues

Sri Guru Arjan Dev Jee - A Short Biography

Japji Sahib : Way To God In Sikhism

The Sikhs

Religion, Education and Society

Sikhism is the younger of the world's major religions, and is the most egalitarian and modern in practice. The scriptural authority for its followers is the Sri Guru Granth Sahib. The founder of the Sikh faith is Guru Nanak Dev Ji. The Japji Sahib spells out the basic principles prescribed for a Sikh.

Trust the experts to bring together everything you need to teach the AQA GCSE Religious Studies A in a single book. Written by a subject specialist with examining experience and with content verified by faith advisors, this book will provide you with a comprehensive, creative and time-efficient teaching pathway through the reformed specification. - Enable students to build their knowledge and understanding as they progress through clear explanations of the content, engaging tasks and thought-provoking questions - Focus on the key themes of religious diversity, influence and impact with in-depth coverage of Christian, Hindu and Sikh beliefs and practices verified by faith advisors - Prepare students for assessment with skills-building activities, updated revision advice and practice questions - Cater for students of varying learning styles through a visually engaging approach that uses diagrams and artwork to enhance subject interest and understanding - Encourage students to take responsibility for their development, using student-friendly learning outcomes and quick knowledge-check questions to track their improvement

Sri Guru Arjan Dev Jee (1563 - 1605) was the fifth Sikh Guru and was pivotal in institutionalising the fledging faith. He constructed the most important Gurdwara for the Sikhs in Harmandir Sahib, also commonly referred to as the Golden Temple of Amritsar. He authored many hymns and made the first collection of Sikh scripture in the Sri Aadl Granth Sahib. He was the first martyr of the Sikhs, he was tortured to death in the most inhumane manner, as he would not heed to the tyranny of the Mughal Empire. He was humble, poetic, peaceful and inspirational.

There are three important occasions for prayer in a devout Sikh's typical day. The morning prayers are the Japji Sahib, the Jaap Sahib and the ten Savaiye; in the evening it is Rehras Sahib; and finally, Kirtan Sohila is recited just before sleep. Rehras is combined with two words: Rah, the path, and Raas, the provisions or stores for the journey. Together, the words mean wherewithal for the devout Sikh's spiritual journey. The prayer has all one needs to be blessed and to arrive at God's threshold - the Dar, or the door. Rehras Sahib contains different passages composed by various Sikh Masters. This Bani (God's word) being recited at sunset, is meant to rejuvenate the Khalsa (pure Sikh, the faithful) when he's tired from the toils of the day.

Guru Granth Sahib an Advance Study

Sikhism

Rehras Sahib

Nitnem

The Morning and Evening Prayers of the Sikhs

Hymns From Guru Granth Sahib

The Game of Love tells the story of freedom struggles of Sikhs throughout history. In the fifteenth century, the first Sikh Guru, Guru Nanak started the revolution of standing up against tyranny and oppression. Sikhs have carried on this tradition to the present day. In the post 9/11 world, the word of the Tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh resonate. "When all peaceful means have been exhausted it to draw the sword." The Game of Love describes the tears, torture and sacrifices of Sikhs. The readers will decide if these warriors are termed freedom fighters, insurgents, militants, revolutionaries or Saints. This edition is updated with new content and design.

This prayer book is the kind manifestation of Waheguru Ji's grace. It is aimed to assist all, especially the young and those who do not understand Gurmukhi yet, to do Nitnem. Prayer is an essential part of Sikhism. As food nourishes and strengthens the body, prayer purifies the mind uplifts the soul. Sikhs are ordained to rise in the morning and meditate on the Name of God 'Waheguru'. They are also expected to do Nitnem which literally means 'Daily Routine'. Nitnem is composed of a collection of five prayers to be done during different periods of the day. Morning (3 prayers) Japji Sahib, Jaap Sahib and Sawaiye. Evening (1 prayer) – Rehras Sahib Night (1 prayer) – Kirtan Sohila Ardaas should be done after every prayer session. I have included Ardaas for the reader in this book too. The person who forms the habit of doing Nitnem daily, ultimately experiences bliss and peace. While the best experience would be derived from reading the prayers in Gurmukhi, there should be no hindrance for anyone who does not know the Gurmukhi script, to do Nitnem While every effort has been made to simplify the transliteration, I encourage the reader to read the prayers while listening to the audio format a couple of times. This will help them grasp the correct pronunciation. There is a section for links to the individual prayers in YouTube. This will help to get the correct pronunciation, or if you wish to just listen to the prayers. This prayer book is perfect to carry around in one's device, so the prayers can be performed from anywhere. It is also a wonderful gift to offer to friends and

After doing prayers regularly, one can look for translation books to assist in helping understand the Bani. I am certain that by Waheguru Ji's grace, the reader will eventually seek to learn the Gurmukhi script.

1. The book is designed for the recruitment in Religious Examination 2. The entire syllabus is divided into 2 Sections 3. The complete package of the study material based on the latest syllabi. 4. Chapterwise Theory are given for better understanding of Concepts Indian Army has started the online application process for recruitment of Religious Teachers in Indian Army as Junior Commissioned Officers for RRT 91, 92, 93, 94 & 95 courses. The revised edition of 'Indian Army Religious Teachers (RT – JCO) Recruitment Exam' is a complete study guide that is designed on the exact lines of exam. It covers the entire syllabus into 2 main Sections as Paper I: General Knowledge and Paper II: Knowledge of Religious Domain. Each chapter of every section is provided with well explained theories supported by the current facts & figures and examples. Current Affairs is also accompanied in the beginning, listing all the latest events across the globe. Thorough practice done from this book ensures selection in the Indian Army Religious Teacher Recruitment Examination. TOC General Knowledge, Logical Reasoning, English, Physics, Biology, Chemistry, Current Affairs. Many Sikhs have been in America until September 11th, 2001. Everything changed that fateful day. Sikhs, who wear turbans and have long beards due to their religious beliefs, were hit twice. First, our country was attacked and thousands of Sikhs' innocent fellow citizens lost their lives. Second, some of our countrymen started terrorizing Sikhs due to ignorance. Suddenly, it looked like Sikhs were on the other side of the war. People were rightfully angered by the attacks but wrongly assumed that Sikhs might be the enemy. Shocked Americans, bristling with misguided patriotism, imitated the terrorists by terrorizing their innocent neighbors. All of a sudden Sikhs became the scapegoats. When you live in America but are misidentified as America's enemy, your American Dream starts slipping away. You know that your liberty is at stake. Why would somebody in his or her right mind then wear a turban and have a long beard anymore? One could be taunted by passers-by, discriminated on the job, pulled out of the airport security line, and physically assaulted. It doesn't make sense unless you have a good reason to do it, and Sikhs do What is their reasoning, and is it worth it?

Sikh Religion Prayer, Holy Scriptures

A Study of the Sikh Kanya Mahavidyalaya

Defending Sachkand - June 1984

Guru Granth Sahib - An Advance Study Volume-I

Talking to One and All

Sikhs in the Deccan and North-East India

5th Edition **This edition also has a new section on 'Gurbani da adab' respecting Gurbani & has been revised throughout with additional explanatory notes**

There are three primary purposes of a religious prayer. 1. To refresh your remembrance and awareness of God. 2. To bring your wandering mind into the present moment. 3. To understand the meaning of the prayer and imbibe its teachings into your life in order to further your spiritual progress.By God’s grace, presented to you here is the tranlation of the REHRAS SAHIB into English. At the end of the translation, offered to you is the Transliteration of REHRAS SAHIB, for those who may wish to recite as a prayer in the original Gurumukhi language. The REHRAS SAHIB is the evening prayer in Sikhism. It is recited at the end of a working day, around sunset. This evening prayer is recited by many Sikhs after a hard days work. Praying after a hard day refreshes both body and mind.Five different Gurus contributed to the evening prayer - Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Guru Amar Das Ji, Guru Ram Das Ji, Guru Arjan Dev Ji and Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Each one enlightens another aspect of God. The Benti Chaupai is Guru Gobind Singh Ji's personal prayer for protection and is said to liberate the soul. The recitation of REHRAS SAHIB adds energy to one’s body and mind. It allows one to conclude the day and thank the Almighty. The verse speaks of the greatness of Waheguru (God) and the ways in which ones actions will assist in attaining spiritual elevation. This prayer assists the person when he or she is weak physically, or financially, or with any other material and earthly matters. When you feel hopeless, or gloomy, it will elevate you mentally and give you a fresh and positive view of things. The REHRAS SAHIB as recorded in the Guru Granth Sahib Ji contains hymns of only Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Guru Amar Das Ji, Guru Ram Das Ji and Guru Arjan Dev Ji. The compositions of Guru Gobind Singh Ji were added in REHRAS SAHIB in the late 19th century. This was later approved by the supreme Sikh religious body.

This book is a major intervention in the understanding of the dynamics of internal migration in South Asia. It traces the historical roots of certain migrant Sikh communities to the south and north-east India; chronicles their social, religious and economic practices; and examines peculiar identity formations. This first-of-its-kind empirical study examines the socio-economic conditions of Sikhs in the Deccan and the North-East who are believed to be the descendants of the soldiers in Maharaja Ranjit Singh’s army despatched to the two regions in the early nineteenth century. It draws on extensive ethnographic accounts to present the social realities of the different communities, including language, religion, culture, caste, marriage and kinship, and agency. It also questions the idea of Sikh homogeneity that many within the community have come to believe in, while revealing both differences and similarities. The book will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of sociology and social anthropology, migration and diaspora studies, religion, especially Sikh studies, cultural studies, as well as the Sikh diaspora worldwide.

Japji Sahib, the first Bani in Sri Guru Grant Sahib, holds the key to the entire Sikh philosophy. It has been translated by many scholars into various languages, especially in English. Each translation has contributed towards spreading the message of Gurbani beyond the lingual bounds. The uniqueness of the present translation is that the verse composition is translated using English and French meters, observing rhyme. The footnotes have been provided at various places by the editor to make the readers understand the relation between the signifier and the signified as translation has its own limitations.

The Sikh Evening Prayers

International Bibliography of Sikh Studies

Indian Army JCO Religious Teacher Exam Guide

Transnational Practices of European Sikhs

Sikhs Across Borders

A Complete Guide to Sikhism

Sikh American women do the lion's share of organizing and executing the business of the Sikh community, and they straddle multiple lives and worlds—cross-cultural, interreligious, intergenerational, occupational, and domestic—yet their experiences of faith, family, and community are virtually invisible in the North American milieu and have yet to be understood, documented, or shared. Until now. In Her Name is Kaur, Sikh American women explore the concept of love from many angles, offering rich, critical insight into the lives of Sikh women in America. Through a chorus of multi-generational voices—in essays ranging in tone from dramatic to humorous—they share stories of growing into and experiencing self-love, spiritual love, love within family, romantic love, the love they nurture for humanity and the world through their professional work, and more. Eye-opening and multifaceted, this collection of stories encourages its readers to take the feeling of love and turn it into action—practical action that will make the world a better place to be for everyone, regardless of their faith or creed.

Explores Sikh praxis and self-representation across geopolitical borders, with a focus on empirical research on Sikhs in Europe

This is an English translation of Guru Nanak's famous Sri Japji Sahib which was originally written in Gurmukhi script. This is rightly regarded as one of the world's great spiritual classics. It is uplifting and universal in its message of love and devotion. This particular edition is in black and white with a beautifully illustrated design on each page. Includes a brief introduction by Professor David Christopher Lane, Ph.D. There is also a color edition available as well.

The Evening Prayer Of The Sikhs, Recited Around Sunset, Rehras Is A Humble Invocation, A Quest For The Infinite Reality That Is God. It Is Believed That Rehras, In Some Form Or The Other, Has Been Recited Since The Time Of Guru Nanak (1469-1539), The Founder Of Sikhism. Compositions Of The Other Gurus Were Added In Later Years, And The Final Arrangement Of The Order In Which The Hymns Are Recited Was Formulated By The Shiromani Gurdawara Prabandhak Committee In The 1930s. Its Contents Can Be Divided Into Three Broad Strands: The Quest, The Striving And The Culmination. Beginning With Guru Nanak S Sodar Literally, The Door (To God'S Mansion) It Includes Hymns By Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das, Guru Arjan Dev, And The Quatrains Of Guru Gobind Singh. Reema Anand And Khushwant Singh S Translations Bring To A Wider Readership The Beauty And Comfort Of Some Of The Most Poignant Religious Verse Ever Composed. Adding To The Value Of This Edition Are The Original Hymns In Devnagari Script That Appear Alongside The Translations.

Divine Intimations Nitnem

An Introduction

Nitnem and Ardaas : English Transliteration

Japji, Jaap, Sawaiye, Rehras, Kirtan Sohila, Ardaas

Her Name Is Kaur

Rehras, the Torch to Pass Through the Darkness of Death and Sohila, the Lyric that Speaks of Lacerations and Pangs of Separation

The International Bibliography of Sikh Studies brings together all books, composite works, journal articles, conference proceedings, theses, dissertations, project reports, and electronic resources produced in the field of Sikh Studies until June 2004, making it the most complete and up-to-date reference work in the field today. One of the youngest religions of the world, Sikhism has progressively attracted attention on a global scale in recent decades. An increasing number of scholars is exploring the culture, history, politics, and religion of the Sikhs. The growing interest in Sikh Studies has resulted in an avalanche of literature, which is now for the first time brought together in the International Bibliography of Sikh Studies. This monumental work lists over 10,000 English-language publications under almost 30 subheadings, each representing a subfield in Sikh Studies. The Bibliography contains sections on a wide variety of subjects, such as Sikh gurus, Sikh philosophy, Sikh politics and Sikh religion. Furthermore, the encyclopedia presents an annotated survey of all major scholarly work on Sikhism, and a selective listing of electronic and web-based resources in the field. Author and subject indices are appended for the reader’ s convenience.

In June 1984 the Indian army attacked Sachkand Sri Harmandir Sahib, Amritsar under fabricated claims of flushing out Sikhs. Thousands of innocent people were murdered by the army and no arrest warrants were mentioned in the ‘ Indian government white paper the Punjab agitation ’ (July 1984) for anyone in the complex at the time of the attack. The Sikhs who defended the complex fell to the bullets of the Indian army – a few survived. The account that follows is based upon factual information and events. A lead fictional character, Balaaram Singh, has been created to lead the narrative.

This book addresses the issue of Sikh women ’ s education in Punjab within the larger discourse of women ’ s education in India. It focuses on the role of the Sikh Kanya Mahavidyalaya (SKM)—one of the most important educational institutions established in the nineteenth century as a result of the Sikh reformist movement in Punjab. It explores how various dimensions of caste, class, gender and religion generate a variety of approaches to the culture of literacy, and takes a closer look at the relevance of the Sikh Kanya Mahavidyalaya in today ’ s India and its contribution to the area of educational pedagogy. It focuses on gender in education, specifically discourses and practices in women ’ s education. In addition to providing valuable insights and critical evidence that can be used in the planning and implementation of education and gender policies, the book is sure to spark conversations in courses and professional communities interested in education, gender studies, history, sociology as well as overlooked dimensions of gender history.

Contributed papers presented at a conference.

NUJGMagazine 2015

Sikh American Women Write about Love, Courage, and Faith

Anand Sahib

Sikhism and History

The Japji and the Rehras

Japji Sahib

Book of question and answers on Sikh Religion with colourful pictures

This volume presents findings from recent research focusing on young people and the way they relate to religion in their education and upbringing. The essays are diverse and multidisciplinary - in terms of the religions they discuss (including Christianity, Islam and Sikhism); the settings where young people reflect on religion (the classroom, youth club, peer group, families, respective religious communities and wider society); the different perspectives which relate to religious education and socialisation (the teaching of RE, the role of teachers in pupils’ lives, the way teachers’ personal lives shape their approach to teaching, school ethos and social context, and the place and rationale of RE); the contexts within which the authors work (different national settings and various academic disciplines); and the methodology used (qualitative, quantitative and mixed-method approaches). The authors make important contributions to the debate about the role of religious education in the curriculum. They demonstrate the crucially important formative influence of religious education in young people’s lives which reaches well into their adulthood, shaping religious and other identities, and attitudes towards the ‘other’ - whatever that ‘other’ may be. This book was originally published as a special issue of the Journal of Beliefs & Values.

The Japji and the RehrasThe Morning and Evening Prayers of the SikhsRupa Publications India

There are three primary purposes of a religious prayer. 1. To refresh your remembrance and awareness of God. 2. To bring your wandering mind into the present moment. 3. To understand the meaning of the prayer and imbibe its teachings into your life in order to further your spiritual progress. By God’s grace, presented to you here is the translation of the REHRAS SAHIB into English. At the end of the translation, offered to you is the Transliteration of REHRAS SAHIB, for those who may wish to recite as a prayer in the original Gurumukhi language. The REHRAS SAHIB is the evening prayer in Sikhism. It is recited at the end of a working day, around sunset. This evening prayer is recited by many Sikhs after a hard days work. Praying after a hard day refreshes both body and mind. Five different Gurus contributed to the evening prayer - Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Guru Amar Das Ji, Guru Ram Das Ji, Guru Arjan Dev Ji and Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Each one enlightens another aspect of God. The Benti Chaupai is Guru Gobind Singh Ji's personal prayer for protection and is said to liberate the soul. The recitation of REHRAS SAHIB adds energy to one’s body and mind. It allows one to conclude the day and thank the Almighty. The verse speaks of the greatness of Waheguru (God) and the ways in which ones actions will assist in attaining spiritual elevation. This prayer assists the person when he or she is weak physically, or financially, or with any other material and earthly matters. When you feel hopeless, or gloomy, it will elevate you mentally and give you a fresh and positive view of things. The REHRAS SAHIB as recorded in the Guru Granth Sahib Ji contains hymns of only Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Guru Amar Das Ji, Guru Ram Das Ji and Guru Arjan Dev Ji. The compositions of Guru Gobind Singh Ji were added in REHRAS SAHIB in the late 19th century. This was later approved by the supreme Sikh religious body.

NJNGMagazine

A guide to the Sikh way of life and ceremonies

The Sikh Religion

Sikh Faith

Game of Love

Evening Prayer of Sikhism.

The Japji, composed by Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh faith, is the most important prayer of the Sikhs, and one of the most sublime and majestic examples of sacred poetry in any language. Comprising a series of hymns in praise of 'the One God Who is Truth', it opens the sacred book of the Sikhs, the Guru Granth Sahib, and is recited every morning by all practising Sikhs. The Rehras is a prayer of thanksgiving, recited at the end of the day in gratitude and also for inspiration. It comprises hymns by five of the ten Sikh Gurus: Guru Nanak, Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das, Guru Arjan and Guru Gobind Singh. This volume brings together Khushwant Singh's classic English translations of the two best-known and, in many ways, defining sacred compositions of the Sikhs. Beautifully illustrated, this is a collector's edition for anyone interested not only in the Sikh faith but also in great sacred literature.

Evening prayer for Sikhs.

The Sikh's Daily Routine

Rehras

Rehraas

Rehras Sahib - English Translation and Transliteration

Liberty at Stake

AQA GCSE (9-1) Religious Studies Specification A: Christianity, Hinduism, Sikhism and the Religious, Philosophical and Ethical Themes