



350th Martyrdom Anniversary of Guru Tegh Bahadur | Haryana | 26 Aug 2025

Why in News?

The **Haryana Legislative Assembly** unanimously passed a resolution to honor Guru Tegh Bahadur on his 350th martyrdom anniversary and announced plans for a major event in **Kurukshetra** on 25 November, featuring religious processions.

- He made the supreme sacrifice in **November 1675 at Chandni Chowk, Delhi**, defending the [right to religious freedom](#).



Key Points

- **Tribute to Guru Tegh Bahadur:** Chief Minister Nayab Singh Saini presented a resolution highlighting that spreading Guru Tegh Bahadur's teachings of **mutual cooperation and brotherhood** is the best tribute to his sacrifice.
 - The resolution also recalled the martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur's followers, **Bhai Mati Das, Bhai Sati Das, and Bhai Dayala**, who laid down their lives with unshakable faith.
- **Connection with Haryana:** Guru Tegh Bahadur visited several places in Haryana during his travels, including **Kurukshetra, Pehowa, Kaithal, Jind, Ambala, Cheeka, and Rohtak**.
 - These sites are home to significant gurdwaras, such as Gurdwara Sri Dhamtan Sahib in Jind and Gurdwara Sri Sheeshganj Sahib in Ambala, which stand as lasting symbols of his blessings and teachings.

Guru Tegh Bahadur

- He was the **9th sikh guru**, revered for his teachings, bravery, and martyrdom.
- Born on **21st April 1621** in Amritsar to Guru Hargobind (6th sikh guru) and Mata Nanki, Guru Tegh Bahadur was originally named **Tyag Mal** for his ascetic nature.
- Trained by **Bhai Gurdas** in scriptures and by Baba Budha in martial arts, he distinguished himself in battle at the age of 13.
- He contributed 116 hymns to the Guru Granth Sahib, travelled widely to spread Sikh teachings, and founded Chak-Nanki (now part of Anandpur Sahib).
- In **1675**, he was executed in Delhi on the orders of [Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb](#) for defending

religious freedom against forced conversions, earning the title **“Hind di Chadar” (Protector of Hind)**.



Ten Gurus of Sikh Religion	
Guru Nanak Dev (1469-1539)	- 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 of Guru Nanak Dev.
Guru Angad (1504-1552)	He invented the new script called Guru-Mukhi and popularized and expanded the system of Guru ka Langar.
Guru Amar Das (1479-1574)	- He introduced the ceremony of the Anand Karaj Marriage. - He abolished the custom of Sati and Purdah system among the Sikhs. - He was a contemporary of Akbar.
Guru Ram Das (1534-1581)	- He founded Amritsar in 1577 on the land granted by Akbar. - He started the construction of Golden Temple/Swarna mandir at Amritsar.
Guru Arjun Dev (1563-1606)	- He composed the Adi Granth in 1604. - He led to the completion of construction of Golden temple. - He was acclaimed as Shaheeden-de-Sartaj. - He was executed by Jahangir on charges of helping prince Khusrau.
Guru Hargobind (1594-1644)	- He led to the transformation of the Sikh Community into a Military community. He is known as "Soldier Saint". - He led to the establishment of Akal Takht and fortified the Amritsar City. - He waged wars against Jahangir and Shah Jahan.
Guru Har Rai (1630-1661)	He was a man of peace thus devoted most of his life in maintaining peace with Aurangzeb and doing missionary work.
Guru Har Krishan (1656-1664)	- He was the youngest guru of all and was given the title of Guru at a very early age of 5. - He was summoned by Aurangzeb against anti-islamic blasphemy.
Guru Teg Bahadur (1621-1675)	He founded Anandpur Sahib.
Guru Gobind Singh (1666-1708)	- 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 Guruship of Sikhs to the Guru Granth Sahib.



