

Guru Nanak Dev Ji

3 Best Essay o “Guru Nanak Dev Ji”

Essay No. 01

A precious child was born in 1469 in the Khatri family at Talwandi, near Lahore. The village is called Nankana Sahib which is now in Pakistan. The name of the boy was Nanak, known to the world as Guru Nanak Dev. At the age of seven, he joined the village school. He was very intelligent and learned the alphabet in one day. Once he composed a beautiful hymn which is now in Guru Granth Sahib.

He used to think about God for hours together. When his father gave him 20 Rs. To do some profitable business he spent the money on feeding the hungry men. Nanak was married at the age of 14. But even marriage could not stop him from thinking about God. His father sent him to Sultanpur and was made a govt. Storekeeper by the Governor, Daulat Khan Lodhi. He was quite sincere in his work. The morning after taking a bath in the Kalibai river he went into the forest. There he heard the command of God to teach the people to remember Him. He turned saint from that day.

He preached that the people are not Hindus and Muslims but the children of one God. He believed in one god. To spread his message, he visited many places in India. He taught people to believe in god. He went to Arabia also. After his return from there, he lived near the river Tapi at Kartarpur until he died.

Essay No. 02

Guru Nanak Dev Ji

India: Founder of Sikhism

Birth: 1469

Guru Nanak Dev was a great reformer and one of the prominent leaders of the Bhakti movement that swept across the country during the 15th-16th century. He was born in an age of religious bigotry when Hindus and Muslims were clashing frequently for the protection of their respective faiths. Nanak was much distressed at this religious conflict and so he pleaded for liberalization in the religious practice. He, therefore, preached the oneness of God for both Hindus and Muslims. He denounced all forms of ritualism, ceremonialism, superstitions, and hypocrisies

prevalent in the religious life of contemporary society and laid supreme stress on true faith, simplicity and purity of life, and religious tolerance. Nanak stood for Hindu-Muslim unity fusing together the fundamental and essential precepts of Hinduism and Islam. Guru Nanak founded a new religion. Later on, this religion came to be known as Sikhism. Love and equality were the foundation of his religion. For the propagation of his religious views, Nanak left his home and became a saint. He toured widely and went even up to Mecca-Medina teaching to the people lessons of love and truth. Soon he had a large following and allowed people of opposing faith to become his disciples. After traveling extensively for about twenty-five years Guru Nanak settled in Kartarpur and continued to preach from there leading the life of an ordinary peasant. His teachings are collected in the 'Guru Granth Sahib', the sacred book of Sikhs.

Guru, Nanak was born on 15th April 1469 in Nanakana Sahib, Talwandi (now in Pakistan). At the age of fifteen, he was taught Punjabi, Hindi, Persian, and Sanskrit. He was very brilliant and quiet by nature. When he turned eighteen, he was married to Sulakshna Devi. Two sons' names Luxmi Chand and Sri Chand were born to him. The various places which Guru Nanak Dev toured have now become holy shrines for the Sikhs. Guru Nanak Devji dedicated his worldly existence in 1539 and became merged into eternity.

The lessons of communal harmony and goodwill of Guru Nanak Dev are still of great relevance.

Essay No. 03

Guru Nanak Dev Ji

Guru Nanak Dev was the founder of Sikhism. Guru Nanak was born in the year 1469 A.D. His birthplace was Talwandi, 40 miles away from Lahore. The place is now called Nankana Sahib. His father, Mehta Kalu belonged to the Bedi Caste of Hindu Khan i. His father was employed as a patwari with the local Muslim Chief, Rai Bular. His mother's name was Tripta. Bibi Nanki was his elder sister and his first disciple. Rai Bular became his second disciple.

In his childhood, Guru Nanak was of a contemplative and withdrawn nature. He loved spending time with religious people. He studied Sanskrit and Persian. His parents wanted him to be in some trade or occupation. But Nanak devoted most of his spare time to meditation.

At the age of eighteen, he got married to Sulakshana Devi. Two sons named Laxmi Chad and Sri Chand were born to them. Nanak Dev still had no attachment to worldly life. He got an appointment as a store-keeper to the chief of Sultanpur Lodhi. During this period divine revelation came to him. One morning he went to

have a dip in the Bein, a small river near Sultanpur Lodhi. Then he returned after three days. By then, he had already determined to leave home and travel worldwide.

Love and equality were the foundation of Sikhism. To propagate his religious views and understanding, Nanak traveled to various places in India. He also went to the remote Himalayas, Afghanistan, Iran, Baghdad, and Mecca. In some places where he had visited. Gurudwaras had been built to preserve his memory.

On his many journeys, he was accompanied by the Muslim Minister. This was Mardana, a Muslim who sang on his rabab the hymns of 'Divine devotion.' Nanak made four itineraries, called Udasis. During his course of journeys, he composed most of his hymns and Shabads (songs).

After traveling extensively for about 25 years, at the age of about 52, he settled in Kartarpur. There he rejoined his family. He continued to preach from there. Eventually, he breathed his last in 1539 ad merged into eternity.

Guru Nanak preached to man his duty to God, to his brethren, and to his own-self. He condemned the caste system. He was a strong advocate of the causes of women. He said, "It is from women that we are conceived and it is from her that we are born."

He said, his followers could achieve enlightenment while still living in the house. Guru Nanak laid special emphasis on three values Nam, Kirt, and Wand. The meaning of meditation upon God; honest labor, and the sharing of one's possessions with another. He was one of the prominent leaders of the Bhakti Movement.