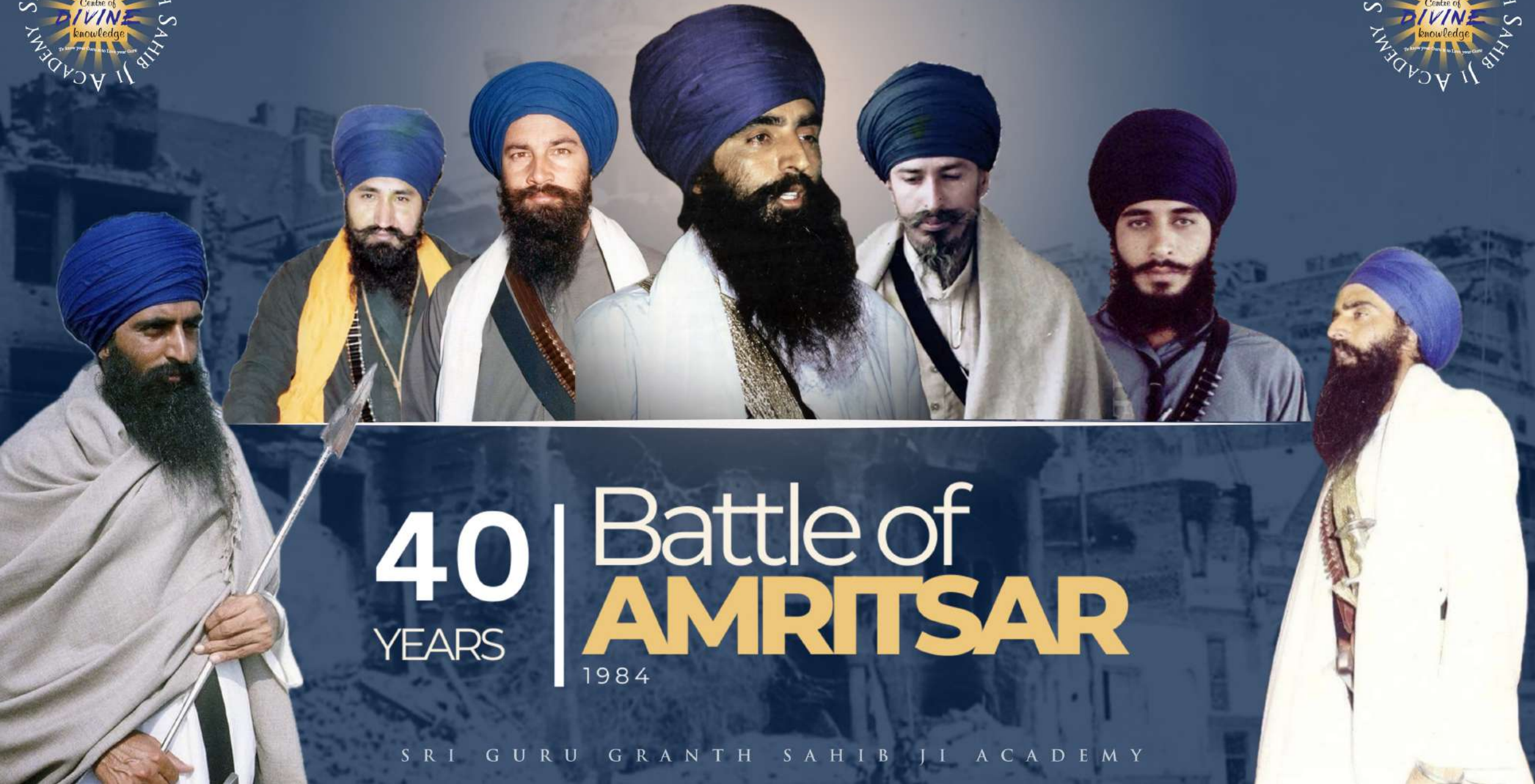




ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਸਿੱਖਣੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਧਰਮ ਹੇਤ ਸੀਮ ਦਿਤੇ



40 | Battle of
YEARS | **AMRITSAR**
1984

SRI GURU GRANTH SAHIB JI ACADEMY

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰ ਹੋਇ।
ਜਿਸ ਤੇ ਸੁਖ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤਿ ਸਭਿ ਕੋਇ ॥੧੦॥
ਕਲਿਜੁਗ ਮਹਿ ਨਿਹਚਲ ਇਸ ਨੀਵ।
ਬੁਰਾ ਜਿਹ ਚਿਤਹਿ ਬਿਨਾਸੀ ਥੀਵ।
ਅੰਗ ਸੰਗ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ ਸਹਾਇ।
ਸਿਰ ਸੱਤ੍ਰਨ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਦਿਪਤਾਇ ॥੧੧॥

ATTACKS ON SRI HARMANDIR SAHIB JI

As Recorded in the History

Sri Harmandir Sahib has been established by the True Guru Himself. All happiness shall be obtained from here. In this age of Kalyug the foundation of Sri Harmandir Sahib shall remain eternal. Whoever comes with bad intentions shall be perished. The True Guru Himself is the protector of this place. Its glory and splendor will shine above all the worldly kingdoms.

(Sri Gurmurti Suraj Granth Ras 2-53)



1740 - 1ST ATTACK ON SRI HARMANDIR SAHIB

Massa Rangar was appointed by Zakriya Khan as the head of Amritsar. He made the compound of Sri Harmandir Sahib his stable and used to smoke Hukka, drink alcohol and made prostitutes to dance in the Darbar Sahib.

Bhai Mehtab Singh of Meerankot and Bhai Sukha Singh volunteered to behead Massa Rangar.

They disguised themselves as 2 landlords bringing revenue they decapitated Massa Ranger and rode off with it pierced on a spear.

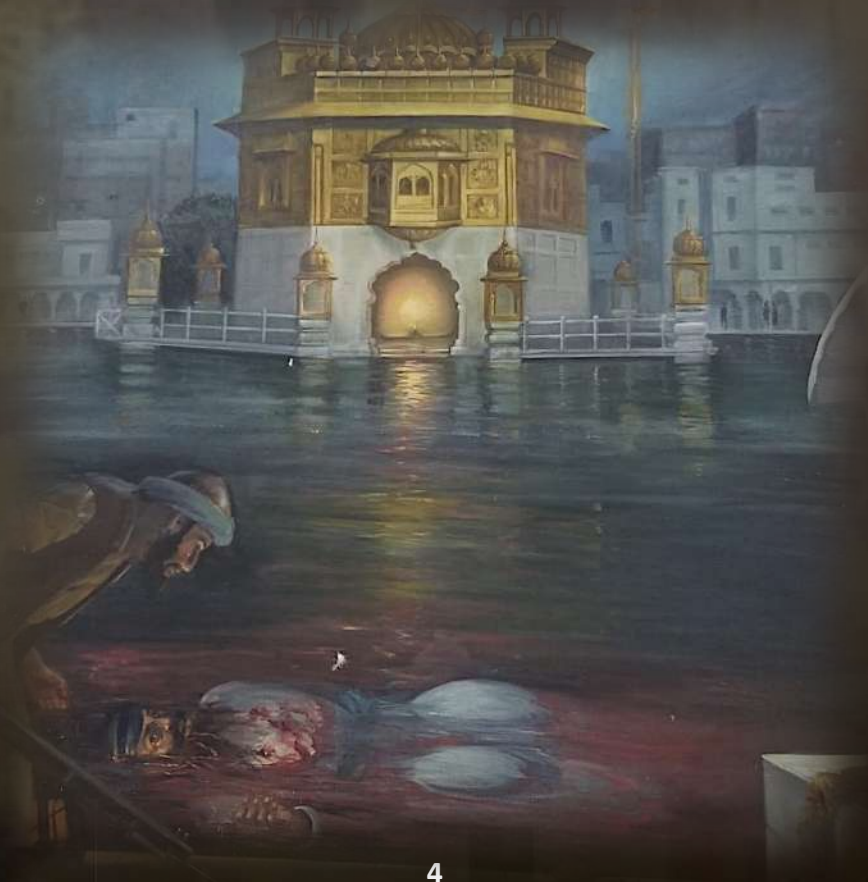


1746 – 2ND ATTACK ON SRI HARMANDIR SAHIB

Lakhpat Rai (Yahiya Khan's minister) whilst avenging the death of his brother Jaspat Rai who was killed by the Sikhs at Baddo Ki Gusain in 1746, came to Sri Harmandir Sahib and filled the Sarovar with sand and killed many Sikhs.

Many Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji's Saroops and Pothis were collected and thrown into rivers and wells.

Consequently, he led the Chhota Ghalughara (massacre of the Sikhs) which martyred 30 to 40 thousand Sikhs.



1757 – 3RD ATTACK ON SRI HARMANDIR SAHIB

Ahmed Shah Abdali launched his 4th invasion on India. He along with Jahan Khan blew Sri Harmandir Sahib and the Sarovar was filed with slaughtered cows carcasses. He then assigned Punjab to his son, Taimur and left.

Baba Deep Singh Ji with Misl Shaheedan of 5,000 men decided to free Sri Harmandir Sahib and He fought fiercely with His head on his left palm and Khanda on his right hand before His martyrdom in the cause.

Jassa Singh Ahluwalia avenged the death of Baba Deep Singh Ji and defeated Afghans.

Taimur sent additional 20,000 men which were also defeated



1762 – 4TH ATTACK ON SRI HARMANDIR SAHIB

On 10th April 1762, Ahmad Shah Abdali again during his 6th invasion launched an attack to annihilate Sikhs completely. He tracked down Sikhs with an army of 150,000 Afghan soldiers targeting a large gathering of Sikh men, women and children at Kup Harira. In the ensuing desperate battle, over 60,000 Sikhs were killed, this became known as the Wadda Ghallughara (The Great Holocaust).

- Thousands of Sikhs sacrifice their lives to protect Sri Harmandir Sahib.
- Ahmad Shah Abdali demolished Sri Harimandir Sahib by blowing its foundation with gun powder.
- A flying piece of brick struck the Shah's nose, which proved fatal for him after immense suffering from cancer.



OCTOBER 1764 – REBUILDING OF SRI HARMANDIR SAHIB

The Foundation stone to rebuild Sri Harmandir Sahib was laid by Sultan-ul-Qaum Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia.

The bricks were specially baked with a size of 1” Thick x 3” Width x 18” Long which is known as Nanakshahi Brick to maintain the strength of the walls even if the bricks are compromised in a specific spot.

13 years later in 1776, Sri Harmandir Sahib, the main door of Darshani Deodi and Bridge across sarovar to Sri Harmandir Sahib was ready

In 1784 the Parkarma was completed.

In 1803, under the care of Gyani Bhai Sant Singh (5th Jathedar of Damdami Taksal), Maharaja Ranjit Singh gilded Sri Harmandir Sahib with gold.

Later, Maharaja Kharak Singh completed the marble works in Harmandir Sahib and Perkerma for 50,000 rupees. He even bought marble at the cost of 700,000 for Taran Tarn Sahib which could not be installed completely as he was killed.



1765 – 5TH ATTACK ON SRI HARMANDIR SAHIB



In October 1765, The Sikhs gathered at Sri Harmandir Sahib during Diwali. Abdali (during his 7th invasion) thought that the Sikhs were extinct but after learning that Sikhs continue to exist so he sent a large force of 18,000 Afghan and 12,000 Balouch to finish the Sikhs off, once and for all.

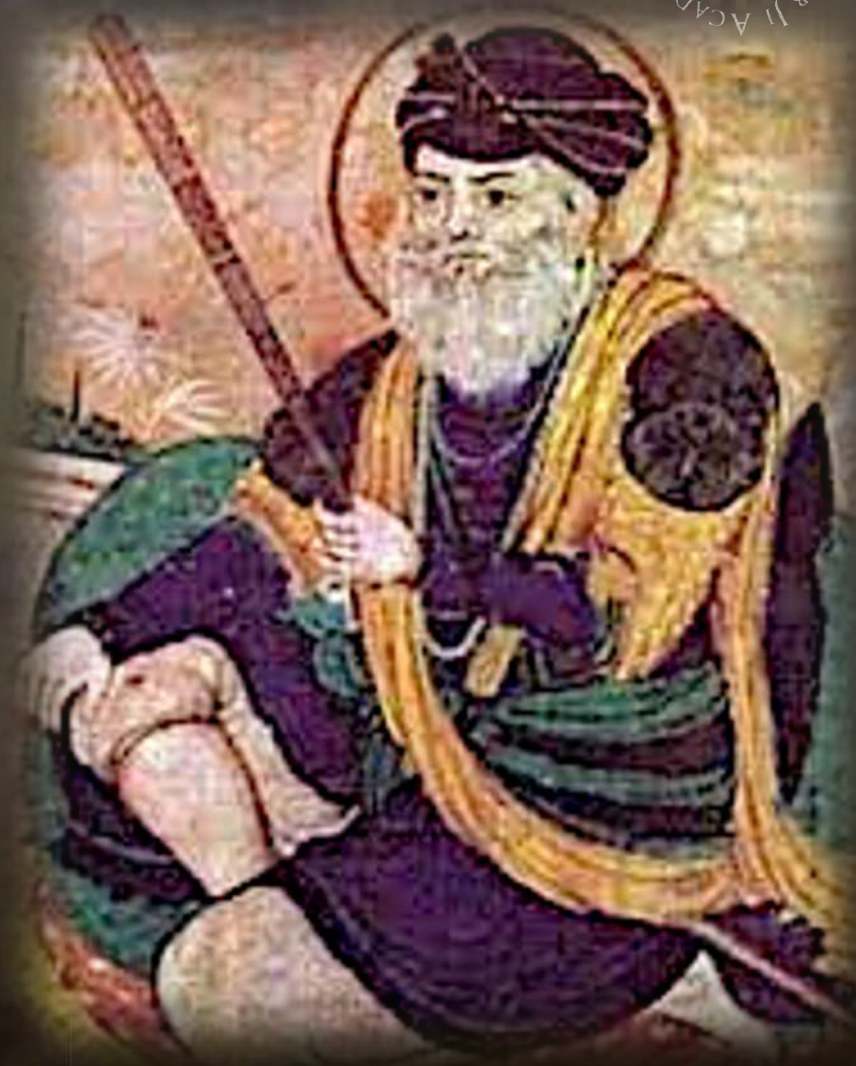
Abdali's army surrounded Amritsar and their attack was defended by Baba Gurbaksh Singh Ji with only 30 Sikhs. Baba Gurbaksh Singh fought with his head on his left palm.

‘When the king (Abdali) and his army reached the chakk (Amritsar), they did not see any infidel kafir there. But a few men who had stayed in a fortress were bent upon spilling their blood and they sacrificed themselves for their Guru. They were only thirty in number. They did not have the least fear of death. They engaged the Ghazis and spilled their blood for the cause (to defend Sri Harmandir Sahib).

(Ref: JangNamah by Qazi Nur Muhammad)

All the Singhs were martyred. Bhai Gurbaksh singh was cremated behind Sri Akaal Takht which is now known as Shahid Ganj.

(Sri Harmandir Sahib was still under construction during this time)



30TH APRIL 1877

In year 1877, the British planned to auction off Sri Harimandir Sahib, to build a giant church. A miracle took place in Sri Harmandir Sahib as reported below;

It is for the knowledge of all that in Sri Harmandir Sahib on April 30, 1877 at 4.30 in the morning, a strange thing happened. There were about four hundred devotees enjoying spiritual peace of celestial music in Sri Harmandir Sahib when suddenly a flash of lighting was seen which in the form of a big resplendence entered through the door on the mountain-side and exploded exactly like a ball in front of Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji and illuminating everything then went out, becoming a streak of light through the southern door-though at the time of its exploding there was a dreadful and forceful sound, no harm of any kind occurred to any devotee sitting inside and no harm to the building or anything else in the precinct. All the people described this supernatural scene as the wonderful doing of Sri Guru Ram Das Himself”



ATTEMPTED ATTACK - 1947

- A political mastermind to weaken the Sikhs.
 - 100-150 million refugees
- Mobs tried attacking Sri Harmandir Sahib, saved by handful Sikhs under Jathedar Udham Singh Nagoke
 - Riots started March 1947.
 - One (1) million casualties
 - 10-15 million injured .
 - Trillion dollars worth Property lost.



World's largest ever human migration. 15 million people fled their homes during the partition of India and Pakistan

ATTACKS ON HARMANDIR SAHIB

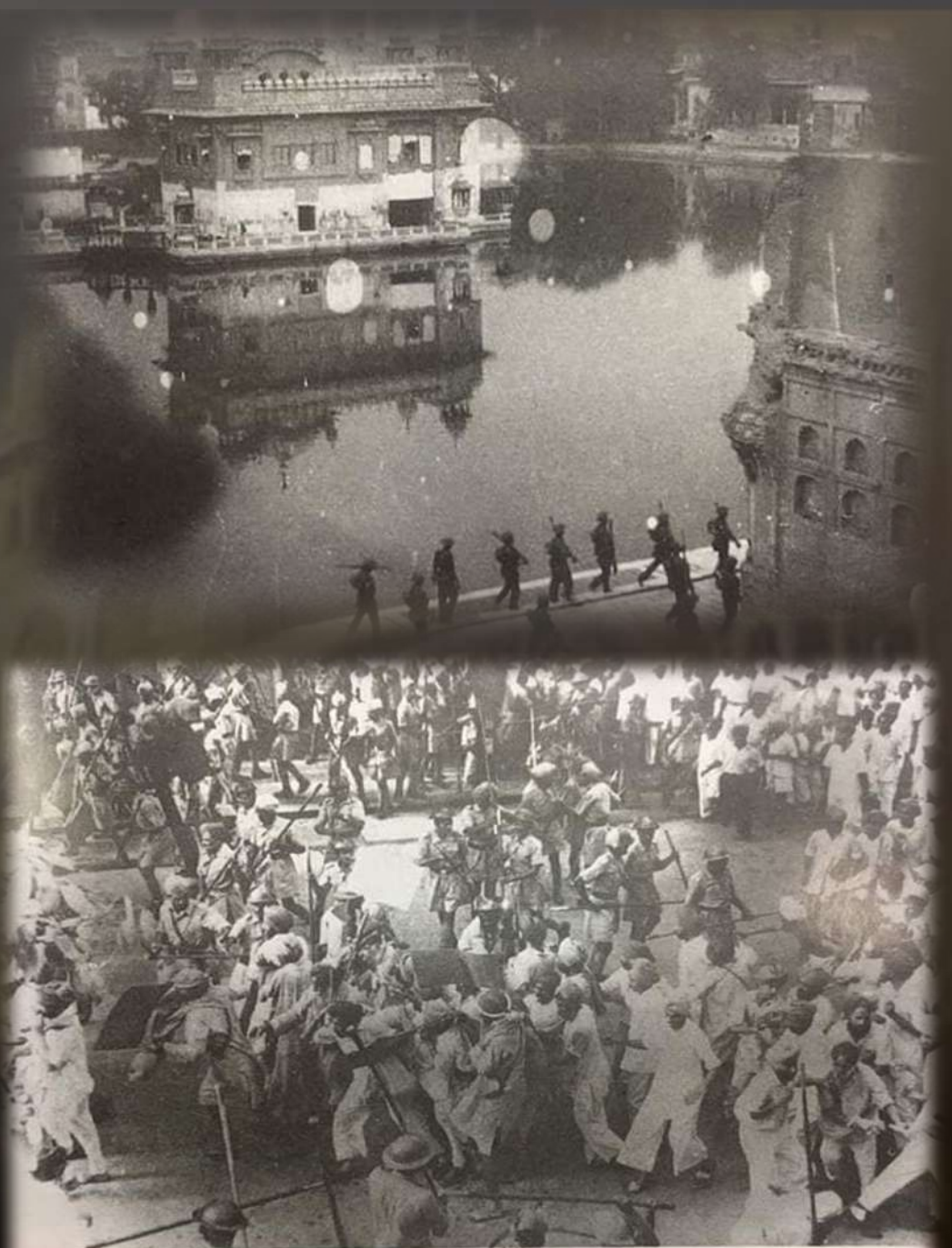
4TH JULY 1955

Following India's independence in 1947, the Sikhs were betrayed in many different ways, one of which was the denial of a Panjabi state. The Sikhs were forced to struggle and protest in order to establish the status of Panjabi as the language of the state.

Volunteers begin gathering at Sri Harmandir Sahib to daily court voluntary arrest as part of the Panjabi Suba Morcha. The police under orders of the Congress Party cordoned off the complex, closed the Langar and arrested the head granthis. Kirtan was stopped at various places around the complex and the police established themselves in charge for 4 days.

During this time, the police invaded the Sri Harmandir Sahib and fired teargas bombs to disperse the devotees, some of the shells even fell into the Sarovar. Hundreds of Sikhs were humiliated, beaten with lathi's and rifles and arrested, this included several hundred women.

As a show of strength, the troops also went on a flag march, first through the streets of Amritsar Sahib and then around the Sri Harmandir Sahib complex itself.



INCIDENT LEADING TO MORCHA – RIGHTS OF FAITH

On 7 December 1975 AD during the 300th Shaheedi Divas of Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib Ji. A gathering was held at Ram Lila Ground, Delhi with a crowd of 2.2 million people. Sikh leaders stood in the presence of Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji to welcome Indira Gandhi the Prime Minister. Sant Kartar Singh Ji remain seated and said the following during his speech fearlessly;

“If the Prime Minister sacrifices her head as many times as there are hair on her body, even then she cannot pay off the debt of Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur’s sacrifice. Howsoever big a Prime Minister might be, he is not bigger than our great Guru. Such a big Prime Minister should bow before Sri Guru Granth Sahib and we should not get up to greet her.”

13th April 1978 – Narakdhari (Nirankari) challenged Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji with 7 Sitara in a possession. Killed 13 unarmed Sikhs protesting peacefully. No Justice was served.

Unlawful arrest and defamation of Sikh youth.





ANANDPUR RESOLUTION

ਧਰਮ ਚਲਾਵਨ ਸੰਤ ਉਬਾਰਨ ॥ ਦੁਸਟ ਸਭਨ ਕੋ ਮੂਲ ਉਪਾਰਿਨ ॥੪੩॥

I am born to spread religion, emancipate the saints and to wipe out the whole lot of wicked ones (Sri Dasam Granth - 138)



RELIGIOUS DEMANDS

- An end to government interference in the shrines of the Sikhs and the enactment of an all-India Gurdwara act
- To declare the city of Amritsar a holy city
- To install a powerful transmitter to relay daily recitation of prayers and Gurbani from Harmandir Sahib

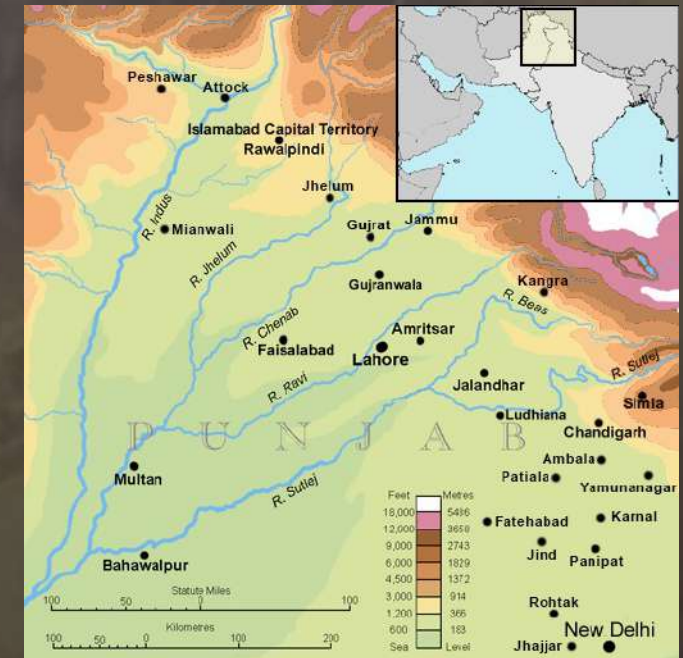


ECONOMIC DEMANDS

ECONOMIC DEMANDS

ECONOMIC DEMANDS

- To restore Punjab's control of the irrigation headquarters on the Ravi and Beas river
- To restore Punjab's control of the distribution of Punjab's river waters on universally accepted norms and principles



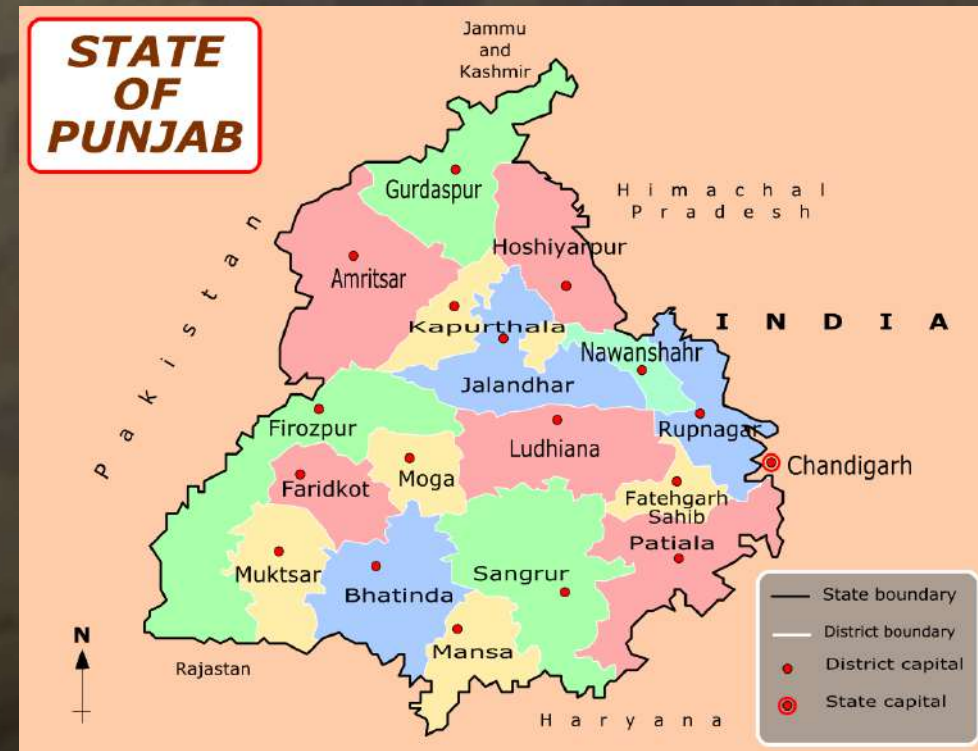
TERRITORIAL DEMANDS

- To restore Chandigarh as the capital of Punjab
- To adjust the boundaries of Punjab to include more Punjabi speaking areas



POLITICAL DEMANDS

- The present ratio of Sikhs in the army to be maintained, (the ratio which was about 30% during British period has been brought down to 12% by successive Indian Government)
- Punjabi to be give the status of second language in neighboring states
- Abolition of Article 25 of the constitution which appears to lump Sikhs together with Hindus, Jain & Buddhist
- Autonomy for the state of Punjab, reserving all the central government control over only foreign affairs, defense, currency and communication





**“Physical death I do not fear,
Death of conscience is a sure death”**

-Sant Jarnail Singh Ji Khalsa Bhindrawale-

DHARAM YUDH MORCHA 1982



- Commence On 26 April 1982, SGPC, AISSF, SAD joined
- 19 July 1982, Sant Ji strived to secure the release of the innocent Singhs.
- 40,000 Singhs courted arrest in a few months. However, due to the press coverage and mass participation in the Dharam Yudh Morcha, the government began to criminalize and persecute the Sikh community through its propaganda and tools of state machinery.
- The government propagated the view that Sikhs wanted the whole of the India to be divided into many nations and that Sikhs were enemies of Hindus. They propagated the view that the lives of Hindus in Punjab were under threat and that an exodus of Hindus from Punjab had begun.
- On the contrary Sant Jarnail Singh Ji never promoted violence towards anyone of any religion, gender, caste or creed. He insisted that every Hindu should be a true Hindu, every Muslim should be a true Muslim and likewise every Sikh, should be a true Sikh.



ਖੇਤ ਜੁ ਮਾਂਡਿਓ ਸੁਰਮਾ ਅਬ ਜੁੜਨ ਕੋ ਦਾਉ ॥੧॥



SOME EXCERPTS FROM THE
SPEECHES OF
SANT JARNAIL SINGH JI
KHALSA BHINDRAWALE
THE
DEFENDER
OF FAITH

WHO GUARDED THE HOME OF SRI GURU RAM DAS JI
WITH ALL HE HAD

SRI GURU GRANTH SAHIB JI ACADEMY



"I don't fear for a physical death, but when my conscience dies, that is a real death"

"Freedom from slavery is achieved only when a person starts to feel and understand that he would prefer death to life as a slave." - 20th September 1983

"I wish to say this with firm conviction that this time, when this place (Harmandir Sahib) is attacked by the police, it will provide its own example to the world in the Khalistan will be created. Khalistan will certainly be created the day that the police come in here and wish to engage in some improper activity." - 27th May, 1983.

"Neither must Sikhs oppress nor neither should they live under oppression."

15 APRIL 1978

MANJI SAHIB HALL SRI HARMANDIR SAHIB

(TWO DAYS AFTER THE NARAKDHARI (NIRANKARI SECT) FIRED AT 13 INNOCENT SIKHS IN AMRITSAR)

"I will not let the martyrdom of so many innocent Sikhs go in vain... in future we will not allow Nirankari to hold any procession or any meeting which in disregard of Sikh feeling (sentiments). No Sikh can tolerate insults to his Guru.



24 SEPT 1978

MANJI SAHIB HALL SRI HARMANDIR SAHIB



"....few people say that I want position in the Government and in the Akali Dal. I am only a servant of the Panth. I do not want any position.....I can help those who want to be leaders.....but if a Sikh leader tolerates the insult to our Gurus then we will pull him down.....I want to spread the message of Guru Gobind Singh and want to bring back to our fold those who have gone astray....."

28 OCT 1978

ALL INDIA AKALI CONFERENCE, LUDHIANA



Sikh religion is the only religion in the world wherein a Sikh in his daily prayers appeals to God for the good of everyone.... We have made countless sacrifices for the protection of the Hindu religion. When the Hindus were under siage we helped them at the cost of our own lives.. and now the same Hindus are oppressingus....neither do we coerce anyone, nor do we tolerate any coercion....'

20 OCT 1981

MEHTA CHOWK



“For the Sikh faith I am 'ready to sacrifice everything I have For the safeguard and the protection of Sikh religion we must all be united. . .I can die but cannot see the desecration of my religion ... ”

25 JULY 1982

MANJI SAHIB HALL SRI HARMANDIR SAHIB



".....the police have blocked all entries to Amritsar. . .but we will go on fighting for our cause. The peaceful daily court arrest of 51 Sikhs will continue.....this agitation will not be suspended even if I have to give my head for it..."

29 MAY 1983

MANJI SAHIB HALL SRI HARMANDIR SAHIB



"Khalsa Ji, there can be no peace in Punjab without the Government agreeing to 'Anandpur Sahib resolution' (resolution for an autonomous Punjab). Unless and until the Government agrees to fulfil all the promises made to the Sikhs before and after the Independence of India. the present holy war will continue...."

"The Government must accept the Sikhs as a separate nation and Sikhism as a separate religion. "We wholeheartedly support the unity of India.....but we cannot live as slaves...."



"It is a historical truth that the Sikhs are a separate nation.... for sacrifices the Hindus need Sikhs but when it comes to the rewards the Sikhs are then condemned as second class citizens. . .we will not live in humiliation..."



14 OCT 1983

PLACE: A PRESS RELEASE

"The Akali agitation will not end until the Government
agrees to:



- (i) accept the Anandpur Sahib resolution;
 - (ii) declare Sikhism a separate religion, and Sikhs a
separate nation pass Sikh Personal law.
- 
- 



28 MAY 1984

PLACE: AKAL TAKHT - LAST INTERVIEW WITH THE FOREIGN PRESS.

".....we do not believe in killings. . .but if a villain of the society is shot. we do not mourn his death. I and my fellow Sikhs believe in one God and Sri Guru Granth Sahib is our Guru..... we have lived like lions and we will die like lions.....until the last one lives we will not allow the military to violate the sanctity of our beloved shines. We are made of steel.... we will never surrender.....if we die in the defense of the Sri Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple) we will find salvation in the house of God."



INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCES



Copy No: 4 of 4 copies

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cc Prop
CO

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

6 February 1984

Thank you for your letter of 3 February about the Indian request for advice on plans for the removal of dissident Sikhs from the Golden Temple. The Prime Minister is content that the Foreign Secretary should proceed as he proposes. She will look forward to receiving a report on the adviser's visit and notes that the Home Secretary would be informed if the Indians seemed likely to proceed with their plan.

I am copying this letter to Richard Mottram (Ministry of Defence) and Richard Hatfield (Cabinet Office).

F. E. R. BUTLER

Brian Fall, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL



CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. H. G. ...
Mr. de ...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

21 November 1984

CABINET OFFICE
A 8993
21 NOV 1984
FILING INSTRUCTION
FILE No. ...

cc - H. Cortledge
Mr. James

Dear Hush,

Sikh Extremism

You will recall that on 15 November the Prime Minister, summing up the Cabinet discussion on the above subject, said that simply postponing the march planned for 18 November did not offer a satisfactory solution.

We understand that the Metropolitan Police Commissioner may be reluctant to impose a further ban when the current one expires on 24 November, and the Home Secretary has no power to require such a ban to be imposed. Sir Geoffrey Howe continues to believe that a Sikh march in present circumstances would carry very serious risks, both for Indo/British relations, and for law and order in this country. Whatever undertakings may be given by the organisers of the march, Sikh extremists are bound to attempt to exploit it. This is likely to lead to further incidents of inter-communal violence of the kind described in an article in the Sunday Times of 18 November, which recorded six attacks on Hindu temples or moderate Sikhs in recent months.

Such a march would also undoubtedly have serious repercussions in India. It could help to inflame inter-communal feeling there. It would certainly serve to stir up anti-British feeling, of which there has already been evidence, so putting British property and even lives at risk in India. It will also further intensify the Indian Government's resentment against the UK and the unwillingness of HMG, as they see it, to do anything to curb the activities of Sikh extremists in this country. Contracts which would be potentially at risk from a trade boycott amount to some £5 billion.

Sir Geoffrey appreciates that matters of this kind, arising from events overseas, are probably not directly relevant to the considerations which the Commissioner is entitled to have in mind when considering whether or not to propose a further ban on marches in London. But he considers that they are illustrative of the extreme tensions which can all too easily arise in London as a result of, or in the course of, any march of the kind

/proposed

CONFIDENTIAL

214

- Guardian revealed the accidental release of secret documents in the United Kingdom in 2014 that the Thatcher government was aware of the Indian government's intention to storm the temple.
- **British SAS-trained Indian Army. Started training of Indian Army its commandos in the forests of Chakrata, Dehradun, and Sasrawan, Saharanpur by creating a replica of Darbar Sahib Amritsar, in late 1983's.**
- **Gross Human Rights Violations were state-sponsored starting from 1978.** Every peaceful protest by Sikhs was awarded dozens of shootouts and killings by CRPF and BSF. Dozens of Vehicles, houses, and workplaces were burnt by the Indian Security forces. Illegal detentions and extrajudicial killings were never questioned, never acknowledged and thus no justice was served.
- Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji has been desecrated numerous times. According to a report by the Sikh Federation of the UK, India was one of the biggest purchasers of military equipment for the UK between 1981 and 1990. The majority of the Foreign Office's India-related documents, dating back to 1984, are classified in whole or in part.

(Ref: <https://newsfasto.com/editorial-note/operation-blue-star-a-story-of-human-rights-violations-in-panjab/>)



Christopher Andrew Vasili Mitrokhin, a KGB whistleblower, disclosed that the KGB BOUGHT 1 Indian news agency, 10 national newspapers, and 15 famous national reporters and columnists to persuade the Indian psyche that Sikhs should be distrusted and thus eliminated.

Then-Information and Broadcasting Minister HKL Bhagat BOUGHT 20+ Editors of prestigious publications to write erroneous narratives (including blasphemies like drugs and workers in Akal Takht Sahib) on the front pages of National Newspapers.

Without a doubt, a whole fear-mongering apparatus (Print Media, Door Darshan, and AIR) attempted to persuade India and the rest of the world that Sikhs ought to be exterminated.

(Ref: <https://newsfasto.com/editorial-note/operation-blue-star-a-story-of-human-rights-violations-in-panjab/>)



CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

In 1982 Sant Bhindranwale launched the "Dharam Yudh Morcha". These were peaceful protests to support the implementation of The Anandpur Sahib Resolution. During these "Morchay" thousands of Sikhs courted arrest.

Kuldip Nayar (respected journalist) wrote, "When the agitation began nearly two years ago, it was led by reasonable men seeking a reasonable settlement of reasonable demands, and at least three times there were prospects of agreement at a negotiating table but each time Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sabotaged the 'agreement'."

After nearly two years of peaceful agitations, approximately 200 Sikhs were killed by the security forces and over a hundred thousands Sikhs had courted arrest.

However, all negotiations with the Government had failed, the Akali Dal (Sikh Political Party in Punjab), called for the next stage of civil disobedience which was to withhold the grain distributed from Punjab to the rest of India. This was to be done on the 3rd of June 1984, in a means of pressuring the Government . Knowing that this would force settling with the Sikhs, the Indian Government instead of negotiating, opted for a military option (Operation Blue Star) which had been prepared for over a year earlier to crush and silence the Sikh agitation.

Tens of thousands of army troops were deployed and on the 1st June Sri Harmandir Sahib (The Golden Temple) was surrounded. The Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police Force, under orders of the Army started firing upon the Complex, in which at least 8 People died. The Battle of Amritsar had begun, #10DaysofTerror had started.

(Ref:<https://www.nsyf.org.uk/10-days-of-terror>)



GENERAL SHABEG SINGH

During his military service in the Indian Army, he was involved extensively in the training of Mukti Bahini volunteers during the Bangladesh Liberation War. He had fought in World War 2, Indo-Pakistani War of 1947–1948, Sino-Indian War of 1962, Indo-Pakistan War of 1965, Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 and Battle of Amritsar – In defense of Sachkhand Sri Harmandir Sahib

Awards :- Param Vishisht Seva Medal, Ati Vishisht Seva Medal and the highest of all Sikh Panthic Shaheed

Gen. Shabeg Singh said in an interview'

'As far as my relations with Sant Jarnail Singh are concerned, there is nothing to suspect. I've told you that I am a patriot. Probably in a finer mould than the Prime Minister herself. I have met Bhindranwale. There is no doubt of it and I also feel that there is a strong touch of spiritualism in this person. He is a man who stands by the truth. The Government is deliberately terming him a traitor because his brand of politics probably doesn't suit them. But the fact is that there is hardly a Sikh in this world who does not accept him as a leader. I also accept him as a leader. I firmly believe that he is the only Sikh born after Guru Gobind Singh who can get justice for the Sikhs as a community in this country where we have been persecuted ever since independence. We are suspected individually and as a community'.



THE GO AHEAD



Indira Gandhi rejected the Anandpur Sahib Resolution on June 1, 1984, and ordered the army to launch Operation Blue Star, simultaneously attacking 65 Sikh Gurdwaras in Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, and Himachal Pradesh that had been invaded by Indian forces in June 1984. (Ref:

<https://newsfasto.com/editorial-note/operation-blue-star-a-story-of-human-rights-violations-in-panjab/>)

The Bluestar Operation command was signed by the traitor Zail Singh who was the President of India on behalf of the Indian Government. He was later ex-communicated from the Sikh Panth by Sri Akaal Takhat Sahib.

ਮਃ ੨॥

ਜਿਸੁ ਪਿਆਰੇ ਸਿਉ ਨੇਹੁ ਤਿਸੁ ਆਗੈ ਮਰਿ ਚਲੀਐ ॥
ਧ੍ਰਿਗੁ ਜੀਵਣੁ ਸੰਸਾਰਿ ਤਾ ਕੈ ਪਾਛੈ ਜੀਵਣਾ ॥੨॥

(੮੩-੧੫, ਸਿਰੀਰਾਗੁ, ਮਃ ੨)

Sri Guru Angad Dev Ji says, sacrifice yourself upon your
beloved (Guru. To live after your beloved is a curse means
life beyond our Guru is surely a cursed life ||2||

ਸਾਕਾ ਨੀਲਾ ਤਾਰਾ

OPERATION BLUESTAR

1984

10 Days of Retaliation

Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji Academy



@kamalbiro



1ST JUNE 1984

Indian army surrounds Sri Harmandir Sahib and starts open firing without any provocation.

General Subegh Singh and Sant Giani Jarnail Singh Ji Khalsa Bhindranwale give instructions to the Singhs who were ready to give their lives for the protection of Sri Harmandir Sahib **NOT** to shot until the Army step into the darbar Sahib Complex as their mission is to defend not attack.

Bhai Kabal Singh (Damdami Taksal), Bhai Mehnga Singh (Babbar), Ram Singh (Damdami Taksal), Baaj Singh (Damdami Taksal) along with 8 other Sikhs are martyred.



1ST JUNE 1984 – AS REPORTED

June 1, 1984: Indian Army surrounds the Sikh holiest shrine golden temple and without provocation opens fire killing 8 people...

Indian security forces

On June 1, Indian security forces launched Operation Blue Star, which led to the deaths of eight civilians, including a woman and a child, inside the Harmandir Sahib complex and injured 25 others when they fired into various buildings to assess the militant training.

Eyewitness testimony of pilgrims inside the darbar sahib complex state that the Harmandir Sahib was fired on initially by security forces on 1 June and not 5 June as reported by the army. The practice lasted seven hours and resulted in 34 gunshot holes in the Harmandir Sahib's main shrine.

Eye-witness to Operation Blue Star

Devinder Singh Duggal, who was in charge of the Sikh Reference Library located inside the Harmandir Sahib complex and an eye-witness to Operation Blue Star stated that the supporter of Bhindranwale was given strict instructions to not fire until the army or security forces entered the Darbar Sahib.

“...when I heard on the news that there was unjustified firing from inside the Darbar Sahib, but that the security officers displayed incredible restraint and did not fire a single shot,” Duggal said. I was surprised at this naked lie”. The deaths of at least three of the pilgrims were confirmed by the eyewitness testimony of a female Sikh student who had dressed their wounds and who later witnessed their deaths in Guru Nanak Nivas.

In addition, according to Duggal, on June 2, 1984, a BBC crew led by Mark Tully was brought around the Darbar Sahib and shown 34 bullet holes, some as large as three inches in diameter, created by bullets on both sides of the Darbar Sahib. Mark Tully noted, “The C.R.P.F. firing took place four days before the army entered the Harmandir Sahib”.

(Ref: <https://newsfasto.com/editorial-note/operation-blue-star-a-story-of-human-rights-violations-in-panjab/>)



2ND JUNE 1984

Thousands of Sikhs prepare for the Shaheedi Divas of Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji on the next day.

Indira Gandhi, Indian Prime Minister says in a speech, “I appeal, Don’t shed blood, shed hatred”; having already ordered tens of thousands of army troops to launch a war against unarmed civilian targets all over Punjab.

The telephone connections of the Golden Temple Complex are disconnected. The few armed Sikhs we see make up only a fraction of the population of Punjab. The Government also cuts off the entire Punjab State to the outside world, ensuring there are minimal witnesses to the carnage which is about to be unleashed upon its population.



2ND JUNE 1984 – AS REPORTED

June 2, 1984: Indira Gandhi, India's Prime Minister, states in a speech on June 2, 1984, "I plead, don't shed blood, spew hatred," after ordering tens of thousands of army forces to commence war on defenseless civilian targets...

On June 2nd, 1984 The international border between Kashmir and Ganga Nagar, Rajasthan, had already been sealed by the army. At least seven divisions of troops (more than 160,000 troops) were stationed in Punjab's villages. The troops began reclaiming control of Amritsar from the paramilitaries. A young Sikh officer dressed as a pilgrim was dispatched to the temple to conduct reconnaissance. He walked around the complex for an hour, examining defensive preparations. Before the main assault, plans were prepared to clear militant-held vantage positions outside the complex. Patrols were also dispatched to investigate these areas.

While the Indian army was closing off exits from Amritsar, pilgrims were still allowed to enter the shrine compound. By noon, all departing Amritsar trains had left, and further trains had been canceled. Outside the shrine, the CRPF had been replaced by the army, which was detaining any pilgrims leaving the site. A survivor of the assault reported that he did not leave the temple due to the army's arrest of guests.

In the evening, the media and the press had been silenced, and train, road, and air services throughout Punjab had been halted. Foreigners and non-resident Indians were refused access. General Gauri Shankar has been appointed as the Governor of Punjab's Security Advisor. The water and power of Punjab were both cut-off.

Indira Gandhi delivers a national peace message, fully aware that tens of thousands of army troops are preparing to wage a full-scale war against a mass of defenseless civilian targets inside and around the Complex on her orders. Those Sikhs killed by soldiers under her leadership on June 1st, Mehgna Singh Babbar, are cremated as she delivers her speech.

The Darbar Sahib Complex's phone lines have been terminated. The government has also cut off the whole state of Punjab from the rest of the world, ensuring that there would be few witnesses to the bloodshed that is going to be unleashed on its people.

(Ref: <https://newsfasto.com/editorial-note/operation-blue-star-a-story-of-human-rights-violations-in-punjab/>)



3RD JUNE 1984

The curfew was purposely lifted to allow as many as possible Sikh civilians to enter Sri Harmandir Sahib to trap them so that a mass genocide can be carried out on Sikhs in order to instill fear in them and teach them a painful lesson.

It was the Shaheedi Dihara of Guru Arjan Dev Ji. Thousands (as many as 10,000) of pilgrims are trapped inside the Sri Harmandir Sahib compound after an all-Punjab 36-hour curfew was suddenly re-imposed without any prior warning.



3RD JUNE 1984 – AS REPORTED

On June 3rd, 1984 10,000 people had arrived from outside, including many ladies, and 4000 of them were young people, according to a member of the All Sikhs Student Federation. According to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee, between 10,000 and 15,000 pilgrims travelled from Punjab's towns and villages to attend the Gurparab (Martyrdom of 5th Master Guru Arjan Dev Ji). The pilgrims were joined by 1300 Akali workers led by Jathedar Nachattar Singh, who had come to take part in the Dharam Yudh Morcha and to face court arrest. The Akali jathas, who were also present, were obliged to stay inside the Harmandir Sahib compound and consisted of around 200 women, 18 children, and 1100 men. Those who were inside were not allowed to leave after 10:00 p.m. on June 3 due to a curfew imposed by the authorities.

But According to sikhs, A total curfew has been imposed, trapping up to 10,000 pilgrims inside the temple compound after 36 hours of curfew is suddenly re-imposed. For breaching the curfew rules, milk merchants from the villages who supply milk to the city of Amritsar are shot and killed. The Indian Army has conquered the Sikh homeland. Declared curfew and unofficial martial law were enacted in the beginning at about 9 pm.

(Ref: <https://newsfasto.com/editorial-note/operation-blue-star-a-story-of-human-rights-violations-in-panjab/>)



4TH JUNE 1984

At 3.30am pilgrims were reciting the divine prayers of Sri Sukhmani Sahib, at approximately 4.00am, during the prayers, the Army suddenly began bombing the Sri Darbar Sahib (Golden Temple) Complex using heavy artillery.

Sant Jarnail Singh Ji prepared the Singhs to defend Sri Darbar sabih Complex and civilians (womaen, children and old) against the Indian Army with the assistance from General Subegh Singh Ji and Bhai Amrik Singh Ji to execute the plan although their ammunition and man were greatly insufficient.

The 4th of June, 1984, was “wrongly” chosen by the Army for an attack on the Golden Temple because, the 3rd of June being gurbpurab (a religious festival), a large number of pilgrims, nearly 30,000 in number, had come to stay in the Golden Temple.

Many of them appear to have been killed in the Army action.



4TH JUNE 1984 - EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS

Eyewitness Accounts:

Devinder Singh Duggal - In charge of the Sikh Reference Library located inside the Golden Temple complex. Duggal is an acknowledged authority on Sikh history.

Duggal's recollections are vivid, almost photographic:

"At about 4 a.m. in the early hours of the morning of June 4, the regular Army attack on the temple started with a 25-pounder which fell in the ramparts of the Deori to the left of Akal Takht Sahib with such a thunder that for a few moments I thought that the whole complex had collapsed... Thereafter, every second the ferocity of firing increased..."

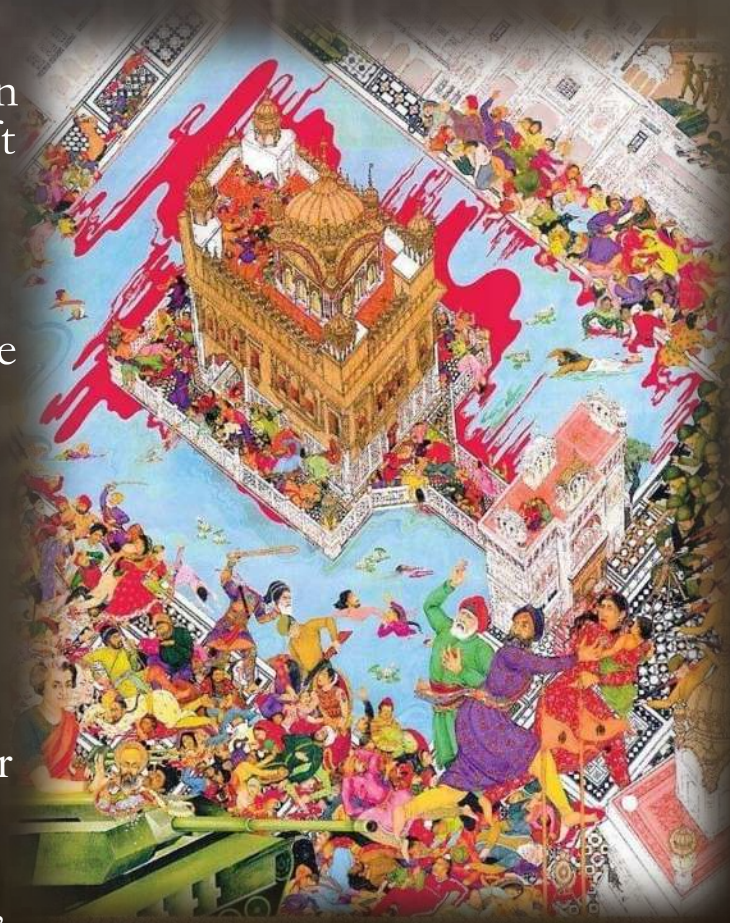
Apart from heavy firing from Light and Medium Machine Guns (high calibre guns), the army troops also threw mortar shells and poisonous gas canisters inside the Akal Takhat and other buildings in the Complex.

Meanwhile, according to Duggal, "the helicopter hovered above and continued to fire from above. Some of these helicopters also guided the firing squads of the Army by making circle of light around the targets. Immediately after these circles, the cannon ball would land causing havoc. We saw a large number of boys blown to pieces.

Duggal further claims that he observed a lot of dead children and women in the Parikrama during the assault. Due to the army's onslaught, Duggal had been unable to leave the chamber where he had taken refuge, which he feared would have resulted in his death. "

Source; Citizens for Democracy; Report to the Nation: Oppression in Punjab (Bombay, 1985)

(This report was made by an investigation team lead by Justice V. M. Tarkunde who was a prominent Indian lawyer, civil rights activist, and a distinguished judge. A day after publication of the report it was banned and confiscated, the authors were arrested and charged with "sedition" (incitement of rebellion against a government)



4TH JUNE 1984 - EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS



Eyewitness Accounts:

Another eyewitness, **SGPC Secretary Bhan Singh**, claims that the army gave no warning of the raid, preventing pilgrims and those who had come as part of the **Dharam Yudh Morcha** from leaving. It wasn't until the soldiers began using explosives on the temple that they realized the assault had begun, according to a female survivor.

She also reported that there were some granthis (priests), ragis (singers), sevadars (workers), and yatris (pilgrims) within the Harmandir Sahib, but no armed terrorists. The military shelled the Akal's rest house, which was flooded with pilgrims, said Prithpal Singh, the sevadar on duty. The Akal Rest house still had gunshot traces from the Indian Army when Prithpal's report was recorded in May 1985.



Kishan Singh Gargaj one of the fugitives told that Indian armed forces stormed Sri Darbar Sahib, Amritsar, and more than 120 other shrines in 1984 as part of Operation Bluestar. Thousands of Sikhs were slaughtered.

(Ref: <https://newsfasto.com/editorial-note/operation-blue-star-a-story-of-human-rights-violations-in-panjab/>)

5TH JUNE 1984

Citizens for Democracy records the evidence of Harcharan Singh Ragi, who witnessed his guardian and mentor - the old, completely blind, Head Ragi of Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple), Amrik Singh being shot by an army bullet and dying inside the Harmandir Sahib at about 6.30 a.m.

One bullet hit Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji in Sri Harmandir Sahib i

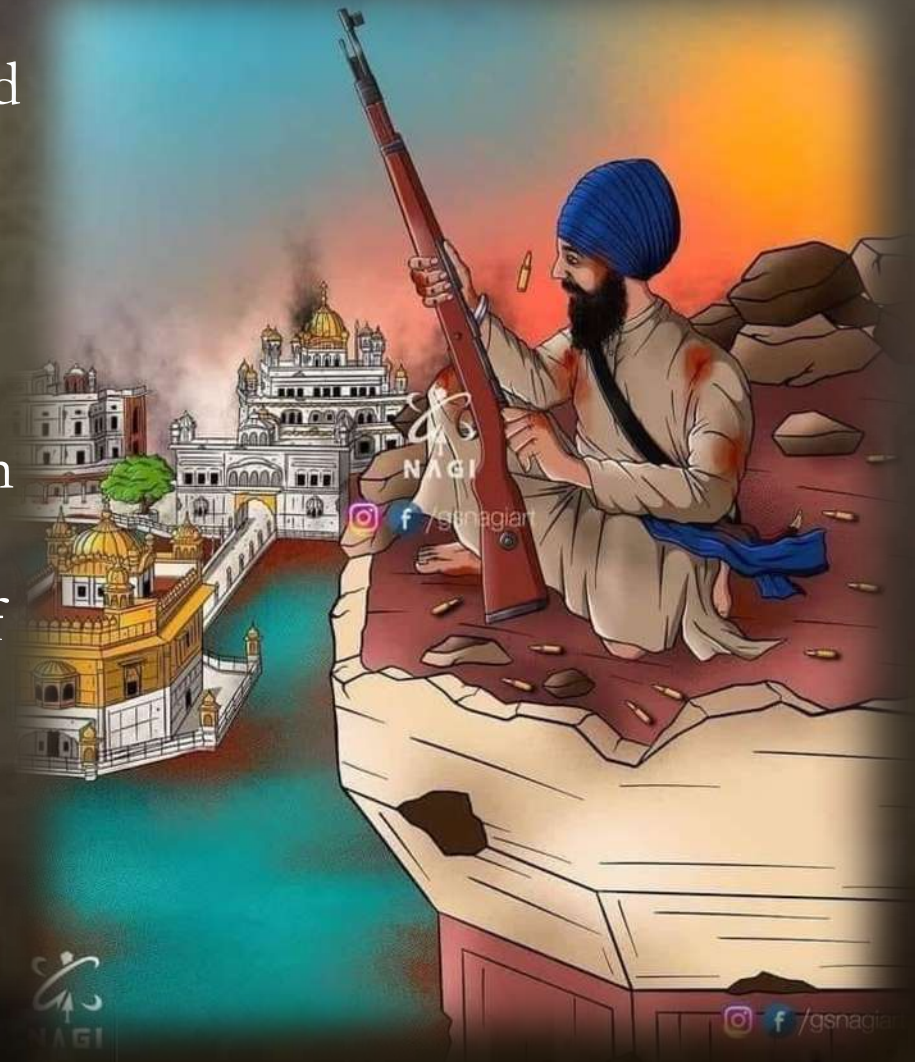
Tanks and other armoured vehicles entered into the Darbar Sahib Complex and fired upon the surrounding buildings, many fires were started due to the explosions caused by the heavy artillery used.



5TH JUNE 1984

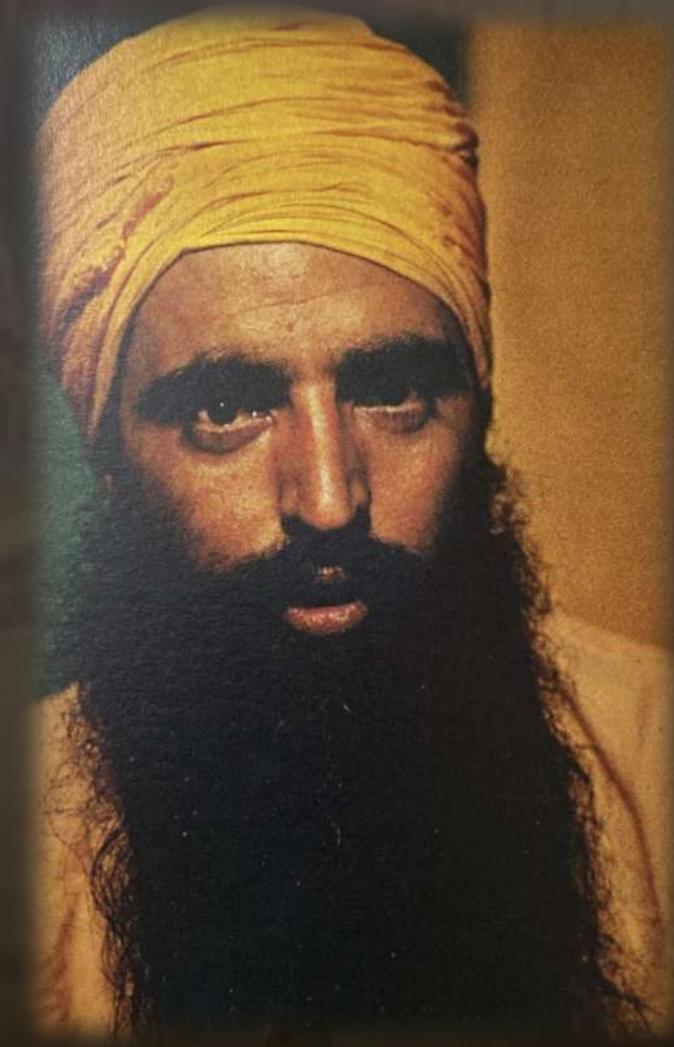


One young college girl, who was one of the thousands of pilgrims who were trapped, gives her account of the Army entering the Complex in the following words: “They continued the firing till the evening of June 5th and then it was about 8.30 p.m. It was completely dark when they entered [Army into the Temple Complex] accompanied by very heavy firing. The blasting was so severe that I thought that I had reached some other world. We were 40-50 persons huddled together in the room, including women and children. The upper portion of the Akal Takhat had been fired at by the Army... Pieces of the Guru Granth Sahib were flying in the air... The place seemed to have been transformed into a haunted house... There were some among us who were frantic for some water, they came out in the open. In the morning I saw the dead bodies lying in the Parikarma. This was the worst kind of treachery.”



5TH JUNE 1984

Giani Puran Singh, a priest at the Harmandir Sahib and also an eye-witness remembers: “At 10.00 p.m. the tanks started entering the complex and the barrage of shooting became more intense as heavy artillery began to be used. At this stage an armoured carrier entered and stood beside the Sarovar. The lights on this carrier, when switched on, bathed the whole complex in bright light. We were viewing all this perched in the main dome of Harmandar Sahib and thought that probably the fire brigade had come to get water for extinguishing fires raging throughout the city. But we were proved wrong when this vehicle came down to the Parikarma and started firing. From both sides the tanks started closing in; from the clock tower to the Brahm Buta the tanks fired upon and set fire to all rooms, while desperate people collected water from the Sarovar to extinguish the fires. Loud cries and wails of both women and children rented the air.”



The above photo of Sant Giani Jarnail Singh Ji Bhindrawale was taken on the 5th of June 1984 at Sri Akaal Takhat

SHAHEEDI OF GENERAL SUHBEG SINGH

In the night of 5-6 June 1984 Gen Subeg (or Shahbeg) Singh was guiding the Sikhs defending Golden Temple. He was at Miri Piri Nishan Sahib (where two flags hoist in front of Akal Takhat) and Darshani Deori. His planning was such that what ever troops came to Golden Temple through parikarma could not return back. Finally in the dead of night the army realised it was impossible to gain control over Golden Temple complex.

Infuriated the Chief of Army Gen. Vaidya stated that the army could go to the extent of using atom bomb. The fighting Command of Gen. Suderji and Gen. K.S.Brar then brought the tanks in the parikarma. Gen. Subeg was guided the Singhs how to immobilize tanks with grenades.

Then gushing bullets hit the General in the right side of the chest and his right shoulder & arm was totally shattered .

The General realised his end was near and thus went to Sant Bhindranwale at Akal Takhat to say good bye. He told how the parikarma was then full of bodies of the Army men. He said, it is victory to the Guru and that the world will know it as a few young Singh with limited outdated ammunition has managed to hold their the mighty trained army. He informed the Sant that tanks were now brought in and we were left with only a few Singhs.

He said in Chardikela as his voice was lauder than ever before, "Sant Ji, Had I been killed during the Bangladesh war, that would have been immaterial. Now I am dying at the Takht created by Guru Hargobind in the complex founded by Guru Ram Das. I feel that I have accomplished my duty and please pray for me now as I am departing and do pray may Guru Sahib be merciful to grant more opportunities in other birth to sacrifice for the His Panth again and again." He wished the Khalsa will rule one day. He regretted for having served the thankless nation. Profusely bleeding as he was, Bhai Amrik Singh helped him to lay. There he bid final goodbye with the greeting "Waheguru ji ka Khalsa, Waheguru ji ki Fateh".



5TH JUNE 1984

In Devinder Singh Duggal's words, "The night between the 5th and 6th was terrible. The tanks and armoured carriers had entered the Golden Temple Complex. The firing was such, that its ferocity cannot be described. All through the night we heard the heart rending cries of the dying persons."

Source; Citizens for Democracy; Report to the Nation: Oppression in Punjab (Bombay, 1985).

Eyewitness Subhash Kirpekar writes that in total there were approximately "a dozen tanks and a dozen APCs in all" (Armoured Personal Carriers); "Operation Bluestar, an Eyewitness Account" (published in The Punjab Story). Giani Puran Singh recounts how "a vigorous battle ensued between the Army and the 40-50 youth who had been holding the forces fought bravely through the night, until they either they were killed or their ammunition was exhausted".



ATTACK ON SACHKHAND SRI HARMANDIR SAHIB

During the operation army with their shoes came in Parkarma and shot bullets at Sachkand Sri Harmandir Sahib. Singh Sahib Giani Singh, the Head Granthi of Sri Darbar Sahib, had his residence in Shaheed Bunga Street on the back side of Sri Darbar Sahib. Indian forces had initiated their attack on Sri Darbar Sahib at 4:45 AM on the morning of June 4. Under the battle conditions and intense exchange of fire, Singh Sahib fulfilled his duties on June 5 until noon. The parikarma had 6-7 tanks on it. Dead bodies were everywhere.

- The Saroop of Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji Prakash in Darbar Sahib Sachkhand Sri Harimandir Sahib was shot.
- At Har-Ki-Paudi a Sikh was sitting on the Tabia reading from Guru Granth Sahib, when a bullet hit a window and broke its glass. A piece of that glass cut Pathi Sikh's hand. It is this Sikh's blood that you find on the rumalas.
- The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) had previously riddled Sri Darbar Sahib with bullets from all corners on June 1.
- The Golden plates of Sri Harmandar Sahib and Sri Akal Takht Sahib, which were also shot upon during the military operation.
- June 5, 1984 - The firing and counter-firing continued. Harcharan Singh Ragi saw his guardian and mentor - the old completely blind Head Ragi of the Golden Temple, Amrik Singh being shot by a bullet and dying inside the Harmandir Sahib at about 6.30 a.m on June 5.

(Ref: All About Sikhs: [Operation Bluestar](#))



The sanggat was allowed to have the Darshan of Guru Sahib's Saroop who who also took a bullet during Operation Bluestar in 1984 was on displayed on 3rd June, 2022 in Darbar Sahib Complex



GIANI MOHAR SINGH- UNPARALLEL SACRIFICE OF A SIKH FAMILY

Originally belonged to a Hindu family
Took Amrit and joined Sant Jarnail Singh Ji in
Damdami Taksal

Stayed in Taksal along with his family's
martyrdom during Operation Bluestar

He was martyred along with his wife and two
daughters aged 6 & 8 years old as they sat on the
Parkarma to stop the army tanks from moving
forward towards Akaal Takhat Sahib. With Guru
Sahib Ji's blessings as soon as the tank crushed
them alive, it instantly broke down.



6TH JUNE 1984

Continuing on from the night of the 5th June, moving into the early hours of the 6th June, the battle increased in ferocity. According to General K.S. Brar, on June 6, around 4-30 a.m., thirty soldiers managed to get into the Akal Takhat, the 'Immortal Throne' which represents the highest seat of Sikh spiritual and political sovereignty. The fighting in the early hours of the morning of the 6th was ferocious, and eyewitnesses including soldiers and General K.S. Brar, testify that although desperately outnumbered the Sikhs fought bravely and “to the last man.”

Khushwant Singh said in one of his interviews, “...but He (Sant Jarnail Singh Ji) fought back like a tiger.”



6TH JUNE 1984

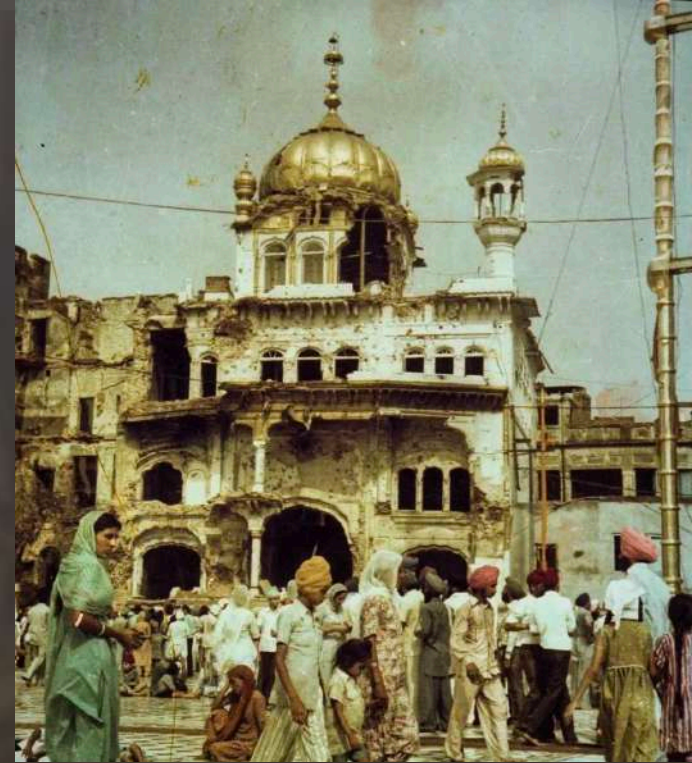
The army ordered their tanks to fire upon the Akaal Takhat and due to the repeated fire, the Building above the original Akaal Takhat was reduced to rubble and the Sikhs inside were martyred defending it.

“Photographs of the shattered shrine indicate quite clearly that the Vijayantas 105 mm main armaments pumped high-explosive squash-head shells into the Akal Takht. Those shells were designed for use against hard targets like armour and fortifications. When the shells hit their targets, their heads spread or squash on to the hard surface. Their fuses are arranged to allow a short delay between the impact and the shells igniting, so that a shock-wave passes through the target. Lieutenant-General Jagjit Singh Arora, who studied the front of the Akal Takht before it was repaired, reckoned that as many as eighty of these lethal shells, could have been fired into the shrine.

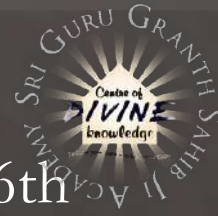
The effect of this barrage on the Akal Takht was devastating. The whole of the front of the sacred shrine was destroyed, leaving hardly a pillar standing. Fires broke out in many of the different rooms blackening the marble walls and wrecking the delicate decorations dating from Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time. They included marble inlay, plaster and mirror work, and filigree partitions. The gold-plated dome of the Akal Takht was also badly damaged by artillery fire.”

Excerpted from “Amritsar – Mrs. Gandhi's Last Battle”, (Ninth Ed. 1991).

S R I G U R U G R A N T H S A H I B J I A C A D E M Y



6TH JUNE 1984



Brahma Chellaney reported: “At about 9 p.m. on 6th June, entire city of 700,000 was plunged into darkness by a power outage. Half an hour later, Amritsar was shaken by powerful shelling, mortar explosion and machine-gun fire. The big battle had begun. Half the city was up on rooftops watching the battle. Tracer bullets and flares lit up the sky. The explosions at the Golden Temple rattled doors and windows miles away. While the battle was raging, the state-run radio claimed that the city was ‘calm’. Between 10.30 p.m. and midnight, we heard slogans from city outskirts of villagers trying to march to the Golden Temple from three different directions. The slogans-’Long live the Sikh religion’ and ‘Bhindranwale is our leader’-were heard on each occasion and were followed by rapid army machine gun fire and screams.”

Samiuddin, Abida (ed.); The Punjab Crisis: Challenge and Response (Delhi, 1985), page 62.



6TH JUNE 1984

The Sikh Fighters fought desperately; one of the officers said, “Boy what a fight they gave us. If I had three Divisions like that I would fuck the hell out of Zia (the President of Pakistan) any day.” Another, “I have seen a lot of action, but I can tell you I have never seen anything like this. [They were] pretty committed. They should have realised that they could not win against the army. If one weapon failed we brought another. When that failed we brought another”. A third put it more succinctly. “The bloody fellows would not let us in”

Excerpted from “Amritsar – Mrs. Gandhi’s Last Battle”, (Ninth Ed. 1991).



6TH JUNE 1984

The testimony of one of the pilgrims, explains why the fighters fought so desperately;

“Bhai Amrik Singh (leading Sikh fighter) sent her a message urging her to leave the Temple Complex at once with her group in order to escape being dishonoured [raped] or being shot dead as ‘terrorists’ by the Army personnel, and also to survive to tell the true story of what happened inside the Golden Temple to the world outside.”

She recalls the scenes that she saw when she stepped out of the room, where she and others were trying to survive the firing and bombing; “what did I see but piles of dead bodies, all stacked one over the other. At first I instinctively felt that I wouldn’t manage to go out. All I could see was a ceaseless mound of dead bodies. It seemed that all the persons who were staying in the Parikrama, not one of them had survived.”

Source; Citizens for Democracy; Report to the Nation: Oppression in Punjab (Bombay, 1985).



6TH JUNE 1984

Unfortunately, the fears of the fighters came true, and when the resistance from the defenders had been overcome, the army killed with vengeance hundreds of pilgrims;

“Grenades and poisonous gas shells were thrown at the men, women and children, who had locked themselves in the rooms, bathrooms and toilets of Guru Nanak Niwas, Guru Ram Das serai and Taja Singh Samundri Hall. Those who tried to come out were pierced with bayonets and shot dead. Some soldiers caught hold of small babies and children by their feet, lifted them up in the air and then smashed them against the walls thus breaking their skulls.”

Harminder Kaur; Blue Star Over Amritsar (Delhi, 1990).



6TH JUNE 1984

“The civilians who died, about 1500 of them, were piled in trolleys and carried away. A lot of them were thrown into the rivers. The battle was a tragic one. I couldn’t eat anything. Food made me sick. I used to just drink lots of rum and go to sleep.”

The account of a Naik (Corporal) of Kumaon Regiment who participated in Blue Star as quoted in Probe India, August, 1984.

“The army stormed Teja Singh Samundri hall and the rooms in the Parkarma and behaved liked savages, they raped women, looted, killed children, burnt people alive, set the rooms on fire and tied the hands of devotees behind their backs and shot them.”

Eyewitness account of Bibi Pritam Kaur, whose husband and 18 month baby was shot dead. Video interview (available online), interview transcript, reprinted in Punjab Times.

“It was a virtual massacre. A large number of women, children and pilgrims were gunned down.”

As reported by The Guardian on 13th June 1984.



7TH JUNE 1984

By the morning of June 7, except for a very few surviving snipers, the men who had held the Army at bay for five days, were all dead. The majority of the complex was under army control. The aftermath of the battle was horrific and ghastly, an eyewitness details how the army had treated the pilgrims who had survived the bombardment:

[The army] took off their turbans with which they tied their hands behind their backs. Then the Army men beat these Sikh boys with the butts of their rifles until they fell on the ground and were shot dead right in front of me.” Teenage girl’s eyewitness account as quoted in *Oppression in Punjab: Citizens For Democracy Report, 1985*. Commissioned by Justice Y.M. Tarkunde.



7TH JUNE 1984

Sikh Reference Library Torched:

The Sikh Fighters had fought to protect their most valued shrine from harm, and the pilgrims from dishonour and death. Sadly after the resistance was broken, the army had free reign, apart from the rape and murder of pilgrims the most distressing and inexcusable act was the torching of the Sikh Reference Library.

“Any army which wants to destroy a nation destroys its culture. That is why the Indian army burnt the (Sikh Reference) library.” Amritsar: Mrs. Gandhi’s Last Battle, Tully, Mark and Jacob, (New Delhi, 1985).

However, the Library was entirely looted and then burned.

Amritsar: Mrs. Gandhi’s Last Battle, Tully, Mark and Jacob, (New Delhi, 1985).

The army soldiers celebrated their treachery and violence by consuming liquor and smoking tobacco in the Sikh's Holiest Shrine to hurt the sentiments of the Sikh just like Massa Rangar in the year 1740



7TH JUNE 1984

Sikh Reference Library Torched:

“The Government wanted to destroy Sikh history. Otherwise, how do you explain the fire in the Sikh Reference Library? The archives were set on fire two days after the army action. It was a historical collection of ancient books, Khardas [manuscripts], handwritten historical birs [Guru Granth Sahibs], some of them were even written by the Gurus, Janam Sakhis (biographical sketches of Gurus), Hukumnamas [commandments of Akal Takhat] which were of the greatest importance as the Sikhs regularly referred to them for their research.”

Giani Kirpal Singh, Jathedar Akat Takhat (at the time of Operation Bluestar and eyewitness) interview published in Surya, August, 1984.



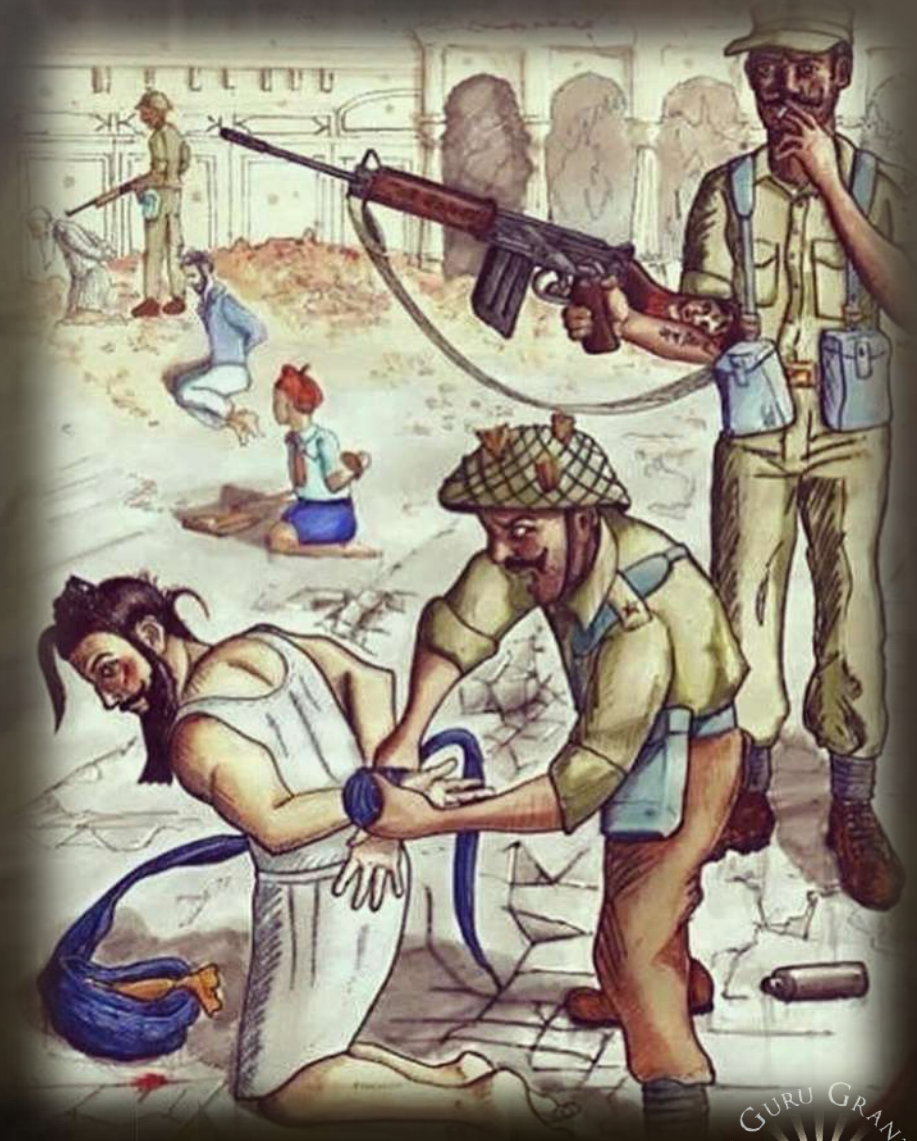
7TH JUNE 1984

Soldiers Celebrate by Drinking and Smoking in the Sikh's Holiest Shrine:

“Although the Sri Harmandir Sahib was riddled with bullets, the Akaal Takhat destroyed with cannon fire, and thousands of pilgrims massacred, the army were celebrating, people were seen carrying buckets of beer to the main gates of the temple where they jubilantly served the soldiers.

The soldiers freely drank and smoked inside the complex. They certainly had plenty to drink, a notification of the Government of Punjab's Department of Excise and Taxation allowed for the provision of 700,000 quart bottles of rum, 30,000 quart bottles of whiskey, 60,000 quart bottles of brandy and 160,000 bottles of beer all for ‘consumption by the Armed Forces Personnel deployed in Operation Blue Star’;

Amritsar – Mrs. Gandhi's Last Battle”, p203 (Ninth Ed. 1991).



THE REVOLT OF SIKH SOLDIERS

“Bands of Sikh horsemen were to be seen riding at full gallop towards Amritsar, running the gauntlet of Mohammadan troops. The message would be sent round the distant villages, “who will ride tonight?” Death was a martyr’s crown on such occasions.”

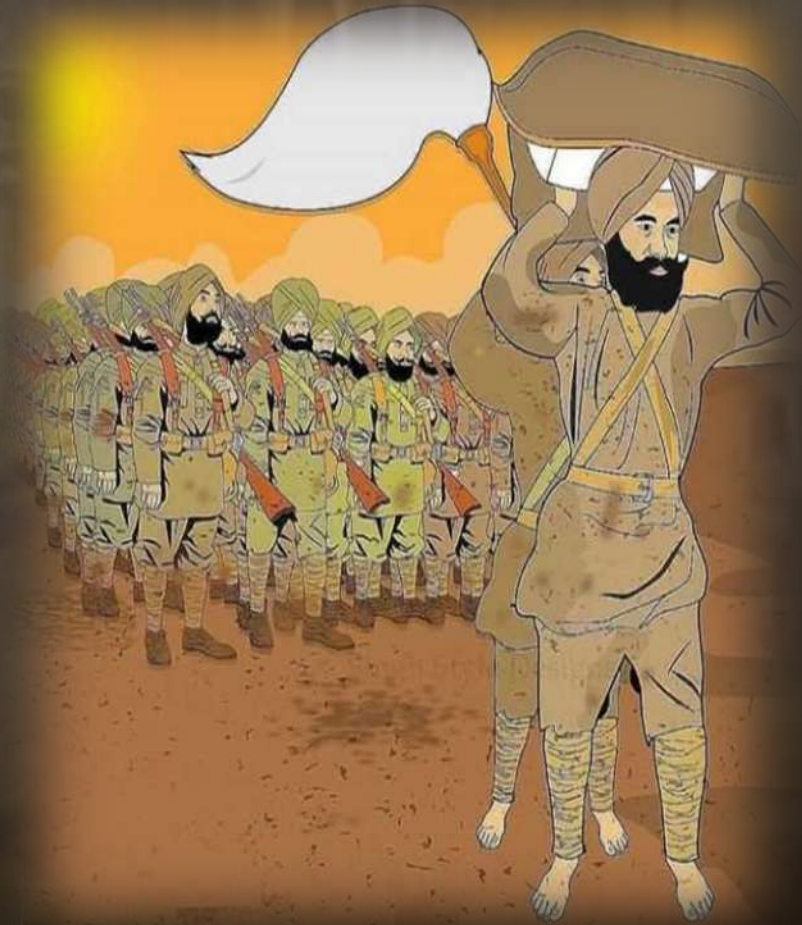
Description of Sikh rebels during the Mughal Rule riding towards the Golden Temple on hearing of it being attacked; Gordon J.H.; The Sikhs (London, 1904)

Among the tragic outcome of the Blue Star attack, was the reaction and revolt of Sikh troops. Although there was a media blackout in Punjab, rumours of the assault on the Darbar Sahib managed to leak out and over 5000 [Ref: Associated Press, as reported in The Palm Beach Post – Jun 18, 1984; 5000 troops deserted in over 9 states]

Sikh soldiers spontaneously deserted their regiments in a bid to get to Amritsar. These soldiers are affectionately called Dharmi Faujis, which loosely translated means Soldiers of Faith.

Every Sikh soldier swears an oath that he would not let any harm come to Sri Guru Granth Sahib first, before swearing an oath that he would not let any harm come to India. Had there not been a media blackout and false government propaganda, the scale of rebellion would have been even larger.

The Government initially did not publicly admit the revolt, and even later referred to the troops as having deserted rather mutinying (abandoning ones post as opposed to a mutiny or rebellion). (Ref: Fighting For Faith and Nation)



SACRIFICE OF SIKH SOLDIERS

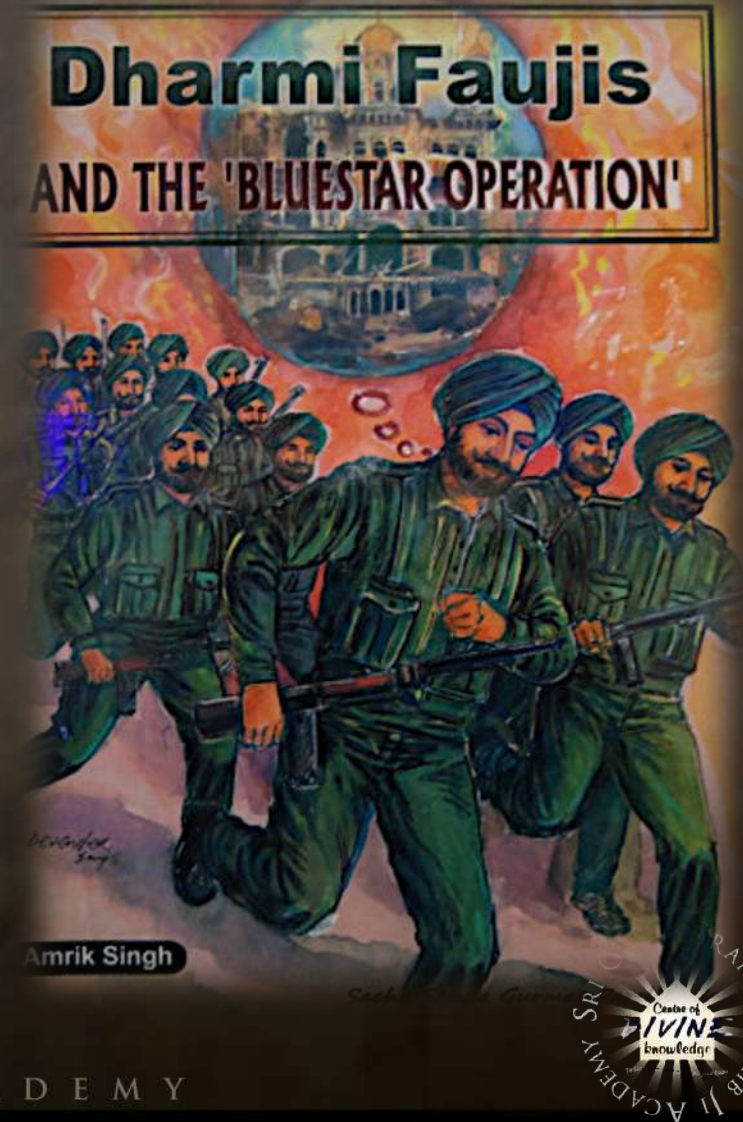
It is interesting to note that prior to the attack the Sikh Regimental Centre was purposefully shifted outside of Punjab to Uttar Pradesh (by comparison, the Bihar Regimental Centre is located in Bihar and the Rajputana Rifles are based near home at Delhi). This clearly shows the intentions of the Government and their view of Sikhs. Military analysts have commented that although the Sikhs that defended the Golden Temple complex kept the army at bay for over a week, had the Sikh Regiment been stationed in Punjab, the outcome of the battle could have been very different.

The Indian Government was well prepared and the Army had already been deployed to check the advances of the rebel Sikh troops who were travelling thousands of miles from 9 different States [Ref: The Ottawa Citizen (Jun 12, 1984) reported that even in the North Eastern State of Assam 345 Sikhs were arrested for marching towards Amritsar to “liberate their holiest shrine”.] towards their ancestral homeland. Although desperately outnumbered, the Sikh soldiers faced the Indian Army and fought gun battles in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat in which hundreds of Sikhs were killed by the military.

Those that survived or were captured, were dishonourably discharged from the army, stripped of all their privileges and pensions, and imprisoned for between 5-10 years. [Ref: New York Times news service as reported in Gainesville Sun – Jun 12, 1984]

After leaving prison many had to work as manual labourers to support their families, whereas if they had still been in the army they would have enjoyed high ranking positions and state pensions. Nonetheless, they are proud men and do not regret their decisions.

The courage and dedication shown by the rebel Sikh troops is awe inspiring, facing impossible odds, they did not hesitate to stake everything in an attempt to protect their faith and nation. It is on record that in stark contrast to their Government, who was indiscriminately massacring Sikhs, the Sikh soldiers engaged only with the army, and no civilians were reported to have been harmed.



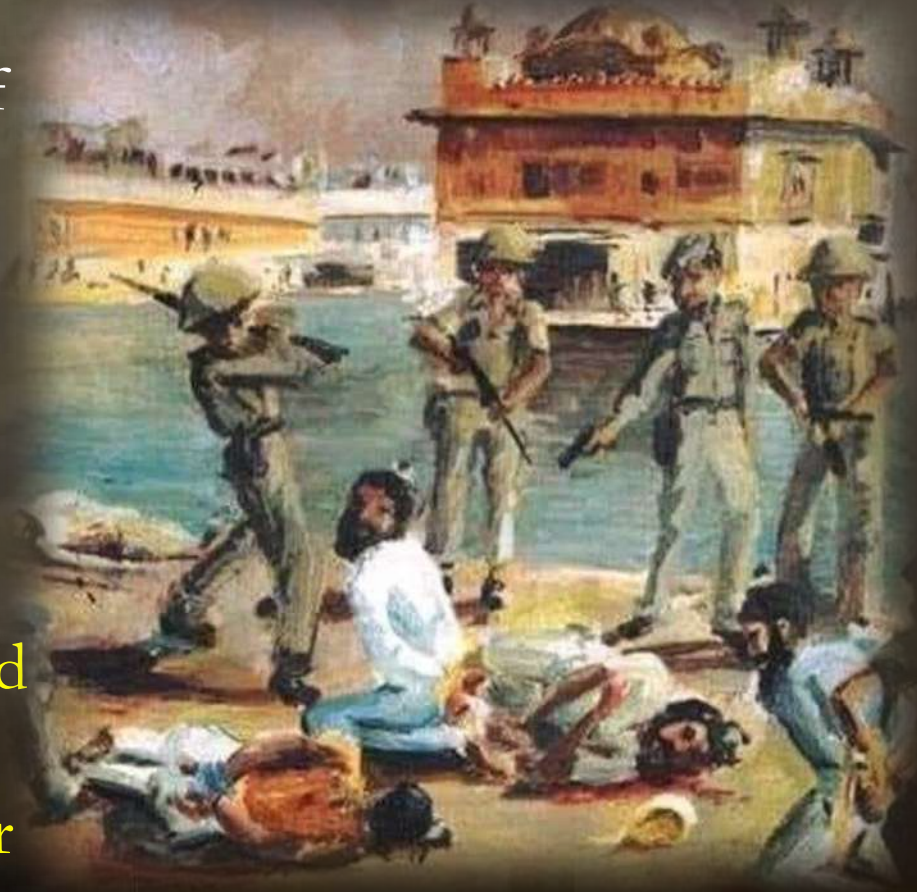
8TH JUNE 1984

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE AID TO WOUNDED PILGRIMS



SGPC's White Paper on the Punjab Problem, relate that the Red Cross was refused permission to enter the complex and the wounded were left to suffer for days. Many people died of dehydration as they were refused water.

Bhan Singh told the members of the Citizens For Democracy team: "They [the Army] treated the inmates of the complex as enemies and whenever there was any person wounded on account of the firing, no Red Cross were allowed to enter, rather the Red Cross personnel had been detained beyond Jallianwalla Bagh" more than a kilometer away from the main entrance to Sri Harmandir Sahib from the Chowk Ghanta Ghar side.



8TH JUNE 1984

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE AID TO WOUNDED PILGRIMS

The CFD report, '*Oppression in Punjab*' remarks:

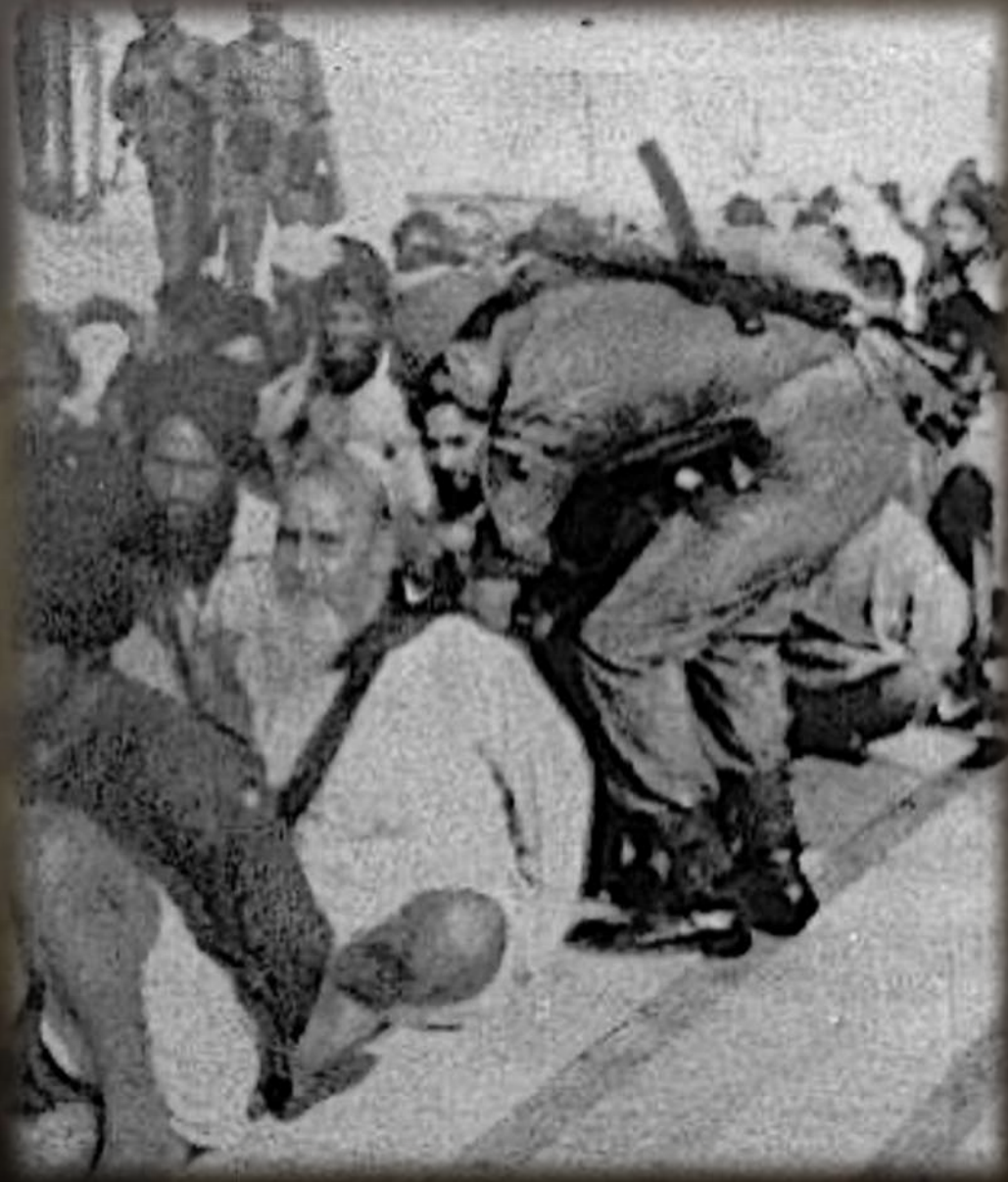
In accordance with the UN Charter of Human Rights, the Red Cross is permitted to go in aid of the wounded right inside the enemy territory, but in Amritsar in June, 1984, the Red Cross was not allowed to enter the Golden Temple - a respected and hallowed part of our country - in aid of Indians under attack from the Indian Army. It only means that the attack was so brutal and the battle scene so grisly, that there was much to hide from public scrutiny, even if it be that of a neutral agency called the Red Cross. This also explains perhaps why Press censorship had already been imposed, the last of the journalists were hounded away and the Press was not allowed to go inside the Golden Temple up to June 10, when they were taken on a guided tour of the complex for the first time since the Army operation began almost a week before.



9TH JUNE 1984

After the Sikh resistance had been overcome, only a few snipers remained.

Following the execution of pilgrims, immediately after the main battle, those that survived were rounded up, detained by the Army and charged as terrorists.



9TH JUNE 1984 JODHPUR DETAINEES

After the Sikh resistance had been overcome, only a few snipers remained. Following the execution of pilgrims, immediately after the main battle, those that survived were rounded up, detained by the Army and charged as terrorists: “379 of the alleged ‘most dangerous terrorists’ were forced to sign a common confessional statement and thereafter served a common charge sheet that they were all Bhindranwale’s closest associates and comrades-in-arms engaged in ‘waging war against the State’.



They were, therefore, detained under the NSA and are now being tried at Jodhpur under the Terrorist-Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act of 1984. As we were curious regarding the extent of danger these hardcore ‘terrorists’ posed to the State ‘with the intention to establish a State independent from the Government of India to be known as Khalistan’, we visited the homes of some of the Jodhpur detainees and met their families or relatives.

The evidence collected established beyond doubt that none of the Jodhpur detainees we succeeded in profiling are ‘terrorists’ but rather all of them are completely innocent, ordinary persons, whose only crime was that they had all gone to or were coming from the Golden Temple as devotees or pilgrims visiting the Golden Temple for the Guru Purab on June 3, 1984 or farmers gone to the Temple to deliver village donations of grain to the S.G.P.C. or students gone to pay obeisance at their holiest religious shrine, the Harmandir Sahib.”

Source; Citizens for Democracy; Report to the Nation: Oppression in Punjab (Bombay, 1985).

These detainees were detained for up to 5 years, before in the face of worldwide condemnation and protest they were finally released.

10TH JUNE 1984



There were 4 Singhs (Bhai Major Singh, Bhai Swarn Singh, Bhai Nand Singh, Bhai Ram Singh) in the basement of Jassa Singh Ramgarhia Bunga who were giving a tough fight to the forces. They had also pulled down 3 personnel of the army who had ventured too close. **These men in the basement fought the whole day, the whole night and also the next day when Zail Singh came to visit the ruins of Akaal Takht. Bhai Major Singh Nagoke took a shot aiming Zail Singh but instead killed a colonel standing next to him.** A colonel of the commandos attempted to flush out these men in the basement with a gun and light arrangement but as soon as he entered the basement, a burst of LMG wounded him and it was later learnt that he had succumbed to the injuries in the hospital. Two cannons were reemployed to fire at the Bunga, gaping holes were formed on the Parikrama end but the men within were safe. Smoke granades were thrown in; one of them came out to be greeted with a hail of bullets while the others were finally silenced on the 10th.”



Following the battle, the government was embarrassed, General K.S Brar on the 2nd June 1984 had stated that "we shall see to it that they are on their knees in just two hours"; The Sikh Unrest and The Indian State, R.N. Kumar.

Yet it took 10 days for the army to completely defeat the Sikh fighters.

Other than the factor of pride, this was damaging for the Indian Government as the operation was supposed to happen under the cover of darkness, or rather a complete media blackout. This would have ensured that no one would have known what happened between the inner walls of the complex.

However, as the fighting lasted over a week, word began to spread, rumours spread throughout villages in Punjab and army bases across India, which resulted in a huge outpouring of grief and anger from Sikhs across the world.

Soon after the massacre the government's misinformation campaign went into overdrive to create legitimacy for the action. The goal of this disinformation Campaign, according to Subramaniam Swami (Indian politician, academician and an economist) was to 'make out that the Golden Temple was the haven of criminals, a store of armoury and a citadel of the nation's dismemberment conspiracy; Creating a Martyr - Imprint (1984), Subramaniam Swami, p 7.



In regards to the weapons that the Sikh fighters actually had a retired brigadier, then a lieutenant colonel, recalls: "My unit was sent to the Darbar Sahib complex after the Operation was over to assist in post-operation duties. I reached Amritsar on June 10th. On the basis of my personal knowledge, I can say that the government White Paper's list of arms recovered does not accurately reflect the arms in the possession of the militants. I would put the number of actual combatants on the other side at around 200"; Politics of genocide: Punjab, 1984-1998, Inderjit Singh Jaijee.

In an essay contributed to "The Punjab Story", Lieutenant General J.S. Arora writes: "there is a need to correct the picture that has been painted by the media that sophisticated weapons were found inside the Temple. The impression that has been built up in the public mind of foreign governments deliberately arming the terrorists with a view to overthrowing the government is grossly overdone."

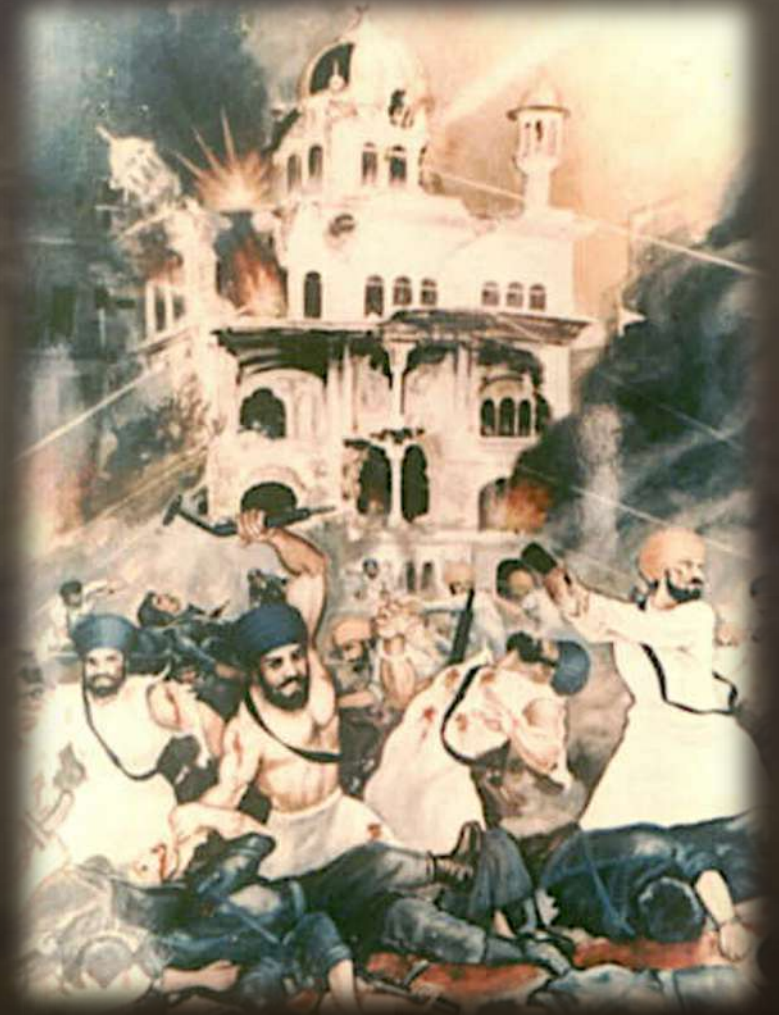
The Government of India reacted in a cynical and dishonourable manner. They disseminated lies through State media, which forms the basis of opinion for many, regarding what happened in Operation Blue Star. One example to illustrate this scheme is two reports from different papers after the aftermath of the attack; the first is a newspaper report from London, while the other is an Indian paper;



Telegraph London (June 15, 1984) published the following report from David Graves: "The Akal Takhat looks like it has been bombed. It looks like a building in Berlin after the War. Every building in the complex had been riddled with bullets and there was still a stench of death in the air."

Meanwhile The Times of India (June 10, 1984) headlined on the front page a Press Trust of India report saying, "Terrorists made a desperate attempt to blow up the Akal Takhat, killed a number of men, women and children, and unsuccessfully tried to escape with huge amounts of cash, jewellery and other valuables after their leaders were killed in the action on June 5. The Akal Takhat was not damaged in the Army action."

The Government of India also censored and persecuted any journalist or human rights organisation who tried to report the truth, and thus when Citizens for Democracy published a report detailing the "Oppression in Punjab" in 1985, it was banned and confiscated the next day, the authors were arrested and charged with "sedition" (incitement of rebellion against a government;



CASUALTIES OF OPERATION BLUESTAR

A. Official Declaration - The Indian army initially placed total casualties at; (Ref: Wikipedia)

1. 554 Sikhs and civilians dead,
2. 83 killed (4 officers, 79 soldiers) and 236 wounded among government forces.
3. Kuldeep Nayar cites Rajiv Gandhi as allegedly admitting that nearly 700 soldiers were killed.

B. The most reliable estimates of the total number of deaths during Operation Bluestar range from 5,000 to 7,000. (Ref: <https://thewire.in/history/wounds-that-never-heal-remembering-operation-bluestar>)

C. In according to Globe and Mail dated June 12, 1984 reported – ‘The death toll in last week's attack on the Golden Temple complex could be as high as 2,000 because many people are unaccounted for and more bodies are being pulled from the holy lake surrounding the shrine, officials say. Authorities have already cremated the bodies of 825 Sikh militants killed in last week's two day assault on the sprawling seventeenth century temple complex, said police and civilian officials, who spoke on condition they not be identified. A garbage truck carrying 38 bodies was seen in Amritsar on Sunday night. Officially, the army has reported that as many as 400 Sikh extremists died in the temple siege. Maj.-Gen. R. K. Gaur said yesterday that 90 soldiers had been killed. But sources here said the conservative estimate is at least 1,000 deaths, including 200 troops. And they said the figure could reach 2,000 once the tally is complete. Most died on Tuesday and Wednesday when 3,000 troops backed by tanks and rockets attacked the fortified compound to flush out Sikh. extremists blamed for more than 400 murders this year. Waves of commandos, including frogmen assigned to dive in the temple lake, were sent into the compound first but all were killed, military and police sources said. It took three charges before the troops actually entered the temple grounds, they said’.(Ref: http://www.sikhmuseum.com/bluestar/newsreports/840612_1.html)

D. Unofficial: Army – 15,000 to 20,000 death (Ref: <http://www.punjabmonitor.com/2015/06/martyrdom-of-gen-subeg-singh-his-last.html>)

FEAR FOR THEIR SINS

Gen A S Vaidya, MVC Bar: A highly-decorated soldier, he was the army chief who supervised Operation Bluestar to flush out militants occupying the Golden Temple. He was shot dead by two Sikh militants while driving his car home from a market in Pune in August 1986, months after his retirement.

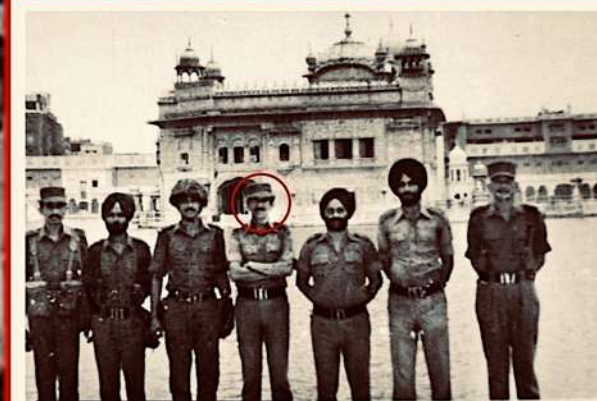
Gen Krishnaswamy Sundarji: As head of the army's Western Command, he masterminded Operation Bluestar. He is said to have been confident of flushing out the militants in a day, a fatal miscalculation that led to disastrous consequences of the army assault on the holiest Sikh shrine. Called the "thinking man's general", he went on to become the army chief. He retired in May 1988 and died in 1999, a year after he was diagnosed with motor neuron disease.

Maj Gen Kuldip Singh Brar: An alumnus of Doon School, Brar was commanding 9 Division based in Meerut, as a major general when he was tasked with leading the operation. Known among his colleagues as Bulbul Brar, the Jat Sikh officer, shared his surname with Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale against He wrote a book "Operation Bluestar: The True Story" after his retirement. Describing the operation as "most traumatic, most painful". He was attacked when he was returning to his hotel after dinner in central London with his wife Meena in September 2012, which left him with a 12-inch cut across his jaw.

(Left to right) Maj Gen Kuldip Singh Brar, Gen Krishnaswamy Sundarji and Gen A S Vaidya at the Golden Temple after Operation Bluestar.(India Today Group/Getty images)

SAFETY FEAR FOR OFFICERS

The army officers who played a role in Operation Bluestar have always lived under the shadow of threat from Sikh militants



**BRIGADIER (RETIRED)
ISRAR RAHIM KHAN**
Position: Then a Lieutenant-Colonel

ROLE: Was posted in Jalandhar before the operation began. Commanded 10 Guards, the first army battalion to enter Golden Temple. Was first commanding officer of the army to get inside the premises.

POST-RETIREMENT: Was among three officers, apart from army chief, to be given 2-category security following Bluestar. After retirement in 1996, his 2-category security allowed him to retain his govt accommodation in Delhi Cantt. But in 2003, the home ministry revised his threat perception and withdrew his security. Brigadier Israr told Mail today that he tried meeting then home minister L.K. Advani against the move but did not succeed. He later went to the Delhi high court also but got no relief.

After moving out of the government accommodation, he has been living a low-profile life, without any security, playing golf and engaged in gardening. Living in oblivion is his guarantee of security. But the attack on Lt-Gen K.S. Brar has revived his safety concerns. Asked if he made another representation for security, a proud armyman said: "I am a soldier, I did not want to ask for such a thing... Nobody was bothered about me until this attack (on Brar) took place." Brigadier Khan said he and Gen Brar had mutual respect. "I was handicapped by Bulbul (as Brar was known to colleagues) for leading the attack," he said. "He would introduce me as a gallant young commanding officer."



**GENERAL K.S.
SUNDARJI**

Position: Then a Lt-Gen, he was chief of Western Command

ROLE: Was directly responsible for the execution of Operation Bluestar

POST-RETIREMENT: Went on to become army chief, he courted controversy in the Bofors case; retired in 1988, where he had set illness in Feb 1999



**GENERAL ARUN
SRIDHAR VAIDYA**

Position: The then army chief

ROLE: Planned and led the operation. Was controversially appointed as army chief after Lt-Gen S.K. Sinha advised then PM Indira Gandhi against sending army inside Golden Temple

POST-RETIREMENT: Was gunned down in August 1986 in Pune, where he had retired after retirement in Jan



Brigadier Israr Rahim Khan at the time of Operation Bluestar in June 1984 and (above) being honoured by the then President Giani Singh.



**LT-GEN RANJIT
SINGH DYAL**

Position: Chief of staff of western command

ROLE: Was the key man who drew plans for the operation

POST-RETIREMENT: Was given 2-plus security following the operation. In 2003, the Chandigarh police had uncovered a plot to kill him and had arrested two Babbar Khalsa militants. Died of cancer in Panchkula in Jan 2012

BRIGADIER D.V. RAO

Position: Then brigade commander

ROLE: Served as commander of 350 infantry brigade based at Jalandhar under 9 infantry division, which was entrusted the task to secure the Golden Temple from the militants. In his affidavit submitted before a local court

In Amritsar, Brigadier Rao placed a number of facts on record including instructions to the troops not to fire at Harmandir Sahib

POST-RETIREMENT: Is now settled in Hyderabad and lives a low-key life

MAJOR-GENERAL A.K. DEWAN

Position: Then Brigadier, he was deputy G-o-C

ROLE: Was called by Brar to supervise Operation Bluestar. An armoured officer, he was made

POST-RETIREMENT: Living a low-key life in anonymity

REBUILDING SRI AKAAL TAKHAT

- Government hastily summoned cabinet meeting sanctioned INR5 Crore (3 million British pounds). Mr Buta Singh (Congress Minister) to execute.
 - Sikh rejected as rebuilding shall be based on Kar-Sewa
- Government approached Baba Kharak Singh and Baba Harbans Singh to lead but they rejected as Government shall withdraw the army and Kar Sewa (voluntary service) to be allowed
- Santa Singh of Budha Dal and his 250 men along with Military engineers, craftsmen and artisan forcefully took the task against the Akaal Takhat Hukamnama. He went on to build the 'Sarkari' Takhat against the sentiments of the Panth
- Khalsa College professor and also known as chief Khalsa divan Harbans Singh, who supported the Government white paper of the attack of Akal Takhat Sahib, was given the contract to rebuild Sri Akaal Takhat through his son, Tejwant Singh's company 'Skippers'.



Santa and his Nihangs didn't actually rebuild Akal Takht. When the Indian national tv station, Doordarshan would show up for photo ops, in order to show the nation that everything was returning to normal at Darbar Sahib and Akal Takht was almost good as new, a few Nihangs would make a show of doing 'KarSeva' by moving buckets of rocks around. Otherwise, it was completely the government's show. Buta had appropriated a vast treasure of public funds in order to add the gold to Akal Takht and pay for the construction. The Punjab government's Public Works Department was directly responsible for the building of the Akal Takht. Underpaid and exploited migrant labourers did most of the work.

AGAINST THE PANTH

The Khalsa College professor and the famously considered chief Khalsa divan Harbans Singh, who supported the Government white paper of the attack of Akal Takhat Sahib, due to this his son, Tejwant Singh's company 'Skippers' got the responsibility to rebuild Sri Akal Takhat Sahib.

The Sarkari Tekedhar (Government Contractor) got the building standing within days. The Sikh sangat got even angrier because the Sikh Kaum has their traditions for the Kar Sewa of Gurdwara's. Whenever the enemy has destroyed a Gurdwara the Sikh Sangat rebuild that Gurdwara with their own hands.

The Sikhs were helpless and many times would think that whenever they get the opportunity we will knock this Sarkari building down and rebuild the Gurdwara from scratch with our own hands.



PANTHIC DECISION – REBUILD SRI AKAL TAKHAT

The Panth issued a Hukamnama in its Sarbat Khalsa on the 26th January 1986, to demolish the building constructed with Government funds under the supervision of Santa Singh Buddha Dal and rebuild Sri Akal Takhat Sahib with their own hands utilising the Daswand of the Sikhs.

All the Panthic Jathebandis stand together and knocked down the Sarkari building and rebuilt Sri Akal Takhat Sahib.

Only true worshippers of Akaal (the immortal Lord) can build or be custodians of the re-building of Sri Akaal Takhat Sahib, which is what Sri Guru Har Gobind Sahib Ji had uttered when the original structure was built, hence only Baba Buddha Jee and Bhai Gurdas Ji were allowed to assist in it's building.

Thus the rebuilding of Sri Akaal Takhat Sahib by those who had desecrated and attacked it, was always out of the question. Initially after the demolition of the government sponsored Sri Akaal Takhat Sahib, different Sants were given the seva of re-building it, but none of them were up to the humongous task ahead of them. The re-building had a stop and start fashion to it and in the end Baba Jee took on the leadership of the re-construction project, after which, the re-construction made steady progress.



Sant Baba Thakur Singh Ji
Bhindranwale – Rebuilding Sri
Akal Takhat with the Panth

In order to pacify the sentiments, Government arranged a so-called Sarbat Khalsa in August 1984. Despite all efforts only 30,000 people attended from which majority were not Sikhs.

Five Singh Sahiban then called for a Sarbat Khalsa on 2nd September 1984. Despite of government's undemocratic and unconstitutional measures more than 250,000 delegates reached the convention risking their lives. 3 Decisions taken were:

1. Organise a peaceful march to Harmandir Sahib on 1st October to liberate Harmandir Sahib from the army's control
2. Declared President Zail Singh and Buta Singh (Minister for parliamentary affairs and sports) Tankhaiya (guilty of Sikh religion offences) and the appeal to Sikhs throughout the world to socially boycott them till they present themselves before Akaal Takhat to ask for forgiveness
3. A resolution to defend the action of the army mutineers on the ground that their religious feelings had been grievously injured.

GATHERING OF SIKHS UNDER GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE



31ST OCTOBER 1984

- Bhai Beant Singh Ji & Bhai Satwant Singh Ji assassinate the Prime Minister at her residence
- Bhai Beant Singh attained his Shaheedi on the spot
- Bhai Satwant Singh was hanged along with Bhai Kehar Singh Ji on 6th January 1989 at Tihar Jail, New Delhi



ATTACK HISTORY ON SRI HARMANDIR SAHIB



| Date of Attack | Attacker | Attacker Killed By | Date of Death | Days Survived by Attacker after the attack |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| 3 rd Aug 1740 | Massa Rangar | Bhai Sukha Singh & Bhai Mehtab Singh | 2 nd Jan 1741 | 153 |
| 13 th Nov 1746 | Jahiya Khan | Khalsa Fauj | 13 th Apr 1747 | 153 |
| 18 th Jan 1757 | Jahan Khan | Bhai Daya Singh and Bhai Lahina Ji | 19 th Jun 1757 | 153 |
| 5 th Febr 1762 | Ahmad Shah Abdali | Hit by brick of Sri Harmandir Sahib during the blast | 8 th Jul 1762 | 153 |
| 1 st Jun 1984 | Indira Gandhi | Bhai Beant Singh, Bhai Satwant Singh | 31 st Oct 1984 | 153 |

1984 ANTI SIKH RIOTS

Date 31 October 1984 – 3 November 1984
Target Sikhs Deaths Government Estimate
about 2800 .

Independent Estimate about 8000 innocents
killed cold bloodedly





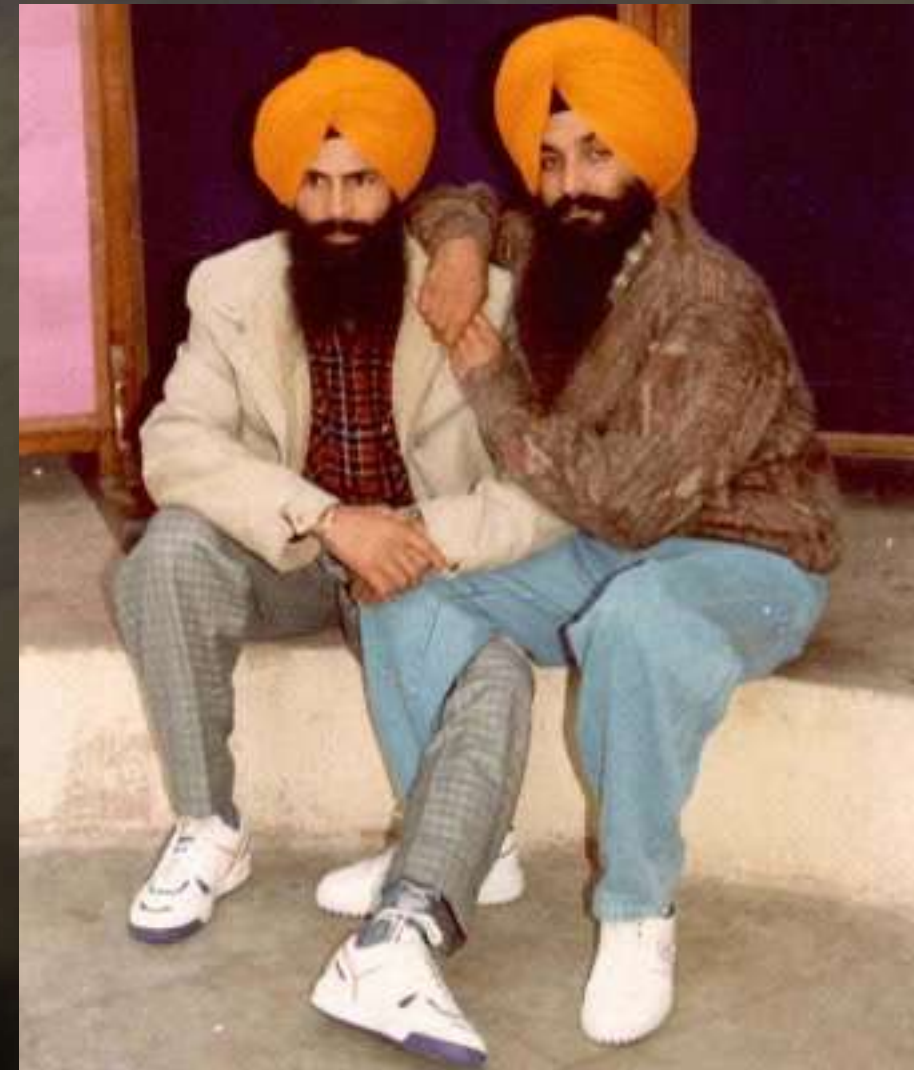
GENERAL ARUN SHRIDHAR VAIDYA



Vaidya lead the military in Operation Blue Star.
He was killed in Pune, 10 August 1986 by **Bhai Harjinder Singh Jinda and Bhai Sukhdev Singh Sukha**

They slept minimal and spent all day reading Gurbani.
Their regular nitnem was 11 Sukhmani Sahibs, 25 Japji Sahibs, and 3 hours amritvela abihyaas a day apart from their regular 7 bani nitnem while in jail.

Both Gursikhs were hanged on 9th October 1992 at Pune



SARBAT KHALSA 1986

Headed by Baba Thakur Singh Ji of Damdami
Taksal

Attended by some of the prominent leaders such
as Baba Gurbachan Singh Ji Manochahal and
Shaheed Jathedar Gurdev Singh Kaunke

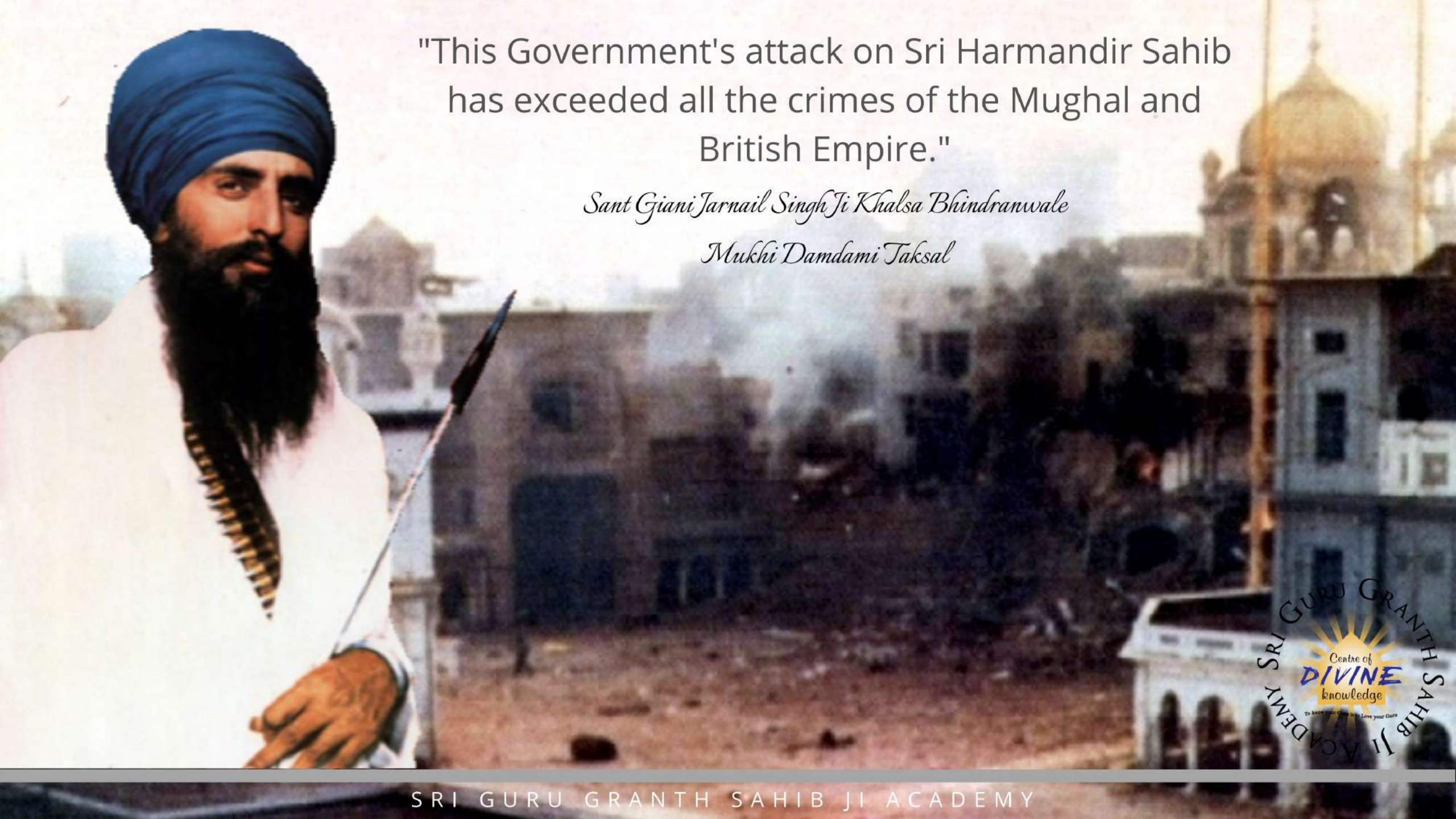
Jathedar Gurdev Singh Kaunke was appointed as
the Jathedar of Sri Akaal Takhat Sahib

Akaal Takhat Sahib was decided to be rebuilt
with contributions of the Panth and not the
government.

To restore the original Panthic Sikh Rehat
Maryada set by Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji

Declaration of the independent Sikh state,
Khalistan





"This Government's attack on Sri Harmandir Sahib
has exceeded all the crimes of the Mughal and
British Empire."

Sant Giani Jarnail Singh Ji Khalsa Bhindranwale

Mukhi Damdami Taksal

