

ਸੋਮਵਾਰ 25 ਨਵੰਬਰ 2019 ਤੋਂ ਐਤਵਾਰ 1 ਦਸੰਬਰ 2019 ਤੱਕ

25.11.19 ਸੋਮਵਾਰ: - ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਭਾਈ ਜਸਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਖਾਲੜਾ

27.11.19 ਬੁੱਧਵਾਰ: - 4.30 ਵਜੇ:- ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗਤ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਭਾਈ ਜਸਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਖਾਲੜਾ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸੁਖਮਨੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਪਾਠ 4.30 ਵਜੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ , ਰਹਿਰਾਸ ਦੇ ਪਾਠ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਦੀਵਾਨ ਸੱਜਣਗੇ ਹਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਜਥਾ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਕਰੇਗਾ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈਡ ਗ੍ਰੰਥੀ ਗਿਆਨੀ ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਕਥਾ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ

28.11.19 ਵੀਰਵਾਰ: - 6.00 ਵਜੇ: - ਰਹਿਰਾਸ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਪਾਠ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਹਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਜਥਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਕਰੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ।

29.11.19 ਸ਼ੁਕਰਵਾਰ: - 10.00 ਵਜੇ: - ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗਤ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਜੋਰਾਵਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਨ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ ਸਾਹਿਬ 10.00 ਵਜੇ ਅਰੰਭ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ।

30.11.19 ਸ਼ਨਿਚਰਵਾਰ: - ਸ ਸਤਨਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਚਾਹਲ ਦੀ ਸਪੁੜੀ ਦਾ ਅਨੰਦ ਕਾਰਜ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

11.00 ਵਜੇ:-ਸ੍ਰੀ ਹਰਦੀਪ ਰਾਜ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸੁਖਮਨੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਪਾਠ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਲੰਗਰ ਆਦਿ ਦੀ ਸਾਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ।

1.30 PM: - ਸ੍ਰੀ ਐਕਸ਼ੇ ਜੱਸੀ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸੁਖਮਨੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਪਾਠ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਲੰਗਰ ਆਦਿ ਦੀ ਸਾਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ।

4.00 ਵਜੇ: - ਸ਼ਾਮ ਨੂੰ ਬੀਬੀਆਂ ਸਿਮਰਨ ਕਰਨਗੀਆਂ ।

1.12.19 ਐਤਵਾਰ: - 10.00 ਵਜੇ: -ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗਤ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਜੋਰਾਵਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਨ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ 'ਚ ਰਖਾਏ ਹੋਏ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਭੋਗ 10.00 ਵਜੇ ਪੈਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ, ਬਾਅਦ 'ਚ ਹਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਜਥਾ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਕਰੇਗਾ, ਹੈਡ ਗ੍ਰੰਥੀ ਗਿਆਨੀ ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਕਥਾ ਕਰਨਗੇ ।

Reg: - Punjabi School Assembly in Shaheed Udham Singh Hall 11.00 AM -11.30 AM or 11.30 AM- 12.00 Noon.

- 12 ਦਸੰਬਰ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਨ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਫਤਿਹ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ
- 14 ਦਸੰਬਰ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ ਪੋਹ ਦੀ
- 21 ਦਸੰਬਰ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਵੱਡੇ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦੇ
- 26 ਦਸੰਬਰ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਨ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਸ ਉਧਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ
- 26-28 ਦਸੰਬਰ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਛੋਟੇ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦੇ
- 24 December Christmas Eve
- 25 December Christmas Day
- 26 December Boxing Day
- 29 December 2019 martyrdom of Sahibzada Zoravar Singh and Fateh Singh, holiday in Punjabi school
- 31 December New Year's Day special Kirtan Darbar programme from 6.00 -12.00 Midnight.

Sahibzada Zorawar Singh

Zorawar Singh (November 28, 1696 - December 26, 1705), the third son of [Guru Gobind Singh](#), was born to [Mata Jito Ji](#) (also known as Mata Sundari Ji) at [Anandpur](#) on November 28, 1696. He was barely nine years old at the time of the evacuation of Anandpur on the night of December 20, 1704.

Since the death of Mata Jito Ji⁽¹⁾ on December 5, Zorawar's grandmother, [Mata Gujari](#), became especially attached to young Zorawar Singh and his infant brother, [Fateh Singh](#). She took charge of both children as the column moved out of [Anandpur](#).

While crossing the rivulet [Sirsa](#) on horseback, then in spate, the three were separated from [Guru Gobind Singh](#). Their cook, [Gangu](#), who had also succeeded in crossing the stream, escorted them to his own house in the village of [Kheri](#), now known as [Saheri](#), near [Morinda](#) in present day [Ropar District](#).

While unsaddling the horse, Gangu saw that there was some valuables in the saddlebag. This tempted him to treachery. He not only stole the saddlebag during the night, but also planned to betray the fugitives to the government in hope of a reward.

On the morning of December 21, 1704, the day of the fateful [Battle of Chamkaur](#), [Baba Zorawar Singh Ji](#) along with [Baba Fateh Singh Ji](#) and their grandmother, were taken into custody by [Jani Khan](#) and [Mani Khan Ranghar](#), the officials at [Morinda](#), after their cover was blown by Gangu who had reported them to the Mughal authorities.

They were dispatched on the following day to [Sirhind](#), where they were consigned to the Cold Tower ([Thanda Burj](#)) of the fort. This spot is marked by the famous [Gurdwara Fatehgarh Sahib](#).

On December 23, 1704, [Baba Zorawar Singh Ji](#) and [Baba Fateh Singh Ji](#) were produced before the faujdaar, [Nawab Wazir Khan](#), who had just returned from [Chamkaur](#) with his feudal ally, [Nawab Sher Muhammad Khan](#) of [Malerkotla](#).

Wazir Khan tried to lure the [Sahibzade](#) to embrace [Islam](#) with promises of riches and honors, but they spurned the suggestion. He then threatened them with death, but they remained undaunted. The death sentence of the two children was finally announced.

Upon Sher Muhammad Khan's intercession for the innocent children's lives to be spared, Zorawar and Fateh were given some more time to ponder over the suggestion to convert. Sahibzada Zorawar Singh Ji and his brother spent another two days during the severe winter in their old grandmother's lap in the [Cold Tower](#).

Atrocity by the Mughals

Still adamant, the young Sikhs were ordered to be sealed alive in a wall on December 25, 1704. According to tradition, as the masonry around their tender bodies reached chest high, it crumbled. The Sahibzade were sent to the Cold Tower again for the night. The next day, December 26, 1704, after the alternative of conversion was turned down again, [Baba Zorawar Singh Ji](#) and [Baba Fateh Singh Ji](#) were martyred by being sealed alive in a wall.

The aged Mata Gujari Kaur Ji, who had all along been kept in the Cold Tower only a little distance away, breathed her last as the news reached her ears. Mata Gujari Kaur, through the upbringing of her grandsons, played an important role in [Sikhism](#) and as [Sikhs](#), we owe our existence to her.

It was due to her teachings that the 7 year old Zorawar Singh and 5 year old Fateh Singh did not budge from their [Dharma](#) and attained martyrdom., thus continuing and emphasizing the institute of martyrdom in Sikhism.

[Seth Todar Mall](#), a wealthy merchant of [Sirhind](#), performed the cremation of the three dead bodies the following day. The site of the fateful happenings, since christened as [Fatehgarh Sahib](#), is close to the old town of Sirhind and is now marked by four Sikh shrines. A religious fair is held there from December 25 to 28 every year to honor the memory of the martyrs.

Death of Mata Jito in 1700 questioned

Following the link to Mata Jito Ji, one finds that "...consequent upon the evacuation of Anandpur on the night of 20 December 1704, Mata Sundari ji, along with Mata Sahib Devan (who adopted the name 'Sahib Kaur' after receiving Amrit), was escorted by Bhai Mani Singh Ji to Delhi."

She lived for many years in Delhi after the death of her husband, [Guru Gobind Singh Ji](#). The writer/s of this article have followed the same line of reasoning that earlier historians have followed — that at the time the young Sahibzade were escorted out of [Anandpur](#) by their grandmother, their mother had died earlier in the confused fighting that took place at Anandpur Sahib.

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