

MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH'S MONUMENT AND OTHER HISTORICAL PLACES IN AMRITSAR

A THESIS

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HISTORY

BY

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Chapter-I

BACKGROUND OF AMRITSAR

Amritsar- historically also known as Ramdaspur and colloquially as Ambarsar, is a city in north western India which is the Administrative head-quarters of the Amritsar district and is located in the *Majha* region of the state of Punjab in northern India. The city of Amritsar is the headquarters of this district as of 2011 it is the most populated district of Punjab

According the 2011, census, the population of Amritsar was 1, 132, and 761. Karamjit Singh Rintu is the current Mayor of the city. The city is situated 217 km northwest of state capital. It is near Pakistan with the Bagah Border being only 28 km away.

Amritsar city is the one of the major cities of Punjab in India. History reveals that under instructions from Guru Amar Das, the third master, to propagate Sikh faith, the city was founded by Guru Ram Das his successor, in 1574 A.D on the lan bought by him for 700 Rs from the owners of the village Tung.

Guru Ram Das began excavation of the *sarovar*, the (holy tank), in 1574. It was ready by 1581. This tank was renovated by Guru Arjan Dev in 1586, since then this city has been known as Amritsar by 1601, the *Darbar sahib* was fully ready.¹

It is here that Akal Takhat the throne of immortality the seat of Sikh temporal power, was built by Guru Hargobind in 1609.

On April 13, 1634 the Mughal army fought with Guru Hargobind sahib here, the conflict between religious royalty of the Gurus and the imperial authority of the rulers began.

The Mughal Chief of Patti tried to occupy Amritsar several times. One such attempt was made in April 1709. The Sikhs, under the command of Bhai Mani Singh and Bhai Tara Singh repulsed this attack. When Baba Banda Singh Bahadur occupied several Areas in the Punjab, Bhai Mani Singh chose to leave Amritsar in order to avoid the Mughal attack.

On 30 December, 1711, the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah granted Ajit Singh the charge of Amritsar in order to use him against Baba Banda Singh Bahadur. After the Death of Banda Singh Bahadur the Ajit Singh return to Delhi.

In 1740, Massa Ranghar, a Mughal official, desecrated the *Darbar Sahib*. He was Prisoned for his action by Bhai Sukha Singh on 11 August 1740.

Thus During the eighteenth century, Amritsar, like the Sikh community as a whole witnessed many vicissitudes of history.²

In 1846, the British established themselves in the Lahore. Darbar with a resident in the court and Amritsar became a place of frequent visits by British. In order to maintain the city of the H.M Laurence, the British resident, issued are ordered dated 24 March 1847. In 1858 a committee was setup. In 1862, train services between Lahore and Amritsar was stratus on 13April 1919 opened fire on the gathering at Jallianwala Bagh. The *Shromani Gurdwara, Parbandhak committee* and Shiromani Akali Dal were establish here in 1920 the city figures richly in the history of Sikhs.

The city lies on the main Grand trunk road from Delhi to Amritsar connecting to Lahore and Pakistan. The city is connected to most other arties such as New Delhi Mumbai and Kolkata.

The city is the administrative centre for the Amritsar district- the city that has developed from a village pond to a prominent business centre.³

Amritsar is the one of the famous city of the Punjab. Amritsar is the most important and holy city of the Punjab Amritsar called the holy city because the one of the big Gurdwara of the Sikhs, *The Golden Temple* situated in the Amritsar. After the Taj Mehal, the Golden Temple is the place where people visited the most Golden Temple is also called the heart of the Amritsar. This was the home of the Guru Ramdas. The History of the Amritsar is very prestigious it is very famous for their culture and battles Amritsar is the witness of many painful incidents. India's one of the big incident of freedom was held in the *Jallianwala Baghof* the Amritsar and then at the time of partition of India and Pakistan the murdered incident also happened in the Amritsar.

The Afghans and mochals also attacked on the Amritsar many times and destructed it but after all this, the Sikhs constructed it again there were many changes occur from time to time after all this, the prestige of Amritsar stands as it is.⁴

District-Amritsar

M.PBakshi Ram ARORA

MLA Anil Joshi, Navjot Kaur sidhu

Om parkash Soni, Raj Kumar

and Inderbir Singh Bularia

Population- 3,695,077 (acc to 2997)

Area- 218 meter (715)

Pin code- 143-001

Mobile- +91183

Vehicle – PB02⁵

The Amritsar comes almost before 450 years. Firstly Guru Ram Dass put the foudation stone of the Gurdwara in the 500 ace land in 1577. This Gurdwara situated in the *Sarovar* (Lake) Holy Water Tank in Amritsar, we can get the beautiful swords, Mango Pickle and beautiful pictures of the Sikhs ten Gurus in Amritsar.

Amritsar had no attraction like old time. Amritsar have nothing besides their prestigious history Amritsar have nothing to see Rather then Golden Temple if there is something to see that is old Amritsar city. Amritsar is surrounded by the four sides with walls and it has the 12 doors for entry. The 12 doors of the Amritsar described their story.⁶

For the travelers the least vehicles for see the Amritsar are auto, cycles and *Rickshaws*. For increase this, Punjab traveler association and fazilka's illegal Government association meet up with welfare association Graduate and started the *eco-friendly Rickshaw* called Eco-cab in the Amritsar.

In the Eco-cab the travelers get the services like route map of Amritsar, water bottle, newspaper and F.M Radio.

It is said that Guru Ram Das bought the Amritsar in 700 Rs. The owners of the city was Tungs. The Guru bought this city from them and then establish it

The First Name of the city was Ramdas and then became Amritsar.

This comes in the ten nagers of the kingdom. The present mare of the Amritsar is the karamjit Singh Rintu. This city is situated 22 km away from the capital of Punjab ‘Chandigarh’ and 144 km from the national capital of Delhi. This is located near the *Wagha Border* and 28 km away from the Pakistan.⁷

According to heritage city development and India Government’s ogmatation scheme Amritsar is one of the famous city. Amritsar is the city where Golden Temple, is the one of the Gurdwara which is seen the most by people of world.

In Amritsar situated the place of Rishi Balmiki called the *Aashram* of the author of Ramayan Maharishi Balmiki, according to Ramayan the Sita gave the birth to the sons of lord Rama’s love and kush at Ram Tirth Temple. At yearly fair, Huge number of people come at ram Tirth Temple. The cities near by Amritsar Lahore and Kasoor was established by the love and kush. At ashawad time, love and kush take over the *Ashwadh* Horse by the Ram, and they tied the lord Hanuman near the temple which is today we called the durgiana Temple. The people started visited their and the myth is to visit there is very good for the people.

According to the Sikh Historian, the Land was chosen by Guru Amar Das and so he called by *Guru Ka Chak*. Because he ordered to Guru Ramdas for finding the Land to established a city.

The one man told about it after their coronation and defending their enemies, he told to the sons of Guru Amardas that he established the city. After finishing the work of Bridge he starts the work of their home. He invited the workers and businessman of different cities and said them to live in the Amritsar. With passing of the time, this city called the Amritsar from Ramdaspur. In that way, a small piece of land converts into a big city Amritsar.⁸

In Amritsar there are more than fourth Gurdhwara. Which are very important and famous. They are known for their Prestigious History.

Main Gurdwaras Akal Takhat sahib, Thada sahib, Atal Rai, Beri Baba, Guru K Mehal, Tahli sahib, Christi sahib, pipli sahib, Baba Deep Singh Shahid, Tarn Taran Sahib, DumDuma sahib, Guru ka Bagh, Khadoor sahib, Nanaksar etc.

There are many forts in the Amritsar, there are mainly forts four in the history. These forts are very important in Amritsar. The most important Fort is lohgarh sahib this Fort was built in 1614. This Fort was built by Guru Hargobind sahib but in 1805 this Fort was take over by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in there was Gurdwara built by the *Kar-Sewa* workers.

Ram Roni Fort was built for the battle of Maslow this Fort is built in 1746. The first name of this Fort is RamRoani but after some time this Fort was Handover to the Jassa Singh and he given the name Ram Garh to this Fort Maharaja Ranjit deconstructed this Fort.

Besides this BaughmanFort in 1772 was built by the Modhi of Boughi. There was a khani in this Fort. So the name was gives to it was Fort khani wala.⁹

The Fort Gobingarh in 1787, by Gujhan Singh and in 1808, by Maharaja Ranjit Singh the new name fort Gobindgarh was given to it. There was *Gujhar* people lived before the construction of fort. The architecture of Gobindgarh was inspired by the fort of Ramgarh. Besides this, there were forts like, Maha Singh, old Rambagh etc are very important. There are many temple in this city. Which have great importance in the history of Amritsar that as Durgiana temple, Ganesh Temple, Sitta temple, lal devi temple, Lakshmi narayan temple, shivala, etc temples were found. Which give significance of many God Goddess's childhood; there are many people come in these temples and fulfilled their wishes, there are many schools and colleges in Amritsar for providing education to the people. In the Amritsar the main center for education is 'Guru Nanak Dev University' there are also the 'Hindu Sabha' college, Saroop Rani Government college for the girls, the Shezadanand college for women, and many more school and colleges like Khalsa college, art gallery medical college etc. in the Amritsar are present for providing the education to the people. These colleges were opened from time to time to educated the students for reaching them at peak level.

From these colleges, there was some colleges which was opened by the British Government and some was by Punjab Government.

Besides these Colleges, forts, and schools there are many more places which are important part of the Amritsar and which increase the pride of the city. In which the waghera Border which is located on Amritsar Lahore Road.¹⁰

The electricity plant of Amritsar was established in 1896 in Golden Temple, the electricity was run by the engines. In 1915, Mr. P.Mardson Inaugurated the electricity plant by the Sir cycle Advisor. Through this plant the electricity derived by the main areas of city and hall bazaar. In 1935, this electricity home get closed.

In 1904, the *khalsa Zatimkhana* was opened. Where the education was given to the blind children. This was a good work which was done by crustal khalsa zatimkhana.

The mehal of Rani Luna which is far away from Ajnala's 7 Km in west direction on fatehgarh road a village is located. This Mehal of King Puranwife whose name is luna. This mehal was very beautiful. But today this mehal is khandar. Besides this Lal Kothi, Thandhi khui etc are places which are the part of Amritsar and which had great importance in the history of Amritsar. These all places gives us the history of Amritsar.¹¹

Amritsar has been chosen as one of the heritage cities for HRIDAY-Heritage city development and augmentation yeoman scheme of Government of India Amritsar is home to the Harmandir Sahib, popularly know as 'The Golden Temple' one of Sikhism's most spiritually significant and most-visited Gurudwaras. The city is also known for its wooden chess boards and chess places manufacturing industry.

ENDNOTES

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Chapter-II

THE LIFE OF MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH

Maharaja Ranjit Singh has specific status in the Sikh history with his ability and power he enchained his very little state in an empire. He completed the dream of Sikh state. His name in the list of great emperors of India. He ruled from 1799 to 1839. In this short period, he established a strong and wide empire. He was win during his time was victory of Lahore, Multan, Peshawar and Kashmir. In his empire people of all the religion were given, Equal regard Every body was allowed to adopt any religion what they likes. They were allowed to perform their religious traditions. He was an topmost administrator. Even he was called *Sher-A-Punjab* (Lion of Punjab). He was very brave and fearless and even thoughtfully far-sign tended.

There are many differences about the birth of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Os brown, griefs, latief and kanayalal mentioned his date of birth as 2 Nov, 1780. On the other hand Sohan Lal, Suri, Diwan Amarnath which were inheritor his torsions mentioned his date of birth as 13 Nov, 1780. Accordingly it was admitted he was born in year 1780. Likely there are some doubts about his birth place also. Some history are said that, Raj Kaur Missal he was born in Gujjarwala and other said he was Born in Jind state in village *Badrukha*. Ultimately the place of his birth is admitted *Gujjaranwala*. Mahan Singh with *Shuker Chakiya* Regiments” his father’s name was Mahan Singh and Mother’s name was Mahan Singh. His father Mahan Singh and Grand Father Charat Singh were also very brave and famous Raj Kaur of their times. His Grand Father Charat Singh was founder of *Shuker Chakiya* regiment” and they occupied the area of Gujjaranwala, Amnabad and Sialkot. Shri Charat Singh died in the year 1770 and his father Mahan Singh appointed him his inheritor. During 1770-1797 the administrator of the empire remained in the hands of his Mother Raj Kaur, Diwan Lakhpat Rai and mother in law Sada Kaur.¹

In his childhood, his name was Budh Singh. Being minor he was not capable to handover the administration and this group of three kept the whole administrator in their hands. When he became 17 years old he decided to took of the administration in his hands. Some Hindu and Muslim His torsions tried to prove that there were illegal relations between his Mother Raj kaur and Diwan Lakhpat Rai, Therefore Maharaja

Ranjit Murdered them. As soon as he came to know. But as per historians he became very angry and did the murder. According to the histories N.K Sinha, Sita Ram Kohli and Khuswant etc. If such like incident would happen the contemporary historians would have written in this regard definitely. On the other hand it do not matches with the real character of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Because he did not gave death sentence to any hard criminal. Therefore it was not possible that he can murder his own mother. Even there are not solid proof in writings by the previous historians. It was only a blame against him. According to H.R Gupta”. This whole story is based on ill intention, in genuine and partial.

There were three wives of Maharaja Ranjit Singh who after his death in year 1839 were chaste. They were Rani Hardevi daughter Chaudry Ram she was of Salaria castle of Rajput community second Rani Raj Kaur daughter of Padma Rajput and third Rani yanzo Kaur D/o sand Bhari was also chaste. According to custom of Rajput.

The father of Maharaja Ranjit Singh died in the year 1792. At the time of his death of his father he was minor. Therefore all the control of administration was shifted in the hands of his mother Raj Kaur. Who was fully incharged of administration. After a gap of sometime Mata Raj Kaur handed over this duty to her favorite minister Diwan Lakhpat Rai. As such they both were the in charge of Administration Later on. In the year 1796 when Maharaja Ranjit Singh was married to Mehtab Kaur, his mother in Law Sada kaur started to take interest in the administration. As such from 1792 to 1797 the control of administration was in the hands of Raj kaur, Diwan,Lakhpat Rai and sent. Sada Kaur. Therefore this period is called “Administration of Trio”.²

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was of only six years old he was engaged with the Mehtab Kaur grand daughter of Sardar Jai Singh of Kanahiya missel” at the age of 16 his ceremony was performed in an renowned way. Sada Kaur mother in Law of Maharaja Ranjit Singh gave him a lot of support to grow his power. According to griffin, Maharaja Singh was having 18 queens (wives). Where as some other his torians states that the total no of wives was 20. Among them his marriage ceremony of 10 was performed according to the social custom. Among these 20 queens 5 were

Sikhs, 3 Hindus and 2 Muslims among these he married with 10 wives through shelling of sheet.

Among these wives two were of goldsmith category.

Wives of Maharaja Ranjit Singh

1. Jind Kaur
2. Mehtab kaur
3. Gulbahar Begam
4. Ratan Kaur
5. Datar kaur
6. Mehtab kaur
7. Mehtab kaur Devi sohiba
8. Raj Devi
9. Har Devi
10. Raj kaur
11. Gurbab kaur
12. Ratan kaur
13. Daya
14. Mohan Sarkar
15. Rani Kaur
16. Dano
17. Banat
18. Saman kaur
19. Chand kaur
20. Lakshmi³

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was very brave and fearless from his childhood. Therefore his father brought him in the field of war at age of 12 years which was his first war. In the fight of so dram castle, Sardar Mahan Singh brought him in war. Unfortunately Sardar Mohan Singh fell ill there. Therefore he handed command of war to Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Maharaja Ranjit Singh won the war and located there ammunition therefore his father his name changed from Budh Singh to Ranjit Singh which means “winner of the war filed”.

In the year 1793 when Maharaja Ranjit Singh was hunting near village Ladowali, chief of community Hashmet Khan hidden behind a yield. As and when Maharaja Ranjit Crossed from there Hastmet Khan attacked on him. Maharaja Ranjit Singh reattacked in the same manner and killed him and proved the cause of his success in the childhood. In the first way he got a chancel to company his father in fighter unlucky his father fell ill the command of war, was given to him. Ranjit Singh not only defected his enemies and even he snatched their wealth. Due to this win his father changed his name from Budh Singh to Ranjit Singh which means a man of winning the field of war.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the only son of his parents. He was brought only with love and affection. He was provided with all necessities of life. When he was suffered from chicken pox and a lot of sign were lift on his face. Therefore he was looking very useful and he lost the sight of his left eye. But even then he was very personalities and everybody who see to him, desired to see him again.

When Maharaja Ranjit Singh was only five years in age he was sent to Bhai Bhag Singh for getting education. But Maharaja was not having interest in study and as such he remain literate he used to spent most of time in horse riding, sword ism and in hunting. Keeping in view these circumstances his father predicted that “this state will not sufficient for my son and he will became great warrior.

This prediction came true when maharaja Ranjit Singh took the command of this state in year 1799 and then developed the same in lot and became an successful warrior. Therefore due to this he is called – *Sher-E-Punjab*. He managed to arrange relation with other regiment and succeeded to became a strong kingdom.

Shukerchakiya Regiment: The founder of this regiment was Mr. Nodh Singh. Therefore he kept the name of this regiment was Shukerchakiya. Except him the important commander of this regiments were Nodh Singh, charat Singh, Mahan Singh and Ranjit Singh, Maharaja Ranjit Singh who was relating to Jatt community and his sub castle Sandhawaliala. The name of his regiment, area and capital is as under.⁴

Regiment	Capital	Castle	Leader	Soliders	Area
Shukerchakiya	Gujjanawala	Saindhwaliala jatt	Ranjit Singh	1500	Kingdom of Ranjit Singh

There were of 20 queens/wives of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Among 34 children were born. Among them 8 children were important in the history and 26 were unknown. They were not famous

His first child was Ishwar Singh which was born 1802 but he died at the age of two years. As a result of it both husband and wife remain to live. Separately Mehtab Kaur, who was living with his mother Sada Kaur, where he gave birth twins namely Tara Singh and Sher Singh sons of Ranjit Singh in year 1807.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh's second wife Datar Kaur who was married in year 1798 age birth to son namely kharak Singh.

Third wife of Maharaja Ranjit Singh namly Moran was the resident of Makhanpur and she was a dancer. Maharaja Ranjit Singh got married with two wives. In the year 1809 one of them Ratan Kaur gave birth of prince Multana Singh and other wife/Queen Daya Kaur gave birth to Kashmira Singh and Pishora Singh.⁵

One year before the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh Maharani Jinda gave birth king Dalip Singh in year 1838. Except his there were more children's of Maharaja Ranjit Singh as under.

1. Dalip Singh
2. Kharak Singh
3. Sher Singh
4. Kashmira Singh
5. Pishora Singh
6. Ishwar Singh
7. Multana Singh

Was one of great emperors of Punjab. He established a big empire in Punjab and became famous therefore he is called Lion of Punjab.

Maharaja Ranjit was not of a attractive personality. His height was normal and body was slim. Due to suffering from chicken pox in his childhood he lost eye sight of one eye. According to Lerman tourist namely Baran Hegugal. He was to much ugly man of Punjab. But even then he was so highly personalized person, that everybody who meets him was attracted towards him. Became there was a glow on his face. He

was very brave and intelligent. Though he was not so handsome but his personality was very attractive even he lost left eye, in spite of he established a big empire.

He was very hard working and active. He believes that everyone should be hard working and active. Therefore he remained busy in the administration from morning till night. By doing so he felt pleasure for every big to small acts. He gives personal attention. The people like him.

From his childhood he participated in many wars he was fond of hunting, wording and horse riding. He gave the proof of his braveness in his childhood when he killed Hashmat Khan Chhattha. He maintained his administration through his hard working and skill. Therefore the citizen of empire like him.⁶

Maharaja Ranjit Singh having no interest in education. As a result of it he remained illiterate. But even then he was so wise and his memory was so sharp that he was able to remember the names of thousands of villages and their geography. Not only the citizen of his empire were satisfied. Even the foreigners who visited the state were surprised from his wisdom. Except his qualities he was very kind in nature and became famous in public he never dealt queerly with his enemies. Even to the enemies to whom he defeated in the war field. The commander who fought bravely he granted them with Jagirs. He was kept himself ready for help to poor and farmers. A number of stories of his kindness are popular.

As a Disciple of Sikh Religion, Maharaja Ranjit Singh was having a lot of belief in Sikhism. Before starting his daily routine he always did daily *Gurbani* of Guru's word. After every victory in war field, he used to go Golden Temple and offered big money. Even then he never felt proud of being a king but always felt himself as a by man. He called his Government as a "Government of Sikhs."

During his ruling time he started his own currency on which royal stamp was marked. He constructed many buildings of various Gurudwaras. Even he offered gold sheets for Harmandir Sahib.⁷

Though he was completely Sikh but he always gave respect to other religions too. He did not discriminate with any other religion. He was not a rigid person. Therefore he appointed Sikh, Hindu, Muslim, Dogras and Europeans on high status posts for example Faqir Azzudin a Muslim was foreign Minister, Dhyan Singh was Prime

minister. Diwan chand was army commander. In his empire there was no religious ban upon anyone and everybody was allowed to celebrate their festivals in their own way. There was no interference of Maharaja in adoption of any kind of religion by anyone.

There were some weaknesses of Maharaja in his character, his main weakness was wine and beautiful women. He used to drink in excess and was habitual of eating opium. Though he was having twenty wives but he had kept lot of dancers for his entrainment and spent lot of money over them. Thus he was drunker but he always kept his whole intention for public.

As a commander Maharaja Ranjit Singh:- In the history of world Maharaja Ranjit Singh is known as great commander because all the fights in his life. He did he won. He never faced defeat in any war. During the war he could not lost his courage. For example : In 1823. Their Sikh army lost the patience but at the same time Maharaja Ranjit Singh came forward and filled a new energy in the army and won the war. In the year 1797 when Maharaja Ranjit Singh took the charge of “Shukerchakiya regiment” there was very litter area under this regiment. Maharaja Ranjit Singh due to his ability and bravery he changed the regiment in big empire. He included Lohore, Amritsar, Kassar, saiyalkot, kangra, Gujarat, Jammu, Atak, Multan, Kashmir and Peshwar, in his custody. The boundaries of his empire, Ladakh in north to Shikarpur. In east from Sutlej river to Peshawar.

Maharaja Ranjit was an strict and high status administrator He appointed many able and honest people on higher post. He divided his empire in four states. The smallest unit of administration was village. Whose administration was in the hand of Panchyat. He often goes in the public after changing his appearance to know the difficulties of people. He provided special facilities to poor and farmers. As a result of it people were very happy Maharaja Ranjit Singh was knowing that for the security of his state he needs a powerful army. He was first Indian ruler who started training of army in European style. He gave importance to army and artillery. He often inspect the army personally. He gave all the facilities to the families of soldiers. As such he prepared a strong army and provided them all possible things.⁸

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a successful politician. In the beginning with co-operation of heads of weak regiments, he took possession of then regiment Later on when he became more powerful, he under subjected strong regiments one by one. Even the head to whom he defeats he provided. Who never opposed Maharaja Ranjit Singh in coming time. Due to his strong politics he took the progression of castle of Attack from Jahadad without fighting and In 1835 when the ruler of Afghanistan came for attack on him, Maharaja Ranjit Singh played such a trick that those Mohammd khan ran back without fighting. He adopted the policy of friend ship with Europeans. All these were the symptoms of his widely political wideness. He did not attacked on Afghanistan and gave the proof his wideness. From all these its proves that he war an intelligent and wise person. It was not easy to defeat him in the field of politics.

The detail of main victories of Maharaja Ranjit Singh as under:

1. Victory of Lahore; On 7 July 1799 he defeated the head of commander of Bhangi regiment and took Lahore in progression which was his first and important victory and even Lahore remained the capital of his empire.
2. Victory of Amritsar; In 1805, Maharaja Ranjit Singh snatched Amritsar from Mai Sukha and became very famous. It is also important because Sikhs treats Amritsar as an highest spiritual place like Muslim's "Macca"
3. Victory of Multan; Maharaja Ranjit Singh for taking the area of multan in procession, he attacked from 1802 to 1817 and last on 2 June 1818 he took victory over Multan. The ruler Mujjaffar khan included his five sons died in the field of war.⁹
4. Victory of Kashmir: Maharaja Ranjit Singh attacked for there times for the victory of Kashmir. During the third time he got victory in 1819. Shear Khan was Governor of Kashmir. This victory was very important same other angles.
5. Victory of Peshawar: Though Maharaja Ranjit Singh won the Peshawar but, In year 1834 he emerged this area in his empire. The Afghans became more weaker.¹⁰
6. Other victories:
 1. Kasoor (1807)
 2. Sialkot (1808)
 3. Kangra (1809)

4. Jammu (1809)
5. Attack (1813)
6. Dera Gazikhan (1820)

Other interesting thing of the life of Maharaja Ranjit Singh:-

1. In the childhood he was suffer from chicken pox and he lost his left eye.
2. At the age of ten year he assisted his father in the war field.
3. In his army there were including all communities like Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims.
4. During his ruling time he never interface in the religious concern.
5. He was a good fighter and know all the tricks of war.
6. On 12 April 1801 he won the Medal of Maharaja after making a unit of Sikh mutations in unity.
7. He took the guidance of Europeans for the training of his army so that their technique of war may be able to known the tricks of war. His army was called *Khalsa Army*.
8. He never put royal cap while sitting on royal throne because According to Sikhism we all are equal.
9. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was number of wines which were relating to Hindu Sikh and Muslim religion. His favorite wife was Rani Jinda who played an important role in life of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
10. He constructed many historical Gurudawars among them Shri Sahib was important and is where Shri Guru Gobind was born and other is Hazoor Sahib where tenth Guru taken his last breath.
11. Maharaja Ranjit Singh laid the marble in and also served the golden sheets in Harmandir sahib.
12. That was the time, when Kohinoor diamond was a part of treasury of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, now this diamond is in custody of Queen of England.
13. Due to which good works and policies he is known as *Sher-E-Punjab* (Lion of Punjab).
14. Maharaja Ranjit Singh constructed his own *Taj Mahal* which he devoted to his favorite dance namely moran.
15. They never dare to attack on Punjab after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. During the lifetime of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. They never dare to do so.

16. Maharaja Ranjit was very fond of drinking wine and eating open in his very little age.
17. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was very fond of beautiful Ladies and dancers. There were about 180 dancers in his royal residence.
18. At the time of death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was suffering from paralysis and at last he was died on 21 June 1839.¹¹

Sher-E-Punjab; Maharaja Ranjit Singh was an efficient administrator, and successful winner. During his ruling time people were very happy due to his successful policies. Though Maharaja Ranjit Singh was Sikh but he was not rigid. Everybody was free to adopt any type of religion which anybody likes. He was included the Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims in his army. He was not only respected for in Punjab's but in the whole country.

KOHINOOR DIAMOND; In the year 1812 he started the action to free Kashmir. The Governor of Kashmir was Atta Mohammad Khan. Atta Mohammad Khan arrested Shah Sujah. Ultimately his wife namely Begam requested Maharaja Ranjit Singh that who will bring her husband back from Lahore. She will present him Kohinoor diamond. Maharaja Ranjit Singh sent Shah Sujah to Lahore after his releasment Shah Sujah started Making excuse and did not handed over Kohinoor diamond to Maharaja Ranjit Singh ultimately he came to know that this diamond is in the turban of Shah Shujah. He played a trick and made Shah Shujah offer as exchange turban and got it. Kohinoor is very costly diamond which came in India through Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh: Maharaja Ranjit Singh died on 21 June 1839. He was died in darkness and golden podium for prepared his last cremation. They came out from the royal residence and SAT near the dead body and completed all the cremation. The burnt bones of Maharaja Ranjit Singh thrown in respectful manner in river Ganga, His tomb was built in Lahore.¹²

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Chapter-III

MONUMENTS OF MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH IN AMRITSAR

Maharaja Ranjit Singh (November 27 June 1839) was the leader of the Sikh-empire, he was very much associated with Amritsar ruled the northwest Indian subcontinent in the early half of the 19th century. He sequined small pox in infancy but lost sight in his left eye. He fought his first battle alongside his father at age 10 after his father died, he fought several wars to repel the afghans in his teenage years old was proclaimed as the “Maharaja of Punjab” at age 21. His empire grew in the Punjab region under his leadership through 1839.

Prior to his rise, the Punjab region had been ruling under twelve Misal, twelve of which were under Sikh rulers and one Muslim. Ranjit Singh successfully absorbed and united Sikh Misals and took over other local kingdoms to create the Sikh empire. He repeatedly defeated.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh attacked on Amritsar in 1805 and conquer the Amritsar from widow of Bhangi Misal Mai Sukha. After this, Maharaja had an important center and estate. This increase the kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. By this, Maharaja Ranjit Singh gain the profit in wealth and increase his glory. The victory of Amritsar is one the main victory of Ranjit Singh.

There is museum in Amritsar regarding the Maharaja Ranjit Singh. This is known as the name of Maharaja Ranjit Singh museum. This museum is located in beautiful Ram Bagh. There is a big Garden in the museum. There is a big gate in the museum in which we found the weapons, coins, and paintings of the time of the mughals.¹

Inside the museum we can see the paintings and pictures of the *Raj Gharana*. There is also the exhibition of court of king and paintings. There is also a Duplicate Kohinoor in the museum. There is the famous painting of Lahore. Which shown the picture of whole city of Lahore. We also found the weapons, coins etc. of Ranjit Singh.

‘Moran’ was a dancer from nearby village Makhan Pura and used to perform in the Royal court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On the way, which was built by the

Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in order to irrigate Shalimar Gardens of Lahore. This canal did not have a bridge.

Pull-Kanjri is a historical village which is located from 35 km for Amritsar. On Lahore Road. Wahgha Border, which is one famous place from the places of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Where during the time of travelling he Rest with their Army. On their time, pull Kanjri was also a center of Trade. It is a Myth that the name of village can be put on the name of the Bridge. It is said that one day while crossing the canal one of her shoes fell into the water Disappointed over the Loss, She refused to Perform in the court of Maharaja, when the incident was brought to the notice of Maharaja, he immediately ordered the construction of a bridge on the canal. The dancers were not given much respect in those days and they were addressed as *Kanjri*. Hence the bridge constructed of facilitate *Moran* was known as *PullKanjari*. This fortress also contains a bathing pool, a temple a Gurdwara and a mosque which were the secular concern of the Maharaja. At present the village has a monument built in memory of the Jawans who lost their lives in the 1971 war with Pakistan.²

People used to come to *PullKanjari* from far-flung areas, including Amritsar and Lahore for shopping. The town was inhabited by Arora Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus who lived happily till partition of India. The historical has been reduced to a tiny village now.

Now, this historical memorial has been Renovated and being preserved by the ministry of Tourism, Government of India and Government of Punjab. The mosque, Mandir, *Baradari* and a *Sarover* have been given a new touch and the place is worth paying a visit. This place is worth to see.³

Amritsar is the famous city of the Punjab which has a great importance. This is a holy place for Sikhs and the one of the first Gurudwara of Sikhs *Sunehri Mandir* (Golden-Temple) is situated here. The Amritsar was established by the Guru Ramdass. before the establishment of the city, there is excess of water and restaurants like Sikhs history gives the sign of that the Tughlaq and Sultan wind villages were not against the established the centers for the advertised the Sikhism.⁴

In 1805 when Ranjit Singh attacked on the Amritsar, there was the rule of Bhangis. The widow of Bhangi Misal Mai Sukha Ruled over the Amritsar along with their son. Ranjit Singh wants the *Janjama* top from Sukha but she refused to given it. So Ranjit Singh attacked on the lohgarh fort and break the doors of Lohgarh.

When Ranjit Singh entered in the Amritsar then he ordered that nobody can (loot) Robbered the city. He visited to the Harmandir Sahib and then bath into to *Sarover* Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquer the Amritsar very easily and he gave the Jagir to the Mai Sukha.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh appointed the Misar Shaja as the collector, and their son Raja Malia appointed as the chief officer of wealth department and Desa Singh Majithia appointed as the administrative of Amritsar.

Maharaja made the Rambagh the name of Guru Ramdass, and changed the name of Bhangi fort on the name of Guru Gobind Singh which we called the fort Gobind Garh. In 1806, after going the Jaswant Holkar, Maharaja took special interest for the development of Amritsar. In 1811, Ranjit Singh established the *Top Khans* in Lahore Amritsar and Kotli. In 1820, the totals tops were 200. In 1833, the situation get worst Kashmir so many Kashmir's were came into the Amritsar. Maharaja make many efforts for their Re-development. In 6 March 1837, when commander in chief came in Amritsar he met him in Rambagh. Maharaja salute him with tops and gifted him the clothes. When lard Auckland comes in Amritsar, he warned all the people of Amritsar that nobody can behaved badly with the Auckland's people.

When lord Auckland comes in *Darbar Sahib*, the common people have problem that he is cannot go with shoes inside *Darbar Sahib*. At last he goes with socks.⁶ in 1833, at the Darbar of Ranjit Singh w. carpenter made the pointing of Darbar Sahib.

We can study about the many things like establishment of Amritsar development, etc and the main contribution was done by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Even Sikhs a lot of contribution in the making of Amritsar and their development.⁷

In the history of Amritsar there is mention of only five forts about which it is said that these were only five. Among them only one fort named Quila Gobindgarh is life which is in progression of Indian Army. There were seven fort in Amritsar. About

which we have given special information and published the same with photographs. Historian Hari Ram Gupta has written at the time of attack of Sikandar. There was only a one fort made of raw material which was later on demolished because it was not usable. No doubt in the old city of Amritsar there would be more than 20.⁸

1. **Lohgarh Fort:** This fort was constructed by Guru Hargobind. In the year 1614 for the safety of city. In the year 1629 Guru contested the royal Mughal army. Guru in the jujube tree made a hole and filled Guru Powder in it and exploded. The first canon made front wood is still lying in a showcase in lohgarh Gurdwara. Maharaja Ranjit Singh came out of Lohgarh fort, and made an excuse to Rani Sukha wife of Sahib Singh Bhangi) and protector of his minor son Gurdit Singh that he has come for demand of wooden cannon. He played all his text for taking progression of Amritsar. Maharaja further stated that in the year 1764 when Ahmad shah Abdali was defeated there was a big role of Shukarchakyea for snatching this cannon. After saying this he surrounded the fort. In the year 1997 this God gifted was demolished by the Head of kar-sewa priest and build a splendid Gurdwara here.⁹
2. **Ram-Roani (Ramgarh) fort:** This fort was built on the suggestion of Sardar. "Sukha Mari Kamboke". On the plea that the same in essential to completed the Mughal Army Accordingly this fort was constructed in year 1946. This fort which is mansion type situates near Gurudwara Ramsar and opposite Guru Ramdass senior secondary school. Being near to Gurudwara Ramsar, its name was kept Ram-Roani it is quite possible that it would be kept on the name of Guru Ramdass. When Jassa Singh Tokha saved a number of Sikhs which were surrounded in fort. He was appointed garrison commander and the name of fort kept Ramgarh fort. There is only an old will here except that no symbol sings is available there. Near Gurudwara Baba Deep Singh there is tomb of Sardar Jodh Singh son of Jassa Singh Ramgarhia. Where a stone is fixed on which date is mention as 1813 and death year is written 1872. It is told that this fort was demolished by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.¹⁰
3. **Jassa Singh Ahluwalia Fort:** This fort situates in the Ahluwalia area. Inside Dharam Singh market. This old market which was a residence house of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia was in fully cured condition up to 1850 and even after that. Later on at the time of rolling of Maharaja Ranjit Singh Malwari communities'

families divided and sold some part of it. Even then some sings are still available both the gate of fort, round and long stairs, a water tank in the center of the fort is still available there. Even then Persian wheel which can be moved by three people at a time are still available in the fort. Before 1869 there was an old water tank which was filled the soil. At present there is a crowded population. In the year 1900, this fort was auctioned and later on some part of it was demolished still it in the oldest cloth market of Amritsar.

4. **Fort Bhangi:** This fort was built by Sardar Jhanda Singh in year 1772 near NamakMandi Area. But according to some histories stated that this fort was built in 1767. In 1849 this fort was built by raw material was demolished and Chand Kaur and Kucha Raja Hari Singh settled there. Outside this area there was a deep water tanks. Therefore sometime it was called *Quilla Khai Wala*. Being made of raw material it was demolished after sometime and rest of sings was destroyed during the British rule. According to the book *Char Bhagia* written by Shri Ganesh Dass (132-133). The Bhangis started three private Mandi. There was no concern a further sikh resident with it. Maharaja Ranjit Singh started Mandi in the Attari Area. This street is still known as *Gali Texsal Wali*.¹¹
5. **Gobindgarh fort:** Sardar Gujjar Singh Bhangi, the chief of Bhangi regiment constructed this fort in year 1787 and its name was kept Quila Gujjar Singh Bhangi. In the year 1808 Maharaja Ranjit Singh gave it a new name as “Quila Gobind Ghar”. Before construction on site there were living people of *Gujjar* community. Maharaja Ranjit Singh after taking progression of Amritsar again changed the name of fort and kept its name Quila Gobindgarh which was similar to the name of Guru Gobind Singh (Tenth Guru of Sikhs). This fort was constructed on the similar design of Ramgarh fort. It was essential for the safety of Harmandir sahib even. Maharaja Ranjit Singh got the repairing work of this fort from Amended, the younger brother of foreign minister Fakir Ajij-Ud-Din Ajij- u -deen and appointed them as civil Governor. In the year 1839 Aral relend army secretary was shown the fort from inside there was a lot of treasury of lot of money. After partition in year 1947 this fort was the custody of Indian Army. On the year 2005 the Indian Army in the presence of prime minster of the fort for general public and it is expected that in the coming

months general public will be able to see it and would be knowing the change historic angle.

6. **Mahan Singh fort:** This fort was in the name of father Maharaja Ranjit Singh. There was a police station during British rolling time. In 1866 there was constructed 2 storied building known as Church of England Ladies Missionary society. These days there is Government school for girls. This fort situates opposite to Mahan Singh Gate where there is mission house.¹²
7. **Ram Bagh Purana fort:** After the end of Sikh kingdom area outside Ram Bagh gate was called *Purana Quila*. From gateway to samar place there was a lake known as *Jheel* Through this way Maharaja Ranjit Singh usually go to Harmandir sahib. His commanders and cavalry men tied their horses here. The stable was demolished in an unplanned manner. In the year 2005 there was planning to build a new building. The peoples crossing form this area sees with earnest eyes that there should be someone to protest again the misuse of this historical place. In the fort site there are wine shops, meat shops and some other shops. On more than 80% of fort even they have fixed large sign board on its outside for hidden the signs. As soon as we passes this way we feel that administration should give their towards it. If it would have happen in any foreign country the peoples of that country imprecate the administration and definitely the administration would refrain from this undesirable act. But it is pity that nobody is worried about this in our country.¹³

Ranjit Singh reign introduced reforms, modern station, investment into infrastructure and general prosperity. His legacy includes O Period of Sikh Culture and artistic renaissance, including the rebuilding of the Harmandir Sahib. In Amritsar as well as other major Gurdwaras.

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Chapter-IV

IMPORTANCE OF MONUMENTS IN SIKH HISTORY

Amritsar is the largest and most important city in Punjab and it is a major commercial, cultural and transportation center. The Sikhs tradition belief that Guru Nanak comes on the land of Amritsar during their Udasi and old concepts linked it with Rama and Buddha. The second successor of Guru Nanak, Guru Amardass choose this land to form the *Nagger* (city). The Guru Angad Dev founded the Khadoor Sahib, Guru Amardass founded the Goindwale sahib, and Guru Ram Dass founded the Amritsar etc. there was excess of water Amritsar, like the Sikhs tradition belief that the ancestors of Tung and Sultan wind villages, were not against for the increase the Sikh religion.¹

During the presence of Guru Amardass, after starting the preparations, Bhai Jaitha completed the work of *Sarover*. Before the completing the work of the digging, Guru go with respect to the Amardass for informing him regarding the slow speed of the work. And Guru Amardass ordered him for digging at another place according to Giyani Gian Singh the place which was chosen at that time today it is called *Amrit Sarover* and here the work of digging was started in 1573. After declared their successor to Bhai Jaitha, in 1574 the Guru Amardass was died and then the work of *Sarover* done with speed.²

Old Names of Amritsar

Shuo Nagar (Raja Shup) (Almost 26 lakh year before name)

Visthafak Sir (Raja Visthfak who is the grandson of Sun) sating

Muktsar Lard Shri Rama (Dvapur Yug)

Punchvati (Guru Nanak Dev) (almost before 500 years)

Ramdaspur or Chakk Guru Ka (Guru Ramdass) Amritsar³

At the time of British Government, Amritsar was written as Usritsar.

According to Udasi Sampraday, the name was given by Shri Chand son of the Guru Nanak. But Guru Amardass see the low of people if the Lahore and he said the

sentence Lahore Amritsar *Sifti da Ghar* proof that give the name Amritsar, to this land definitely firstly comes in mind of *sat guru*.

The *Sarover* of Ram Dass get the Affiliation of holiness from that time. The visitor start come here. The visitor comes rapidly near the *Sarover*.

For the essential needs, Guru established the Guru Bazar and *Mandi*. During the time of colonization of Guru Ram Dass, in 1581, Ramdaspur made the city.

The city which was established by Guru Ram Dass was maintained by their successor Guru Arjun Dev. It get the place of one of the superior religious place among other places. The olds names of Amritsar was, Muktsar, Panchvati, Ramdaspur and Amritsar etc.

The Amritsar was established by the Guru Ram Dass. This was established by buying the lands from landlords. The most attracted center of Amritsar is *Harmandir Sahib*. The foundation stone was led by Sai Mia Mir in 1645. In 1661 the construction of *Harmandir Sahib* was completed.⁴

Harmandir Sahib is the two floor home of Haridwar and Nirankari. It has four Doors in four directions which means it is opened for all the people of any caste,, religion etc. there is no restriction of time and place.

Till 1737, Sikhs comes to Amritsar by changing their Looks after the murder of Nadir shah, the fort of Ram Roani was constructed in 1746. Ahmed Shah Abdali attacked on the Sarover many times. He throw the Garbage and Blood into the *Sarover*.

In 1734, Bhai Mani Singh appointed the chief of *Harmandir Sahib*. When there was rule of Zakria khan. By giving him 5000 Rs. he takes the permission of fair but Mughals captured the Amritsar by four sides and so that nobody can reached the *Harmandir Sahib*. So that is lesson there was no offended get *Harmandir Sahib* and Mughals arrested the Mani Singh.⁵

Massa Rangad appointed the Government Administrative but on this Holy place. He started the Dancing by Dance and other illegal works can be performed by him. When it can know by Bhai Mehtab Singh and Sukha Singh he cuts the head of Rangad.

In 1764, 17 October, Jassa Singh Ahluwalia again founded the stone of *Harmandir Sahib* and Re-constructed it. In 1805 Maharaja ordered to make the 4 Baglas with Gold. Till 1834 the walls were covered with Marbles. Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated the Land of 17, 50, 000 to Harmandir Sahib the 64 lakh on the work of white marble and Gold were spend. In which 16 Lakhs were spend by Ranjit Singh.⁶

There is a bridge from *Darshani Deori* to *Harmandir Sahib* which is 240 feet Long and 21 feet wide. There is a circle of 13 feet wide outside the *Harmandir Sahib* is situated at 13 feet. The length of every wall is 40 feet Long. On every side. There is a door. The Length of *Darshani Deori* is 10 feet high and 8 feet 6 inch wide.

For the preparations of Military, the sixth Guru of Sikhs Guru Hargobind Singh constructed the Lohgarh fort in 1614. There was some *Paki walls* were constructed at time.

But after some time, Maharaja Ranjit Singh completed the work of four walls and Doors in 1823. On the four sides of city, the 25 feet wide walls and 12 Doors were constructed. At night time, the Door can be closed. The 20-20 Burjia was made in it.⁷

In 1863, there Sarcular Road was made on the place of wall. The British Government show the lot of interest in the break the old walls and. In 19th century they again started the construction of walls. In 1897, the objects which can take from the Doors by British Government can send to the museum of Lahore.⁸

In 1849, the name of Doors get changed. The four more Doors were made after breaking the new wall. There were some more Doors constructed.

When sixth Guru Hargobind Sahib built the lohgarh fort in 1671 (1614) for the preparations of military forces at that time in 1676 B. in some parts of the city the walls were built.

After some time, Maharaja Ranjit Singh start the work of the construction of four walls and doors round the city in 1823 from katra maha Singh the four sided wall of 25 feet and 12 doors were constructed in the city the doors get closed at night time. There was gap of 20-20 Berjaya between doors. The total Bujaya was 240 on every door 2-3 tops were placed of copper the Ramanand spend the 53200 Rs on the wall.

The British Government deconstructed these walls and doors in 1855. This land was given to the police forces in 1849. Near the walls the gardens were made at that land. There was not any wall in 1892. The bridge was made outside the walls in 1850.

In 1863 at the place of wall the secular road was constructed. The Britishers show the interest to deconstruct the old walls. The new wall made in 1866-68 from lahari Gate to Ram Bagh. In 1891 all the parts of the heavy doors were send by the British Government to Lahore in a museum.⁹

After 1849, the name of door were changed the four new doors were built at the place of new wall.

Khazana Darwaza, Lahore Darwaza Lohgarh Darwaza, Hathi Darwaza (Darwaza – A – Deodi Shezada) hall gate (Gaudi Darwaza) Shera wala gate and Beri Gate Name are same Shi kandri Gate (sir Sikandar Hayat khan Gate) etc.

In the 19th century Maharaja Ranjit sing was started the construction of a wall and 12 gates around the city founded by the fourth Sikh Guru Ram Das to protect it from invaders and improved its fortification during the British rule gates and walls also constructed including to Hall Gate it was built in 1873.

Generally, there is importance of every festival which are celebrated in Amritsar because there is a specialty of the people/ residence of Amritsar as it celebrates all these festivals with entire enthusiasm. Among these festivals Diwali Festival is important one. On these festivals a lot of money is spent for lighting of lamps and fiery. At the time of this festival city is decorated as a newly married bride. Someone has really said” food of home and Diwali of Amritsar.”¹⁰

Dal Roti Ghar De, Diwali Amritsar Di for the first time Diwali festival was celebrated by Baba Buddha. On the day when Guru Hargobind Sahib was released from the Quila Gobindgarh fort. For celebration of this festival program was finalized where Bhai Mani Singh was appointed as chief priest of *Harmandir Sahib*.

In the 1734 this festival was restarted because it was stayed my the Mughal emperors But Bhai Mani Singh got the permission to celebrate this festival. On payment of Rupees 500 as penalty to the Mughal emperor. On the other hand the Mughal army unsounded the area to stop the Sikhs not to reach in Amritsar and

Harmandir Sahib resulting which Bhai Mani Singh could not pay the amount of penalty resulting which he was morted reducing him to *Smithereens*. In the year 1809 (1762) Ahmad Shah Abdali again attacked on Darbar sahib with the spot of soldiers and killed 30,000 to 50,000 Sikhs. This attack is generally called *Wada Ghalugara*. Instead of this attack on the beginning of winter season Sikhs gathered in a large number and celebrated *Diwali* festival since then the people of sikh religion celebrated *Diwali* in *Darbar Sahib* and even lighted lamp in their home.

After the death of Guru Gobind Singh in 1708 the Amritsar became the center realigning of Sikhs. In 1734 Bhai Mani Singh appointed as the Granth in 1734 the rule was of Zakria khan. After paying the 5000 the permission was taken for the fair but the Mughals bound the Sikhs and they were not able to go *Harmandir Sahib* for through that Reason Bhai Mani Singh don at get the offerings and the Mughals give the martyrdom to Mani Singh by cutting him into pieces.

The Massa Rangad appointed as the Government administrative of *Darbar* sahib but he started the work like dance on the pilgrimage and other abusing works were happened there. After getting this news, Bhai Mehtab Singh and Sukha came Amritsar and cut off the head of the ranged.

In 1748, Slamati Khan appointed the administrative of Amritsar. Who restricted the people taking for bath in *Sarover* but people attacked on Slamati Khan and defeated their army after this incident the huge number of people gathered and 12 missiles were organized, Ramgarhia, Ahluwalia and Kanyayia missal were subordinated with Amritsar. In 1764, the Jassa Singh Ahluwalia again led the foundation stone of *Harmandir Sahib* and started the work of *Harmandir Sahib*. In 1805 Maharaja Ranjit Singh ordered to make the four Bangla with Gold. In 1834 the work of Marble on walls was done. Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated the estate of 17, 50,000 to *Harmandir Sahib*. At that time on marble and Gold, the 64 lakh were spend in which the 16 lakhs were spend by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.¹¹

Generally, there is also importance of every festival which are celebrated in Amritsar because there is a specialty of the people/ residence of Amritsar as it celebrates all these festivals with entire enthusiasm. Among these festivals Diwali Festival one of the important. On these festivals a lot of money is spent for lighting of

lamps and fiery. At the time of this festival city is decorated as a newly married bride. Someone has really said”

Dal Roti Ghar De, Diwali Amritsar Di

(Food of home and Diwali of Amritsar)

For the first time *Diwali* festival was celebrated by baba Buddha. On the day when Guru Hargobind sahib as released from the Quila Gobindgarh fort. For celebration of this festival program was finalized where Bhai Mani Singh was appointed as chief priest of Harmandir sahib.

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CHAPTER-V

GURDWARAS AND OTHER PLACES IN AMRITSAR

Guru Ramdass encouraged the people of different fields to live in Amritsar. The Sikh writer's specially mention that people came from kasoora, patti, and the Bhai Sahlo, Chandar an, Roop, Ram, Guru Ramdass and the visitors helped the Guru Ram Dass. The Guru established the *Guru Bazaar* and *Mandi* for the essential goods at the time of the death of Guru Ramdass in 1581 the Ramdass pur *kasba* takes the place of a city. This city was maintained by their son and Guru Arjun Dev with a very peaceful way. After the establishment of this city, it takes the places of a holy city among all the pilgrimage. Besides this the other works which are done for development and pleasure found in their *Bani*.¹

Other Gurudwaras and visiting place near around Harmandir Sahib.

- 1. HER-KI-PAURI:** It situates on the back side of Harmandir Sahib. In the year of 1577 when Guru Ramdass (fourth Guru of Sikhs) started digging land from here for the construction of *Sarover*. (Holy water tank). After compellation of construction of Harmandir sahib, Guru Arjun Dev (fifth Guru) took holy water from Her-ki-Pauri. Since then every pilgrim pays respect to his place and even takes *Amrit Jal* (holy water) from here.
- 2. GURUDAWARA-DUKH-BHANJNI-BERI:** There is a fable attached with in the year 1576. There was very rich man living in Patti town of Punjab. He was very proud of his richness. He was having seven daughters. One day he gathered them all and asked *who gives you all this eat, to wear*. The youngest daughter named "Rajni" said that she is getting what so ever is? In her luck. Whereas other all daughter replied to the father that *what so all we eat and wear is given by you*. Hearing the answer of daughter Rajni, dune Chand came in anger and after marrying her (Rajni) with a person who was suffering from Leprosy and kick her out from his house. She (Rajni) put her along husband in a hand card and bring him at the edge of holy water tank in Harmandir Sahib. She left him there and went to arrange food for him. In the meantime her husband saw a wonderful incident when a crow came near the pond, dipped in holy water and came out as a whitish swan. He dragged towards the pond and

dipped in it. Why doing so he kept his one finger of right hand out of the water. Immediately his disease of LIPROCY removed since then, the name of this Jujube Tree is known as *Dukh-Bhanjani-Beri*. Which means any-body who will have a dipped in this place all the diseases and other difficulties of life will be removed. Guru Amardass (third Guru of Sikhs) started digging for the construction of holy water tank in the year 1577.

3. **GURUDAWARA LACHI BERI:** This Gurudwara situates on the right hand of *Darshani Deori*. In the year 1940, before cutting head of Massa Ranger, Bhai Sukha Singh. Bhai Sukha Singh combo and Mehtab Singh light their horses with this jujube tree. Guru at the time of construction *Sarover* Guru Arjun Dev and Bhai Salo supervise the construction work sitting here under the tree. Therefore even this jujube tree is called Bhai *Lalo-ki Beri*.
4. **DARSHANI DEORI:** This Deori situates just quite opposite to Akal Takhat and after crossing it, you can enter Harmandir sahib. It's length 66 feet and with is 36 fact. One has to work 84 steps in entering in Harmandir sahib from here. There is matinee by walking 84 steps, one can get rid of the circle of death and rebirth.²
5. **SHRI-AKAL-TAKHAT-SAHIB:** In Sikhs in the year 1665 (1608) Guru established a Royal thrown and kept its name *Akal Bunge*. Even it is called *Chabutra Sahib* also. It is 14 feet long, 8 feet wide and seven feet in height.
6. **GURUDAWARA SHAHEED BUNGA BABA GURBAKSH SINGH:** Baba Gurbaksh Singh was resident of village feel (now in khem karan district Tarn Taran.) In the year 1734, on December 3 Ahmad Shah Abdali, an Mughal warrior, attacked on the Golden temple with the help of 30,000 soldiers, Baba Gurbaksh Singh who was wearing loose long shirt of orange cooler faced Abdali's attack very with the help of only 36 Sikh warrior and yot.
7. **THARA SAHIB (I):** there situates in the Darbar Sahib adjoining Dukh Bhajni Beri where Guru Arjun Dev was supervised the construction work (kar sewa) of *Sarover* (holy water tank.)
8. **THARA SAHIB (II):** Guru Tegh Bahadur (ninth Guru of Sikhs, came for waiting in Harmandir Sahib but the priest of Harmandir Sahib closed the door with a view that Guru have come here for taking forcibly procession. But Guru

prayed his prayer while sitting on this slab. (AMBUSH). And gone back without wasting Harmandir Sahib. Now there is beautiful Gurudwara here.

9. **BERI BABA BUDHA:** This Beri (jube tree) is also situated in the curcuma button. At the time of *kar-sewa* service of Amritsar as Harmandir sahib Baba Buddha often look after the construction work from Sikh Pilgrimage while sitting here.
10. **MAN SHAIB:** This place which relates to Guru Arjun Dev situates inside *Guru-ka-Bagh*. During construction he sat there of it, manages force holy speech. After revolution of 1857 maharaja Rant Singh offered a marble umbrella to the then D.C. Kapoor for fulfillment of his desire.
11. **ATAL RAI SAHIB:** There is mention in the history that Attal Rai gone for playing with his friends. One of his friends told him that their one companion named Mohan has died due to cut by a snake. Attal Rai took his dead body and said, *do not make such type of excuse now our turn is to play give us your turn*. Immediately his friend got up. This incident spread in the town like fire and Guru Hargobind sahib also hurt and said to Atal Rai that. He has not done accordance with Sikhism theory. In response to it Atal Rai silently gone towards kolsar Sahib and Laid down after taking a shirt over his body and taken last breath there. Atal Rai was only 9 years old. On this spot Guru promised that though you are” (Rat Rai) are small in age but I will construct a memorial in your memory. So high that there will be no compassion of height of building in Ass. In between 1778 to 1784 a 9 floor memorial was constructed. Before this there was only a tomb.²
12. **GURUDAWRA DARSHANI DEORI:** This Gurudwara situates near *Guru Bazar*. Guru constructed of this Deori of Ramdaspur. At that time, no population was there. There was only a Bazar known as *Guru Bazar*. In the beginning gate way of *Guru Granth Sahib* was also started in this historical Gurudwara and later on, REHRAS AND ARDAS (prayer of Sikhs) was also done. During this process most of the residence and shop-keepers stands still in owner of *Gurbani*.
13. **TOBA BHAI SALO:** Toba Bhai Salo situated near *Guru Bazar*. There is an old rest house where Guru Arjun Dev often Sikh gathering who sitting there.
14. **THALI SAHIB:** This Gurudwara is quite near Santokh Sar sahib. In compliance with the order of Guru Amardass Guru Ramdass (Fourth Guru of

Sikhs) started its construction sitting under Rose wood tree. This old tree is still exist here.

- 15. CHAUARSTI ATTARI:** In the end last corner of *Guru-ka-Bazaar*. This Gurudwara exist. As this Gurudwara was near *Guru-ka-mehal*. Guru whoever comes out from it he used to sit here.
- 16. GURU-KA-MAHAL:** Near *Guru-bazar* the residence house of Guru situated. It was built by Guru Ramdass and construction work was completed by Guru Arjun Dev. even Guru Hargobind Sahib, sixth Guru, likely to reside here. Guru Tegh Bahadur ninth Guru of Sikhs were born here.
- 17. DAM-DAMA-SHAIB:** This Gurudwara is quite near mall-Mandi here. When the priest of Harmandir sahib shouted the doors of Harmandir sahib, Guru Tegh Bahadur stayed in this Gurudwara for some time for taking rest.
- 18. PIPLI-SHAIB:** This Gurudwara is situated on Putlighar Road. At the time of construction of holy water tank Sikhs Pilgrims came here from kabal Arjun Dev came to welcomed them. Even Guru Hargobind sahib also visited this Gurudwara.
- 19. GURUDAWRA SARAGARHI MEMORIAL:** On 12 September 1897, 21 Sikhs soldiers in Saragarhi, district Kohal (Pakistan) bravely fighting with kabala army were motted. Saragarhi memorial was built up near Dharam Singh market when Mr. J.W. Dainer was secretary. Its opening ceremony was performed in year 1902 when Sir ws Gang was the you nor of Punjab. The brave Sikh who was morted during the time of banisher rules among them, the name of some Sikhs as are under Ishar Singh, Jevan Singh, Bhola Singh, Gurumukh Singh, Narayan Singh, Anand Singh, Bhagwan Singh Sudh Singh , Buta Singh, Jeva Singh etc.
- 20. GURUDAWRA-LOHGARH SAHIB:** In inside Gurudwara-Lohgarh gate. This Gurudwara relating to Guru Hargobind Sahib exist. This fort was built the safety of city. In the year 1629 Guru faced the royal any here for self defense. At this time there is no sing of *kill*a but there is a splendid building of Gurudwara.
- 21. GURUDAWRA BABA DEEP SINGH:** This Gurudwara situates near Chattiwind gate. At the distance of 2 miles from here there is Gurudwara Thali sahib. Where the head of Baba Deep Singh was cut. For completion of his promised/prayer he reached at Harmandir sahib and take their last breath.³

- 22. SH. TARN TARAN SAHIB:** Guru Arjun Dev purchased land of Pind (village) khara and pleasure in an amount of 1 Lakh 57 thousand for construction of tank of Gurudwara Tarn Taran sahib and started its construction on 17 *Vaisakh*, 1647 and in the year to 1653 this laid the foundation of this city. Amerindian son of Nurudin forcibly snatched all the bricks and other building material and used all this for construction of his nest house and houses. In 1766 Jassa Singh Ahluwalia demolished all this construction and made building on the both sides of ponds. On the edge of this pond there is a beautiful Harmandir Sahib Situated. In the circumambulation there is a Gurudwara Man Sahib where usably Guru Arjun Dev supervised the construction of pond. Even sixth Guru Hargobind Manages religious congregation for pilgrims near this site there is a well-known as (Guru Ka khu). Even it is cared (Bibi Bhani Wala khu).
- 23. GURUDAWRA JHULNA SAHIB:** There is a village named *Thathi-Khara* on Amritsar/ Tarn Taran Road. In this village the memorial of Guru Arjun Dev is lying in a pitiable condition. On this place Guru Arjun Dev met is son Hargobind sahib after 5 years. Still there is wall which swings on sitting.
- 24. CHHEHARTA SAHIB:** This Gurudwara is quite near village *Wadali*. In 16541 Guru Arjun Dev digged a well on which Sikhs Persian wheel can moved. Near this Gurudwara there is a Mant Shaib Gurudwara which is the arrival place of Guru.
- 25. DAM-DAMA SAHIB:** This Gurudawra situated in this village in the south side approximately quarter mile distance. Sixth Guru after killing a big size bear arrived here.
- 26. GURUDAWRA SAT-SATLANI SAHIB:** This Gurudwara is situated about half mile away from village Hoshiar-Nagri, PS Gharinda Guru Hargobind while coming from Lahore to Amritsar stayed on the edge of pond. At that time which has now become a splendid place.
- 27. BEER-BABA BUDHA:** This Gurudwara situated near village chabal district Amritsar. Where Baba Buddha met Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Arjun Dev also came to this holy place and from here Mata Ganga the blessing of son resulting, the birth of Hargobind Sahib in here house.
- 28. GURU-KA-BAGH (GHUKE WALI):** This village situates in Ajnala Tehsil. There are two Gurudwara which were in village *sansara*.

- 29. Guru-ka-Bagh:** The affection of Sikhs pilgrims brought Guru Arjun Dev here. In the beginning the name of this place was *Guru-ka-Road*. In every month on *puranmashi* and *masseya* (religious names of days came in every month). There comes a large number of pilgrims on this day.
- 30. GURUDAWRA TEGH BHADUR:** On the southern side of village, this Gurudwara exist Guru Tegh Bahadur while coming back from village vallah stayed here for some time and allowed the pilgrims to grow the plants in the garden.
- 31. GURUDAWRA BASERKA:** This place is three miles away from chheharta is the birth place of Guru Amardass. On the eastern side there is a Gurudwara of Guru Amardass where he meditated. On the door of the Gurudwara he *Painted that he who will open the door he will not be considered as Sikh* he entered in the Gurudwara through a whole made in the wall. On the east there side there is a pond. On the edge of this pond there is tome of Bibi Amro (Daughter of Guru Angad Dev).
- 32. CHUBACHA SAHIB:** This Gurudwara is situated in village Sarhali of Tarn Taran district. It famous name is chubacha sahib Mata Ganga arrived here for some time.
- 32. CHOLA SAHIB:** It is 8 km away from Patti, earlier. It was known as Bhani. This Gurudwara relates to Guru Arjan Dev. An old Lady brought spicy food (CHOL) for pilgrims due to which this village became famousas chola sahib.
- 33. GURU-MANAK CHOWNK SAHIB (CHABBAL):** Guru Hargobind sahib on 26 Jeth (June) in 1686 (1629) arranged marriage of Bibi Bero here. The name of Gurudawra Manak chownk.
- 34. BABA BAKALA (BHORA SAHIB):** Guru Tegh Bahadur stayed in this Gurudawra for a long time, the place where Guru as residing is called (Bhora sahib).
- 35. DEHRA SAHIB:** This Gurudwara is situated in village Lahore of Sarhali. Earlier its name was Pathe wind. Baba Kalu the father of Guru Nanak Dev was the resident of this village.⁴

- 36. SANGRANA SAHIB:** There is a village known as *Chaba*. At the distance of one mile from this village there is a Gurudwara relating to Hargobind sahib. On this place Bibi Sulkani prayed for blessing of his son. Guru gave her a blessing that seven sons will be born to her and accordingly seven sons took birth in her house. In this village there is a place relating to Baba Deep Singh and also tomb of baba nodh singh is also situated at the distance one and half mile away who was martyred in year 1760 while fighting bravely against armed shah Abdali.
- 37. NANAKSAR:** This Gurudwara relating to Guru Nanak Dev is situated on the western side of village Verka. Where Guru arrived while coming from Nanakana Sahib to Batala.
- 38. KHADOOR SAHIB:** In this area Guru Amardass often serves Guru Angad Dev and in the location there is a Gurudwara relating to Angad Dev. Guru Nanak also visited Gurudwara. In the circumambulation Shri Guru Amardass daily brings water in metallic pitcher for the both of Angad Dev and was stumbled on this place.
- 39. TAPIANA SAHIB:** At the distance of 250 yards there is a meditation place near. There is a tomb of Bhai Bala.
- 40. THARA SAHIB:** This is a *Thara* where Guru Amardass takes rest after completion of.
- 41. DERA GURU ANGAD SAHIB THE MALAKHARA:** This is the Place where Guru Angad sahib taught wrestling to the matured (young) boys.
- 42. BAOLI SAHIB:** The population of *Kalyuga* period who feels themselves in the circle of 84 Lakh life and rebirth system, Guru Amardass constructed, the *Baoli* for Sikhs This pilgrimage centre to get rid of from this system. He often supervised this construction work of *Baoli* Sahib outside the gate of *Baoli* sahib there is a marble Palanquin. As soon as entering the gateway there is a little stool. On this place Guru Amardass ordered Bhai Rama and Bhai Jetha to construct. Guru further blessed who so ever will take Bath here on every step of it and will meditate *Japji Sahib*. They will get rid of the circle of birth and rebirth.

- 43. GURU AMARDASS NIWAS:** Adjoining Baoli sahib and on its backside there is an rest house consisting of 40 pads. There is an open ground opposite it.
- 44. GURUDAWRA CHAUBARA SAHIB:** This place is at the minor distance of Baoli sahib. After adsorption of spiritual throne Guru Amardass was residing here with his family even here. He decided to Bhai Jetha as prospection husband for bibi Bhani.
- 45. KILI SAHIB:** There is a spike on this place with which help Guru meditates and disciple has covered this spike with a cover made of silver.
- 46. GURUGADI ASTHAN GURU RAMDASS:** There is a painting showing handing of spiritual the one by Guru Amardass to shri Guru Ramdass.
- 47. JYOTI JYOT SAMAN DA ASTHAN:** On this place and on both the Guru sahib there cremation ceremony was performed here and this place was near the beas river.
- 48. THUMB SAHIB OR CHONKA BIBI BHANI:** This is the same beam with the help of which Guru Arjan Dev was playing and Bibi Bhani provides meals to the pilgrims. In her memory there is also Hearth.
- 49. PALKI SAHIB:** This is the same palanquin in which Guru Arjan Dev went to Amritsar after getting separate part of holy Granth from baba Mohan.
- 50. PAVITAR KASE AND CHOLA SAHIB:** Adjoining palaki sahib, there is showcase in which holy hair and clothes of Guru Amardass have been kept.
- 51. JANAM ASTHAN GURU ARJAN DEV:** Opposite it, there is a sport where Baba Prithvi chand and Mahadev and after that Guru Arjan Dev took birth.
- 52. MOHAN CHABBARA:** Mohn, elder son Guru Amardass was residing in this chabbara.
- 53. KHUI-SHRI RAMDASS AND ANTHAM ASTHAN BHAJ GURU DASS:** There is a well at the time of Guru Amardass.⁵

Temple of Amritsar

There are ample of temples in Amritsar but some of them are very famous and historical.

1. **Durgiana Temple:** This temple is known as *Laxhmi Narayan* temple. It situates outside Hathi gate and Lohgarh gate. It was built on the same pattern of Harmandir Sahib. It is constructed in the centre of holy water tank. Its length is 531 fact, width 427 fact and depth is 200 fact.
2. **Ganesh Temple:** This temple which is about 350 year old is situated outside Lohgarh gate. In this temple musical program is done and even *Ganesh chaturthi* is also celebrated.
3. **Seetla Temple:** It is the oldest temple of the city. To save the children from chicken pox pilgrims visits this temple for prayer. During the *Navratra* days and *Ashtmi*. A lot of pilgrims to visit the temple.
4. **Hanuman Temple:** This temple is about 250 years old and is quite near shetta temple. It is told that on this place Love and Kush sons of Rama tied Hanuman with roops. This tree is still available there. Some days before Dusshra there is lot of gathering of peoples.
5. **LONGAN DEVI Temple:** In the year 1752 Bawa long dass Nirbhan became the desiple of Prithan Dass who in the year after visiting for holy places of Hinduism reached at Amritsar and the year 1765 after hard attempts this temple was constructed. It was a silent area of the city. At that time outside the temple there is a week also.
6. **Ram Tirath Temple:** This place is about 12 km away and it is the devotion place of Valmik. It is even a place of some other saints, it is said that when Ram excelled Mata sita she spent her hard days here. Even she gave birth two sons Luv and Khush. Here Rama for the execution of Ashvemdh lift a horse which was caught by Luv and Khush. There was a war in between Rama Luv khush and some many people were injured. To provide the life to the wounded people Valmik arranged fire pit and all injured were recovered.⁶
7. **Parshov Nath Digambar Jain Temple:** This temple is near Golden temple and Shani Mandir. There is an idol which is about 304 years old. Even there are old holy books which are hand written.

8. **Laal Devi Temple:** This temple situates in Rani ka Bagh and is constructed on the pattern of Mata Vaishino Devi temple (Jammu). Mata laal Devi came here on 12 July 1956. The Hindu festival are celebrated their with full cheeriness. There is also a rest house of consisting 100 rooms.
9. **Bhader Kali Temple:** This temple which is situated outside khazana gate. In old days on completion of desire to give immolate of chicken or goat. This system now have been ended. The children suffering from chin cough takes holy water from here.
10. **Satya Narayan Temple:** This temple which is about 85 years old situates outside Lahori gate which was built Lala Devi deal there are Idols of Hanuman and others.
11. **Radha Kishan temple:** This temple was build by bijli Pehlwan on Laurence Road. Most of the people known it as *Bijli Pehlwan Da Mandir*. Idols of shiv and Durga are them. Which work shipped.
12. **Shivala Missar Veabhan Wala:** There are some many imaginary stories about this shivala which is located inside the *Mandi*. According to shami Kanth kumar when Maharaja Rant singh started over drinking of wine became weak. After checking the pulse of Maharaja Verbhan cured him very short time. He was an best physician and was expert in vain knowledge. After taking with Kanti Kumar he was died January 2012 with heart attack. It was built by Maharaja Sher Singh in year 1841. They was deep faith of commander of Sher singh. There was an laboratory in this Shivala.⁷

First Education Centre-Amritsar.

In the year (1849-50) there were five types of education centre in Amritsar.

- i. **Patshala:** In these schools Hindi language was taught.
- ii. **Martub/seminary:** In these schools holy *Quran* and *Persian* was taught. Some of these seminary are still in existence.
- iii. **Gurumukhi Kendar:** In these centers spiritual education about Guru Granth Sahib and Sikhism taught.
- iv. **Mahajani Pathshala:** In these centers education about cash account, trading of jeweler its was given.
- v. In some schools *Sanskrit* language and *Persian* was taught.

- (i) **HINDU SABHA COLLEGE:** *Hindu Sabha* was organized in the year 1818 for preaching of *Sanskrit* and *Hinduism* and even for their economic development. It was started with an amount Rs 5000 denoted amount. The main purpose of this society was to preach education. For this purpose in the year 1906 *Hindu Sabha School*, was started. In inside the lohgarh Gate. Which was promoted as intermediate college. In the year 1936 it became a degree college and later on in 1946 they was planning to start M.A Classes But the same was not succeed. In the beginning they was co-education but after some time the education was allowed only for boys. For the improvement of *Hindu Sabha* society it got Victoria blie market which was situated in Dhab Tillibhana. Where form they got some amount from rented building. In this way the financial condition to society was improved and it began better from the amount received through college feels. In the year 1962-63 there were 525 students But now a number of modern courses have been started in this college.⁸
- (ii) **D.A.V Colleges:** Anjuman Islamia was established in the year 1874. In the first hand in the year 1885 they started MAO high school. In inside hale gate and later on in the year 1902 another Islamia school was started at Hassanpuria chownk. Its opening ceremony was performed by the then Lt. Gonernor “wm young”. Some residence of area tells that some parts of building which are vacant was the resident of Rani ndan. Which is absolutely imaginary. Now MAO High school has been promoted by two more classes. Since 1955 DAV College is running here. In year 1967 BK DAV College was started at lancers Road. Near Beri Gate. This institutions providing a training college for teachers.
- (iii) **Saroop Rani Government College for women:** In year 1932 state ford college was started for girls. Which up to 1932 became a complete degree college later on it was shifted in an newly built building near district court and it name was changed Saroop Rani Government college for women.
- (iv) **Other school and colleges:** In Amritsar a large no. of famous school are running. Alexandra school (Princess Alexandra), central Khalsa Yattem Khanna, Andh Vidalia where training is being given to blind students. Inside

hall gate GIGI College for stitching tailoring training and Textile College on chheharta Road.

(v) **Shehzada Nand College for Women:** This College is running in Chownk Prag Dass. Since 1938 and its another branch is working in green avenue locality

(vi) **Medical College:** In the beginning there was a medical school which was built/started separated, award college Lahore. It got the grade of college in year 1970 and was established in civil line area. The opening of galaxy medical college was performed by col. “Malak Khaizar Hyatt Khan Tiwana”. Except these there are dental college on Mahtha Road, Guru Ramdass Medical College on Amritsar Jalandhar G.T Road and Laxmi Narayan College near Durgiana Mandir.

Forts of Amritsar

In the history of Amritsar there is mention of only five forts about which it is said that these were only five. Among them only one fort named quila Gobindgarh is left which is in possession of Indian army. But we in our book *Amrit Nagri* have confirmed that there were seven forts in Amritsar. About which we have given special information and published the same with photographs.

Historian Hari Ram Gupta has written that at the time of attack of Sikandar, There was only a one fort made of raw material which was later on demolished because it was not usable. No doubt in the old city of Amritsar there would be more than 20 residents and army fort. At the time of Sikh regiments which all would have been. At the end of Sikh kingdom.

1. **Lohgarh Fort:** This fort was constructed by Guru Hargobind in the year 1614 for the safety of the city. In the year 1629 Guru contested the royal Mughal Army. Guru in the Jujube tree made a hole and Guru filled with powder in it and exploded. The first canon made front wood is still lying in a showcase in Lohgarh Gurdwara. Maharaja Rant Singh came out of Lohgarh fort, and made an excuse to Rani Sukha wife of Sahib Singh Bhangi) and protector of his minor son Gurdit Singh that he has come for demand of wooden cannon. He played all his text for taking progression of Amritsar. Maharaja further stated

that in the year 1764 when Ahmad shah Abdali was defeated there was a big role of Shukarchakya for snatching this cannon. After saying this he surrounded the fort. In the year 1997 this god gifted was demolished by the Head of kar sewa priest and build a splendid Gurdwara here.

2. **Ram-Roani (Ramgarh) fort:** This fort was built on the suggestion of Sardar. "Sukha Mari Kamboke". On the plea that the same in essential to complete the Mughal Ammy accordingly this fort was constructed in year 1946. This fort which is mansion type situates near Gurudwara Ramsar and opposite Guru Ramdass senior secondary school. Being near to Gurudwara Ramsar, its name was kept Ram-Roani it is quite possible that it would be kept on the name of Guru Ramdass. When Jassa Singh Tokha saved a number of Sikhs which were surrounded in fort. He was appointed garrison commander and the name of fort kept Ramgarh fort. There is only an old will here except that no symbol sings is available there. Near Gurudwara Baba Deep Singh there is tomb of Sardar Jodh Singh son of Jassa Singh Ramgarhia. Where a stone is fixed on which date is mention as 1813 and death year is written 1872. It is told that this fort was demolished by Maharaja Rant Singh.
3. **Jassa Singh Ahluwalia Fort:** This fort situates in Katra Ahluwalia area. Inside Dharam Singh market. This old market which was a residence house of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia was in fully cured condition up to 1850 and even after that. Later on at the time of ruling of Maharaja Rant Singh Malwari communities' families divided and sold some part of it. Even them some sings are still available both the gate of fort, round and long stairs, a water tank in the center of the fort is still available there. Even them Persian wheel which can be moved by three people at a time are still available in the fort. Before 1869 there was an old water tank which was filled the soil. At present there is a crowded population. In the year 1900, this fort was auctioned and later on some part of it was demolished still it in the oldest cloth market of Amritsar.
4. **Fort Bhangian:** This fort was built by Sardar Jhanda Singh in year 1772 near Namak Mandi Area. But Nepal in his book (the Punjab chief) stated that this fort was built in 1767. In 1849 this fort was built by raw material was demolished and Kucha Chand Kaur and Kucha Raja Hari Singh settled there. Outside this area there was a deep water tanks. Therefore sometime it was

called *Quilla Khui Wala*. Being made of raw material it was demolished after sometime and rest of sings was destroyed during the British rule. According to the book *char Bhagia* written by Ganesh Dass (132-133). The Bhangi's started three private Mandi. There was no concern a further Sikh resident with it. Maharaja Rant Singh started Mandi in the Attari Area. This street is still known as *Gali Texsal Wali*.

5. **Gobindgarh fort:** Sardar Gujjar Singh Bhangi, the Chief of Bhangi regiment constructed this fort in year 1787 and its name was kept *Quilla Gujjar Singh Bhangi*. In the year 1808 Maharaja Rant Singh gave it a new name as *Quila Gobindgarh*. Before construction on site there were living people of Gurzar community. Maharaja Rant Singh after taking progression of Amritsar again changed the name of fort and kept its name *Quila Gobindgarh* which was similar to the name of Guru Gobind Singh (Tenth Guru of Sikhs). This fort was constructed on the similar design of Ramgarh fort. It was essential for the safety of Harmandir sahib even. Maharaja Rant Singh got the repairing work of this fort from Amended, the younger brother of foreign minister faqur Ajjuden and appointed them as civil governor. In the year 1839 Aral relend army secretary was shown the fort from inside there was a lot of treasury of lot of money. After partition in year 1947 this fort was the custody of Indian Army. On the year 2005 the Indian Army in the presence of prime minster of the fort for general public and it is expected that in the coming months general public will be able to see it and would be knowing the change historic angle.
6. **Mahan Singh fort:** This fort was in the name of father Maharaja Rant Singh. There was a police station during British rolling time. In 1866 there was constructed 2 storied building known as Church of England Ladies Missionary society. There days there is Government School for girls. This fort situates opposite Mahan Singh Gate where there is mission house.
7. **Ram Bagh Purana fort:** After the end of Sikh kingdom area outside Ram Bagh gate was called *Purana Quilla*. From gateway to Samar place. Through this way Maharaja Rant Singh usually go to Harmandir sahib. His commanders and cavalry men tied their horses here. The stable was demolished is an unplanned manner. In the year 2005 there was planning to build a new building. The peoples crossing form this area sees with earnest

eyes that there should be someone to protest again the misuse of this historical place. In the fort site there are wine shops, meat shops and some other shops. On more than 80% of fort even they have fixed large sign board on its outside for hidden the signs. As soon as we passes this way we feel that administration should give their towards. If it would have happen in any forging country the peoples of that country imprecate the administration and definitely the administration would refrain from this undesirable act. But it is pity that nobody is worried about this in our country.¹⁰

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CONCLUSION

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the builder of the Sikh empire, which came to power in the Indian subcontinent in the early half of the 19th century. The empire based on the Sikh religion, established from 1799 to 1849. In 1805 when Ranjit Singh attacked on Amritsar there was the rule of Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquer the Amritsar very easily and he gave the Jagir Mai Sukha.

Maharaja made the Rambag on the name of Guru Ramdas, and changed the name of Bhangi fort on the name of Guru Gobind Singh which we called the fort Gobindgarh. Maharaja also denounced the Amritsar as the Capital of summers.

In this Dissertation can study about many things like establishment of Amritsar development, etc. and main contribution was done by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Ranjit Singh is remembered for writing Sikhs and founding the prosperous empire. He is also remembered for his conquests and building a well-trained self-sufficient Khalsa army to protect the empire. As well as the Amritsar in the spiritual capital of the Sikhs, that is why Amritsar was very important for the Ranjit Singh. In 1802, Maharaja Ranjit Singh marched towards Amritsar. After the victory paid a visit to Harmandir Sahib as a humble man and performed his ablutions the holy tank there were rejoicings in the city and it saw a festive appearance and adherence the Maharaja and victorious in any campaign, large scale celebrities were held.

Ranjit Singh reign introduced reforms, modernization, and investment into infrastructure and general prosperity. His legacy includes a period of Sikh cultural and artistic renaissance, including the rebuilding of the Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar as well as other major Gurudwaras, including Takht Sri Patna Sahib, Bihar and Gurdwara Sahib Nanded, under his sponsorship. He was popularly known as *Sher-e-Punjab* or lion of Punjab.

He was over take the Amritsar in 1802 and win the battle. According to Latif Maharaja Ranjit Singh attacked on Amritsar in 1805. At that time the Amritsar ruled by Bhangi Misal. Rani was closed the doors of the Lohgarh at the arriving of Maharaja, Maharaja: wants the (tank) of Bhangis from the Rani Sukha. After

disobeying their order the doors get broken by them and Maharaja entered in the Amritsar with Fateh Singh Ahluwalia Ranjit Singh ordered that nobody can robbed the city. He visited to Harmandir Sahib for Darshan and Holy Bath take then he gave the Jagir to the chief of Bhangi missal.

The Misar shaju Mal appointed the character, and their big son Raja Ralia Ram appointed as chief of Mall department and Desa Singh Majithia appointed as the administrative of the Amritsar by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, put the name Rambag from the name of Guru Ramdas and he changed the Name of the fort of Gujar Singh Bhangi with the name of Gobingarh fort. Maharaja announced the capital of summers to Amritsar.

After the going of the Maratha chief Jaswant Rao Holkar in 1806, the Maharaja Ranjit Singh spicily took care of the development of the city, Maharaja Ranjit Singh met the Governor General of Auckland before the first Afhgan battle in Amritsar. Many sardars of Lahore Darbar were related to the Amritsar. In which the main names are Sandawaliy Sardar (from the family of Maharaja Ranjit Singh). In 1811 Maharaja Ranjit Singh established the *Top Khanas*. In 1820, the total tops were 200.

In 1833, many Kashmiris were comes in the Amritsar from Kashmir. Maharaja Ranjit Singh do the many efforts to recover their situations.

The childhood name of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was Budh Singh. The Ranjit Singh name was given to him after the age of 10 years. When he comes with fateh on fort. The love and trust towards Harmandir Sahib was seen in their works. There is no doubt that he never do any differentiate in any religion and he always put their head down on *Guru Ghar*. There simplicity is one of the best thing. He wears the crown only on special occasions otherwise he always seen in the simple Look.

The true truth comes from the 'History of Punjab' and History of Sikh Religion and from the handwritten documents which is found at the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

When he go to meet Maharaja Ranjit Singh in their Darbar he gets shock. The color of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was black, Flat Nose, and height five feet six/seven inch. One eye closed and one eye was open. Actually not anybody ugly in whole

Punjab like Maharaja Ranjit Singh. During childhood Ranjit Singh made the administrative of whole Punjab by their self-talent.

At last, Ranjit Singh arrested their Mother-in-law Sada kaur (Jai Singh kanhayia's daughter in law and wife of Gurbaksh Singh), Sada Kaur gives the support the Ranjit Singh for take over the Lahore and other Kingdoms.

The twin sons of Ranjit Singh the Sher Singh and Tara Singh was raise by Sada Kaur, and after which Ranjit Singh said to Sada kaur that she must give some part of her missal to their sons (Sher Singh and Tara Singh) due to this excuse, he arrested their mother in law.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was totally uneducated in study but he was well trained in *shastra-vidya*. He was so wise and strong that in starting he was the administrative of only one missal, but after some time he ruled over the all Punjab but beside this, the treaty of Amritsar in 1809, was their biggest mistake. He do this treaty by the pressure of Shah Hakim and foreign minister Fakir Ajj-ud-Din but by this treaty the Britishers get the chance to rule on the Punjab.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was very simple and on very few occasions Maharaja Ranjit Singh sat on their *Singhasan* (Chair) and Maharaja Ranjit Singh consume the alcohol and opium in high quantity. The dancers of Darbar-Gull-Begam and Moran was loved by Ranjit Singh. In 1802 he get married with Moran. There was some incidents writes in the book (umdat-ul-Twarikh' which were happened daily in the Darbar.

In August 1835, Maharaja Ranjit Singh becomes so much ill by which he get Paralyzed. In the starting of 1837, he get second paralyzed attack and in 1838 the third paralyzed attack (In 1835, Maharaja Ranjit Singh get married with Jind Kaur and on 6 September 1838, Rani Jind kaur gave birth to Dalip Singh) after getting paralyzed, the treatment of Ranjit Singh was done by Homeopathic Doctor, martin Honey Burger. (1829 come in Lahore) and shah faker Ajj-ud-din Due to paralyzed. He can't speech so the Ajj-ud-din translate what he said.

After saw the works of Akal Takhat Amritsar and Darbar sahib which had done by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, everybody proudly said that there is nobody can did.

At the time of Sikh rule, on the Darbar sahib Maharaja Ranjit Singh spend the 1639000 ,Rs , .Kharak Singh and kanwar Singh spend 9,41,000 Rs and Rani spend 1,85,000 Rs on the work of Gold.

The *chanani* was gifted by Nizam of Hyderabad as the sign of friendship to Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He placed this *chanani* at Lahore in the Shalimar Bagh of Baghdadi. After the Meeting when Maharaja see on the top he noticed that there were many costly jewels were placed in the *Chanani* Maharaja Ranjit Singh said this prestigious *Chanani* deserves the Darbar of Guru Ramdass. Maharaja take the *chanani* and walk to the *Darbar sahib* when Maharaja told the whole incident to the priest than priest said once the object can be used, you can't offend to the *Darbar sahib* or *waheguru* when Maharaja apologized to the priest take the two of these he accepted the apology of Ranjit Singh and take the *chanani* and placed it at the *Toshakhana* of *Darbar sahib*. In 11 December, 1905 the price of Jewels last time placed but that *chanani* was burn during the operation of blue Star.

In same way, during the time of marriage of their grandson, (sehra) kanwar Nihal Singh. A *sehra* was made with 1, 32,400Rs in which (108 pearls and 25) lines of white Pearls) (SucheMoti), of Maharaja Kanwar Nehal Singh refused to take that *sehra*, according to him, this beautiful and costly (sehra) deserves the Darbar of Guru Ramdass. So by himself he offend that wreath (sehra) to the Darbar Sahib. Today that can be seen in the *Tosh khana* of *Darbar sahib*.

From religious view Amritsar had great importance for Sikhs for making the king of Punjab, to conquer the Amritsar is very important for the maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1805, Maharaja ordered the mai sukha who ruled on the Amritsar to the lohagarh fort and jumjams top, maisukha refused their demands and than maharaja Ranjit Singh attacked on the Amritsar there maisukha admitted that she loose the battle. In that way maharaja Ranjit Singh conquer the Amritsar

The prestige get increased of Maharaja Ranjit Singh with this battle. An important Area comes under the Ranjit Singh with an easy task. The glory of Ranjit Singh increased with this victory. The British Government and Lahore Darbar must became friends. The British Government made any link with maharaja regarding salty river and foreign levels. The mahogany kept the army only to the left side of the salty

river. In these conditions, if any condition break then the treaty can be end. This treaty was hold in 25 April 1809, at Amritsar.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh wants to conquer the all the estates of Sikhs with this motive in 1806 and 1807, he attacked on the malwa estates in September 1808, the meeting of Ranjit Singh with Charles Metcalf was unsuccessful in 1808, maharaja Ranjit Singh attacked on the malwa third time now bruisers wants to fulfill their demands from Ranjit Singh and they started the preparation of battle maharaja worked with intelligence in moral, 25 April 1809, Maharaja Ranjit Singh and bruisers signed the treaty of Amritsar.

There is great importance of treaty signed between maharaja Ranjit Singh and Britishers in 25 April 1809, of Amritsar through this treaty, Ranjit Singh accepted the salty river as their boundary of wisdom kingdom but in moral the dream of maharaja Ranjit Singh to conquer the all Sikh estates get break. The Ranjit Singh beared the loss in political and financial aspects. But this treaty helps the Ranjit Singh to save their kingdom from Britishers on other side, this treaty increase the wealth of Britishers.

Ranjit Singh conquer the Lahore in 1799 and announced the Maharaja, in 1801. At their time, the coins taksals were mainly found in Lahore and village Dadan Khan (jehlam) and Peshawar but Amritsar's *bhangitaksal* was also very famous. That coins were called the *nanaksahi* coins. In 1806-1807 with the name of their mistress he started the *mora-shahi* coins on which one side made with peacock feather. On that time, it was ritual two offend the new coin at *Darbar sahib*. But when 'Moran' coin was offended to the Akal Takhat, the jarheads could not accept it we had four to five Mora coins. Labu-luhar (1854-1919) was a wrestler (pehlwan) in Amritsar. Who had many matches with kihar Singh *Dev-hind* their successors? Were found in Lahore. Their family mates told that *taksal* was work on by their ancestors and they also had a coin Banda Singh Bahadar which can proof that *taksal* is very old and prestigious. The things kept in the museum of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

The Museum of Ranjit Singh was very beautiful Mehal and it can get the shape of museum in 1977. The maharaja Ranjit Singh known as the lion of the he established a large kingdom in the Indian history.

The mehal ram Bagh is surrounded by the gardens (Bagha) paintings, coins, Lagu paintings. And many weapons and clothes of Sikhs administrators. The museum have many paintings which show the scene of court and kings look. The famous painting which is placed in museum that show the picture of Lahore city, The entry, Address, fees, timing, close of Maharaja Ranjit Singh Museum.

Address: Ram Bagh, Lawrence road, Amritsar Punjab, Entry fees: 10 Rs per person, Timing: Morning 10 Am to 5 P.M. (evening), Close: Monday holiday.

The Sikhs tradition belief that Guru Nanak comes on the land of Amritsar during their Udasi and old concepts linked it with ram and budh. The second successor of Guru Nanak, Guru Agardass choose this land to form the Nager (city). The Guru Angad Dev founded the Khadoor sahib, Guru Amardass founded the Goindwale sahib, and Guru Ramdass founded the Amritsar etc. there was excess of water Amritsar, like the Sikhs tradition belief that the ancestors of Tung and sultan wind villages, were not against for the increase the Sikh religion.

During the presence of Guru Amardass after starting the preparations, Bhai Jaitha completed the work of *sarover*. Before the completing the work of the digging, Guru go with respect to the Amardass for informing him regarding the slow speed of the work. And Guru Amardass ordered him for digging at another place according to Giani Gian Singh the place which was chosen at that time today it is called *Amrit Sarover* and here the work of digging was started in 1573. After declared their successor to Bhai Jaitha, in 1574 the Guru Amardas was died and then the work of Sarover done with speed.

Shuo Nagar (Raja Shup), (Almost 26 lakh year before name), Visthafak sir (Raja visthfak who is the grandson of sun) sating, Muktsar Lard Shri Ram (Dvaparyug), Punchvati (Guru Nanak Dev Ji) (almost before 500 years), Ramdaspur or chowk Guru Ka Amritsar

According to Udasi samperdye, the name was given by Chand son of the Guru Nanak. But Guru Amardass see the low of people if the Lahore and he said the

sentence Lahore Amritsar *sifti da Ghar* proof that give the name 'Amritsar' to this land definitely firstly comes in mind of sat guru.

At the time of British Government, Amritsar was written as Amritsar. Trarikh Lahore-Amritsar, Surinder Koshad Anita Sarin, PP-160, Premier Publication jivan printers, Amritsar Punjab. After the death of Guru Gobind Singh in 1708 the Amritsar became the center realigning of Sikhs. In 1734 Bhai Mani Singh appointed as the first Granthi in 1734 the rule was of Zakria khan. After paying the 5000 the permission was taken for the fair but the Mughals bound the Sikhs and they were not able to go Harmandir Sahib for through that Reason Bhai Mani Singh don at get the offerings and the Mughals gave the martyrdom to Mani Singh by cutting him into pieces. The Massa Rangad appointed as the Government administrative of *Darbar sahib* but he started the work like dance on the pilgrimage and other abusing works were happened there. After getting this news, Bhai Mehtab Singh and Sukha Singh Amritsar and cut off the head of the Ranged. In 1748, Slammat khan appointed the administrative of Amritsar. Who restricted the people taking for bath in Sarover but people attacked on Slammat khan and defeated their army after this incident the huge number of people gathered and 12 missiles were Bangi, Ramgarhia, Ahluwalia and Kanyayia missal were subordinated with Amritsar. In 1764, the Jassa Singh Ahluwalia again led the foundation stone of Harmandir Sahib and started the work of Harmandir Sahib. In 1805 Maharaja Ranjit Singh ordered to make the four Bangla with Gold. In 1834 the work of Marble on walls was done. Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated the estate of 17, 50,000 to Harmandir Sahib. At that time on marble and gold, the 64 lakh were spend in which the 16 lakhs were spend by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. There was a bridge made in the Sarover to reaching the Harmandir Sahib from *Darshni Door* which is 240 feet long and 21 feet wide. At the end of the Bridge, there is 13 feet wide parikarma outside the Harmandir sahib. Every wall is 40 feet long and there was a door on every side and Darshani door is 10 feet long and 8 feet 6 inch wide here Nirankari is lived. In the Harmandir sahib, the parkash of light felt every time. Amritsar,

The establishment of the Amritsar as the center of the Sikh religion was done by Guru Arjun Dev He led the foundation stone of Harmandir sahib by a Muslim Sai Mia Meer in 5 Sansat 1645. Today many Sikh scholars refused this thing that the foundation stone of Harmandir sahib was led by Sai Mia Mir. In 1661 the construction was complete of Harmandir Sahib the Harmandir Sahib has two floors of

Marbles home. This was constructed between the centers of the Amritsar at 67 feet. The Harmandir Sahib was located in 4005 feet area. There are four doors in four directions which are open every time. There is No restriction of time.

The *sarovar's* height is 500 feet and its 17 feet deep. We can never see the any bird (Bagla) or frog in the water of *Sarover*. The water is come from the inside through the Jallianwala Bagh in 1737 the Sikhs comes in Amritsar with changing their looks. After the murder of Nadar Shah, Sikhs established the fort of Ram Roani in 1746 in Amritsar Ahmed Shah Abdali Attacked on the Harmandir Sahib and on their Sarover many times and he throw the garbage and blood of cows in the Sarover.

According to satisfaction of the guru Ramdas the work of Digging finished in 1577. In his Bani, he praised that people who comes for holy Bath and Darshani in Harmandir Sahib.

The srovar of Guru Ramdass get Affiliated as the holy Sarover at the time of their construction. The devoted people start visited near the Sarover and they also take the decision of lived in Amritsar. Guru Ramdass encouraged the people of different fields to live in Amritsar. The Sikh writer's especially mention the people comes from kasoor, palti, and Kalawao, the Bhai Shalo, Chandar an, Roop, Ram, Guru Ramdass and the visitors helped the Guru Ram Dass. The Guru established the *Guru Bazaar* and *Mandi* for the essential goods at the time of the death of Guru Ramdass in 1581 the Ramdass purkasba takes the place of a city. This city was maintained by their son and Guru Arjun Dev with a very peaceful way. After the establishment of this city, it takes the places of a holy city among all the pilgrimage. Besides this the other works which are done for development and pleasure found in their Bani.

When sixth Guru Hargobind Sahib built the lohgarh fort in 1671 (1614) for the preparations of military forces at that time in 1676 B. in some parts of the city the walls were built.

After some time, Maharaja Ranjit Singh start the work of the construction of four walls and doors round the city in 1823 from katramaha Singh the four sided wall of 25 feet and 12 doors were constructed in the city the doors get closed at night time. There was gap of 20-20 Burjiya between doors. The total Burjiya was 240 on every door 2-3 tops were placed of copper the Ramnand spend the 53200 Rs on the wall.

The British Government deconstructed these walls and doors in 1855. This land was given to the police forces in 1849. Near the walls the gardens were made at that land. There was not any wall in 1892. The bridge was made outside the walls in 1850.

In 1863 at the place of wall the secular road was constructed. The Britishers show the interest to deconstruct the old walls. The new wall made in 1866-68 from Lahori Gate to Ram Bagh. In 1891 all the parts of the heavy doors were send by the British Government to Lahore in a museum.

After 1849, the name of door were changed the four new doors were built at the place of new wall.

Darwaza Ram Bagh – Darwaza - A – Ram Bagh, Darwaza Maha Singh - Darwaza – A – Deori Kala, Darwaza – Ghee – Mandi – Darwaza – A- Ahluwalia, Darwaza – Sultan wind – Darwaza – A – Doburji (Darwaza top and Delhi wala), Darwaza Chattiwind – Darwaza - A – Ramgarhia, Darwaza Milawali – Darwaza - A – Milawali, Gate Bhagta Wali – Darwaza – A – Deodi Rangad Nanglia, Gate Hakima – Darwaza – A – Hakina, Khazana Darwaza, Lahore Darwaza Lohgarh Darwaza, Hathi Darwaza (Darwaza – A – Deodi Shezada) hall gate (Gaudhi Darwaza) Sherawala gate and Beri, Gate Name are same Shi kandri Gate (sir Sikandar Hayat khan Gate)

There was a shiv Mandir on the Right side of Smarak which was made up of Smarak which was made up of Nanaksahi work on the walls. It get with the time.

Meanwhile, it is tank for the storage of water but after same time it is called the *Sarover* the storage of bridge fulfilled by the river, water there are different places made for the daddies and rents.

The home of Maharaja Ranjit Singh is known as the run place. The meaning of Bagdhari is (The house of 12 doors)

This is also 35 km away from railway station and 5.km from the boundary of India-Pakistan. After passing the Atari, there was a Road on the right hand which is 500 meter. And that Road is going the Atalgarh village. This road is end with the place called pull kanjri. Manvin Sandhu put force on changing the name full into pull Moran because in the Punjabi language the kanjri word is an abusing word. At that

time, Sushrisandhu said that kanjri word called the kanchni in the French (dissolved in gold).

This Dissertation explore the Movements relevant to Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Dispersions Heritage ravaged Also explained about the origin of Amritsar it's important as the city of Sikhs and how its spiritual and culture of Sikh religion. It is an important seat of Sikh History and culture.

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**MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH'S MONUMENT AND
OTHER HISTORICAL PLACES IN AMRITSAR**

A THESIS

*Submitted in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of
the degree of*

**MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY
IN
HISTORY**

BY

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CONCLUSION

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the builder of the Sikh empire, which came to power in the Indian subcontinent in the early half of the 19th century. The empire based on the Sikh religion, established from 1799 to 1849. In 1805 when Ranjit Singh attacked on Amritsar there was the rule of Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquer the Amritsar very easily and he gave the Jagir Mai Sukha.

Maharaja made the Rambag on the name of Guru Ramdas, and changed the name of Bhangi fort on the name of Guru Gobind Singh which we called the fort Gobindgarh. Maharaja also denounced the Amritsar as the Capital of summers.

In this Dissertation can study about many things like establishment of Amritsar development, etc. and main contribution was done by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Ranjit Singh is remembered for writing Sikhs and founding the prosperous empire. He is also remembered for his conquests and building a well-trained self-sufficient Khalsa army to protect the empire. As well as the Amritsar in the spiritual capital of the Sikhs, that is why Amritsar was very important for the Ranjit Singh. In 1802, Maharaja Ranjit Singh marched towards Amritsar. After the victory paid a visit to Harmandir Sahib as a humble man and performed his ablutions the holy tank there were rejoicings in the city and it saw a festive appearance and adherence the Maharaja and victorious in any campaign, large scale celebrities were held.

Ranjit Singh reign introduced reforms, modernization, and investment into infrastructure and general prosperity. His legacy includes a period of Sikh cultural and artistic renaissance, including the rebuilding of the Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar as well as other major Gurudwaras, including Takht Sri Patna Sahib, Bihar and Gurdwara Sahib Nanded, under his sponsorship. He was popularly known as *Sher-e-Punjab* or lion of Punjab.

He was over take the Amritsar in 1802 and win the battle. According to Latif Maharaja Ranjit Singh attacked on Amritsar in 1805. At that time the Amritsar ruled by Bhangi Misal. Rani was closed the doors of the Lohgarh at the arriving of Maharaja, Maharaja: wants the (tank) of Bhangis from the Rani Sukha. After disobeying their order the doors get breaked by them and Maharaja entered in the Amritsar with Fateh Singh Ahluwalia Ranjit Singh ordered that nobody can robbed the city. He visited to Harmandir Sahib for Darshan and Holy Bath take then he gave the Jagir to the chief of Bhangi missal.

The Misar shaju Mal appointed the character, and their big son Raja Ralia

Ram appointed as chief of Mall department and Desa Singh Majithia appointed as the administrative of the Amritsar by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, put the name Rambag from the name of Guru Ramdas and he changed the Name of the fort of Gujar Singh Bhangi with the name of Gobingarh fort. Maharaja announced the capital of summers to Amritsar.

After the going of the Maratha chief Jaswant Rao Holkar in 1806, the Maharaja Ranjit Singh spicily took care of the development of the city, Maharaja Ranjit Singh met the Governor General of Auckland before the first Afhgan battle in Amritsar. Many sardars of Lahore Darbar were related to the Amritsar. In which the main names are Sandawaliy Sardar (from the family of Maharaja Ranjit Singh). In 1811 Maharaja Ranjit Singh established the *Top Khanas*. In 1820, the total tops were 200.

In 1833, many Kashmiris were comes in the Amritsar from Kashmir. Maharaja Ranjit Singh do the many efforts to recover their situations.

The childhood name of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was Budh Singh. The Ranjit Singh name was given to him after the age of 10 years. When he comes with fateh on fort. The love and trust towards Harmandir Sahib was seen in their works. There is no doubt that he never do any differentiate in any religion and he always put their head down on *Guru Ghar*. There simplicity is one of the best thing. He wears the crown only on special occasions otherwise he always seen in the simple Look.

The true truth comes from the 'History of Punjab' and History of Sikh Religion and from the handwritten documents which is found at the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

When he go to meet Maharaja Ranjit Singh in their Darbar he gets shock. The color of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was black, Flat Nose, and height five feet six/seven inch. One eye closed and one eye was open. Actually not anybody ugly in whole Punjab like Maharaja Ranjit Singh. During childhood Ranjit Singh made the administrative of whole Punjab by their self-talent.

At last, Ranjit Singh arrested their Mother-in-law Sada kaur (Jai Singh kanhayia's daughter in law and wife of Gurbaksh Singh), Sada Kaur gives the support the Ranjit Singh for take over the Lahore and other Kingdoms.

The twin sons of Ranjit Singh the Sher Singh and Tara Singh was raise by Sada Kaur, and after which Ranjit Singh said to Sada kaur that she must give some part of her missal to their sons (Sher Singh and Tara Singh) due to this excuse, he arrested their mother in law.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was totally uneducated in study but he was well trained in *shastra-vidya*. He was so wise and strong that in starting he was the administrative

of only one missal, but after some time he ruled over the all Punjab but beside this, the treaty of Amritsar in 1809, was their biggest mistake. He do this treaty by the pressure of Shah Hakim and foreign minister Fakir Ajj-ud-Din but by this treaty the Britishers get the chance to rule on the Punjab.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was very simple and on very few occasions Maharaja Ranjit Singh sat on their *Singhasan* (Chair) and Maharaja Ranjit Singh consume the alcohol and opium in high quantity. The dancers of Darbar-Gull-Begam and Moran was loved by Ranjit Singh. In 1802 he get married with Moran. There was some incidents writes in the book (umdat-ul-Twarikh' which were happened daily in the Darbar.

In August 1835, Maharaja Ranjit Singh becomes so much ill by which he get Paralyzed. In the starting of 1837, he get second paralyzed attack and in 1838 the third paralyzed attack (In 1835, Maharaja Ranjit Singh get married with Jind Kaur and on 6 September 1838, Rani Jind kaur gave birth to Dalip Singh) after getting paralyzed, the treatment of Ranjit Singh was done by Homeopathic Doctor, martin Honey Burger. (1829 come in Lahore) and shah faker Ajj-ud-din Due to paralyzed. He can't speech so the Ajj-ud-din translate what he said.

After saw the works of Akal Takhat Amritsar and Darbar sahib which had done by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, everybody proudly said that there is nobody can did.

At the time of Sikh rule, on the Darbar sahib Maharaja Ranjit Singh spend the 1639000 ,Rs , .Kharak Singh and kanwar Singh spend 9,41,000 Rs and Rani spend 1,85,000 Rs on the work of Gold.

The *chanani* was gifted by Nizam of Hyderabad as the sign of friendship to Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He placed this *chanani* at Lahore in the Shalimar Bagh of Baghdadi. After the Meeting when Maharaja see on the top he noticed that there were many costly jewels were placed in the *Chanani* Maharaja Ranjit Singh said this prestigious *Chanani* deserves the Darbar of Guru Ramdass. Maharaja take the *chanani* and walk to the *Darbar sahib* when Maharaja told the whole incident to the priest than priest said once the object can be used, you can't offend to the *Darbar sahib* or *waheguru* when Maharaja apologized to the priest take the two of these he accepted the apology of Ranjit Singh and take the *chanani* and placed it at the *Toshakhana* of *Darbar sahib*. In 11 December, 1905 the price of Jewels last time placed but that *chanani* was burn during the operation of blue Star.

In same way, during the time of marriage of their grandson, (sehra) kanwar Nihal Singh. A *sehra* was made with 1, 32,400Rs in which (108 pearls and 25) lines of white Pearls) (SucheMoti), of Maharaja Kanwar Nehal Singh refused to take that *sehra*, according to him, this beautiful and costly (sehra) deserves the Darbar of Guru

Ramdass. So by himself he offend that wreath (sehra) to the Darbar Sahib. Today that can be seen in the *Tosh khana* of *Darbar sahib*.

From religious view Amritsar had great importance for Sikhs for making the king of Punjab, to conquer the Amritsar is very important for the maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1805, Maharaja ordered the mai sukha who ruled on the Amritsar to the lohagarh fort and jumjams top, maisukha refused their demands and than maharaja Ranjit Singh attacked on the Amritsar there maisukha admitted that she loose the battle. In that way maharaja Ranjit Singh conquer the Amritsar

The prestige get increased of Maharaja Ranjit Singh with this battle. An important Area comes under the Ranjit Singh with an easy task. The glory of Ranjit Singh increased with this victory. The British Government and Lahore Darbar must became friends. The British Government made any link with maharaja regarding salty river and foreign levels. The mahogany kept the army only to the left side of the salty river. In these conditions, if any condition break then the treaty can be end. This treaty was hold in 25 April 1809, at Amritsar.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh wants to conquer the all the estates of Sikhs with this motive in 1806 and 1807, he attacked on the malwa estates in September 1808, the meeting of Ranjit Singh with Charles Metcalf was unsuccessful in 1808, maharaja Ranjit Singh attacked on the malwa third time now bruisers wants to fulfill their demands from Ranjit Singh and they started the preparation of battle maharaja worked with intelligence in moral, 25 April 1809, Maharaja Ranjit Singh and bruisers signed the treaty of Amritsar.

There is great importance of treaty signed between maharaja Ranjit Singh and Britishers in 25 April 1809, of Amritsar through this treaty, Ranjit Singh accepted the salty river as their boundary of wisdom kingdom but in moral the dream of maharaja Ranjit Singh to conquer the all Sikh estates get break. The Ranjit Singh beared the loss in political and financial aspects. But this treaty helps the Ranjit Singh to save their kingdom from Britishers on other side, this treaty increase the wealth of Britishers.

Ranjit Singh conquer the Lahore in 1799 and announced the Maharaja, in 1801. At their time, the coins taksals were mainly found in Lahore and village Dadan Khan (jehlam) and Peshawar but Amritsar's *bhangitaksal* was also very famous. That coins were called the *nanaksahi* coins. In 1806-1807 with the name of their mistress he started the *mora-shahi* coins on which one side made with peacock feather. On that time, it was ritual two offend the new coin at *Darbar sahib*. But when '*Moran*' coin was offended to the Akal Takhat, the jarheads could not accept it we had four to five

Mora coins. Labu-luhar (1854-1919) was a wrestler (pehlwan) in Amritsar. Who had many matches with kihar Singh *Dev-hind* their successors? Were found in Lahore. Their family mates told that *taksal* was work on by their ancestors and they also had a coin Banda Singh Bahadar which can proof that *taksal* is very old and prestigious. The things kept in the museum of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

The Museum of Ranjit Singh was very beautiful Mehal and it can get the shape of museum in 1977. The maharaja Ranjit Singh known as the lion of the he established a large kingdom in the Indian history.

The mehal ram Bagh is surrounded by the gardens (Bagha) paintings, coins, Lagu paintings. And many weapons and clothes of Sikhs administrators. The museum have many paintings which show the scene of court and kings look. The famous painting which is placed in museum that show the picture of Lahore city, The entry, Address, fees, timing, close of Maharaja Ranjit Singh Museum.

Address: Ram Bagh, Lawrence road, Amritsar Punjab, Entry fees: 10 Rs per person, Timing: Morning 10 Am to 5 P.M. (evening), Close: Monday holiday.

The Sikhs tradition belief that Guru Nanak comes on the land of Amritsar during their Udasi and old concepts linked it with ram and budh. The second successor of Guru Nanak, Guru Agardass choose this land to form the Nager (city). The Guru Angad Dev founded the Khadoor sahib, Guru Amardass founded the Goindwale sahib, and Guru Ramdass founded the Amritsar etc. there was excess of water Amritsar, like the Sikhs tradition belief that the ancestors of Tung and sultan wind villages, were not against for the increase the Sikh religion.

During the presence of Guru Amardass after starting the preparations, Bhai Jaitha completed the work of *sarover*. Before the completing the work of the digging, Guru go with respect to the Amardass for informing him regarding the slow speed of the work. And Guru Amardass ordered him for digging at another place according to Giani Gian Singh the place which was chosen at that time today it is called *Amrit Sarover* and here the work of digging was started in 1573. After declared their successor to Bhai Jaitha, in 1574 the Guru Amardas was died and then the work of Sarover done with speed.

Shuo Nagar (Raja Shup), (Almost 26 lakh year before name), Visthafak sir (Raja visthfak who is the grandson of sun) sating, Muktsar Lard Shri Ram (DvapurYug), Punchvati (Guru Nanak Dev Ji) (almost before 500 years), Ramdaspur or chowk Guru Ka Amritsar

According to Udasi samperdye, the name was given by Chand son of the Guru Nanak. But Guru Amardass see the low of people if the Lahore and he said the sentence Lahore Amritsar *sifti da Ghar* proof that give the name 'Amritsar' to this

land definitely firstly comes in mind of sat guru.

At the time of British Government, Amritsar was written as Amritsar. Trarikh Lahore-Amritsar, Surinder Koshad Anita Sarin, PP-160, Premier Publication jivan printers, Amritsar Punjab. After the death of Guru Gobind Singh in 1708 the Amritsar became the center realigning of Sikhs. In 1734 Bhai Mani Singh appointed as the first Granthi in 1734 the rule was of Zakria khan. After paying the 5000 the permission was taken for the fair but the Mughals bound the Sikhs and they were not able to go Harmandir Sahib for through that Reason Bhai Mani Singh don at get the offerings and the Mughals gave the martyrdom to Mani Singh by cutting him into pieces. The Massa Rangad appointed as the Government administrative of *Darbar sahib* but he started the work like dance on the pilgrimage and other abusing works were happened there. After getting this news, Bhai Mehtab Singh and Sukha Singh Amritsar and cut off the head of the Ranged. In 1748, Slammat khan appointed the administrative of Amritsar. Who restricted the people taking for bath in Sarover but people attacked on Slammat khan and defeated their army after this incident the huge number of people gathered and 12 missiles were Bangi, Ramgarhia, Ahluwalia and Kanyayia missal were subordinated with Amritsar. In 1764, the Jassa Singh Ahluwalia again led the foundation stone of Harmandir Sahib and started the work of Harmandir Sahib. In 1805 Maharaja Ranjit Singh ordered to make the four Bangla with Gold. In 1834 the work of Marble on walls was done. Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated the estate of 17, 50,000 to Harmandir Sahib. At that time on marble and gold, the 64 lakh were spend in which the 16 lakhs were spend by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. There was a bridge made in the Sarover to reaching the Harmandir Sahib from *Darshni Door* which is 240 feet long and 21 feet wide. At the end of the Bridge, there is 13 feet wide parikarma outside the Harmandir sahib. Every wall is 40 feet long and there was a door on every side and Darshani door is 10 feet long and 8 feet 6 inch wide here Nirankari is lived. In the Harmandir sahib, the parkash of light felt every time. Amritsar,

The establishment of the Amritsar as the center of the Sikh religion was done by Guru Arjun Dev He led the foundation stone of Harmandir sahib by a Muslim Sai Mia Meer in 5 Sansat 1645. Today many Sikh scholars refused this thing that the foundation stone of Harmandir sahib was led by Sai Mia Mir. In 1661 the construction was complete of Harmandir Sahib the Harmandir Sahib has two floors of Marbles home. This was constructed between the centers of the Amritsar at 67 feet. The Harmandir Sahib was located in 4005 feet area. There are four doors in four directions which are open every time. There is No restriction of time.

The *sarovar's* height is 500 feet and its 17 feet deep. We can never see the any bird (Bagla) or frog in the water of *Sarover*. The water is come from the inside

through the Jallianwala Bagh in 1737 the Sikhs comes in Amritsar with changing their looks. After the murder of Nadar Shah, Sikhs established the fort of Ram Roani in 1746 in Amritsar Ahmed Shah Abdali Attacked on the Harmandir Sahib and on their Sarover many times and he throw the garbage and blood of cows in the Sarover.

According to satisfaction of the guru Ramdas the work of Digging finished in 1577. In his Bani, he praised that people who comes for holy Bath and Darshani in Harmandir Sahib.

The srovar of Guru Ramdass get Affiliated as the holy Sarover at the time of their construction. The devoted people start visited near the Sarover and they also take the decision of lived in Amritsar. Guru Ramdass encouraged the people of different fields to live in Amritsar. The Sikh writer's especially mention the people comes from kasoor, palti, and Kalawao, the Bhai Shalo, Chandar an, Roop, Ram, Guru Ramdass and the visitors helped the Guru Ram Dass. The Guru established the Guru *Bazaar* and Mandi for the essential goods at the time of the death of Guru Ramdass in 1581 the Ramdass purkasba takes the place of a city. This city was maintained by their son and Guru Arjun Dev with a very peaceful way. After the establishment of this city, it takes the places of a holy city among all the pilgrimage. Besides this the other works which are done for development and pleasure found in their Bani.

When sixth Guru Hargobind Sahib built the lohgarh fort in 1671 (1614) for the preparations of military forces at that time in 1676 B. in some parts of the city the walls were built.

After some time, Maharaja Ranjit Singh start the work of the construction of four walls and doors round the city in 1823 from katramaha Singh the four sided wall of 25 feet and 12 doors were constructed in the city the doors get closed at night time. There was gap of 20-20 Burjiya between doors. The total Burjiya was 240 on every door 2-3 tops were placed of copper the Ramnand spend the 53200 Rs on the wall. The British Government deconstructed these walls and doors in 1855. This land was given to the police forces in 1849. Near the walls the gardens were made at that land. There was not any wall in 1892. The bridge was made outside the walls in 1850.

In 1863 at the place of wall the secular road was constructed. The Britishers show the interest to deconstruct the old walls. The new wall made in 1866-68 from Lahori Gate to Ram Bagh. In 1891 all the parts of the heavy doors were send by the British Government to Lahore in a museum.

After 1849, the name of door were changed the four new doors were built at the place of new wall.

Darwaza Ram Bagh – Darwaza - A – Ram Bagh, Darwaza Maha Singh - Darwaza – A – Deori Kala, Darwaza – Ghee – Mandi – Darwaza – A- Ahluwalia,

Darwaza – Sultan wind – Darwaza – A – Doburji (Darwaza top and Delhi wala), Darwaza Chattiwind – Darwaza - A – Ramgarhia, Darwaza Milawali – Darwaza - A – Milawali, Gate Bhagta Wali – Darwaza – A – Deodi Rangad Nanglia, Gate Hakima – Darwaza – A – Hakina, Khazana Darwaza, Lahore Darwaza Lohgarh Darwaza, Hathi Darwaza (Darwaza – A – Deodi Shezada) hall gate (Gaudhi Darwaza) Sherawala gate and Beri, Gate Name are same Shi kandri Gate (sir Sikandar Hayat khan Gate)

There was a shiv Mandir on the Right side of Smarak which was made up of Smarak which was made up of Nanaksahi work on the walls. It get with the time.

Meanwhile, it is tank for the storage of water but after same time it is called the *Sarover* the storage of bridge fulfilled by the river, water there are different places made for the daddies and rents.

The home of Maharaja Ranjit Singh is known as the run place. The meaning of Bagdhari is (The house of 12 doors)

This is also 35 km away from railway station and 5.km from the boundary of India-Pakistan. After passing the Atari, there was a Road on the right hand which is 500 meter. And that Road is going the Atalgarh village. This road is end with the place called pull kanjri. Manvin Sandhu put force on changing the name full into pull Moran because in the Punjabi language the kanjri word is an abusing word. At that time, Sushrisandhu said that kanjri word called the kanchni in the French (dissolved in gold).

This Dissertation explore the Movements relevant to Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Dispersions Heritage ravaged Also explained about the origin of Amritsar it's important as the city of Sikhs and how its spiritual and culture of Sikh religion. It is an important seat of Sikh History and culture.



GURU KASHI UNIVERSITY

CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work which is being presented in the thesis, entitled "MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH'S MONUMENT AND OTHER HISTORICAL PLACES IN AMRITSAR" in fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Master of Philosophy in Faculty of Arts** is an authentic record of my own work carried out during the period from 2016 to 2019.

The matter embodied in this thesis has not been submitted by me for the award of any other degree of this or any other University/Institute.

Jatinder Singh

Jatinder Singh

Univ. Roll No. : 166191007

This is to certify that the above statement made by the candidate is correct to the best of my knowledge.

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The M.Phil. Viva-Voce examination of Jatinder Singh has been held on 12.02.2021 (online mode, with reference of UGC guidelines letter no. D.O.No.F.1-1/2020 (Secy.) on dated 29 April, 2020) and accepted for the award of M.Phil. Degree.

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Place : Talwandi Sabo

Jatinder Singh

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