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· Sulfur symbol 1.svg · ختم الشيطان · Sigil of Lucifer.svg · وثنية جديدة سلافية · أيدي الإله ·

· HandsGod.svg · سيخية · خاندا · Khanda.svg · **اك اونكار** · Ekonkar.normal.png ·

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بر اساس واژگان شناسی اکنکار، اصطلاح اکنکار به معنی «همکاری با خدا» می‌باشد. این احتمال وجود دارد که از کلمه

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کلمه ایی که برای اولین(Ik Oankār) یا **اک اونکار** (Ekankār)اکنکار ... برطبق دکتربین اکنکار، - Jan 31, 2014

استاد زنده **اک** احترام گذاشته می‌شود اما توسط پیروان اکنکار پرستش [4]. رهبر اکنکار با نام ...

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ੴ ਇੱਕ ਓਅੰਕਾਰ ੴ - Patiala, India - Education | Facebook

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ੴ ਇੱਕ ਓਅੰਕਾਰ ੴ, Patiala, India. 140 likes. ੴ (ਇੱਕ ਓਅੰਕਾਰ) ਸਿੱਖ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਨੀਂਹ ਹੈ।[ੴ] ਜਿਸ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਇੱਕ ਹੈ।[

ੴ, ਇੱਕ ਓਅੰਕਾਰ; Ikk Ōankār | Facebook

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ੴ, ਇੱਕ ਓਅੰਕਾਰ; Ikk Ōankār. 359 likes. It was also the opening phrase of the Mul Mantar, present as opening phrase in the Guru Granth Sahib.

Lost and Found: ਇੱਕ ਓਅੰਕਾਰ ||

www.siddharthajoshi.com/2010/10/blog-post.html ▾

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Dec 12, 2010 - ੴ = 1 - ਇੱਕ + ਓ - ਓਅੰ + - ਕਾਰ = ਇੱਕ ਓਅੰਕਾਰ। ਪਾਠਕ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਵੀਚੋ, ਇਥੇ ਅੱਜ ਮੈਂ ਇਕ/ਕੁੱਝ ਸੁਆਲ ਉਠਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ, ਜੋ ...

एकम तिथि का महात्म एह है कि एक ओअंकार रूप जो प्रभू है तिस को धिआइ कर बंदना करो॥

http://searchgurbani.com/index.php/faridkot_wala_teeka/page/1028/hindi

Om

For other uses, see Om (disambiguation).

“Omkara” redirects here. For the 2006 Bollywood film, see *Omkara* (2006 film). For the 2004 Kannada film, see *Omkara* (2004 film).

Om/Aum (ॐ; in Devanagari as ओं *om* [õ:], औं *aum̐*



The “Om” symbol in Devanagari



The “Om” symbol in Tamil

[õü], or ओ३म् *om* [õ::m]) is a mantra and mystical sound

of Hindu origin (geographically India and Nepal), sacred and important in various Dharmic religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism. The syllable is also referred to as **omkara** (ओंकार *omkāra*) or **aumkara** (औंकार *aumkāra*), literally “om syllable”, and in Sanskrit it is sometimes referred to as *praṇava*, literally “that which is sounded out loudly”.

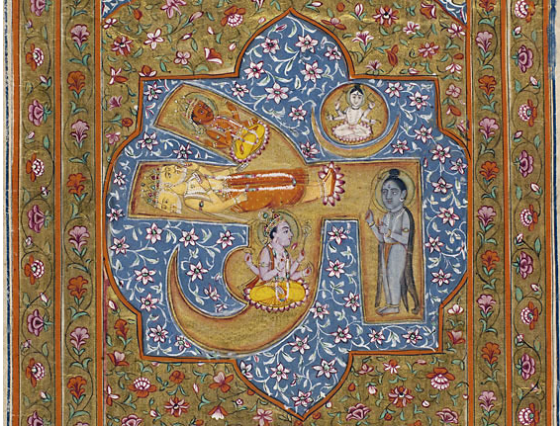
Om or Aum is also written ओ३म् (*ōm* [õ::m]), where ३ is *pluta* (“three times as long”), indicating a length of three morae (that is, the time it takes to say three syllables) — an overlong nasalised close-mid back rounded vowel —, though there are other enunciations adhered to in received traditions. It is placed at the beginning of most Hindu texts as a sacred incantation to be intoned at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas or prior to any prayer or mantra. It is used at the end of the invocation to the god being sacrificed to (*anuvakya*) as an invitation to and for the latter to partake of.

1 Name, phonology and written representation

The Sanskrit name for the syllable is *praṇava*, from a root *nu* “to shout, sound”, verbal *pra-nu-* being attested as “to make a humming or droning sound” in the Brahmanas, and taking the specific meaning of “to utter the syllable *om*” in the Chāndogya Upanishad and the Shrauta Sutras. More rarely used terms are *akṣara* (lit. symbol, character) or *ekākṣara* (lit. one symbol, character), and in later times *omkāra* becomes prevalent.

Phonologically, the syllable is /aum/, which is regularly monophthongised to [õ:] in Sanskrit. It is sometimes also written with *pluti*, as *o3m* (ओ३म्), notably by Arya Samaj. When occurring within a Sanskrit utterance, the syllable is subject to the normal rules of sandhi in Sanskrit grammar, however with the additional peculiarity that after preceding *a* or *ā*, the *au* of *aum* does not form *vriiddhi* (*au*) but *guna* (*o*) per Pāṇini 6.1.95 (i.e. 'om').

The om symbol ॐ is a ligature of Devanagari ओ (U+0913) + ँ (U+0901) (*om̐*, encoded in Unicode at U+0950 ॐ, the Tibetan script variant ༄ at U+0F00, the Tamil variant ஐ at U+0BD0, and the Chinese version 唵 at U+5535).



Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva within an OM



Many Hindus use Religious symbols on their vehicles, this image shows the Om on a motorbike.

2 Hinduism

The syllable “om” is first described as all-encompassing mystical entity in the Upanishads. Today, in all Hindu art and all over Nepal and India, ‘om’ can be seen virtually everywhere, a common sign for Hinduism and its philosophy and theology. Hindus believe that as creation began, the divine, all-encompassing consciousness took the form of the first and original vibration manifesting as sound “OM”.^[1] Before creation began it was “Shunyākāsha”, the emptiness or the void. Shunyākāsha, meaning literally “no sky”, is more than nothingness, because everything then existed in a latent state of potentiality. The vibration of “OM” symbolises the manifestation of God in form (“sāguna brahman”). “OM” is the reflection of the absolute reality, it is said to be “Adi Anadi”, without beginning or the end and embracing all that exists.^[1] The mantra “OM” is the name of God, the vibration of the Supreme. When taken letter by letter, A-U-M represents the divine energy (Shakti) united in its three elementary aspects: Brahma Shakti (creation), Vishnu Shakti (preservation) and Shiva Shakti (liberation, and/or destruction).^[1]

2.1 Early Vedantic literature

Further information: Mandukya Upanishad

The syllable is mentioned in all the Upanishads, specially elaborated upon in the Taittiriya, Chāndogya and Māndukya Upanishad set forth as the object of profound religious meditation, the highest spiritual efficacy being attributed not only to the whole word but also to the three sounds *a* (*a-kāra*), *u* (*u-kāra*), *m* (*ma-kāra*), of which it consists. *A-kāra* means form or shape like earth, trees, or any other object. *U-kāra* means formless or shapeless like water, air or fire. *Ma-kāra* means neither shape nor shapeless (but still exists) like the dark energy content of the Universe. When we combine all three syllables we get AUM which is a combination of *A-kāra*, *U-kāra*, and *Ma-kāra*.^[2] According to Yajurveda, Swastika is the symbolic representation of Om in Hinduism.

The Katha Upanishad states:

“The goal, which all Vedas declare, which all austerities aim at, and which humans desire when they live a life of conscience, I will tell you briefly it is *aum*”

“The one syllable [*evākṣara*, viz. *aum*] is indeed Brahman. This one syllable is the highest. Whosoever knows this one syllable obtains all that he desires.

“This is the best support; this is the highest support. Whosoever knows this support is adored in the world of Brahma.” (1.2.15–17)^[3]

The Chāndogya Upanishad (1.1.1-1) states:

om ity-etad akṣaram udgūtham upāsīta / aum iti hy udgāyati / tasyopavyākhyānam

“The *udgi:tā* [“the chanting”, that is, the syllable om] is the best of all essences, the highest, deserving the highest place, the eighth.”

The Bhagavad Gi:tā (8.13) states that:

Uttering the monosyllable Aum, the eternal word of Brahman, one who departs leaving the body (at death), he attains the Supreme Goal (i.e., he reaches God).

In Bhagavad Gi:tā (9.17): Lord Krishna says to Arjuna – “I am the father of this universe, the mother, the support and the grandsire. I am the object of knowledge, the purifier and the syllable *om*. I am also the Ṛig, the Sāma and the Yajur Vedas.”

The Bhagvad Gi:tā (17.23) has:

om tatsatiti nirdesho brahmanstrividhah sam-ratah

“OM, tat and sat has been declared as the triple appellation of Brahman, who is Truth, Consciousness and Bliss.”

In the following sūtra it emphasises, “The repetition of Om should be made with an understanding of its meaning”.^[4]

2.2 Puranic Hinduism



The Om Parvat in Darchula district, Nepal. Its snow deposit is said to resemble the “om” symbol.



God Ganesha is sometimes identified with the om

In Purānic Hinduism, as per Vayu Purana, *om* is the representation of the Hindu Trimurti, and represents the union of the three gods, viz. *a* for Brahma, *u* for Vishnu and *m* for Shiva. The three sounds also symbolise the three Vedas, namely (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda).

The Padma Purāṇa states, a-kāreṇocyate viṣṇuḥ śrīr u-kāreṇa kathyate ma-kāras tu tayor dāsaḥ pañca-vimśaḥ prakīrtitaḥ

“[In the mantra om] the letter a signifies Lord Viṣṇu, the

letter u signifies the goddess Śrī, and the letter m refers to their servant, who is the twenty-fifth element ([jīva]).”^[5]

According to Hindu philosophy (see Māndukya Upanishad), the letter A represents creation, when all existence issued forth from Brahma's golden nucleus; the letter U refers to Vishnu the God of the middle who preserves this world by balancing Brahma on a lotus above himself, and the letter M symbolises the final part of the cycle of existence, when Brahma falls asleep and Shiva has to breathe in so that all existing things have to disintegrate and are reduced to their essence to him. More broadly, om is said to be the primordial sound that was present at the creation of the universe. It is said to be the original sound that contains all other sounds, all words, all languages and all mantras.

The Māndukya Upanishad is entirely devoted to the explanation of the syllable. The syllable consists of three phonemes, *a* (Vaishvanara),^[6] *u* (Hiranyagarbha), and *m* (Ishvara), which symbolise the beginning, duration, and dissolution of the universe and the associated gods Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva, respectively.^[7]

2.2.1 Advaita



Aum symbol on a temple elephant's forehead

In Advaita philosophy it is frequently used to represent three subsumed into one, a triune, a common theme in Hinduism. It implies that our current existence is *mithyā* and *maya*, “falsehood”, that in order to know the full truth we must comprehend beyond the body and intellect the

true nature of infinity. Essentially, upon moksha (mukti, samādhi) one is able not only to see or know existence for what it is, but to become it. When one gains true knowledge, there is no split between knower and known: one becomes knowledge/consciousness itself. In essence, *Om* is the signifier of the ultimate truth that all is one.

3 Jainism



Depiction of Om in Jain script

In Jainism, om is regarded to be a condensed form of reference to the Pañca-Parameṣṭhi, by their initials A+A+A+U+M (*o3m*). The Dravyasamgraha quotes a Prakrit line:

ओम एकाक्षर पञ्चपरमेष्ठिनामादिपम् तत्कथमिति चेत
"अरिहंता असरीरा आयरिया तह उवज्झाया मुणियां"

*oma ekākṣara pañca-parameṣṭhi-nāmā-dīpam
tatkathamiti cheta "arihataṁ asarīrā āyariyā
taha uvajjhāyā muṇiyā"*

"Om" is one syllable made from the initials of the five parameshthis. It has been said: "Arihant, Ashiri, Acharya, Upajjhaya, Muni".

Thus, ओं नमः (oṃ namaḥ) is a short form of the Navkar Mantra.

4 Buddhism

Esoteric Buddhists place *om* at the beginning of their *Vidya-Sadaksari* ("om mani padme hum") as well in as most other mantras and dharanis. Moreover, as a seed syllable (a *bija mantra*) *aum* is considered holy in Esoteric Buddhism.

In Buddhist texts of East Asian provenance, *om* is often written as the Chinese character 唵 (pinyin *ǎn*) or 𑖦 (pinyin *wēng*).

A key distinction should be made here between Buddhism as it arose in India, and Buddhism after the migration of the teachings to Tibet under the guidance of Padmasambhava. In its original form, Buddhism in India was characterised mainly by types of mindfulness meditation and did not involve the chanting of *om* or of mantras. The chanting of *om* is not mentioned even a single time in the Pali Canon (oldest known teachings attributed to The Buddha) or *Visuddhimagga* (ancient commentary on The Pali Canon).

5 Sikhism

Main article: Ik Onkar

Ik Onkar, iconically represented as ੴ in the Guru



Ik Onkar (One God)

Granth Sahib (although sometimes spelt out in full as ऐਕੰਕਾਰੁ) is the statement of the uniqueness of God in Sikhism,^[8] and is commonly translated simply as "one God".^[9] Within the phrase, "ik" is the Punjabi word for "one", and "onkar" figuratively means "God" but literally means "creator of Om";^[10] the suffix "-kar" derived from the verb "create", "work", or "action".^[11] Thus, although "Om" is referenced, Sikhism uses it only to starkly emphasize its monotheism without subscribing to its philosophy in and of itself.^[10]

6 Modern reception

The Brahmic script *om*-ligature has become widely recognised in western counterculture since the 1960s. As

to its precise graphic form, the Vedic or Indian *om* is what most Westerners are used to, and the Tibetan alphabet *om* is less widespread in popular culture.^[12] Even Tibetan handicrafts made in India tend to use the Devanagari script *om* for recognisability.

In music, the symbol is shown on the album cover of the Soulfly's third album, 3.

7 References

- [1] Paramhans Swami Maheshwarananda, *The hidden power in humans*, Ibero Verlag, page 15., ISBN 3-85052-197-4
- [2] *Satyarth Prakāsh* by Swāmi Dayānand Saraswati
- [3] *sarve vedā yat padam āmananti / tapāṁsi sarvāṇi ca yad vadanti / yad icchanto brahmacaryam caranti / tat te padaṃ saṃgrahaṇa bravīmy / om ity-etat //*
etad dhy evākṣaram brahma / etad dhy evākṣaram param / etad dhy evākṣaram jñātvā / yo yad icchati / tasya tat //
etad ālambanam śreṣṭham / etad ālambanam param / etad ālambanam jñātvā / brahmaloke mahīyate //
- [4] Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, English translation by Bon Giovanni. (sacred-texts.com)
- [5] <http://vedabase.com/en/sb/10/69/17>
- [6] Mandukya Upanishad
- [7] Werner, Karel (1994). *A Popular Dictionary of Hinduism*. Curzon Press. ISBN 0-7007-1049-3.
- [8] Wazir Singh, *Aspects of Guru Nanak's philosophy* (1969), p. 20: "the 'a,' 'u,' and 'm' of aum have also been explained as signifying the three principles of creation, sustenance and annihilation. ... aumkār in relation to existence implies plurality, ... but its substitute Ekonkar definitely implies singularity in spite of the seeming multiplicity of existence. ..."
- [9] Singh, Khushwant (2002). "The Sikhs". In Kitagawa, Joseph Mitsuo. *The religious traditions of Asia: religion, history, and culture*. London: RoutledgeCurzon. p. 114. ISBN 0-7007-1762-5.
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- [12] Messerle, Ulrich. "Graphics of the Sacred Symbol OM".

8 External links

- Tibetan Thangka Mandala representing the Om Yantra

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9.1 Text

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ਏਕੰਕਾਰੁ

ਏਕੰਕਾਰੁ ਏਕੁ ਪਾਸਾਰਾ ਏਕੈ ਅਪਰ ਅਪਾਰਾ ॥ The... - Guru ...

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ਏਕੰਕਾਰੁ ਏਕੁ ਪਾਸਾਰਾ ਏਕੈ ਅਪਰ ਅਪਾਰਾ ॥ The One Creator Lord created the expanse of the one universe; the One Lord is unlimited and infinite. GGS P821.

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line: 1 - Teeka ਨਾਨਕ ਦਰਿ ਘਰਿ ਏਕੰਕਾਰੁ ॥੪॥੭॥ - page: 153 - line: 9 - Teeka ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮ ਜਪਿ

ਏਕੰਕਾਰੁ ॥ - page: 185 - line: 7 - Teeka ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ ਆਵੈ ਸਭੁ ਏਕੰਕਾਰੁ ॥੨॥ - page: 189 - line: 2 -

Teeka ਮਨੁ ਮਾਨੈ ਹਰਿ ...

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Become Gurmukh, and meditate forever on the Dear Lord, the One and Only Creator.

॥1॥Pause॥. ਗੁਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਤੂੰ ਸਦੀਵ ਹੀ ਪੂਜਯ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਅਦੁੱਤੀ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦਾ ਚਿੰਤਨ ਕਰ। ਠਹਿਰਾਉ। ਏਕੰਕਾਰੁ =

ਇਕ ਵਿਆਪਕ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਨੂੰ। ਗੁਰੂ ਦੀ ਸਰਨ ਪੈ ਕੇ ਤੂੰ ਸਦਾ ਸਰਬ-ਵਿਆਪਕ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਮਰਦਾ ਰਹੁ ॥੧॥

Ik Onkar

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Ik Onkar (Gurmukhi: ੴ, ਇੱਕ ਓਅੰਕਾਰ; **Ikk Ōankār** Punjabi pronunciation: [ɪkː oəŋkar]) is the symbol that represents the **One Supreme Reality**^[2] and is a central tenet of Sikh religious philosophy.^[1] *Ik* (ਇੱਕ) means one or united,^[3] *On* (ਓਅੰ) means supreme, ultimate, or highest bhrama (God), and the Atma (Soul) of the entire universe or system,^[4] and *kār* (ਕਾਰ) means without shape or form.^[5]

It is a symbol of the unity of God in Sikhism, and is found on all religious scriptures and places such as Gurdwaras. Derived from Punjabi, *Ik Onkār* is the first phrase in the Mul Mantar referring to the existence of "one constant"^[6] that is ੴ Om taken to mean "one God".^[7] It is found in the Gurmukhi script^[8] and is consequently also part of the Sikh morning prayer, Japji Sahib. It is a combination of two characters, the numeral ੧, *Ikk* (one) and the first letter of the word *Onkar* (Constant taken to mean God) - which also happens to be the first letter of the Gurmukhī script - an ੳ *ūrā*, ੳ, coupled with a specially adapted vowel symbol ਹੋਰਾ, yielding ੴ. "Ik" is the alternative spelling and pronunciation of "ek" i.e. *one* in Hindi and several other Indian languages, while *onkar* is another way of spelling and pronouncing (particularly in Gurmukhi and Punjabi) the "Om", or "Aum"—the pan-Hindu symbol that represents the Highest Reality or the Supreme Being. The Gurmukhi letter used to write *onkar* is also the equivalent to the letter "Om" in Devnagari and other Indian scripts. Thus "Onkar" or "Om-kara" representing the Supreme Divine in Sikhism was the natural outcome of Sikhism as a religion being born within the Hindu cultural sphere, and founded by saints who were Hindus by birth, social identity and beliefs—like the other Indic or Dharmic religions born within the Hindu matrix like Jainism and Buddhism.

In Mul Mantra

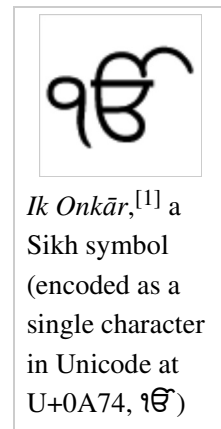
It was also the opening phrase of the Mul Mantar, present as opening phrase in the Guru Granth Sahib, and the first composition of Guru Nanak. Further, the Mul Mantar is also at the beginning of the Japji Sahib, followed by 38 hymns and a final Salok at the end of this composition.

Simplified transliteration: ikk ōnkār satināmu karatā puraku nirapā'u niraver akāl mūrāt ajūnī sepāng gurprasād

English: One Universal creator God, The supreme Unchangeable Truth, The Creator of the Universe, Beyond Fear, Beyond Hatred, Beyond Death, Beyond Birth, Self-Existent, by the Guru's Grace.

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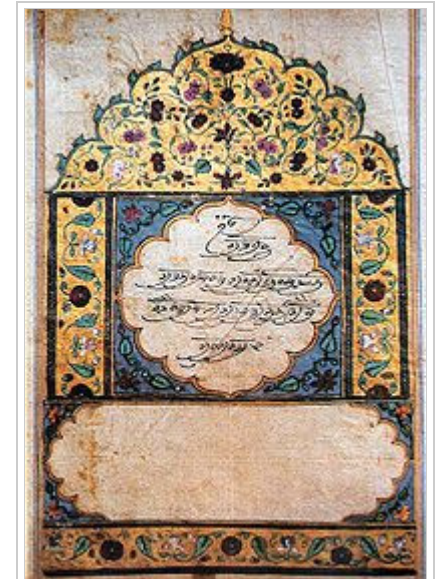


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- Fast facts on sikhism and Ik Onkar (http://www.religionfacts.com/sikhism/fastfacts.htm)
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Illuminated Adi Granth folio with nisan (Mul Mantar) of Guru Gobind Singh, showing Ik Onkār. Collection of Takht Sri Harimandir Sahib, Patna.

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ಸಿಖ್ಯರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಬಂಧ - Indiatimes Vijaykarnataka

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Nov 24, 2012 - ಗುರು ನಾನಕ್ ಅವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮಂತ್ರ ಹೀಗಿದೆ: 1 ಏಕ್ ಓಂಕಾರ್ ಸತ್‌ನಾಮ್
ಕರ್ತಾಪೂರಖ್ ನಿರ್‌ಬೋ, ...

ಅಮೃತಾ ಪ್ರೀತಮ್ - ವಿಕಿಪೀಡಿಯ

kn.wikipedia.org/.../ಅಮೃತಾ_ಪ... ▾ Translate this page Kannada Wikipedia ▾

ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕ್ ಓಂಕಾರ್ ಸತ್‌ಮ್, ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಆನಂತರ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ಕುರಿತು ಅದರ ತತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಕನಸುಗಳ
ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬರೆಯಲು ...

ಶರಣರ ಮೇಲೆ ದಂಡೆತ್ತಿ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿದೆ ...

avadhimag.com/.../ಶರಣರ-ಮೇಲೆ-ದಂಡೆತ್ತಿ-... ▾ Translate this page

Jun 27, 2013 - ಸಿಖ್ ಧರ್ಮದ ಮಹಾವಾಕ್ಯ 'ಏಕ್ ಓಂಕಾರ್' ಎಂದಿದೆ. ... ಏಕ್ ಓಂಕಾರ್ ತತ್ವದ ಮೇಲೆ
ನಿಂತಿದೆ. ಆ ಧರ್ಮದ ...

ಜ್ಞಾನ ಬಿಂದು: ಟೀಕೆಯೂ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ...

wisdomfromsriravishankarkannada.blogspot.com/... ▾ Translate this page

May 10, 2012 - ಅದು ನಿಜವಾದ ಹೆಸರು, "ಏಕ್ ಓಂಕಾರ್ ಸತ್ ನಾಮ". ಓಂ ಎಂದರೆ ಸತ್ಯ. ಇದು
ಆನಂತತೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ದೈವತ್ವದ ಹೆಸರು. ಅದರರ್ಥ ...

ಏಕ ಆಮಕಾರ

Dakshin Africa ni Udati Mulakat: - Google Books Result

<https://books.google.com/books?isbn=8184618697> - Translate this page

Swami Sachchidanand - 2013

ಕಿಲೆ ಯಿ ತನಿ ಯಾಂಯ ಕಿಲೆ ನಿಹ. ಮಾ ಏಕ ಆಮಕಾರ ಜ ಕೆ ಮಾ ಲಿವಾಶಿ ಿಯ ತಗ್ವಿ ತಾಯಿ ಿವಕ ಪಿಂನು ಂ ಿ ನ
ಮಿ. ಯಾ ಧರ್ಷಿಯಿ ಅನಿ ಧರ್ಷಿ ಮಿತ್ ...

ಪರಮಾತ್ಮಾ ಏಕ ಲ್ಲೆ, ಜಯಿತಿಬಿಡ್ಲೆ ಅನಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ...

www.bhaskar.com/.../GUJ-1983294-31... - Translate this page Dainik Bhaskar ▾

Apr 24, 2012 - ಕಾಠಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟ ಕೆ, ಗಿಲ ಲಾ ಲಾಠ, ಗುರ್ನಾಂಕೆ ಏಕ ಆಮಕಾರ...ನಿರಾಕಾರ ಕಟ್ಟ ಲ್ಲೆ. ಹೌರತ
ಸಾಹಿಬೆ ನುರ-ಏ-ಲಾಹಿ ಏಡಲೆ ...

ಕಾಲೆ ಸತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಧ್ಯಾನ ಮೆಡೆರ ಖಾತೆ ಗುರು ...

www.akilanews.com/05112014/.../1415183181-3351... ▾ Translate this page

Nov 5, 2014 - ... ಕನ ಸಬ್ ಕಿ ನಾನಕ ಪರ ಡಿವಿ ಗವಿ ಅಿಶಿ ಕೆ ಪ್ರವಯನ 'ಏಕ ಆಮಕಾರ ಸತನಾಮ' ಪುಸ್ತಕ
ಪಢನಾ ಯಾಹಿವೆ ಯಾ ಪ್ರವಯನ ಸುತನಾ ಯಾಹಿವೆ.

ఏక్ ఓంకార్

సిక్కు మతము - వికీపీడియా

te.wikipedia.org/.../సిక్కు_మత... ▾ [Translate this page](#) Telugu Wikipedia ▾

వారు ఏక్ ఓంకార్ (ఏకైక దైవం)ని నమ్ముతారు. సిక్కులు తమ గురువుల్ని దేవుని సందేశహారులుగా భావిస్తారు. సిక్కుల ...

మతములు: సిక్కు మతము

matamulu.blogspot.com/2010/08/blog-post_2315.html ▾ [Translate this page](#)

Aug 18, 2010 - వారు ఏక్ ఓంకార్ (ఏకైక దైవం)ని నమ్ముతారు. సిక్కులు తమ గురువుల్ని దేవుని సందేశహారులుగా భావిస్తారు.

[Wikiwix » Wikipedia - మెరక చామవరం ఓంకార్](#)

te.wikiwix.com/index.php?art=true&lang... ▾ [Translate this page](#)

Sikh_Gurus_with_Bhai_Bala_and_Bhai_Mardana. సిక్కు మతం ఏకేశ్వరోపాసక మతము. వీరు ఏక్ ఓంకార్ (ఏకైక దేవుడు)ని నమ్ముతారు.

మానవాళి గురువు"నానక్ - Andhraprabha

www.prabhanews.com/life/article-204151 ▾ [Translate this page](#)

Apr 15, 2011 - వీరు ఏక్ ఓంకార్ (ఏకైక దేవుడు) ని నమ్ముతారు. "నేను దేవుడిని కాదు. నేను అతడి అవతారం కూడా కాదు.