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1. NAMES OF GUJARAT

INTRODUCTION

Gujarat, a state located in western India, has a rich and varied history that spans thousands of years. The region has been known by various names throughout history, reflecting its diverse cultural and linguistic heritage.

Throughout its history, the region of Gujarat has been known by several names. Some of these names include ***Gujaratar, Gujjaristan, Anart Pradesh, Lat Pradesh, Latika, Surashtra, Cerostus, Surashtrian,*** and ***Sulaka***. These names reflect the rich cultural and linguistic diversity of the region, which has been influenced by ancient Indian civilization, Persian culture, and Arab traders.

HISTORICAL NAMES OF GUJARAT AND PARTS OF GUJARAT

GURJARTRA

The earliest known name for Gujarat in ***Gurjartra,*** which means the **land of the Gurjaras. The Gurjaras** were a pastoral community that migrated to the region from Central Asia around the 5th century AD. According to some historians, the name Gujarat is derived from *Gurjartra*. The term *Gurjartra* is mentioned in the **Skanda Purana**.

LAT PRADESH

The name ***Lat Pradesh*** is also associated with the region of Saurashtra in western India. However, the origins and exact meaning of this name are not well-known. Some sources suggest that the name **'*Lat*'** may be derived from the Sanskrit word **'*Lata,*'** which means creeper or vine. Others suggest that the name may be related to the ancient city of **Lata**, which was located in the region and mentioned in the ***Skanda Purana.***

LATA OR LATIKA

During the mediaeval period, Gujarat was known by the name ***Lata***. The term *Lata* is believed to have originated from the Sanskrit word ***lattaka***, which means a creeper or a climbing plant. The region was known for its lush vegetation and a[illegible]ta is mentioned in various historical texts, [illegible]ghal document that provides a detaile[illegible]

It is important to note that th[illegible] to the entire region of Gujarat, wh[illegible]t [illegible]of Saurashtra within Gujarat, as men[illegible]

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MAJOR SITES IN GUJARAT

LOTHAL

- Gujarat played a crucial role in the Harappan civilization, with the town of Lothal standing out as one of its most significant sites.
- Lothal is one of the richest Harappan sites excavated within Indian borders in terms of antiquity. The site has yielded the **third largest** hoard of **seals** and **amulets** after **Mohenjo-daro** and **Harappa.** Lothal is believed to be one of the earliest human civilizations.


PAINTING OF LOTHAL

- Situated in the modern-day **Ahmedabad** district, near the **Gulf of Khambhat,** between the **Bhogavo** and **Sabarmati** rivers, close to the village of **Saragwala** in **Dholka** taluka.
- In November **1954**, **Dr. S. R. Rao,** made the initial discovery of the site. Subsequently, from **1955** to **1962**, extensive excavations were conducted under his guidance.
- The name **'Lothal'** is believed by scholars to possibly derive from the combination of ***'lo,'*** meaning **'dead,'** and ***'thal,'*** meaning **'mound'** or **'place.'** This interpretation suggests **'the place of the dead.'** or **'heap of corpses.'**
- According to archaeological evidence and carbon dating, the period of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization site of Lothal is believed to be between **2450** to **1900** BCE.
- The population of **Lothal** was divided into two parts:
  1. The Citadel (Kot)
  2. The Lower Village.


REMAINS OF LOTHAL

- The Citadel, laid out in a **parallelogram** shape, housed the town's leader.
- Residences of merchants and rulers were strategically located near a warehouse for easy inspection of imported goods.
- Artists resided in the main commercial centre, and major highways ran in straight lines intersecting each other at right angles.
- Houses in Lothal featured amenities like fitted bathrooms, underground water drainage systems, and wells for drinking water.
- Another significant find at Lothal was a large, well-planned **warehouse** used to store goods like grain, pottery, and beads. The warehouse was divided into **64 compartments** with platforms and shelves, connected by a series of corridors.
- Lothal showcases a prominent **dockyard** distinguished by sophisticated **brickwork in its inner walls,** exemplifying the architectural finesse of the Harappan civilization. This structure, characterised by precision, stands as a testa[illegible] contemporaneous **Phoenician** and [illegible]
- The inhabitants of Lothal dem[illegible] creation of vessels capable of tr[illegible] maritime capabilities of the Ha[illegible]

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- The town structure at **Khirasara** is three-tiered, similar to Dholavira. A warehouse with 14 parallel walls has been found at the site. The houses at Khirasara are square in shape, and they are interconnected. The remains of the town feature well-planned masonry walls made of yellowstone.
- Pots filled with bones and pieces of shells were found in the rooms, suggesting that cremation was practised, and ashes and bones were stored in pots and buried in the houses after death.
- At a site called ***Garhwali Vadi,*** the Department of Archeology discovered a measuring instrument equivalent to modern measuring instruments. Khirasara is the third-largest Harappan settlement in Kutch after Dholavira and Kuran. The site was an important industrial centre during the Harappan period.

GOHILWAD TIMBO

- ***Gohilwad Timbo*** is a group that came into existence in the area of **Amreli** during the early centuries AD.
- A copperplate inscription of a king donating two wells to a **Brahmin** before the **Khargraha** of Vallabhi in the period 616 AD was found in a field near the Gohilwad excavation site in 1935.
- Antiquities such as Roman-style red-polished pottery handles, remains of ancient writing utensils from the sixth century, human figurines in baked clay, stone bells, and stone chisels have been discovered at the Gohilwad Timbo site.

GOLA DHORO

- ***Gola Dhoro*** is a Harappan civilization site located near the Gulf of Kutch, close to **Bagsara** in **Kutch district,** Gujarat. Excavations at ***Gola Dhoro*** have been conducted by **Maharaja Sayajirao University (Vadodara)** since 1956.
- The site was a significant centre of rich handicrafts and trade. Three phases of fortification walls have been discovered at this site. Bead production took place outside the fort, while the area inside the fort was used for making utensils.
- A unique Harappan seal found at ***Gola Dhoro*** is hollow inside. A half shell with a unicorn stamp has also been discovered at the site.

BHAGATRAV (BHAGA TALAV)

- **Bhagatrav** is a Harappan civilization site situated on the banks of the river **Kim** in **Hansot** taluka of **Bharuch** district, Gujarat. Excavations at Bhagatrava were conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India under the guidance of **Dr. S. R. Rao.** Bhagatrav is the **southernmost** Harappan civilization site in India.

BABARKOT

- Babarkot is an Indus Valley Civil
- Detailed studies of the site r in association with **Rojdi** and **Or**
- Babarkot belongs to the la p e, and evidence of millet cultiv

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5. HISTORY OF GUJARAT DURING MAURYAN ERA

INTRODUCTION

During the Mauryan period, Gujarat was an important part of the Mauryan Empire. The capital of Gujarat was **Girinagar**, which is present-day **Junagadh city** and the surrounding Girnar area. In 322 BC, **Chandragupta Maurya** appointed **Pushyagupta Vaishya** as the ***Suba* (Governor)** of **Saurashtra**, which included present-day Gujarat. Pushyagupta Vaishya was a capable administrator who undertook various developmental projects in Gujarat, including the creation of **Sudarshan Lake.**

Sudarshan Lake was built on the **Suvarnarasikta River** to promote agriculture in the region. An inscription found at the foot of Girnar, attributed to the **Saka king Maha Kshatrapa Rudradaman I,** mentions the creation of the Sudarshan Lake by the *Suba* (Governor) of Chandragupta Maurya. This inscription is significant as it provides evidence of the development work undertaken in Gujarat during the Mauryan period.

Emperor Ashoka, the son of Chandragupta Maurya, also played a significant role in the history of Gujarat. After his conquest of Kalinga, Ashoka underwent a change of heart and embraced Buddhism. He subsequently carved several inscriptions throughout India, including one at ***Shilalekh* (Inscription)** near **Damodar Kund,** at the foothills of Girnar in Junagadh. The inscription mentions Ashoka's *Dhamma* (Buddhist teachings) and his efforts to promote it. This inscription is an important historical source that sheds light on Ashoka's religious beliefs and his impact on the spread of Buddhism in India.

Ashoka's Governor **Tushaspha** is credited with **building canals from the Sudarshan Lake** to promote agriculture in the region. However, it should be noted that according to some sources Tushaspha was not a contemporary of Ashoka but served as a *Suba* of Gujarat during the **Kushan period,** which followed the Mauryan era.

ASHOKA'S INSCRIPTIONS IN JUNAGADH

The Junagadh inscription is an important historical source that sheds light on Emperor Ashoka's religious beliefs and his impact on the spread of Buddhism in India. The inscription bears witness to the message of **Ashoka's 14 Dharma Commandments** and mentions Ashoka as the **favourite king of God (*Devnama Priya***
carved in the **Brahmi script** and the
language used by the Buddhist monk

The inscription was discovered in
and several attempts were made to
Wooler, and **Kilharn**. However, the
Bhagwanlal Indraji.

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Despite its eventual decline in the late 6th century CE due to external invasions and internal challenges, the Gupta Dynasty's legacy endured. Its period of remarkable cultural and intellectual efflorescence continued to shape the Indian subcontinent for centuries to come.

ORIGIN

The Gupta Dynasty's exact origins are uncertain. One theory places their homeland in the lower-Doab region of Uttar Pradesh, supported by archaeological finds and Puranic texts. Another theory suggests they originated in the Bengal region based on accounts by the Chinese monk **Yijing.**Their social class is a subject of debate. Some believe they were Vaishyas, while others argue that **'Gupta'** may have simply been the family's name. There are also claims of Brahmana origins due to matrimonial relations with Brahmans, but this is inconclusive. The Gupta princess **Prabhavati Gupta's** gotra is disputed, with some suggesting ***'Dharana'*** as her paternal *gotra*. Additionally, some connect the Gupta Dynasty with the **Abhira Guptas** of Nepal due to the common use of the Gupta suffix among Abhira kings.

GUPTA RULERS	
RULER	PERIOD
Shri Gupta	240 - 280 CE
Ghatotkacha	
Chandragupta I	319 - 335 CE
Kacha Gupta	
Samudragupta	335 - 375 CE
Ramagupta	
Chandragupta II	376 - 413 CE
Kumaragupta I	415 - 455 CE
Skandagupta	455 - 467 CE
Purugupta	467 – 473 CE
Kumaragupta II	473 - 476 CE
Budhagupta	476 – 495 CE
Narasimhagupta	
Bhanugupta	
Vainyagupta	
Kumaragupta III	
Vishnugupta	540 – 550 CE

NOTABLE RULERS

Shri Gupta, believed to have ruled in the late 3rd century CE, founded the Gupta Empire around 240-280 CE. His son **Ghatotkacha** followed him from around 280-319 CE, and Ghatotkacha's son **Chandragupta I** ruled from 319-335 CE.

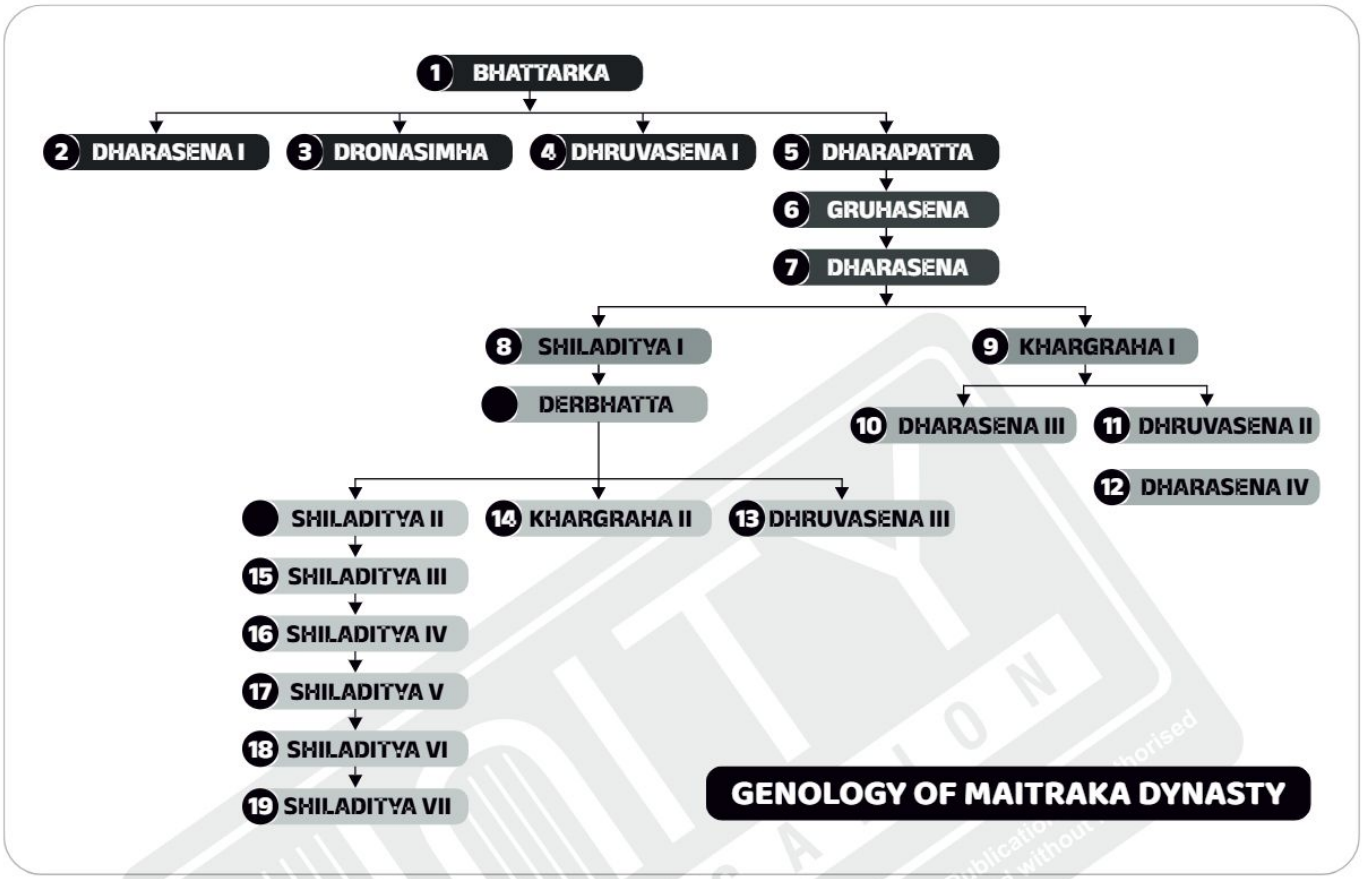
The **Allahabad Pillar (*Prayag-prashasti*)** inscription refers to **Shri Gupta** and **Ghatotkacha** as ***'Maharaja'*** (great king), while Chandragupta I is called ***'Maharajadhiraja'*** (king of great kings). It's suggested that Gupta and Ghatotkacha might have been vassals, possibly of the Kushan Empire, but this isn't certain. **Chandragupta I's** marriage to the **Licchavi princess Kumaradevi** likely expanded his power, allowing him to assume the title *Maharajadhiraja*. His son **Samudragupta** succeeded him, although the discovery of coins from a ruler named Kacha-Gupta has led to debate about his succession.

SHRI GUPTA

- Shri Gupta, potentially the founder of the Gupta dynasty, played a significant role in Indian history.
- According to 7th-century Chinese monk **Yijing,** he is identified as ***'Che-li-ki-to'*** and credited with building a Buddhist temple at ***'Mi-li-kia-si-kia-po-no'*** (likely Mṛgaśikhāvana) for Chinese pilgrims.
- The **Allahabad (Prayagraj) Pillar** inscription recognized **Shri Gupta** and his son **Ghatotkacha** as *'Maharaja'* (Great King), disting title *'Maharajadhiraja'* (king of great
- Scholars have debated wh lly vassals of the **Kushan Empire,**
- The precise origin of the g Bengal and others **eastern Utta**

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governor of the Saurashtra subcontinent under the Gupta Empire, emerged as the founder of this new authority.



GENOLOGY OF MAITRAKA DYNASTY

Bhattaraka successfully overthrew the Gupta influence in **Girinagar**, marking the establishment of his independent rule in Valabhi. He hailed from the Maitraka clan and was a devoted follower of ***Param Maheshwar,*** signifying his reverence for *Mahadeva* (Lord Shiva). Originally, his name was ***'Bhatakka,'*** a name retained in ***Rajmudra*** and early philanthropic records.

The transition from this Prakrit name ***'Bhatakka'*** to ***'Bhatark'*** (Bhattaraka) was a form of Sanskritization, reflecting the evolution of his name in different historical contexts.

'Bhatark' means ***Ark*** (Sun) of ***Bhat*** (Soldiers). It's important to distinguish ***'Bhatark'*** from ***'Bhattarak,'*** as these are entirely different words. *Bhattarak* is a common name with the keyword ***'Bhatt'*** (Bharta-Swami), while *'Bhatark'* is a unique name with the primary term *'Bhat'* (*Bhrit* - mercenary servant or soldier).

The clan name **'Maitrak'** is derived from the word ***'Maitra,'*** suggesting a connection to **Mitra,** one of the four disciples of the legendary **Lord Lakulish** of the **Pashupata sect.** General Bhattaraka established his kingdom in Valabhi during the peri[illegible] seaboard of Saurashtra, now serves as th[illegible]

Bhattaraka, despite his signific[illegible] retained his original title of *'Senapati'* [illegible] Maitraka rulers adopted the embl[illegible] ***'Sribhatark'*** in their coinage. The lin[illegible]

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SHILADITYA III (ŚILĀDITYA III) (658 - 685 AD):

Shiladitya III was the son of Shiladitya II and the elder brother of Kharagraha II. During the reign of Shiladitya III, a notable change occurred in the naming convention of Maitraka dynasty rulers. They began assuming the name **'Siladitya'** upon their accession to the throne.

Shiladitya III's contemporary Gurjara ruler was **Dadda Bahusahay** of **Nandipuri,** who ruled over **Bhrigukachchha (Bharuch).** This period also marked the initiation of showing utmost respect to **Sribappa** in the **Maitraka dynasty.**

According to an Arab traveller, in AD 677, the Arab chieftain **Ismail** launched an attack on **Ghogha** during **Shiladitya III**'s rule.

SHILADITYA IV (ŚILĀDITYA IV) (685 - 710 AD) :

Shiladitya IV, originally known as **Rajputra Dharasena,** adopted the title ***'Dev'*** upon becoming king and held three significant titles: *Param Bhattarak*, *Maharajadhiraj*, and *Parameshwar*. During his reign from about 710 to 740 CE, the Gurjara kings of **Nandipuri** maintained their capital in **Bhrigukachchha.**

He was the son of Shiladitya III, likely known by the personal name **Dharasena** . His rule saw the Chalukya king **Vikramaditya II** capturing the **Kheṭaka** region from the Maitrakas, possibly with the assistance of **Jayabhatta IV,** the Gurjara king of **Lata**. **Rashtrakuta Indra I's** forceful marriage to Chalukya princess **Bhvanaga** in **Kaira (Kheda)** suggests the region may have been under their control.

Arab historian **Biladuri** documented an invasion of the Maitraka kingdom by the Arabs under **Junaid** during the **Caliphate of Hisham** (724-743 CE) in 735-736 CE. Although the Arabs initially conquered several regions, including **Kutch, Saurashtra,** and **Lata**, they were eventually defeated by a confederate army led by Chalukya troops at Navsari, where Pulakeshinn received several titles in recognition of his role in the victory.

SHILADITYA V (ŚILĀDITYA V) (710 - 735 AD) :

Shiladitya V had the shortest tenure among the rulers of the Maitraka dynasty. Like his predecessors, he also assumed titles such as *Parambhattarak, Maharajadhiraja, Parameswara,* and *Srishiladitya Dev*.

During Shiladitya V's time, the Arabs invaded western India. In AD 711, the Arab Sardar **Mohammad Qasim** captured **Sindh**. **Junaid**, an Arab military commander, was appointed as ***Suba* of Sindh.** However, when Junaid sent the Arab army to attack various states including **Marwad, Bharuch, Malwa, Kutch, Saurashtra,** and **Gurjara**, they faced defeat at the hands of the **Chalukya king** of Navsari. Ultimately, the Arab army was defeated in **Valabhi**.

As a result of these events, Jayadrathavanshi **Saindhava Maharaj Ahivarman** left Sindh and sought refuge in Saurashtra.

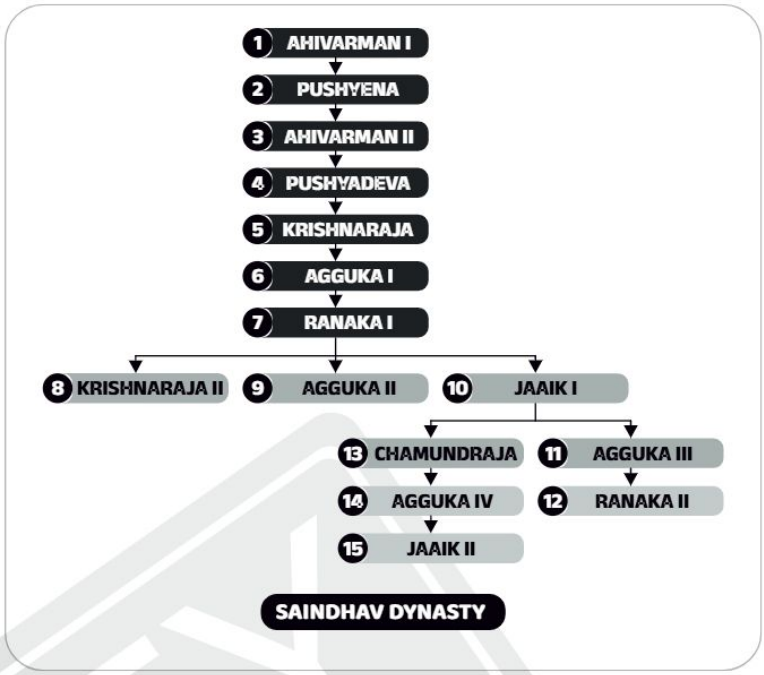
SHILADITYA VI (ŚILĀDITYA VI) (735 -

Shiladitya VI, also known a **ing** **Dantidurga** expanding his realn **wa** **(Narmada)** rivers. The **Gurjara-Nr** **na** **dynasty**, which recognized th **s**

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- **Agguka I:** Agguka I followed Krishnaraja, playing a significant role in Dhumli from 770 to 790 AD.
- **Ranaka I:** Ranaka I succeeded Agguka I, marking the beginning of an interregnum with his son **Krishnaraja II.**
- **Krishnaraja II:** Krishnaraja II, son of Ranaka I, was praised for his heroic, enthusiastic, and devout nature. **Agguka II**, Krishnaraja II's son, succeeded his father.
- **Jaaik:** Jaaik, Krishnaraja II's half-brother, assumed control after Agguka II, generously donating the village **Dhak (Dhank)** to the Brahmins of Somnath (Someshwar).



- **Agguka III:** Agguka III, Jaaik's eldest son, ascended the throne after him. **Ranaka II**, Agguka III's son, continued the lineage and made charitable donations to temples and monasteries.
- **Chamundaraja:** Chamundaraja, Ranaka II's uncle, succeeded him. **Agguka IV**, Chamundaraja's son, followed his father in succession.
- **Jaaik II:** Jaaik II, Agguka IV's son, marked the end of the Saindhava dynasty, serving as its final king. Detailed lineage information is preserved in his danshasan.

CHALUKYAS OF SAURASHTRA:

Information about the Chalukyas of Saurashtra is primarily derived from the ***Danshasana* of Avanivarman II** of 900 AD. The dynasty began with two brothers, **Kalla** and **Malla**, who ruled around 770 to 790 AD. **Rajendra,** the son of **Kalla**, succeeded him and reigned from 790 to 810 AD.

Bahukdhavala, the son of **Rajendra**, became a notable ruler and is estimated to have ruled from around 810 to 844 AD. Bahukdhavala is recorded to have emerged victorious in battles against kings who held titles such as '*Rajadhiraja*' and '*Parameswara*,' like **Dharmapala** (Pala dynasty of Bengal) and **Amoghavarsha** of Karnataka, as auxiliaries of the Gurjara-Pratihara king **Nagabhata II.**

Avanivarman, Bahukdhavala's son, ruled until about AD 865. **Balavarman**, another son of Bahukdhavala, assumed power around AD 892. He held the title of *Mahasamant* under **Gurjara-Pratihara Bhoja's** successor **Mahendrapala**. **Balavarman** emerged victorious over both **Vishadh** and the **Huna king, Jajjapa.**

There is no mention of this state af other kingdoms.

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KSHEMARAJA (KṢĒMARĀJA)

Kshemaraja, ***(Kshemraj)*** the eldest son of Yogaraja, succeeded him as the king. He was renowned for his heroism and glory.

VAIR SINH (VAIRA SINHA)

Following **Kshemaraja,** his son **Vair Sinh** ascended to the throne. Vair Sinh was undefeated by the ***Mlechchhas*** (foreign invaders), and he served the **Trividal Brahmins** of **Dharmaranya**. He was not only a wise but also a valiant minister.

RATNADITYA (RATNADĪTYA)

After **Vair Sinh,** his son **Ratnaditya** became the ruler, although his reign lasted only three years. Ratnaditya was described as brilliant, majestic, powerful, and courageous. He pursued a policy of peace during his rule.

SAMANTASIMHA (SĀMANTASINHA)

Samantasimha, ***(Samantsinh)*** also known as **Bhuvad**, Bhuvad, was the last king of this dynasty. He ruled for 19 years, from 923 to 942 AD. His reign came to an end when **Mularaja Solanki** took control of Patan in 942 AD, establishing **Solanki power** in the region.

FALL OF THE CHAVDA DYNASTY

The fall of the Chavda dynasty in Anhilwad was marked by a series of events. **Samantasimha,** the last ruler of the Chavda dynasty in Anhilwad, arranged the marriage of his sister, **Leeladevi,** to **Raja**, the son of **King Munjaldeva** of **Kannauj**. Tragically, Leeladevi passed away during the birth of her son, Mularaja.

As a result, Mularaja was raised by his maternal uncle. Due to Samantasimha's addiction issues, there were instances when he would be inebriated, and during those times, he would place **Mularaja** on the throne. When Samantasimha regained consciousness, he would burst into laughter. However, one day Mularaja took a drastic step. He killed his maternal uncle and seized the throne for himself, leading to the downfall of the Chavda dynasty.

It is possible that **Mularaja,** driven by ambition, sought to expand his influence and may have been a vassal of the king of **Kannauj.** The Chavda dynasty, under the rule of King Samantasimha, was unable to defend its kingdom, and Mularaja's actions led to the collapse of the **Chavda dynasty in Anhilwad.**

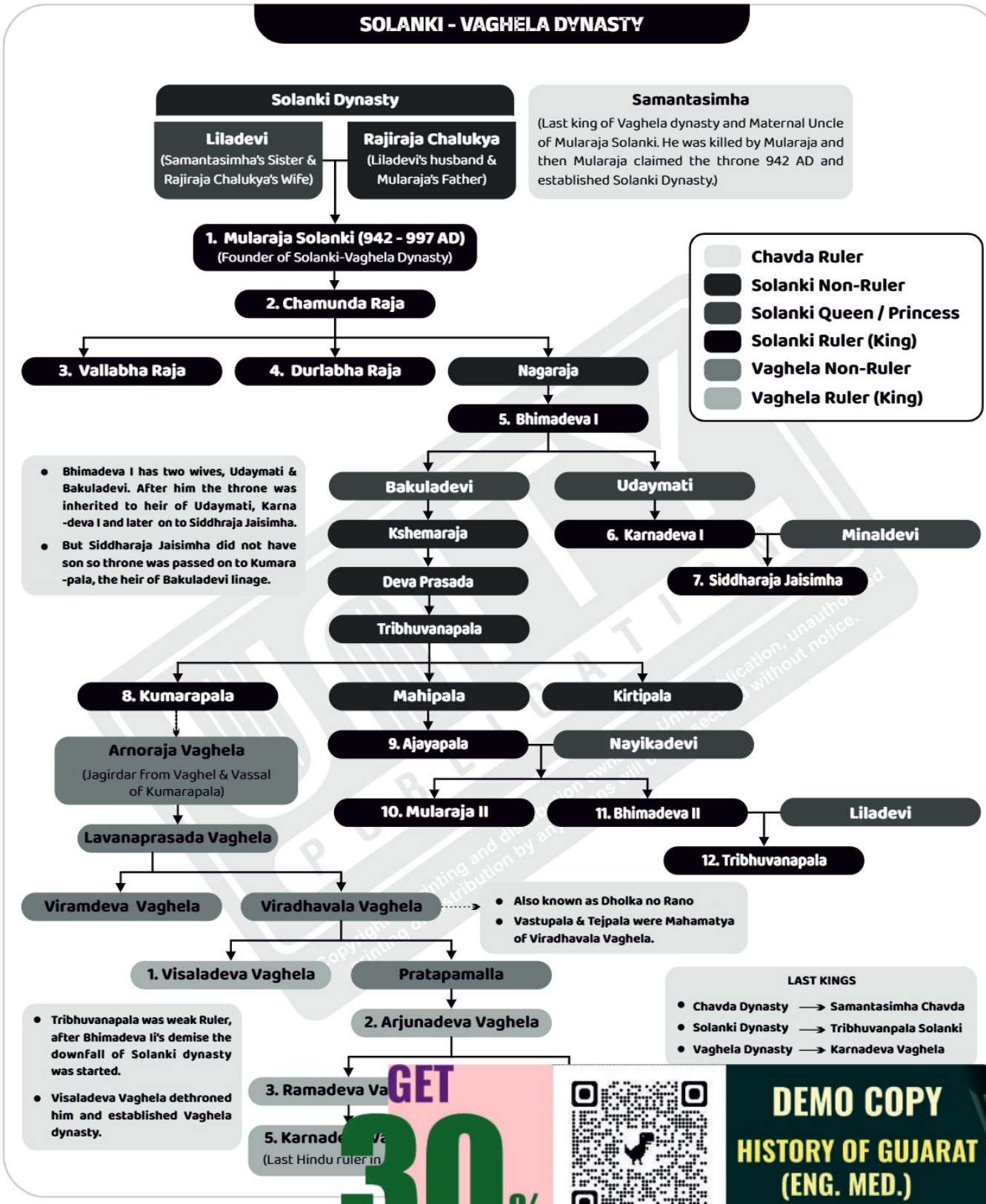
SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL STATUS DURING CHAVDA DYNASTY:

SOCIAL STATUS:

- **Caste System:** The Chavda dy and **Vanikas** held significant positi een **Brahmins** and **Vanikas** in t d a role in their social identity.
- **Marriage Arrangements:** ic g prevailing social customs.

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SOLANKI - VAGHELA DYNASTY



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SANDHIVIGRAHIKAS:

- **Elchees** residing in various nations were referred to as ***Sandhivigrahikas.***
- The highest-ranking official among them held the title of *Mahasandhivigrahik*.

MAHAKSHAPATLIK:

- *Mahakshapatlik* served as the official responsible for **drafting donation letters.**
- They held a pivotal role in **managing the state's finances.**

DUTAK:

- *Dutak* was the title given to the **government scribe** responsible for administrative tasks.

MAHA PRATIHAR:

- The role of *Mahapratihar* was crucial in matters **pertaining to state defence.**

DANDANAYAK:

- *Dandanayak* was entrusted with the administration of provinces.
- These officials were often deployed by the king to oversee various regions, **similar to military officers.**
- *Dandanayak* also held the title of ***Mandalashwar*** and served as the head of their respective regions.

PANCHKULA:

- The **administration of towns** fell under the jurisdiction of *Panchkul*.
- Panchakula can be likened to a local municipal council or *Nagar-Panchayat*.

MAHASADHANIK:

- *Mahasadhanik* played a vital role in **safeguarding towns and cities.**
- They held a high-ranking position, similar to that of a senior police officer.

VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS IN THE STATE SYSTEM

- The Solanki kingdom was organised into administrative divisions known as *'mandals.'* Examples of these mandals included ***Saraswata -mandala, Satyapuramandala, Ava -ntimandala, Narmadatatmandala, Kutchmandala, Khetakmandala, Lata -mandala,*** and ***Surashtramand -ala,*** amon others.

VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS IN THE STATE SYSTEM	
DEPARTMENT	INFORMATION
Shri Karan	Income department
Vyakaran	Expense department
Dharmadhikaran	Justice department

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LITERATURE AND EDUCATION DURING SOLANKI ERA IN NUTSHELL		
RULER / AMATYA	POET / AUTHOR	CONTRIBUTION / OTHER INFORMATION
	Maharishi	Specialised in **Nyaya-Tarka, Mahabharata,** and **Parasarasmriti.**
	Devasuri	Victorious debate against **Kumudchandra.**
	Yashchandra of Shakambari	Composed **'Mudrit Kumudchandra Prakaran,'** and **'Neminath -Rajimati.'**
	Sripala Siddharaja	Composed of **Mahaprabandha** named **'Vairocana-Parajay',** Siddharaja regarded the accomplished Shripal as his brother and a **'Kavichkravarti'.**
Kumarapala	**Hemchandracharya**	**'Yogashastra,' 'Trisshtishlaka-Purushcharita,'** and **'Vitragastotra,** also known as **'Kalikalsarvagn'**
	Ramachandrasuri	Crafted eleven Sanskrit dramas showcasing remarkable acting skills in **'Navilas.'**
	Ramachandra	Authored **'Natyadarpana,'** with Gunachandra
	Devachandra	Author of **'Chandralekha Vijay-Prakaran.'** (a portrayal the defeat of King Arnoraja of Shakambari)
Vastupala	**Himself**	Composed an epic poem called **'Narnarayananand'** and Renowned as **'Saraswati Kanthabharan,'**
	Someshwar	Authored **'Surthotsav'** and **'Kirtikaumudi'**
	Arisimha	Narrated the deeds of Vastupala in the legendary epic **'Sukrut Sankirtan'.**
	Uday Prabha Suri	Celebrated Vastupala's creations in **'Sukrut Kirti Kallolini'.**
Visaladeva	**Poet Nanaka**	Excelled in Rigveda, Mahabharata, Ramayana, Puranas, Smritis, poetry, drama, and poetry composition and established an educational centre called **Saraswat Sadan** in Somnath Patan.
	Amarchandrasuri	Condensed the Mahabharata into a poetic work called **'Balbharat'.**
		Authored a treatise on poetry, **'Kavya Kalpalata.'** also authored **'Suktavali' and 'Kalakalapa'.**

ARCHITECTURE IN SOLANKI GUJARAT:



- **Mularaja I** constructed temples and Jain/Chaityas in places like **Patan** and **Siddhapur**, although none of them exist today.
- The temples built by **Chamundaraja** and **Durlabharaja** have also vanished over time.
- During Bhimadeva's reign, **Mahm** **wooden Somnath temple.** Bhima temple, which underwent mult
- The **Sun Temple of Modhera,** co Its circular pillar parts are ador

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PART-2: MEDIEVAL HISTORY

CHAPTERS IN THE PART

- MUSLIM INVASIONS AND DELHI SULTANATE
- INDEPENDENT SULTANATE OF GUJARAT
- GUJARAT DURING THE MUGHAL PERIOD



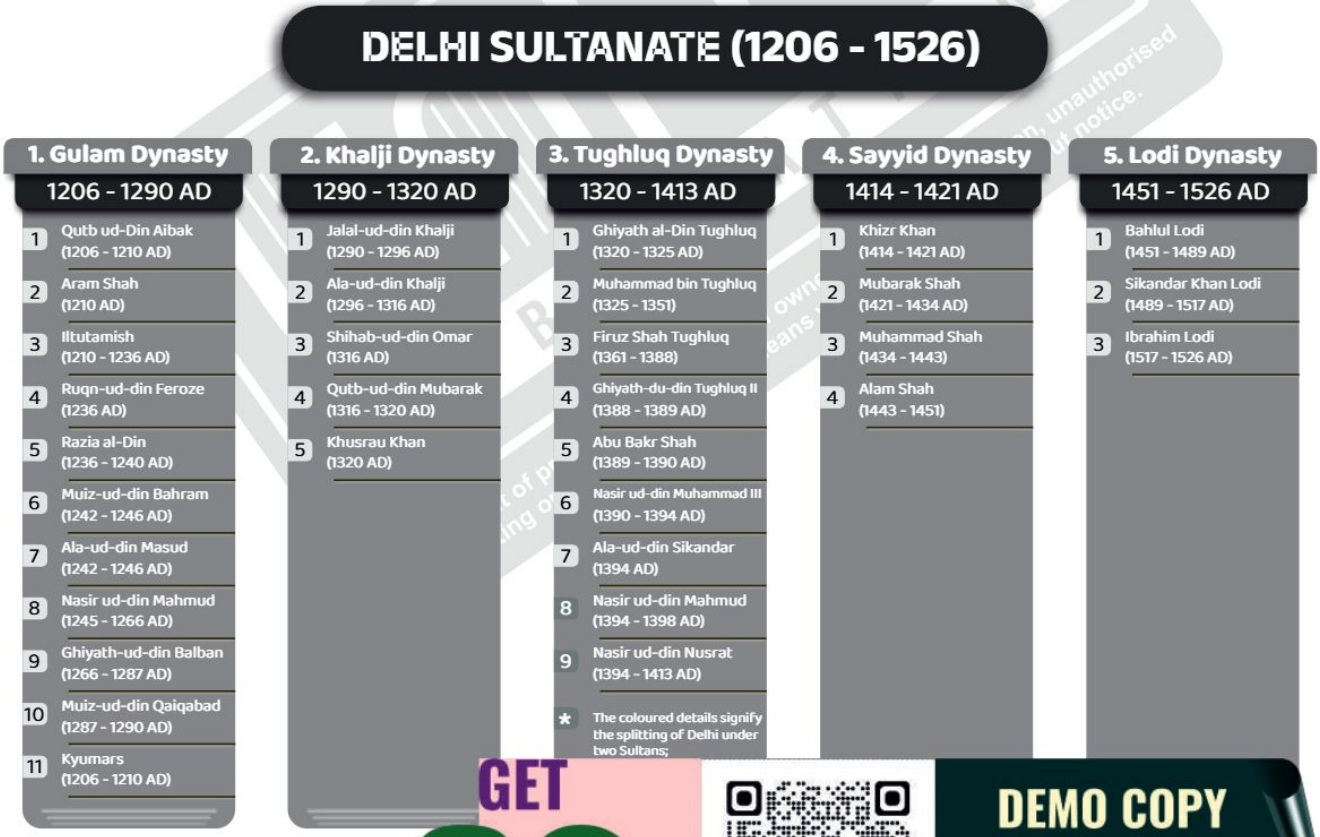
DELHI SULTANATE

The Delhi Sultanate, on the other hand, represents a significant era in the northern part of India following the decline of the Rajput era. Muslim rulers, largely descended from **Turkic** and **Afghan** clans, governed this region. The establishment of the Delhi Sultanate can be traced back to **Muhammad Ghori's** victory over the Rajput ruler **Prithviraj Chauhan,** leading to the establishment of Muslim rule in Delhi.

Over the course of time, five distinct Muslim dynasties reigned over the Delhi Sultanate from 1206 to 1526 AD. These dynasties left a profound impact on the history and culture of northern India, contributing to the rich tapestry of the subcontinent's history.

DYNASTIES OF THE DELHI SULTANATE

DYNASTIES	FOUNDER	PERIOD	LAST RULER
Ghulam Dynasty (Mamluk Dynasty)	Qutb ud-Din Aibak	1206 - 1290	Kyumars
Khalji dynasty	Jalal-ud-din Khalji	1290 - 1320	Khusrau Khan
Tughlaq dynasty	Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq	1320 - 1413	Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
Sayyid dynasty	Khizr Khan	1414 - 1451	Ala-ud-din Alam Shah
Lodi dynasty	Bahlul Lodi	1451 - 1526	Ibrahim Lodi



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LIST OF RULERS OF THE INDEPENDENT SULTANATE OF GUJARAT AND THEIR RESPECTIVE TENURES

RULERS OF THE INDEPENDENT SULTANATE OF GUJARAT	
SULTAN'S OF GUJARAT - MUZAFFARID DYNASTY	RULER OF DELHI AT THAT TIME
Muhammad Shah I (Tatar Khan) (1403-04 AD)	Tughlaq Dynasty - Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Tughlaq
Muzaffar Shah I (Zafar Khan) (1407-1411 AD) (from 1404 to 1407 Muzaffar Shah has ruled as Vassal of Delhi Sultanate)	Tughlaq Dynasty - Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Tughlaq
Nasir-ud-din Ahmad Shah I (Ahmad Khan) (1411-1442 AD)	Sayyid Dynasty - Khizr Khan (1414-1421 AD) Sayyid Dynasty - Mubarak Shah (1421-1434 AD) Sayyid Dynasty - Muhammad Shah (1434-1443 AD)
Muhammad Shah II (1442-1451 AD)	Sayyid Dynasty - Ala-ud-Din Alam Shah (1443-1451 AD)
Qutb ud-Din Ahmad Shah II (1451-1458 AD)	Lodi Dynasty - Bahlul Lodi (1451-1489 AD)
Daud Shah (Daud Khan) (1458 AD)	Lodi Dynasty - Bahlul Lodi (1451-1489 AD)
Mahmud Shah (Begdo) (1458-1511 AD)	Lodi Dynasty - Sikandar Khan Lodi (1489-1517 AD)
Muzaffar Shah II (1511-1526 AD)	Lodi Dynasty - Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526 AD)
Sikandar Shah (1526 AD)	Mughal Empire - Babur (1526-1530 AD)
Mahmud Shah II (1526 AD)	Mughal Empire - Humayun (1530-1556 AD)
Bahadur Shah (Bahadur Khan) (1526-1535, 1536-1537 AD)	Mughal Empire - Humayun (1530-1556 AD)
Miran Muhammad Shah I (1537 AD)	Mughal Empire - Humayun (1530-1556 AD)
Sahuddin Mahmud Shah III (1537-1554 AD)	Mughal Empire - Humayun (1530-1556 AD)
Ahmad Shah III (1554-1561 AD)	Mughal Empire - Akbar (1556-1605 AD)
Muzzafar Shah III (1561-1573, 1584 AD)	Mughal Empire - Akbar (1556-1605 AD)

INITIAL PROMINENT RULERS

MUHAMMAD SHAH I (TATAR KHAN) (1403 -1404 AD)

- **Muhammad Shah**, the first Sultan of Gujarat, had ambitious aspirations to seize control of the Delhi Sultanate. However, his father, **Zafar Khan,** did not approve of this plan. In response, **Tatar Khan (Muhammad Shah I)** took a drastic step and imprisoned his father in **Asaval**.
- Between December 1403 and January 1404 AD, Tatar Khan assumed the throne himself, adopting the title of **'Muhammad Shah'. (Nasir-ud-dunya Wad-din Muhammad Shah)** This marked the establishment of the independent Sultanate of Gujarat, with Muhammad Shah as its inaugural ruler.
- Shortly after becoming Sultan, **King Gamal Singhji** near **Nandod,** and negotiated a ransom from h
- Muhammad Shah I set his si his journey was cut short whe r, situated on the north bank

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OTHER RULERS OF GUJARAT SULTANATE

MUZAFFAR SHAH II (1511 - 1526 AD)

- Sultan Mahmud Begada had four sons: **Khalil Khan, Muhammad Kala, Apa Khan,** and **Ahmed Khan.**
- Following Mahmud Shah Begada's rule, **Khalil Khan**, the eldest son of **Sultan Mahmud Begada** and **Rani Hírabai,** governed Gujarat from 1511 to 1526.
- At the age of twenty-seven, Khalíl adopted the title of **Muzaffar Shah II (Shams-ud-Din Muzaffar Shah II,)** and ascended to the Gujarat throne with support from **Malik Gopi** and **Malik Sarang** following Mahmud Shah Begada's rule.
- He was known for his piety and compassion, which earned him the epithet **'*Sant Sultan.*'** (Saint Sultan) Muzaffar Shah II is credited with founding the city of **Daulatabad**.
- During his rule, Muzaffar Shah II demonstrated diplomatic finesse by extending a warm welcome to the **Iranian ambassador** and accepting valuable gifts from him.
- In military campaigns, he defeated **Rao Bhima Singh** of Idar near **Modasa**, subsequently venturing into **Idar** to loot temples and homes.
- He also provided refuge to **Sultan Mahmud Shah II,** who had fled from **Mandu**. Following the capture of the Mandu fort, Muzaffar Shah II handed over the rule of **Malwa** to Mahmud Shah II and confronted **Rao Raimal**, who was causing disturbances in the **Patan** area. Although Raimal fled, Muzaffar Shah II appointed an administrator in the region.
- Muzaffar Shah II faced challenges from **Maharana Sangram Singh** of ***Chittor***, (present day - Chittorgarh) who invaded **Idar**, captured the region, and looted cities like **Ahmednagar** (Himatnagar), **Vadnagar**, and **Visanagar**.
- In retaliation, Muzaffar Shah II dispatched **Malik Ayaz** with an army to conquer **Mewar**, although he did not achieve significant success against **Sangram Singh.**
- Muzaffar Shah II was also a poet and music enthusiast. He was a scholarly ruler who patronised Sufi mystics, received religious and literary education from accomplished teachers, and memorised the **Quran (*Qur'an Shareef*).**
- However, during the Mughal Emperor **Babur's** invasion of India in 1526 AD, Muzaffar Shah II made a strategic error by seeking assistance from the **Portuguese** and allowing them to trade in **Diu**, a decision that had consequences for Gujarat's future.

SULTAN BAHADUR SHAH (1526 - 1535 AD, 1536 - 1537 AD)

- **Sultan Bahadur Shah**, originally named **Bahadur Khan**, was the son of **Sultan Muzaffar Shah II,** born to his Rajput wife.
- Bahadur Shah, discontented with [illegible] served various rulers in **Dungar**
- Notably, he was present with **Ibra** did not participate in the battle itse
- Upon the death of his father, Bahadur Shah returned to Gujarat.

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STRUCTURE OF PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION:

- The Delhi Sultanate was divided into administrative units known as ***'Iqta'*** or provinces. Head of provinces were known as ***Iqtedar.***
- Each province was headed by a provincial governor referred to as ***'Mukti,'*** later renamed as ***'Suba'.*** The Heads of ***suba*** were known as ***'Subedar'.***
- The chief superior or authority overseeing the provincial governor was known by various titles such as ***Nazi, Vali,*** or ***Amir.***
- The financial aspects of provincial revenue and expenditure were managed by the ***Sabi I-Diwan,*** also known as ***Khwaja***, who served as the accounting officer responsible for fiscal matters at the provincial level.

STRUCTURE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

STRUCTURE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION		
ADMINISTRATION UNIT	NAME OF UNIT	CHIEF/HEAD
District	***Shik***	*Shikdar*
Taluka	***Pargana***	*Amil*
	Job of Pargana officers	
	Amil	• Administration
	Musharaf	• Crop maintenance and revenue collection work
	Mulsil	• Treasurer
	Kanugo	• Assessment of production and revenue
Village	Gram (as mentioned by Ibn Battuta)	
	Job of major Gram officers	
	Patwari	• Handled matters relating to village land
	Chowkidar	• Maintained the peace of the village by protecting against loot, theft, mixing of crops etc.
	Karkun	• Handled accounting and correspondence matters
	(Each village had a '***Gram Panchayat***' which resolved minor and major disputes in villages)	

ADMINISTRATION OF GUJARAT DURING THE SULTANATE PERIOD

- During the Sultanate era in Gujarat, the administration was primarily centred in the capital city of **Ahmedabad**.
- The Sultans of Gujarat resided in the *Rajmahal* within **Ahmedabad**, where they oversaw the entire administration of the region.
- During this period, the wi ans appointed officials to manage v
- The administration during thi a **superior** or **chief officer.**

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It's worth noting that Saurashtra remained outside Humayun's authority during this period. Despite strenuous efforts, Emperor Humayun was unable to capture **Sultan Bahadur Shah** (1526-1537 AD) of Gujarat, who managed to evade capture as Humayun pursued him through places like **Mandu, Champaner, Khambhat,** and **Diu**.

However, a significant turning point occurred when **Sultan Bahadur Shah** sought military assistance from foreign powers, specifically the Portuguese. Ultimately, it was the Portuguese who played a pivotal role in the downfall of Sultan Bahadur Shah. Sultan Bahadur Shah met his demise when he was drowned by the Portuguese off the coast of Goa, an event documented in ***Mirat-i-Sikandari*** by **Sikandar ibn Muḥammad.**

The Portuguese Governor of Goa, **Nuno-de-Cunha,** not only eliminated **Sultan Bahadur Shah** but also dealt a decisive blow to his forces, gaining control over certain territories in Gujarat.

DIVISION OF GUJARAT BY HUMAYUN DURING HIS RULE	
AREA	ADMINISTRATOR
Ahmedabad	Humayun's Brother Mirza Ashkari
Bharuch	Qasim Beg
Patan	Nasir Mirja
Champaner	Tardi Beg
Khambhat, Mehmedabad, Surat, Vadodara	Appointed various officers

BABUR'S CONTACT WITH GUJARAT

- During the period of Babur's invasion of Hindustan in AD 1526, Gujarat was ruled by **Sultan Muzaffar Shah II,** who held independent power.
- Sultan Muzaffar Shah II's second son, **Bahadur Khan**, was dissatisfied with the *jagir* (land grant) he had received from his father. Faced with mistreatment by his elder brother, Bahadur Khan decided to leave Gujarat and seek refuge in Delhi in 1525 AD.
- At that time, **Sultan Ibrahim Lodi** of Delhi was preparing to confront Babur's invasion on the plains of **Panipat**. Bahadur Khan arrived in Delhi and was warmly received by Sultan Ibrahim Lodi, who was engaged in intermittent clashes with **Babur's** forces. In one such battle, Sultan Ibrahim's forces were defeated by a group of Babur's forces.
- Seizing the opportunity presented by **Bahadur Khan's** bravery, certain **amirs** (nobles) who were dissatisfied with **Sultan Ibrahim** considered dethroning the Sultan and placing **Bahadur Khan** on the Delhi throne. When Sultan Ibrahim learned of the amirs' intentions, his trust in Bahadur Khan waned.
- Upon learning of the deteriorating situation in Delhi, Bahadur Khan left the city and returned to Gujarat without the Sultan's co... s **'bloodthirsty and insolent'** in the ***E***
- **Imad-ul-Mulk,** a prominent f...re resolving the internal conflict wit... port of **Diu** and a substantial s... c... it appears that this letter seeki...

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INVITATION TO AKBAR

- During this tumultuous period, **Sultan Muzaffar Shah III**, weary of the oppression inflicted by **Itimad Khan**, sought refuge in **Patan**, where he joined forces with **Sher Khan Poladi.**
- Together, they launched an attack on **Ahmedabad**, leading to the confinement of Itimad Khan within the fort of Ahmedabad.
- Caught in this precarious situation, Itimad Khan pursued two avenues to secure his position. On one front, he sought assistance from the Mirzas to safeguard his interests. Simultaneously, he extended an invitation to **Akbar**, the Mughal Emperor, to intervene in Gujarat.
- He conveyed to Akbar that Ahmedabad was under siege by Afghan forces, and their capture of the city seemed imminent. He emphasised that if the Emperor were to come to Gujarat's aid, the region would align itself with the Mughal Empire.
- However, if no timely intervention occurred, he indicated a willingness to cede control of **Ahmedabad** to the **Mirzas** in order to prevent its capture by the Afghan forces.

AKBAR'S ARRIVAL

- Akbar seized the opportunity to intervene in Gujarat, departing from his capital, **Fatehpur Sikri**, and heading towards the region via Rajasthan on July 2, 1572.
- Upon entering Gujarat's borders, he reached **Naharwala** in Patan, where he made a significant decision. Akbar conferred the *Jagir* of **Patan** to **Abdur Rahim Khan,** a 16-year-old son of **Wali Behram Khan,** who had served as **Akbar's** guard. The administration of Patan was entrusted to **Syed Ahmad Khan.**
- Continuing his journey, **Akbar** arrived in **Jotana** and received intelligence that **Sultan Muzaffar Shah III** had departed from **Sher Khan Phuladi** and was heading towards Sorath.
- Akbar dispatched Mirkhan and Peshawal, Mughal chieftains, to capture **Sultan Muzaffar Shah,** which they successfully accomplished, bringing him to Akbar on November 15. Akbar, rather than subjecting **Muzaffar Shah III** to further punishment, placed him under the custody of **Karamal Khan** as a prisoner.
- During this period, several prominent Amirs of Gujarat surrendered to **Akbar**, including Chief Adviser **Abutural Ali, Syed Amir Bukhari,** Sidi Amirs like **Ulugh Khan, Juhujahar Khan, Ikhityar-ul-Mulk,** and local Amirs like **Wajid-ul-Mulk** and **Mujahid Khan.**
- Akbar sought the support of **Itimad Khan**, who wielded significant influence among the Amirs in Gujarat. He announced that the administration of Gujarat would be entrusted to **Itimad Khan**, placing all these Amirs under his authority.
- This strategic move by Akbar aimed to gain the goodwill and support of the Amirs of Gujarat. On November 20, 1572, Akbar reached Ahmedabad, where he stayed for fifteen days.
- His arrival was welcomed by t… sive regime. Even **Hakem Amin** … rity by sending gifts to Akbar.
- During his stay in Ahme… ba… …ve system. He appointed hi… …f Ahmedabad and the northern pa…

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MIRZA AZIZ KOKA


MIRZA AZIZ KOKA

- Mirza Aziz Koka held a pivotal position as the first *Subedar* (governor) of the Gujarat province during the reign of Akbar, earning fame as **'Khan Azam'** during his tenure. His governance in Gujarat witnessed notable developments.
- Aziz Koka's governorship, **King Todarmal** undertook a meticulous six-month-long survey of the land in Gujarat, employing the North Indian land measurement system to determine land revenue. This initiative aimed to streamline revenue collection and administration.
- Akbar appointed **Waji-ul-Mulk** from his court as Diwan to assist **Aziz Koka** in the administration of Gujarat.
- **Waji-ul-Mulk** became the first Diwan to be dispatched from Akbar's court to Gujarat, signifying the central authority's commitment to efficient governance.
- Gujarat faced a severe drought during Aziz Koka's administration. The administration of Surat port was integrated into the central administration of Delhi.
- Additionally, the fort of Surat and its surrounding areas were merged with Surat, with the appointment of a **Musaddi** to oversee the region.
- The discord among the royals of Saurashtra weakened their collective position. Mirza Aziz Koka seized this opportunity and gradually extended Mughal control over Saurashtra. All the states in the region acknowledged Akbar's sovereignty, resulting in the inclusion of **sixty-two regions**, including **fourteen ports of Sorat**h, under Mughal authority.
- A ***Foujdar*** was appointed in **Junagadh** to collect tributes from these states, which were then deposited into the Mughal treasury.
- Akbar implemented the ***Mansabdari system*** during his rule, wherein horses were provided to ***Mansabdars*** by the state, and the horses were marked for tracking purposes.
- **Aziz Koka** was tasked with initiating this marking system in Gujarat. However, he opposed the measure, leading to his removal from the position of *Subedar*. He was subsequently assigned a different role within the government.

MIRZA ABDUR RAHIM KHAN:

- **Mirza Abdur Rahim Khan,** the son of **Bahram Khan,** was appointed as the *Suba* (governor) of Gujarat. Alongside him, several other *Sardars* (chiefs) were placed in key administrative positions to assist in the governance of the province.
- Noteworthy appointments during this period included:
  - **Sajjan Pragdas**, a distinguished Hindu veteran, was appointed as one of the chief officers.
  - **Syed Muzaffar** was designa
- In 1575 AD, a significant event oyal family embarked on a p ded permission from the *Firangis*
- During **Mirza Abdur Rahi** K g **Todarmal** employed diplom

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- Aurangzeb ultimately became the emperor, imprisoning his father Shah Jahan. Murad Baksh was imprisoned and later killed, even though Shah Jahan was still alive at the time.

MUGHAL RULE IN GUJARAT DURING AURANGZEB'S TIME:

Aurangzeb's reign began on July 21, 1658, after his victory over his brothers **Dara Shukoh, Suja,** and **Murad,** and the imprisonment of his father.

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN

- **Shah Nawaz Khan,** who had been appointed as the *Suba* of Gujarat, faced a significant turn of events during his tenure.
- Shortly after his arrival in Ahmedabad, Dara Shikoh, one of Aurangzeb's brothers, fled the region, making his way to **Kutch** through Delhi and Agra. He received assistance from figures like **Jam Tamachi** and the **Jams of Nawanagar** during his escape.
- Upon reaching Ahmedabad, Shah Nawaz Khan found himself in a dilemma and eventually decided to align himself with Dara Shikoh. During this time, a substantial Mughal force of twenty-two thousand soldiers, accompanied by artillery, marched towards **Ajmer**. In the ensuing **Battle of Devrai,** Dara Shikoh was defeated and subsequently retreated to Gujarat.
- In response to Dara's escape and rebellion, Aurangzeb dispatched **Jai Singh** and **Bahadur Khan** to pursue him. They successfully captured **Dara Shikoh** in the **Baloch region**, imprisoned him, and brought him to Delhi.
- Tragically, Dara Shikoh met a brutal fate in Delhi, marking a significant and tumultuous chapter in the history of the Mughal Empire during Aurangzeb's rule.

MAHARAJA JASWANT SINGH

- During Aurangzeb's rule, **Maharaja Jaswant Singh** of **Jodhpur** was appointed as the Subedar of Gujarat. In addition to this appointment, **Rahmat Khan** was entrusted with the responsibilities of Diwan, and **Qutb ud-din Khan** was appointed as the *Faujdar* of the Sorath province.
- During this period, an interesting development occurred when **Shantidas Zaveri** secured two orders from Aurangzeb. These orders allowed him to travel to **Ahmedabad** and directed the royal treasury to pay him one lakh rupees for the loan he had extended to **Murad Baksh.**
- In the absence of Maharaja Jaswant Singh, who was dispatched to assist **Shaista Khan** in the south, Qutb ud-Din Khan assumed temporary control of the governorship of Gujarat. This period witnessed the continuation of Muslim rule in Nawanagar for an extended duration due to a succession dispute within the region. As tensions escalated, a war ensued, and Qutb ud-Din Khan played a pivotal role in installing **Jam Sataji** as the designated heir to the throne of **Nawanagar**.

MAHABAT KHAN

- A significant shift occurre[illegible] to Delhi from his position as *Sube*[illegible] the new *Suba*.
- Meanwhile, there were is[illegible] population. To address this, **S**[illegible]

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- It is worth noting that **Sufism** had a profound influence on Hinduism during this period, contributing to the syncretic nature of religious practices in Gujarat.

ZOROASTRIANISM:

- Zoroastrianism experienced significant growth and development during the Mughal period in India, particularly among the **Parsi community.** A pivotal moment in the history of Parsis occurred in 1516 AD when the sacred fire was brought to Navsari from Vansada. During this time, three ***Mobedas (priests)*** from **Sanjan** relocated to **Navsari** and established their settlement there.
- In **Navsari**, Parsis were commonly referred to as **Bhagaria** or **Bhagalia** due to their practice of sharing a portion of their earnings.
- A momentous event transpired in 1573 when the head of **Zoroastrianism** met Emperor Akbar. This meeting left a profound impression on Akbar, who took a keen interest in learning the principles of Zoroastrianism. As a result, Akbar initiated a new divine calendar, emphasising the calculation of months and days according to the Iranian almanack. He also declared the celebration of Zoroastrian festivals and events within his kingdom, fostering an environment of religious pluralism and tolerance.

CHRISTIANITY:

- Christianity gained a presence in Gujarat during the Mughal period, as many Christians settled in the region primarily for trade purposes. Notably, a group of **Europians** journeyed to the court of Emperor Akbar in Delhi, where they made a favourable impression on the emperor. In response to this encounter, Akbar granted permission for the Firangis to establish settlements within his kingdom, issuing three decrees pertaining to their presence and activities.
- During this Mughal era, Christian priests were also granted certain religious and political rights, which enabled them to reside in Gujarat and engage in their religious practices.

LITERATURE OF GUJARAT DURING THE MUGHAL PERIOD

LITERATURE OF GUJARAT DURING THE MUGHAL PERIOD	
WORK/COMPOSITION/TEXT	COMPOSER
Tattva Tarangini Vruti, Pravachan Pariksha Savruti, Epithika Shat Trishinka, Kiranavali Commentary on Kalpasutra, Jambudripa- Pragnapati Vruti, Sarvagna Shatak Savruti, Vardhaman Dwatrishinka	**Tayagachchiya Dharmasagar Upadhyaya**
Parshwanath Charitra, Kasturi Prakar, Rushabh Shatak, Katha Ratakar	**Vihem Vijaygani**
Prashasti Maha Kavya	**Guna Vijaya**
Jat Chandrika	**Yagnik Nath**
Rupsan Charitra, Pradyumn Charitra, Mau	
Hir Saubhagya	
Iriya Vahika Trishika, Karmacandra Mantri	
Chintamani Mishr	
Rupakamala Vruti, Kalikacharya Kat Vruti	

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PART-3: MODERN HISTORY

CHAPTERS IN THE PART

- MARATHA (GAEKWAD) RULE IN GUJARAT
- MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS FOR SOCIAL REFORMS IN GUJARAT
- GUJARAT BEFORE THE REVOLT OF 1857
- THE REVOLT OF 1857 AND GUJARAT
- PRE-GANDHIAN ERA AND CONGRESS IN GUJARAT
- GANDHIAN ERA AND IMPORTANT SATYAGRAHAS
- REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS IN GUJARAT
- PRINCELY STATES AND THEIR REFORMS



- **Fatehsinhrao,** having secured Vadodara during **Damajirao's** presence in Gujarat, subsequently strengthened his political support within the city.
- In 1771 AD, he journeyed to Pune to negotiate with the Peshwa regarding **Sayajirao's** legitimate claim to the throne.
- Ultimately, **Peshwa Madhavrao**, guided by the counsel of his renowned court jurist **Ramrao Shastri,** reversed **Govind Rao's** earlier decision related to the ***'Senakhashakhel.'***
- The Peshwa declared **Sayajirao** as the rightful holder of the title ***'Senakhashakhel'*** and appointed Fatehsinhrao as his deputy.

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAD I


SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAD I

- The Gaekwad rule in **Vadodara** officially commenced during the reign of **Damaji Gaekwad** and **Pilaji Gaekwad.** Following Damaji Gaekwad's passing, his son **Damajirao II** ascended to the throne, continuing the Gaekwad legacy and leaving a lasting imprint on the history of Gujarat.
- According to the judgement rendered by Peshwa Madhavrao's legislator **Ramrao Shastri, Sayajirao** was conferred with the title of ***'Senakhashakhel.'*** of Vadodara. Sayajirao was considered weak minded, so Fatehsinhrao was appointed as his Diwan, responsible for the administration of the state.
- **Fatesinhrao** entered into a treaty with the **Peshwa**, and the terms of this agreement bore a resemblance to those previously established with **Govinda Rao.** Govinda Rao, under his treaty, received an annual allowance of two lakhs of rupees and the Padra Jagir situated near Vadodara. However, it was stipulated that Govindrao Gaikwad's ancestral village should remain in **Davadi**.
- These agreements with **Fatesinharao** covered aspects such as ransom and additionally mandated that the ruler of Vadodara was obliged to attend the **Pune Darbar** every year, further solidifying the political dynamics and obligations of that era.

OPERATIONS OF SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAD I

KADI:

- **Khanderao** of **Kadi** played a pivotal role in these events as he initially aligned with **Govinda Rao** and later switched his allegiance to **Fatehsinhrao**. His son, **Malhar Rao,** carried forward this policy with even greater diligence. Eventually, this small state was absorbed into the Vadodara state by the British.

TREATY WITH BRITISHERS:

- In 1772, a significant treaty was , recognizing the need to strengt satisfactory agreement. This t y the Peshwa's share of the **Surat P**

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written in languages such as Hindi, Sanskrit, and English into Gujarati, making them accessible to the public.

- Notable publications like **Sri Sayaji Sahitya Mala, Sri Sayaji Gyan Manjusha,** and **Rashtra Kathamala** were initiated.
- In 1915, an **'Oriental Library'** was established within the **Central Library of Vadodara** to collect valuable texts and manuscripts. Later, the institute became independent in 1927 and was named **'The Oriental Institute' (*Prachya Vidyamandir*),** responsible for the **'Translation Branch.'** Today, 'The Oriental Institute' (owned by **M.S. University**) is renowned for its publications and research activities.
- Sayajirao also emphasised the use of pure Gujarati language and terminology in administrative work for state employees, leading to the creation of a dictionary named ***'Sri Sayaji Shasan Shabdkalpataru.'***
- He acquired the Lakshmi Vilas Palace to house it in the Rajmahal or Museum, known as Kamati Bagh. **Signor Felici,** a sculptor from **Venice**, was specially invited to create sculptures of royal figures, dancers, Arab soldiers, and more to be displayed in the Lakshmi Vilas palace.
- Renowned Indian painter **Raja Ravi Varma** was also invited to Vadodara, where he produced many beautiful paintings depicting mythological events. To promote art, a provision was made for teaching art in the **Kala Bhavan Institute.**
- Sayajirao himself was a music enthusiast, and he established **'The Baroda Music School'** in Vadodara for the public, appointing renowned musicians to teach there. Over time, this school evolved into a full-fledged college for music, dance, and drama under the auspices of the **MS University.**
- For the welfare and emancipation of women, Sayajirao established various institutions, including **Sri Bhagini Samaj** (1911), **Khadya Arogya Mandir** (1915), **Sri Chimanabai Mahila Pathashala** (1913), **Sri Chimanbhai Stri-Udyogalaya** (1915), and the renowned **Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya** (1930). In addition, a **'Garib Gruh'** was founded in 1926 to provide shelter for the aged and destitute.
- Sayajirao had a keen interest in architecture. **Diwan Madhavrao** established the **'Public Works Department'** in 1875. Sayajirao oversaw the completion of the **'Sayaji Sarovar Yojana'** for Vadodara in 1890 and arranged for the construction of reservoirs for irrigation works.
- Some notable Indo-Saracenic and Gothic style buildings in Vadodara include **Baroda College** (completed in 1883) and **Lakshmi Vilas Rajmahal** (completed in 1890).
- Other constructions in Vadodara itself include Lalbagh Rajmahal, **Nyay mandir, Kala Bhavan** (completed in 1890), **Kothi** (Government Secretariat), **Sri Sayaji General Hospital, Baroda High School** (1917), **Khanderao Market,** and more.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURE

- The Medical Department was ...and hospitals. **Jamnabai Hospi...ital** (1886) expanded to include de..., a **'Sanitary Commissioner'** was a...ic health were drawn up in 19...

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- Subsequently, after Pratap Singh Rao was deposed in 1951, the Government of India permitted his son, **Fateh Singh Rao,** to utilise the title and rights outlined in the accession agreement as his successor.
- Pratap Singh Rao Gaekwad, after initially signing the alliance agreement, later challenged the alliance and engaged in defiant activities against the Union government. These actions included forming a separate state body.
- As a result, his growing unpopularity and the discord with the Indian government eventually led to his discrediting as **'Maharaja Gaekwad'** in 1951. Subsequently, he accepted his son, Fateh Singh Rao, as the next heir and granted him the rights as outlined in the alliance agreement.
- During Pratap Singh Rao Gaekwad's reign between 1939 and 1948, new factories were established in the state, leading to increased industrial development. Notably, the **'Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda'** was established on April 30, 1949, named in honour of his father, **Sayajirao**. By law, Pratap Singh Rao became its first Chancellor.
- As part of a larger administrative reorganisation, Vadodara State was amalgamated with Mumbai State. Out of the four provinces of the state, namely Amreli, Vadodara, Mehsana, and Navsari Petlad, the new entities of Amreli, Vadodara, and Mehsana were created, with Navsari Petlad being merged into adjacent districts.
- Following his deposition as Maharaja, Pratap Singh Rao spent the rest of his life primarily in England.

MARATHA ADMINISTRATION IN GUJARAT

- During the Maratha period in Gujarat, the region was under the authority of various Maratha rulers, including the Peshwas and Gaikwads, as well as local kings. The Maratha administration in Gujarat was significantly influenced by the Mughal administrative system.
- However, it's important to note that the political motives of the **Peshwas** differed from those of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha state. Shivaji aimed to organise a purely national movement and established a system where the king was the supreme head of the state, supported by a Peshwa and a cabinet.
- Over time, the position of the Peshwa became hereditary, and their role in the state system gained paramount importance, while the authority of the king and other ministers gradually diminished. After the year 1740, Brahmin Peshwas ruled in the name of the **Maratha Chhatrapati.**
- The Peshwa held the position of the head of the government and had the authority to administer as the representative of the King of Satara. They also enjoyed jagirs, which were land grants or fiefdoms, and the Peshwa himself held one of these jagirs.
- Additionally, the Peshwa appointed Diwans for rulers like **Gaikwad, Holkar,** and **Scindia**, although these local rulers often claimed absolute sovereign power within their respective domains. In return for the rewards and privileges granted to them, these rulers were required to provide military service. Consequently, they governed their t

MARATHA POLITY IN GUJARAT:

- During the era of the Peshwas in G manage both administrative a ir including the ***Suba*** (province), ***Sarka***

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ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED IN SOCIAL REFORM

MANAV DHARMA SABHA

- **Location:** Surat
- **Established:** June 22, 1844
- **Founder:** Durgaram Mehta
- **Members:** Dinamani Shankar, Dadoba, Damodardas, Durgaram
- **Objective:** Promoting widow marriage while eradicating caste discrimination.

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

- Affirmation of God as the creator of the universe.
- Assertion of the unity of mankind as one race.
- Recognition that all individuals possess a single religion, though interpretations may differ.
- Emphasis on assessing individuals based on their virtues rather than their lineage.
- Advocacy for conducting actions guided by wisdom.
- Encouragement of devotion to attain divine grace.
- Commitment to imparting truthful teachings.

ACTIVITIES

- Weekly gatherings convened every Saturday night at Nanavat, drawing 20 to 25 participants.
- Durgaram Mehta delivered lectures through the Manav Dharma Sabha, contributing to public education efforts.
- The organisation vehemently opposed belief in magic, ghosts, and miracles during its meetings.
- A reward of ₹ 20 was offered for any magician capable of substantiating their claims.

GUJARAT VERNACULAR SOCIETY

- **Present Name:** Gujarat Vidhya Sabha (since 1946)
- **Established:** December 26, 1848
- **Founder:** Alexander Kinloch Farbus (assisted by poet Dalpatram)
- **First Gujarati Member:** Seth Maganlal Vakhatchand (Historian)
- **Assistant Minister:** Kavi Dalpatram (Editor of Buddhi Prakash)
- **Objective:** Advancement of Gujarati literature, dissemination of beneficial knowledge, and promotion of education.

INITIATIVES:

- The society initiated Gujarat[i] very Wednesday, colloquially r[eferred]
- A '**Native Library**' was estab[lished] 57 through a generous contribut[ion]
- Concurrently with its e[stablishment] **i Prakash,**' which released a pa[per]

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- **Publication:** Monthly periodical titled "**Saurashtra Darpan**"

VIDYAGUN PRAKASHAN SABHA

- **Established:** 1865
- **Location:** Rajkot
- **Founders:** Manishankar Kikani, Kaba Gandhi, Gaurishankar Ojha, Gokulji Jhala
- **Periodicals:** "**Vigyan Vilas**" (1868)

KATHIAWAR DALIT SEVAK SANGH

- **Established:** 1934
- **Leader:** Chhaganlal Joshi
- **Objective:** The primary goal of this assembly was to strive for the advancement of Dalits in Saurashtra.

BOMBAY NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY

- In 1814, Archduke Burnham initiated the first institution dedicated to advancing the education of the underprivileged in Mumbai.
- During this era, education in schools was facilitated through the Bell Monitorial system.
- The Bombay Native School Book and School Society was founded in 1823, with Lord Elphinston as its catalyst.
- Ranchodlal Zaveri was responsible for training teachers.
- In 1846, Karunashankar Mehtaji established a school in Ahmedabad.
- The first English school in Gujarat was initiated by Dalpatram Bhagubhai in Surat in 1834.

PIONEERS OF SOCIAL REFORMS IN GUJARAT

DURGARAM MEHTA

Durgaram Mehta, born in 1809 and passing away in 1876 in Surat, emerged as a pioneering figure in social reform within Gujarat. As a Brahmin belonging to the Nagar caste of **Vadnagar**, he played a pivotal role as a leader among reformers. His early education was acquired in Surat, followed by further training at the Native Education Society in Mumbai, where he was exposed to the reformist currents of the time.



Returning to Surat in 1826, Durgaram embarked on a career as a teacher, quickly gaining recognition for his prowess in education and scholarly pursuits. Influenced by the ideas of **Ranchoddas Girdharbhai Zaveri** during his time in Mumbai, he became a vocal advocate against practices of black magic and superstition. Widely respected for his speeches promoting widow marriage and advocating monotheism and true living, Durgaram played a crucial role in awaken of ignorance and superstition.

Despite lacking formal English e deeply impressed figures like Dadoh Pa School. Grounded in his study of S Bhagavad Gita, and Puranas, which he

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19. THE REVOLT OF 1857 AND GUJARAT

The **Battle of Plassey in 1757** marked the initiation of Company rule in India, with the British administering Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa by 1765. Over the subsequent 92 years, from 1765 to 1857, the actions of the Governor Generals, including economic exploitation and discriminatory policies, fueled growing discontent among Indians towards the Company Rule. As a culmination of this discontent, the First War of Independence erupted in 1857, exactly a century after the Battle of Plassey. The rebellion began when **Mangal Pandey,** a soldier in the 34th platoon stationed at the **Barakpur camp**, initiated an attack on British officers. This event catalysed the mutiny, which commenced on May 10, 1857, in Meerut, where Hindi soldiers rebelled against British authority, resulting in the killing of several British individuals.

Timeline	
AD 1608-1757	Period of British commercial activity
AD 1757-1857	Period of political activity
AD 1857-1947	A period of economic exploitation activity

CAUSES OF REVOLT OF 1857

CAUSES OF REVOLT OF 1857 IN INDIA

The policies implemented by the British administration contributed significantly to the discontent among Hindu kings and vassals. These policies included **Wellesley's Subsidiary Plan**, **William Bentinck's policy of regionalism** and **Dalhousie's doctrine of lapse.**

Educated Hindus faced systemic discrimination, being systematically excluded from higher positions within the British administration. This bias was exacerbated by black-white discrimination in government jobs, perpetuating inequality and limiting opportunities for qualified Indian individuals.

Economically, the heavy taxation imposed by the Company, coupled with exploitative import-export policies favouring England, inflicted significant harm on Indian agriculture and industry. These commercial policies severely disrupted the Indian economy, exacerbating poverty and inequality.

Social biases were also prevalent, with the Company's Social Reform Policy often clashing with indigenous customs and beliefs. The s ting inheritance rights to Hindus who co

Moreover, the military also exp se of fat cartridges, which were rumou m soldiers' religious beliefs. These ie o known as the First War of Indepe t British colonial rule.

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20. PRE-GANDHIAN ERA AND CONGRESS IN GUJARAT

GUJARAT BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PROCLAMATION-1858

In 1858, following the Rebellion of 1857, the Crown of England assumed control of India from the East India Company, with **Lord Canning** appointed as the inaugural Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Lord Canning convened a royal court of Indian monarchs in Allahabad on November 1, 1858, during which **Queen Victoria's** proclamation was read out.

The proclamation declared that the Company's Indian territories would henceforth be administered by the Government of England, as per the provisions of the **Act of 1858**. The British government pledged to honour and uphold the treaties established by the East India Company with the Indian monarchs. Furthermore, it vowed not to expand the existing territories under the Company's authority, safeguarding the rights, dignity, and honour of the indigenous kings. The British government also committed to recognizing the kings' right of adoption and preventing the lapse of their territories.

Moreover, the British government pledged to recruit individuals based on merit, irrespective of caste or creed. It promised to protect the Indian populace from external aggression and maintain internal peace, refraining from interference in religious affairs. Before enacting laws, the customs and traditions of the people would be duly considered, ensuring equality before the law for all citizens.

Additionally, the proclamation granted amnesty to Indians who participated in the 1857 Mutiny, provided they were not implicated in the murder of British individuals. This proclamation marked a significant milestone in India's constitutional history, aimed at ensuring the apprehensions of the Indian monarchs.

Following the upheaval of 1857, political agents exerted considerable influence over the Princely states in Saurashtra. However, with the exception of Bhavnagar and Gondal, many rulers were perceived as lacking conscientiousness during this period. **Gaga Ojha** played a pivotal role in laying the groundwork for modern Bhavnagar.

Furthermore, the benevolent ruler **Bhagvat Sinhji** of Gondal implemented measures to alleviate the tax burden on farmers, demonstrating a co

RULE OF VADODARA

During the rule of Vadodara, in 18
3 lakhs owed by the Vadodara Stat
crisis. However, in response to mism

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chaired by Surendranath Banerjee. The ***'Swadeshi Vastu Sanrakshak Mandal'*** was established in 1903, coinciding with the onset of the Swadeshi movement and the Bombayuga. The Gujarati Sahitya Parishad emerged in 1905, and in 1907, the Congress session took place in Surat, leading to the split between the moderate and extremist factions.

The extremist party, led by Lala Lajpatrai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Bipin Chandra Pal, contrasted with the moderate party, which included leaders like Motilal Nehru and Gopalkrishna Gokhale. In Surat district, Kunvarjibhai initiated Swadeshi propagation in villages. It was during this period that the '**Swadesh Premi Mandal**' was formed in Bhavnagar.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

The '**Bomb Yug**' commenced in Bengal and Maharashtra alongside the Swadeshi and boycott movements. Arvind Ghosh, an English professor at Vadodara College, advocated this ideology. Arvind Ghosh and his younger brother Barindra Ghosh were the pioneers who cultivated the atmosphere of armed revolution. Arvind initiated the revolutionary ideas to Barindra, who then passed them onto Chhotubhai Purani.

Aurobindo's publication, **'Bhavani Mandir'**, called for the expulsion of the British and the establishment of an Indian state. Narsinghbhai Patel played a role in popularising bomb-making literature in Gujarat. He authored a book on the subject, titled '***Desi Vanspati Ni Davao'*,** published in a printing house in Navsari, Bilimora, or Mehsana. Narsinghbhai, a clerk in Vadodara state, was associated with this movement. **Mohanlal Pandya,** also known as the ***'Dunglichor'*** (Onion thief) of Kathlal, who later became associated with Gandhi's movement, was also involved in this activity.

On November 13, 1909, two bombs were thrown outside Raipur Darwaja and inside Astodia Darwaza during Lord and Lady Minto's visit to Ahmedabad. Fortunately, they both survived. **Mohanlal Pandya, Poonjabhai Vakil,** and **Vasant Rai Vakil** were implicated in this incident, but the government failed to apprehend them.

Contributors outside Gujarat included Shyamji Krishnavarma, a native of Kutch, who established India House in 1906. He sponsored Savarkar's journey to England with a scholarship recommended by **Tilak Maharaj**. In 1907, he commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the 1857 Revolution in London before relocating to Paris. There, with the assistance of **Madam Kama** and **Sardar Singh Rana** from **Bhayat Kantharia** in Limbdi, he strove to keep the revolutionary spirit alive through the publication **'Indian Sociologist'.**

While in Paris, Shyamji proposed a program of non-cooperation to expel the British, a plan strikingly similar to Gandhi's later program of non-cooperation.

In 1900, Veer Savarkar founded the ***'Mitramela'*** organisation, which established its branch in Vadodara in 1904 under the name **'Abhinav Bharat'.** This institute provided clandestine training in horse riding, marksmanship, military tactics, and more. Savarkar authored a banned book titled **"1857-The Indian War of Independence".**

Madam Bhikhaiji Kama, the so[illegible]1, in Mumbai. She migrated to Europe [illegible]om returning to India. She initiated the [illegible]rst tricolour flag. At the **World Co[illegible]re** hoisted the national flag of India, [illegible]h the green band symbolising Islam, "**V**[illegible]

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SESSIONS OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS IN GUJARAT

18TH SESSION

In 1902, the 18th session of the Indian National Congress took place in **Ahmedabad**, marking the first time the Congress convened in Gujarat. **Surendra Nath Banerjee** presided over the session, with **Dinshaw Wacha** serving as the **General Secretary**. **Ambalal Sakarlal Desai** extended a **welcoming address** to the President.

During this session, which addressed various pressing issues such as poverty, drought, discrimination, and Indian representation in the army, **22 resolutions** were passed. Additionally, an Industrial Council was established, and in 1903, the ***Swadeshi Vastu Sanrakshan Mandali*** was formed, aligning with the Swadeshi movement.

The advent of the Bomb era coincided with the Swadeshi movement, spurred by **Lord Curzon's** autocratic actions, leading to a period marked by violent revolution.

Notable figures such as Govardhanram Tripathi, Maganbhai Chaturbhai Patel, Kanaiyalal (father of Indulal Yagnik), and K. M. Munshi actively participated as volunteers during this convention.

23RD SESSION

In 1907, the 23rd session of the Indian National Congress was convened in **Surat**, with **Rasbihari Ghosh** serving as the President. The previous year's convention, chaired by Dadabhai Navroji in Calcutta, had seen demands for swaraj from both Extremist and Moderate party leaders, but was marred by the exile of **Lala Lajpat Rai** in 1906.

In the 1906 session, President Dadabhai's conciliatory approach helped mitigate tensions between the two factions within the Congress. However, in 1907, due to **Tilak Maharaj's** influence in Nagpur, the Moderate leaders relocated the convention to Surat, fearing Extremist dominance. Yet, the convention in Surat descended into chaos on its first day, leading to separate meetings for both groups the following day, marked by heated exchanges.

Subsequently, the Congress constitution was amended in the following year to facilitate the expulsion of the Tilak-led Extremist faction. Tilak and his allies eventually parted ways with the Congress, resulting in a significant split within the national freedom movement. This schism, famously known as the Surat Convention split, witnessed clashes between the Moderates and Extremists, paving the way for the rise of extremist nationalism in India's freedom struggle.

Leaders of the Moderate party included Feroz Shah Mehta, Surendranath Banerjee, Rasbehari Ghosh, Gopalkrishna Gokhale, Abbas Taibji, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, and Tribhuvandas Malavi. On the other hand, the Extremist Party was led by Lokmanya Tilak, Arvind Ghosh, Lala Lajpatrai, Khaparde, among others. Arvind Ghosh had prophesied that 1907 would be a revolutionary year.

It was not until the **Lucknow Conve**

36TH SESSION

In 1921, the 36th session of t
contributions were solicited to cover

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21. GANDHIAN ERA AND IMPORTANT SATYAGRAHAS

SATYAGRAHA (KOCHRAB) ASHRAM

In 1915, upon returning to India from South Africa, Gandhiji established the Satyagraha Ashram on May 20th in a rented bungalow belonging to barrister **Jeevanlal Vrajlal Desai** in Kochrab village, Ahmedabad, along the Sabarmati river. On May 22nd, 25 disciples accompanying him from South Africa moved in, officially establishing the Ashram on May 25th.


SATYAGRAHA (KOCHRAB) ASHRAM

The purpose of this Ashram was to promote Gandhiji's satyagraha method, which he successfully employed in South Africa to combat racism. This led Gandhiji and his colleagues to name the Ashram **'Satyagraha Ashram'.** Within the Ashram, Gandhiji initiated a national school for educating the children of the residents.

A few months after its inception, following a recommendation from Thakkar Bapa, an untouchable named **Doodabhai** expressed a desire to join the Ashram. Despite objections from some residents, Gandhiji welcomed Doodabhai as he was willing to adhere to the Ashram's rules.

Gandhiji's stance on untouchability led to dissent among certain residents, prompting financial support from the Vaishnava *Seths* to cease upon learning of untouchables being admitted. There were even rumours of an Ashram boycott. In the face of this crisis, Gandhiji stood firm in his principles, and a timely anonymous donation of thirteen thousand rupees from Seth Ambalal Sarabhai resolved the situation, allowing the Ashram's activities to continue uninterrupted.

Vinayak Bhave (Vinoba Bhave) joined the Ashram on June 7, 1916, as its member. As the Ashram's population necessitating expanded activities, th space at Kochrab Ashram becam a Furthermore, in 1917, a plague o **Kochrab** prompted the Ashram's o 1, 1917.

PRAVASI BHARTIYA DIVAS

Pravasi Bhartiya Divas was initiated by then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to foster a connection between Indians living abroad and their native culture, commemorating Gandhiji's return to India on **January 9**. Under Vajpayee's leadership, a committee chaired by Laxmimal Singhvi (LM Singhvi) was formed to evaluate this celebration. Based on the committee's positive feedback, the first ***Pravasi Bhartiya Divas*** was held on January 9, 2003, in New Delhi.

In 2015, marking the 100th anniversary of Gandhiji's return, the 13th ***Pravasi Bharatiya Divas*** was at nt, di y

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GUJARAT VIDYAPITH

Gujarat Vidyapith was established in **Dahyabhai Mehta's** house in Ahmedabad in 1920 AD by Gandhiji with the aim of nurturing a spirit of independence among the youth of Gujarat.

Gandhiji served as the first chancellor of Gujarat Vidyapith. Notable personalities such as Pandit Sukhlalji, Ramnarayan Pathak, Kakasaheb Kalelkar, and Acharya Kripalani undertook teaching responsibilities at Gujarat Vidyapith, contributing to its educational mission.

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

Gandhi ji introduced a dynamic form of Satyagraha through the **Non-Cooperation Movement,** which encompassed three distinct types of non-cooperation tactics: **strikes, boycotts,** and **civil disobedience.** An early example of non-cooperation was the 1918 strike by Ahmedabad mill workers led by Gandhiji.

The broader Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Gandhiji across the country during 1920-22 involved relinquishing government titles and positions, boycotting government schools and colleges, abstaining from courts, resigning from government jobs, and boycotting foreign goods. This movement also advocated for the idea of tax resistance, which was later put into practice.

A third form of non-cooperation was evident in the Civil Disobedience Movement of the 1930s. Gandhiji emphasised that civil disobedience was integral to non-cooperation, stating, **"On a little thought, it appears that civil disobedience is an indispensable part of non-cooperation. By obeying the orders and commands of the regime we cooperate with it, but a wrong regime is not entitled to this kind of cooperation."** He spearheaded the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 with the Salt Satyagraha.

The Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920-22, termed by Gandhiji as a movement of automatic combination, emphasised both prohibitive and legislative aspects. Police and military personnel were urged to fulfil their duties as national volunteers.

In addition to boycotting foreign cloth, Gandhiji introduced a program promoting khadi production through spinning wheels. After Gandhiji's arrest on May 4, 1930, the Congress extended the boycott to foreign goods, banks, insurance companies, ships, and other such institutions, expanding the movement nationwide and making it more aggressive.

When the government resorted to inhumane measures to suppress anti-tax movements in Bardoli, Borsad, and Jambusar, people adopted methods of exodus. In 1939, revolutionaries of Junagadh, Limbdi, and Vitthalgarh were advised to migrate as well.

The **Tilak Swaraj Fund** was established to support the movement. During the visit of the **Prince of Wales** to India, his programs were boycotted, and public meetings were held in Mumbai to burn foreign cloth. Institutions like Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Jamia Millia Islamia, and Bihar Vidyapeeth boycotted the foreign goods and emphasised indigenous production.

The **Ahmedabad Convention** of 1921 resolved to continue the movement, and Gandhiji informed the Viceroy from Bardoli of his intention to [illegible] personally campaigned in Bardoli for the [illegible]

Reflecting on the Non-Cooperation [illegible] **the Himalayas by placing the weapon [illegible] value of non-violence."** Violence er[illegible] police fired on a procession, sparking a ho[illegible]

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A public conference was scheduled in Limbdi on February 19, 1939, under Darbar Gopaldas's chairmanship. Instead of prohibiting the conference, the Limbdi state adopted a policy of repression and persecution. Additionally, organisations such as **'Sanatan Mandal'** for Brahmins and Muslims for Muslims were formed in front of the Prajamandal.

Bhaktiba Desai's motorcade was attacked in Jambu village. Leaders like Darbar Gopaldas, Lilavati Munshi, Shantilal Shah, Jivanlal Dewan, and Arjun Lala arrived in Limbdi to participate in the conference.

As resistance against the Limbdi state intensified, participants had to leave Limbdi due to threats. Many migrated to Wadhwan Camp (Surendranagar), Joravarnagar, and Wadhwan. The Limbdi Prajamandal declared a nationwide boycott of Limbdi state currency.

Continued emigration led to dire economic conditions for the emigrants. Meanwhile, **Thakor Dolatsinghji** of Limbdi state passed away in 1940, followed by **Thakor Digvijaysinghji's** death in 1941. An attempt was made on May 13, 1942, to resolve the conflict, but it failed at the last minute. Finally, a unanimous settlement was achieved in 1943 under Administrator **JP Nicholson.**

In this Satyagraha, under the leadership of Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, individuals such as Rasiklal Umedchand Parikh, Chimanlal Chakubhai Shah, Bapalal Keshavlal Doshi, Bhailal Maganlal Vakil, Durlabhabji Umedchand Parikh, Bhaichand Jaichand Mehta, Bhagwanlal Harkhchand Shah, Amulakh Amichand Maniyar, Keshavlal Moolchand Lagdiwala, Darbar Gopaldas Desai, Bhaktiba Desai, and Chanchalbehan Dave played pivotal roles.

This satyagraha persisted from 1939 to 1943, capturing the attention of Gujarat, the Mumbai state, and India as a whole.

OTHER EVENTS

BHAVNAGAR CONVENTION

In Bhavnagar, the **Congress Prajamandal** convened under **Dewan Prabhashankar Pattani's** leadership and declared the establishment of a legislature in the state. However, a **Praja Parishad** convention chaired by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel faced challenges, including an attack by Muslims instigated by Muslim League leader **Chundrigar**.

WADHWAN STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

In October 1929, a struggle for press freedom emerged concerning the publication of a weekly called **Saurashtra Mitra**. Manilal Kothari and Phoolchand Shah took leadership roles in this movement.

PANCH TALAVADA SATYAGRAHA

During 1937-38, Indulal Yagnik, Phoolchand Shah, Pattabhi Sitaramayya, and Balwantrai Mehta organised a Satyagraha in Bhavnagar State in response to increased agricultural taxes.

RAJKOT CLOTH MILL SATYAGRAHA

In 1937, a Satyagraha was i… hild labour, and improving worker f… it… rai **Dhebar** was a key leader in this mo…

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PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S ANNOUNCEMENT TO LEAVE INDIA

In the tumultuous period leading up to India's independence, the political landscape was marred by escalating communal violence and the persistent demand for a separate Pakistan by the Muslim League.

British Prime Minister **Clement Attlee,** recognizing the urgency of the situation, made a decisive announcement before the British Parliament on February 20, 1947, declaring the British government's intent to transfer administration of India to responsible Indian leaders by June 1948.

This announcement, setting a clear timeline for India's independence, stirred optimism among leaders like Mahatma Gandhi. However, communal violence, especially in the North Western Provinces and Bengal Province, continued to escalate, with increasing incidences of Hindu-Muslim violence. On March 27, 1947, the Muslim League further fueled tensions by celebrating '**Pakistan Day**', exacerbating the volatile situation.

MOUNTBATTEN PLAN

Lord Mountbatten succeeded **Lord Wavell** as Viceroy of India on March 24, 1947, assuming the role of the last Viceroy of India and the first Viceroy of independent India. Mountbatten was confronted with a dire crisis marked by violent clashes between Hindus and Muslims over the demand for a separate Pakistan.

Amidst mounting challenges, many leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, grappled with the daunting task of preserving the ideal of a united India. Realistic voices like Sardar Patel acknowledged the complexity of the situation.

After extensive deliberations, on June 3, 1947, Viceroy Mountbatten unveiled the final plan to partition united India into two distinct nations, an initiative known as the 'Mountbatten Plan'.

PROVISIONS

The Mountbatten Plan outlined the partitioning of a unified India into two separate nations: one Hindu-majority India and another Muslim-majority Pakistan. The plan aimed to grant Muslim-majority provinces their own nation and constitution. It proposed the appointment of a boundary commission to facilitate the delimitation of territories.

The partition decision in Bengal, Punjab, Sylhet, and the North-Western (North-West) Provinces was to be determined through plebiscites. The plan also entailed the end of British sovereignty over local princely states concurrently with Indian independence.

Both the Congress and the Muslim League accepted the Mountbatten Plan. Viceroy Mountbatten subsequently approved the decision to incorporate Hindu-majority areas of Punjab and Bengal into India, while Muslim-majority areas were to be part of Pakistan. This also included the North-Western Provinces of Baluchistan and Sylhet within Pakistan.

DICKIE BIRD SCHEME (1947 A

In 1947, amidst efforts towar
Scheme' as part of the decolonization
independence to British provinces firs
constituent assembly or not.

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22. REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS IN GUJARAT

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN GUJARAT

The radical revolutionary movement in Gujarat saw the emergence of leaders like **Arvind Ghosh**, a professor of English at Vadodara College, who advocated for armed revolution behind the scenes. Alongside his younger brother **Barindrakumar**, they pioneered the concept of an armed air force in 1902 AD.

Barindrakumar, operating in the southern part of Gujarat, formed alliances with influential figures such as Chotubhai and Ambubhai Purani, whose efforts in fostering the spirit of freedom among servants are detailed in **Kanaiyalal Munshi's** novel ***Swapnadarshta***. Additionally, interactions with **Sakaria Swami,** who had been associated with the Rani of Jhansi during the 1857 struggle, added depth to the movement.

Barindrakumar propagated revolutionary ideas among the middle-class youth in Vadodara, Charotar region (Kheda), Ahmedabad, and Mehsana. Notably, an attempt was made to bomb **Lord and Lady Minto** during their city ride in Ahmedabad on November 13, 1909, although they narrowly escaped.

Arvind Ghosh articulated the revolutionary plan in his book "**Bhavani Mandir**," which was translated into Gujarati and published in the "**Dakshina**" magazine. Narsinghbhai Patel played a crucial role in popularising bomb-making literature through his publication ***"Desi Vanspatio Ni Davao."*** (Medicines of indigenous plants)

Mohanlal Pandya (Duglichor) of Kathlal, along with Bechardas Pandit and Poojabhai Vakil, participated in revolutionary activities. Pamphlets like '***Nahavano Sabu Banavavani Rit***' (Process to make bathing shop), '***Kasarat***' (Exercise), '***Gulab No Kisso***' (The Case of the Rose), and '***Kaydano Sangrah***' (Collection of Laws) were disseminated to clandestinely spread the revolutionary ideology and bomb-making instructions.

Inspired by the "**Bhavani-Mata Mandir**," Keshavlal Deshpande founded '**Ganganath Vidyalaya**' near Chandod-Karnali on the banks of the Narmada, where revolutionary activities were conducted, attracting numerous youths from Gujarat. Despite government crackdowns, the revolutionary fervour persisted, prompting the authorities to recognize the futility of mere repression.

In regions like Bilimora and Navsari, individuals like Madhavrao Godbole and Nar Narayan Rao Govinda Rao facilitated the procure the revolutionaries.

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VASUMATI BEHAN THAKORLAL THAKOR

Born in Ahmedabad, Vasumati Behan Thakorlal Thakor played an active role in the Satyagraha movement of 1930. She founded the '**Swayamsevika Sangh**' in Surat during this time. Additionally, in 1940-41, she participated in the Freedom of Speech Satyagraha, demonstrating her commitment to the cause of freedom.

KUSUM BEHAN DHIRUBHAI DESAI

Born in Chikhli, Valsad, Kusum Behan Dhirubhai Desai participated in all activities of Satyagraha, picketing, and weaving during the Swaraj movement of 1930-31. She served as the first president of Chikhli Mahila Mandal and was the former vice-president of Akhil Hind Mahila Parishad Gujarat branch. Furthermore, she was a member of the executive of the Mumbai State Harijan Sevak Sangh, highlighting her extensive involvement in social and political activities.

DHANALAKSHMI KRISHNALAL DESAI

In August 1918, a women's branch of the Home Rule League was established in Ahmedabad, with its office located in Khadia. Dhanalakshmi Krishnalal Desai served as its minister, alongside Anasuya Behan Sarabhai as Minister and Saraladevi Ambalal Sarabhai as President. This initiative aimed to promote women's participation in the freedom movement, with 40 registered members actively engaged in its activities.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF GUJARAT REVOLUTIONARIES ABROAD

Gujarati revolutionaries were actively involved in revolutionary activities abroad as part of the movement to free India from British rule. These activities extended to various countries including England, Canada, America, Germany, France, Myanmar (Burma), Malaya, Singapore, Afghanistan, and Russia.

SHYAMJI KRISHNA VERMA


SHYAMJI KRISHNA VERMA

Shyamji Krishna Verma was born on October 4, 1857, in Mandvi (Kutch). He is recognized as the original founder of the Indian revolutionary movement abroad. Hailing from a Hindu Bhanushali family, he passed away on March 31, 1930, in Geneva, Switzerland, leaving behind a legacy of courage and dedication to the cause of Indian independence. He displayed exceptional academic prowess, leading to his enrollment at Wilson High School in Mumbai, sponsored by Seth Mathuradas Lavji. Shyamji krishna Varma also excelled in Sanskrit studies, gaining recognition from renowned Sanskrit scholar **Monier Williams** of **Oxford University.**

Invited by Williams, Shyamji krishna V[illegible] went to Oxford in 1879, where he pursued his education at **Ball[illegible]** assistant. He graduated with distinct[illegible] Inner Temple in November 1884.

Upon returning to India, he pra[illegible]se **of Ratlam, Udaipur,** and **Junagad[illegible]** connection to incidents like the murder o[illegible]

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23. PRINCELY STATES AND THEIR REFORMS

Before India gained independence, there were **562 princely states in the country**, with **366 of them located in Gujarat**, including Saurashtra. Specifically, **within Saurashtra**, there were a total of **222 princely kingdoms**.

PRINCELY STATES	
Princely States in India	562
Princely States in Gujarat	366
Princely States in Saurashtra	222

NAVANAGAR STATE

Navanagar State, situated in the historical Halar region of Saurashtra and located on the southern coast of the Gulf of Kutch, centred around Jamnagar. Established in 1540 AD, it remained a princely state until India gained independence. In 1948, it was formally integrated into the Union of India, with its capital, Navanagar city, now recognized as Jamnagar.

Navanagar city was strategically positioned along the banks of the Rangamati and Nagamati rivers. Throughout history, Navanagar was alternatively referred to as **Navonagar, Navinagar, and Nautamnagar**. The rulers of Navanagar, belonging to the **Jadeja clan**, held the title of Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. They shared a lineage with the rulers of the neighbouring Kutch kingdom.

Under British rule, Navanagar State was bestowed with the distinction of a **15-gun salute**, a symbol of its prestige and status within the British Empire. During the British Raj era, Navanagar State was administered as part of the Bombay Presidency.

JAM RANMALJI

Jam Ranmalji, credited with the construction of Lakhota Lake, which lies between **Lakhota Kotho** (*Bhujiyo Kotho*) and the city, is renowned for his contributions. The present-day Ranmal or Lakhota Lake is believed to have been erected by Jam Ranmalji II between 1820 and 1852 CE.

JAM VIBHAJI

During the reign of Jam Vibhaji from 1852 to 1903, significant events unfolded. His son, Kalubha, faced disinheritance by the British Government. In response, Jam Vibhaji adopted Umed Singh, the son of his cousin Jalam Singh of Sadodar. trife, prompting Jam Vibhaji to adopt Jam lam Singh.

Subsequently, upon adopting as born, whom he declared as the d Ayurvedacharya **Zanduji Bhatt**, wh

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ECONOMIC REFORMS:

Bhavsinhji II established the **Economic Survey Committee** to assess and address economic issues effectively. Moreover, he inaugurated the **Bhavnagar Darbar Savings Bank** on April 1, 1902, initially known as **Bhavsinghji Savings Bank,** which later evolved into the **State Bank of Saurashtra** before merging with **SBI** in **2008**.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

To alleviate the economic challenges faced by farmers, Bhavsinhji II initiated the **Farmer Crisis Relief Fund.** Furthermore, in 1917, a cooperative society focusing on agriculture was established, aiming to foster rural development and support farming communities.

PUBLIC WELFARE:

Bhavsinhji II implemented significant measures for public welfare, including the prohibition of liquor in another state, making him the first royal to do so. In 1919, Bhavnagar state led Saurashtra in lifting the ban on liquor and ending liquor monopoly. Additionally, Saurashtra became the first state to enact **Drought Code 4,** implementing precautionary measures during drought periods.

KRISHNA KUMAR SINGH

Krishna Kumar Singh ruled from 1919 to 1948, overseeing significant reforms across various sectors.

REFORMS

URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

In 1936, Bhavnagar state introduced its first **underground sewerage scheme,** marking a milestone in urban development. The scientifically planned Krishnanagar area was developed to accommodate the increasing population of Bhavnagar.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

One notable reform under Krishna Kumar Singh's reign was the settlement of farmers' debts with moneylenders, enabling farmers to repay the state with only 4% annual interest. This initiative was pioneering in India. Additionally, Dhola village established an agricultural scientific laboratory, contributing to advancements in rural agriculture. In 1924, Gram Panchayats were established, accompanied by the formation of the **Village Improvement Fund,** aimed at enhancing rural development.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

During his reign, the science department was inaugurated at **Shamaldas College** in 1932 AD, underscoring efforts to promote scientific

HONOURS

Krishna Kumar Singh was the fi
treasury assets to the Union. Balwantra
the first responsible state system, w K
post-independence.

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PART-4: POST INDEPENDENCE HISTORY

CHAPTERS IN THE PART

- MERGER OF PRINCELY STATES
- DEMAND AND FORMATION OF STATES ON LINGUISTIC BASIS
- MAHAGUJARAT MOVEMENT
- ESTABLISHMENT AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF GUJARAT
- CHIEF MINISTERS OF GUJARAT AND IMPORTANT EVENTS
- DETAILED BIOGRAPHIES OF GREAT PERSONALITIES
- IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES FROM GUJARAT



24. MERGER OF PRINCELY STATES



SARDAR PATEL (LEFT) AND VP MENON (RIGHT)

The Indian Independence Act mandated the cessation of British sovereignty over the Princely states effective August 15, 1947, alongside the termination of existing treaties. Consequently, the Interim Government initiated the establishment of the **States Department** (later renamed States Ministry) in June 1947, appointing **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to lead it**, with **VP Menon serving as his secretary**. Recognizing the impending challenges following the withdrawal of British authority, efforts were made to persuade the Princely states to align with the Union of India in areas such as defence, transportation, communications, and foreign affairs before the looming deadline of August 15.

Leveraging Lord Mountbatten's position, reputation, and expertise, it was deemed advantageous to seek his assistance in this significant endeavour. With the approval of Sardar Patel, VP Menon drafted a statement delineating India's policy and approach towards the Princely states, appealing to their sense of patriotism by urging them to transfer control of these critical domains to the Government of India.

On July 10, 1947, a gathering of kings and diwans convened at Sardar Patel's residence in Delhi, where they were encouraged to align with India on the aforementioned issues. Regular informal discussions were held with the kings and their advisors to address any concerns they harboured.

The absence of clear and reliable guidance during the tenure of the Nawab of Bhopal as Chancellor of Narendramandal prompted challenges. However, with his resignation and the subsequent appointment of the Maharaja of Patiala as Chancellor, the situation improved significantly, facilitating closer engagement between the kings and the central government.

Subsequently, a revised draft of the Deed of Accession and the '**Stand Still Agreement**' was prepared, copies of which were distributed during a special meeting of the Kings on July 25. Lord Mountbatten, representing the Crown, addressed the monarchs sympathetically, advising them to align with the Government of India in defence, foreign affairs, and transportation and communications. He emphasised that such alignment would afford them freedom from the burdens of administration while ensuring security. The importance of timely alignment considering geographical considerations was underscored.

Mountbatten addressed th[illegible] and the Diwan. Consequently, on July 3[illegible] the areas of defence, foreign affairs, and [illegible]

A second draft of the Treat[illegible] and Gujarat was prepared, transferri[illegible]

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not view it as a hostile act, and encouraged him to gauge the people's opinion through a plebiscite or election. However, the Maharaja remained indecisive.

Following the stand still agreement with Pakistan, the supply of essential goods was abruptly halted, and attacks along the border were initiated after August 15, 1947, despite assurances.

Facing imminent threat as border tribals, including Afridi, Waziri, and Mehsud, aided by Pakistan, prepared to capture Srinagar, the Maharaja sought assistance from India and signed the **Treaty of Accession on October 26, 1947**.

In response, the Indian Army repelled the attackers from much of the region. Despite efforts, even the United Nations could not mediate the issue of Pakistan-occupied territory in Kashmir.

JUNAGADH

Junagadh, situated in the southwestern corner of Saurashtra, boasted an area of 8,642.83 square kilometres and a population of 670,719. It held the distinction of being the largest state among the 222 princely states in Saurashtra, with Hindus comprising 82% of its population. Despite neighbouring princely states opting for accession to India and having treaties in place, **Nawab Mahobat Khan III** (1911–1947) of Junagadh chose to align with Pakistan on August 15, 1947. This decision shocked local residents and institutions, prompting mass migration from the state.

Efforts by Uchhrangrai N Dhebar and VP Menon, Secretary of the Princely Department of the Government of India, to persuade the Nawab were unsuccessful, as they were denied an audience.

Various entities, including Gujaratis residing abroad, the Princely States of Saurashtra, the Kathiawar Political Parishad, the Akhil Hind Desi Rajya Praja Mandal, Prof. Muhammad Habib (President of the Indian History Congress), the Kutch-Kathiawar Muslim League, and the Mumbai Nationalist Muslim Mahamandal, vehemently opposed Junagadh's decision to align with Pakistan.

The Indian government exercised caution regarding this matter. Initially, a referendum was proposed to nullify Junagadh's affiliation with Pakistan. However, Pakistan remained resolute in its stance.

ARZI HUKUMAT

Drawing inspiration from Subhash Chandra Bose's '**Azad Hind Sarkar**' and with the implicit approval of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Congress workers and leaders from Kathiawar and Mumbai established a parallel government in Mumbai known as the '**Arzi Hakumat**' of Junagadh on September 25, 1947. This government proclaimed itself as the legitimate authority of Junagadh, with Kanaiyalal Munshi being instrumental in drafting its declaration of independence.



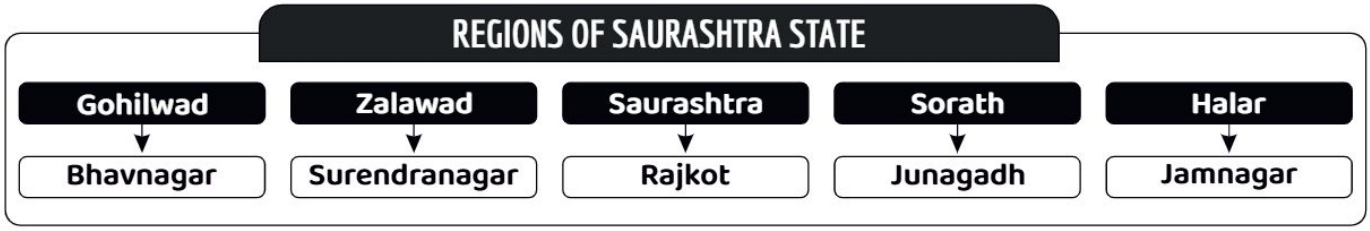
JUNAGADH ARZI HUKUMAT

To give formal structure to the Arzi government, it was decided to include only the people of Junagadh [illegible] and the editor of '**Vande Mataram**' [illegible] appointed as its head, along with [illegible]shi, Narendra Nathwani, and Surgbhai Va[illegible]

A day before the establish[illegible]er meeting, stating, **'Junagadh shou[illegible]**

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POLITICAL STATUS OF SAURASHTRA STATE	
Class	B Class State
Seats in Parliament	6 seats
Legislature sittings	60 seats
Capital	Rajkot
Period	15-2-1948 to 31-10-1956
First election of Legislative Assembly	23-1-1952
First Chief Minister	Uchhangrai Dhebar (1948-54)
Second Chief Minister	Rasiklal Parikh (1954-56)
Rajpramukh	Jam Digvijaysinhji
Vice Rajpramukh	Krishna Kumar Singhji
Saurashtra High Court Judge	Harsiddhabhai Divetia
Secretariat Place	Junagadh House, Deendayal Hospital
Legislature venue	Connaught Hall (Arvindbhai Maniyar Hall)
Speaker	Dayashankar Dave, Javadji Modi, Maganlal Joshi
Commissioner	Neelam Butch
UNITED STATE OF SAURASHTRA	
Chief Minister	Uchhangrai Dhebar
Deputy Chief Minister	Balwant Rai Mehta
Ministers	Nanji Kalidas Bhatt, Rasiklal Parikh, Jagjivan Parikh, Manharlal Shah

MERGER OF OTHER STATES OF GUJARAT

MERGER OF VADODARA STATE

Vadodara State stood out as one of the wealthiest states in India. **Maharaja Pratapsinharao Gaikwad** of Vadodara, after entering into [illegible] that all the princely states in Gujarat sh[illegible] declared as the **Gujarnaresh** (head[illegible] Maharaja Pratap Singharao faced defeat[illegible] for Europe, taking along his entire wealth[illegible]

During this period, **Dr. Jivaraj** [illegible] Cabinet was established, with Jivaraj Meh[illegible]

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25. DEMAND AND FORMATION OF STATES ON LINGUISTIC BASIS

Following India's independence, the demand for linguistic states emerged as a crucial aspect of the country's political landscape. Prior to independence, India was governed by large provinces under British rule, which were later divided for administrative convenience.

Post-independence, the Indian constitution initially recognized **14 major languages**, later **expanding to 22**. The implementation of Hindi as the national language faced controversy. Indian languages were often concentrated in specific geographical regions, intertwining linguistic groups with regional identities, thereby making language and regionalism closely intertwined.

Language emerged as a powerful political factor in India's democratic framework, emphasising the importance of conducting state affairs in the language of the people to foster a closer connection between rulers and citizens. These demands for linguistic states were prevalent both before and after independence, leading to the urgent need for state reorganisation.

Before independence, the concept of forming provinces based on language or culture was not widely considered. In 1920, the Indian National Congress underscored the creation of linguistic provinces.

Post-independence, the Indian government aimed to establish language-based states to preserve national unity and integrity. However, economic challenges initially hindered this effort. Consequently, various commissions were established to advocate for the formation of linguistic states across different regions of the country.

COMMISSIONS FOR FORMATION OF LANGUAGE BASED STATES

DHAR COMMISSION

The Linguistic Provinces Commission, commonly known as the **Dhar Commission,** was established on November 27, 1947, by **Dr. Rajendra Prasad,** Chairman of the Constituent Assembly. The commission was chaired by S K Dhar, a Judge from the Allahabad High Court, and included members J N Lal and Pannalal.

In December 1948, the commission submitted its report, advocating against the formation of states solely on linguistic grounds. Instead, it emphasised criteria such as geographical composition, economic interdependence, administrative flexib

The commission's rejectio arly among the people of South India, v tic concerns.

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26. MAHAGUJARAT MOVEMENT

BACKGROUND OF THE MAHAGUJARAT MOVEMENT

The Mahagujarat movement emerged against the backdrop of several historical developments. In 1920, the Indian National Congress embraced linguistic provincialism for the first time. This sentiment was further endorsed by the **Motilal Nehru Committee** in its 1928 report, advocating for regional restructuring. By 1946, the Conference for Linguistic Provinces in Delhi, chaired by **Pattabhi Sitaramayya,** underscored the importance of linguistic identities.

In 1947, a significant convention of the **League of All India Linguistic Provinces** was convened in **Bejawada**, led by **Radhakumud Mukherjee.** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel articulated the vision for a separate state of Gujarat in 1948 while organising the unit of Saurashtra.

In 1952, the **Mahagujarat Parishad** convened under the leadership of **Himmatlal Shukla**, catalysed by the efforts of Bhailalbhai Patel. **Morarji Desai**, then Chief Minister of the bilingual Mumbai state, supported a unified Mumbai state during the Mahagujarat movement.

During the 1952 Navsari meeting of the **Gujarati Sahitya Parishad**, Krishnalal Mohanlal Zaveri expressed the desire for Mahagujarat. Subsequently, in 1953, the State Reorganisation Commission, chaired by Fazal Ali, was established. Despite the Commission's consideration of Greater Mumbai's significance, it recommended the creation of a Greater Mumbai State encompassing Marathwada, Saurashtra, Kutch, and the former Mumbai state, rejecting the **Mahagujarat** demand. Nonetheless, the people of Gujarat began preparing for a separate state.

A meeting of the **Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee** at the Mehmedabad branch on 25 October 1955 vehemently opposed the Maharashtra Congress's proposal for a bilingual state of Mumbai. However, on 6 August 1956, Parliament announced the formation of a bilingual Mumbai state comprising Maharashtra, Mumbai, Kutch-Saurashtra, and Gujarat.

This decision came as a shock to Gujarat, and strong opposition arose among the people. Newspapers also criticised the government's move vigorously. The economic ties between Gujarat and Mumbai were deeply intertwined, adding complexity to the issue of state reorganisation. The national leaders of the **Gujarat Pradesh Congress** saw greater advantages in leading a larger state than a smaller one. The allure of Mumbai further fuel

Despite the Gujarat Pradesh C d by the need to adhere to party disci rat, with 34 percent of its population, fo

On January 17, 1956, P g Vidarbha, Gujarat, including Saur i

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KHAMBHI SATYAGRAHA

On December 5, 1957, members of the Mahagujarat Janata Parishad and the United Maharashtra Committee convened in Pune. During this meeting, the United Maharashtra Committee expressed willingness to accept Mumbai as part of Maharashtra without any dispute. The entire assembly, including Indulal Yagnik, mourned the martyrdom of four students and decided to establish "**khambhi**" during a Janata Parishad meeting in Nadiad.

Minister Kilabhai Patel of the Janata Parishad announced plans to construct a Martyr's Memorial in honour of the students who sacrificed their lives in 1956. Indulal Yagnik proposed placing this memorial on the porch of the Congress Bhavan to symbolise the failure of Congress leadership and to keep the memory of the martyrs alive. Diligent youth were entrusted with the task of building the memorial.

Chinubhai Chimanbhai, the first mayor of Ahmedabad, proposed forming a memorial committee to oversee the construction of the Martyr's Memorial. A bell stone from Dhangdhra was obtained from Kadianaka, and a plaster of Paris link was applied to create the monument. On the night of August 7, 1958, young activists dismantled the porch outside the old Congress Bhavan in Ahmedabad's elite area to make way for the memorial, named Shaheed Chowk.

The next day, August 8, 1958, Indulal Yagnik inaugurated the khambhi at **Shaheed Chowk** in the presence of thousands. The youth completed the masonry work, reigniting the movement. However, the khambhi was demolished on August 12, 1958, leading to renewed riots. To monitor the site, volunteers maintained a 24-hour vigil.

This marked the beginning of the **Martyr Memorial Satyagraha**, known as 'Khambhi Satyagraha'. The Akali Dal of Punjab supported the Mahagujarat movement, and leader Jayaprakash Narayan visited Ahmedabad to express solidarity. Plans were made to build a Martyrs' Memorial in Victoria Gardens near Ellisbridge. On August 17, 1958, the *Jail Bharo* (fill the jails) movement commenced.


MARTYR'S MEMORIAL MAHAGUJARAT

On August 19, 1958, a team of seven, led by Indulal Yagnik, violated Article 144 regulations, with a women's team led by Ranjana Dalal participating in the Martyrs' Memorial Satyagraha in Ahmedabad. During the Martyr Memorial Satyagraha, Mohan Mitra from Odisha sought permission to send an audience from his state.

A team of women sent by the United Maharashtra Committee also joined the Martyrs' Memorial Satyagraha in Ahmedabad on August 29, 1958. Yashwantrao Chauhan established the Kotwal Panch to manage the riots stemming from the khambhi demolition, which lasted for 226 days as part of the Martyr Memorial Satyagraha.

"Those who talk about Gandhi forget the bullets but the people of Gujarat have not forgotten the firing. The martyr memorial will be built and for this the Khambhi of martyrs will be built and for this the Mahagujar

Note

On September 19, 1968, t i's government and a Martyr's Mem l .

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FORMATION OF NEW DISTRICTS

When Gujarat was established as a state on 1 May 1960, it initially comprised **17 districts.** Subsequently, **16 new districts were created** as follows.

YEAR	DISTRICT NAME	CHIEF MINISTER
1964	Gandhinagar	Balwantrai Mehta
1966	Valsad	Hitendrabhai Desai
1997	Anand, Dahod, Porbandar, Navsari, Narmada	Shankarsinh Vaghela
2000	Patan	Keshubhai Patel
2007	Tapi	Narendra Modi
2013	Aravalli, Botad, Morbi, Mahisagar, Gir-Somnath, Devbhumi Dwarka, Chhota Udepur	Narendra Modi

WHICH DISTRICT WAS FORMED FROM WHICH EXISTING DISTRICT

The 16 new districts were formed in Gujarat after its establishment by dividing from the existing districts, as detailed below.

OLD DISTRICT	NEW DISTRICT FORMED OUT OF AN OLD DISTRICT
Ahmedabad, Mehsana	Gandhinagar
Surat	Valsad
Kheda	Anand
Panchmahal	Dahod
Junagadh	Porbandar
Valsad	Navsari
Bharuch	Narmada
Mehsana, Banaskantha	Patan
Surat	Tapi
Sabarkantha	Aravalli
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar	Botad
Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar	Morbi
Kheda, Panchmahal	Mahisagar
Junagadh	Gir-Somnath
Jamnagar	Devbhumi Dwarka
Vadodara	

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28. CHIEF MINISTERS OF GUJARAT AND IMPORTANT EVENTS

DR. JIVRAJ NARAYAN MEHTA


DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA

Dr. Jivraj Narayan Mehta, born in **Amreli**, served as the first Chief Minister of Gujarat from May 1, 1960, to March 8, 1962, and then from March 8, 1962, to September 19, 1963, totaling 3 years and 141 days (677 days in total). His appointment came after considering names like Khandubhai Desai and Balwantrai Mehta, but the final choice was the 73-year-old Finance Minister, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the most senior minister of Gujarat in the Mumbai state cabinet.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, a medical graduate from Mumbai and London, actively participated in the freedom struggle and served as Mahatma Gandhi's personal doctor. The first assembly elections under his leadership took place in 1962, where he won from the Amreli assembly seat. Jivaraj Mehta's spouse, **Hansaben Jivraj Mehta**, made history as the **first woman Chancellor of Gujarat**.

During his tenure, Dr. Jivraj Mehta initiated significant reforms and policies. He introduced a **liquor ban** in Gujarat to address the issue of homicides. The **Panchayati Raj Act of 1961** was enacted, effective from April 1, 1963. He championed compulsory primary education, laid the foundation stone of the **Ukai Dam** in Tapi district, and framed the **Cooperative Society Act.**

Under his administration, **Dang district** was annexed to Gujarat, and the **Gujarat State Fertilizer Company (GSFC)** was established at Bajwa in Vadodara district. He played a crucial role in setting up the **Refinery** in Vadodara.

Despite leading the Congress to victory with 113 seats in 1962, a no-confidence motion was filed against him in 1963. The proposal was defeated by 31 to 101 votes, but Dr. Jivarajbhai, averse to political manipulation, chose to resign.

Post his Chief Ministerial term, Dr. Jivraj Mehta served as the **High Commissioner of India** in England. His contributions were recognized through the passage of the **Gujarat Government Societies Bill** and the **Agricultural Land and Taxation Matters Bill, 1950**. He established the **Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board.**

In the field of medicine, the Jivr[illegible] the medical profession. His legacy exten[illegible]vraj **Mehta Hospital** has been erecte[illegible]

BALWANTRAI GOPALJI M[illegible]

Balwantrai Gopalji Mehta, [illegible]n September 19, 1963, to September 1[illegible]

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A seasoned leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Dilipbhai Parikh's political journey was characterised by his dedication and experience within the party. Dilipbhai Ramanbhai Parikh holds the record for being the Chief Minister for the **shortest time in the political history of Gujarat.**


DILIPBHAI PARIKH

During his time as Chief Minister, the **Fifth Pay Commission** was implemented, reflecting his administration's commitment to addressing issues related to government employees' salaries and benefits.

NARENDRA DAMODARDAS MODI

Narendra Damodardas Modi, born on September 17, 1950, in **Vadnagar (Mehsana),** stands as a prominent figure in Indian politics. His prolific political journey began at the age of 8 when he joined the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). Notably, when Modi assumed the role of the **14th Chief Minister** of Gujarat on October 7, 2001, he was not a member of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly.


NARENDRA MODI

Modi's leadership in Gujarat is distinguished by its longevity, holding the position for an unprecedented 12 years and 227 days, from October 7, 2001, to December 22, 2002, and then again from December 22, 2002, to April 22, 2014 – marking the **maximum governance of 4465 days.** Beyond state boundaries, Modi's political ascendancy continued, leading to his election as the Prime Minister of India after securing a majority in the 16th Lok Sabha elections.

Modi's legacy extends beyond his role as Prime Minister, as he served as Chief Minister for a record four times. During his tenure, Gujarat witnessed significant milestones, including the initiation of the ***Panchamrut Yojana*** to recover from financial losses due to the **Kutch earthquake**. His commitment to governance and development is evident through initiatives such as the establishment of the **Department of Women and Child Development** in Gujarat in 2002 and the inception of the **Vibrant Gujarat Summit** in 2003.

Administrative restructuring under Modi's leadership led to the formation of **Tapi** district in 2007 and the creation of additional districts in 2013, including **Chotaudepur, Aravalli, Mahisagar, Botad, Morbi, Gir Somnath,** and **Devbhoomi Dwarka.**

Modi's tenure saw the formation of the **NRI Cell** in 2008, the commencement of the **Nano project** at Sanand, and the launch of the **Abhayam helpline number 181** for women. The establishment of key educational and research institutions, including **Pandit Din Dayal Petroleum University, Gujarat Forensic Science University, Children's University, Raksha Shakti University,** and **Kamdhenu University,** further reflects his commitment to holistic development. Gujarat, under Modi's visionary leadership, became the first state to introduce evening courts.

Narendra Modi is not only a political figure but also an author, with books like ***"Premtirth," "Kelave Te Kelawani," "Aankh Aa Dhanya Che," "Guruji: Ek Swayamsevak," "Setubandh."***

ANANDIBEN PATEL

Anandiben Patel served as the ...i ... total of 2 years and 77 days, encomp...

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IMPORTANT EVENTS POST INDEPENDENCE

NAVNIRMAN ANDOLAN: CATALYST FOR SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHANGE (1974)

Navnirman Andolan, initiated in 1974 by students and the middle class in Gujarat, stands out as a pivotal socio-political movement against financial issues and corruption. Remarkably, it is the sole successful post-independence movement in Indian history to dislodge an elected government.

KEY EVENTS

- In July 1973, Chimanbhai Patel assumed the position of Chief Minister of Gujarat, succeeding Ghanshyambhai Ojha. Allegations of corruption surrounded Patel, exacerbating the financial crisis faced by the urban middle class due to rising food prices.
- Early student protests erupted when, on December 20, 1973, students at **Ahmedabad's Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Engineering College** went on strike protesting a 20% increase in hostel food charges.
- Similar strikes occurred at Gujarat University on January 3, 1974, leading to clashes between students and police, sparking agitations across Gujarat.
- From January 7, an indefinite strike in educational institutions began, primarily focusing on demands related to food and education.
- The movement broadened its base as the middle class and labourers in Ahmedabad joined the protests, including attacks on ration shops.
- The **Navnirman Yuvak Samiti**, comprising students, lawyers, and faculties, emerged to guide and voice concerns against injustice.
- The agitators demanded the resignation of Chimanbhai Patel, escalating into violent clashes during a statewide strike on January 25, 1974.
- Under intense pressure, Chimanbhai Patel resigned on February 9, prompting the governor to suspend the assembly and impose President's rule.
- The opposition, with 140 members in the assembly, demanded its dissolution. The movement gained momentum as 15 Congress(O) members resigned on February 16, along with 3 Jan Sangh MLAs.
- By March, students received 95 out of 167 resignations. Congress(O) President Morarji Desai initiated an indefinite hunger strike on March 12.
- On March 16, the assembly was dissolved, marking the conclusion of the movement. Tragically, the movement witnessed at least 100 casualties, 1,000 to 3,000 injuries, and 8,000 arrests.

RESULTS AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS OF NAVNIRMAN ANDOLAN (1974)

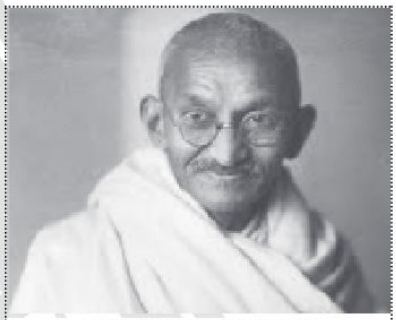
- After the Navnirman Andola[illegible] of Gujarat and influencing nation[illegible]
- The **Navnirman Youth Co[illegible]**
- Morarji Desai commenced a[illegible]s.
- Responding to the dema[illegible]ts declared on June 12, 1975[illegible]

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29. DETAILED BIOGRAPHIES OF GREAT PERSONALITIES

MAHATMA GANDHI


MAHATMA GANDHI

- **Full Name:** Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- **Born:** October 2, 1869 (Celebrated as world non-violence day)
- **Birthplace**: Porbandar, Gujarat, India
- **Day of Remembrance:** January 30, 1948 (Assassination)
- **Place of Death:** Birla House, New Delhi, India
- **Mother:** Putlibai Gandhi (fourth wife of Karamchand Gandhi)
- **Father:** Karamchand Uttamchand Gandhi (Diwan of Porbandar)
- **Education:** Alfred High School, Rajkot; Samaldas College, Bhavnagar
- **Political Mentor:** Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- **Spiritual Mentor:** Shrimad Rajchandra (Raychandbhai)
- **Personal Secretary:** Mahadev Desai
- **Autobiography:** The Story of My Experiments with Truth (Written in Yerwada Jail)

TITLES GIVEN BY GANDHIJI

GIVEN TO	TITLE
Rabindranath Tagore	Gurudev
Mohanlal Pandya	Dungali Chor (Onion Thief)
Chittaranjan Das	Desh Bandhu
Ravi Shankar Maharaj	Muksevak
Mohammad Ali Jinnah	Kayade Aazam
Zawerchand Meghani	Rashtriya Sayar (National Poet)
Madeleine Slade	Miraba
Motibhai Amin	
Kakasaheb Kalelkar	
Charles Freer Andrews	

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SPIRITUAL JOURNEY: ENCOUNTERS AND INSIGHTS

Baker, a religious priest, introduced him to a Christian prayer meeting. There, he met Coates, a Quaker who believed in non-violence and humanity. However, a cultural clash arose when Coates attempted to remove Gandhi's sacred tulsi garland, a token of respect from his mother. This incident highlighted the differences in religious practices.

While Gandhiji admired the faith of his Christian friends, their claim of Jesus Christ being the only son of God conflicted with his own beliefs. Seeking spiritual guidance, he wrote a letter to Srimad Rajachandra in October 1893, posing questions on the nature of the soul, God, salvation, and the authorship of religious texts. Srimad provided him with satisfactory answers.

In the same year, Gandhiji's intellectual curiosity was piqued by Leo Tolstoy's book "**The Kingdom of God is Within You**" and a Gujarati text titled "**Vaikunth Tara Hridayma chhe.**" These works left a lasting impression on him. Additionally, at Abdullah Seth's suggestion, he delved into the study of Islam by reading the Quran's English translation.

NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS

Despite having Christian acquaintances in Pretoria, Gandhiji's encounters with white South Africans continued to be marred by racial prejudice. While walking near President Kruger's residence, a white guard shoved him to the ground without provocation. Another time, a barber refused to serve him, labelling him a "**coolie.**" These incidents further fueled Gandhi's resolve to fight against racial discrimination.

As his year-long contract with Abdullah Seth neared its end, Gandhiji came across news of a discriminatory bill being debated in the **Natal Legislative Assembly**. This bill aimed to strip Indians of their voting rights. Recognizing this as a blatant attack on the Indian community's self-respect, Gandhiji mobilised before his departure.

During his farewell gathering, Gandhiji addressed the issue with guests and emphasised the need to oppose the bill. A collective decision was made to petition the legislature. Gandhiji drafted and submitted a petition on June 28th, followed by another on July 4th targeting the Legislative Council. Despite their efforts, the bill was passed into law on July 7th.

Undeterred by the initial setback, Gandhiji drafted another petition, this time signed by 10,000 Indians, and sent it to the British government's Home Affairs Minister, Lord Ripon, on July 16th. While this petition yielded no immediate results, it marked Gandhiji's entrance into the realm of political activism.

To maintain momentum, Gandhiji convinced Indian leaders in Durban to form the 'Natal Indian Congress' on August 22nd, 1894. He became its secretary, with the organisation aiming to alleviate the hardships faced by Indians, including indentured labourers (girmitiyas) brought from India on five-year contracts to work in Natal's mines and sugarcane fields.

On September 3rd, Gandhiji's application to practise law in Durban was granted, marking a new chapter in his life. Now equipped wi dhiji was poised to further his fight for equ

Following his appointmen led beyond the Indian community in N er Republics of Transvaal and Orang fr

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trip from Johannesburg to Durban, Polak entrusted Gandhiji with John Ruskin's book "**Unto This Last**" for the journey.

Ruskin's work resonated deeply with Gandhiji, presenting him with three core principles:

- Our well-being is intertwined with the well-being of all.
- The worth of a lawyer's work is no greater than that of a barber.
- The lives of labourers and farmers hold intrinsic value.

The third principle was particularly novel for Gandhiji. Inspired by this concept, he embarked on a transformative journey.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PHOENIX ASHRAM

In December 1904, driven by the desire to live a life of labour in accordance with Ruskin's ideals, Gandhiji purchased 100 acres (approximately 40.48 hectares) of land near Durban. This sugarcane field, located 20 kilometres away, was named "**Phoenix**." Here, Gandhiji established his first experiment in communal living – the Phoenix Settlement.

The "Indian Opinion" printing press was relocated to Phoenix, and its employees became residents of the settlement. The core principle of equality guided their lives. Everyone received the same food allowance, a designated plot of land (approximately 3 acres or 1.21 hectares) for cultivation, and the responsibility to contribute to the "Indian Opinion" during their free time from farm work.

Gandhiji's vision for Phoenix attracted new residents. His nephews, Maganlal and Chhaganlal Gandhi, along with two other brothers and eight additional individuals, joined the settlement. Henry Polak, inspired by the concept, also enthusiastically decided to participate in this social experiment.

While establishing Phoenix, Gandhiji remained committed to advocating for Indian rights across South Africa. He continued his fight against hardships faced by Indians in both Natal and the Transvaal.

ZULU CASE

In March 1906, the Zulu people of Natal, frustrated by a head tax imposed by the Natal government, launched a rebellion. Gandhiji, though sympathetic to the Zulu cause, felt a sense of duty towards the British Empire. This internal conflict led him to form a medical unit of 24 Indians, taking charge himself. Fortunately, their service focused on aiding the injured Zulu people, a role Gandhi fulfilled from May 10th to July 19th, 1906.

Witnessing the suffering of the Zulu people during his medical service deeply affected Gandhiji. Upon returning to Phoenix on July 20th, he made a life-altering decision – a vow of lifelong celibacy. This act of self-denial reflected his growing commitment to service and social justice. He further solidified this dedication by writing to his elder brother, Laxmidas, expressing his intention to use all his future earnings for the betterment of the Indian community.

ASIATIC LAW AMENDMENT ORDINANCE I

With renewed determination, Gand
– a draft law titled the Asiatic Law Am
22nd, 1906. This ordinance manda
process itself was demeaning, requi

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initiate an indefinite fast starting on August 16th. Gandhiji's health deteriorated during the fast, leading the government to unconditionally release him on August 23rd.

After his release, Gandhiji travelled to **Wardha** and on September 30th, he handed over the Ashram to the Harijan Sevak Sangh. Retiring from politics, Gandhiji embarked on a nationwide tour known as the ***'Harijan Yatra',*** which concluded on June 7, 1934. During this journey, a severe earthquake struck Bihar on January 15th. Some believed the earthquake was a punishment for the sin of untouchability among upper caste Hindus. Rabindranath Tagore strongly criticised this viewpoint as unscientific nonsense, but Gandhiji remained steadfast in his opinion.

Stones were thrown at Gandhiji's motorcycle during his tour in Bihar. In Orissa, from May 8th to June 8th, Gandhiji travelled on foot. While en route to a function in Pune on June 25th, an opponent mistakenly thought Gandhiji was in one of his group's motorbikes and threw a bomb at him, but Gandhiji was unharmed.

Despite facing violent opposition from devout Hindus, Gandhiji undertook a seven-day fast when some reformist volunteers attacked Lalnath Shastri during his visit to Ajmer on July 5th.

During his Bihar visit, Gandhiji met with Dr. Ansari, Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy, and Bhulabhai Desai, who believed that the Congress should participate in the legislatures given the changed circumstances. With Gandhiji's approval, the old Swaraj Party was revived. Additionally, the Congress Socialist Party was established on May 11th under the presidency of Acharya Narendra Dev to work within the Congress, despite disagreements over the party's program.

MUMBAI SESSION AND RESIGNATION FROM CONGRESS

While in Patna, mass satyagraha remained suspended, prompting the government to lift the ban on the Congress on June 6th. Consequently, it was decided to hold the Congress annual session in Mumbai, with Rajendra Prasad chosen as its president.

On September 17th, prior to the convention, Gandhiji publicly announced his intention to retire from the Congress, citing the failure to effectively propagate the message of non-violence and noting differences with colleagues on non-violence and the constructive program. Gandhiji officially resigned from the Congress on October 30th during a session held in Mumbai under Rajendra Prasad's presidency. However, Gandhiji also proposed a resolution for the Congress to establish the **Akhil Hind Gramodyog Sangh**, outlining his vision for promoting village industries and self-reliant, non-violent village life.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935

As a result of discussions at the Round Table Conference held in London from 1930 to 1932, the Parliament of England passed the **Government of India Act of 1935** for India. The annual session of the Congress convened in Lucknow in 1936 under the presidency of **Jawaharlal Nehru.** Nehru advocated for a socialist social structure, highlighting a shift in his views on the political goal of India from complete independence to socialism, differing fr

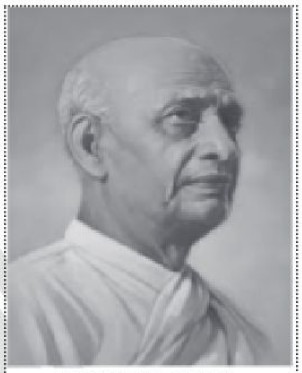
Despite the Lucknow Convent d a resolution, contrary to Jawahar the **Congress General Committee.** On nd issued a manifesto promising to h s, and women by participating in t s

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Gandhiji's autobiography 'My Experiments with Truth' primarily covers events from his life up to 1921–22. A comprehensive biography of Gandhi in Gujarati literature was realised by **Narayan Desai through his work 'Maru Jeevan Aej Mari Vani'** (2003). This four-volume biography stands as a meticulous and invaluable contribution to Gujarati literature.

Efforts to promote Gandhi's ideas gained momentum through initiatives like '**Gandhi Katha**' since 2002, inspired by the enduring spirit of his inner ideals. By September 2008, a total of 61 such Gandhi Kathas had been conducted in India, extending internationally thereafter from September 2008 onwards.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL


SARDAR PATEL

- **Born:** October 31, 1875
- **Birth Place:** Nadiad, Gujarat.
- **Died:** December 15, 1950, Mumbai
- **Nicknames:** Sardar, Bismarck of India, Iron Man of India, Patron Saint
- **Mother:** Ladba
- **Father:** Zaverbhai Patel
- **Brothers:** Vitthalbhai, Somabhai, Narsinhbhai
- **Spouse:** Zaverba Patel
- **Children:** Maniben Patel (Daughter), Dahyabhai Patel (Son)
- **Bharat Ratna:** 1991

BIOGRAPHY IN BRIEF

EARLY LIFE

Vallabhbhai Patel received his primary education in **Karamsad** and attended secondary school in Petlad and Nadiad. At the age of twenty-two, in 1897, he passed the matriculation examination. He was married at eighteen to **Zaverba,** who was thirteen at the time, from a nearby village, and he held a strong disdain for dowry.

With aspirations to become a lawyer, Vallabhbhai passed the district pleader examination and began practising law in Godhra. Later, his elder brother Vitthalbhai, a lawyer in Borsad, invited him to join him. Vallabhbhai moved to Borsad, where he achieved success and earned a reputation as a criminal lawyer. Eventually, he decided to travel to England to study law and become a barrister, which he pursued in 1905. During this period, Vitthalbhai also desired to become a barrister. Vallabhbhai supported his brother's aspiration and allowed him to go abroad first.

While living in Borsad, Vallabhbhai's daughter **Manibehan** was born in April 1903, and his son **Dahyabhai** was born in November 1905 at their maternal grandfather's house. Vitthalbhai returned to India in 1908 as a barrister and established his practice in Mumbai. During this time, **Zaverba** fell ill, prompting Vitthalbhai to call Vallabhbhai and his fam

While Vallabhbhai was in Ar operation for Zaverba after fifteen days the following day in 1908. At thi Vitthalbhai's wife **Divalibehan** fell il passed away in early 1910.

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Dr. Ambedkar, after experiencing the ills of Hinduism, contemplated conversion starting in 1935. He conducted a comparative study of world religions and ultimately embraced Buddhism in 1956 at Nagpur in the presence of numerous followers. In 1955, he founded the **Bharatiya Bauddha Mahasabha.**

Like social reformers such as **Mahatma Jyotiba Phule** (1827-1890), Dr. Ambedkar was deeply committed to literacy, raising awareness among the illiterate, and promoting universal education throughout his life. Posthumously, Dr. Ambedkar was awarded the highest civilian honour, **'Bharat Ratna',** by the Government of India in 1990, in recognition of his outstanding contributions to his caste, society, and the nation as a whole.

CHRONICLE OF BABASAHEB'S BIOGRAPHY	
9 May, 1916	Presented a research paper on 'Cast in India' at the Anthropology Seminar in Sociology at Columbia.
19 October, 1916	Admitted to London School of Economics and Political Science, London for MSc and DSc.
June, 1916	Dissertation (Columbia University) entitled National Dividend of India for Ph.D.
June, 1917	Returned to India at the end of the scholarship period and had to leave the dissertation of DSC (Economics) incomplete.
28 July, 1920	Entered London School of Economics and Political Science for M.Sc and D.Sc degrees and 'Gradge Inn' to study barrister.
29 June, 1921	Received M.Sc (Economics) from University of London.
30 May, 1921	Admission to BONN University to study Sanskrit in Germany.
November, 1923	'The Problem of Rupee' Thesis - Dissertation accepted for the degree of D.Sc Economics.
15 December, 1946	First historic speech in the Constituent Assembly advocating a united India.
August, 1947	Appointed to the Drafting Committee for the Constitution of Independent India
August, 1947	Became the Law Minister of independent India in the Nehru Cabinet.
November, 1948	Presented the draft of the Indian Constitution in the Parliament as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
24 February, 1949	Completed proceedings of 'Hindu Code Bill' as Chairman of Select Committee.
2 November, 1955	Publication of the book Thoughts on Linguistic State Reconstruction
February, 1956	'Janata' weekly was renamed 'Prabudh Bharat'.
14 October, 1956	Through The Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000 was carved out from the state of Bihar to form a separate state. (15/11/2000)
November, 1956	(1) The Buddha and His Dharma (2) Revolution and Counter Revolution (Kranti - Pratikranti) both books completed.
6 December, 1956	Parinirvan at 2
7 December, 1956	Cremation Chaityabhoo

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Africama' - 1951, '**Ugamano Desh**' - 1958), and literary themes ('Jivan No Anand' - 1936, '**Lokmata**' - 1956). His works emphasise intimacy with nature, conveying the belief that nature is alive.

In his books, Kalelkar delves into culture ('**Jivansanskrit**' - 1936), education (**'Jeevan Vikas'** - 1936), festivals ('**Jeevata Tahevaro**' - 1930), and meditation on death ('**Param Sakha Mrityu**' - 1970). He also wrote epistolary pieces on various subjects, showcasing a rich writing style that combines Sanskrit traditions with simplicity and figurativeness.

Umashankar Joshi aptly described Kalelkar's prose as poetic, characterised by palace-like elegance, simplicity, depth, lightness, figurativeness, and freshness, making it a unique blend of artistic and serious expression.

KANAIYALAL MANEKLAL MUNSHI


K. M. MUNSHI

- Birth: 30 Dec 1887
- Birth Place: Bharuch
- Death: 8 Feb 1971, Mumbai
- Nickname: Ghanshyam Vyas

Munshi's early life was marked by a fascination with mythological events and dramas, influenced by stories from Narayan Hemchandra and Jehangir Taleyarkhan. His family's frequent relocations due to his father's job transfers exposed him to different places, fostering a sense of adaptability and responsibility from a young age.

Tragedy struck Munshi at a relatively young age with his father's untimely death, which compelled him to shoulder family responsibilities early on. Alongside, Munshi experienced intense feelings of teenage romance and eventually married Atilakshmi in 1900, though he harboured dissatisfaction in his personal life.

In 1902, Munshi gained admission to Vadodara College, where he encountered influential teachers like Arvind Ghosh and Jagdish Shah. The academic environment at Vadodara College nurtured Munshi's spirit of patriotism and instilled ideas of national upliftment. He excelled academically, achieving First Class with the prestigious '**Ambalal Sakarlal Prize**' at the Inter level in 1905.

Continuing his academic journey, Munshi earned a BA degree in 1907, earning the coveted 'Eliot Prize' for the highest marks in English. Subsequently, he obtained an LL.B. degree from Bombay in 1910 and was enrolled as an advocate in the High Court, marking the beginning of his legal career.

Munshi was exposed to literature and became a minister of the '**Gurjar Sabha**'. His exposure to Western literature influenced his involvement in reformist activities, and by 1914, he developed an inclination towards Arya Samaj.

Munshi's political journey began when he became a minister of the Home Rule League in 1915. His attendance at the Ahmedabad Congress [illegible] profound impact on him. Around 1919, M[illegible] leading to their marriage in 1926 afte[illegible]

In 1928, Munshi actively particip[illegible] politics. He faced imprisonment in [illegible]

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BHULABHAI DESAI (1877-1964)

Born in Valsad, Bhulabhai Desai is renowned for his remarkable defence of three Indian National Army soldiers accused of treason during World War II. Additionally, he made significant strides in attempting to negotiate a clandestine power-sharing agreement with Liaquat Ali Khan of the Muslim League. Desai's legal acumen and advocacy skills were evident in his book "**L.N.A. Defence,**" which documented his defence strategies and legal arguments.

MAHADEV HARIBHAI DESAI (1892-1942)

Hailing from Surat, Mahadev Haribhai Desai held a pivotal role as Mahatma Gandhi's personal secretary, earning him the affectionate moniker "**Gandhi's Boswell**" and "**Plato to Gandhi's Socrates**." His deep connection with Gandhi's philosophy and principles was reflected in his numerous biographies, including "**Antyaj Sadhu Nand**" (1925), "**Sant Francis**" (1936), "**Vir Vallabhbhai**" (1928), and "**Be Khudai Khidmatgar**," a biography of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan published in 1936.

In 1920, Mahadev Desai's expertise was requisitioned by Motilal Nehru to oversee the operations of his newspaper, the Independent, in Allahabad. His literary contributions and unwavering dedication to Gandhi's ideals continue to inspire generations.

JHAVERCHAND KALIDAS MEGHANI (1896-1947)

Jhaverchand Kalidas Meghani, born in Chotila, Surendranagar, left an indelible mark on Gujarati literature. Endowed with the title of **Rashtriya Shayar** by Mahatma Gandhi himself, Meghani's literary prowess and editorial skills shone through as he served as the **Editor of the Phulchhab Newspaper**, a publication that continues its legacy from Rajkot.


JHAVERCHAND MEGHANI

Meghani's commitment to India's freedom struggle was evident in his writing, leading to his imprisonment for two years in 1930 due to his inspirational book "**Sindhudo**," aimed at galvanising the youth of India. His poems, revered for their patriotic fervour, have found their place in the curriculum of Gujarat Board Schools, ensuring his enduring legacy in the literary and cultural landscape of the region.

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