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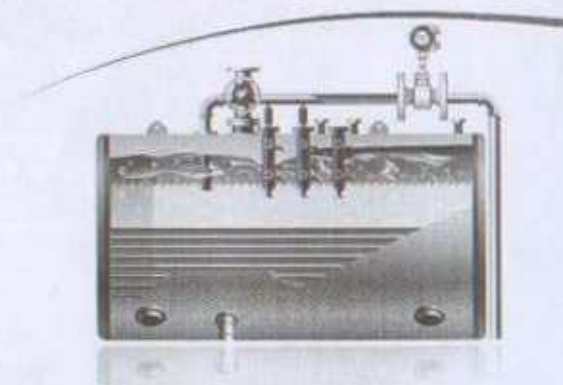
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Society Regn: S 507

President Message

The Mandal projects Gujarati Culture to Delhi. Since its inception more than 4 years ago Mandal registered on 18-11-63 under Societies Registration Act 186 (Registration No. S 5072), it has grown in stature from a modest beginning through untiring efforts and dedicated service by office bearers over last three decade. I acknowledge my gratitude to all present and past office bearers in particular members of Mandal in general for their selfless service in enhancing cultural aspirations of Gujarati people of Delhi by their active involvement and participation in various activities. The members of Mandal have been organizing festivals on Gujarati art and crafts, Gujarati food festivals, Ras garba, Navratri dandiya, New year gath together etc. The Mandal also encourages literary, educational and sports activities among children of its members by providing annual scholarships and prizes. The national and international outlook of Gujaratis can be witnessed in participation of Delhites of all ethnic groups in our programmes. We are grateful to our generous donors and volunteers for success of our programme without which we could not have achieved the same.

Our Mandal also jointly participated in Sardar Patel Jayanti Celebration organized by Gujarat Education Society. Week-end Dandiya, Ashthmi and Shara Purnima programmes were organized at Gulmohar Club on 1st Oct, 4th Oct and 7th Oct 2011 at Gulmohar Park which was largely attended by members, their friends and members of club with active participation of Gulmohar Club for which we are deep grateful.

We are also particularly grateful to advertisers and donors particularly Sh. Kishorebhai Gujarati, who have generously contributed to make our programmes and Souvenir a success. We will be failing in our duty if we do not acknowledge particularly thanks to Rahul Patel, Binduben Misra, Sunidhiben Patel, Mrs Rashmiben Nagar, Mr Bhavna Lad Darshana Kapasi, Sachinaben Patel, for Rangoli. Nuta Varshaabhinandan was organized at Sardar Patel Vidyalya on 27th Oct. We hope that our esteemed donors will continue to extend their co-operation for enabling us to serve worthy cause of fulfilling cultural aspirations of Gujaratis in Delhi particularly.

Naliniben Kantawal
President

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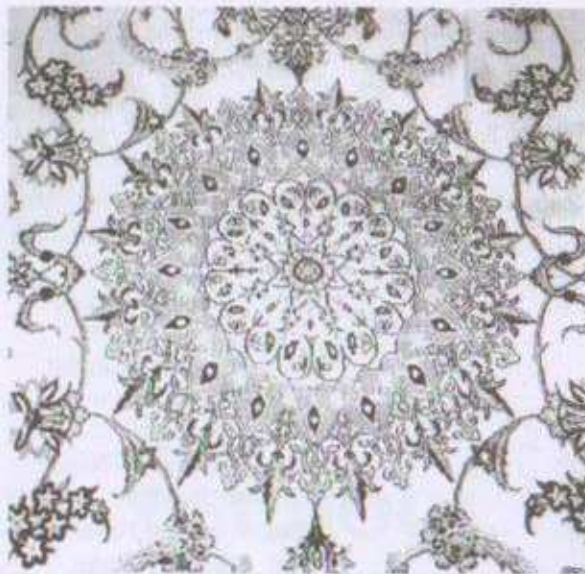
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History of Gujarat

The history of Gujarat, began with settlements of the Indus Valley Civilisation that have been found in the region. Gujarat's coastal cities, chiefly Bharuch, served as ports and trading centers in the Nanda, Maurya, Satavahana and Gupta empires as well as Western Kshatrapas period. After the fall of the Gupta empire in the 6th century, Gujarat flourished as an independent Hindu/Buddhist states. The Maitraka dynasty, descended from a Gupta general, ruled from the 6th to the 8th centuries from their capital at Vallabhi, although they were ruled briefly by Harsha during the 7th century. The Arab rulers of Sindh sacked Vallabhi in 770, bringing the Maitraka dynasty to an end. The Gurjara-Pratihara Empire ruled Gujarat after from the 8th-10th centuries. As well as, for some periods the region came under the control of Rashtrakuta Empire and Pala Empire. In 775 the first Parsi (Zoroastrian) refugees arrived in Gujarat from Iran.



An ancient well, and the city drainage canals

During the 10th century, the native Solanki dynasty came to power. Under the Solanki dynasty, Gujarat reached to its greatest extent. The Solankis are believed to be descended from the Gujjars. The 11th century history of Gujarat saw the emergence of the Muslims in the political arena of the state. The first Muslim conqueror was Mahmud of Ghazni whose conquest of Somnath effectively ended the rule of the Solankis.

From 1297 to 1300, Allauddin Khilji, Sultan of Delhi, destroyed Anhilwara and incorporated Gujarat into the Delhi Sultanate. After Timur's sacking of Delhi at the end of the fourteenth century weakened the Sultanate, Gujarat's Rajput Muslim governor Zafar Khan Muzaffar asserted his independence, and his son, Sultan Ahmed Shah (ruled 1411 to 1442), restructured Ahmedabad as the capital. Cambay eclipsed Bharuch as Gujarat's most important trade port. The Sultanate of Gujarat remained independent until 1576, when the Mughal emperor Akbar the Great conquered it and annexed it to the Mughal Empire. The port of Surat become the prominent and main port of India during Mughal rule. Gujarat remained a province of the Mughal empire until the Marathas occupied eastern and central Gujarat in the eighteenth century; Western Gujarat (Kathiawar and Kutch) were divided among numerous local rulers.

Later in 18th century, Gujarat came under control of the Maratha Empire who dominated the politics of India. Piliaji Gaekwad, first ruler of Gaekwad dynasty, established the control over Baroda and much of Gujarat. After Battle of Panipat 1761, all Maratha general established them self as autonomous government while keeping nominal authority of Peshwas of Pune and Chatrapati from Satara. The British East India Company wrested control of much of Gujarat from the Marathas

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- किसी भी लावारिस या संदिग्ध वस्तु को न छुएं क्योंकि यह बम हो सकती है।
- ऐसी किसी भी वस्तु के नज़र आने पर शोर मचायें और अपने सह यात्रियों को-सावधान करें।
- तुरंत रेलवे सुरक्षा बल (आरपीएफ), राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस (जीआरपी) या इयूटी पर कार्यरत किसी रेल कर्मचारी को सूचित करें।



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during the Second Anglo-Maratha War. Many local rulers, notably the Maratha Gaekwads of Baroda (Vadodara), made a separate peace with the British and acknowledged British sovereignty in return for retaining local self-rule. Gujarat was placed under the political authority of the Bombay Presidency, with the exception of Baroda state, which had a direct relationship with the Governor-General of India. From 1818 to 1947, most of present-day Gujarat, including Kathiawar, Kutch, and northern and eastern Gujarat were divided into hundreds of princely states, but several districts in central and southern Gujarat, namely Ahmedabad, Broach (Bharuch), Kaira (Kheda), Panchmahal, and Surat, were ruled directly by British officials. Mohandas Gandhi, considered India's "father of the nation", was a Gujarati who led the Indian Independence Movement against the British colonial rule.

Ancient Period

The Junagadh rock contains inscriptions by Ashoka (fourteen of the Edicts of Ashoka), Rudradaman I and Skandagupta.

Gujarat is named after India's brave, imperial race Gurjaras / Gurjars.

The early history of Gujarat is full of imperial grandeur of Chandragupta Maurya who conquered a number of earlier states of Gujarat. Pushyagupta, a Vaishya, was appointed Governor of Saurashtra by the Mauryan regime. He ruled (322 BC to 294 BC) Giringer (present Junagadh) and built a dam on the Sudarshan lake. Emperor Ashoka, the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya, not only ordered engraving of his famous edicts on the rock at Junagadh, but asked his Governor Tusherpha to take out canals from the lake where an earlier Mauryan Governor had built a dam. Between the decline of the Mauryan

power and Saurashtra coming under the sway of Samprati Mauryas of Ujjain, there was a Greek incursion into Gujarat led by Demetrius.

For nearly 400 years from the start of the 1st century, Saka rulers played prominent part in Gujarat's history. Weather beaten rock at Junagadh gives a glimpse of the Ruler Rudradaman I (100 AD) of the Saka satraps known as Western Satraps, or Kshatrapas. Mahakshatrap Rudradaman I founded the Kardamaka dynasty which ruled from Anupa on the banks of the Narmada up to Aparanta region which bordered Punjab.

The Kshatrapa dynasty was replaced by the Gupta reign with the conquest of Gujarat by Chandragupta Vikramaditya. Vikramaditya's successor Skandagupta has left an inscription (450 AD) on a rock at Junagadh which gives details of the repairs of the embankment, damaged by floods, of Sudarshan lake by his Governor. Anarta and Saurashtra regions were both part of the Gupta empire. Towards the middle of the 5th Century AD the Gupta empire started to decline.

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Senapati Bhatarka, the Maitraka general of the Guptas, took advantage of the situation and in 470 AD he set up what came to be known as the Maitraka state. He shifted his capital from Giringer to Valabhipur, near Bhavnagar, on Saurashtra's east coast. Maitrakas of Vallabhi became very powerful and their rule prevailed over large parts of Gujarat and even over adjoining Malwa. Maitrakas set up a university which came to be known far and wide for its scholastic pursuits and was compared with the famous Nalanda university. It was during the rule of Dhruvasena Maitrak that Chinese philosopher-traveler Xuanzang visited in 640 AD

Ahir Clans

Ahir Paratharia : The community is believed to have derived its name from the Parathar region, their original homeland. According to their traditions, they migrated from Mathura along with Lord Krishna to the Parathar region of Saurashtra. The Paratharia then migrated to Kutch about four to five hundred years ago. They are now distributed in eighty four villages in Kutch District, out of which thirty four are in Bhuj taluka, twenty four Anjar talukas and twelve villages in Nakathrana. A few are also found in Saurashtra. The Paratharia are a Gujarati speaking community. The Paratharia community consist of a number of clans, the main ones being the Baththa, Gegal, Dheela, Dangar, Changha, Varjun, Matha and Chod. Each of the clans are of equal status and intermarry. Like neighbouring Hindu communities, the community practice clan exogamy. The Paratharia are a community of small and medium sized farmers. Milk selling is an important subsidiary of the community. A small number are now petty businessmen.

Ahir Sorathia

The Sarothia are a sub-group of the Ahir caste found in the state of Gujarat in India. The community is believed to have derived its name from the Sorath region, their original homeland. According to their traditions, they migrated from Mathura along with Lord Krishna.

Some Sorathia claim to be Rajput, while others claim descent from the Soomra Dynasty. The community left Junagadh to escape prosecution at the hands of the Nawabs and settled in Kutch District. They are now found mainly in the Anjar and Bhuj talukas of Kutch District. The Sorathia speak Kutchi. The Sorathia community consist of eight clans, the main ones being the Baldania, Hadia, Chotara, Gudasarania, Vaghamashi and Malsatar. Each of the clans are of equal status and intermarry.

Ahir Pancholi

The Pancholi are a sub-division of the Ahir caste found in the state of Gujarat in India.

The community is believed to have derived its name from the Panchal region in Saurashtra, their original homeland. According to their traditions, they migrated from Mathura along with Lord Krishna to the Parathar region of Saurashtra. They are distributed over eighteen villages in the Saurashtra region. The community are found mainly in Junagadh, Amreli and Bhavnagar Districts. The Pancholi community consist of forty four clans, the main ones being the Kalosoriys, Kataria,

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Dhola, Vania, Kasadh, Vasoyo, Jholandra, Nakhom, Hadia and Buldania. Each of the clans are of equal status and intermarry. Like neighbouring Hindu communities,

Ahir Maschoiya

The Maschoiya are a sub-group of the Ahir caste found in the state of Gujarat in India. The Maschoiya are a community of Ahirs who are said to have settled along the banks of the Machhu-katia river, and the word Maschoiya literally means those from Macchu-katia. According to the traditions of the Maschoiya were originally Soomra Rajputs, and an ancestor left Sindh for Saurashtra, where he married an Ahir girl. His descendents thus became Ahirs.

The Maschoiya Ahir are found mainly in Rajkot District, with a few also found in Junagadh District. They are a Gujarati speaking community. The Maschoiya are divided into a number of clans, all of which are of equal status. The main ones being the Dangar, chavda, kuvadiya, sonara, chhaiya, boricha, balasara, bakutra, makvana, dav, lavadiya, metra, humbal, khungla, Birda, Meta, Herrla, Kelodia, Kangadh, Khokatar, Shiayar, and Chudasama. Unlike other Ahir communities in Gujarat, the Maschoiya practice consanguineous marriage.

Gurjar Clans

The Solanki clan of Gurjars ruled Gujarat from c. 960 to 1243. Gujarat was a major center of Indian Ocean trade, and their capital at Anhilwara (Patan) was one of the largest cities in India, with population estimated at 100,000 in the year 1000. In 1026, the famous Somnath temple in Gujarat was destroyed by Mahmud of Ghazni. After 1243, the Solkanis lost control of Gujarat to their feudatories, of whom the Vaghela chiefs of Dholka came to dominate Gujarat. In 1292 the Vaghelas became tributaries of the Yadava dynasty of Devagiri in the Deccan.

Dadda, the founder of Gurjara Pratihara dynasty, established the Gurjar rule at Nandipur (Nandol). Dadda III wrested Broach from the Maitraks whose citadel had started shaking. In fact, there were three powerful dynasties which were ruling different parts of Gujarat: the Gurjars had their sway over the north, the Chalukyas ruled the south and the Maitraks were saddled in Saurashtra. The vacuum created by the fall of the Maitraka dynasty was filled up by the Gurjara Pratihars from the north and Rashtrakutas from the south.

As vassals of the Valabhis, Gurjar Chapa or Chavdas held their sway over parts of north Gujarat. They assumed independent control after the fall of Valabhi. Vanra Chavda, the most prominent of the eight Chavada kings, founded a new capital at Anhilpur Patan. he reconquered his father's lost territories and founded the Chapa (Gurjara) Dynasty which lasted a shade under a century.

Patel, the last Chavada ruler, did not have an issue and he adopted Mulraj who overthrew him in 942 AD and set up what came to be known as the Solanki dynasty. Ambitious as he was, he started expanding his frontiers and established his complete and total hold over Saurashtra and Kachchh by defeating Grahripa of Junagadh (Saurashtra) and Lakho Fulani of Kachchh. Mulraj Solanki's reign marked the start of the most glorious period in the history of Gujarat during which Gujarati culture flowered as manifested in art, architecture, language and script.

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is described as the golden period in Gujarat chequered history. Mulraj himself adopted the title of Gurjaraesh (King of Gurjaradesh) an aristocratic title. The territories under the sway of the Solanki dynasty came to be known by different variations of the word Gurjar like Gurjaradesh, Gurjarashtra, Gurjaratta and finally Gujarat.

Two names stand out in the Solanki dynasty. The first is that of Sidhraj Jaysinh who ruled for 47 years from 1094 A.D. and the second prominent Solanki king Kumarpala's reign lasted for 31 years from 1143 to 1174 AD. Apart from Saurashtra and Kachchh, Sidhraj Jaysinh also conquered Malwa. One of the favourite legends with the Gujarat bards is woven around the siege of Junagadh by Sidhraj Jaysinh. The fort was ultimately captured by him along with Ranakdevi, the Queen of the ruler Rakhengar. However, in the true tradition of the Kshatriyas, Ranakdevi preferred to become a 'sati' rather than marry Sidharaj Jaysinh. Sidharaj was persuaded to allow Ranakdevi to commit 'Sati' by burning herself on a pyre at Wadhavan. A temple was built on the hallowed place where she became 'Sati'. This temple still stands in Wadhavan, Saurashtra, as a mute testimony to the woman who preferred death to marriage with the person who had humbled her husband. The temple is called Ranakdevi's temple.

Modhera Sun Temple built by Bhimdev I. The guardian family deity of the Solankis

was Somnath at Prabhas. Ironically, it was during the Solankis' rule that the sacred shrine was sacked by Mahmud Ghazni who defiled and despoiled the fabulously rich shrine and put 50,000 Hindus to sword. The temple was destroyed with its Linga during the regime of Bhimdev I. Bhimdev's successor Karandev defeated a Bhil chieftain and founded Karnavati. Karandev married Minaldevi by whom he begot Sidhraj who ushered in Gujarat's golden period. Sidhraj's successor Kumarpala encouraged Jainism. Bal Mulraj successfully repelled the incursions of Mahmud of Ghor who had the ambition of repeating the act performed by Mahmud Ghazni.



After the fall of Solanki rule, Vaghelas who were in the service of the Solankis established a rather short-lived (76 years) but powerful dynasty. The two rulers of this dynasty, Virdev and Vishaldev, were responsible for consolidating and stabilizing the prosperity of Gujarat after the fall of the Solankis. While Vishaldev built the famous temples of Dabhoi and founded Vishalnagar, the credit for building magnificent temples at Abu, Girnar and Shetrunjay goes to two distinguished Dewans (chief ministers) - Vastupal and Tejpal - of Virdev. After the sack of the Somnath by Mahmud Ghazni, Kinlock Forbes, a British historian, had this to say: "Mahmud of Ghazni had hardly accomplished his disastrous homeward retreat leaving behind him Unhilwara despoiled and Somnath a heap of ruins, when the sound of the hammer and the chisel was heard upon Arasoor and Aboo, and the

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stately fanes began to arise at Koobharea and Delwara, in which an elaboration almost incredible and a finish worthy of the hand of a Cellini, seemed to express the founder's steadfast refusal to believe in mlechh invaders, or iconoclastic destroyers, as other than the horrid phantom of a disturbing dream."

Karandev of the Vaghela dynasty was the last Hindu ruler of Gujarat. He was defeated and overthrown by the superior forces of Allauddin Khilji from Delhi in 1297. With his defeat Gujarat not only became part of the Muslim empire but the Gurjar Rajput hold over Gujarat lost for ever.

Medieval Period

Flight of Sultan Bahadur during Humayun's campaign in Gujarat, 1535. Folio from an *Akbarnama (History of Akbar)*, c. 1590. Los Angeles County Museum of Art, M.78.9.6.

Before they finally entrenched themselves in 1298, the Muslims had only an occasional contact with this part of India. This was either as sea-farers or traders. They were allowed to establish two small settlements in Cambay (current Khambhat) and Broach (current Bharuch). Abdulla, a missionary from Egypt, who came during Sidhraj Jaysinh's regime and was allowed to preach, is credited with the formation of Bohra community among the Muslims. However, after the defeat of Karandev Vaghela at the hands of Allauddin Khilji, Muslim rule continued for nearly 400 years either under Delhi's viceroyalty or under Muslim Sultanates till the Mughal viceroy, Monimnkhan was defeated by the Marathas who captured Ahmedabad in 1758.

Zafar Shah, a viceroy of Delhi for Gujarat, was responsible for starting the Sultanate in Gujarat. He fully exploited then prevailing conditions in Delhi to his advantage. He shook off his loyalty to the emperor, declared independence and became the first Sultan. He assumed the title of Muzaffar Shah. His successor Ahmed Shah founded a new city, following a dream, on the banks of the River Sabarmati and named it Ahmedabad after his own name. Since then, this new city became the capital of successive regimes in Gujarat until the state of Gujarat was formed in 1960 and the capital was moved to new city of Gandhinagar later. Ahmedabad grew into a flourishing city and became next only to Delhi in importance.

Mahmud Shah succeeded Ahmed Shah, Mahmud became a powerful ruler and was successful in over powering and subduing most of the Rajput chieftains. As a conqueror Mahmud was ruthless, as an administrator efficient and as a builder a great one. Apart from subduing the Rajput chieftains, Mahmud also successfully checked the Portuguese menace with the help of a naval fleet raised by his slave named Malik Ayyaz. He set up his Naval base at Diu off the Saurashtra coast.

Under Mahmud Shah Gujarat once again became prosperous and there was a great deal of progress and building activity. Patan, the ancient seat of Hindu learning, once again became a seat of learning in Islamic disciplines. The available infrastructure at Patan was exploited by Mahmud Shah. The decline of the Sultanate started with the assassination of Sikandar Shah. Because of this decline Gujarat became an easy prey to the great Mughal Emperor Akbar's armies.



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Bahadur Shah, the last Sultan, was defeated which marked the beginning of the Mughal rule which lasted some 185 years.

Notwithstanding the fact that Gujarat became a part of the Mughal Empire its importance did not diminish as is apparent from the selection of the ablest princes as Gujarat's viceroys. Murad, Shah Jahan, Dara Shekov were all made the Viceroys of this West coast region. The formal Muslim rule in Gujarat ended in 1758 when Momin Khan surrendered to the Marathas.

Early Modern Period

Maratha Empire & British

Maharaja Yashwant-Rao Holkar : When the cracks had started developed in the edifice of the Mughal empire in the mid 17th century, the Marathas were consolidating their power in the west. Chatrapati Shivaji, the great Maratha ruler, attacked Surat twice first in 1664 and again in 1672. These attacks marked the entry of the Marathas into Gujarat. However, before the Maratha inroads into Gujarat, the Europeans had made their presence felt, with the Portuguese leading them, followed by the Dutch and the English.



Yashwant-Rao Holkar

The Peshwas had established their sovereignty over Gujarat including Saurashtra, and collected taxes and tributes through their representatives. Damaji Gaekwad and Kadam Bande divided the Peshwa's territory between them, with Damaji establishing the sway of Gaekwad over Gujarat and made Baroda (present day Vadodara) his capital. The ensuing internecine war among the Marathas were fully exploited by the British, who interfered in the affairs of both Gaekwads and the Peshwas.

The British also embarked upon their policy of Subsidiary Alliance. With this policy they established their paramountcy over one princely state after another. Anandrao Gaekwad joined the Alliance in 1802 and surrendered Surat and adjoining territories to the English. In the garb of helping the Marathas, the British helped themselves, and gradually the Marathas' power came to an end, in 1819 in Gujarat. Gaekwad and other big and small rulers accepted the British Paramountcy.

Colonial

Major General Wellesley (mounted) commanding his troops at the Battle of Assaye. Portugal was the first European power to arrive in Gujarat, acquiring several enclaves along the Gujarati coast, including Daman and Diu and Dadra and Naga Haveli. The British East India Company established a factory in Surat in 1614 which formed their first base in India, but it was eclipsed by Bombay (now Mumbai) after the English acquired it from Portugal in 1668. The Company wrested control



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of much of Gujarat from the Marathas during the Second Anglo-Maratha War. Many local rulers, notably the Maratha Gaekwads of Baroda (Vadodra), made a separate peace with the British, and acknowledged British sovereignty in return for retaining local self-rule. Gujarat was placed under the political authority of Bombay Presidency, with the exception of Baroda state, which had a direct relationship with the Governor-General of India. From 1818 to 1947, most of present-day Gujarat, including Kathiawar, Kutch, and northern and eastern Gujarat were divided into dozens of princely states, but several districts in central and southern Gujarat, namely Ahmedabad, Broach (Bharuch), Kaira, Panch Mahals, and Surat, were ruled directly by British officials.



Indian Independence Movement

Gandhi at a public rally during the Salt Satyagraha. The people of Gujarat were the most enthusiastic participants in India's struggle for freedom. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Morarji Desai, K.M. Munshi, Narhari Parikh, Mahadev Desai, Mohanlal Pandya and Ravi Shankar Vyas all hailed from Gujarat. It was also the site of the most popular revolts, including the Satyagrahas in Kheda, Bardoli, Borsad and the Salt Satyagraha.



Post Independence

Bombay Presidency in 1909, northern portion After Indian independence and the Partition of India in 1947, the new Indian government grouped the former princely states of Gujarat into three larger units; Saurashtra, which included the former princely states on the Kathiawar peninsula, Kutch, and Bombay state, which included the former British districts of Bombay Presidency together with most of Baroda state and the other former princely states of eastern Gujarat. In 1956, Bombay state was enlarged to include Kutch, Saurashtra, and parts of Hyderabad state and Madhya Pradesh in central India. The new state had a mostly Gujarati-speaking north and a Marathi-speaking south. Agitation by Marathi nationalists for their own state led to the split of Bombay state on linguistic lines; on 1 May 1960, it became the new states of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The first capital of Gujarat was Ahmedabad; the capital was moved to Gandhinagar in 1970. In Gujarat a few new towns have been established since Indian Independence in 1947. Most of these are more like settlements established near existing urban



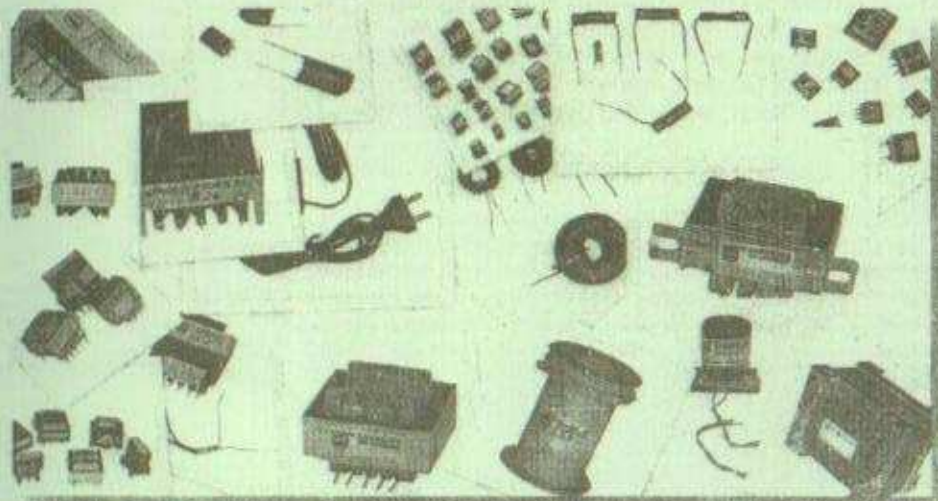
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centres. Gandhidham, Sardarnagar and Kubernagar are three rehabilitation towns more like refugee settlements than self-sufficient towns. The last two now form part of the city of Ahmedabad. They were established for the resettlement of Sindhi Hindu refugees arriving from Pakistan. Ankleshwar and Mithapur were two of the earlier industrial towns established in Gujarat. A complex of three small towns for the oil refinery, the Fertilizer Factory and Petro-chemicals plant also came near Vadodara. Kandla is the only new port town established in the state. The capital city of Gujarat, Gandhinagar is one of the three planned cities in India and has excellent infrastructure.

GUJARAT SAHITYA

The factors such as policies of the Rulers, living style of people, the world's influence on the Society, etc. are important for any Literature to flourish. In Gujarat due to the development of trade and commerce, religious influence of Jainism as well as Hinduism, and also due to the safety and encouragement of the Rulers like Siddhraj, Solanki and Vaghela Rajputs, the Literary activities were in full force from the 11th century.

Ancient Literature

Early 11th Century

Due to flourishing trade and commerce in Ahmedabad and Khambhat (Cambay), the entertainment activities started developing. Through the Jain Saints, Story-telling, Puppet Shows, Bhavai (dramas), the Literature related activities also began. This gave birth to Ancient literature and the 11th century noted poet Hemchandra (1088-1172).

Narsinh-Yug (period between 11th-14th century)

The FIRST age began for Gujarati language and Literature. The literature is divided into many different parts. **Duha** became popular for its beautiful way of encouraging the people through poetry. **Fagukavya** were created as a poetic descriptive way of something, be it rains, religion, or nature. Vasantvilas (1452) is a classic example of it. The prose such as Tribhuvan Prabandh were simply the philosophical way of expressions. A lot of stories came into existence by way of folk-literature. Sadyavatscharit (1410) by Bhimdev is an interesting example.

Bhakti-Yug (15th-18th century)

This is the age when Jain and Hindu poets have given Literature in abundance in Gujarat. The prose and poetry created were mostly to encourage religion and worship. The Gita, Mahabharat, Vedas, Bhagvat were instantly popular and worship and offering love to God through this, stayed in the hearts of people for long. Narsinh Mehta's creations are considered the best. With this there was also creations of prayers (Mira), Jain history, etc.

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Jain Literature (15th century)

In 15th century, Jain poets' creations of stories, Updesh, history, philosophy, etc. are note-worthy.

Modern Literature (19th century)

With the British Government and the new technology of printing and press, then began the education of English language. The new age brought a lot of newspapers, magazines, etc. to spread the awareness in the Society. With this, the literature became much more and activities started in all fields rather than just the ancient religious way of poetry. The creations reflect to social welfare, criticism, plays, new age thinking, country-worship, the values of life, etc.

Devotional Poet

Hemchandra	1088-1172	Kanaiyalal Maneikram Munshi	1887-1971
Dayaram	1777-1853	Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai	1892-1954
Narsinh Mehta	1414-1480	Dhumketu Gaurishankar Givardhanram Joshi	1892-1966
Padmanabh	1456	Dwivedi Ramnarayan Vishwanath Pathak	1887-1955
Bhailan	1405-1489	Zaverchand Meghani	1896-1947
Bhimdev	1485	Gurukul Acharya	1900-1965
Mirabai	1499-1547	Chunilal Vardhaman Shah	1887-1966
Nasikar	1516-1558	Dhansukhlal Krushnalal Mehta	1890-1978
Narhari	1616-1643	Jaybhikhu Balabhai Virchand Desai	1869-1908
Akho	1591-1656	Manubhai Jodhani	1902-1979
Bhanadas	1659	Sundaram Tribhuvandas Luhar	1908-1991
Vishwanath Jani	1652	Umashankar Joshi	1911-1988
Premchand	1649-1714	Chandravadan Mehta	1901-1992
Shamal Bhatt	1718-1765	Jayanti Dalal	1909-1970
Priyam	18th century	Pannalal Patel	1912-1989
Mithu	1738-1791	Petikar Ishwarbhai Patel	1916-1983
Dhro	1753-1825	Chunilal Madia	1922-1968
Nirant	1747-1852	Shivkumar Joshi	1917-1988
Bapu Gaekwad	1777-1843	Kishansinh Chavda	1904-1980
Bhojo	1785-1850	Jyotindra Dave	1901-1980
Sahjanand Swamy	1781-1830	Gulabdas Broker	1909
Muktanand	1761-1830	Pitambar Patel	1918-1968
Dayaram	1777-1853	Rasiklal Chhotalal Panik	1897-1982
		Navalram Trivedi	1895-1945
Dalpatram Dahyabhai Travadi	1820-1898	Vishwanath Bhatt	1898-1968
Narmadashankar Lalshankar Dave Narmad	1833-1886	Priyakant Maniar	1927-1976
Navalram Laxmiram Pandya	1836-1888	Nalin Rawal	1933
Nandshankar Tuljashankar Mehta	1835-1905	Niranjan Bhagat	1926
Govardhan Madhadrao Tripathi	1855-1907	Balmukund Dave	1916-1993
Manilal Nabhurnam Dwivedi	1858-1898	Venibhai Purohit	1915-1981
Narsinhrao Bholanath Divetia	1855-1937	Jayant Pathak	1920
Ramanlal Mahipatram Nilkanth	1868-1928	Harindra Dave	1930-1996
Kant Marishankar Ratnaji Bhatt	1867-1923	Gandhiji Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi	1869-1948
Kalepi Sursinhji Takhtasinhji Goehi	1874-1900	Kalelkar Dattatreya Balkrushna Rajadhyaksh	1885-1881
Nhanalal Dalpatram Kavi	1877-1948	Kishorelal Ghanshyamdas Mashruwala	1890-1952
Balshankar Kalyanrao Thokore	1869-1952	Mahadev Desai	1892-1942
Demodar Khushaldas Botadkar	1870-1924		

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