

History of Kachchh



Kachchh is an ancient land; it has an important historical age. It is known as Kachchh due to its geographical characteristics and due to its turtle-like land shape. This name is in existence in ancient history. Mallinathi, in his 'Bhashya Sanjivani' on 'Amarkosh', has explained it as damp region or fallow low land. By this name it has been also referred to in the Puranas, in the various notes on this region by foreign travellers that visited this country in olden times, as also in stone inscriptions and copper plates and in old writings and manuscripts by which name it has also been referred to in the Mahabharat

The earlier history of Kachchh is found in Greek literature. The Greek visitor and military captain also spoiled the original name of Abhir during second century B.C. and referred it to as Abiriya or Abhir from its original inhabitants, the Abhirs who resided in this area; it later on came to be known as Kachchh. Till the 3rd and 4th Century A.D. and even thereafter, it came to be referred to by both the names Kachchh as well as Abhir.

The history of Kachchh is very old. Traces of the Indus valley civilization (3000 to 1500 B.C.) have been discovered at Dholavira – Kachchh. When Alexandra the Great reached these parts in 325 BC Rann was not an arm of the sea. The eastern branch of the Indus emptied itself into the Rann which made it into a fresh water lake.

The Mauryan empire broke of the Gujrat Kachchh and Sindh passed under the rules of Greeks from Bactria in 140-120 BC. Bactrian rule over Gujrat, Kathiawad and Kachchh was ended by Sakas in the 1st Century and ruled upto the 3rd century. After that Samudragupta attacked the Sakas and ended their rule.



During 142-124 B.C. Kachchh was part of Manendra's kingdom which stretched from the Jammu to Saurashtra. Soon after this (120 B.C.) the Greko Bactrian Empire was overthrown and Sethians, known to the Indians as SakShak or Min colonized established themselves in Kachchh and other parts of north Gujarat. Defeated by Vikramaditya about 56 B.C. they came back between 20 and 30 years later and under Choketsyin founded a dynasty which in turn was, in the first century of the Christian era, overthrown Parthians whose power stretched from Sindh to as far south as Bharuch.



At the end of the sixth century, the great conqueror king Sahiras of Sindu found Kachchh and easy conquest. A Chinese traveller's evidence shows that Buddhism was in fact declining and Jainism was gaining ground in Kathiawad and Sindh.

At the end of the seventh century the Arabs conquered Sindh. Samma Rajputs of the hindu clan settled in Kachchh. Some of the chiefs also settled in Sindh and were allowed by the Arabs to be independent rulers there.

The next mention of Kachchh is that early in the eighth Century (about 714) on the death of Parmar of Telegu, Kachchh was given to the Charans. At this time

the other chief tribe of Kachchh would have been the Chavdas in east. During this time the Arabs, beginning with raids on the Kathiawar and Gujarat coasts, had completed the conquest of Sindh.

From circa 950 A .D. onwards, for nearly three centuries and a half, Kachchh formed a province of the Chalukya Empire. For this we have excellent documentary evidence. There are some six inscriptions, two or three of Bhima I, one of Jayasimha Siddharaja and one each of Vaghela or kings Arjunadeva and Sarangdeva. These records, though few, span almost the entire length of the Chalukya rule in Gujarat, to be precise 1029 A.D to 1257 A.D. and enable us to say that Kachchh formed an integral part of the Chalukya Empire.

Early in the eleventh century (1023), Bhimdev-I (1022-1072) of Anhilwada fled before Mohmad Ghazni to Kanthkot. About the close of the century the province was, as far as Manikbai, overrun by Singhar, the fourth Sumra prince of Sindh.

In the ninth century they had made settlements on the Kachchh coasts. In the early ninth century the chief of that clan was Lakho Ghuraro, who had two wives.

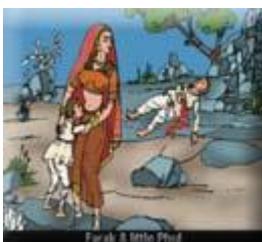
After the death of Lakho Ghuraro his eldest son Unnad succeeded, but Unnad's step brother Mod and Manai plotted against him and killed him. Later on Mod and Manai conspired to kill their uncle Vagam Chavda and declared themselves the kings of the area. That time Patgadhad was under the rule of seven brothers of the Sandh tribe "Seven Sandhs", who threatened to avenge the murder of Vagam. Later on Mod and Manai killed the seven sandhs and became the masters of the city and of its dependant territories.

At that time Dharan Vaghela was a ruler of these areas. Mod made friendship with him and he got his son Sad married to Dharan's sister. Mod and Manai's death in the ninth century weakened Sad's position. Dharan killed Sad and wanted to kill Ful, Sad's six month old son, but he was saved.

When Ful grew up he challenged his maternal grand father Dharan Vaghela to combat. Dharan Vaghela by now an elderly man preferred to make peace by giving one of his daughters to Ful in marriage. But Ful never forgot that Dharan had murdered his father.

After a few years, Ful killed Dharan. Hearing this, Ful's wife committed suicide. She was then pregnant and her unborn infant was brought out alive from her dead body. He was named Ghao (born of the wound). After this incident Ful changed his capital to Angorgadh, near Habai. He married his second wife Sonal from the Rabari tribe who gave birth to a son Lakho in 920 A.D.

Lakho Fulani was a powerful king. He was very famous in Kachchh and Gujrat. He shifted his capital to Kera and built a fort. He died fighting on his friend Grahripu's side at Atkot near Rajkot.



After Lakho Fulani's death his nephew Jam Punvaro succeeded to the throne without opposition. He built a fort called Padhargadh near Nakhatrana. However he was so cruel that the people hated him. Punvaro was killed by the Jakhs. After Punvaro's death the Solankis and Chavdas ruled over Kachchh.

In the middle of the 12th century a Samma prince named Lakho decided to seek his fortune in the Rann of Kachchh. This Lakho had been adopted by a childless Samma chief named Jadeja. Lakho arrived in Kachchh in 1147 with his twin brother Lakhiar. By then the Chavda power had decayed and they built themselves a new capital Lakhiarwara, about 20 miles from the ruins of Padhargadh.

After Lakho's death Rato Raydhan came to the throne. Some Jat tribesmen who had come to Kachchh before Lakho Lakhiar gave him trouble. With support of the saint Garibnath Rato Raydhan successfully subdued the Jats and made gifts of the Land of the Dhinodhar monastery to Garibnath.

After the death of Raydhan in 1215 his territories were divided between his four sons. Deda, the eldest one was given Kanthkot, Odha the second son remained ruling Lakhiarwara, Gajan was given Bara and the fourth one Hothi was given twelve villages near Punadi.

This took place or at least was completed during the fourteenth century. Early in the fifteenth century (1410) Muzfar Shah (1390-1411) the founder of the Ahmadabad dynasty defeated the chief of Kanthkot. In spite of this defeat, though nominally subject to Ahmadabad, Kachchh remained independent till 1472. Thus Kachchh once again passed under the suzerainty of the rulers of Gujarat proper, and remained so for 73 years, this is up to A.D.1510. In the beginning of the sixteenth century, the Kachchh chief would have no friendly terms with the Afghan dynasty (1519-1543). According to the Sindh historians, about 1530, Shah Hussain (1522-1544) entered Kachchh and inflicted on the Rao. At this time the representative of the three branches of the Jadeja family were Jam Dadarji, Jam Hamirji and Jam Raval. During the time of the Mogul Emperor Jahangir, Bharmal went to Ahmadabad to pay his respects and made nazar. Jahangir was much pleased with him, gave presents in return and freed Kachchh from tribute on the condition of giving pilgrims a passage to Mecca.

Khengar-I (1548-1585) after his victory over Jam Raval, he occupied the old capital Lakhiarwara, near Nakhatrana. But he had been very much impressed by Ahmadabad where he had passed the formative years of his life. So with a desire to establish similar cities in Kachchh, he first founded Anjar in A.D.1546 three years later Bhuj and in A.D.1580 laid the foundation stone of the port of Rayanpur-Mandvi. Khengar also devoted his attention to the development of arts and crafts and agriculture.

As a province of the Mughal Empire; Kachchh had been free from attack for more than a century and quarter (1583-1718). But within three years of his accession, he had to face imperial forces under Muezzin Beg. But as seen earlier, the local Kachchhi historians as well as Sir Rushbrook Williams refer to the reign of Rao Rayadhanji. Another attendant was made in A.D 1721 to demand tribute. This time Nawab Kesar Khan was sent to Kachchh for the purpose. He too returned after unsuccessfully raiding Naliya, an open town in Abdasa. In 1741, Lakhaji Rao placed his father in confinement and assumed the ruler of Kachchh Rao Desalji continued to rule till 1860. For some years there was an unfortunate quarrel between Rao Desalji and his eldest son. But before the end of his life, friendly relations were established. In 1859 as he had been suffering serious illness for some time, the Rao prayed Government to appoint a regency to relieve him from the burden of State affairs. His wish had been granted, and on the 12th July under the Political Agent as president, the Rao choose the heir apparent, the minister, and two Jadeja chiefs, as members of the Regency. On 21st June of the next year, on the Rao's urgent request, the

regency was dissolved and the management of the State handed over to heir apparent, Rao Pragmalji-II who ruled from 1860 to 1875. Pragmalji was succeeded by Rao Khengar-III who at the time of installation was only ten years of age and managed the State affairs, under the supervision of the Political Agent. The dynasty lasted till Independence

The present district of Kachchh is formed of the former Kachchh and 10 enclave villages of the former native State of Morbi. After 1947, it was a part 'C' State administered by the Government of India through the Chief Commissioner. In November 1956, the States were reorganized and the bigger bilingual State of Bombay was formed with Vidarbha, Marathawada, Saurashtra and Kachchh regions and Kachchh district became a part of the bilingual State. Lastly, the Bombay State was bifurcated on 1st May 1960 and separate States of Gujarat and Maharashtra were formed since that date, the Kachchh district became a part of the newly formed Gujarat State.

The district of Kachchh attracted pointed attention after Independence on account of the border dispute between India and Pakistan regarding the sovereignty over certain parts of the Kachchh district. India and Pakistan Governments decided to refer the boundary dispute to an Impartial Tribunal. On 30th June 1965 they also agreed that decision of the tribunal would be binding on both of them and would not be questioned on any ground whatsoever. A tribunal was constituted with headquarters at Geneva. The Tribunal heard arguments of both sides, examined the documents, maps etc. put forth by both the sides and gave an award on 19th February 1968 which is embodied in the award of the Indo Pakistan Western Boundary Case Tribunal. Accordingly, the work of the demarcation of the boundary by erecting pillars on the ground was undertaken in 1968 and was completed in June 1969.

RULERS OF KACHCHH



Rao Khengarji - I
1510-1586



Rao Bharmalji - I
1586-1632



Rao Bhojraji
1633-1645



Rao Khengarji - II
1645-1654



Rao Tamachiji
1655-1666



Rao Raydhanji - I
1666-1698



Maharao Pragmalji - I
1698-1715



Maharao Godji - I
1715-1718



Maharao Deshaji - I
1719-1752

Bharmalji – I (1586-1632)

In 1617 Jehangir, the Emperor of Delhi visited Ahmedabad. He held a Shahi darbar there. The rulers of Kachchh participated and Rao Bharmalji also attended. Honours were exchanged. He was very impressed with the aged Rao Bharmalji and gifted him with an elephant, a she elephant, jewel studded sword and rings.

After that he asked his painter Govardhan to paint a picture of Rao Bharmalji. Now this picture is in the State library of Berlin. It is written below this picture that " this Ra Bara is the most powerful of the rulers of Gujrat and he is not presented before any ruler on this earth".

After Rao Bharmalji, Rao Bhojrajji, Rao Shri Khengarji II, Rao shri Tamachiji, Rao shri Raydhanji I, Rao shri Pragmalji I and Rao shri Godji I became the rulers of Kachchh for a period of 100 years but without much happening. However in 1654 to 1662 in the rule of Rao Tamachiji, Jehangir died and his son Dara, the brother of Aurangzeb, took shelter in Kachchh. Along with him a saint of Bukhara Shah Murad also set foot in Mundra. This saint is known as a Peer in Kachchh and was respected by the rulers of Kachchh for his all religion tolerance policy. At this time the British set foot as business men



Maharao Lakhapatji
1752-1761



Maharao Godji -II
1761-1779



Maharao Raydhanji-II
1779-1814



Maharao Bharmalji-II
1814-1819



Maharao Deshalji -II
1819-1860



Maharao Pragmalji-II
1860-1875



Maharao Khengarji-III
1876-1942



Maharao Vijayrajji
1942-1948

18 Maharao Madansinhji March '48- June'48

In the time of Rao Raydhanji I, the districts of Ahmedabad had sent Muazim Beg a sardar to Jehangir for reversal of tax collection. And after the mediation of Peer Shah Murad this became possible. This matter is significant in political circles. Muslim influence was at its peak in the time of Rao Raydhan II. But one must agree that in the ruling history of Kachchh right from Mughal emperors to Muslim peers, sultans, Fakirs, Auliyas, and Senapatis have played an important role. Ignoring a few setbacks Kachchh communal harmony and unity has prevailed.

As it is there is disintegration among the Sammas and the Lakhia viaras have tried to set their foot. During the rule of Rao shri Pragmalji I i.e. 1667 to 1715 he gifted many parts of the land to his kith and kin and landlords and in this way a new part was played by them against the established landlords of the land. This problem had to be solved by the Britishers and then by the Kachchh government and then by the Gujrat State government.

Pragmalji I defeated Morbi's Kayaji and befriended Navanagar's Jam and the Jadejas of Kachchh and in return the fort of Badamba was given to him and thus he became a powerful ruler of Kachchh and he became Maha Rao.

Rao shri Lakhpatji : During Godji state rule to amend his father's mistakes and in the process he got back from Haloji the districts of Mundra, Anjar, Chovisi and Kanthi. In Kothara in Abdasa, Nagrecha and Kotdi villages he helped in agriculture there.

In this time the agricultural progress of the Kachchhi people happened. Despite this the collection of the rulers was meager. This meager income was from the villages of Miyanipat, the growth of Tuna port and Rapar's Ravri land. As stated earlier, the ruler of Kachchh compared to his counterparts in our own land and abroad was even in the humble circumstances was ahead of his brethren. He never had an organized army. His only strength came from his close brethren, relatives and elders of the community. Nobody had the strength to replace the throne of Bhuj. The ruler was a big brother to the brethren of Kachchh. Rao shri Deshalji and his dewan Devkaran with their mediocre power and the support of their brethren defeated Kesarkhan and Sher Bulandkhan the muslim extremists. Also they defeated the evil designs of Sindh's Nagarparkar. Deshalji I preached 'Deshra Parmeshwara' and inspired his people by this love and religion. For example Rao Lakhpatji among the rulers of Kachchh with his support of his brethren and landlords improved his status and moralized them. Lakhpatji further improved foreign trade, Industry and Ship movement. Art, literature and music and dance were the favourites of Lakhpatji and it is alleged that the vast fortune given to him by Deshalji was finished due to his lavish attitudes. Despite his lavish attitudes he favored the setting up of industries in Kachchh by Ramsinh Malam.

Era of technology and Ramsingh Malam

In Mandvi near Kachchh, a glass factory, a clock manufacturing unit, Foundry for melting ferrous iron, and a factory for cannon making were started by Ramsingh Malam. Along with this he started an institute for teaching meenakari on Gold and silver articles. He opened a school for Vrijbasha and gave impetus to poetry and poets.



As such, Lakhpatji in comparison to his contemporaries, his ancestors and his brother rulers was different and science and technology, chemical analysis and beauty was his forte and such an example is not available in Kachchh history. Leaving aside his cruelty to his father, Lakhpatji is a unique example who has not been given justice by historians.

Here I am reminded of the poets of Malva and the ruler of Malva Munj his cultural music which is being felicitated by Emperor Jehangir and Shahjahan's life style influencing Aurangzeb. This image is being reflected in Lakhpatji's life style. Aina Mahal is an ideal example of his love for culture.

Without touching the period of turmoil in which wars and attacks let us go into the present and talk about Maha Rao Pragmalji, Sir Khengarji and the last of them Maha Rao Shri Vijayrajji and Madansinhji till the clan of Jadejas but in between them let us first go into the details of Maharao Shri Raydhanji II's rule at a first glance.

Raydhan and Sammo time

Rao Raydhan's period is from 1778 to 1786. Raydhan had the love and affection of Ranivas and his upbringing is by Paswans' ambition, pride and prejudice. His father Maha Rao Shri Godji was a good influence on Raydhan who had the expertise in Shipping Industry and also exported Groundnut. He was the most unfortunate ruler of Kachchh. He committed crimes in the name of Islam such as violence, destruction and murder and his atrocities became famous in the whole of India.

Revolution in Kachchh and Rule of twelve brothers

Without going into the history of this revolution, let us go into the details of the common man of Kachchh, the rulers of Kachchh and the brethren of Kachchh who have in the face of struggle united together to show their integrity.

Before this also to face Gulamshah Kalora in the battle of Zara in the year 1762 Kachchh had shown unparalleled chivalry to combat the vast army of the foreigners. But this was the time of internal strife and the throne of Kachchh with all its culture, religion, tradition and the very existence was in danger.



In this time of difficult decision making in the year 1786 the army and that also the own army of Kachchh took the ruler in its custody. The out of control religious blindness and violence of Rao Raydhan was curtailed by the steps initiated and taken by Anjar's Meghji Sheth. Jamadar Dosalven and Jamadar Fateh mohamad who showed their pure integrity and loyalty to secularism were responsible for this bloodless coup. In the society of Kachchh, secularism, non-violence and democracy are the key words and the people of Kachchh believe in this tradition. The ideal examples are the army leader Fateh Mohamad Notiyar and his many companions. This was the time when, for a while Meghji Sheth in his mind in the year 1845 had the concept of the twelve brothers. The twelve brothers was a congregation of power. In this 3 members of the brothers, 3 Mahajans, 3 Muslims, 1 Miyana's, 1 of Gara sadar, 1 of the army and like this there were thirteen members. This twelve brother concept shows the time frame of the particular period and was the witness of an ascending power situation and its formation shows the equation of numbers and its knowledge among the people of Kachchh.

Secular army leader Fatehmohamad

Of this period of Kachchh's revolution, Kachchh character and the reality of Kachchh is the true representative Jamadar Fateh Mohamad ! This illiterate Notiyar muslim has surprisingly shown political expertise, foreign relations, army settlement and management on many occasions calls for a special mention of this different personality ! Kachchh's Yaduvanshi rulers were brought together without much struggle, much bloodshed, and violence which seemed an impossible task' Besides all this, this army leader Fateh Mohamad has kept the Kachchh rulers united. There was another person in the same period by the name of Sunderji, the merchant, who belonged to the village of Gundiali in Kachchh.



He was the favourite of the kings, princes, palaces, Nawabs, Emperors and the cream of the society. As a connoisseur of good breed horses, and a trader of suchorses,he mediated between many kings and rulers and communities and settled their disputes and became famous all over India. He played sword fighting and made people play sword fighting. He gave donations of lacks.

He supplied horses and ammunicions, cash, money and equipment to the Peshwas, Gaikwads, British and Nawabs. He arranged for pilgrimage to Badrivishal and Kedarnath. In the history of Kachchh people like Fateh Mohamad, Sunderji Saudagar, Jagdusha Datar makes eyes sparkle. Service to humanity and the seekers of power are people like Mekan Dada, Kachchh's industrial fore father Ramsinh Malam and such people have in this period of 150 years shined in their own way.

The rising of the Swaminarayan Sect

The Swaminarayan sect starts with the ascendance of Swami Sahajanand. Kachchh's foremost army leader Fatehmohamad descended from his horse and touched the feet of Swami Sahajanand. His influence in Kachchh Saurashtra and Gujrat and initially the Vaishnav thought process has now reached the entire globe. In Kachchh this sect has made a difference in its social, economical and spiritual and other fields and taught them the glory of labor, valor, and the power of Shree and gave them a special life concept.

The beginning of British rule in Kachchh

Rao Raydhan and Jamadar Fateh Mohamad died in a span of 25 days in the year 1813. In the next seven years under the leadership of Rao Bharmalji, the Union Jack of the British established itself on the soil of Kachchh. Captain Mc Mardo set the British rule in Kachchh. He made the Landlords of Kachchh and their rulers agree to British rule. At this time there was one strong person whose name is Dewan Laxmidas Kamdar. Let us talk about the present history of Kachchh in view of Deshalji. In 1819 the Company rule limited the powers of Kachchh's rulers by a treaty. They removed Bharmalji from the throne, and put

They put the British army in Kachchh. They put the ports of Kachchh to British use. They stopped the drinking of milk by Kshatriya new born girl children. They gave separate rule to the Jadejas and the landlords to give effect to their 'Divide and rule' policy. After removing Bharmalji from the throne, the Child king Deshalji's name was used but actually the Regency Council ruled the state under the leadership of a British resident. Cow slaughter and peacock killing were banned in Kachchh. Deshalji on the throne.



The trade of Kachchh, Sea trade, Industries and agriculture got a very big setback during British interference but later the same got stabilized. Deshalji although 18 years of age took the management of law in his own hands. The trade with Africa especially Zanzibar improved significantly. Slowly and steadily the industrialization in Kachchh got a set back which was started by Lakhpatji and Godji.

The touch of modernization in Kachchh

After Deshalji, when Pragmalji II came to power, the trend of state funded education started. The civil and army laws were framed and from 1860 to 1875 his rule came to an end. In the meanwhile modernization set foot in Kachchh with the appointment of Non Kachchhi Dewan Dewan Bahadur Krishnaji Tulkar, Police Commissioner Pandurang Shivram, and as the Chief Justice Shri Vinayakrao Bhagwat.



Uptil now only Kachchhis were appointed on key positions but under the guidance of British this change came to be implemented. The glory of the Kachchhi Maharao was kept intact inspite of British supervision. The time of Pragmalji means High Schools, Libraries, Prag Mahal a type of Gothic and Italian Palace, Port Police, Special cell for minerals, Forest officers for forest protection. The first Bhuj Municipality was formed at that time only.

Khengarji III and the feel of freedom

After Pragmalji able rule was given by Sir Khengarji. In his time i.e. 1876 for a long period of time National freedom struggle could be felt in Kachchh also.

Not only in Kachchh but also outside Kachchh in Bombay, in 1926 Late Shri Shoorji Vallabhdas' first session, in 1927 in Mandvi Shri Laxmidas Ravji Tershi, in 1930 in Anjar Mr Yakub Hussain, in 1934 Shri Mulraj Karsandas, in 1937 Shri Biharilal Naranji Antani and In Mundra Yusuf Meheralli and in Bhuj and Koday Shri Gulabshankar Amrutlal Dholakia's presidentship in 1945 and 1948 Conferences were held. In 1938 in Kachchh Young Workers Union came into being.



The Indian National Conference made various demands before the ruling Council. In these days Jawaharlal Nehru also came forward before the nation's ruling provinces to fight against the British.

The able leadership of Yusuf Meheralli

As such this people's awakening was mainly due to the able leadership of Biradar Yusuf Meheralli. A bachelor and an academic scholar and having complete faith in democratic values, Yusuf Meheralli went to each and every village of Kachchh and pressed for a responsible government. He took straight steps against Sir Khengarji's rule and threatened of non violent struggle. This period of 1938 was the period of people's awakening and their enthusiasm. The aura and strength shown by the youth of Kachchh at that time, its color will never fade.

From 1876 to 1942, Sir Khengarji ruled single handedly and during that time 139 landlords were divided into four parts and given recognition for more or less distribution. In the entire Kachchh tree felling was banned and even grass cutting was stopped. In this way Sir Khengarji has done the right thing overlooking today's policy of modern culture, and quick gains.

When Kachchh was joined in the Union of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has said that if you want to see two hundred years of tradition you should see it in Kachchh which has remained untouched by the modern world.

Sir Khengarji : Comparison with present arrangement.

Sardar was right. After his tour of 1925, Gandhiji had also remarked that there are no motorable roads in Kachchh. Railway is even less. Villages were difficult to access. One should think of the treasury of that time. Today in the name of progress, State Govts., Corporations, Panchayats and Municipalities are levying huge taxes and enjoying at the cost of the common man.



With limited resources, name sake taxes, 139 guarantee holders landlords divided have taken initiatives to improve agriculture. Kandla Tuna to Bhuj railway line is laid. To select the Kandla Port they went on horsebacks and camels. Today the Kandla Port is ready and it was seen that sweet water is got from the Vadi village. This programme is effective even today. When Sir Khengarji started this in 1930, sixty five years have passed since.

To date millions and billions have been shelved out by the common man of Kachchh and let us evaluate the progress thus far.

In the first five year plan since 1956 in the first eight years for the development of Kachchh out of Rs. 3,24,78000 Rs. 2,86,70000 were released. In the next figures they touch millions and billions but in return what has been achieved is break down of dams, break down of bridges in every rain, defective walls, cracking plasters, etc. In spite of good rains, the position is that of draught and or semi draught.

Strict evaluation of History necessary

It does not mean that Maharao Khengarji's rule was ideal, his speed was proper and his approach was always flawless. From 1901 to 1950 there was no rainless year. The slow policy of Khengarji was in tune with Gandhiji's slow policy.

The events after establishment of Democracy



After the death of Sir Khengarji, his successors Maharao shri Vijayrajji and Madansinhji finished the Jadeja rule in thier short span of power. Kachchh was joined in the Union of India in 1948. After that Kachchh was given C status and the Chief Commissioner became the ruler.

In November 1956, the States were reorganized and the bigger bilingual State of Bombay was formed with Vidarbha, Marathawada, Saurashtra and Kachchh regions and Kachchh district became a part of the bilingual State. Lastly, the Bombay State was bifurcated on 1st May 1960 and separate States of Gujarat and Maharashtra were formed since that date, the Kachchh district became a part of the newly formed Gujarat State.