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The Government of Gujarat has launched the Citizen Portal to provide citizens with easy access to various police services. With this portal, people can now download FIRs, check the status of pending cases, and file complaints without having to physically visit offices. The portal also offers features like online police verification, complaint registration, and application status checks. To use the portal, citizens need to enter their name, district, police station, FIR number (optional), accused's name, complainant's name, and date range. They can then download FIRs and check case pendency status from the website at gujhome.gujarat.gov.in. The registration and login process for the Citizen Portal has begun, allowing citizens to create an account and access various services provided by the Gujarat police. The portal also enables users to file complaints, obtain information on application status and police verification, and report lost or stolen property, unidentified dead bodies, arrested or wanted individuals, and missing persons. The Government of Gujarat has launched this citizen-centric initiative to provide a platform for direct communication between the public and the police, making it easier for citizens to report crimes and get assistance from police. The government has set up a new website under the Gujarat Police department to facilitate contact between citizens and the police. This site is available to all state residents who want to report any type of crime they observe. The accused will also receive prompt assistance from the police. The portal offers various services such as complaint registration, online police verification, and application status checking. Citizens can apply for a verificate by providing required documents like name, email address, security question, and mobile number on the official website. Once verified, citizens can download their certificate. Gujarat is a state located on the western coast of India. Its name comes from the Gujarati word "Gurjar," which means "pride" or "proud." The anthem of Gujarat is "Jai Jai Garavi Gujarat," which translates to "Victory to Proud Gujarat." The state's motto reflects its rich history and cultural heritage. Gujarat is "Jai Jai Garavi Gujarat." The state's motto reflects its rich history and cultural heritage. stretches for approximately 1,600 km (990 mi), making it the longest in India. The state is divided into 34 districts, with Gandhinagar serving as its capital city and Ahmedabad as its largest city. The population of Gujarat stands at around 60 million people, ranking ninth among all Indian states. Gujaratis are the indigenous inhabitants of the state, and their language, Gujarati, is the official language. The state has a rich cultural heritage, with 23 sites of the ancient Indus Valley civilization located within its borders. Some notable sites include Lothal, Dholavira, and Gola Dhoro. Gujarati, is the official language. The state has a literacy rate of 78% and Gola Dhoro. Gujarati, is the official language. and a sex ratio of 919 females per 1000 males. Gujarat is one of four Indian states with a total prohibition on alcohol sales, along with Bihar, Mizoram, and Nagaland. [18] The state boasts the world's only wild population of Asiatic lions in the Gir Forest National Park. [19] With a gross state domestic product (GSDP) of ₹16.55 trillion (approximately ₹19 trillion or US\$220 billion in 2023), Gujarat has the fifth-largest economy in India, boasting an impressive GSDP per capita of ₹215,000 (US\$2,500).[20] The state accounts for nearly one-third of national exports, ranking it first among all states.[21] However, on some social indicators, Gujarat performs poorly and occasionally experiences religious violence.[24] Maurya's reign saw the engraving of his edicts on rocks at Junagadh and the construction of canals from a lake. After Mauryan power declined and Saurashtra came under Samprati Mauryas, an Indo-Greek defeat occurred in Gujarat, where Demetrius was defeated. The story of Apostle Thomas' arrival in Gujarat with King Gondophares might refer to a port city in Gujarat. For nearly 300 years from the start of the 1st century CE, Saka rulers played a significant role in Gujarat's history. The weathered rock at Junagadh shows Rudradaman I, founder of the Kardamaka dynasty, which ruled from Anupa to Aparanta. Battles between Indian dynasties like the Satavahana and Western Satraps took place in Gujarat, with Gautamiputra Satakarni defeating the Western Satraps and conquering parts of Gujarat in the 2nd century CE. The Kshatrapa dynasty was replaced by the Gupta Empire after Chandragupta Vikramaditya's conquest. Skandagupta left an inscription on a rock at Junagadh detailing repairs to the Sudarshan lake embankment after floods. The Anarta and Saurashtra regions were part of the Gupta empire, but it declined in the 5th century CE. Senapati Bhatarka set up the Kingdom under the Maitrakas. During Dhruvasena Maitrak's rule, Chinese philosopher-traveler Xuanzang visited Gujarat along the Silk Road in 640 CE. Gujarat was known to ancient Greeks and Western centers of civilization until the European Middle Ages. The oldest written record of Gujarat's maritime history is documented in a Greek book titled "The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea." In the early 8th century, Arabs from the Umayyad Caliphate arrived in Gujarat. An Islamic empire, stretching from Spain to Afghanistan, was established by Al-Junaid after subduing Hindu resistance in Sindh. The Arab rulers attempted to expand southeast, but were defeated and expelled from India by a coalition of Indian rulers. Following this victory, the Arabs were driven out of Gujarat. General Pulakeshin, a Chalukya prince, received honors for his victory over the Arabs at Navsari. In the late 8th century, the Kannauj Triangle period began, with three major Indian dynasties. Zoroastrians from Greater Iran migrated to western borders of India (Gujarat and Sindh) to avoid persecution by Muslim invaders. The descendants of these refugees came to be known as the Parsi. Laţa in southern Gujarat was ruled by the Rashtrakuta dynasty until it was captured by the Western Chalukya ruler Tailapa II. The Chaulukya dynasty ruled Gujarat from 960 to 1243, with their capital at Anhilwara (Patan) being one of the largest cities in India. After 1243, the Solankis lost control of Gujarat to their feudatories, and the Vaghelas became tributaries of the Yadava dynasty of Devagiri. Cotton fragments discovered in Egypt shed light on medieval trade in the western Indian Ocean, dating back to the Fatimid, Ayyubid, and Mamluk periods from the 10th to the 16th century. This cotton was traded as far east as Indonesia. The Sun Temple of Modhera, built by Bhima I, King of Gujarat in 1026, showcases stepwell architecture. Other notable structures include Rani ki Vav (11th century) and Taranga Jain temple constructed by Kumarapala (1143-1172). The Mughal Emperor Akbar conquered Surat. After Ghoris assumed Muslim supremacy over North India, Qutbuddin Aibak attempted to conquer Gujarat in 1197 but failed. An independent Muslim supremacy over North India, Qutbuddin Aibak attempted to conquer Gujarat in 1197 but failed. An independent Muslim supremacy over North India, Qutbuddin Aibak attempted to conquer Gujarat in 1197 but failed. An independent Muslim supremacy over North India, Qutbuddin Aibak attempted to conquer Gujarat in 1197 but failed. An independent Muslim supremacy over North India, Qutbuddin Aibak attempted to conquer Gujarat in 1197 but failed. An independent Muslim supremacy over North India, Qutbuddin Aibak attempted to conquer Gujarat in 1197 but failed. An independent Muslim supremacy over North India, Qutbuddin Aibak attempted to conquer Gujarat in 1197 but failed. An independent Muslim supremacy over North India, Qutbuddin Aibak attempted to conquer Gujarat in 1197 but failed. 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An independent Muslim supremacy over North India, Qutbuddin Aibak attempted to conquer Gujarat in 1197 but failed. An independent M From 1297 to 1300, Alauddin Khalji destroyed the Hindu metropolis of Anhilwara and incorporated Gujarat into the Delhi Sultanate, Gujarat's Muslim Khatri governor Zafar Khan Muzaffar asserted his independence. His son, Sultan Ahmed Shah (ruled 1411-1442), established Ahmedabad as the capital. Gujarat's relations with Egypt remained friendly over the next century. The Egyptian scholar Badruddin-ad-Damamimi spent several years in Gujarat before proceeding to the Bahmani Sultanate on the Deccan Plateau. Sufi saint Shah e Alam arrived, accompanied by Arab theologian Ibn Suwaid and others. Later, philosopher Haibatullah Shah Mir from Shiraz and scholar Abu Fazl Ghazaruni from Persia tutored and adopted Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak, author of the Akbarnama. A close alliance between the Ottoman Turks and Gujarati sultans helped safeguard Jeddah and the Red Sea trade from Portuguese imperialism. This led to powerful Rumi elites within the kingdom who took vizier roles in Gujarat, keen to maintain ties with the Ottoman state. Humayun briefly occupied the region. The Sultanate of Gujarati king. The kingdom remained independent until 1572, when the Mughal emperor Akbar conquered it and incorporated it into his empire. During Mughal rule, Surat became a major port city in India, earning international recognition for its trade. The city was renowned for its silk and diamond exports, rivalling that of European cities like Venice and Beijing. It also acquired the title "Bab al-Makkah" (Gate of Mecca). Mohammed Ghaus, a Sufi scholar from Iran, moved to Gujarat under Akbar's patronage, establishing spiritual centers for the Shattari order. He attracted followers who later spread to other parts of India. Ibn Batuta, an Arab traveler, visited Cambay in the 14th century and wrote about its beautiful architecture. The city was home to a diverse population of foreign merchants from various regions, including South Arabia and the Persian Gulf. Some families had settled there for generations, assimilating with local customs. The Age of Discovery brought European explorers to Gujarat, who sought alternative trade routes to India. Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama discovered the Europe-to-India sea route in 1497, thanks to a Kutchi sailor named Kanji Malam. The Sultanate later allied with Ottoman and Egyptian forces, defeating the Portuguese at the Battle of Chaul in 1508. Gujarat was a wealthy and powerful nation in Europe's eyes. Its customs revenue was almost three times that of the entire Portuguese empire in Asia at its peak. The city of Surat already had homes with Venetian glass windows imported from Constantinople when British traders arrived. In 1514, Duarte Barbosa described Rander (now known as City of Mosques) as a cosmopolitan hub where scholars, saints, merchants, and intellectuals from around the world gathered. He noted the town's rich trade connections with various regions in Asia, its large ships, and the availability of Chinese goods. The conquest of Gujarat was renowned for its wealth and prosperity, making Gujarati merchants familiar figures in Indian Ocean ports. Gujaratis, including Hindus, Muslims, and Parsis, specialized in overseas trade and moved into various sectors such as commodity trade, money-changing, lending, and banking. By the 17th century, Jewish communities like Chavuse and Baghdadi had assimilated into Surat's social world, eventually giving rise to influential figures in British India and beyond. Gujarati merchants had established a vast network of commercial agents across the Indian Ocean by the early 16th century, stretching from East Africa to Russia via maritime and inland caravan routes. [84] Tomé Pires, a Portuguese official in Malacca, noted that Cambay's trade reached as far as Aden and Malacca, [85] while his contemporary Duarte Barbosa recorded Gujarati's imports of horses from Malabar, along with exports like muslins, chintzes, and silks.[86] Gujarati merchants from Malabar, along with exports like muslins, chintzes, and silks.[86] Gujarati merchants earned a reputation for their commercial acumen, attracting traders from Cairo, Armenia, Abyssinia, Khorasan, Shiraz, Turkestan, and Guilans to the East Indies,[90] with Tomé Pires praising their knowledge of merchandise, saying they were "like Italians in their dealings" and that any offense connected with trade was pardonable.[91] Gujarat was one of the original subahs (imperial provinces) established by Mughal Emperor Akbar, with a seat at Ahmedabad,[92] and later became a major hub for trade and commerce under the Mughals. Aurangzeb spent his subah (dawn) as part of his training before being stationed in Ahmedabad. The emperor had a deep affection for his hometown of Dahod, writing to his son Muhammad Azam Shah in 1704 to urge him to be kind and considerate towards the people of Dahod, as it was his birthplace. As Subedar of Gujarat, Muhammad Azam was tasked with governing the inhabitants of Dahod, which had become a key location in the 17th century due to the Maratha ruler Chatrapati Shivaji's attacks on Surat in southern Gujarat. The arrival of the Europeans, including the Portuguese, Dutch, and English, further transformed the region. The Peshwas established control over parts of Gujarat, while Damaji Rao Gaekwad and Kadam Bande divided their territory between them, leading to an internecine war among the Marathas that was exploited by the British. The decline of the Mughal Empire led to the formation of larger peripheral states in Saurashtra, including Junagadh and Jamnagar, which resisted Maratha incursions. The region saw the establishment of European bases along its western coast, with Portugal acquiring several enclaves, including Daman and Diu, before being incorporated into India in 1961. The Gujaratis' willingness to learn from the Portuguese and impart their own skills in return is a testament to their openness and curiosity. The region's history is marked by the rise and fall of various empires, including the Maratha Empire which defeated the Mughals and brought Gujarat under its control. Later, the British East India Company wrested control from the Marathas, and local rulers made separate peace agreements with the British in exchange for self-rule. A devastating epidemic in 1812 killed half the population of Gujarat, leading to the region being placed under the authority of the Bombay Presidency. In the late 19th century, most of present-day Gujarat was divided into hundreds of princely states, while some areas were governed directly by British officials. The Swaminarayan Mandir was established in Ahmedabad in 1819, and the city also became home to the first Swaminarayan temple. During this period, there was confusion over whether Junagadh would join India or Pakistan, but a plebiscite resolved the issue in favor of India. After Indian independence in 1947, the government grouped the former princely states of Gujarat into three larger units: Saurashtra, which included the Kathiawad peninsula and Kutch. In central India, a new state emerged with a predominantly Gujarati-speaking north and a Marathi-speaking south. However, this led to agitation from both Gujarati and Maharashtra on May 1, 1960. The region experienced significant turmoil, including riots in 1969 that claimed over 660 lives and destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property Ahmedabad initially served as the capital of Gujarat before being relocated to Gandhinagar in 1970. The Nav Nirman Andolan, a socio-political movement in 1974, successfully ousted an elected government due to economic crisis and corruption. 1970s, particularly in diamond cutting, artificial silk production, and petrochemicals. However, the region has also faced challenges such as the Morvi dam failure in 1979, anti-reservation protests in the 1980s, and devastating events like the 2001 Gujarat earthquake, which killed around 20,000 people, and the Godhra train burning in 2002, resulting in statewide riots. Terrorist attacks have also occurred, including the Swaminarayan Akshardham attack in 2002 and a series of bomb blasts in Ahmedabad in 2008. Geographically, Gujarat shares borders with Pakistan's Sindh province, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, with the Arabian Sea forming its western coast. Historically, the region was known by various names, including Anarta, Saurastra, Lata, Pratichya, and Varuna. Gujarat is a planned city with an area of 75,686 sq mi (196,030 km2) and the longest coastline in India. The state has 41 ports, and its major rivers are Narmada and Tapi. The Sabarmati River is the only hill-station in Gujarat. The Rann of Kutch is a seasonally marshy desert in the Thar Desert biogeographic region between Pakistan and Gujarat. Gujarat is home to several national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, including the Gir Forest National Park, which covers part of the Asiatic lions' habitat. Other notable attractions include Indroda Dinosaur and Fossil Park, with dinosaur egg hatcheries and fossils discovered in Balasinor, and various marine national parks along the Gulf of Kutchh. Gujarat (2011): Gujarat (85.97%), Hindi (7.06%), Sindhi (1.96%), Marathi (1.52%), Bhili (1.37%), Urdu (0.79%), Odia (0.3%), Khandeshi (0.25%), Bengali (0.13%), Telugu (0.12%), and Others (0.52%). Gujarati is the official language, spoken natively by 86% of the population. Hindi is the second-most frequently spoken language, spoken natively by 86% of the population. Hindi is the second-most frequently spoken language, spoken natively by 86% of the population. Hindi is the second-most frequently spoken language, followed by Marathi in urban areas. In rural areas, various Bhil dialects are spoken by approximately 1.37% of the population. Gujarat is a state located in the western region of India, comprising 182 legislative assembly constituencies. The state is governed by a Legislative Assembly with 182 members, who are elected on adult suffrage. The head of government in Gujarat is the Chief Minister, who is typically the leader of the Legislature. A governor is appointed by the President of India to address the state legislature. After gaining independence from British rule in 1947, Gujarat was ruled by the Indian National Congress (INC), which continued to govern the state after its creation in 1960. However, the party's popularity declined during the State of Emergency of 1975-77, and it lost power in 1995 to the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). In 2001, Narendra Modi became the Chief Minister of Gujarat after taking over from Keshubhai Patel, who resigned due to losses in by-elections. The BJP retained power in subsequent elections in 2007 and 2012, with Narendra Modi continuing as the chief minister until his appointment as Prime Minister of India in 2014. Gujarat is a major state in India with a rich economy and a strong presence in various industries. The state is home to several key players in the pharmaceutical industry, including Reliance Industries, which operates the largest oil refinery in the world. The state's industrial production and merchandise exports contribute significantly to India's economy. Gujarat is ranked number one in the pharmaceutical industry in India, with a 33% share in drug manufacturing and 28% share in drug exports. The state has several key infrastructure projects, including the Mundra Port, which is one of the largest ports in India. Gujarat's economy is driven by its major produce, including cotton, groundnuts, dates, sugar cane, milk, and milk products. The state is also a major producer of industrial goods, such as cement and petrol. The state is also a major producer of industrial goods, such as cement and petrol. The state is also a major producer of industrial goods, such as cement and petrol. The state has made significant investments in energy generation, with Gujarat ranking first nationwide in gas-based thermal electricity generation. The state also has a strong presence in the nuclear energy sector, with several major corporations, including those listed on the S&P CNX 500, which have set up their corporate offices in Gujarat. In 2006-07, 26% of India's bank finance was attributed to Gujarat. A 2012 survey reported that Gujarat had the lowest unemployment rate of 1%, compared to the national average of 3.8%. The state ranked 15th globally in social capital, higher than several developed nations. The tallest building in Gujarat is GIFT One, inaugurated in 2013. Major cities include Ahmedabad was listed as the world's fastest-growing city by Forbes in 2010. Gujarat is rich in minerals like calcite, gypsum, manganese, and quartz sand. It also has a significant presence in industries such as soda ash, salt, oil, and natural gas production. The state hosts the Alang Ship Recycling Yard, the world's largest. Surat is a hub for the diamond trade, employing 500,000 people. At the Vibrant Gujarat Global Investor Summit, 21,000 MOUs worth ₹2.5 million crores were signed in 2015, with most investments coming from domestic industry. In 2009 and 2011, similar summits led to the signing of 8,668 and 21 trillion-worth MOUs respectively, creating an estimated 2.5 million job opportunities. Gujarat has a surplus electricity supply, powered by the Kakrapar Atomic Power Station. Gujarat's power generation capacity surged during the nine months since April 2010, reaching a demand of 43,848 million units. The state supplied excess electricity to neighboring states like Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and others. The city of Sanand is home to the world's cheapest car, Tata Nano. As of May 2024, Gujarat's peak power requirement was estimated at 25,088 MW. The state boasted a total installed power generation capacity of 52,945.13 MW by March 2024, with thermal power accounting for 23,643.41 MW and renewable energy making up 51.87% or 27,461.72 MW, including 1990 MW from hydropower. Renewable sources in Gujarat comprised 11,823 MW of wind power and 14,182 MW of solar power, totaling 26,005 MW as of June 2024. The state's rooftop solar capacity stood at 3455.90 MW by April 2024. Agriculture was a significant contributor to Gujarat's growth, with cotton production between 2000 and 2008 was an impressive 28%, according to the International Food Policy Research Institute. Other major crops include bajra, groundnut, rice, maize, and sugarcane. Gujarat's agricultural sector experienced a remarkable 9% annual growth rate in recent years, surpassing India's national average of around 3%. The state's success was attributed to diversified crops, climatic diversity, research institutions, cooperatives, adoption of hi-tech agriculture, and strong marketing infrastructure. Gujarat is a leading producer of milk in India, with dairy farming being a cooperative-based industry that has over a million members. The state is home to Asia's largest dairy, Amul, which is well-known across India for its co-operative federation. Gujarat's livestock population includes buffaloes, cattle, sheep, and goats, with the state producing 6.09 million tonnes of milk in the year 2002-03. Apart from milk production, Gujarat also contributes to the textile, oil, and soap industries. Gujarat has been a pioneer in cooperative farming, with the adoption of co-operatives being credited with much of the success in the agricultural sector, particularly in sugar and dairy cooperatives. The state has seen significant growth in registered co-operatives since 1995, with many focusing on facilitating collective processing and marketing of produce. However, there have been concerns about equity in the region, as membership in agricultural co-operatives tends to favor landowners while limiting entry for landless agricultural laborers. Despite this, co-operatives have led to increased productivity, making them a successful model for rural development. One notable example is Amul, which was formed as a dairy cooperative in 1946 and has since grown into a jointly owned company by around 2.6 million milk producers in Gujarat. The "Amul Model" aims to empower farmers by allowing them to control procurement, processing, and packaging of milk products, thereby reducing exploitation by middlemen. As of 2012, Amul's worth is approximately \$2.5 billion, making it a significant player in the dairy industry. The state's water supply is mainly dependent on groundwater, with privately owned tube wells and other wells extracting 83-84% of the total irrigated area. This has led to a significant strain on the water resources, causing depletion, especially after a surge in demand in the 1960s. The increased use of electricity in rural areas in the 1980s and 1990s led to the adoption of submersible electric pumps, but this was short-lived due to change in tariff rates that favored tubewell irrigation. As a result, groundwater and preventing unnecessary water loss. The Sardar Sarovar Project has increased irrigation in the region, but its impact on displaced communities remains a contentious issue. In 2012, Gujarat initiated an experiment to reduce evaporation losses and increase sustainability by constructing solar panels over canals. The Chandrasan project is expected to save 9 million litres of water annually. To improve soil management and introduce farmers to new technology, the Government of Gujarat launched a project that provides every farmer with a Soil Health Card, which serves as a permanent identification for cultivated land, including details on soil fertility status and fertility requirements. This database has collected over 1.2 million soil test data from villages by 2008, allowing for informed recommendations to farmers. Given article text here writing Atmasiddhi in single sitting of 1.5 hrs, one of longest Gujarati poems based on Jain philosophy. History of Gujarati literature goes back to 1000 CE. Well-known laureates include Hemchandracharya, Narsinh Mehta, Mirabai, Akho, Premanand Bhatt, Shamal Bhatt, Dayaram, Dalpatram, Narmad, Govardhanram Tripathi, Mahatma Gandhi, K. M. Munshi, Umashankar Joshi, Swaminarayan, Pannalal Patel and Rajendra Shah. Kavi Kant, Zaverchand Meghani and Kalapi are famous Gujarat Vidhya Sabha, Gujarat Sahitya Sabha, and Gujarati Sahitya Parishad are Ahmedabad based literary institutions promoting spread of Gujarati literature. Saraswatichandra is landmark novel by Govardhanram Tripathi. Writers like Aanand Shankar Dhruv, Ashvini Bhatt, Balwantray Thakore, Bhaven Kachhi, Bhagwatikumar Sharma, Chandrakant Bakshi, Gunvant Shah, Harindra Dave, Harkisan Mehta, Jay Vasavada, Jyotindra Dave, Kanti Bhatt, Kavi Nanalal, Khabardar, Sundaram, Makarand Dave, Ramesh Parekh, Suresh Dalal, Tarak Mehta, Vinod Bhatt, Dhruv Bhatt and Varsha Adalja have influenced Gujarati thinkers. Notable contribution came from Swaminarayan paramhanso like Brahmanand Swami, Premanand with prose like Vachanamrut and poetry in form of bhajans. Shrimad Rajchandra Vachnamrut and Shri Atma Siddhi Shastra written in 19th century by Jain philosopher poet Shrimad Rajchandra are very well known. Bhavai folk musical performance of stage plays owes a lot to Gujarati theatre. Ketan Mehta and Sanjay Leela Bhansali explored artistic use of bhavai in films like Bhavni Bhavai, Oh Darling Yeh Hai India and Hum Dil De Chuke Sanam. Dayro involves singing conversation reflecting on human nature. Mumbai theatre veteran Alyque Padamsee was from traditional Gujarati-Kutchi family from Kathiawar. Gujarati Folk Music and Culture The people of Gujarati have a rich cultural heritage that includes music, dance, and traditional clothing They have a hereditary tradition of folk music, known as Sugam Sangeet, which is passed down from generation to generation to generation to generation. The instruments used in this type of music are unique and include wind, string, and percussion instruments. The festival of Navratri is an important part of Gujarati culture and is celebrated with traditional dances such as Garba. This dance is performed by both men and women and is accompanied by traditional clothing like chaniya choli for women and kedia for men. Another important festival in Gujarat is Makar Sankranti, which is celebrated with kite flying. This tradition has been passed down from ancient times and is an integral part of Gujarati culture. The people of Gujarat have a strong mercantile ethos that has led to the spread of their culture around the world. Many Gujaratis have settled in various parts of the globe, including the Middle East, Africa, and Asia, and have maintained their culture is also known for its contributions to Buddhism, with early Western historians recording the role of Gujarati people in spreading the religion throughout the Mediterranean region. The Garba festival has many different styles and steps, including sheri garba, which is a traditional form of garba that is performed by women wearing red patola saris. The Sinhala language has its roots in the time of Prince Vijaya, who is believed to be the progenitor of the language. [205] According to tradition, Prince Vijaya was banished by his father and set forth with a band of adventurers, a practice followed by other Gujaratis. This led to a significant migration of people from Gujaratis. This led to a significant migration of people from Gujaratis. believed to have been established by Prince Dhruvavijaya of Gujarat, along with 5000 traders. Gujarat's unique cultural heritage is reflected in its natural environment, which includes the Great Rann of Kutch and the hills of Saputara. It is home to the pure Asiatic lions and boasts a rich history of Hindu-Islamic craftsmanship. The state is also the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, figures of India's Independence movement. Gujarat is renowned for its vibrant tourism scene, with attractions such as the Statue of Unity facing the Baroda Museum & Picture Gallery in Vadodara, which houses the Maharaja Fateh Singh Museum and features an impressive collection of photographs relating to Mahatma Gandhi's life. Other notable attractions include the Calico Museum and features an impressive collection of photographs relating to Mahatma Gandhi's life. Other notable attractions include the Calico Museum and features an impressive collection of photographs relating to Mahatma Gandhi's life. artefacts spanning from the 9th to the 18th centuries, including medieval pottery and a whale skeleton. Other notable museum in the state include the Kutch Museum in Bhuj, founded in 1877, as well as the Watson Museum of human history and culture in Rajkot and the Gujarat Science City and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial in Ahmedabad. Additionally, the newly unveiled Statue of Unity, standing at 182 metres tall, has become a popular tourist attraction with over 30,000 visitors daily. Religious sites play a significant role in Gujarat's tourism industry, including the Somnath Temple, which is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas and mentioned in the Rigveda. Other holy pilgrimage sites include the Dwarakadheesh Temple, Radha Damodar Temple, Junagadh, Dakor, and Sun Temple, Modhera, which are handled by the Archaeological Survey of India. The state is also home to numerous Jain temples, with Palitana being considered the holiest of all pilgrimage places for Jains. Other notable religious sites include the heritage. The Tarnetar Fair takes place during the first week of Bhadrapad, around September or October, in Gujarat. It's mainly a spot for tribal people to find suitable brides. A local myth says that Arjuna tried to pierce a fish's eye at this location as part of a challenge. Other notable fairs in the state are Dang Durbar and Shamlaji Fair. The Gujarat government banned alcohol sales in 1960, but in 2024, police seized over 82 lakh bottles worth ₹144 crore. In 2012, Gujarat won an award for 'Citizen Security' from IBN7 Diamond States. Gujarat has three international airports (Ahmedabad, Surat, and Vadodara) along with nine domestic ones. There are also several private and military airports within the state. Additionally, two more airports are under construction at Ankleshwar and Rajkot. Given article text here The oldest universities in Gujarat offer education, Law, Social Work, Medicine, Science, and Performing Arts. The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, established as the Baroda College of Science in 1881, gained university, founded in 2004, is ranked 3rd best law school in India. Institutes for Engineering and Research include IIT Gandhinagar, IIITV, IITRAM, DA-IICT, SVNIT, P P Savani University, PDPU, Nirma University, M.S. University, Marwadi Education Foundation's Group of Institutions, BVM, and IRMA. The National Institute of Design (NID) is a multi-disciplinary institution in design education and professional courses. Reputed universities include Gujarat University, Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya, Sardar Patel University, Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad University, Saurashtra University, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Institute of Management Ahmedabad is a prestigious management research institute located in the commercial capital of Gujarat, Ahmedabad. It is considered one of the top-ranked management institutes in India, recognized internationally for its academic excellence. The Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, established at Bhavnagar, was inaugurated by Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on April 10, 1954. Its primary focus is on research related to marine salt, inland lakes, sub-soil brine, reverse osmosis, electro membrane process, analytical science, and marine biotechnology. The Gujarat National Law University, located at Gandhinagar, ranks fifth among the top MBA colleges in India. Several institutions in Ahmedabad are renowned for their academic programs, including the International Institute of Management, K.S. School of Business Management, K.S. School of Busines offer a range of programs, from MBA courses to diploma in management, and focus on research and development in various fields such as finance, law, business administration, and social life. Rajkot Given article text here The State of Minorities in India - A Linguistic Perspective ISSN 1572-9710. S2CID 35893400. Archived from the original on 25 September 2022. Retrieved 11 February 2022. [permanent dead link] ^ "NIRYAT". niryat.gov.in. Archived from the original on 25 September 2022. Retrieved 11 February 2022. 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Archived from the original on 27 October 2017. Retrieved 27 October 2017. Retrieved 27 October 2017. A b "History of Gujarat". Mapsofindia.com. Archived from the original on 26 May 2010. In 1 October 2017. The Indian coast has many serpents which is seen by people approaching from the sea. These are larger and black whereas other parts of this coastline have smaller and green-colored serpents running into gold. The country of India has many rivers with a high tide that rises and falls with the new moon phase. However, around Barygaza, it's more pronounced so that you can see the ocean floor when a part of the land is submerged due to a sudden rise in water levels. Gujarat was a hub of commerce and cultural exchange with the Middle East during the late medieval period. The region's merchants had strong ties with the Persian Gulf and Red Sea regions, regularly trading goods such as gold, copper, and textiles. They also brought in horses from Arabia and Persia. The annual pilgrimages to Mecca were an important aspect of Indian Muslim life, but they were disrupted by Portuguese dominance of the Arabian Sea and disorder in Gujarat. In the year 1573, Emperor Akbar retained the services of a notable individual, entrusting him with the responsibility of overseeing charitable foundations in Gujarat dedicated to Mecca and Medina. This information is sourced from A.V. Williams' chapter on Humayun's reign, as well as Sen's "A Textbook of Medieval Indian History." Additionally, Surat was likened to other great mercantile cities like Venice and Beijing by Fernand Braudel, with an estimated population of over 100,000 people from all over the world residing in or frequenting the city for business. A comprehensive list of references and sources that provide insight into various aspects of Gujarát Surat and Broach Volume, including its history, culture, and economic development. The sources include academic books, journals, and online articles, which have been cited for their relevance to the topic. These references cover a wide range of topics, such as the history of medieval India, the Jewish presence in Bombay, and the South Asian diaspora. They also provide information on the Mughal period, from 1573 to 1758, as well as the economic development of Asia over the long eighteenth century. The list includes works by notable historians and scholars, such as Goody, Jack; Haider, Irfan Habib; Mehta, Makrand; and Patel, Aakar The references also provide insight into the cultural and artistic heritage of India, including the ritual, art, and life-cycle practices of Indian Jews. Overall, this list of references provides a comprehensive overview of the history, culture, and economic development of Gujarát Surat and Broach Volume. Given article text here Gujarat Historical Timeline Explored Permanent Black is a book on politics in India, written by Cherry Gupta. Retrieved on various dates between 2007 and 2024. The state of Gujarat has been at the forefront of India, written by Cherry Gupta. Retrieved on various dates between 2007 and 2024. The state of Gujarat has been at the forefront of India, written by Cherry Gupta. Retrieved on various dates between 2007 and 2024. The state of Gujarat has been at the forefront of India and robust transmission infrastructure, which will facilitate the expansion of power supply to farmers. The Indian government has proposed plans worth ₹96,000 crore for this initiative. Gujarat's agricultural sector has been a model for the nation, with the state achieving significant strides in areas such as rooftop solar energy production and milk production. The Amul cooperative, founded in 1946, is a shining example of successful agricultural entrepreneurship in Gujarat. By pooling resources and expertise among farmers, Amul has become one of the world's largest liquid milk brands. The success story of Amul serves as an inspiration for India's agricultural sector, highlighting the importance of cooperatives and joint efforts. Gujarat's emphasis on agriculture has not only contributed to its economic growth but also made it a leader in producing milk and other essential commodities. The state's commitment to renewable energy sources, such as solar power, is another significant achievement. A study conducted by the National producers, with Amul contributing significantly to this achievement. Given article text here Gujarat's Cultural Significance in India and Abroad The Gujarati culture has been a significant part of Indian society for centuries. The state is known for its rich literary heritage, with many famous authors and poets hailing from Gujarati. Gujarati literature has had a profound impact on the world, with many of its works being translated into multiple languages. Gujarati merchantise business, and being involved in slavery. They were also known for their trading activities on the East African coast. The Gujaratis' economic power was so great that even the British government noticed it, but they couldn't do anything about it because most of them held administrative or military positions. References: Archnet, Government of Gujarat, The Economic Times, The Times of India, Gujaratindia.com, gujasil.gujarat.gov.in, Government of Gujarat, DeshGujarat, Rediff.com, The Indian Express, GSRTC, University grant commissions, Central board of secondary education, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, DeshGujarat, Rediff.com, The Indian Express, GSRTC, University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Consortium of NLUs, targetstudy.com, MICA, Institute of Rural Management Anand, www.nid.edu, CEPT University, University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Consortium of NLUs, targetstudy.com, MICA, Institute of Rural Management Anand, www.nid.edu, CEPT University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Government of Gujarat, The Maharaja Sayajirao University action plan Hindustan Times, CNBC-TV18, Scity.org, Gtu.ac.in, Gksqujarat.org Given article text here Archived sources reveal a wealth of information on notable individuals and events in India. Dhirubhai Ambani, the founder of Reliance, is recognized as a pioneering figure in Indian business. His legacy continues to inspire future generations. The state of Gujarat has been showcased through various initiatives, including its sister-state relationship with New Jersey, USA. This partnership aims to enhance trade and cultural exchange between the two regions. Prominent figures such as Narendra Modi have played significant roles in shaping India's politics and economy. The article highlights his efforts to strengthen ties with other countries, including Russia and China. Additionally, it mentions notable achievements in the field of space exploration, with Vikram Sarabhai being remembered as the father of the Indian Space Program. Other notable individuals featured in the sources include Aakar Patel, who wrote about Muslim businessmen in India, and Jagannath Panda, who explored the complexities of India-China relations. These articles demonstrate the diversity of topics covered in the archived sources. Gujarat Police: The Law Enforcement Agency of the Indian State of Gujarat Citizens in Gujarat Citizens in Gujarat Contract Complexities of India-China relations. These articles demonstrate the diversity of topics covered in the archived sources. Information Report (FIR) at the nearest police station with evidence for civil or criminal incidents. In case of emergencies, residents can directly dial the 112 or regional police number. The Gujarat Police offers an integrated online system, known as the Citizen Portal, to report incidents and complaints through e-FIRs for unknown accused or Non-SR cases. Your case will not be addressed within the given timeframe, so you can escalate it to the following authorities: - Superintendent of Police (DGP), HO You can contact the concerned police officer in the respective department to report your pending complaints or cases. To initiate an investigation by Gujarat Police, you need to file an e-FIR or complaint or initiate an investigation, citizens need to file an e-FIR or complaint with the local police station. 2. 112-Gujarat (For Emergency) In case of emergency in Gujarat or within its regions, contact National Helpline Number 112 - ERSS for immediate assistance. 3. Lodge a Police Complaint To report general cases, register a complaint with the concerned police station or online through the Citizen Portal of Gujarat Police. 4. File an FIR To report an FIR, follow the guidelines provided by the police department. To report an incident in Gujarat, visit the nearest police for cases involving unknown accused and non-SR incidents. To lodge an FIR, provide personal details as a complainant, including name and address. Also, mention the incident date, location, and detailed description. If applicable, include motor vehicle information such as number, model, and registration. Attach supporting documents like images or videos. Once you've submitted the online FIR form, note down the received FIR number for tracking purposes and download a copy of the e-FIR for future reference. In case you don't receive a response after filing an FIR, contact the District Superintendent of Police (SP) and if the issue persists, escalate it to the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists, escalate it to the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists, escalate it to the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists, escalate it to the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists, escalate it to the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists, escalate it to the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists, escalate it to the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists, escalate it to the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists, escalate it to the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists, escalate it to the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists, escalate it to the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists, escalate it to the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists are the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists are the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists are the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists are the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists are the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists are the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists are the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists are the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists are the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists are the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists are the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists are the Inspector General of Police (SP) and if the issue persists are the Inspector General of Police (SP) and its are the Inspector General of Police (SP) and its are the In through "gujhome.gujarat.gov.in". Range 8: Panchmahal Godhara Range 9: Border Ahmedabad Range: +91-261-26890931, spligp-ahd@gujarat.gov.in * Gandhinagar Range: +91-7923-260171, dig-rang-gnr@gujarat.gov.in * Surat Range: +91-265-24423400, 2453455, 248245 Email: splig-yad@gujarat.gov.in * Surat Range: +91-265-24423400, 2453455, 248245 Email: splig-yad@gujarat.gov.in * Surat Range: +91-265-24423400, 2453455, 248245 Email: splig-yad@gujarat.gov.in * Surat Range: +91-261-27986666, igp-sur@gujarat.gov.in * Junagadh Range: +91-2852-650401, spligp-jun@gujarat.gov.in * Rajkot Range: +91-281-2477511, spligp-raj@qujarat.gov.in * Border Range: +91-2832-232366, digp-kut@qujarat.gov.in * Bhavnagar Range: +91-2672-245046, digp-godhra-pan@qujarat.gov.in * Director General of Police (DGP), Gujarat Police The DGP is the administrative head and oversees matters that couldn't be resolved at the IG level. If your complaints aren't addressed, you can contact the DGP's office or visit a police station. Reference Looking for a reliable service, I'd give it a full 5 out of 5. The quality of the product or service is also top-notch, a 5-star rating if you will. And let's not forget about affordability - again, a resounding 5 out of 5. But what really stood out was the exceptional customer service. They truly have it down pat. I had a bit of an issue with one of their products, thought it and had some issues with it, so I contacted them and they handled my complaint in a professional manner. However, I did speak to a representative from their Vadnagar branch who seemed somewhat uncooperative. Anyway, I'm not looking to vent about that here. I was actually quite impressed by the service provided by Amrutlal Raval from Shapur, Vadnagar. Despite the initial confusion, he managed to resolve my issue and even offered me some useful advice. My family members were also satisfied with their experience. It's worth noting that I did receive a response from the authorities, albeit somewhat belatedly. The details of which are as follows: Name: Rakhubhai Sagadhiya Contact Number: 0975 Location: Gondal, Dist Rajkot

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