

# The History of Patidars

Presented by:



*"Together we move forward"*



# Foreward

*The history of the Leuva Patidars begins with the arrival of Aryans in India about 1500 B.C. It is a story as old as Hinduism itself. It is a fascinating journey that traverses through many countries with its highs and lows. The events and the places we lived in has shaped our character. In return, we have impacted the culture and economies of those places. Throughout this journey a few things will remain unchanged, like our hard working nature, 'never say die' attitude, insistence for truth, the co-operative nature and a strong sense of brotherhood within the community. These very characteristics will result in the rise of the Patidar communities in Gujarat, Africa, UK and their present success in the USA.*

*This is an attempt to educate our children of our rich heritage that they can be proud of. It is also an effort to teach them valuable lessons from our history.*

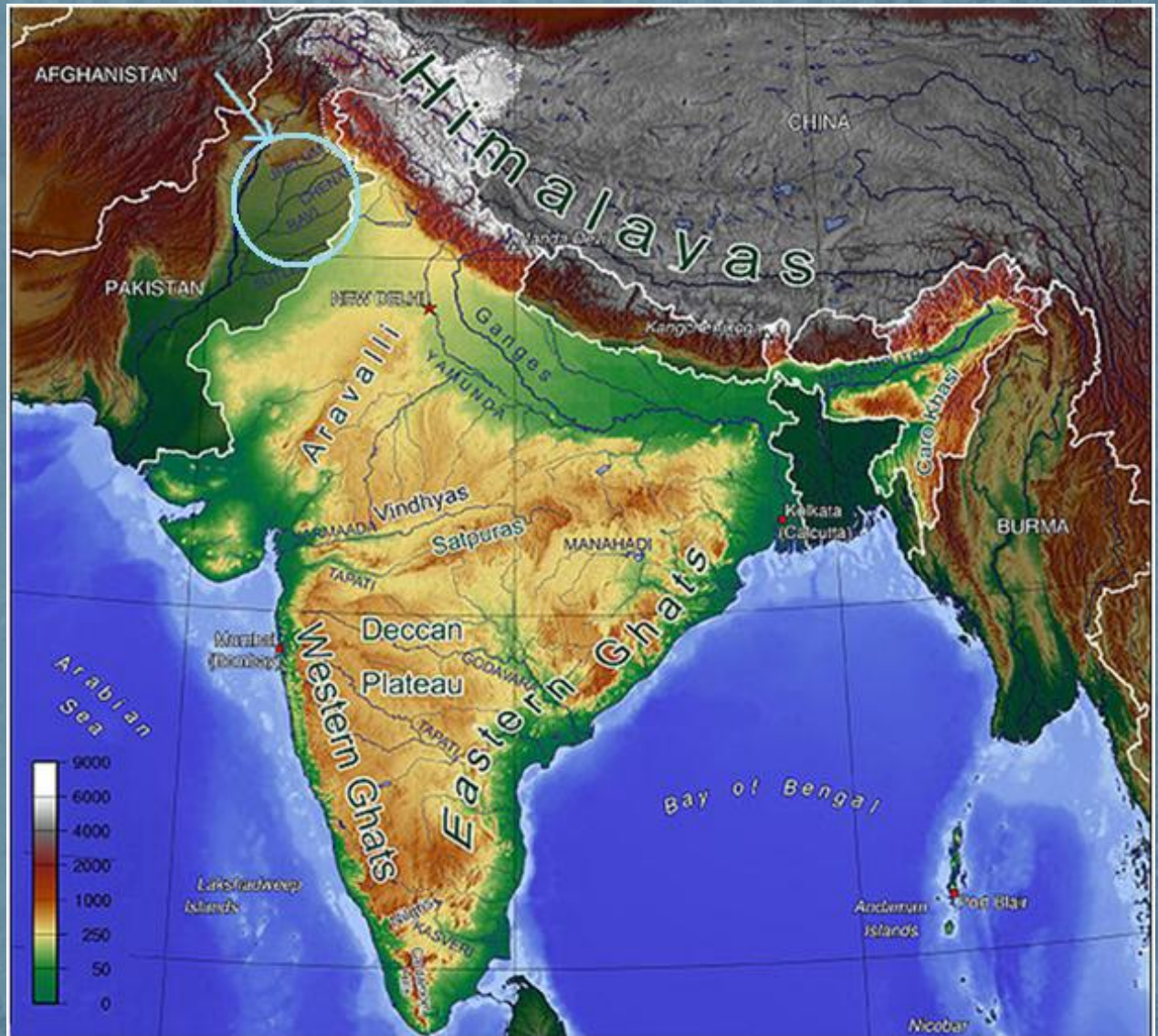
*May long they carry the torch of our cultural heritage. May long they live in peace and prosperity...*





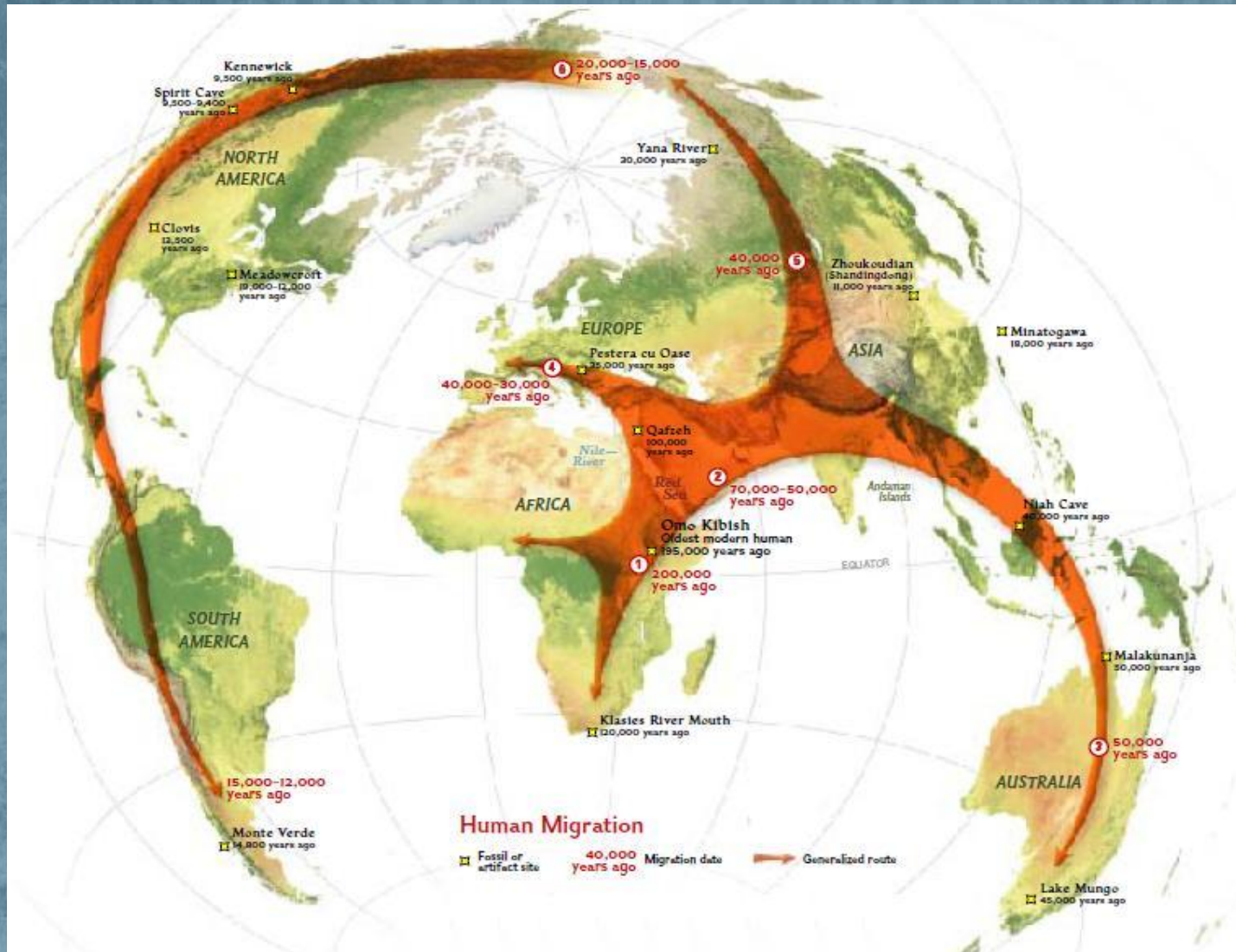
# The Geography of South Asia

India has the mighty Himalayan mountain range on the N & E. It consist of over 100 mountains over 23,600 ft. To the west of Himalayas are the Karakoram & Hindu Kush mountains. In the N-E parts of Pakistan are located the lush plains of Punjab. These plains are accessible through Khyber pass on the Afghan-Pakistan border. Most migrants to India came through this Pass & settled in the Punjab region.





# The Dravidians



The first humans arrived from Africa to India about 50,000 years ago. The Dravidians also originated in Africa & were dark skinned. They arrived in NW India (now Pakistan) in @ 3000 BC. They settled on the banks of river Sindhu (Indus) where their culture flourished.



# The Harappan Civilization

The Dravidians established cities that were far advanced compared to their contemporary cultures. They built multi-storey buildings using bricks. They had public baths, individual houses, toilets, drainage and roads. They worshipped Shiva & Shakti (Goddess). They cultivated on river banks & stored grains in granaries. Their culture was quite peaceful. They had domesticated some cattle but not the horse. Their script remains undeciphered to this date.





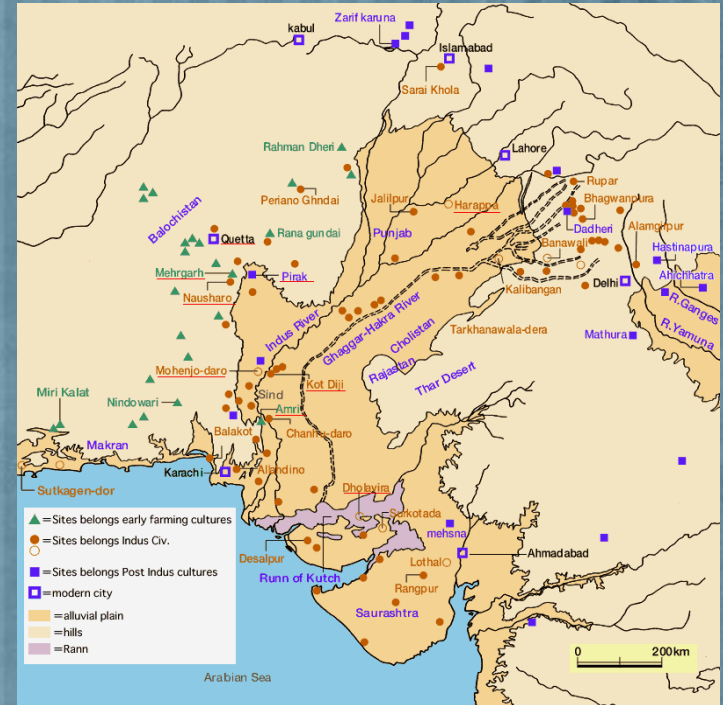
# The Arrival of the Aryans



Most historians agree that the Aryans originated near the Black & Caspian Seas. The Aryans first migrated to the banks of river Amu Darya in the Pamir mountains (N of Afghanistan). From there they arrived on the banks of river Sindhu in India @ 1500 BC. Some Aryans also went to Persia (Iran), Greece/Rome & China. They rode horses & had invented chariots. This enabled their armies to move further & quicker. They used the symbol of 'Swastika' in association of well being.



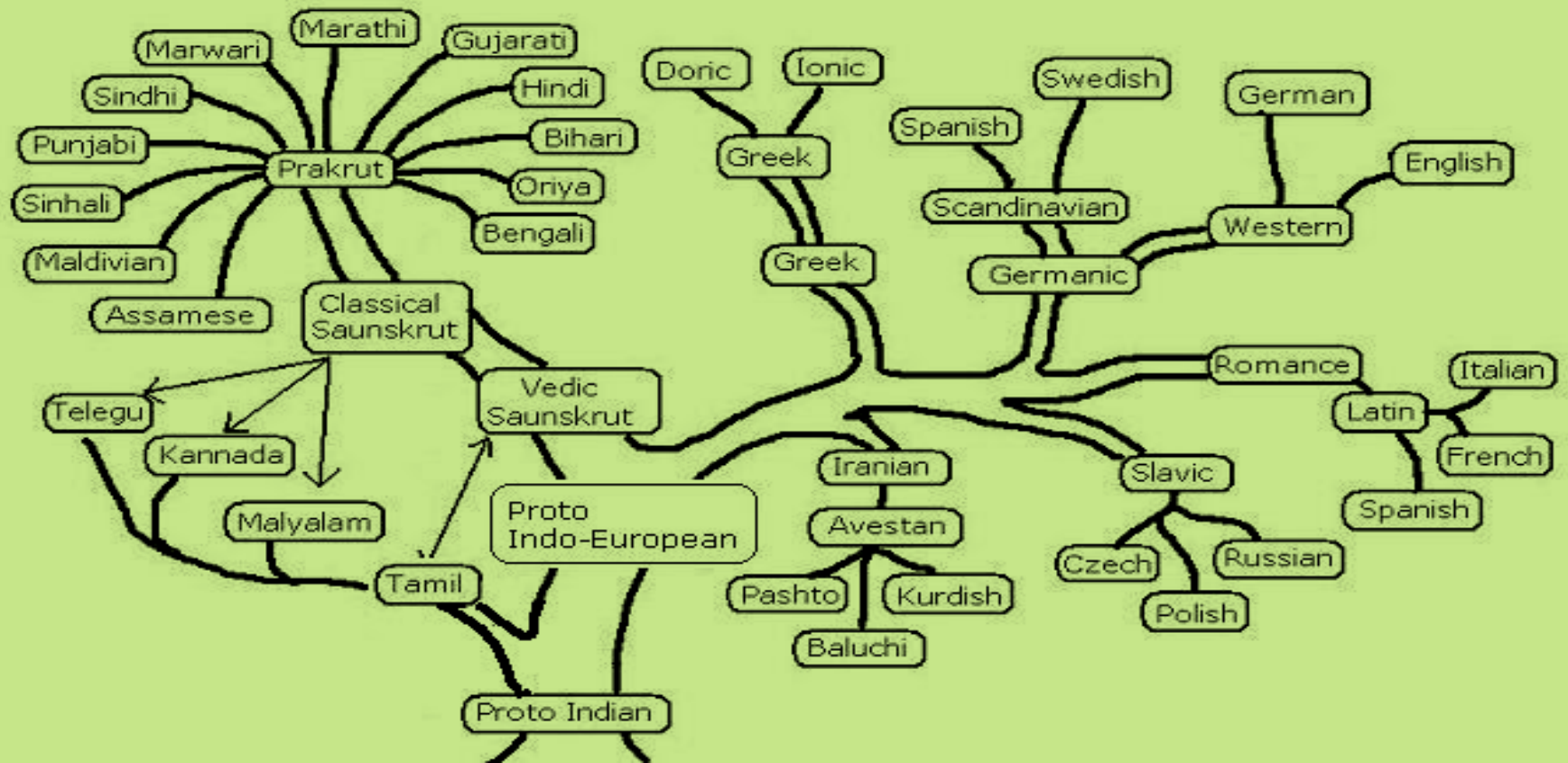
# The Birth of Sanatan Dharma



The Aryans worshipped Sky/Storm god (Indra) & natural elements like sun, wind, fire, air etc. They defeated the Dravidians, but assimilated with them. The combined culture known as Indus Valley Civilization settled on the banks of rivers Indus, Saraswati & in Gujarat. The oldest of the Hindu texts like the Vedas, Upanishads etc were written in this period (1500 BC – 500 BC). This is how the ‘Sanatan Dharma’ (Hindu religion) was born.



# The Aryan Language Tree

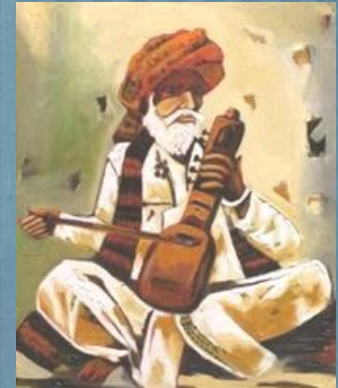
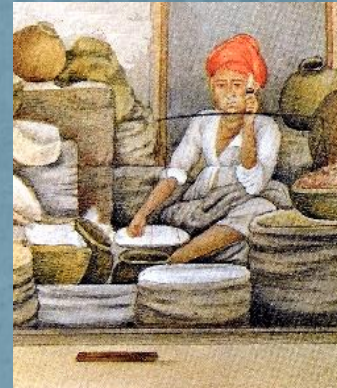


The Aryans spoke a highly developed language which is referred to as Proto Indo-European language (PIE). The PIE is the mother of Sanskrit (Sanskrit), Latin & most European languages. Sanskrit is the language of most Hindu scriptures. It is also the mother to most north-Indian languages including Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Punjabi etc.



# The Varnas

The concept of 'Varna' was brought by the Aryans. Varna is not the 'caste' but the color that represents a group of people with common temperamental characteristics. There are four Varnas. Rig-Veda & Gita says a person's Varna is determined by 'Karma' (deeds) & not by birth (Caste). As such a person is free to choose his Varna; However people with vested interest made it rigid.



Brahmin	Kshatriya	Vaishya	Shudra
<p>If a person possess the qualities of purity, love, faith &amp; detachment; they seek true knowledge &amp; have a spiritual temperament; then they are represented by white color &amp; known as Brahmins.</p>	<p>If a person possess the qualities of action, will, aggression; they seek honor, power &amp; status, have a martial &amp; political temperament; then they are represented by red color &amp; known as Kshatriyas.</p>	<p>If a person possess the qualities of trade &amp; business; they seek communication &amp; interchange &amp; have a commercial temperament; then they are represented by yellow color &amp; known as Vaishyas.</p>	<p>If a person loves nature &amp; growing crops or loves arts or has an artistic temperament; then they are represented by black color &amp; known as Shudras.</p>



# The Kshatriyas

The Kshatriya were divided into three groups; The Rajans, Kshatriyas & Kurmi-Kshatriyas. The word Kurmi is derived from Sanskrit words 'Kuru' + 'mi' & it means 'I can do'. The Kurmis were farmers during peaceful times but fought for their kingdom during war. Originally the Aryans were nomads and did not cultivate. The Kurmis learnt agriculture from the Dravidians – Their profession for over 3 millenniums.



Rajans  
(Kings)



Kshatriyas  
(Full time warriors)



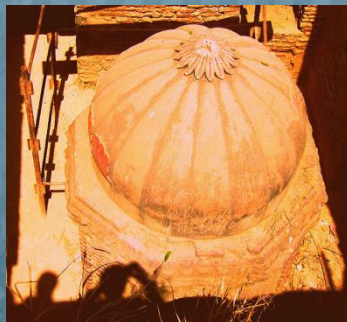
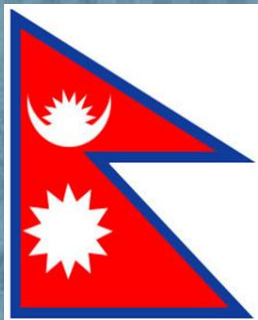
Kurmi-Kshatriyas  
(Part time warriors/farmers)



# The Suryavanshis & Chandravanshis



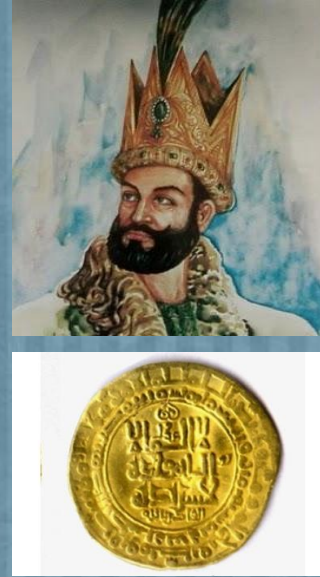
The two most prominent Kshatriya dynasties in India were the Suryavanshi (Sun dynasty) & the Chandravanshi (Moon dynasty). They have ruled over Indian kingdoms throughout most of its history. Shri Ram was the 67<sup>th</sup> King of the Suryavanshis, while Shri Krishna was the 64<sup>th</sup> King of the Chandravanshis. The Leuvas & Kadvas claim to be of Suryavanshi & Chandravanshi descent respectively.



Rama's twin sons Lava (Luv) & Kush defeated King Janmejaya of Vishalavati & established their shared kingdom at present day Lahore (Leya) & Kasor (Karad) in Punjab Pakistan. Leuvas & Kadvas originate from Lahore & Kasor respectively.



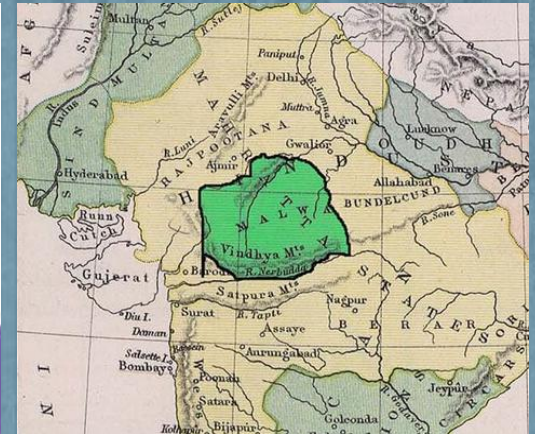
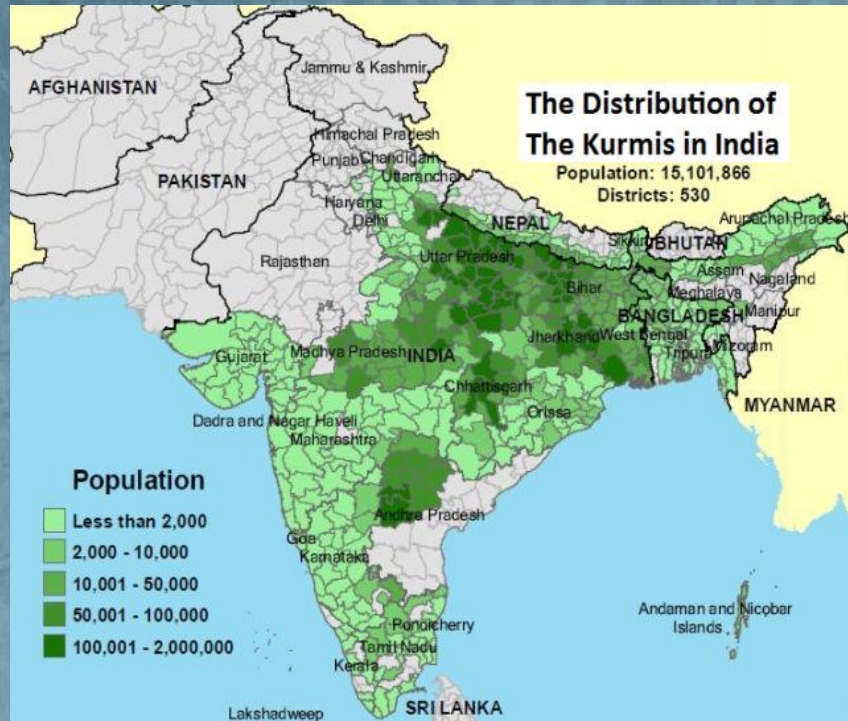
# The Relentless Attacks



Between 1000-1027 AD, Mahmud of Ghazni attacked India 17 times. He looted & destroyed many temples, including Somnath in Gujarat. He took over 20 million Dirhams (gold coins) & priceless other wealth from Somnath. His successors continued to plunder India. They killed tens of thousands of Hindus, forcefully converted many to Islam & took their women as slaves. Three generations of the Shahi Kings of Punjab died fighting. Many Kurmis fought alongside with them, but lost their kingdom & they moved east to protect their families.



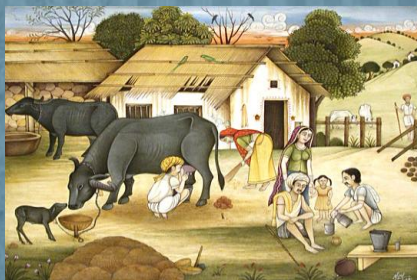
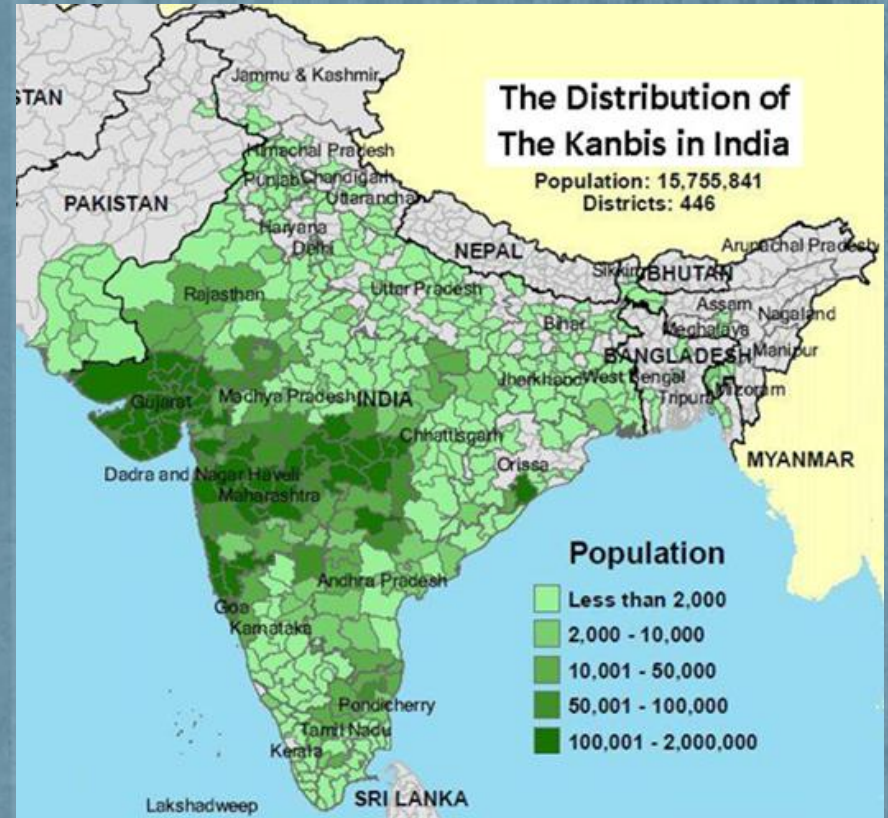
# The Migration of Kurmis



Kurmis initially went to banks of rivers Ganga & Yamuna. When King Bhoja (1<sup>st</sup>) came to power in Malwa (1010 to 1055 AD) they moved to his kingdom. King Bhoja was a renowned scholar & a mighty warrior. He chased Mahmud Ghazni, who fled through the desert. He built a dam, water wells, temples & established the city of Bhojpur (Bhopal). Kurmis were desolate as all the land suitable to cultivate was already taken. Kurmis in Jharkhand & Bihar area still speak their ancient language Kurmali.



# The Kanbis Arrive in Gujarat



Solanki King Siddharaj Jaisinh (1093 – 1143 AD) conquered Malwa & invited Kanbis (Kurmis) to settle in his kingdom of Anhilwara (N Gujarat). It is said that Ramjibhai brought 600 Kanbi families & settled in Adalaj. They were given forest land to develop in lieu of tax. They worked hard & prospered quickly. The Kanbis adopted the language of the Gujjars (Gujarati). Outside Gujarat, they speak the respective state languages.



# Patidars in Neighboring States



Patidars in Madhya Pradesh speak Hindi & use the last name 'Patidar'. In Rajasthan they speak Rajasthani & use the last name 'Patel' & 'Lewa'. In Maharashtra they speak Marathi & primarily use the last name of 'Patil'. Maharashtra's history has been dominated by the Patidars. Famous Patils include Mrs. Pratibha Patil (current President of India) Sandip Patil (cricketer) & Smita Patil (actress).



**Marathi Leva Samaj**

**Leva Patil Community Portal**

**PATIDAR SAMAJ**

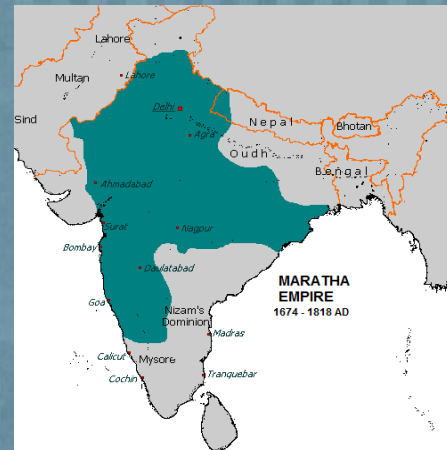
**Wethepatels Blog**



# The Amins & The Desais



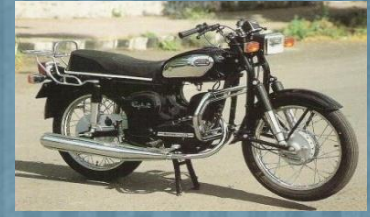
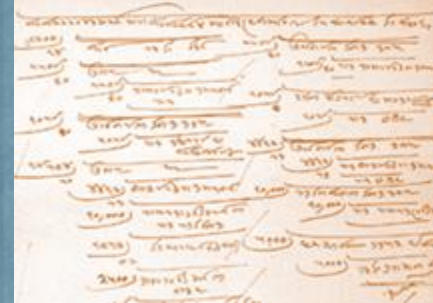
'Amin' is a Persian word meaning faithful. In 1703 AD Vir Vasandas persuaded King Bahadur Shah II to identify land owning Kanbis as 'Patidars'. He also convinced him to allow Patidars to collect the land tax. Vir Vasandas was appointed as the first 'Amin' to collect tax from Dhoka, Matar & Petlad area.



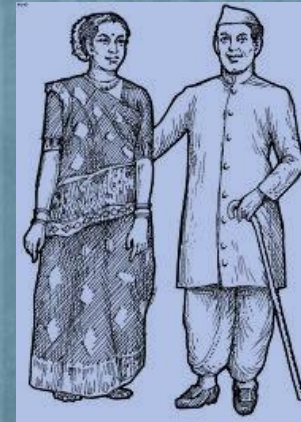
Desais were appointed by the early Gaekwad Kings (@1761 - 1850 AD) of Baroda to collect revenues from a particular region (Paragna). In return they got 10% commission. The Desais are found in Gujarat, Maharashtra & Goa. They were mainly appointed from the Patidar, Brahmin & Bania Castes.



# The Evolution of Patels

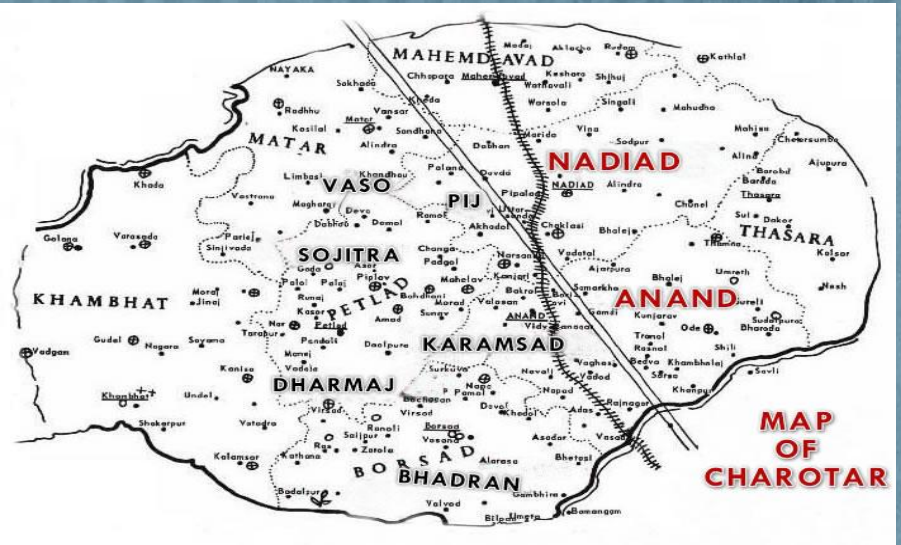
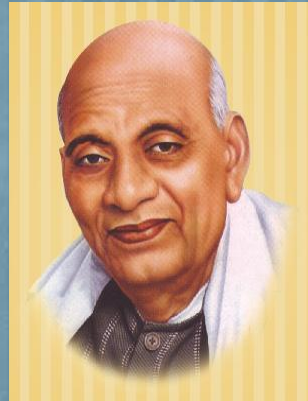
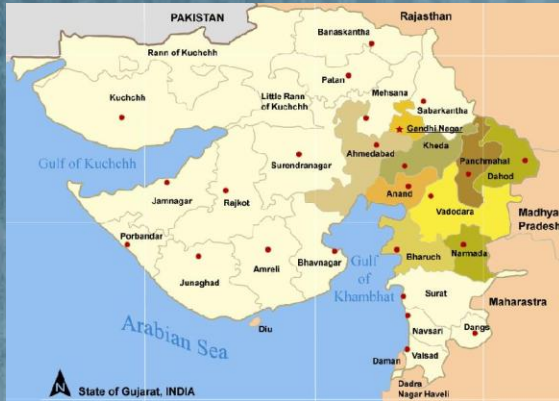


The Solanki King gave land equivalent to one village to each Patidar family. A headman was appointed in each village to keep records (Likh) of the crops on a given portion of land (Pat). These headmen became known as 'Pat-likh' which became shortened to 'Patel' ('Patil' in Maharashtra). Over time almost all Kanbis started using the last name 'Patel'.





# The Leuva Patidars of Charotar



Some Leuvas moved to Kheda & Anand from Adalaj as their population increased. As the kings of this region changed; their tax rate went up (Chad) or down (Utar) giving the area its name 'Charotar'. They established the Amul Milk co-op. They also worship Swaminarayan & Thakorji. They grow millet, cotton, tobacco etc. Sardar Vallabhbhai is their most famous son.



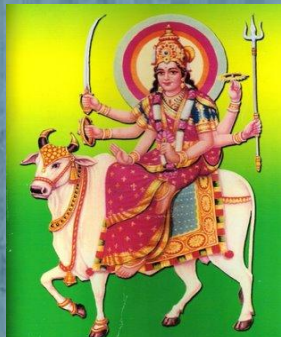
# The Leuva Patidars of S. Gujarat



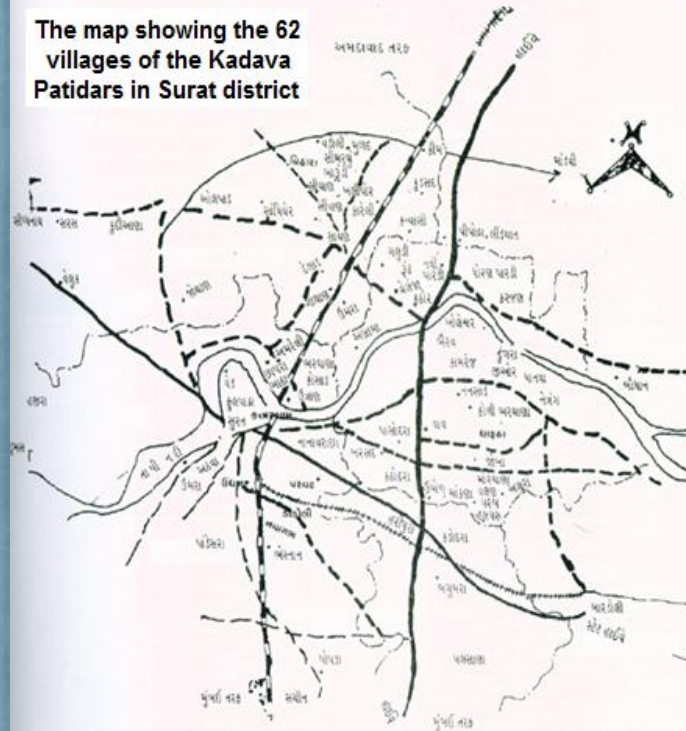
In 1830s some Leuvas moved to South Gujarat from Charotar region. There they cleared the forest & establish their villages. They grow rice, bananas, sugarcane, mangoes etc. They established several farming co-ops. The patron goddess of all Leuvas is Annapurna Devi. This region has never seen a drought in its history. During 60s & 70s they dominated the diamond cutting & polishing industry. Today most of them have migrated to USA or UK.



# The Kadva Patidars



The map showing the 62 villages of the Kadava Patidars in Surat district



→→→ **Kadva Patel Samaj**

**Shree Kadwa Patidar Samaj (UK)**

**શ્રી અખીલ ભારતીય સતપંથ સનાતન સમાજ**

The Kadva (Karadva) Patidars originated in the Karad (Kasor) region of Punjab & migrated & evolved alongside the Leuvas. Originally they intermarried with Leuvas. Their patron goddess is Umiya Devi. Satpanthi Kadvas of Kutch region consider Imam Shah to be their Guru. Kadvas are found all over Gujarat & many parts of India. In Surat region they are divided as Lal-Chuda & Kala-Chuda. Their lifestyle is quite similar to that of the Leuvas.



# The Matiya Patidars



श्री सम्स्त मतिथा पाटीदार सेवा समान

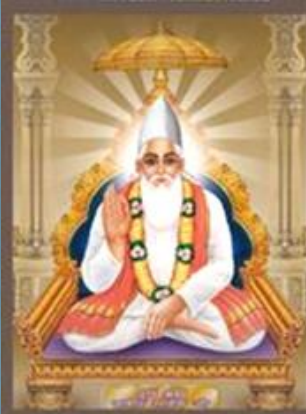
The Matiya Patidar Samaj of Canada



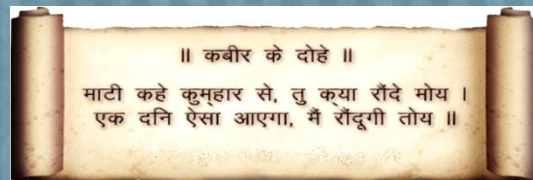
Around 1840-50 AD, some Leuva accepted a Muslim Pir Imam Shah of Pirana as their Guru. They also pushed for reforms in the Samaj like abolishing dowry, educating women etc. This caused a rift in the Samaj which caused them to break off and start a Matiya Samaj. Soon the Leuvas of S. Gujarat introduced their own reforms. The Matiyas has now nearly forgotten the Imam Shah.



# The Uda Bhagats & The Bhakta Patidars



Saint Kabir was born in a Muslim weaver family in 1398 AD. He became a disciple of Ramanand. He believed in 'Nirgun' Bhakti & opposed the rites performed in Hinduism. Some Leuvas accepted his teachings & became known as 'Juda' (different) or 'Uda' Bhagats. Some of them moved to S. Gujarat & assumed the last name of 'Bhaktas'. Some Bhaktas migrated to the 'Raj' area (Bharuch Dist) & later migrated abroad.



**Shree RamKabir Bhakta Samaj of USA**  
SHREE RAMKABIR SATYA CHHE.



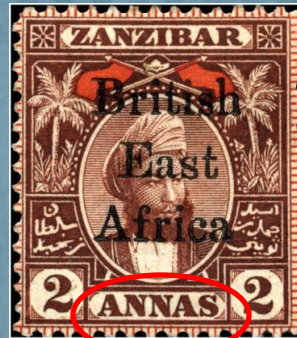
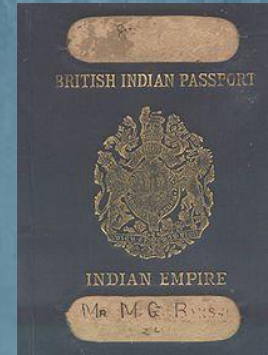
# The British Raj (rule)



The British East India Company established its first factory in Surat in 1640 AD. They turned the Indian rulers against each other and started annexing their states. They began ruling India in 1757 AD. The power was transferred to the British crown in 1858 AD which lasted until India's independence in 1947 AD. They indulged in exotic hunting and vacationing while millions of people died due to their mishandling of famines and outbreaks of diseases. They systematically drained the wealth out of India by introducing various taxes, but did very little for its development.



# A Voyage to Africa



The Patidars started migrating to the E. African colonies of the British Empire in the early 1900s. They developed those countries farming & retail & became economic power. The British printed various stamps & currencies with Indian monitory denomination & Gujarati language.



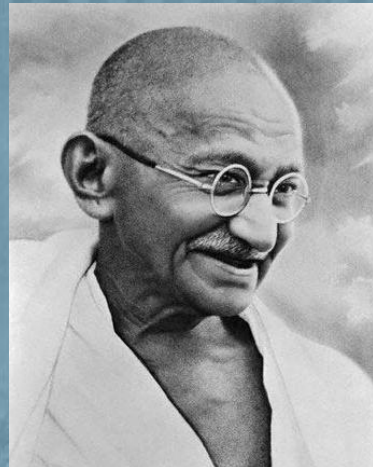
# The Bardoli Satyagraha (Civil Disobedience Movement)



In 1925 Bardoli area suffered from devastating flood & famine. The British rulers reacted by hiking the land tax by 30%. Pleas for help fell on deaf ears. Vallabhbhai Patel led the Patidars in a peaceful revolt. No farmer paid the tax despite being jailed or their houses & land being seized & auctioned. The British finally backed down & Vallabhbhai became known as 'Sardar' (leader).



# The Dandi Kooch (March to Protest The Salt Tax)



In 1930 Gandhiji led a march on foot from Amdavad to Dandi near Navsari (a distance of 241 Miles) to protest the British salt tax. More than 80,000 people including Gandhiji & a lot of Patidars were jailed. The protests however continued with different leaders assuming leadership. India was galvanized, the world took notice & supported India's freedom struggle.



# The Haripura Congress Session (Call for India's Freedom)



In 1938 the 51<sup>st</sup> Indian National Congress was held at Haripura, a village in Bardoli area. Subhash Chandra Bose was elected the president. He arrived at Haripura in a chariot drawn by 51 bulls. In a crowd of more than 500,000 people (mostly local Patidars), he gave the lion call for 'Swarajya' (Freedom). India's Freedom was now a writing on the wall.



# Green Revolution (Feeding the Nation)



India gained independence in 1947, unable to grow enough food to feed its masses (population 350 million). In the 60s PM Jawaharlal initiated a green revolution. The Patidars & other farmers took the challenge & despite the population increase (now 1.2 billion), India has been exporting food since the 70s.



# White Revolution (The Co-op Spirit)



Based on the success of the Green Revolution, Jawaharlal initiated the 'White revolution' to increase the milk production & improve it's delivery. The Patidars responded by forming co-operative dairies & improve their cattle breed. The Amul (of Anand) & Sumul (of Surat) dairies will set a worldwide example in co-operative dairy farming.





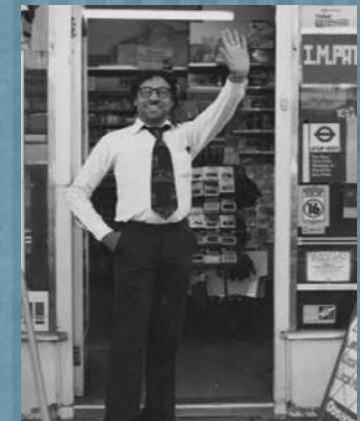
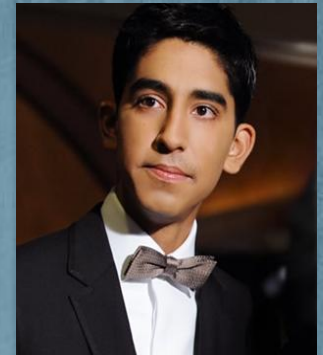
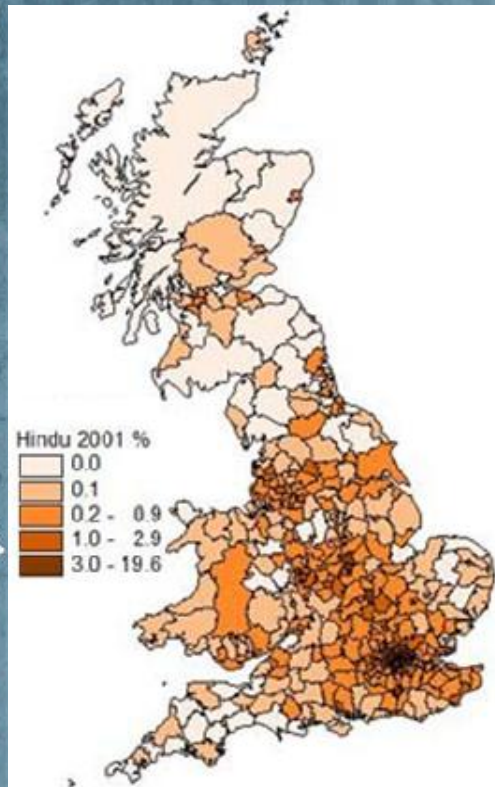
# Mass Deportation By Idi Amin



In 1971 Idi Amin seized power and became the military dictator of Uganda. His regime killed @ 500,000 people. In 1972, he deported more than 80,000 Asians from Uganda, a large number of them were Patidars. The businesses & homes of the deportees was seized & they were not allowed to take any money or jewelry. They arrived as refugees in UK with nothing more than the clothes on their backs. A few also went to India, USA, Canada etc. Today a lot of those deportees have settled in the USA & UK.



# Finding The Niche in England



The Patidars started migrating to UK in the 50s. Later they would be joined by many who went there from the African countries as they gained independence. For most, this would be their first experience to live in snowy conditions. Due to language barrier initially they did labor jobs in various factories. Later they would own small corner shops. Current generation in UK work mainly white collar jobs. Many migrated to the USA.



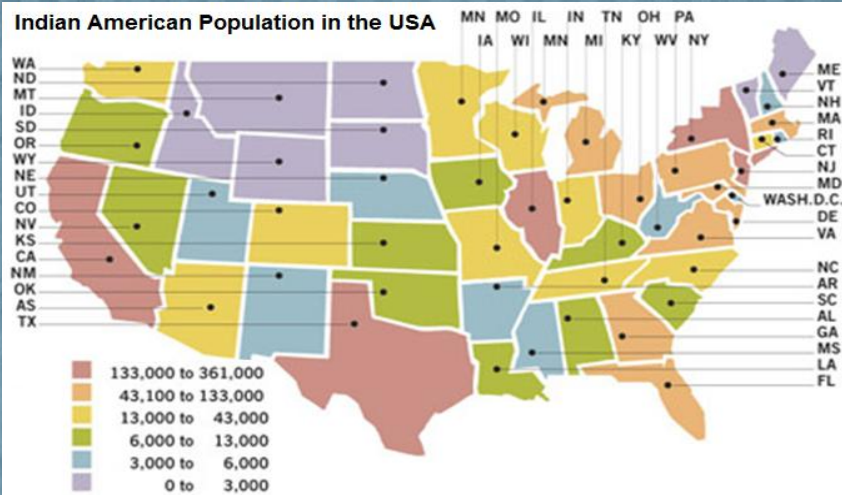
# The Accidental Hoteliers of USA



The US immigration laws were relaxed in the 70s. This caused a tidal wave of immigration of the Patidars from India, UK & the African Nations. Many came on students visa & acquired legal status. They started with small independent motels & progressed to franchised hotels. Some of them bought convenience stores, donut shops & restaurant franchises. Their cooperative spirit will lead to creation of AAHOA & AAPI to fight against discrimination & for their common interests. Today they are an affluent & educated community.



# Living The American Dream



The Leuva Patidar community is living their dream in the USA. Their years of hard work & investment in the future generations has paid-off. They have formed the LPS at the national level as well as many local chapters to carry on their rich social heritage. Their journey has been long & it has traversed through many kingdoms, countries & languages. The future generations will do well to remember the lessons from it's history.



**ગરવી ગુજરાત**  
GARAVI GUJARAT



# The Anjanas (Other Patels)



The Anjana Chaudhries are Jats (Chandravanshi Kshatriyas) from Punjab & NW India. They live mainly in N Gujarat , Rajasthan & Surat area. They often use the last name 'Patel'. They have become land owners & farmers. They grow cumin, fennel seed, pearl millet & wheat. They are pioneers in the dairy industry. Their family goddess is an incarnation of 'Durga' known as 'Katyayani' or 'Arbuda' Devi. Her temple is located on Mt. Abu.



Palanpuranjanasamaj.org

**Akhil Oinaa Kelavani Mandal,  
Radhanpur**



# The Kolis (Other Patels)



**Bharatiya Koli Samaj.com**  
**भारतीय कोली समाज**

**Koli Samaj.org,**

The Kolis are Suryavanshi Kshatriyas & once ruled Gujarat. They widely use the last name 'Patel'. They are concentrated on the coast of S Gujarat & Maharashtra, where they are fishermen or small farmers. They are famous for their 'Lavni' style of dance. They constitute 20% of Gujarati population & are a political force. The Government has launched various affirmative programs to uplift their community. Mumbai is named after their goddess 'Mumba' Devi. They also worship 'Ram Dev Pir'.





# Gujjars, Brahmin, Dhodias (Other Patels)



The Gujjars of N Gujarat & Rajasthan:

They are 'White Huns' from Georgia (SW of Russia) & came to India between 6<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. Their King (Solanki) invited the Kanbis to settle in Gujarat. Our language, our state & many other places are named after them. They refer to each other as 'Patels'. In Gujarat some Gujjars use it as their last name.

The Shidhra-Rudhra Brahmins of Bharuch area:  
These Brahmins are named after 'Shiddheshwar Mahadev' and came from banks of rivers Ganga & Saraswati to settle on the banks of Narmada in Bharuch & Ankleshwar area. There they became land owners and adopted the last name 'Patel'.



The Dhodias of Valsad:

They live in the forest bordering Gujarat & Maharashtra. They are descendants of the Yadavas (Chandravanshi Kshatriyas). They primarily keep cattle, but some have become small farmers. They speak the Dhodia language. They perform tiger dance on 'Vagh-baras' day. They use the last name 'Patel', perhaps for greater social recognition.

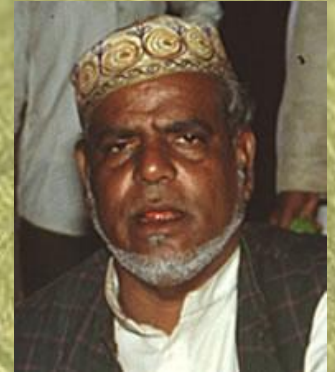


# Parsis, Khojas & Bohras (Other Patels)



The Parsis of South-Central Gujarat & Mumbai:  
They are of 'Zoroastrian' faith & came from Iran to Gujarat during the 10<sup>th</sup> century to avoid religious persecution. They are peace-loving, westernized, industrious & charitable. They adopted Gujarati language & Sari (women). Most Parsis adopted Indian last names. A few use the last name 'Patel'.

The Khojas (Khwajas) of Gujarat & Maharashtra:  
They follow the Shia sect of Islam. Those in Gujarat were converted from the 'Lohana' caste of Hindus during the reign of Ahmedshah (1411-1442). They are a community of businessmen & traders & also work in the Arabian Gulf countries. Their community gives low interest loans to its members. They often use the last name 'Patel'.



The Bohras (Vohras) of Bharuch & Amdavad:  
They converted to Sunni Islam (Ismaili) in the 11<sup>th</sup> century from the Shidhra-Rudhra Brahmins. They are the most organized, educated & prosperous of the Muslims in India. They are business savvy & have immigrated to South/East Africa, UK & USA. North of river Narmada they use the last name 'Patelia'; to the South they use 'Patel'.



# Patelias & Christians (Other Patels)



## The Patelias of Gujarat & Rajasthan:

They are a sub group of the Bhil tribe. They speak the 'Malvi' language among themselves & Hindi with others. They practice Hinduism. They are a community of small farmers, but often work as labors in stone quarries. 'Pateliya' means a headman and the word is derived from the word 'Patel'.

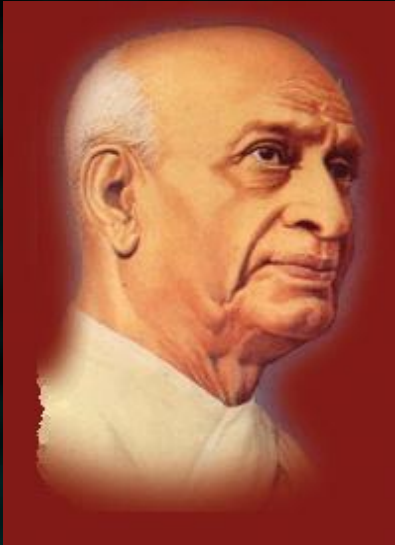
## The Patels of Various Christian Faiths:

Different kinds of 'Patels' have settled in various foreign countries. A few generations have now been raised in a society dominated by Christianity. A small number of them have converted to various different branches of Christian religion. In most cases they have retained their last name 'Patel'.





# Notable Patels (Freedom Fighters)



‘Sardar’ Vallabhbhai Patel – The Iron Man of India

Vallabhbhai Patel was born in 1875 in Nadiad. He is the most revered leader of the Leuva Patidars. He led the Bardoli revolution & provided great leadership during the Indian freedom movement. He was perhaps the most qualified to be India's first Prime Minister, but stepped aside in favor of Nehru. His will be remembered for uniting more than 500 kingdoms to form the Indian Union. Post independence he served as the Home Minister. He died in 1950.



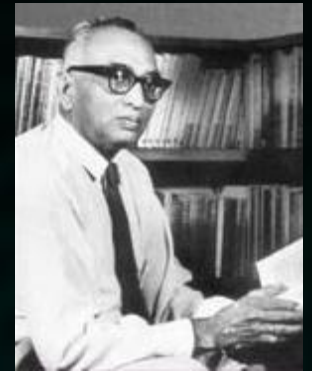
Vitthalbhai Patel  
Freedom Fighter



Maniben Patel  
Freedom Fighter



Tribhuvandas Patel  
Freedom Fighter



Hirubhai K Patel  
Home Minister



# Notable Patels (Actors)



Amisha Patel



Upen Patel



Karan Patel



Ashmit Patel



Dev Patel



Sanjeev Kumar



Nikesh Patel



Gayatri Patel



# Notable Patels (Sports)



Parthiv Patel  
Cricket (India)



Jeetan Patel  
Cricket (New Zealand)



Brijal Patel  
Cricket (Kenya)



Smit Patel  
Cricket (England)



Nova Patel  
Tennis (India)



Dinesh Patel  
Baseball (Pittsburg)



Monali Patel  
Cricket (Canada)



Timir Patel  
Basketball (HBU)



# Notable Patels (Various Fields)



Raj Patel  
Author - Fiction



Ishu Patel  
Film Animation



C Kumar N Patel  
Scientist



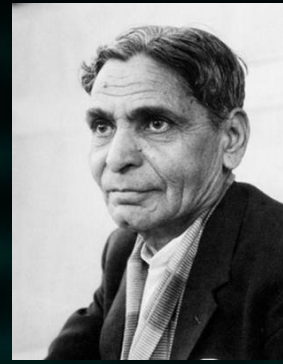
Karsanbhai Patel  
Industrialist



Ramanbhai Patel  
Pharmaceutical



Devang Patel  
Singer



Pannalal Patel  
Author - Classic



Rocky Patel  
Cigar Maker



# Notable Patels (Various Fields Contd.)



Alpesh Patel  
Author - Finance



Alpesh Patel  
Movie Director



Viharidas G Patel  
Author/Economist



Thakor Patel  
Artist (Zimbabwe)



Nilesh Patel  
Director/Producer



Ravji Patel  
Poet



Dipak Patel  
Cricket (New Zealand)



Dr. Kiran C Patel  
Philanthropist



# Notable Patels (Politics)



Chimanbhai Patel  
Chief Minister



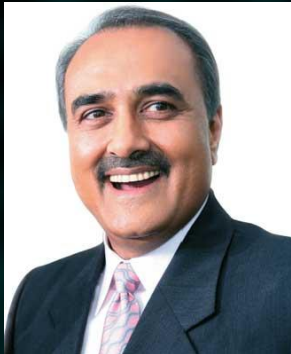
Babubhai J Patel  
Chief Minister



Keshubhai Patel  
Chief Minister



J H Patel  
CM (Karnataka)



Praful Patel  
Aviation Minister



Ambalal D Patel  
Legislator (Fiji)



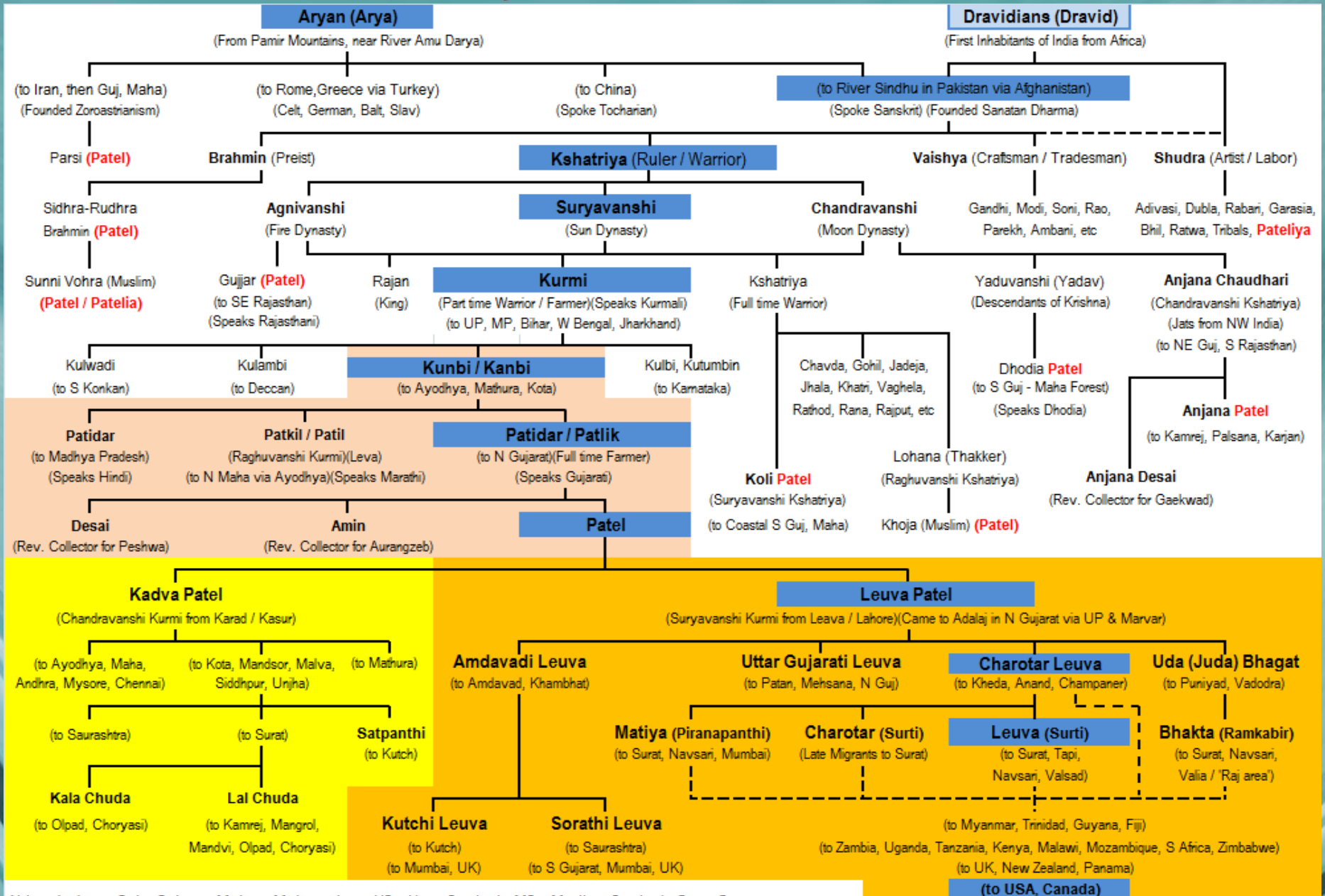
Priti Patel  
Parliamentarian (UK)



Dipak Patel  
Minister (Zambia)



# Pedigree of Patidars



Abbreviations: Guj = Gujarat, Maha = Maharashtra, UP = Uttar Pradesh, MP = Madhya Pradesh, Rev = Revenue



# Timeline of Patidar History

Year / Period	Event in Patidar History
@ 50000 Years ago	The first humans arrive in India from the African Continent
@ 3000 BC	Dravidians arrive in India from Africa and settle on the banks of river Indus
@ 3000 - 1500 BC	Harappan Civilization flourish, establishes large cities & worship Shiva & Shakti
@ 1500 BC	The Aryans arrive in India from the banks of river Amu Darya in the Pamir Mountains
@ 1500 - 500 BC	Aryans defeats and merge with Dravidians. Indus Valley Civilization flourish, Vedas are written
1000 - 1027 AD	Mahmud of Ghazni attacks Punjab 17 times, Kurmis move East to the banks of river Ganga
@ 1010 - 1055 AD	Kurmis move to King Bhoja (1 <sup>st</sup> )'s kingdom of Malva
@ 1093 - 1143 AD	Kanbis are invited by Solanki King Siddhraj to his kingdom of Anhilwara Patan in N Gujarat
@ 1420 - 1460 AD	Some Leuvas accept the teachings of Saint Kabir and become known as Juda Bhagats (Bhaktas)
@ 1840 - 1850 AD	The Matiya Patidars separate from Leuvas and form their own Samaj
@ 1703 AD	Vir Vasandas appointed as the first Amin by Moghul Emperor Bahadur Shah II
1757 - 1947 AD	British rule over India
@ 1761 - 1850 AD	Desai's are appointed by various Gaekwad Kings
@ 1830 - AD	Some Leuvas move to Surat district from Charotar region
@ 1900 - 1950 AD	Some Leuvas go to various South & East African Countries
1925 AD	Sardar Vallabhbhai leads a revolt against British tax hikes in the Bardoli Satyagraha
1930 AD	Gandhi galvanizes the world by leading people against the British salt tax in the Dandi March
1938 AD	Netaji Subhash Chandra elected the president of the Indian National Congress at Haripura
1950s - 1970s AD	Some Leuvas migrate to the UK, first from India and later from various African nations
1960s AD	Patidars actively participate in the Green revolution inspired by Jawaharlal Nehru
1960s - 1970s AD	Patidars revolutionize the Dairy Industry through their Co-op spirit in the White Revolution
1972 AD	80,000 Indians including many Leuvas deported from Uganda Dictator by Idi Amin
1970s - 2010s AD	Many Leuvas from around the world migrate to the USA and form the LPS, AAHOA etc.



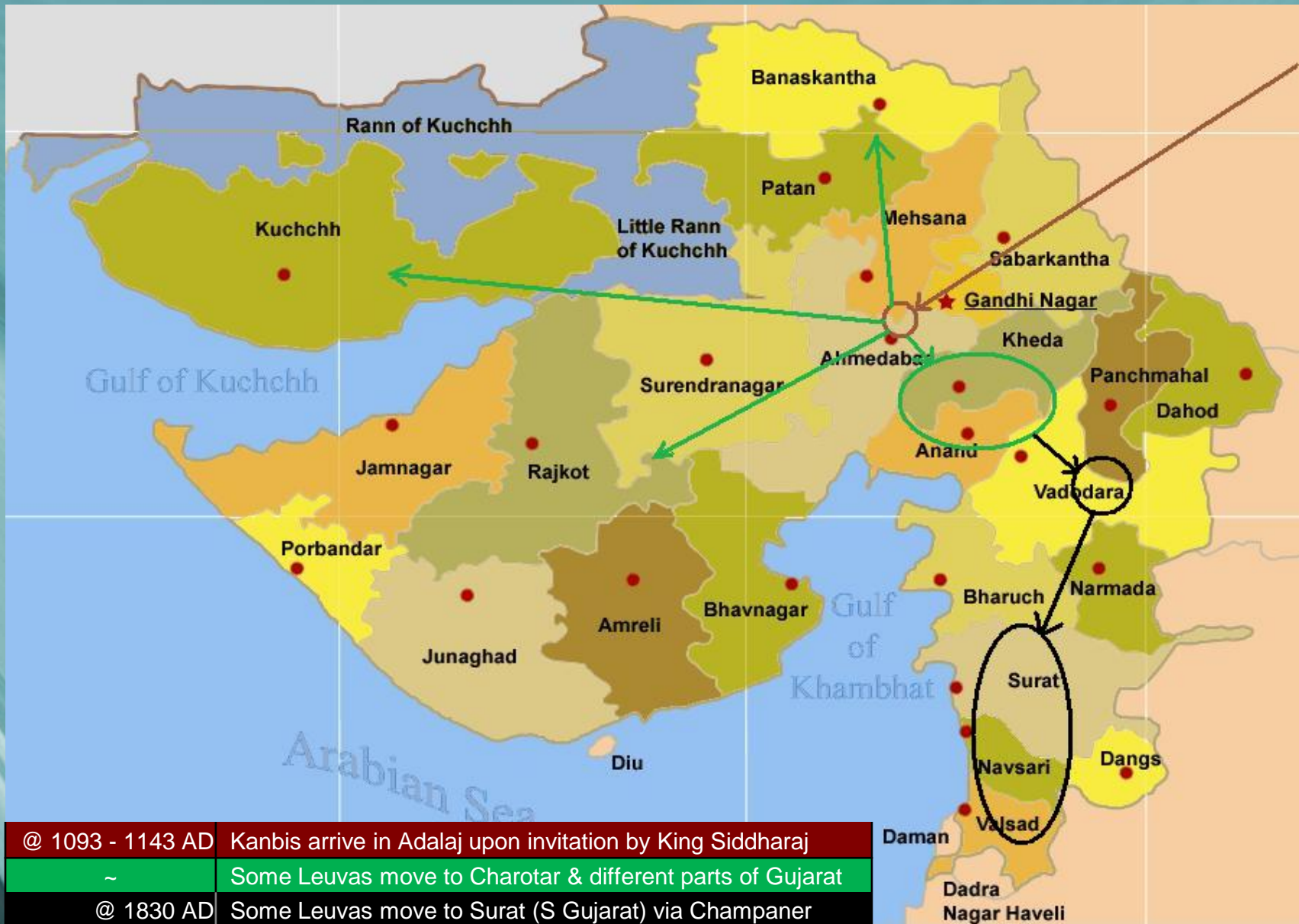
The map illustrates the historical migration routes of three groups into the Indian subcontinent. The Aryan route is marked with red circles and arrows, starting from the Caspian Sea region, passing through Afghanistan, and entering India. The Kurmi route is marked with yellow circles and arrows, starting from the Amu Darya region, passing through Pakistan, and entering India. The Kanbis route is marked with a green circle and arrow, starting from the Indus region and moving towards the Ganges region. The map includes labels for various countries, cities, and geographical features.

Before 1500 BC	Aryans reach the banks of river Amu Darya (N of Afghanistan)
@ 1500 BC	Aryans arrive on the banks of river Indus (Currently in Pakistan)
@ 1000 - 1027 AD	Kurmis Move East to the banks of river Ganga
@ 1010 - 1055 AD	Kanbis (Kurmis) move to the kingdom of Raja Bhoj (Malwa)
@ 1093 - 1143 AD	Kanbis are invited Anhilwara (Gujarat) by the Solanki King Siddharaj

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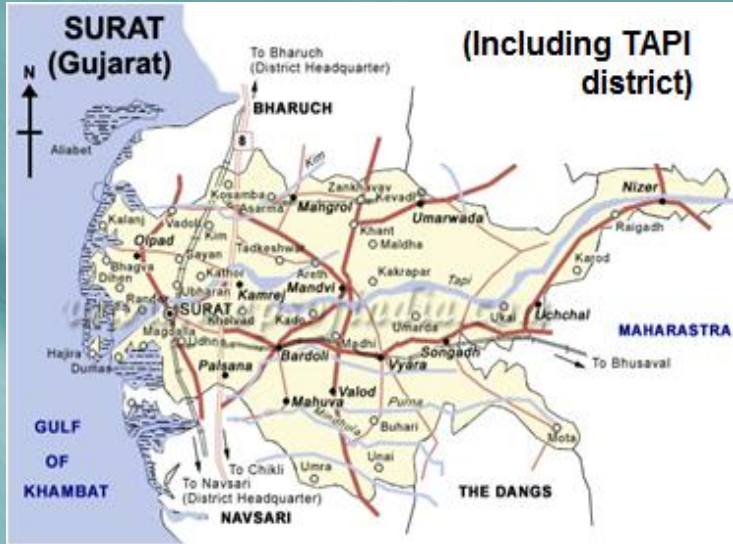


# Migration of Leuvas Patidars in Gujarat

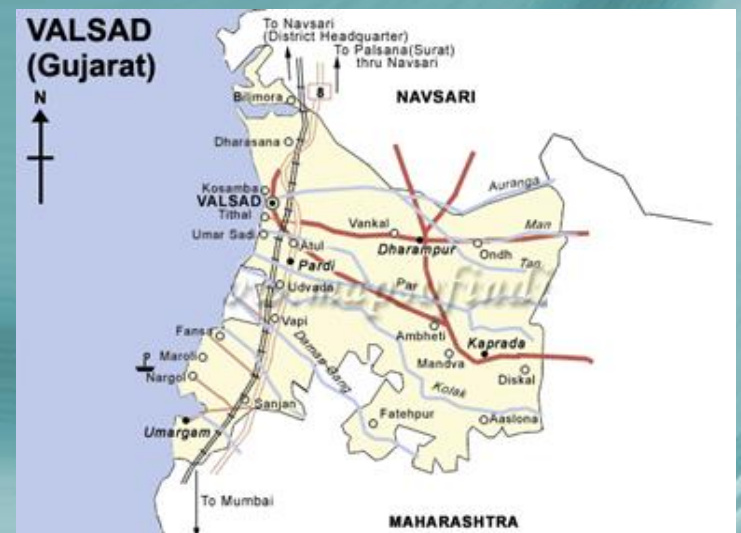
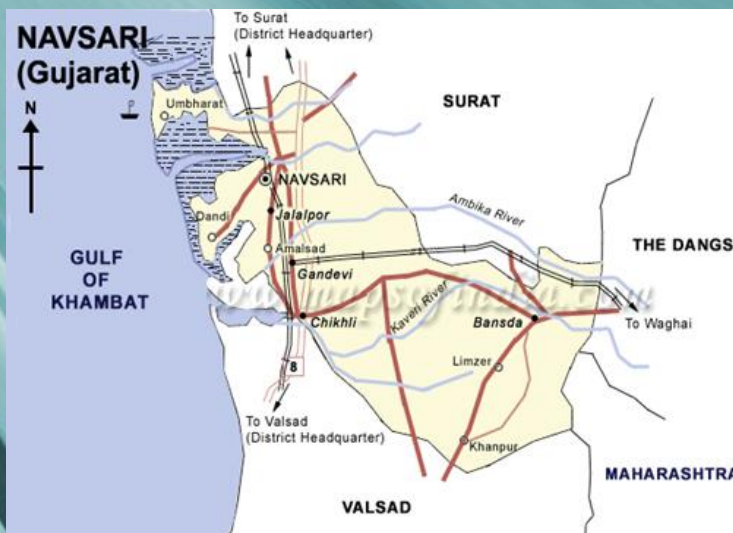
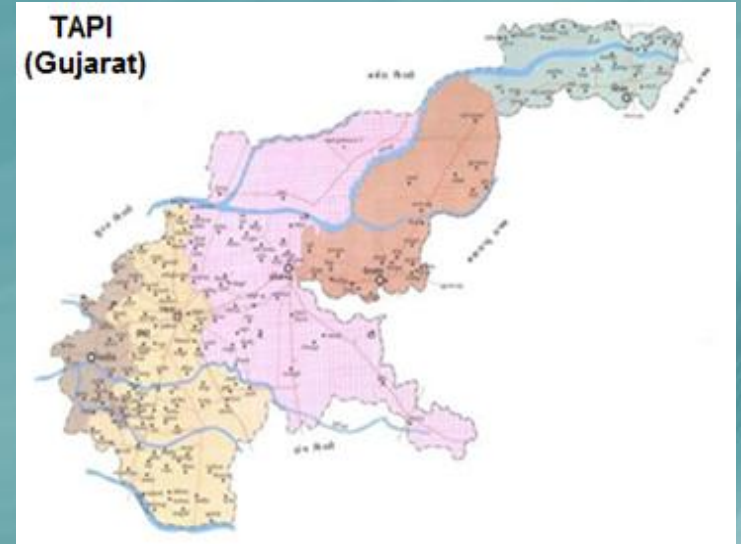




# The Leuva Districts of South Gujarat



Originally there was just Surat district in S Gujarat. It was split to form the Valsad district. Both were split again to form Tapi & Navsari districts respectively.





# Leuva Patidar Villages of South Gujarat

1	Adada	26	Bid-Ghej	51	Dharampur	76	Gurukul-Supa	101	Khambhda
2	Afva	27	Bilimora	52	Dharotha	77	Haladhava	102	Khaparia
3	Amadhara	28	Binwada	53	Digas	78	Hanuman Bhagda	103	Kharad-Chhitra
4	Amadpore	29	Bodali	54	Donja	79	Hathuka	104	Kharvasa
5	Ambach	30	Bodlai	55	Drangadhra	80	Isroli-Afva	105	Khergam
6	Ambheti	31	Butwada	56	Dumbhal	81	Jalalpore	106	Khoj-Pardi
7	Amdhar	32	Chanvai	57	Dungar	82	Jamania	107	Kholwad
8	Anklav	33	Chikhli	58	Dungar-Chikhli	83	Jatpor	108	Kikwad
9	Asta	34	Chikhli-Derod	59	Dungari	84	Jujva	109	Kolasana
10	Astagam	35	Chikhli-Dungar	60	Ena-Tundi	85	Kachigam	110	Kosmada
11	Astan	36	Chokhad	61	Endhal	86	Kadod	111	Kothamdi
12	Baben	37	Chovisi-Moti	62	Fadvel	87	Kadodara	112	Kuched
13	Babla	38	Chovisi-Nani	63	Falod-Moti	88	Kalakachha	113	Kukeri
14	Bagumara	39	Daman	64	Fulpada	89	Kalakva	114	Kumbharia
15	Bajipura	40	Dandeshwar	65	Gandeva	90	Kaliyari	115	Kurel
16	Bamanvel	41	Dandvalli	66	Gandevi	91	Kalvada	116	Lakhanpore
17	Barasadi	42	Dastan	67	Ganesh-Sisodra	92	Kani	117	Laskana
18	Bardoli	43	Degaam	68	Gekti	93	kanjanhari	118	Lilapore
19	Bhamadia	44	Degama	69	Ghej-Bid	94	Kantali	119	Machhad
20	Bhamaiya	45	Delad	70	Godadha	95	Karachka	120	Madhi
21	Bharampore	46	Derod	71	Goji	96	Kareli	121	Mahuva
22	Bharmre-Manekpore	47	Devadh	72	Golwad	97	Kevada	122	Malekpore
23	Bhestan	48	Dhaman	73	Gordha	98	Khad-Chhipa	123	Mandvi
24	Bhutsad	49	Dhamdod	74	Gorgam	99	Khad-Supa	124	Manekpore
25	Bhuvasan	50	Dhanori	75	Gunaswel	100	Khajurdi	125	Mangrolia



# Leuva Patidar Villages of S. Gujarat (Cont.)

126	Matvad-Kurel	151	Pardi-Khoj	176	Sadlav	201	Supa	226	Vaghecha
127	Minkach	152	Pardi-Killa	177	Sadodra	202	Surat	227	Vaghrech
128	Minkachha	153	Pardi-Nogama	178	Samthan	203	Surkhai	228	Valod
129	Mori	154	Pardi-Pata	179	Sandalpore	204	Syadla	229	Valsad
130	Mota	155	Pardi-Valsad	180	Sanjan	205	Tankal	230	Vandervella
131	Munsad	156	Pariya	181	Sarai	206	Tarbhon	231	Vanesa
132	Nagod	157	Parsivad	182	Saravni	207	Tarsadi	232	Vankal
133	Nandida	158	Pathradia	183	Sarbhon	208	Thakkarwada	233	Vankaner
134	Nansad	159	Pathron	184	Saroli	209	Tighra	234	Vansda
135	Nasura	160	Pera	185	Sarona	210	Timba	235	Vanz
136	Navafalia	161	Pinsad	186	Satem	211	Timberva	236	Vanzana
137	Navagam	162	Pipalgabhan	187	Sayadla	212	Toli	237	Vapi
138	Navsari	163	Pisad	188	Segva	213	Tundi	238	Varad
139	Nevri	164	Pitha	189	Sejvad	214	Uchharel	239	Velanpur
140	Ninat	165	Puna	190	Sevani	215	Udvada	240	Vihan
141	Niyol	166	Rajpura	191	Shahu	216	Umrakh	241	Viraval
142	Nizar	167	Ranirajpura	192	Shamalfalia	217	Unai	242	Vyara
143	Nogama	168	Ratania	193	Shampura	218	Undach	243	Zervavra
144	Orgam	169	Rola-Dungari	194	Sindhai (Bansda)	219	Unn		
145	Orna	170	Rumla	195	Singod	220	Uva		
146	Padaria	171	Rundhvada	196	Sisodra-Arak	221	Vachharvad		
147	Pahadfalia	172	Rupwada (Vyara)	197	Siyada	222	Vadhvania		
148	Palan	173	Ruva	198	Siyod	223	Vadoli		
149	Panaj	174	Sadadvel	199	Sonwada	224	Vaghchhipa-Moti		
150	Pardi-Arak	175	Sadakpor	200	Soyani	225	Vaghech		



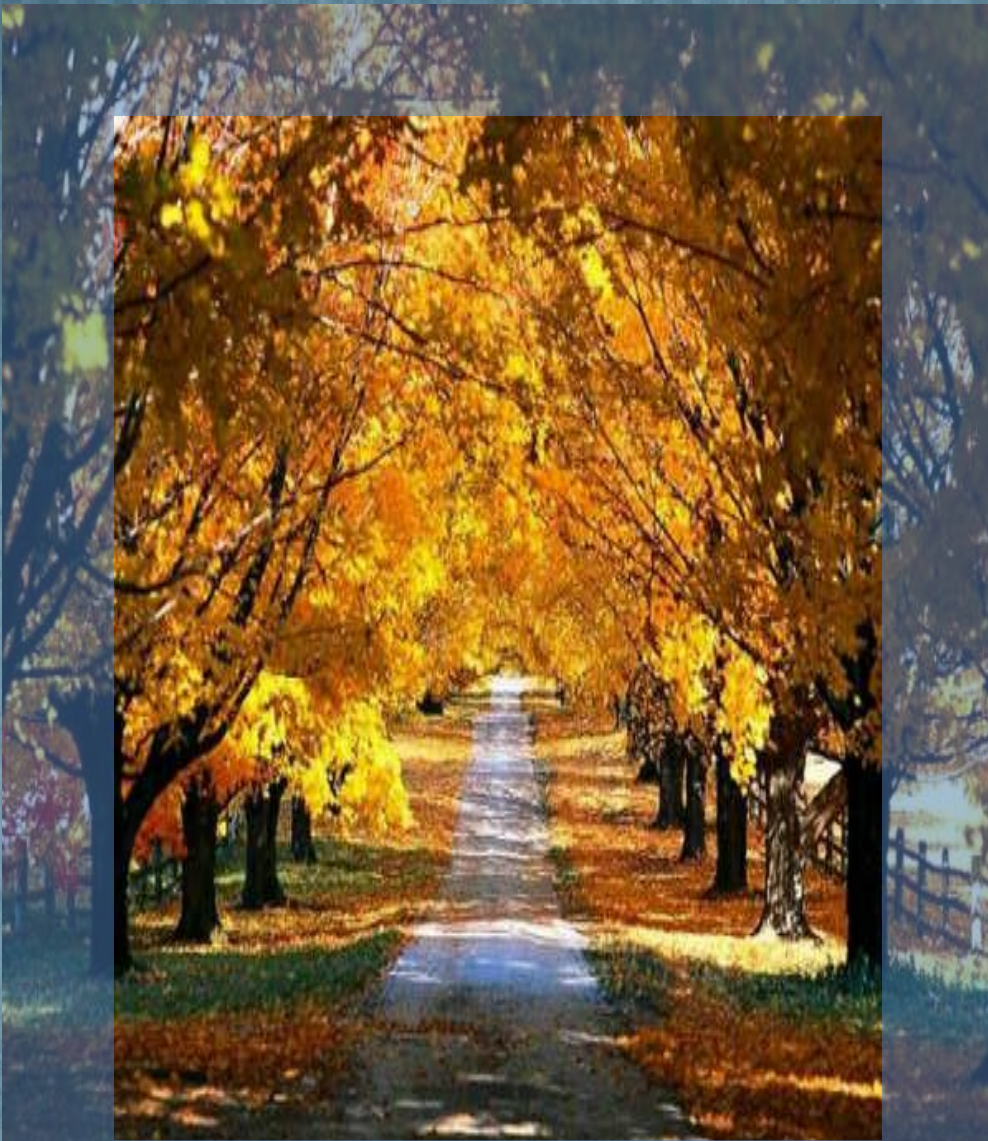
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*History does not  
End.*

*What appears  
to be the end,  
is simply*

*A New  
Beginning.*

