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Mangarh Dham

Discuss

1. Which city of Rajasthan is called the pink city?
2. Name the city of lakes.
3. Do you know about the city of 100 islands in Rajasthan?
4. Have you heard about the Mangarh Dham?



On November 17, 1913, Banswara district of South Rajasthan witnessed a little-known mass killing of around thousands of tribals by the British similar to the Jallianwala Bagh

mass killing in which 329 people were killed in firing.

British forces, supported by the forces of the princely states, opened fire on tribals who had gathered on the Mangarh hillock situated in the Aravali mountains on the Rajasthan-Gujarat border.

The tribals were led by Govind Guru who inspired them to get rid of the slavery of the British rule.

Govind Guru, influenced by social reformers like Dayanand Saraswati started the '*Bhagat movement*' among the tribals asking them to eat vegetarian food and avoid use of tobacco and alcohol.

The movement slowly took a political colour and turned into a movement against the cruel policies of the British.

The tribals began opposing taxes imposed by the British and forced labour imposed by the princely states of Banswara, Santrampur, Dungarpur and Kushalgarh.

Worried by the tribal revolt, the Britishers and princely states decided to crush it.

From October 1913, Govind Guru asked his followers to gather at Mangarh hill from where they would conduct their activities. The British asked them to vacate Mangarh hill by November, but they refused.

In November, the tribals were gathering for a meeting when the British army under Major S Bailey and Captain E Stiley opened fire from cannons and guns on the crowd.

Though there are no official estimates, locals say about

2500 people were killed in cold blood.

Govind Guru was arrested and exiled from the area. He was imprisoned in Hyderabad jail and released in 1919 on grounds of good behavior. But as he was exiled from his homeland, he settled in Limdi in Gujarat where he passed away in 1931.

The site of the mass killing is today known as Mangarh Dham. How great Govind Guru was!

Adapted

GLOSSARY:

firing	: continuous shooting from guns, cannons (गोलीबारी तोपों व बन्दूकों को दागना)
mass killing	: killing of people on a large scale (नरसंहार)
get rid of	: to be free from (छुटकारा पाना)
imposed taxes	: levied taxes (कर लगाना)
estimates	: general idea about cost, value, size, etc. (अनुमान / गणना)
in cold blood	: mercilessly (निर्दयतापूर्वक)
passed away	: died (मर गया / मृत्यु हो गई)
witness	: watched (आँखों से देखा)
exiled	: sent out of one's home land (देश निकाला दिया गया)
launched	: began (प्रारंभ किया)
conduct	: behaviour (व्यवहार)
cannon	: a very large gun (तोप)

Activity - I

A. Choose the correct option:

1. When did the mass killing take place at Mangarh?
(a). on August 29, 1998
(b). on June 6, 1893
(c). on November 17, 1918
(d). on November 17, 1913 ()
2. Where was Govind Guru imprisoned?
(a). in Ahemadabad
(b). in Delhi
(c). in Hyderabad
(d). in Mangarh ()

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Who inspired the tribals?
2. Where is Mangarh situated?
3. What was the name of the movement started by Govind Guru?
4. Why did the tribals revolt against the British rule?
5. When was Govind Guru released from jail?
6. What did Govind Guru ask the tribals to avoid?

C. Match the words in column A with the most suitable words in column B.

A		B
1	Jallia nwala Bagh	Aravali mountains
2	Mangarh Dham	329 people killed
3	Banswara mass killing	Dayanand Saraswati
4	Govind Guru	November

D Say whether the following statements are true or false:

1. JallianwalaBagh mass killing is also known as the Banswara mass killing. ()
2. The British were worried by the tribal revolt. ()
3. MangarhDham is in Dungarpur district. ()
4. Govind Guru asked the tribals to gather at Mangarh hill. ()
5. The princely states supported the British. ()

Activity - II

A. Fill in the blanks with the missing letters :

- a. sl_v_ry
- b. bl__d
- c. c_n_on
- d. ex_le

B. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words given in the box below:

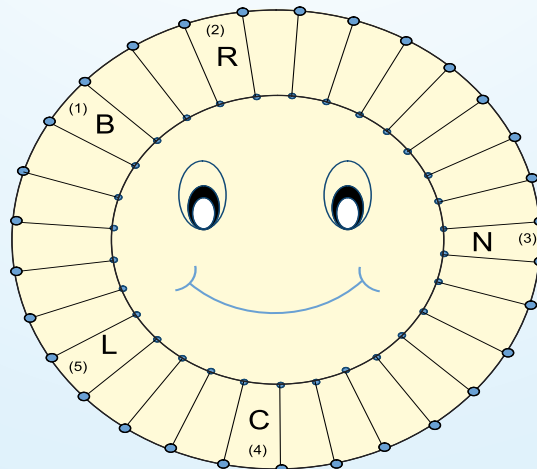
hillock, movement, avoid, reformer, exiled

1. Swami Vivekananda was great.....
2. People should the use of tobacco.
3. *Swachh Bharat*..... is for our awareness.
4. Lord Ram was for 14 years.
5. There is a temple of lord Shiva on the..... in my village.

C. Write the English words in front of their Hindi meanings.

1. निर्दयी
2. छुटकारा पाना
3. मृत्यु हो गई
4. समाज सुधारक
5. स्थानीय लोग
6. नरसंहार

**D. Solve the puzzle with the help of the given clues.
Write the letters of word of which first letter is given:**



1. Opposite of good
2. Our state
3. I come before 'December'.
4. Opposite of hot
5. One who leads.

Activity - III

In this text we find verbs such as arrested, released, gathered, settled, died, launched, exiled, imprisoned. These verbs have been formed by adding – d/ed to their first form and thus these verbs are the past tense (II forms and III forms) of the main verbs.

They refer to the actions completed in the past. When an action is over in the past, we use the II form of the main verb.

A. Now rewrite the following sentences using the II form of the underlined verbs:

1. They play games.
.....
2. The police arrest the thieves.
.....
3. Children assemble in the prayer hall.
.....
4. My teacher asks me questions.
.....
5. The maid servant cooks food for us.
.....

B. Arrange the words into correct order:

1. bathed/yesterday/I/in cold water.
2. you/homework/did/very nicely/your.
3. opposed/the princely rules/they.
4. refused/to vacate/they/the Mangarh Hill.
5. a/political colour/the movement/took.
6. was exiled/from his homeland/he.

C. Study and understand :

1. He did his homework.
2. He did not do his homework (Negative)
3. Did he do his homework? (Interrogative)

Observe sentence 2. The sentence has been changed into negative by adding 'did not' with the first form of the verb. The pattern of the simple past negative is -

sub + did not (didn't) + V1+ object

Now observe sentence 3. The sentence has been changed into interrogative by putting 'did' in the beginning before the subject followed by the first form of the verb. The pattern of the simple past interrogative is

Did + sub + V1+ object ?

D. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences.

1. I wrote a letter yesterday.



2. My friend gave me a gift.
3. We ate rice last night.
4. You went for a walk.

Activity - IV

A. Answer the following questions orally using the verb given in bracket.

1. What game did you play yesterday? (play football)
2. What did you eat in lunch? (eat rice)
3. Where did you go last night? (go to see my friends)
4. When did you reach school? (reach at 9.15 am)

B. Speak the following words:

train, main, pain, rain, bill, fill, till, pin, in, inn; led, bed, red, again, bread, head

Activity - V

You are a student of class IV. Write ten sentences about the activities you did yesterday. You may use the words given in the box below.

got up at 6.00 a.m, took bath at 7.00 a.m., took breakfast, dressed myself, arranged my our school bag, and went to school yesterday, reached class at 9.30 a.m., attended prayer at 9.35 a.m., learnt different subjects, ate lunch, played with friends during recess, played games in the evening, returned home on foot.