

## [Maharaja Ranjit Singh reformer for 50 years]

# Maharaja Ranjit Singh reformer for 50 years

A nation is now being living the first half of the eighteenth century, the province of Akhrot, the province of the Fifty Granth Sahib, developed. The purpose was to create a new nation of Sikhs, including their women and children, who were constantly in the move from one village to another.

Sikh power grew as the rule weakened, partly because of Akhrot-Mughal wars but also because the central government was weakening and the local governments lacked the authority.

In 1752 the Sikhs were able to organize themselves into 12 military groups, covering most of the Punjab. Each Sikhah and David's army succeeded in Akhrot.

A leader of one of the military groups was Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He was born in 1730 and became leader of his small army at age 15, upon the death of his father. In his early years he had a bad eye of smallpox, which left its mark on his face and caused the loss of his left eye. But he soon recovered his health and grew up to be a fierce and daring warrior.

His father took him often to the battlefield. His direction had been a great deal of battle even as a child. He had no other education and was unable even to sign his name.

When Ranjit Singh was 16, he took control of his father's large estate including its army. Another small raid by his mother-in-law soon secured his. After acquiring several smaller estates, he became the most powerful ruler. Later after capturing Lahore, the main city of the Punjab, he made Lahore his headquarters.

The city had been governed by three Sikhs who prevented a truly the people welcomed Ranjit Singh as a liberator. Soon after this, he took the title Maharaja.

His first move to show his rule in 1802 he took the title city of Akhrot as well.

As he continued his march through the lower kingdoms, they turned to the British for help. He signed a treaty with the British to keep the peace. Then Ranjit Singh was prevented from taking all the Sikh states under one hand. He had to be satisfied with the land lying in the north and west of the Sutlej River. The territory of the British, however, was careful to another way. He had no money to fear from the east and could thus advance his power in the west.

After signing the treaty with the British in 1809, the Maharaja continued upon Kanpur and moved a foot the Ganges city to make it his own. By 1819 he had captured Multan, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

He would have been fond as well but not the British stepped in. To this day, he remained a faithful friend of the British, when sending his forces to fight alongside India.

In spite of having been such a great, Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a good and able ruler. He created the concept of Piri and Mir, the two social theory of Akhrot. Piri is used to denote a religious leader or Guru. Mir is different from the word Mir, meaning commander of the Akhrot.

Although Ranjit Singh ruled with an independent Punjab, it was not a Sikh state and despite the reformer's personal religious beliefs, it should be regarded as a state in which any religion could be expressed freely.

Narayan Ranjit Singh is remembered today as the first of the Punjab. His soldiers had to carry all Sikhs in a great Sikh nation. The World Book Encyclopedia states the Sikhs fought to achieve a separate kingdom until 1849 when they were conquered by the British and united to the rest of British India.

The 50-year period of his rule which brought domestic peace to the Punjab, even though the state was frequently at war, resulted in the building of Gurdwaras and the restoration of such objects as the Golden Temple.

He treated his army on European lines and made them as fit and strong as any in Europe or Asia. He employed officers both Sikhs and non-Sikhs without making any distinction between them. He took some Europeans into his service.

He gave high posts to Hindus and Muslims as well as Sikhs. He was very big-hearted and made no distinction between Hindus and Muslims, which added to his popularity. He died in 1839. All people mourned him.

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