



How Bharat Change to India

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ABSTRACT

The country consists of states, cities, and villages, etc. So in this paper considers telling about nation & Bharat a real form that is Disciplinary, Researcher nation & so much advance in science technology how this nation changed to India and represent its image globally by oxford dictionary present native of Bharat as old fashioned and offensive.

KEY WORDS

Bharat, India, Oxford, Offensive, Old fashioned

I. INTRODUCTION:

All over the world the name of Bharat a Golden Bird well known not from today onwards but also about from the time of Alexander it's about 1st Century onwards. If we compare during the time of Aurangzeb, Bharat GDP is about 1/4th of World GDP same as today's America. But then Britishers invade Bharat about 45 Trillion that is 17 times of total GDP of the UK today. They not only loot Gold & wealth but destroy Culture, Business, Destroy Science, technology, Education system & Languages also in other words about 360 degrees way. This paper considers some of the glimpses of Swarnim Bharat in 360 way or most focused on "Why the name India change to Bharat".

Word 'India' meaning by Oxford Dictionary - "Old fashioned Criminal"

When did the name "India" emerge? Through what? And what is the purpose of this type of naming? So at least three objectives come before us. When it erupted in the middle, then when it happened, it is necessary to determine it. When Bharat was divided into several parts, it created its history and its influence on the world. In such a situation, when the time of change in this manner came upon it, it is known that the British people whom they speak came for business. And the company name of this business was East India. Till then, the name of the country was not known as India. What was the aim of changing the nomenclature after taking the policy of trade, no one with the Nevertheless, you did not notice it further, and they succeeded in making their resolve or choice whatever their pur-then national

leadership understood it? It was done to change the history of the country within, by taking the policy of trade for those people for a very long time.

pose. After this, there are many types of languages in the world, in Bharat, there is a language-rich culture, many rich-language people do not understand that how this naming is translated.

Is India a translation of Bharat?

If there is no translation, what is the purpose of naming India? I believe that India and Indian are prevalent in America etc. In the same way, Was it a purpose to accept India and Indians?

What Oxford Dictionary says?

In "Concise Oxford English Dictionary" of ISBN – 0195662948 of page number - 720, 9780199695201 of page number 723 & also in lexico.com d109dd meaning of word "Indian" is defined as "Old-fashioned, recalling, as they do, the stereotypical portraits of the Wild West."

Also In oxford dictionary of 1st Edition, Pg 789 Defined "India" as "Old-fashioned Criminal person"

From OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com – Indian – "old-fashioned, offensive" e109ee

Now I explain each word meaning Old fashioned: "not modern; belonging to or typical of a time in the past." Stereotype: "Stereotype has a negative connotation. But a stereotype is simply a generalization about how a group of people behaves." Offensive: "an illegal act; a crime." Portrait: "a description of somebody/something in words". If According to oxford if we accept the name "Indian" we accept it as a Slave. Even though according to Oxford Dictionary many places apply to this name "Indian", but this India is implemented for Bharat, what is its purpose?

Why Bharat image represent in this way?

How did you see here, how the residents here are criminals on the way there, or how they are anti-elements or as slaves?

These are some points which are not being deeply thought about. Its result should be announced very



quickly and no part of Bharat should think that it is not right. All the people who are Bhartians, who believe in themselves, should accept it. This will not oppose us with any language nor will we be opposed to any Culture & tradition. Bharat needs to be accepted in this way and history is such a thing, whatever will be written forever will be written through words.

Can Bharat be translated into India in any language?

The word can still be changed but the name is a noun and the noun never changes to any language. Like any name, for Exam- ple, Virender Sharma; Does Virender Sharma translate? Does not happen. So, since the name Bharat has been named, it is dif- ficult to get its history. Bharat was widely accepted. I believe in this, Hindustan also came in the middle, he also said about someplace. But it came from a language like Sindh, Sindhu has pronounced Sindh and the name became Hindustan. But it also has a history, but Bharat has no history from time immemorial, no one is there. Still, it is "India" accepted by all, it is wrong. Now, if we go by the word "India", it is an

English name also partly reflects Spanish or Portuguese us- age Buckley (1961) , language has changed.

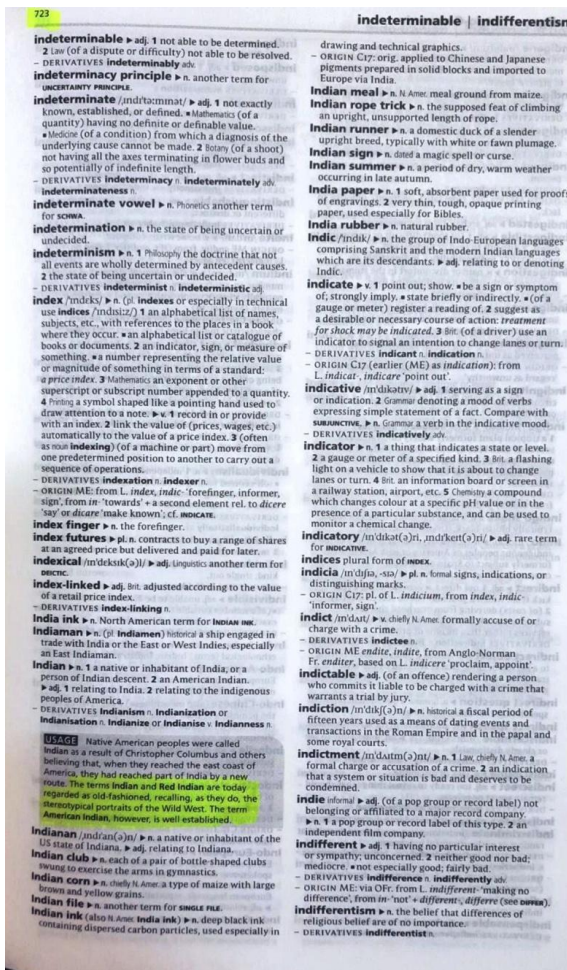


Figure 1 Term Indian

Indian ▶ n. 1 a native or inhabitant of India, or a person of Indian descent. 2 an American Indian.
▶ adj. 1 relating to India. 2 relating to the indigenous peoples of America.
- DERIVATIVES **Indianism** n. **Indianization** or **Indianisation** n. **Indianize** or **Indianise** v. **Indianness** n.
USAGE Native American peoples were called Indian as a result of Christopher Columbus and others believing that, when they reached the east coast of America, they had reached part of India by a new route. The terms Indian and Red Indian are today regarded as old-fashioned, recalling, as they do, the stereotypical portraits of the Wild West. The term American Indian, however, is well established.

Figure 2 Term Indian defined in Oxford Dictionary of ISBN

India (ˈɪndiə). [a. L. *India*, a. Gr. *Ἰνδία*, f. *Ἰνδός* the (river) Indus, a. Pers. *hind*, O.Pers. (Achaemenian) *hind* 'n, Zend *handa*, Skr. *sindhu* 'river', spec. the river Indus; hence the region of the Indus, the province Sindh; gradually extended by Persians and Greeks to all the country east of the Indus. OE. had *India* from L.; but the ME. form from Fr. was *Ynde*, *Inde*, *IND* (cf. *Afric*), now archaic and poetic; the early 16th c. adaptation of L. was *Indie*, *INDY* (cf. *Italy*, *Germany*), of which the pl. *INDIES* is still in use. The current use of *India* appears to date from the 16th c., and may partly reflect Spanish, or Portuguese usage.]
1. A large country or territory of southern Asia, lying east of the river Indus and south of the Himalaya mountains (in this restricted sense also called *Hindustan*: see **HINDUSTANI**); also extended to include the region further east (*Farther*

Figure 3 From Oxford Dictionary 1st Edition Re- issue Pg 728 Buckley (1961)

A change of language is a change that overturns culture.

All the languages are there and in those languages, the seeds of literature, culture, creation, and creation of the seeds that have been sown to make the country move forward, are over. from Achary Vidya Sagar Ji Maharaj Preachings (2021)

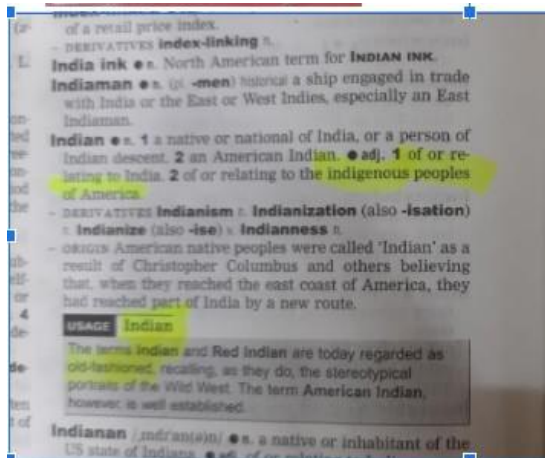


Figure 4 Term Indian defined in Oxford Dictionary of ISBN 0195662948

History Distortion Proof

What is History?

History is the study of the past.

What is History Distortion?

According to **Evergreen State College Washington** "Alter- ing history by teaching manipulated stories, facts, and data is a means of promoting specific ideologies and agendas. This can be achieved by creating events that did not happen, alter- ing events that did happen, or omitting events altogether. Over time, knowledge of the truth will die with those who lived or witnessed it, and the alternate version will be universally ac- cepted as true."

How History Distortion Works?

Who is responsible for History distortion?

The history distortion did by the British was a deliberate and systematic effort. The British used history of Bharat as a tool for demoralizing the natives. History of Bharat was twisted, falsified and misinterpreted on a grand scale. Another biggest reason is the Bharatvashi were made to believe that their own culture & discoveries were either inspired by Britishers or were their gift to us. . By learning such history our leaders & com- mon people developed a severe inferiority complex, and suf- fered from loss of self confidence and self esteem. They started despising their ancestors. They became convinced that unless they followed the West blindly, borrowed ideas, concepts and technology from our Bharat had no salvation.

Most famous history distortion by British?

They distorted each & every part of history but mainly they distorted & manipulate the inventions did by our Bharatvashi. They need fake honour of the

honor of giving to the world many new inventions of great practical importance to mankind.

How ?

This is due to the fact that all the discoveries/inventions and ideas were either destroyed or stolen or due to a lack of proper documentation. During British rule, the factual Vedic version was examined, scrutinized, and interpreted according to their capacity, and the new-found knowledge of India was suitably altered and adapted to serve their needs. Much of the ancient texts of India were translated into English, German and other languages and carefully kept in the British libraries. Instead of honouring the genius of India, they had superseded and min- imized the ancient glory of India and documented it in their own names. The foreign invaders were free to utilize India"s heritage for their own so-called „scientific discoveries“.

What after that?

They criticized each & every Bharatvashi that "They Know nothing" also every new innovation & technology given by to society by Britishers not by Bharatvashi.

Proof of Changes

'Infinite series' of calculus: According to **The University of Manchester United Kingdom:** " Dr George Gheverghese Joseph from The University of Manchester says the 'Kerala School' identified the 'infinite series'- one of the basic com- ponents of calculus - in about 1350.

The discovery is currently - and wrongly - attributed in books to Sir Isaac Newton and Gottfried Leibnitz at the end of the sev- enteenth centuries. The team from the Universities of Manch- ester and Exeter reveal the Kerala School also discovered what amounted to the Pi series and used it to calculate Pi correct to 9, 10 and later 17 decimal places. University of Manchester (2007)

Electricity: Thomas Edison is called the father of electric- ity. He has admitted that the study of the book „Agastha Sahita“ written by Agastha Rishi was full of knowledge about elec- tricity. The Shlokas in the „Agastha Sahita“ are shown below. Shloka in Sanskrit: Samsthapya mrinmayam patram tamrapa- tram susamskritam | Chadayet sikhigrivena cardrabhih kasta- pamsubhih || Translation: After placing earthen vessel as well as the copper vessel securely, close (the vessels) with copper sulphate and saw dust, Shloka in Sanskrit: Dastalosto nid- hatatva hparadacchaditastatah | Utpadayati tanmitram samyo- gastamradastayoh || Translation: Lumps of gems generate elec- tricity by the union of copper and zinc.



Mandal

Airplane:

As of now the invention claimed goes to Wright Brothers on December 17, 1903.

According to business standard- "This is not the first time the Wright brothers have been convicted of deception. In 1906, a prominent editorial in the Paris Herald questioned whether the brothers were "flyers or liars."

Gustave Whitehead, another aviator, later argued that, back in 1901, he had studied powered machines. However, it seems quite unclear to say that an Bharatvashi named Shivkar Ba- puji Talpade invented the modern aircraft eight years before the Wright brothers, which had recently been discussed by a controversial paper sent to the Mumbai Congress.

The details continue to be mysterious, but Talpade has produced a mercury- and solar-powered aircraftsman based on the concepts of Vedic texts. The legend has it. He allegedly named her Marutsakha (friend of the air) and flown her on Mumbai's Chowpatty beach in 1895. Ganesan (2015)

Exvation of Sinauli :

According to this Documentary by Discovery+ The amazing journey of Sinauli begins in 2005 in a village about 67 km from the capital New Delhi Sinauli.

Numerous burial & Hundreds of copper weaponsites have been discovered in Sinauli exhibiting the richness of ancient Bharat culture & Traditions.

According to the Archaeological Survey of India : Director, Sinauli Excavation Dr Sanjay Kumar Manjal

Joint Director General, ASI

The Discovery of the Chariot is huge because it has made us relook at history again. Earlier thought suggest Chariots were introduced in the later periods in the Bharat subcontinent.

President, Archaeological Society - Prof. K. N Dixit For- mer Joint Director General, ASI

"Many historians said & the country believed that Aryans came from outside Bharat. To be very frank our civiliza- tion in many ways is earlier than Mesopotamia but because of the western theory, western hegemony. The question is they have not allowed that Bharat civilization should be earlier than Mesopotamia & others."

2005, Sinauli Excavation - Dr. D.V Sharma Former Di- rector, ASI

Western Scientist introduced & theorized many things through the preconceived notion Later archaeological evidence confirmed it was just a proposed theory. They twisted the facts. It was twisted to

such an extent that it took over 100 years to correct history. 109 (2021a) 109 (2021b)

The "Italian Navy Coherer" Scandal Revisited

According to IEEE, "The true origin of the "mercury coherer with a telephone" receiver that was used by G. Marconi to re- ceive the first transatlantic wireless signal on December 12, 1901, has been investigated and determined. Incontrovertible evidence is presented to show that this novel wireless detection device was invented by Sir J.C. Bose of Presidency College, Calcutta, India. His epoch making work was communicated by Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., to the Royal Society London, U.K., on March 6, 1899, and read at the Royal Society Meeting of Great Britain on April 27, 1899. Soon after, it was published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society. Twenty-one months after that disclosure (in February 1901, as the records indicate), Lieutenant L. Solari of the Royal Italian Navy, a childhood friend of G. Marconi's, experimented with this detector device and presented a trivially modified version to Marconi, who then applied for a British patent on the device. Surrounded by a scandal, this detection device, actually a semiconductor diode, is known to the outside world as the "Italian Navy Coherer". This scandal, first brought to light by Prof. A. Banti of Italy, has been critically analyzed and expertly presented in a time sequence of events by British historian V.J. Phillips but without discovering the true origin of the novel detector. In this paper, the scandal is revisited and the mystery of the device's true ori- gin is solved, thus correcting the century-old misinformation on an epoch-making chapter in the history of semiconductor de- vices." (P.K. Bondyopadhyay, 1998). Bondyopadhyay (1998)

Britian looted 45 Trillion Dollars

This hypothesis was blown by a fresh research by the well- known economist Utsa Patnaik - which has just been published by Columbia University Press. Using nearly two hundred years of detailed tax and trade data, Patnaik calculated that, between 1765 and 1938, Britain had drained nearly US\$45 trillion from India. This is an enormous amount. \$45 trillion is a total of 17 times that of the UK's total annual brutal domestic prod- uct. Chakrabarti and Patnaik (2019); Hickel (2018)

Science in the 18th Century

Before Britishers came to Bharat how the bharatvashi was so much advanced & prosperous in the science & some descrip- tion i am sharing here:



Bramin's Observatory at Benares (AD 1777)

Sir, Benares in East India is now a major Brahmin seminary or priest in the original Hindustan Gentoos; and many public charities, hospitals and pagodas are still located, and thousands of them are now living. Having learnt much that the ancient Brahmin had knowledge of astronomy, I sought to find out in this context, when, in 1772, among the main Brahmines, how they knew of an approaching eclipse, that their details about an up-coming sun and moon eclipse had been authenticated. However, the smartest one I could meet brought me little satisfaction. It was told me that these things were exclusive to those who had such books and records: some containing the mysteries of their own religion, while the other contained the tables of astronomical remarks written in the Sanskrit language that few could understand other than themselves. c109cc

On the Sixth Satellite of Saturn (AD 1783)

According to Col. T.D. Pearse : He had copied figures of saturn & that book was written in fifth or sixth century of the Hijera, in the borrowed & possession by Mr Palk. He wrote that Hitherto only five satellites have seen by europeans. Also in the book 7th planet holds the crown which is divided into four parts & he suppose to mean the four centric parts of the ring. Murray

Why Research in Native Language is important

According to Achary Shri Vidya Sagar Ji Maharaj: It should be first of all, India should be removed and changed to Bharat first. If you are thinking about talent, why is the research going on in that direction, think about it? I read one essay, one short essay, but it was very good, work has started in this direction. What is this story? Legend? No, this is a fact. Why? Bharat had to be eliminated through this. Such a Bharat cannot be finished, you should take care. History, you did not read the history of your home, you have forgotten how many assets you have, how many schools you have had. Similarly, I want to ask about this, There was a person his name Jay Prakash Narayan, he had to write his dissertation in foreign policy, everyone thought that there is nothing beyond it, and they were prepared. You have to do in this subject, after studying in foreign policy; they had to write research management. Whatever the ethos, they were ready to give. But what is a condition? I will write that dissertation in Hindi at once, it will never be written in Hindi. You say, this may be your thinking, but I can write a dissertation in Hindi, more than that I should not write Hindi, I also feelings. Foreigners also say that if there is research, then it should be written in the mother tongue and

nothing more than that. The research was written in the mother tongue in France, it was also written in Africa, Japan, China, German, Russia, etc. But what happened to Bharat? Bharat got rid of it. Didn't you write Thesis before? Now tell me the language is going on, so I want to say, I have just received the literature I have heard, I have heard of a book (Granth) of 3000 verses. Its name is also probably safe. So, what's in it? The method of manufacturing 500 types of aircraft is described. How many are there today? Not this one - we can build an aircraft in 30-30 types. What can you do by losing everything and robbing everything and if you want to beg? Here sages also beg for alms, they don't beg; this is old age tradition. There is no question of asking here and you are asking for each thing? You go to foreign countries, what is it? It is slavery. Money is needed, I agree but you call this educated money a foreign origin that is wrong". from Achary Vidya Sagar Ji Maharaj Preachings (2021)

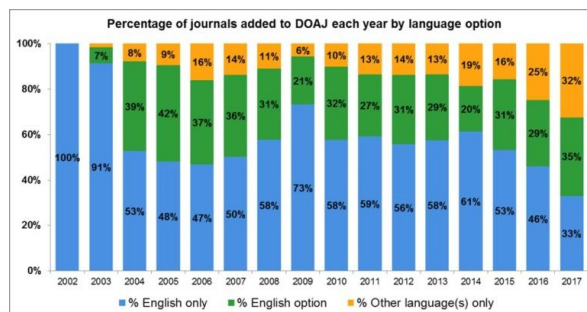


Figure 5 Comparison of native language vs English

Technology in the 18th Century:

The Method Of Making The Best Mortar At Madrass In East India

Take fifteen Bushels of fresh Pit-Sand, well sifted; add thereto fifteen Bushels of Stone-Lime: Let it be moistened or slack'd with Water in the common manner, and so laid two or three Days together. Isaac et al.

The process of making ice in the East Indies. By Sir Robert Barker, F. R. S. in a letter to Dr. Brockles

Sir, The process of making ice in the East Indies having become a subject of speculation, I beg permission to present you with the method by which it was performed at Allahabad, Mootegil, and Calcutta, in the East Indies, lying between 25¹ and 23¹ degrees of North latitude. But in the process of making ice at these places it was usual to collect a quantity every morning, before Sun-rise (except in some particular kinds of weather, which I shall specify in the sequel), for near three months in the year: viz from December till February. 1775xxii



Barker Robert

Iron Works At Ramanakapettah

According to Dr Benjamin Heyne "There is no doubt, Ra- mankapettah will be found eminently deserving of notice, in the event of adopting any large works of this kind, in the Com- pany's possessions. The ore can be procured in any quantity that is required, and probably at less expensive than anywhere else(1st September 1795). I learned on the road, that many places in the Noozeed Zemindary, furnished iron for common use; and the nearest place to the Mallavilly.(page1, Pg 209) Madras Board of Revenue, 16.1.1794,—Editor.) there were besides 40 smelting furnaces, a great number of silver and cop- persmiths, here, who were in a state of affluence; but their sur- vivors are now poor and in a wretched situation. (para1, Pg 210). The iron mines are to the northward, a mile from the village and half a mile from the hills; from whence they bring the ore, in baskets, to the furnaces that are close to the village. In former times, they seem to have found the ore nearer to it. The smelters do not, here, as at Letchemporam, themselves, work in the mines, nor do they burn their coals, but rather buy both articles, the former in baskets from the mines and the lat- ter from labourers who bring them from the hills. (para2, Pg 210) Dharampal (2000b)

Aspects of Technology in Western Bharat

I have according to your wish endeavoured to inform myself respecting the methods used by the natives of the country for cleaning cotton. These plates are made of good malleable cop- per and worked with considerable art...From all this, we may conclude that at so distant a period of 700 years copper was not a scarce article among the Indians (*By Captain J. Camp- bell, Assistant Surveyor-General, Madras Establishment. (A.D. 1842) Dharampal (2000b)

Education in Bharat

Mahatma Gandhi speech at chantam house Britain: "That does not finish the picture. We have the education of this future state. I say without fear of my figures being challenged successfully, that today India is more illiterate than it was fifty or a hundred years ago, and so is Burma, because the British administra- tors, when they came to India, instead of taking hold of things as they were, began to root them out. They scratched the soil and began to look at the root, and left the root like that, and the beautiful tree perished. The village schools were not good enough for the British administrator, so he came out with his programme. Every school must have so much paraphernalia, building, and so forth. Well, there were

no such schools at all. There are statistics left by a British administrator which show that, in places where they have carried out a survey, ancient schools have gone by the board, because there was no recogni- tion for these schools, and the schools established after the Eu- ropean pattern was too expensive for the people, and therefore they could not possibly overtake the thing. I defy anybody to fulfil a programme of compulsory primary education of these masses inside of a century. This very poor country of mine is ill able to sustain such an expensive method of education. Our state would revive the old village schoolmaster and dot every village with a school both for boys and girls". Sabhlok (2018) Dharampal (2000a)

FRA PAOLINO DA BARTOLOMEON EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN INDIA

In 1748 he wrote: "It, however, cannot be denied, that the arts and sciences in India have greatly declined since foreign con- querors expelled the native kings; by which several provinces have been laid entirely waste, and the castes confounded with each other. Before that period, the different kingdoms were in a flourishing condition; the laws were respected, and justice and civil order prevailed; but, unfortunately, at present everything in many of the provinces must give way to absolute authority and despotic sway. " appears, that Pythagoras must have bor- rowed his philosophy in part from the Indian Philosophers, or others whose doctrine was similar, for his scholars were sub- jected to silence for the same number of years. See Diogenes Lactus, lib.viii.10, and Aul. Gollius, Noct, Att, 1-ib. i.9F.)

History of Education in the Panjab since Annexation and in 1882LEITNER ON INDIGENOUS EDUCATION IN THE PANJAB(EXTRACTS)

Government that had the benefit of the traditions of other provinces, the true education of the **Panjab was crippled, checked, and is near- lydestroyed**; how opportunities for its healthy revival and development were either neglected or perverted; and how, far beyond the blame attaching to individuals, our system stands convicted or worse than official failure.

National Library of Scotland Edinburgh: Walker of BowlandPapers 184 a 3, Chapter 31: pp.501-27

The system was borrowed from the Bramans and brought from India to Europe. It has been made the foundation of National schools in every enlightened country The favourite study of the Indian sages, was a metaphysical and abstruse philosophy, founded on



superstition and error The **Missionaries** have now honestly owned that the system upon which these schools are taught was borrowed from India. It has been probably improved by us, but this is the fate of all original conceptions, which commonly make the most rapid advances at second hand.

Extracts From William Adam's State of Education in Bengal 1835-38

The estimate of 100,000 such schools in Bengal and Bihar is confirmed by a consideration of the number of villages in those two Provinces. Their number has been officially estimated at 150,748 of which, not all, but most have each a school. If it be admitted that there is so large a proportion as a third of the villages that have no schools, there will still be 100,000 that have them. Dharampal (2000a)

Textile & its exchange rate

Bharat had been an exporter of fine cotton fabrics to other countries since the ancient times. Praised worldwide some sources like Marco Polo (13th Century), Vasco Da Gama (1498) and Tavernier. Innovation in this field also done by Bharat few instances are as follows:

1. Worm Gear Roller Cotton Gin invented during 13th - 14th centuries
2. Crank handle in cotton gin during Mughal Centuries Habib (2018)

Facts & figure

1. India had a 25% share of the global textile trade in the early 18th century Maddison (1995)
2. Only Bengal province of Bharat accounted for more than 50% of textiles imported by Dutch, Europe, Indonesia & Japan. Richards (1995)
3. 38% share of Western African Trade sold textiles are Bhartians. Richards (1995)
4. Bhart textiles accounted for 20% English Trade in Southern Europe.

Explain Two Important Swarnim Bharat Cloth types that exchange rate equivalent to Gold. Also how British ban on them or exploit to destroy economy of Bharat.

Muslin or Malmal:

Muslin were so thin that they could even pass through the aperture of a lady finger-ring. Britannica (2013a) The price of this malmal cloth is bullion (physical gold). Wilson (1979)

During the 17th and 18th centuries, Mughal Bengal emerged as the foremost muslin exporter in the world, with Mughal Dhaka as the capital of the worldwide muslin trade. Used in Medicine, Dressmaking & sewing, set design & photography, cuisine also.

Original piece of fabric taken from the Flyer, the aircraft in which the Wright Brothers made the first powered flight. The fabric used to make the aircraft is 100% cotton muslin, commonly used at the time for producing ladies underwear.

Extinction

The British East India company was unable, under British control, to bid with its own fabric exports from local muslin



Figure 6 A woman in Bengal region of the Indian subcontinent, clad in fine Bengali muslin, 18th century, by Francesco Renaldi

to the Indian subcontinent. The colonial administration preferred British cloth imports. The local weaving tradition was suppressed by colonial authorities. Muslin's productivity decreased significantly and weaving expertise was almost extinguished. Bolts (1772a) Edwards (1976) Marshall and Brill (1988) The consistency of muslin was therefore impaired and the fineness of the towel was lost when British towels arrived in India. Bolts (1772b)

Chintz

What is Chintz Fabric? Chintz a brilliant cotton fabric, typically of flowers, with a written pattern, which is used for making curtains, furniture covering, etc. Golconda Originated (Present day, Hyderabad). Noble (2019) It was made popular in Europe in 1498 by the Vasco da Gama. The name comes from the Hindi chint and means 'spotted' or 'variegated' or 'speckled' Britannica (2013b)

Purposefully Fascinating The Dutch East India Company, during the 17th and 18th centuries, was the largest importer of Chintz fabrics to Europe. Fee writes in the book "Cloth That Changed the World — originated in modern-day India and Pakistan



thousands of years ago". Until 1625, the chintzes brought to Europe largely featured exotic designs. Recognizes as first mass fashion -means worn by all classes & both women and men in whole Europe

Banning of chintz Chintz was banned in France between 1686 and 1759 and banned in British between 1700 and 1774 to protect domestic companies. Several edicts concerning the manufacture and use of chintz and other Asian textiles were also issued in Spain, Venice, Prussia, and the Ottoman Empire. And British also banned the production in Bharat. Bekhrad (2020)



Figure 7

Smuggling While traders were also faced with the possibility of execution, they kept smuggling chintz to Europe, and it remained heavily worn. Bekhrad (2020)

Agriculture in Bharat

Bharat is an agrarian economy. But before britishers the land is more fertile & without using artificial fertilizers.

According to Achary VidyaSagar Ji Maharaj "Before british- ers destroyed Bharat agriculture 1 acres of land about 56 quintal (on average) productivity done & now about only 36 quintal of productivity done.

Agriculture plays important role in nation-building. British upbraided the Hindoos farmers for using imperfect European instruments. Because they see the advance innovation & they suppress it using diplomacy & their irrelevant laws.

Watering & Irrigation:

The vast and numerous tanks, reservoirs, and artificial lakes as well as dams of solid masonry in rivers which they constructed for the purpose of fertilizing their fields, show the extreme solicitude which they had to secure this object.

Climate

In a Bharat climate where productivity powers are so great.

The intelligence of Bharat Farmers:

The Bharat Peasant is commonly well enough informed as to his interest, and he is generally intelligent & reflecting. This is the character of his class everywhere in the whole Bharat.

Useful Invention

The Hindoos of Bharat have been long in possession of one of the most beautiful & useful inventions in agriculture.

Drill Husbandry, is the example of an invention of the Hindoos; that of transplanting which has the same object in view is equally useful & beautiful.

Beautiful Cultivated Fields:

The whole world does not produce finer and more beautifully cultivated fields than those in Gujarat.

Fertility:

The whole year is fertile. The Greeks who speak of Bacchus as the inventor of agriculture said he was the first that brought oxen out of India into Europe.²⁴ We may infer from this that they considered the art of cultivating the ground, to have come from India.

Dharampal (2000a)

Desi Plough vs Drill Plough

The first cost of a plough of this kind would be but a few shillings, whereas the patent Drill plough is an expensive machine. Dharampal (2000b); Hills (1975)

Wheat Cultivation

A.O.Hume compares the wheat yields with British time with those that prevailed during Akbar's time, as given in Ain-i-

Akbari: Ain Akbari gives 19 bushels as an average but during British time its about 14 bushels for high average for good fields, i.e., fields with which their cultivators are fairly satisfied. a109aa

Grazing Field

A. O. Hume states:

Only 50 years ago, when jungles and grazing grounds abounded, when cattle were more numerous, when much wood was available as fuel, there was actually a much greater amount of manure available. ?

Britisher Responsible for Famine

All through the nineteenth century, a few eyewitnesses consistently reprimanded the British Government for doing nothing even about the upkeep of more seasoned water system works.

G. Thomson noted in, India and the Colonies (1838),



that:

The roads and tanks and canals which Hindu or Mussulman Government developed for the welfare of the Bharat and the benefit of the nation have been endured to fall into incapacity; and now the need of the methods for water system causes famines. 109 (1940)

Health System

Health & medicine system is so much advanced & prosperous before British came to Bharat. Even the bhartian medical system is the oldest medical system in world

Rhinoplasty

On 22nd October 1814, Joseph Constantine Carpue (1764- 1846) performed the first plastic surgery operation in 15 minutes in Britain successful. Now the question coming from where he got the knowledge to do it? Obviously from Bharat Carpue studied plastic surgery methods in India for 20 years Lock (2001) and, also so many reports of successful nasal reconstructions using skin flaps from the cheek or forehead in Bharat.



Figure 8 Cowasjee's case published by James Wales, digitised by the Wellcome Library and released under CC BY 4.0 licence.

The most famous from 1794 report in Gentleman Magazine "The nose of a man Cowasjee who is working for Britishers & beaten by forces of Tipu sultan during Third Anglo war. Nasal reconstructions had been practised as a relatively routine procedure in Bharat for decades ago. By the nineteenth century, the technique had been handed down through separate families in three different parts of India. One instance found Most famously by the Bolognese surgeon Gaspare Tagliacozzi (1545-1599) from Italy, did it? The knowledge of rhinoplasty spread from India to Arabia and Persia and from there to Egypt and Italy in the 15th century. The first translation of Sushruta Samhita was in Latin by Hessler in 1844 and in Arabic by Ibn Abi Usaybia (1203-1269 AD) and later into German by Valeurs. Bhishagratna translated it into English in 1907. Eagle and Pasquale Manzo (Curator(2016) Rana and Arora (2002)

Surgery

According to Britanica "In surgery, ancient Hindu medicine reached its zenith. Operations performed by Hindu surgeons included excision of tumours, incision and draining of abscesses, punctures to release fluid in the abdomen, extraction of foreign bodies, repair of anal fistulas, splinting of fractures, amputations, cesarean sections, and stitching of wounds". Richardson *et al.* (2020)

Operation Of Inoculation In Bengal (Ad 1731)

The inoculation operation named by the Tikah Indians was as soon as I know in Bengal, about 150 years and one Dununtary, a physician of the Champanager who went about half way alongside the Ganges to Cossimbazar, was in the Bhamanian records for the first time, a town whose recollection is highly esteemed and believed to be the originator of the operation. The method for this process is by taking a little pus and dipping them in the tip of a very big sharp needle as the smallpox matures. Create any punchings in the hollow below the deltoid muscle or occasionally on the forehead and cover the portion with a little paste made from boiled rice. If you want to operate the inoculated matter quickly, you can immediately after the procedure repeat at midday two following days a small bolus made of a little pus and boiled rice Dharampal (2000b)

Inoculating for the Small Pox:

The book "An Account of the Manner of Inoculating for the Small Pox in the East Indies". written by The President, and Members of the college of Physicians in London by J. Z. HOLWELL, F. R. S :

"On perusing lately some tracts upon the subject of Inoculation, I determined to put together a few notes



relative to the manner of Inoculation, practiced, time out of mind, by the Brains of Hindustan; to this I was chiefly instigated, by considering the great benefit that may arise to mankind from a knowledge of this foreign method, which so remarkably tends to support the practice now generally followed with such marvellous success." President and Members of the College of Physicians in London. By J. Z. HOLWELL (1711-1798) Dharampal (2000b)

Building Construction :

The art and architectural style of Bharat has been rich and magnificent long before the British came to rule. It is evident from the ruins of various archaeological sites of Bharat that the art of building has been a long-running practice here, since the earliest times of the region's history.

In 1855, a philanthropist and Kali devotee, Rani Rashmoni, built the temple. This structure is based on the traditional Bengali styles, or nine spires, spaced eventually in each corner and the center of the upper floor, in the 'Nava-Ratna' style.

The technique of the temple was basic but excellent. One of the most groundbreaking techniques employed by the citizens was the ultimate measurement of load-bearing walls made of stone. Chakraborty (2019)

UK and it was not until the late 1920s that India had sufficient factories to produce the quantities of the cement and reinforcing bars needed by the building industry. The use of reinforced concrete followed developments in the UK, where there was a more cautious approach to the potential uses of the material than elsewhere in Europe. As a result, there was little of the engineering innovation in Bharat that had existed during the 19th century expansion of the country's rail network. This conservatism was misguided in one key area - the adoption of British Standards without the necessary changes to suit the Indian climate. When this is combined with the use of poorly trained workers, a lack of adequate supervision of the construction on many buildings, and a subsequent lack of maintenance, the results are the commonly seen problems of staining, spalling concrete, and corroding reinforcement on many of these buildings" (Stuart Tappin, The Early use of Reinforced Concrete in India) Tappin (2003) The lifespan of RCC generally is taken as 100 years. But previous construction methods have life span of 1000 years.

RCC Construction became also a big reason for making people unhealthy. because it can contribute to 5% in increment of CO₂. Keulemans (2016) .

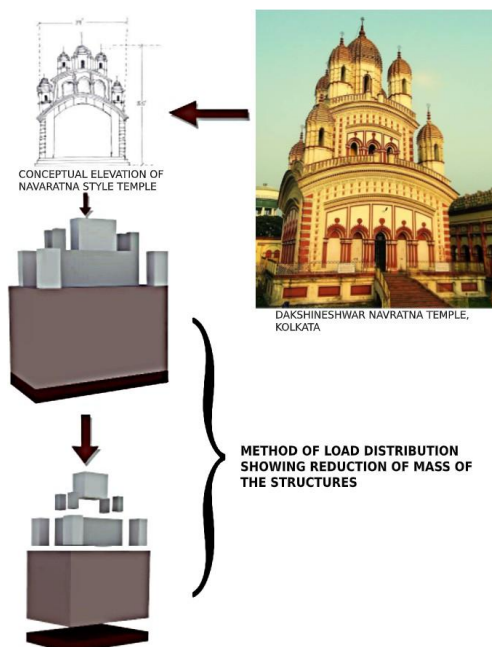


Figure 9 Dakshineswar Kali Temple At Kolkata, West Bengal And Multifoiled Arch Highlighted

Destruction in Bharat Building Construction Techniques

The first buildings used materials imported from the

II. CONCLUSION

India needs to change Bharat immediately & change it everywhere where required. People speak Bharat everywhere instead of India. And a question to Oxford image why they represent India in this form even if they explain for American Indian also. Reconstruction of Bharat image is necessary.

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