

History and Geography of Marathwada Region

Dr. Pravin J. Nadre

Dnyanopasak College Parbhani (Maharashtra)

Email-pravinnadare@gmail.com

A territory in the present State of Maharashtra. Its Geographical boundaries are not definite, but they have changed over time, and the names of the regions have changed. Since 1982, the seven districts of Aurangabad, Beed, Parbhani, Nanded, Osmanabd, Jalna and Latur together have been commonly called Marathwada. Area 64,286.7 sq. Km. Population - 18,721,872(2011) The Region of Marathwada was included in the Dakshinapath of Rig-Veda, Dandakarnya in Mahabharata Dakshinapath in Ramayana and Matsya Purana. It seems that different parts of Marathwada had different names Since the age of Mahabharata.



A) Geography of Marathawada:-

Buldhana and Jalgon districts of Maharashtra are situated in the North of Marathwada and Nasik and AHemadnagar Districts are in the west. In the south is Solapur Those Adilabad And Bidar Districts of Andhra Pradesh and Yavatmal and Akola districts of Maharashtra. The region of Marathwada. Is mainly Composed of basalt black rock. The southern plateau of Marathwada averages 381 mtr. Above sea level is a high. Naturally, Marathwada falls into Two Parts.

The rivers Godavari, Purna and Manjra are large and Important in this region. The silt in the Godavari Basin Several Meters Deep. It seems that human beings have been attracted to Marathwada since the Stone Age due to this natural fertility, a large project called Jaykwadi has been constructed at aithan. Shriganeshwar Udyan is also being built there on the lines of Vrindavan Udyan in Karnataka. Apart from the above three major rivers, there are many other rivers and tributaries in the Region. The climate is slightly dry. Places like Paithan, Bhokardhan, Devgiri, and Ter in Marathwada were on trade routes in ancient Times. The Perilous of the Erytheian Sea that Paithan and Ter were connected to Bhadoch in one way or another. The second route is Chalisgaon, Ellora.

The route from Paithan to Sopara via Aurangabad, while the route connecting the Pratishtan to Ujjain was through Ajanta and Barhanpur. It cannot be said that Marathwada was very dynamic in.

B) History of Marathawada:-

According to Archaeologists, human habitation in Marathwada. It has been around for 70,000 years. In 1865, Wayne, a Geologist, fauns Medieval stone tools at Mungi near Paithan. This was the first Paleolithic weapon found in Maharashtra. Ever since man started a stable life, it has existed in Marathwada. Not only was that, but the first farmers of Maharashtra found by archaeologist at Apegaon, the birthplace of Shri Dnyaneshwar. Excavations have uncovered the remains of copper stone houses, colored shells, grain and stone tools. The Period of of this settlement etc. C.E. 1554 has been converted to Carbon-14 method. According to the description in the Puranas, some parts of Marathwada seem to be in the kingdom of Nand. Nov-Nandadera is also known as Nanded. According to Encyclopedias, Paithan was their southern capital. Later in Ashoka's there article, there are a mention of Petunias, i.e. the People of Paithan. Marathwada came to prominence during the region of the Satavahana dynasty. Paithan (Pratishtan) was the capital of the first and the largest empire in the Gautamiputra satkarni saved Maharashtra by defeating enemies like Nahapan and the folk that time. After the Satavahnas, Avakatak

ruled cover some parts of Marathwada. During his region paintings were done in some Caves of Ajanta. Currently, this king edited a book like Gathasaptashati which reflects the folk life of that time. After Wakataka, the kings of Chalukya dynasty came in contact with Marathwada. After that the Rashtrakuta dynasty ruled here from 744 to 973. one of their sub capitals were at Kandhar in Nanded districts. The unique Caves at Ellora were excavated during his regin. More than a Hundred inscriptions from the kalyani chalukya period are found in Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani districts. This king built artistic temples in these districts. During the sixth vikramaditya period grants were given to schools and Mahaghatishanas (colleges). In some parts of Marathwada, Kalchuris and their descendants ruled for twenty years, the records say. Marathwada became very important during the yadav dynasty. The fifth Bhilama of the Yadav dynasty moved the capital to Devgiri in 1175 and built the Devgiri fort there. During the yadav period are in Marathwada made progress on all fields, especially. Many temples of yadav period are in Marathwada, and they are known as hemadpanti. Hemadri and Hemadpant were the Courtiers of the learned Yadav. He wrote Book "Chaturvargachintamani". Ramchandra (1271 to 1311) was the last king of the yadvas to reach his zenith during the Rigon of Marathwada. Fascinated by the Splendor of Devgiri Allahuiddin Khilji aviated the south. Ramchandra yadav had to make an insulting pact after losing. Later Malik kafur attacked Devgiri. Devgiri fell into it. The yadava kingdom went to lass. After khilji, Tughlaq came to the throne of Delhi. Among them, Muhammad Tughlaq renamed the capital of Delhi, Halve Devagiri, as Daultabad after Tughlaq most of Marathwada was included in the Bahamani kingdom. In 1538 the Bahamani kingdom was divided into five parts, and the region of Marathwada was also divided into Adilshahi, Iimadshahi, Kutubshahi, Baridshahi and Nizamshahi. Later in 1633, Shahajahn the Mughal king conquered Daulatabad. His son Aurangzeb was here for some time as Subhedar of the south. After this, the Asafjahi dynasty, the Nizam of Hyderabad, ruled Marathwada from 1724. The Marathas defeated the Nizam of many battles

against the Nizam at Palkhed (1728), Udgir (1760), Rakshashbhuvan (1763), Kharda (1795). In 1795 the territory of Marathwada was handed over by the Nizam after the death of Sawai Madhavrao. It was recaptured by the Nizam. Under the auspices of the Grajas, the Nizam ruled over Marathwada till the merger of the Hyderabad Sansthan with were in full swing under the leadership of Hyderabad State Congress. Religious groups like Razakara persecuted the people of Marathwada, however.

Shrinivasrao Bothikar, Muralidharrao Kamatik ar, Digambarrao Bindu Shamrao, Bhagvanrao Ganjwe, Hutatma Pa nasre, Hutatma Eklare, Damodar Pangrekar, Manikchand Pahade, Babsaheb Paranjape, etc. the Church resolutely resisted. The Government of India took police action from 13 to 17 sept. 1948, Surrendered to Nizam and annexed the state of Hyderabad to the Indian Union. On Nov. 1956 Marathwada was incorporated into the bilingual State of Mumbai and may 01, 1960, it was incorporated as a constituent state of the state of Maharashtra.

C) Important Places:-

Gangathadi is one of the most fertile regions in Maharashtra and some of the towns like Paithan. Ter, Bhokardan and Daultabad are notable in terms of the beginnings of Civilization. The town of Paithan on the banks of the God Gained importance as a Pilgrimage site. From the pottery and sculptures found here, it clear that Paithan had trade relations with Rome, Greece etc. Bhokardhan Nagar in Aurangabad district flourished during the Sathvahanas on the trade route from to Ujjain. Marathwada is famous for its caves at Ajanta and Ellora. Its Jyotirlingas and its sanctuary. Although there are Sculptors in the Caves of Ajanta, Ellora they are world famous for their Murals. Queen in the death bed in the cave N0. 16 of Ajanta, No.01 in Padmapani, Vajrapani, and Kali Rani. The pictures are amazing. Apart from these, in Marathwada, Aurangabad, Dharashiv, Kharose, Ambejogai, Soygaon, Pitalkhore etc. There are Caves in Palce. Marathwada is famous as a holy land there are some Pilgrimage Sites there. Aundha Nagnath, (dist. Hingoli), Grishneshwar (dist. Aurangabad), Parali Vajjnath (dist. Beed) have jyotirlingas, while yogeshwari in Ambejogai, Renuka in Mahur and Tuljabhavani in Tuljapur are also famous.

Special yatra are performed here on Navratri. Apart from this. The Temples are in Marathwada. There is a Tomb of Guru Gobind Singh and a Big Gurudwara in Nanded. The forts at Devagiri, Naldurg, Paranda are also famous. The Bibi ka Mausoleum, Modeled on the Taj Mahal in Aurangabad, is a tourist Attraction. Dnyaneshwaradi Brothers, Namdev, Visobakhechar, Gora Kumbhar, Janabai, Jagmitra Naga, Sena Nhavi (Bidar), Janardhan Swami, Bhanudas, Eknath, Samarth Ramdas are all Saints born in the land of Mandalay Marathwada. In modern times, this tradition can be traced back to Nath Sampradayi Gunda Maharaj, Samarth Sampradayi Sridharswami. Apart from These, Gitarnavkar Dasopant, Adikavi Mukundraj, Shivkalyan, Bhaskarhat Borikar, Krishnadas, Janijanardhan, Gopalnath, Madhavamuni, Amritrai, Uddhachid Ghan, Vaman Pandit are all poets from Marathwada.

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