

Parbhani and Hingoli districts: Ancient times**Dr. Pravin J. Nadre**Dnyanopasak College, Parbhani
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In the present case, while exploring the ancient period of Parbhani-Hingoli district, one has to consider the Mahajanapadas of the pre-Buddhist period. Because in the then India, the state institutions were scattered in many districts. Among them, there were two Mahajanapadas in Marathwada. One is Ashmak and the other is Mulak. Today's Godakat and the adjoining region used to come within the territory of this country. Therefore, it has to be said that this region of Parbhani and Hingoli was a part of the then Mulak district.

The history of Marathwada is in the true sense. C. We have been studying logically and scientifically since 230 BC. Because C. The period 230 BC is the rise of the Satvahana Empire in Maharashtra. This is followed by inscriptions, coins, copper plates, cave inscriptions, caves, temples etc. Helps to understand the history of Marathwada. But Puranas, Vedic texts are used to know the history before the Satavahana period. Similarly, while studying the ancient times of Parbhani-Hingoli district, there is a lot of reference to mythology. But since these myths have no historical evidence, they cannot be considered as basic evidence in terms of history. The historical treasure of this region has to be taken only on the basis of logic.

A) Stone Age:-

The period that is most commonly referred to as the earliest period in the course of human life is the Stone Age. The antiquity of this period goes back 5 to 10 lack years. During this period, stone was the mainstay of human life. The weapon was made of stone. Because until this time, humans had no idea what other metals were used for. Most importantly, the period when man was not aware of the art of writing was the period of the Stone Age. This period

covered 4/5 of human life. Parbhani - The region of Hingoli district has a historical tradition dating back to the Stone Age. However, as no significant archaeological excavations were carried out in the region, many historical monuments remained confined within the region. For this reason, it is not possible to write a scientific and logical history of this region. Even so, etc. C. In 1958, the Deccan College in Pune undertook excavations at Pravara, Godavari and Narmada rivers in and around Maharashtra. Meanwhile, Pune, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldhana, Akola and Osmanabad etc. Excavated and surveyed the district with historical background. This archeological excavation of the Deccan Institute was significant. Because of this research, the fossil site of Parbhani-Hingoli district came to light. Due to this excavation, Godavari river flows near Gangakhed village in Parbhani district. Fossil hand axes were found in the vicinity of this river. This gives an idea of how old the ancient history of Parbhani-Hingoli district is. The availability of tools has led to the discovery of some Paleolithic human life was nomadic. His main job was to gather food by hunting. Humans used stones, wood, bones etc. for hunting during this period. Although these weapons made of wood and bone has been destroyed over time, the stone survives for many years. As a result, Stone Age human stone tools are still found in various places today. It cannot be said with certainty that humans in this age were living the same kind of life all over the is because human life has evolved over time, even though its speed and direction vary from place to place. To show this progress, the three major stages of the Stone Age, namely, the Paleolithic Age, the Middle Stone Age and the Neolithic Age, have been divided. These stages are based on the stone tools found in Maharashtra and climate change.

B) Early palaeolithic age:-

The Adyapurashmayuga period is the largest period. It falls into three types namely pre-Paleolithic age, Middle Paleolithic age and North Paleolithic age. The approximate period of the Adhyapurashmaya period is between two and a half to one and a half lakh years ago. It was during this period that the first ice age began. During this time, the climate was extremely cold and hot. Such changes in the atmosphere led to frequent shifts of large trees, dense forests and grasslands kept moving north-south. During this time many gigantic creatures were roaming around human beings. Humans of this period lived their lives by hunting. He used stone tools for hunting. Three types of techniques appear in prehistoric weapons. The first type consisted of an ax, which was used to make tools by blowing holes on both sides of the goats. Of all these weapons, the brown one was the most prominent. It is from this technique that it came to be known as the hand ax. Similar hand axes have been found in the river Godavari at Parli in Beed district on the border of Gangakhed and Gangakhed in Parbhani district. From this, the position of Parbhani-Hingoli district in the Stone Age. The second type of this period was like making a sickle or a knife, while the third type was to make both types of tools from a stone peel.

Early Paleolithic weapons have been found in Europe, Africa, China and West Asia, while other types of weapons have been found in China and Southeast Asia. The third type of weapon is found in Palestine and northwestern India. The tools found in the river basin of Godavari in Parbhani district are similar to the hand ax found in West Asia, Europe and Africa. Such hand axes were used for plowing, digging, and threshing. Stone tools with antiquity features have been found in many places in Maharashtra. Early prehistoric weapons have been found in the Pravara, Godavari, Mula, Tapi and Narmada rivers in Maharashtra. These include hand axes, tassels, knives, axes. All these tools are made of basalt rock.

C) Middle Platonic Age:-

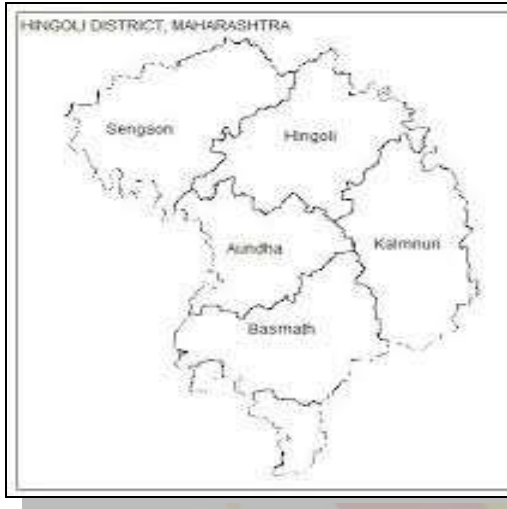
The Third Inter-Ice Age began in the middle Ages. This led to many changes during this period as well. Deforestation is low. This period is also known as the Neanderthal human period. The climate of this

period was conducive to human life. The size of human stone tools also changed during this period. The tools of the middle Ages were completely different from those of the Early Paleolithic. Such weapons have been found on the banks of Godavari and Pravara rivers in Maharashtra. These weapons mainly include sharp tools, digging tools, and weeding tools. Many man-made objects of this period have been found at the southern end of the Narmada and Tungabhadra rivers. Remains of some middle Ages and animals have been found in the vicinity of Pravara river in Ahmednagar district and Godavari river in Parbhani district.

Archaeologist and historian Dr. H.D. Sankalia has researched and studied the medieval culture of Maharashtra (1954). According to him, "The period of prehistoric settlement in Maharashtra cannot go back to the Middle Pleistocene period.

D) Upper Palaeolithic Age:-

The post-Paleolithic period is generally considered to be 25,000 to 10,000 years ago. Only this period of human life in Europe is certain. This is because of the three avalanches that occurred in Europe during the Fourth Ice Age, between the first and the second avalanche, the Northern Ice Age began in Central Europe or South Asia. Climate change during this period has caused a great deal of change in the flora and fauna of Humidity in the air decreased. The main feature of this period is that humans started using pebbles to make weapons during this period. Looking at Parbhani district in the present dissertation from the point of view of Uttar Purashmayuga, it is noticed that Beed district lies to the north of Parbhani district. Ambajogai is a place in Beed district. Postmodern weapons have been found here. The characteristic of this weapon found at Ambajogai is the burin and long leaves made with a special method of peeling off the stone. In India, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, South-Uttar Pradesh, the plateau region of South Bihar and the adjoining regions have been found to be using the blades and the burin. Pebbles, wood, and horns were used to make these tools



In summary, from all the above information, it can be seen that the historical period of Parbhani and Hingoli districts goes back to the Stone Age. The epic period also refers to the villages of UTI, Walhur and Pathri (Dist. Parbhani). Also, during the sixteen Mahajanapadas, it can be said why there is an indirect connection between the two districts of Ashmak and Mulak in the south, but there is a connection. The antiquity of both the districts can be traced back to the later Berar province (Vidarbha). The region of Vidarbha was also part of the Mauryan Empire. Since Parbhani-Hingoli is also in Vidarbha, it is safe to say that the Mauryas ruled over this region. Ashoka died in 236 BCE and the decline of the Mauryan Empire began. Etc. C. In 187, Pushyamitra Shung, a Brahmin general, assassinated the last Mauryan king, Brihadarath, and became the ruler himself. Part of Parbhani-Hingoli including Vidarbha became an element of Shung power. Devbhuti was the last king of the Shungas. The massacre took place in 73 AD, and the Kanva

Empire emerged. But even the Kanva Empire did not last long. During the reign of Shung-Kanva, the small kingdoms that were their territories became independent and they established an independent state. The Satvahana dynasty emerged in South India as one of the important empires.

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