

Parbhani Districts in Mughal Era**Dr. Pravin J. Nadre**Dnyanopasak College, Parbhani
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Parbhani-Hingoli district has been under the domination of different monarchies since ancient times. These include Maurya, Satvahana, Wakataka, Kalchuri, Chalukya, Rashtrakuta and Yadav. The dynasty was included. The Yadavas have to be mentioned as one of the last mighty powers of the latter half of ancient times. The Yadav regime came to prominence in the true sense of the word as a prosperous and glorious power in the then Maharashtra. According to several Yadav inscriptions, the Parbhani-Hingoli region came under his rule. Because Yadav was the sister of Pandit Hemadri at Charthana in Parbhani district. It is mentioned that Yadav king Ramdevrai is coming to Aundha. Yadav dynasty is seen as the last dynasty in ancient times. Devgiri in Maharashtra was the capital of the Yadavas. Etc. C. In 1293, Allauddin Khilji invaded Devagiri from northern India, and Devagiri was defeated. With this, the ancient times of Maharashtra came to an end and the middle Ages began. That is, the middle Ages began in Maharashtra with the Muslim invasion.

Ibrahim Nizam Shah of Ahmednagar came to the throne on 18th April 1595. But only 04 months after coming to power, he died in the battle with Bijapur. Soon after, an internal revolt broke out in the Nizamshahi state. One of the groups sought the help of Mughal Emperor Akbar to install Ahmed, son of Shah Tahir, on the throne of Ahmednagar. Akbar was also waiting for this opportunity. Akbar immediately started invading the south for help. Akbar's ambition was to become the sovereign ruler of a united India. Initially Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bijapur etc. in South India. Sent letters to the Sultan of the place acknowledging his dominion. But no ruler in the south responded to the letter. Then Akbar sent his sons Murad and Abdul Rahim to the south with an army. At this time the young Bahadur Shah was

sitting on the throne. Since he was young, his aunt Chandbibi was in charge of Ahmednagar. She made excellent military preparations for the fort of the town. He himself guarded the fort wall. He also sought the help of Adilshah of Bijapur and Qutubshah of Govalkonda against the Mughals. Upon receiving this information, the Mughals intensified their action against the city. They dug a hole in the fort wall and dug holes. Without hesitation, Chandbibi faced the Mughals. She filled in the gaps in the wall overnight. But Chandbibi was aware that he would not have to face the mighty Mughal army. She made a treaty with the Mughals. Accordingly, the province of Varhad, which came under the Ahmednagar Empire, was ceded to the Mughals. (March 23, 1596). Both Gavilgad and Narnala forts fell to the Mughals. Also the capital of Varhad was brought from Elichpur to Balapur (Dist. Akola). But since internal politics could not be established, the Mughals again laid siege to the city fort. Meanwhile, Chandbibi was killed by the court chiefs. The Mughals captured Ahmednagar. Thus the Parbhani-Hingoli district under Ahmednagar became part of the Mughal Empire. The Mughals also tried to Battle of Sonpeth, District Parbhani (08 Feb. 1697): - 24 km from Gangakhed in Parbhani district. I In the distance is Sonpeth on the banks of the river Wan.

Etc. C. The peace created by the treaty of 1596 did not last long between the Mughals and Ahmednagar. This is because the battle was fought on 08 February 1597 at Sonpeth (Dist. Parbhani) by the interim Mughal forces to capture Pathri Pargana in Parbhani district. At this time Khan-i-Khanan was leading the Mughal army. But the Mughals were defeated in this battle. Eventually the army rallied and attacked the Nizamshahi again. At this time Nizamshah had the support of Adilshah and Qutbshah. But to no avail. Khan-e-Khanan defeated Nizamshah.

A) Jintur Fort (Dist. Parbhani) -

Sheikh Abul Fazl was a courtier of the historian Emperor Akbar. He wrote on various social, political and religious issues of the Mughal period. He composed many texts. The most important and historical of these is the Akbarnama. This book is the authentic history of Akbar. Aaine Akbari is a part of this book. The book mentions the city of Jintur (Dist. Parbhani) as 'a valuable market'. It was only after the annexation of Varhad province to the Mughal Empire that Abul Fazl put the information of Jintur into words in Ain-e-Akbari.

1) Fort at Jintur-

The fort at Jintur is located on a nearby hill. The fort is built of strong stone. There is a huge strong iron gate to enter this fort. There is an arch on this door, and there is a dome on this arch. There is a square ground in front of this entrance. There are also five rooms on the left side of the entrance and a well on the right side. There are two rooms at the top of this well. The fort is square in shape and has a rampart around it. There are bastions on all four sides of the fort. Under one of these bastions is the entrance of the fort



Jintur Fort

2) Pathri Fort (Dist. Parbhani) -

Pathri Pargana was a revenue department during the Mughal period. This revenue division consisted of 18 counties. These include Pathri, Parbhani, Jintur, Zari, Sevali, Kosari, Lohgaon, Makat Madhkher (Dist. Parbhani) as well as Wasmal, Hatta etc. in Hingoli district. The villages were included. All this information is found in the book Akbari by Abul Fazl's mother.

The history of Maharashtra can be written in a logical and scientific manner from the time of Satvahana. B.C. East 230 to A. C. 230 to 460 years Satvahanas ruled over Maharashtra and alternatively Parbhani - Hingoli district. The fort at

Pathri in Parbhani district was of military importance. Legend has it that this fort was built by Arjuna of the Pandavas. The administrative significance of this fort was unique. That is why many rulers fought many battles to capture the fort of Pathri. The information about this fort is as follows.

• **Archaeological Significance -**

Parbhani is a geographically important district which is a part of Satvahana and Wakataka kingdoms. Because Pathari was the main source of revenue at that time. Also this place was to be counted. Many archeological artefacts of Satvahana and Wakataka period are found in Parbhani district. These include Buddhist sculptures, Ganesh, Jain Tirthankar, Mahishasur Mardini e. Sculptures are found.

• **Area-**

The fort of Pathri is completely destroyed today. Today only the entrances remain. Pathri was a very important place politically and militarily. The best example of architecture is the fort which is spread over an area of 32 acres. Pathri was a glorious city during the Rashtrakuta period. During this period, the fort was destroyed twice. But then Nizamshah Alburhan of Ahmednagar built a new stone fort. Today the fort stands in ruins.

• **Trench-**

There was a 100 feet wide moat around the stone fort. Today the trench is completely covered with soil. There was a well 62 feet deep in this moat. There is a barrage here, from which water was released.

• **Entrance-**

Pathari fort had a total of 4 entrances. The entrance of the 3rd row is standing as a relic. The first entrance is in the moat wall. This entrance faces east. The second entrance to the fort is at a distance of 150 feet from this entrance. This entrance is also facing east. The entrance was 10 feet wide and 16 feet high. The wall thickness of this entrance is 12 feet. This gate opens after passing through the third entrance. The entrance faces west. It is 11 feet 9 inches wide and 16 feet high.

- **Porch-**

The place where the guards sit at the entrance of the fort was called Devadi. There are small rooms in The fort at Pathri. These rooms are porches.

- **Embankment-**

There are two ramparts around the fort. Today both ramparts are found in ruins. The outer ramparts are 90 feet high and 12 feet wide. The height of the inner ramparts is 120 feet.

- **Fanji-**

The top of the fort's ramparts is called Fanji. Soldiers patrolling the fort. It was 7 feet wide. There were stairs 2 feet wide at a certain distance to reach Fanji.

- **Actions-**

At the top of the ramparts of the fort is a row of specially carved stones and bricks. Calling it Charya. From the fossils found here, the pastures appear to be 5 feet high, 4 feet wide and 4 feet thick.

- **Towers-**

The bastions strengthen the ramparts of the fort. The types of bastions were different, including octagonal and hexagonal, hexagonal, round e. Types include. It is found that there are 38 bastions in Pathri fort. There are 22 towers on the outer ramparts and 16 on the inner ramparts.

- **Rani Mahal-**

On the right side of the palace, at a distance of 50 feet, are the remains of another building. This building is the Rani Mahal built during the reign of Burhan Nizam Shah. This Ranimahal is facing east. The south-north length of this building is 70 feet and the east-west width is 40 feet. This building was beautiful and well equipped. Rani Mahal. had two floors. The palace has a bathroom, hot and cold water and toilet facilities.

- **Fortress Residence-**

Remains of a structure are found in front of the main gate of the fort. This building should be the residence of the fort keeper. This building should have two storey's. This building is facing west, east-west length is 48 feet and south-north width is 32 feet. A total of three structures are found. There are carvings on the walls. Also images of peacocks are found carved.

- **Staff Residence-**

Each fort housed army and administrative officers and staff. Remains of some objects are found at a distance of 100 feet in front of the fort's residence. These objects usually appear to be 10 × 15 feet. These should be staff residences.

- **Dargah**

This fort has the Dargah of Shah Hameed Uddeem. This Dargah is octagonal in shape and is 600 years old. It dates back to the Mughal period. The door of the Dargah is facing north. The shape of the Dargah is hexagonal. The door of the Dargah is 2 feet wide and 4 feet high. The roof of the Dargah is semicircular and is supported by 12 stone pillars. The roof of the Dargah is 91/3 meters high. The Dargah has entrances on all four sides. But the pillars and domes of the Dargah are beautifully carved. From the stone pillars and beautiful carvings on the domes and the Hindu sculptures on the walls, it is clear that the Dargah must have been an ancient Hindu temple. Images of Hindu deities Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh are carved on the stone pillar here. This image is not visible due to plating on the column.

- **Bar-**

For the protection of the fort, a strong, sturdy structure is built at a distance from the main structure of the fort to keep the ammunition. It is called Darukhana.

There is a distillery at a distance from the main building in the fort. It is 40 feet long from south to north and 30 feet wide from east to west. The height of the object from the surface to the ceiling is 13 feet. Stone and clay have been used to build this structure.

- **Prison-**

Remains of a structure are found near the south ramparts of this fort. The structure is 50 feet long from south-north and 30 feet wide from east to west and has a height of 14 feet from the surface to the roof. There is a north-facing prison at a distance of 6 feet, with vents for ventilation.

- **Twelve-**

A barrow is found near the south ramparts of the fort. This barrow is still in good condition today. This Twelve has an entrance. The bar is south facing and hexagonal in shape. There are 23

steps to descend the bar. 6 feet 6 inches wide. The water from this Twelve must have been used in the fort and for agriculture.

According to the treaty of March 23, 1596, the province of Varhad was ceded to the Mughals. Murad was appointed Subhedar of Varhad. Murad brought the former capital of Varhad from Elichpur to Balapur in Akola district. Also, the Mughal forces tried to conquer the town of Pathri in Parbhani district. In the battle of Sonpeth in Parbhani district on 8 February 1597, the Nizamshahi forces defeated the Mughal army. Abul Fazl, the first Mughal historian, wrote the book "Ain-e-Akbari". This book gives very detailed information about the province of Varhad. Also, Jintur in Parbhani district has been mentioned as a place of valuables. The then Varhad was divided into 16 governments (revenue department). It consisted of 142 parishes. Pathri in Parbhani district was also a government place. This included 142 counties. These mainly included Parbhani, Pathri, Balhor, Jintur, Zari, Lohgaon, Hatta, Vasa, Wasmal, Zari, Sevali, Bar, Makhat, Markhel, Matargaon, Ardhapur, Nanded.

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