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Marathwada; A View of Cultural And Social Aspect

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Abstract

This research paper is purely based on Marathi documents as well as observations and experiences. History witness and records all the changes, ups and downs in the history of human life. And history of every region is decided by the natives. They are the real sculpture of their history. The history makers, natives are decided by the geography of that particular region. The region Marathwada is also produced by the geography of Marathwada. In view of other regions of Maharashtra, Marathwada is considered backward.

This study will help to know many secrets, greatness importance of this place, this region. Though this region has endured a lot of grandeur today it is not in that respect. The people of Marathwada are very passive and contented and are satisfied what they got. The people of Marathwada have to change their psyche to walk with the world. This psyche is seen now a days and they have started to change themselves.

History witness and records all the changes, ups and downs in the history of human life. And history of every region is decided by the natives. They are the real sculpture of their history. The history makers, natives are decided by the geography of that particular region. The region Marathwada is also produced by the geography of Marathwada. In view of other regions of Maharashtra, Marathwada is considered backward. Because near about 250 years Nizam ruled Marathwada, not only ruled but rimed this region by all way, in education, economy, religious suppression and so on.

The formed history behind the word "Marathwada" is not as old as the history of Marathwada. "The word 'Marathwada' was used first by Tipu Sultan orally. But in 1870 the Prime Minister Sir Salajang First of Hyderabad Province used and gave the name Marathwada, the region of Marathi speaker," wherein Aurangabad was one of the administrative parts of Nizam's state. In the present democratic India, Marathwada is a regional part of Maharashtra state having eight districts as Aurangabad, Beed, Usmanabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded and Latur. Though they speak one language, share same history, culture and same social strata they differs from each other by slight changes. The changes seen in Marathwada folk life are impacted by the political history. While studying Marathwada, it will easy and important through its cultural and social spectrum.

The Political and historical background:

The political and historical background of Marathwada is very splendid and rich. The history of Marathwada starts with a mighty and strong dynasty Satiwahan. The dynasty ruled and dwelled their throne in Pratishthan, today's Pathan. After near about 442 years of this dynasty Wakatuk, Rashtrakut, Maurya, Chalukya, Yadav ruled the Maharashtra. King Ramchandra Yadav was the last king of Yadav dynasty who was defeated by Allauddin Khilji in 1294. And it was the starting of Muslim ruler in India. So many Muslim rulers were attracted to this region, its geographical and cultural richness. Shivshahi was the regime when all religion lived peacefully. After Shivshahi, Peshwa and Nizam were in competition to have command and rule over Marathwada. Eventually Nizam succeeded to rule over Marathwada. During his regime he tormented Hindu people. British also ruled the same region and bullied people. In 1947 freedom to India was a new dawn in the history of India. Indians relaxed themselves under democratic

