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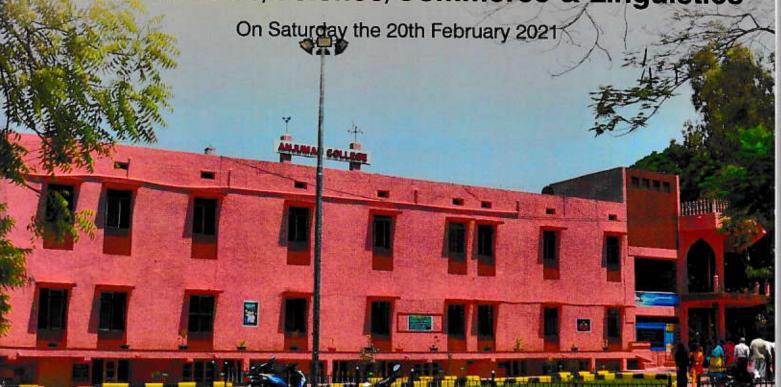
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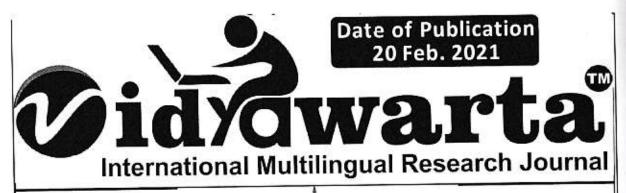
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THE PATAWAR DHANA RULERS OF JAMAKHANDI

Shri.T.D.Dangi

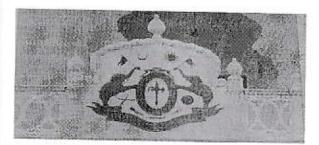
Lecturer Dept of History Kle's SCP Arts Science And DDS Commerce College Mahalingpur

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Introduction:

Ramatirth is having beautifull place on hills, Temple of hindu gods and clock Tower. Before Independence, Jamakhandi was small princely state. Ruled by Patawardhan family, which also ruled several other small princely states located nearby. These included the rulers of sangali, Miraj and kurandwad and chief of Budgaon and Tasgaon.

All these ruling families were claimed descent from a common ancestor, Hari patawardhan who was Brahmin(priest) from the area of konkan rose to distinction in 1772 during the days of second Peshwa, he was well known for his piety saintliness and vedic lore.



ABSTRACT :

Karnataka was one of the important states of India, which was greatest among its political affairs apart from the political history. Karnataka was known form its rich culture and great heritage . From earliest times itself there are so many grearest dynasties were raised and

downfalled so Jamkhandi princely state was one of them.

Jamakhandi was one of the Maratha princely state of British India it was having a greate administrative part of Bombay presidency. It was established by Gopal Rao Patawardhan. Basically Patawardhana rules of Jamakhandi where Chittapavan Bhrahmins they were from Ratnagiri of Maharastra State. Before established this princely state they worked themselves like Chief presidency at Inchalkaranji . they were honoured jahangir by Peshwas of Maharastra.

Key words: *Princely state * Jamakhandi *patawardhana * Chitpavana Brahmin *marathawada * peshwas

BACKGROUND HISTORY OF JAMAKHANDI

Jamakhandi lies in the rain shadow of the western ghats in North Karnataka, close to the border town of Miraj and Sangali in Maharastra. It's in the hilly region in the basin of river Krishna. In the times of Chalukya rule, a temple existed deep inside a jamun (Blueberry) grove.

It was jambukeshwara temple from which the town derived its name. After the fall of Chalukyas, the region was ruled by the Adil Shahis of Bijapur. The region later fell under Maratha rule. In the later 17th Century the Peshwas became the manspring of Maratha confederacywith Pune as there capital. The Peshwas rewarded their kith and kin and dependennts with grants of land. So we find the Brahmins strengthening there political influence and position in the decan plateau.

There is a legend says that Maharshi Jamadagni husband of Shri Renukadevi stayed in the cave sof Jamakhandi and mediated here. Jamakhandi surrounded by rocky hills maakes it beautiful site and looks like a hole from a arial survey.

THE PATWARDHAN RULERS OF JAMAKHANDI The Patwardhana rulers of

Jamakhandi who were chitpavan Brahmins trace their union to one Haribhat, from

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kotawada,a village in Ratnagiri.He became the family priest of the chief of Inchalakaranji,another Chitpavan Brahmin. Three of his sons took up services with the Peshwas and distinguished themselves in various conquests for their ruler. To honour their bravery and courage they were awarded Jagirs. So we find the Patwardhans ruling the jagirs of Jamakhandi, Miraj, sangli and Kurundwad.

Jamakhandi was one of the Maratha peincely state of British India, administered as of the Bombay Presidency and later the Deccan State Agency. It was founded in 1811 by Gopalrao Ramachandrarao Patwardhan(1799-1840).

Shrimant GOPAL RAO RAMACHANDRA RAO PATWARDHAN,

1st chief of Jamakhandi(1811-1840) born on 1799, married Radha Bhai Fadnis, daughter of Fadnis of Pune, and had adopyive issues.he died on Sept 1840.



After the death of Parashuram Bahu, his eldest sonramachandran Rao Patwardhana succeeded the throne. He also participated in several battles with his father. He was courageous and pride person.

RAMACHANDRARAO GOPALRAO [APPASAHEB] PATWARDHAN—

He was 2nd chief of Jamakhandi(1840-1897) born on 7th Nov 1833. He was son of Anthaji Madhav Rao[Tatyasaheb] Yadhwadkar.He was adopted on 18th Nov 1840 by widow of Ramachandra Rao Patardhan.He

succeede Appasaheb on 18th Nov 1840 and ascended the throne on 7th Jan 1853 and married Laxmaibhai, daughter of Hari Mahadev Godbale of Tasganv, married secondly Janaki Bhai, daughter Josh of Sangli, married thirdly ,6TH March 1861 ,Sitabhai ,daughter of Nene of Shedbal , married fourthly ,Parvath bhai ,Apte of Pali ,she died on 30 th jan 1874, and had issue, son and daughter as well adoption son. He died on 12th Jan 1897.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

He was talent person.he learnt matrathi sanskrit and kannada.He was interested in music so that he appointed great music teachers in his palace.Ramachandra Appasaheb got militry training.After getting education and training,hetook administrative responsibility of Jamakhandi.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

He was a good ruler. He changed old system of administration and started English model administration. Initially Jamakhandi princely state had six talukas. They were Jamakhandi proper, Kullahalli, Bidari, Hulagbali, Kundagol, Sansi. Revenue officercalled "Mamaledar" was there in every taluk. Besides Police officerand his staff was there.

Ramchandra Rao established many pulbic buildings during hisperiod. He built Kattekere and Lakkanakere and P.B. High Schoolin 1874. He established a library at Ramthirth. He published Parashu a weekly paper. He had no male issues. Hence he adopted son belongs to Tasgaon family.



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Capt.(on). Sir Shrimant PARASHURAM RAO

RAMCHANDRA

RAO I [DHAJISAHEB] PATWARDHAN:

He was 3rd Chief of Jamkhandi. Ramchandra Rao had no male issues. In 1896 A.D headopted Mahadev urf Madhav Urf Dajisab a son of Krishnarao and Godhubai couple. At that time Parashuram Rao Ramchandra Rao [Dhajisaheb] Patwardhan was 14 years old. According to usage he was given free education and administrative training. In 1902 Parashuram Bahu having taken a wide knowledge of historical places, religious places, economic and political conditions. Thus before succeeding the throne ParashuramBahu had got essential knowledge of education and training.

Coronation of Parashuramrao Ramachandra rao Patawardhan

After thee death of RamacandraAppasaheb in 1896 A.D, theadopted son Parashuram Ramachandra raoPatawardhan ascended the throne. He married Ramabai the daughter of Mr. Balasaheb Raste. After his marrage he gave birth to a son. EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

He was lover of education. In his administrative period he

established a committee of educational specialists to the education publicity. According to this committee he had taken many educational retorms as well as to the separate education for the women and for this purpose he established a "Women Board'.

ABHINAVA NATYA SAMAJ

Ramachandra Rao was a lover of sports as well as the art and architecture. He himself was a hero and he participated in Kannada and Marati dramas. By the side of his palace at Ramatirth he established "Mohini Hall as a dancing hall. Now we can see Mohini Hall at Ramatirth.

SHANKARRAO PARASHURAMRAO [APPASAHEB)PATWARDHAN-4th Raja of Jamkhandi:-



EARLY LIFE:

The only one son of Parashuram Rao RamchandraRao.I [Dhajisaheb] Patwardhan, was born on 5th Nov 1906. His birthday was celebrated with great joy, because his ancestors Ramachandra Pant Appasaheb and Gopalarao Bahu Saheb had no male issues. They sustained thire administration with the help of adapted son. For the memory of the birthday of ParashuramBahu's son, he ordered to undertake several welfare activities for the people of Jmakhandi princely state. Besides he gave many facilities' to his subjects and to his administrative staff.

EDUCATION AND TRANING

Before coming to the throne ShankaraoAppasahebnau Bo pe education training He learnt many subjects like the Political Science, the History, the Sociology, the Law, the Econometc, by the directon of Major W.E.D Cambel.

He got complete knowledge of revenue act, salary law system and account system ot village. Likewise in the direction of Sir Messors S V Padake and Lawyer S.V. Dareswar learnt law administration of Mulki and Poujdari.

WIFE OF SHANKAR RAO APPASAHEB



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Family Life Of Shankar rao Parashuram [Appasaheb] Patwardhan:-

As his father decided to make marriage, he married Soubagyvati Leelavati Ranisaheb on March 1924. There afterLeelavati Ranisaheb gave birth to a son on 1925 A.D. After two years later Shankar Rao Appasaheb gave birth to a daughter called Indira Raje Urf Tai Saheb. Shankar Rao Appasaheb spent his whole life I to his reform society. He established Ananda Grama society at Pune to prevent Leprosy he spent his life. He worked as a president of that society for many years.

PALACE BUILT BY SHANKAR RAO APPASAHEB

Jamakhandi provincely rulers the Patawardhanas were used to lived at Ramatirth. Ramachandra Appasaheb started to built Royal palace, afterwards Shankar raoAppasaheb expanded the same Royal palace and he built many buildings nearby Royal palace.





PARASHURAM SHANKAR RAO PATAWARDHAN:

Parashuram Shankar Rao Patawardan was the 5th and last ruler or Jamakhandi princely state. He was born at Pune on April 22 1925

A.D. He learnt literature, Modern Science, History, and many more subjects under the direction of excellent teachers. He Completed his primary education by the local teachers and completed his higher education at P. B. High School Jamakhandi. He passed in 1943-44 A.D. on a grade base.

After his father's death he came to the throne in 1947 A.D.There was a controversy, either to establish the union of southern states or insert in "All India Union". Ultimately Jamkhandi princely state joined in All India Union. He married and later on gave birth to two sons. He died on 18" December 1953.

Present Ruler: -

Raja Saheb Shrimant Pranay Rao Parshuram
Rao Patwardhan:- He is the 6th
Raja of Jamkhandi princely state, now he is
residing at Koregaon Park, Pune. He was born
on 30 June 1951, and got education at Daly
College, Indore. He married on 1976 with Rani
Anjali Devi, thedaughter of Paranjpe family of
Pune. He had a son and daughter. He name of
the son and daughter is as under:-

Rajkumari MrunaliniRajePatwardhan, born on 1978

Rajkumar Adityavikram Patwardhan, born on 1988.





MOHINI HALL RAMATHEERTH



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It was builty by Parashram Bahu Patawardhan. Today we can see this Mohini Hall at Ramatirth. It was built on scientific model and it was used for dancing. It was big and beautiful building having a sitting capacity of more than 100 spectators.

COnClUsioN:-

After studying Jamakhandi princely state's history, we thought that once upon a time this place had splendor and glory. Jamakhandi kings patronized to the sculpture, palace, temples and pubic works. The palace of Jamakhandi princely state attracts the tourists in the present day. It is great contribution of Jamakhandi kings.

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Women Empowerment

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Abstract:

"Women empowerment" is a universal issuenow a day. Women empowerment is a term that is used to encourage, inspire and celebrate women. It refers to the creation of an environment for women where they can make decisions of their own for their personal benefits as well as for the society. Women empowerment means over all development of society. In any nation, the women empowerment can be measured by extent of their involvement in social, economic and political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident enough to claim their rights. Women should be treated equally with men in all spheres of life. This would help her develop a good emotional health. Women can also be empowered through educating the community. We can also empower women and girls by advocating and campaigning against vices like early marriages, dowry system, etc. Bharat RatnaDr.BhimraoRamjiAmbedkar rightfully deserves the credit for enshrining women empowerment in the Constitution of India.

Introduction

Women empowerment adds to confidence of women in their ability to lead meaningful and purposeful lives. It removes their dependence on others and makes them individuals in their own right. We are living in an age of women empowerment. Women the world

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The objective of the conference is to revisit some general areas of concems in contemporary social science, science, commerce & liguistics and to review some of the emerging shift in trends and concepts and some of the noted implications for the benefit for future research in the field.

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