



**Youth Education & Welfare Society's  
National Senior College, Nashik- 01**

NAAC Accredited 'B' Grade

## **GEOGRAPHY STUDY TOUR REPORT-2022-2023**

**ON 15 December 2022**

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Youth Education & Welfare Society's  
National Senior College, Nashik- 01  
Year 2022-23

Department of Geography

Date: 15 December

Study Tour

SN	Name of the Students	AGE
1	Shaikh Bushra Fatema Rafique	19
2	Shaikh Nikhat Anjum Obaid Ahmed	19
3	Baig hiba Ayaz	19
4	Khan Mariya badruddin	19
5	Shaikh Mubshashira Mohsinuddin	19
6	Khan Reshma Sami	19
7	Bagwan Safina Rizwan	19
8	Sayyed Bushra taher	19
9	Shaikh Mahenoora Rafique	19
10	Shaikh Farah Moshin	18
11	Shaikh Zeenat Moshin	19
12	Shaikh Shifa Sajid	17
13	Shaikh Swaleha rais	18
14	Shaikh Saima M.D.Ayyub	18
15	Khan Tamboli Aasma Saeed	18
16	Qureshi Aiman Abdul Rashid	18
17	Chaudhary Adeeba anarullah	18
18	Sayyed Arshin Salim	18
19	Shaikh Saba Zahir	18
20	Pathkari Zoya Altaf	18
21	Khan Saniya Arshin Najmulislam	18
22	Shaikh Iram Munir	19
23	Shaikh Nesar fatema	20
24	Ansari noorjahn Ahemadali	20
25	Pathan Saba Anwar	19
26	Shah Shabina Faruk	20
27	Ansari Iram Iftekhar	19
28	Khan Chishtiya Sadique ali	19
29	Samreen Bano MD.Shameem	18
30	Khan Saniya Fayyaz	20
31	Khan Madiya Navid	19
32	Shaikh Swaleha Rais	19
33	Siddique Maheen	18
34	Shaikh Nazneen	19
35	Akhtar Shawana Abid	20
36	Khan Nilofar Aslam	19
37	Shaikh Afroz Rafiq	19
38	Shaikh Sumaiyya Asgar Ali	19
39	Shaikh Tuba Abid	19
40	Shaikh Sana Akram	19
41	Shaikh Naziya Sohail	19
42	Khan Sana Saeed	19
43	Shaikh Alviya Anis	19
44	Shah Aiman Latif	19
45	Shaikh Misbah Firdous	19
46	Khan Saba Mubin	19
47	Momin Maryam Abid	19
48	Khan Qulsum MD.Anis	19

HOD. Geography Dept.  
National Senior College  
Nashik-01

PRINCIPAL  
National Senior College



**Youth Education & Welfare Society's  
National Senior College, Nashik- 01  
Year 2022-23**

**Department of Geography**

**Date: 15December**

**Study Tour**

SN	Name of the Students	AGE	Sign
1	Mr.Mule M.P.	37	<i>Mule</i>
2	Mr.Mungase G.R.	38	<i>Mungase</i>
3	Mr.Patil L.V.	42 <del>38</del>	<i>Patil</i>
4	Mr.Mirza tauseef	38	<i>Mirza</i>
5	Mr.Majid Peerzade	38	<i>Peerzade</i>
6	Mrs. Bharti Warekar	44	<i>Warekar</i>
7	Mrs. Ansari Sadiya		
8	Mrs. khan Saima	23	<i>Saima</i>

*[Signature]*  
**HOD. Geography Dept.**  
National Senior College  
Nashik-01

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**PRINCIPAL**  
National Senior College,  
Nashik



Youth Education & Welfare Society's  
National Senior College, Nashik- 01  
Year 2022-23



Department of Geography

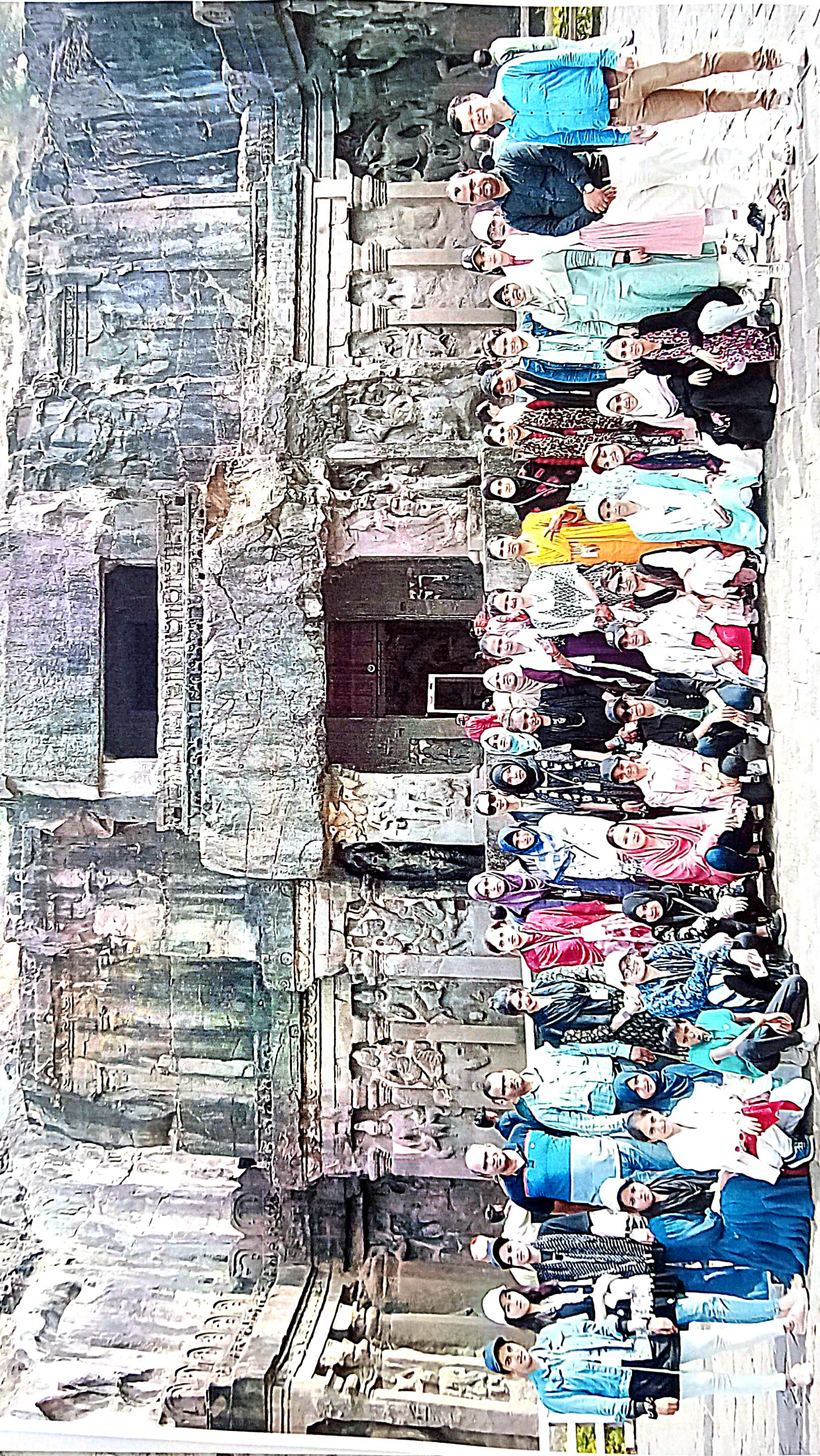
Date: 15 December

Title of Activity: Study Tour

Attendance Sheet

SN	Name of the Students	AGE	Mobile no.	Health issue YES/NO	Sign
Class: SYBA					
1	Shaikh Bushra Fatema Rafique ✓	19	9890095412	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Shaikh Nikhat Anjum Obaid Ahmed ✓	19	7276034078	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Baig hiba Ayaz ✓	19	8830473345	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Khan Mariya badruddin ✓	19	8623081244	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Shaikh Mubshashira Mohsinuddin ✓	19	9850817867	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Khan Reshma Sami ✓	19	7499558244	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Bagwan Safina Rizwan ✓	19	7972992498	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Sayyed Bushra taher ✓	19	9881786223	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Shaikh Mahenoor Rafique ✓	19	9011268431	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Shaikh Farah Moshin ✓	18	9021540665	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Shaikh Zeenat Moshin ✓	19	9021540665	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Shaikh Shifa Sajid ✓	17	9226772466	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Shaikh Swaleha <del>rais</del> Zubair ✓	18	8600617865	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Shaikh Saima M.D.Ayyub ✓	18	7083028456	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Khan Tamboli Aasma Saeed ✓	18	8788823089	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Qureshi Aiman Abdul Rashid ✓	18	9881786223	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Chaudhary Adeeba anarullah ✓	18	8624978679	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Sayyed Arshin Salim ✓	18	9175746260	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Shaikh Saba Zahir ✓	18	8600699428	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Pathkari Zoya Altaf ✓	18	9021111791	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Khan Saniya Arshin Najmulislam ✓	18	9890171691	NO	<i>[Signature]</i>

**YEWS NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE NASHIK**  
**ELLORA CAVES DATE 14.12.2022**



# **YEWS NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**15 DECEMBER 22**



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my deep and sincere feeling and gratitude to my teachers under whose constant supervision and unfailing the present report could accomplish carried out. I am deeply indebted to him for his timely help and encouragement during different stages of this work.

My great full thanks to Principal of the national senior college Nashik Dr. S.B.Nahire and who permitted to study tour. I am also thankful to Asst. Prof and Head of the department Mr. Mule M.P. and Asst. Prof. Mungase Ganesh R.

Finally I thanks to everyone who was present in this study tour and them directly and indirectly help to accomplish this study tour report. I am also thankful to all our lovely friends of FYBA/ SYBA/ TYBA class they motivated to us in study tour and gave valuable information of visited places.

## SCHEDULE OF STUDY TOUR

Date & Day: 15/12/2022



SR.NO	DESCRIPTION OF THINGS	TIME
1	Journey start from national campus	5.30 A.M.
2	Refreshment and break at Andarsul village	7.30 A.M.
3	Visiting to Daulatabad fort	10.30 A.M.
4	Climbing Daulatabad fort	10.30 A.M. To 1.00 P.M.
5	Lunch break	1.00 P.M. To 2.00 P.M.
6	Bibi ka Maqbara	3.00 P.M. To .05.00 P.M.
7	Water Mill	5.00 P.M. To 06.30 P.M.
8	Back Journey	06.30 P.M.
9	Dinner at Andarsul Village	9.00 P.M. To 10.00 P.M.
10	Nashik national campus	11.30 P.M.

**VISITED PLACES IN STUDY TOUR**

**1.DAULATABAD FORT**

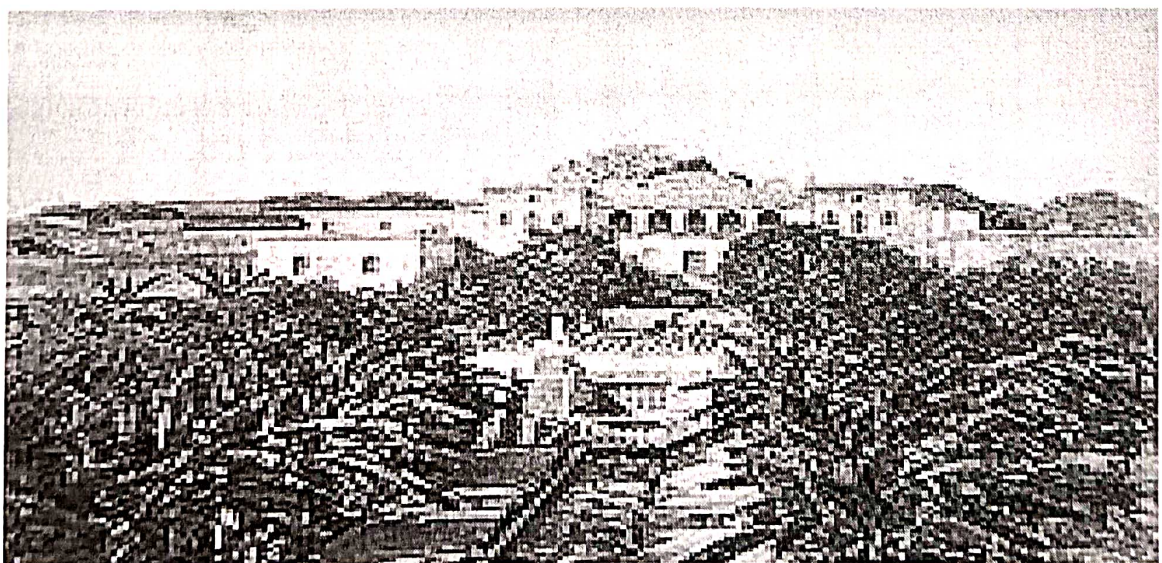
**2.BIBI KA MAQBARA**

**3.WATER MILL**

# GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION OF AURANGABAD

**Introduction:** Aurangabad is a city in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state in India. The city is a tourism hub, surrounded by many historical monuments, including the Ajanta Caves and Ellora Caves, which are UNESCO World Heritage Sites, as well as Bibi Ka Maqbara and Panchakki. The administrative headquarters of the Aurangabad Division or Marathwada region, Aurangabad is titled "The City of Gates" and the strong presence of these can be felt as one drives through the city. The city was founded in 1610 by Malik Amber. Aurangabad is the *Tourism Capital of Maharashtra*. Aurangabad is the fifth largest city in Maharashtra. The co-ordinates for Aurangabad are N 19° 53' 47" – E 75° 23' 54". The city is surrounded by hills on all directions.

## History of Aurangabad, Maharashtra:



Zeb-un-Nisa's palace, Aurangabad 1880s.

Khadki was the original name of the village which was made a capital city by Malik Ambar, the Prime Minister of Murtaza Nizam, Shah of Ahmadnagar. Within a decade, Khadki grew into a populous and imposing city. Malik Ambar died in 1626.<sup>[7]</sup> He was succeeded by his son Fateh Khan, who changed the name of Khadki to Fatehnagar. With the capture of Daulatabad by the imperial troops in 1633, the Nizam Shahi dominions, including Fatehnagar, came under the possession of the Moghals.

In 1653 when Mughal prince Aurangzeb was appointed the viceroy of the Deccan for the second time, he made Fatehnagar his capital and renamed it Aurangabad. Aurangabad is sometimes referred to as Khujista Bunyad by the Chroniclers of Aurangzeb's reign.

In 1724, Asif Jah, a Turkic general and Nizam al-Mulk of the Mughals in the Deccan region, decided to secede from the crumbling Mughal Empire, with the intention of founding his own dynasty in the Deccan and decided to make Aurangabad his capital. His son and successor, Nizam Ali Khan Asaf Jah II transferred his capital from Aurangabad to Hyderabad in 1763. In 1795, the city came under the Maratha rule, following the Maratha victory in the Battle of Kharda, along with an indemnity of 30 million rupees paid by Ali Khan Asaf Jah II, Nizam of Hyderabad to the Marathas. However, Maratha rule lasted only eight years before the city came under the rule of the Nizam of Hyderabad, under the protection of the British East India Company, following the British victory in the Second Anglo-Maratha War. During the period of the British Raj, the city was known as *Aurungábád*. Aurangabad was a part of the Princely State of Hyderabad during the British Raj, until its annexation into the Indian Union after the Indian Independence in 1947, and thereafter a part of Hyderabad state of India until 1956. In 1956 it became a part of newly formed bilingual Bombay state and in 1960 it became a part of Maharashtra state.

**Geography and climate:**

**Climate data for Aurangabad**

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C (°F)	28.7 (83.7)	31.1 (88)	35.0 (95)	37.4 (99.3)	38.0 (100.4)	34.0 (93.2)	28.0 (82.4)	27.6 (81.7)	30.0 (86)	31.3 (88.3)	30.0 (86)	28.0 (82.4)	31.59 (88.87)
Average low °C (°F)	9.0 (48.2)	12.0 (53.6)	15.0 (59)	19.4 (66.9)	22.8 (73)	22.1 (71.8)	21.2 (70.2)	20.3 (68.5)	20.0 (68)	17.0 (62.6)	12.0 (53.6)	9.0 (48.2)	16.65 (61.97)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	11.3 (0.445)	2.7 (0.106)	5.6 (0.22)	3.9 (0.154)	26.2 (1.031)	132.2 (5.205)	157.9 (6.217)	152.7 (6.012)	146.0 (5.748)	62.1 (2.445)	26.8 (1.055)	12.0 (0.472)	739.4 (29.11)

Source: India Meteorological Department (1952-2000)



**Climate Classification:** Aurangabad features a semiarid climate under the Köppen climate classification.

**Temperature:**

Annual mean temperatures in Aurangabad range from 17 to 33 °C, with the most comfortable time to visit in the winter – October to February. The highest maximum temperature ever recorded was 46 °C (114 °F) on 25 May 1905. The lowest recorded temperature was 2 °C (36 °F) on 2 February 1911. In the cold season, the district is sometimes affected by cold waves in association with the eastward passage of western disturbances across north India, when the minimum temperature may drop down to about 2 °C to 4 °C (35.6 °F to 39.2 °F).

**Rainfall:** Most of the rainfall occurs in the monsoon season from June to September. Thunderstorms occur between November to April. Average annual rainfall is 710 mm. The city is often cloudy during the monsoon season and the cloud cover may remain together for days. The daily maximum temperature in the city often drops to around 22 °C due to the cloud cover and heavy rains.

**Geology:**



Ahilyabai Holkar Chauk, Station Road, Aurangabad



The entire area is covered by the Deccan Traps lava flows of Upper Cretaceous to Lower Eocene age. The lava flows are overlain by thin alluvial deposits along the Kham and Sukhana river. The basaltic lava flows belonging to the Deccan Trap is the only major geological formation occurring in Aurangabad. The lava flows are horizontal and each flow has two distinct units. The upper layers consist of vesicular and amygdaloidal zeolitic basalt while the bottom layer consists of massive basalt. The lava flows are individually different in their ability to receive as well as hold water in storage and to transmit it. The difference in the productivity of groundwater in various flows arises as a result of their inherent physical properties such as porosity and permeability. The groundwater occurs under water table conditions and is mainly controlled by the extent of its secondary porosity i.e. thickness of weathered rocks and spacing of joints and fractures. The highly weathered vesicular trap and underlying weathered jointed and fractured massive trap constitutes the main water yielding zones. The soil is mostly formed from igneous rocks and are black, medium black, shallow and calcareous types having different depths and profiles.

#### **Demographics:**

##### **Population growth:**

2011 census has put the city of Aurangabad in million plus metro club of India. The city municipal area had total population of 1,171,260 while population including metropolitan area had a population 1,413,711. It is the 5th most populous city in Maharashtra after Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur and Nashik. 52.5% of Aurangabad's population is in the 15–59 years age category. Around 11% of the population is under 6 years of age. The Marathi and Hyderabad Muslim communities are the two largest ethnic groups in the city.

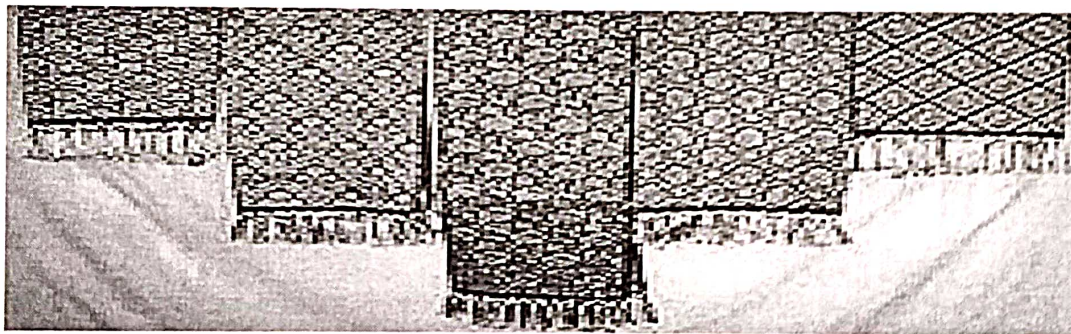
Hinduism is the majority religion in Aurangabad city at 51.07% with 600,183 followers. Islam is the second most popular religion in the city with 361,817 people (30.79%) following it. Buddhism is followed by 178,307 people (15.17%), Christianity is followed by 10,060 people (0.86%), Jainism by 19,073 (1.62%), Sikhism by 3,427 (0.29%). Around 0.04% stated 'other Religion', and about 0.15% stated 'No Particular Religion'.

**Economy:** As one of the largest cities in India, and as a result of its many colleges and universities, Aurangabad is emerging as a prominent location for IT and manufacturing.



There is evidence to believe that Aurangabad was developed as a trading hub four centuries ago. Aurangabad is one of the fastest developing cities in Asia. It tops the chart among the developing cities. It lies on a major trade route that used to connect north-west India's sea and land ports to the Deccan region. In 2010, Aurangabad was in news for placing single largest order for Mercedes Benz cars in a single transaction in India — 150 Mercedes Benz cars worth Rs 65 crore. Without a local Mercedes-Benz showroom and encountering an indifferent Mercedes-Benz dealer in the nearest city, a group of successful citizens pooled their orders and negotiated a record agreement with the firm. Soon after that, bulk purchase order of 101 BMW cars was also placed.

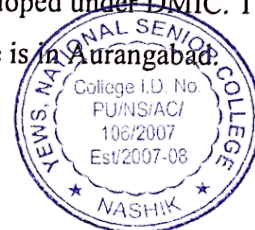
#### Industry:

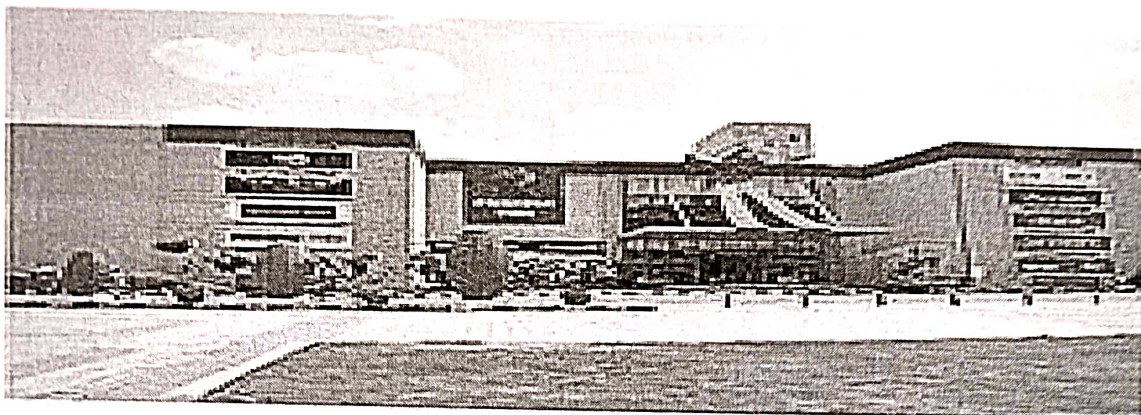


Himroo Shawl

Electronics giant Videocon has its manufacturing facility in Aurangabad where it manufactures a range of home appliances. The city was a major silk and cotton textile production centre. A fine blend of silk with locally grown cotton was developed as Himroo textile. Paithani silk saris are also made in Aurangabad. With the opening of the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railways in the year 1900 several ginning factories were started. After 1960, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) began acquiring land and setting up industrial estates. Aurangabad is now classic example of efforts of state government towards balanced industrialisation of state.

Major Industrial areas of Aurangabad are Chikhalthana MIDC, Shendra MIDC and Waluj MIDC. A new industrial belt namely Shendra - Bidkin Industrial Park is being developed under DMIC. The Maharashtra Centre For Entrepreneurship Development's main office is in Aurangabad.



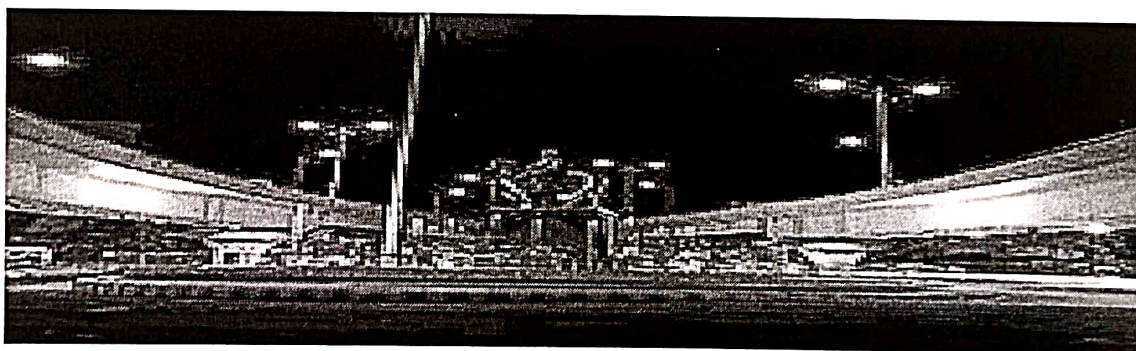


Prozone mall Aurangabad

Modern Retail Industry has made its presence felt in the forms of Malls. Prozone Mall spread over 1 million square feet is the biggest in the region. The industry is a big employment generator. Prozone alone created direct employment opportunities for 4000 people.

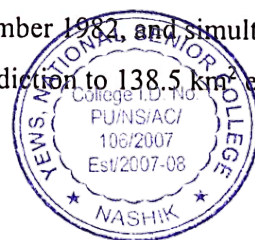
#### **Administration and politics: Local administration**

Further information: Aurangabad Municipal Corporation



Kranti Chowk

Aurangabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) is the local civil body. It is divided into six zones. The Municipal Council was established in 1936, the Municipal Council area was about 54.5 km<sup>2</sup>. It was elevated to the status of Municipal Corporation from 8 December 1982, and simultaneously including eighteen peripheral villages, making total area under its jurisdiction to 138.5 km<sup>2</sup> extended its limits.



The city is divided in 99 electoral wards called as *Prabhag*, and each ward is represented by a Corporator elected by the people from each ward. There are two Committees, General Body and Standing Committee headed by the Mayor and the Chairman respectively. AMC is responsible for providing basic amenities like drinking water, drainage facility, road, street lights, healthcare facilities, primary schools, etc. AMC collects its revenue from the urban taxes which are imposed on citizens. The administration is headed by the Municipal Commissioner; an I.A.S. Officer, assisted by the other officers of different departments.

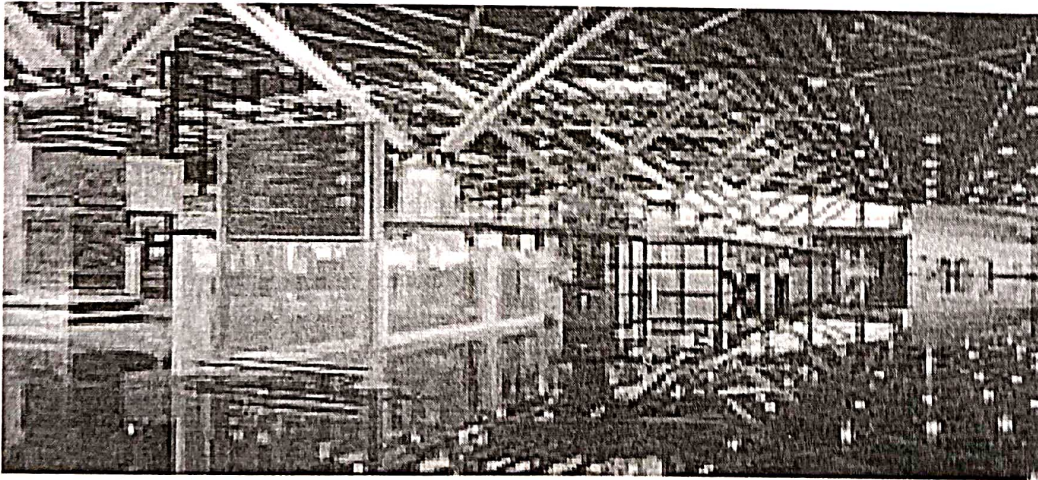
#### **State and central administration:**

Aurangabad division is one of the six administrative divisions of Maharashtra state in India. Aurangabad divisions almost completely coincides with the Marathwada region of Maharashtra.

Aurangabad contributes one seat to the Lok Sabha – Aurangabad (Lok Sabha constituency). The seat is currently held by Mr. Chandrakant Khaire, MP of the Shiv Sena party. In latest constituency arrangements made by, Aurangabad will contribute one Loksabha seat, and three state assembly seats namely Aurangabad East, Aurangabad West and Aurangabad Central. The latest MLAs being – Aurangabad (East) – Atul Moreshwar Save(BJP), Aurangabad (Central) – Imtiyaz Jaleel (AIMIM) and Aurangabad (West) Sanjay Shirsat of Shiv-Sena.

#### **Transport:**

##### **Air:**



**Aurangabad Airport**



Aurangabad Airport (Chikkalthana Airport) is an airport serving the city and has connecting flights to Hyderabad, Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Tirupati and Thiruvananthapuram. In 2008, flights were made available to the people travelling to the Hajj pilgrimage.<sup>[26][27]</sup>

### **Rail:**

Aurangabad railway station is the major railway station under Nanded railway division.

### **Education:**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University (BAMU) is located in Aurangabad city. Most of the colleges of the region are affiliated to it. The University has 101 Colleges affiliated in Aurangabad and similarly 99 Colleges in Beed, 53 & 55 Colleges affiliated in Jalna & Osmanabad.<sup>[28]</sup> Aurangabad has schools run by the Aurangabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) and private schools owned and run by trusts and individuals. Government Polytechnic Aurangabad is one of the polytechnique institutions in marathwada region. Government College of Engineering, Aurangabad is an Autonomous engineering college in Maharashtra State of India. It was affiliated to the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University and was established in 1960. The construction of the college was started in 1957 and was completed in 1960. Marathwada Institute of Technology and Jawaharlal Nehru Engineering College are two other prominent engineering colleges in Aurangabad. Maulana Azad College of Arts and Science was founded in 1963 by Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, who formed a trust called Maulana Azad Education Society to manage the affairs. The College is affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University of Aurangabad. National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology Aurangabad (NIELIT Aurangabad) is located inside the Dr B.A.M. university campus. It is a central government engineering institute under the Ministry of Communication & Information Technology Government of India. It offers DEPM, B.TECH(Electronics Engineering), M.tech(Electronics Design Technology), P.hd and short term courses. Institute of Hotel Management, Aurangabad, is affiliated to University of Huddersfield. Students have internships in the Vivanta, Taj in Aurangabad which is a 5 star hotel<sup>[29]</sup> Aurangabad is educational hub of Marathwada

### **Tourist attractions:**

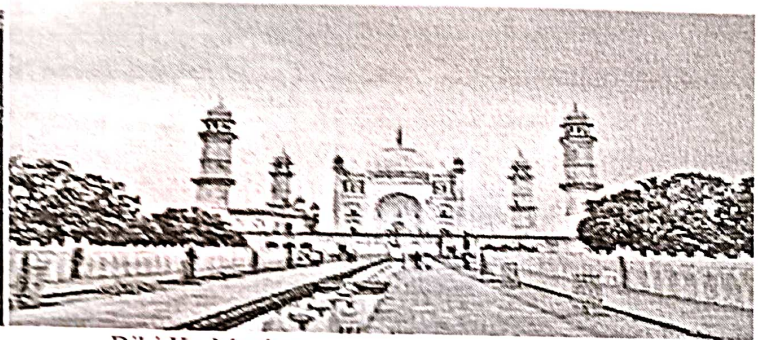
Main articles: Tourism in Marathwada and Tourist attractions in Aurangabad, Maharashtra



Aurangabad is a very historical city along with its surrounding towns and villages. It receives tourists and surveyors from all over the world.



Kailasa temple, Ellora



Bibi Ka Maqbara



Bhadkal Gate built by Murtuza Nizam Shah in the year 1612. Salim Ali Lake

- **Ellora and Ajanta Caves:** The world-famous Ellora and Ajanta Caves are situated at 29 km (18 mi) and 107 km (66 mi) respectively from Aurangabad city and come within the Aurangabad district. The Ellora Caves consist of 34 caves built between 5th and 10th century CE under the patronage of Rashtrakuta Dynasty. They represent the epitome of Indian rock cut architecture.<sup>[31]</sup> The Ajanta Caves are also 30 rock cut caves around a gorge, built by the Satavahana, Vakataka and Chalukya dynasties between 2nd and 5th century CE.<sup>[32]</sup> They contain the rarest and finest surviving examples of ancient Indian art, especially painting.<sup>[33]</sup> Both the Ellora and Ajanta Caves are UNESCO World Heritage Sites.
- **Bibi Ka Maqbara:** The Aurangabad city is known for the Bibi Ka Maqbara situated about 3 km (2 mi) from the city which is the burial mausoleum of Emperor Aurangzeb's wife, Dilras Banu Begum also known as Rabia-ud-Daurani. It is an imitation of the Taj Mahal at Agra and due to its similar design, it is popularly known as the "Taj of the Deccan".<sup>[34]</sup>



- **Daulatabad Fort:** The Daulatabad Fort (aka Devgiri Fort) located about 15 km (9 mi) north-west of Aurangabad was one of the most powerful forts during the medieval period. Built in the 12th century CE by the Yadava Dynasty, it's a citadel that was never conquered by any military force. The British called it the "best fort of India", due to its extraordinary military strength. Built on a 200 metre high conical hill, the fort was defended by moats and trenches running around the hill at its foot besides the most complex and intricate defence system. The fort has two fixed massive canons which can be pivoted. The fortifications comprise three encircling walls with bastions.<sup>[35]</sup>
- **Panchakki:** The 17th-century water mill (Panchakki) situated at a distance of 1 km from the city is known for its underground water channel, which traverses more than 8 km. to its source away in the mountains. The channel culminates into an artificial waterfall that powers the mill.
- **Gateways:** The city is also famous for the 52 gateways built during Mughal era which gives it the name of "City of Gates".<sup>[36]</sup>
- **Aurangabad Caves:** These are situated at a distance of 5 km (3 mi), nestled amidst the hills are 12 Buddhist caves dating back to 3 A.D. Of particular interest are the Tantric influences evident in the iconography and architectural designs of the caves.
- **Grishneshwar Temple:** It is one of the 12 jyotirlinga shrines in India. The present temple was built by Ahilyabhai Holkar in 18th century CE. The structure is a unique example of Bhoomija architecture with a Maratha style influence.<sup>[37]</sup>
- **Salim Ali Lake & Bird Sanctuary:** Popularly known as Salim Ali Talab is located in the northern part of the city near Delhi Darwaza, opposite Himayat Bagh. During the Mughal period it was known as Khiziri Talab. It has been renamed after the great ornithologist and naturalist Salim Ali. It also has a bird Sanctuary and a garden maintained by the Aurangabad Municipal Corporation.
- **Tomb of Aurangzeb:** The tomb of the last Mughal emperor Aurangzeb is located in the village of Khuldabad, 24 km (15 mi) to the north-west of Aurangabad in Aurangabad district<sup>[38]</sup> It is located in the south-eastern corner of the complex of the dargah of Sheikh Zainuddin.<sup>[38]</sup>
- **Kachner Jain Temple:** This is a 250 years old temple dedicated to Parshvanath. The idol here is called Chintamani Parshvanath.
- **Siddharth Garden & Zoo**<sup>[39]</sup>
- **Prozone Mall**



# 1. DAULATABAD FORT

## Daulatabad Fort

Daulatabad (19° 57' N; 75° 15' E) is located at a distance of 15 km northwest of Aurangabad, the district headquarters and midway to Ellora group of caves. Daulatabad or 'the abode of wealth' was the name given by Muhammad-bin-Tughluq when he made his capital here in A.D. 1327. The ancient name being 'Devagiri' or 'Deogiri' meaning 'Hill of Gods' under the Yadavas of Deogiri. The Yadavas were initially ruling under the Chalukyas of Kalyani over region of modern Dhulia and Nasik districts with their capital at Chandradityapura (modern Chandor, Nasik district). Bhillama V who was one of the powerful Yadava rulers led victorious campaigns against the Hoysalas, Paramaras and Chalukyas founded the city of Deogiri and shifted his capital here. Since then the succeeding Yadava rulers held their capital here. During the rule of Ramachandradeva, son of Krishna, Ala-ud-din Khilji invaded and captured Deogiri in A.D. 1296. However, Ramachandradeva was allowed to rule from here as a vassal. Later, Malik Kafur led two campaigns against Ramachandradeva and his son Shankardeva in A.D. 1306-07 and 1312 respectively; Shankardeva was killed during the latter campaign. Harapaladeva was placed on the throne by Malik Kafur who later ascertained his independence. This led to another successful campaign against Deogiri by Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah Khilji and the fort was annexed to the Delhi Sultanate. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq succeeded the Khiljis at Delhi and he renamed Deogiri as Daulatabad and seeing its impregnable fort, shifted the capital from Delhi in A.D. 1328. This led to serious repercussions and he had to again transfer the capital back to Delhi. The region and the fort passed on into the hands of Bahamani rulers under Hasan Gangu in A.D. 1347 and Nizam Shahis of Ahmednagar in A.D. 1499. Daulatabad became the capital of Nizam Shah dynasty in 1607 A.D. Deccan witnessed turbulent periods due to the frequent invasions and infights between the local ruling families during this period. The Mughals led several campaigns during the rule of Akbar and Shah Jahan and only during the latter's period the area was fully captured in 1633 A.D. after a long siege of four months. Thus the Mughals seized power and Aurangzeb was placed as the Viceroy of Deccan who led his campaigns to Bijapur



and Golconda from Daulatabad. The rising power of Marathas troubled the Mughals and for a brief period the region passed under the control of Marathas. Thus the Daulatabad fort passed several hands, captured and re-captured, by the Mughals, the Marathas, the Peshwas, and finally placed under the control of the Nizams of Hyderabad in 1724 A.D. which was under their control till independence.

The Daulatabad fort was one of the most powerful forts during the medieval period. Built on a 200 metre high conical hill, the fort was defended by moat and glacis running around the hill at its foot besides the most complex and intricate defense system. The fortifications comprise three encircling walls with bastions.

The entrance through the outer wall is by a strong hornwork consisting of a succession of gateways and courts. It has very thick and lofty walls convoluted on the outer faces and is defended by large bastions both without and within the courts. A barbican of later date, the entrance to which has been broken away, stands in front of this hornwork. One the right of the entrance gateway is an enormous bastion. The face of the gateway above the door has been pierced with three large openings for artillery. The entrance from the barbican to the first court is through a lofty vaulted passage with a turn midway and two-leaved door at the entrance, a large recess for the guard on right and stairway to the parapet wall over the gate on the left. The outer door, studded and spiked against elephant attack, is still in position. It is a formidable barrier, strengthened behind by heavy battens spaced at short intervals, and secured when closed by a square timber bar, drawn out from a long socket in one jamb, passed behind the door and fitted into a socket in the other jamb. The iron spikers are arranged in horizontal rows up the face of the door.

The next gateway is defended by strong towers and an embattled parapet. There is only one two-leaved door here but it is of the usual heavy constructions and armed with iron spikers. Within the doorway are two guard rooms, each of two vaulted bays. In the next court, facing the second gateway, is a large conical tower which has lost its upper part and from this tower, about midway in its height, projects a covered balcony supported on sculptured corbels. To reach the following gate in the hornwork one must pass diagonally through the court exposed to attack from all sides. This gateway, closed only by a single two leaved-door, is much narrower than those already passed.

The second curtain has a simpler entrance with still narrower gateway and the entrance is defended from



within by a guardroom on either side of the passage at is issue. This fortress enclosed an area occupied by the ruins of the palaces of Tughluq and of later days. The outer part has also numerous ruined buildings – palaces, temples and mosques. Besides there exists a fine and conspicuous minaret, 30 metres high and 21 metres in circumference known as Chand Minar which was built by Sultan Ala-ud-din Bahmani (Sultan Ahmed Shah II) in 1447 A.D. The third wall is much further up the hill and the rise begins to grow steeper, the entrance here is complicated and difficult to negotiate, and is defended by a tower on either side. A flight of steps leads upto the first door, this door being carried, an assailant is faced by guards in a recess directly in front of him, and his further progress is obstructed by a door on the right, opening to a passage through the wall with a flight of steps up, under attack from guards posted in a large recess in the rear, another recess on the right-hand side of the passage and a third directly facing him. A third door opening to a flight of steps on the left and under attack from the rear must finally be carried before he has arrived inside the wall.

Ascending from this level and passing by the ruins of the Chini Mahal, a palace decorated with encaustic tiles, one reaches a platform at the foot of the citadel. By the side of Chini Mahal, is placed a massive cannon manufactured during the period of Aurangzeb popularly known as 'Menda Top'. The entrance to the citadel is defended by a wide and deep wet moat leaving dams across it and a submerged causeway for the bridge of unusual design. It descends rapidly by a flight of steps down from the counter scarp and rises again to the level of the gallery on the other side. The gallery passes round three sides of a tall bastion and an assailant rushing through it would be under attack from the battlements of the bastion and from those of a high wall and strong tower on the counter scarp of the moat, which are so built as to face in that direction. From the end of the gallery a few steps lead down to a small open court, on one side of which is the entrance doorway to the tunnel. The long ascending tunnel rises rapidly and tortuously by flights of steep steps. Opening of it at intervals are chambers for guards commanding the approach. At the head of the tunnel is an iron shutter which runs horizontally on small wheels, covering or uncovering the opening like a trap-door. A most ingenious and effective defense of this tunnel was the provision of a barrier of smoke. At a point about half-way through, where the tunnel passed near the vertical face of the rock a hold was cut through to secure draught for the fire in an iron brazier which installed in a small chamber opening into the tunnel when the fire was kindled the current of air from the hole would waft the smoke up the tunnel and render its passage impossible.



On issuing from the trap-door at the head of the tunnel one arrives at the foot of a very wide and long series of flight of steps, ascending to the baradari, a summer house, built for Shah Jahan on his visit to Daulatabad in 1636 A.D. From this level a further flight of steps leads up to the level summit of the citadel where lies a heavy canon of 18th century in its original mountings. The citadel possesses a plentiful supply of water from its own perennial springs.

## 2. BIBI KA MAQBARA

### Bibi-Ka-Maqbara:

The Bibi-Ka-Maqbara (19°55' N; 75°15' E) is a beautiful mausoleum of *Rabia-ul-Daurani* alias Dilras Banu Begum, the wife of the Mughal *Emperor* Aurangzeb (1658-1707 A.D.). This mausoleum is believed to be constructed by Prince Azam Shah in memory of his mother between 1651 and 1661 A.D. An inscription found on the main entrance door mentions that this mausoleum was designed and erected by *Ata-ullah*, an architect and *Hanspat Rai*, an engineer respectively. The marble for this mausoleum was brought from mines near Jaipur. According to Tavernier, around three hundred carts laden with marbles, drawn by at least 12 oxen were seen by him during his journey from Surat to Golconda. The mausoleum draws its inspiration from the world famous *Taj Mahal* of Agra (constructed between 1631 and 1648 A.D.) and hence it is rightly known as the "*Taj of Deccan*". The mausoleum was intended to rival the *Taj Mahal*, but, the decline in architecture and proportions of the structure had resulted in a poor copy of the latter. Even this decline cannot stop one appreciating the setting of the tomb complex in a garden setting with the mountain ranges behind providing as a backdrop. A huge 'U' shaped gap in between the hills behind provides the perfect harmony in which the mausoleum is blended.

The mausoleum stands at the centre of a huge enclosure measuring approximately 458 m. N-S X 275 m. E-W. *Baradaris* or pillared pavilions are located at the centre of north, east and western part of the enclosure wall. The typical Mughal *Char-Bagh* pattern adorns the mausoleum thereby increasing its beauty and splendour through its symmetry and excellent garden layout. The high enclosure wall is crenellated with pointed arched recesses and bastions at regular intervals are provided to cut down the monotony. The recesses are divided by pilasters, crowned with small minarets.

The mausoleum is entered through a main entrance gate on its south, which has excellent foliage designs on brass plate on wood covering from the exterior. After passing through the entrance a small tank is provided and a low profile screen wall leads to the main structure. The screened pathway has a series of fountains at its centre, which adds to further the serene atmosphere.

The mausoleum is built on a high square platform with four minarets at its corners, which is approached by a flight of steps from the three sides. A mosque is found to the west of the main structure, which was a later addition caused, by Nizam of Hyderabad resulting closure of the entrance. The mausoleum is



encased with marble up to the dado level. Above the dado level, it is constructed of basaltic trap up to the base of dome; the latter is again built of marble. A fine plaster covers the basaltic trap and given a fine polished finish and adorned with fine stucco decorations. The mortal remain of Rabia-ul-Daurani is placed below the ground level surrounded by an octagonal marble screen with exquisite designs, which can be approached by a descending flight of steps. The roof of this chamber that corresponds to the ground level of the mausoleum is pierced by an octagonal opening and given a low barricaded marble screen. Thus the tomb can also be viewed from the ground level also through this octagonal opening. The mausoleum is crowned by a dome pierced with trellis works and accompanying panels decorated with flower designs.

The smaller mosque, a later addition, stands to the west of the mausoleum. The bays are pierced through with five cusped arches and a minaret could be noticed at each corner.

According to the "*Tawarikh Namah*" of Ghulam Mustafa, the cost of construction of the mausoleum was Rs. 6,68,203-7 (Rupees Six Lakh, Sixty Eight Thousand, Two Hundred and Three & Seven Annas) in 1651-1661 A.D.

## 3. WATER MILL

**Panchakki** (Marathi: पंचकळी) also known as the water mill, takes its name from the mill which used to grind grain for the pilgrims. This monument located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, displays the scientific thought process put in medieval Indian architecture. It was designed to generate energy via water brought down from a spring on a mountain. The building, attached to the dargah of **Baba Shah Musafir** a Sufi saint is located in a garden near the Mahmud Darvaza and consist of a mosque, a madrissa, a kacheri, a minister's house, a sarai and houses for zannas.

### History

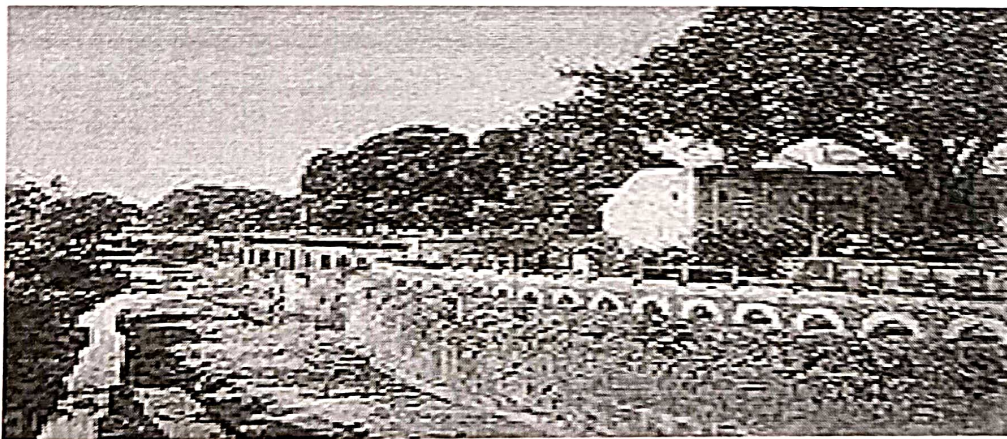




The board at the entrance of Panchakki

Most of the buildings in the dargah complex (including Panchakki) were erected by Turktaz Khan, a noble on the staff of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah in about 1695 A. D. The oblong reservoir in front of the mosque and fountains were added 20 years later by Jamil Beg Khan. Dating back to the 17th century, this ingenious water mill was designed to use the energy generated by flowing water from a nearby spring to turn the large grinding stones of the flour mill. Shah Mosafar died in Hijri 1110. This water mill was used to grind grain for the pilgrims and disciples of saints as well as for the troops of the garrison.<sup>1</sup>

### Operating process



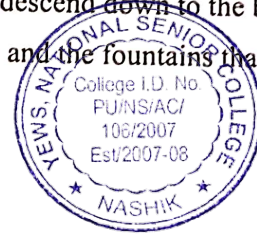
Panchakki, Baba Shah Mosafar Dargah 1880s

The water-mill is kept fed with sufficient water by an underground conduit, which commences from a well just above the junction of the Harsul river with a tributary stream eight kilometers away. After crossing the tributary stream near its confluence with Harsul, this water-pipe proceeds to the Panchakki



reservoir. The arrangement is such that the water is made to fall into the Panchakki cistern from quite a height in order to generate the necessary power to drive the mill. The cistern lies in front of the mosque whose bottom forms the roof of a spacious hall. The cool chambers of the hall are used in summers by pilgrims, and is about 164' X 31' ornamented with fountains. The excess of water is let in the Kham river.

A fine view of the Kham river can be had from the windows of this hall. There is also a cenotaph to the spiritual preceptor of Baba Musafir Shah and a tomb to his disciple Baba Shah Mahmood and a few other graves. A huge banyan tree on the southern margin of the reservoir provides shade and adds beauty to the whole scene. In the North-West corner, adjacent to the cistern, is the water mill driven entirely by water power. It is said that in the olden days, grain could be ground without physical effort. The country here exhibits one of the most picturesque landscapes about Aurangabad. The Kaula nala skirts the garden, and is first crossed by an old bridge with pointed arches and then by a second bridge which spans it lower down. The walls of Begampura are to the right and the city walls are to the left, while Shah Musafir's garden is between the latter and the river bank. The garden walls descend down to the bed of the nala; and the dargah and the accompanying buildings, with the cisterns and the fountains that are interspersed, blend picturesquely with the garden vegetation.



# CONCLUSION OF STUDYTOUR REPORT

I sincerely thankful to the national senior college management they allow us to study tour.

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