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Recent Trends in Social Sciences

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Allauddin's Invasion and Halt at Ellichpur

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Introduction

Number of Muslim soldiers but Malik Nusarat who was on the watch and ward of Deogir Islamic Expansion In The Deccan: At the time of the Khaljis, there existed four independent Hindu Kingdoms in the Deccan and the Peninsula. Immediately to the south of the Satpura Hills lay the Kingdom of Deogiri of which Berar (Ellichpur) was a province, The Kingdom of Warrangal or Telingana adjoined Deogiri on the south-east, To the south of it, the kingdom of Dvarvatipur of Dhorvasamudra was governed by a branch of the Yadavas of Deogir Known as Hoysla dynasty. In 1290 Ala-ud-din governor of the province, of which Kara.¹ the Son in law of Jalal-ud-din Feroz Khilji reigning emperor of Delhi. having assembled an army ostensibly for the purpose of punishing a refractory Hindu chief on the borders of his province, suddenly invaded the Deccan without the knowledge or consent of his uncle. He objective was Devagiri, of the wealth of which kingdom he had heard in the course of his forst in Central India He 25 February 1296 March from Kara to Canderi and thence across the Satpudas to Ellicpur.² where he halted for Two days. Berar, with its capital at Ellicpur formed one of them. The land revenue of the whole tract was assessed at seven crores of assessment seems to have white tankas of 175grains each, or about Rs.35,00,000.² The first Historical king of the Yadavas was Dridhprachara. Bhillama, after a severe struggle succeeded in establishing his own rule throughout Maharashtra. His Kingdom extended south wards to the river Krishba. In 1187, A. D. he founded Deogir or Devagiri and made it his capital Deogir was famous for its strength. This was the last Hindu Kingdom to rule over the central Deccan, In the north Jalaluddin Khalji established his own rule in 1290 A. D. The contemporary ruler of Deogir in the south was Ram Deo. Alluddin Khilji . the nephew of Jalaluddin was then the governor of Kara-9Allahaba). It is stated that allauddin Khaaliji was Very much displeased with his wife as her relations troubled him. His mother in law Malika-I-Jahan espoused her daughter's cause and supported her in opposing Allauddin. Therefore, he decided to establish an independent kingdom beyond the Khalji dominion where he might live in peace. for one reason or the other. he sought his uncle's approval for invading chanderi explaining that it would be in the imperial in Firest of the Khaljis.

Alla-ud-din Khilji Attack on Deogeri

Allauddin with four thousand horses and two thousand foot-soldiers and with necessary equipments moved into the Deccan in 1294 A. D.³ After two months he reached Ellichpur (Berar).⁴ The expedition was taken without the knowledge of the king and his mission was kept a secret. Here he gave out that he had left his uncles' service and was on his way to Rajahmundry in the southern Telingana where he would join the service of the Kakatia ruler. The governor of ellichpur provided him every facility during his stay in the city. According to firishta he halted near for a few days and left it by night and reached unhindered. In the vicinity of Deogir (Daulatabad at a place called Lasur. As Fortune favored him many of the Raja's soldiers had accompanied the eldest son of Ramchandra on a pilgrimage. Anyhow, Ramdeva raised three to four thousand troops and dispatched them to Chati Lasur to obstruct the passage of the enemy. The yadava soldiers were easily defeated and the invaders pursued them up to the gaiter of the fort. Ramdeva.⁴

In sheer distress took refuge in the citadel. Aladdin found the way clear and entered the city. Get took into custody the principal merchants and other leading citizens. Here again Aladdin impressed on the people that his force was a small one. but an army of 20000 horses was following him. Raja Ramdeva took the matter seriously and believed that it was a preplanned invasion. Therefore, he started negotiations with Aladdin The latter found the overtures of peace suited his demands and if he accepted them he would be able to effect his withdrawal easily. It was agreed upon between him and Ramchandra that Allauddin would get 50 pounds of gold. Several pounds of pearls. Some valuable shafts in addition to 40 elephants, a few 1000 horses, and other booty which was also agreed that after fifteen days the prisoners of war would be released.⁶ The Capital would also be vacated by the Khalji soldiers.

Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty between Raja Ramdeva and Allauddin. Shankar-Deva the son of the Raja came to know about the humiliating peace. He was then hardly six miles away from Deogir. He was prepared to fall upon the enemy atone. Ramdeva sent a message to him not to attack the invaders and it was not proper to exchange swords with them, But shankar deva disregarded his fathers directive on the ground that his force was double than that of the invaders. He sent his men to Allauddin asking him to unload all the

booty which he had collected., Allauddin captured the messengers and blackened their faces Appointing Malik Nusrat with one thousand soldiers to watch Deogir, he himself marched against Shankar Deva.⁵

The latter gave him a good fight and might have succeeded in killing a large rushed to the battle field in time. The Hindus thought that the fresh army of 20,000 soldiers of Shankar Deva lost their never, broke their ranks and fled, Allauddin rushed to the citadel The king's relatives captured in the fight were paraded in the capital in chains. Ram Deva decided to seek help from his neighboring Rajas in vain The khalji soldiers fell short of the provisions and found it very difficult deal with the brewing situation. In these circumstances Ram deva reopened negotiations. Now a very humiliating treaty was imposed by the victor, By it Ram Deva agreed to pay a ransom of 600 mounds(man) of gold, 7 mounds of pearls, 2 mounds of jewelries, 1,000 mounds of silvers, 4,000 pieces of silk cloth and of province of Ellichpur (berar) Which was to be administered by his or Raja's officials which would to be decided later on at his own convenience and benefit. on his part, he agreed Allauddin to release all the prisoners of war and the factious army of 20000 soldiers to be turned back. Thus after the stay of 25 days Allauddin returned to Hindustan with the valuables mentioned in the treaty.

According to Tarikh- I- Ajmjadia, while returning to his province Allauddin again halted at Ellichpur, As stated in the account, Allauddin had a dream by means of which he had come to knew about the wealth of the Deogir and of passing Berar into his hands. Shah Abdur Rahman Ghazi appeared in the dream to tell him that he would gain a great victory ad come in possession of much wealth. Rahman was the reputed scholar saint who had fought against the Raja of Ellichpur. In this stubborn fighting the Raja as well as the saint lost their river. He traced out the places of burial of Dullah Rahman and his other fellow palki- swars. Since that time Muslim inhabitants revere these saints. Allauddin Khalji came to power in 1296 after killing his uncle and father-in-law. He sent his chief amir Malik Kafur to attack deogir There was a pretext that Ramchandra hak given refuge to his enemy Kamadeva of Gujarat. Raja of Deogir had also failed to pay the tributes of Ellichpur for three successive Years. Malik Kafur invaded Deogir in 1307 and ravaged the capital mercilessly. The Raja was captured and sent to Delhi. Ramchandra was detained for six months and then released with all honors, He was given the title of Rai rayan with the permission to use a white umbrella (Chatri Sufi). For the rest of his life, Rai Rayan remained a faithful vassal of the sultanat and regularly paid the agreed tribute. A Turkish governor was also appointed at Ellichpur to meet any future trouble. When Sanghan deo (Sangam deo) enthroned himself he repudiated the over lordship of Allauddin Khalji The manual tribute was also stopped. Therefore Malik Kafur again marched in 1312 against the Deogir ruler. The Raja Shankar Deva was defeated and inhumanly put to death The Kingdom was annexed and Malik Kafur himself stayed for about 3 years at Deogir, Qutbuddin Alvi was appointed in Berar to organize its administration The Great mosque which still stands at Deogir was built by Malik Kafur, It is regarded as the monument of the establishment of Islam in the south Allauddin died in 1316 A D party strife and anarchy following Allauddin's death encouraged Harpal Devo to raise the standard of revolt and declaring himself independent and occupied the different post already conquered by the Khaljis. Mean while Muvarak khan (later known as qutbuddin Muvarak shah) third son of Allauddin became the sultan of Deljhi. In 1318th sultan set out for Deogiri to deal with the situation and chastise the Raja. On the approach of the sultan, Harpal Deva fled buit was captured and was flayed alive and his head was hanged at the gate of the fort. Thus the effort of the last Raja of Deogir was crushed. Military posts were established throughout Maharashtra and Muslim Jagirdars were appointed to organize the administration. Imadul- Mulk – Governor of Berar in Elichpur.

After this Imadul Mulk Turkman was appointed sare Lashkar of Berar and Qutlag Khan as governor of the whole of Maharashtra. The former resided at Ellichpur. Quila Ark a Bhadkal (Bargahe kul). Their headquarters still, can be seen in ruins. The Idgah and the jama Masjid of Ellichpur were also built during the tenure of Imadul Mulk's governorship. Establishment of the Bahmani Sultan

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