Introduction;

Aryan people first localized in Southern parts of India. South India is the oldest region of India. The region of Varhad being protected by Vindya ranges, the Aryan intrusion was checked. There entry was difficult. Agastya rishi found out a way for the first time. After crossing Vindya ranges, he opened the way into the forest Dandak are colonized the part of the forest.

Alladin Khilji defeated Yadav and conquered Vidarbha region. After Khiji, the region was ruled by Tughlaq. After him, Bahamani and Emadshahi rulers ruled the region. Later Mughal had a rule on the region. Later ParsojiBhosle achieved supremacy on the region to protect the Jagir received to Shivaji from Aurangzeb. The swift transition of rules had a deep impact on the region of Berar.

Varhad came with in complete British rule with the treaty between the British and Nizam in 1893 and better administrative began in the area. The chief officers of the complete areas worked under the Resident of Hydrabad. The complete Varhad was then divided in two districts Naldurga and Raichur and administration was started.

Three district regions appear when looked at the map of Varhad. North area covers mountain ranges known as Melghat. The region was included in separate tehsil. In the southern part a plateau of Ajanta ranges while the Eastern and the Western parts include plateau of increasing height which start from 20 miles from recent railway line. After climbing the area, a ground area appears which is known as Ghat.

Varhad has hot weather. East West of Railway stripe is very hot. Narnala, Chikaldara and Buldana these places are famous hill stations. Average rain fall is less in Varhad. Major crops include sorghum, cotton, gram, tur etc. The region has abundant natural plants and rich mineral wealth. Therefore the British had special attention on the area. It was during early era of the British rule cotton production began on larger basis. Pestanji and Company promoted cotton production by giving before hand price to the farmers. Cotton was now taken from Berar to Mumbai. The region excelled in cotton production since then. Pestan and Company understood that the richness of the region was dependent on cotton cultivation and the company set up
collection units of cotton at Khamgaon and other places. The increased production of cotton influenced the British.

The region has abundant natural plants and rich mineral wealth Research has been one on political history of Akola district. Researchers has been research and published worked on political history only. Researchers has been work done on social, economic and cultural on this district level. They have been done worked on cultural field in brief on district level. They reflected torture of British in Akola. Indian leaders through their worked influenced the people of Akola. In akola various organizations were established. Representatives of akola attended the conferences of congress. B.G. Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi were visited to Akola. They influenced the people of Berar through their speech. People of Akola took part in movements of Indian freedom struggle. While explaining this researchers focused on social and economical and cultural condition of Akola.

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During the British regime, the complete changes were brought out in Berar. They made administrative and physical improvements. During the British regime, the impact of Western culture felt. Roads, railways, postal services including telegram were launched. The people had a curiosity about these new modern facilities.