

Dr. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY

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In the first quarter of 18th Century, Marathwada become part of Nizam's Domain. To reward of long and distinguished career in war and politics, Aurangzeb appointed his general, Asif Jah as subhedar of Deccan in 1713 with the title of Nizam-Ul-Mulk, which become the hereditary title of the family. It remained a part of the Nizam Domain until 1948 when police action merged the Hyderabad State into the Indian Union. Marathwada is a division of Maharashtra state in India. Aurangabad Division popularly known as Marathwada. It was basically founded as a military camp and a seat subhedar in Deccan. Later on it was developed as a big trading town and a lending cultural center of the Deccan, Aurangabad is an ancient city with great historical tradition. It was a part of Nizam's territory. After the police action in 1948, Aurangabad come under the jurisdiction the Government of Indian and on the reorganization of the state in 1956 the Marathwada became a part of bilingual state of Bombay and from 1st May 1960 Marathwada has been a part of the state of Maharashtra.

Marathwada can well be described as the home of Arts, Culture and Literature. The Caves of Ajanta and Ellora, which lie in this region, attract scholar's artist, Students and visitors from distant part of the world Marathwada region has a rich literary and culture heritage. The Well-known poets, writers, saints and philosophers of Maharashtra Belong to this region. Dnyaneshwar, Namdeo, Ekanath, Dasopant and Ramdas are notable names. They have been responsible for the epithet cradle of Marathi Literature, applied to this region. 'SIRAJ' a great poet of early Urdu Literature and "WALI" known as fathers of Modern Urdu Poetry were born here and lived here in the city of Aurangabad. A year before the establishment of the Marathwada University for the population of approximately 53 lakhs in 1957, there were around 3686 primary schools, 231 middle schools and 95 high schools in Marathwada. There were one polytechnic and one technical school at Aurangabad until 1950; there was one intermediate college run by the Osmania University at Aurangabad.

Two non-government colleges were started one at Aurangabad and one at Nanded in 1950. Five more colleges came into existence between 1954 and 1956, three established by the government namely, a college of Education and a college of Medicine at Aurangabad, and a college of agriculture at Parbhani and a college of Science at Mominabad. The number of students passing the H.S.C. examination had increased from 1,065 in 1957-58.