CHAPTER IV
HISTORICAL PROFILE OF HYDERABAD INCLUDING CHOWMAHALLA PALACE, A UNESCO, ASIA PACIFIC MERIT AWARDEE & APTDC

Historical Profile of Hyderabad

Hyderabad is the capital of the Indian State of Andhra Pradesh. It is located on the banks of the Musi River in the Deccan Plateau in Southern India. The city's area is 650 square kilometers (250 sq mi) and hosts a population of 6.8 million, while the metropolitan area contains 7.75 million residents, making it India's fourth most populous city and the sixth most populous urban agglomeration. The city was expanded in 2007 to form the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. As a growing metropolitan city in a developing country, Hyderabad confronts substantial pollution and other logistical and socio-economic problems.

Hyderabad was established in 1591 CE by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah and remained under the rule of the Qutb Shahi dynasty until 1687 when Mughal emperor Aurangzeb conquered the Sultanate, and the city became part of the Deccan province of the Mughal Empire. In 1724 Asif Jah I, a Mughal viceroy, declared his sovereignty and formed the Asif Jahi dynasty—also known as the Nizams of Hyderabad. The Nizams ruled the princely state of Hyderabad for more than two centuries, under subsidiary alliance with the British Raj. The city remained the princely state's capital from 1769 to 1948—when the Nizam signed an Instrument of Accession with the Indian Union following the Operation Polo. The city became capital of Andhra Pradesh following the 1956 State reorganization Act. Since 1969, Hyderabad has been a major center of the Telangana, which demands a separate state for the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh.

Situated at the crossroads of North and South India, Hyderabad is noted for its unique culture. As the former capital of the largest and richest princely state and with patronage from
Nizams, Hyderabad established local traditions in art, literature, architecture and cuisine. The city is a tourist destination and has many places of interest, including the Chowmahalla Palace, Charminar and Golconda Fort. Hyderabad is home to several museums, bazaars, galleries, libraries, sporting and other cultural institutions. The Telugu film industry is based in the city. From the 1990s Hyderabad emerged as a hub for the Information technology, Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology industries, alongside traditional and service industries. Hyderabad is a major centre for higher education and research.

UNESCO Award for Chowmahalla Palaces

Chowmahalla palace, the royal seat of the Asaf Jahi rulers, has bagged the coveted UNESCO Asia Pacific Heritage Merit award for cultural heritage conservation for 2010. Out of 43 countries, Hyderabad’s Chowmahalla palace has been selected for the award. UNESCO director general will come down here in November to present the award to Mukarram Jah Bahadur, grandson of the seventh Nizam, Mir Osman Ali Khan.

The restoration of the Chowmahalla palace has come in for appreciation by UNESCO for rescuing ‘an extraordinary complex from years of abandonment’. The project has restored a ‘cultural oasis’ in the heart of Hyderabad providing the public a glimpse into the lives of the Asaf Jah rulers.

Restoration of the sprawling palace got underway with Princess Esra, former wife of Prince Mukarram Jah, initiating the conservation project in August 2000. A formidable multi disciplinary team of architects, urban designers, conservationists, art consultants, museum experts, historians, and textile restores and scholars took part in reviving the historic complexes within the palace.
A glittering function was lined up for the opening of the majestic Falaknuma palace hotel in mid November. A virtual who-is-who from the Nizam’s royal family and business world will grace the occasion. Mr. Jah will be present for the inauguration of the luxury resort. The palace, which is leased out to the Taj Group of Hotels, will be opened next month itself for guests on trial basis but it will be formally inaugurated in November. Under restoration for the last ten years, the Falaknuma palace hotel is expected to put Hyderabad on the international luxury resort map.

Mr. Das expressed satisfaction at the ‘wonderful job’ of restoration and it would beat the other three palace hotels in the country. “It is simply the best”, Mr. Das refused to comment on the reported deal stuck by Mr. Mukkaram Jah for sale of the King Koti palace. The prince was sentimentally attached to all the palaces and as far as he knew there was no such deal, Mr. Das remarked.

The prince, who was now in Turkey, was planning to spend more time in Hyderabad. During his forthcoming visit it was proposed to throw open to the public the sacred relics kept at Chowmahalla palace. The large number of ‘Alams’ – some of which are studded with gold – are opened only once a year during Moharram.

- It is the place constructed in the year 1750 visited by very high dignitaries of India and from abroad.
- It is the replica of Shah of Iran’s palace.
- It is the place of exuding invisible power and stands out for its intrinsic grandeur.
- It is the palace of regal power and administrative authority.
- It is the palace that was compared by the historians as a ‘Palace of Arabian Nights’.
- It is the only palace to get the award of Merit 2010 by the UNESCO which is the first of its kind in the history of Hyderabad.
It has won the INTACH Heritage awards in 2002 and 2005 for its best maintenance.

**Important Sites to Visit in Hyderabad**

Hyderabad, the capital city of Andhra Pradesh, along with its twin city Secunderabad has over 400 years of history. Hyderabad is a heady mixture of heritage, traditionally hospitality and a thriving software revolution. A revolution that has already attracted Microsoft to set its only overseas base here. The fifth largest city in India and has a population of over 2.2 million. Hyderabad is famous world over for its fabulous Diamond markets, glass embedded bangles and the delectable Hyderabad cuisine. It has a Hindu-Muslim culture with a number of monuments of historical importance. Legend says that in 1589 Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth ruler of the Qutub Shahi dynasty founded a new city along the banks of river Musi for his ladylove, Bhagmati. The city was then called Bhagyanagar. Later Bhagyanagar became Hyderabad. There are no forests in this district, and this district is the smallest district in Andhra Pradesh and the densest one in the whole State.

**Charminar**

The Charminar is as much the signature of Hyderabad as the Taj Mahal is of Agra or the Eiffel Tower is of Paris. Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah, the founder of Hyderabad, built Charminar in 1591 at the centre of the original city layout. It is said to be built as a charm to ward off a deadly epidemic raging at that time. Four graceful minarets soar to a height of 48.7m above the ground. Charminar has 45 prayer spaces and a mosque in it. Visitors can view the architectural splendor inside the Charminar. The monument is illuminated in the evenings and a pedestrianisation project around the monument is under implementation.
Macca Masjid

Two hundred yards southwest of the Charminar is the Mecca Masjid, so named because the bricks were brought from Mecca to build the central arch. The Qutub Shahis never finished the building of the mosque, which was completed by Aurangzeb in 1694.

Laad Baazar

This is famous, colorful shopping centre of the old city, tucked away in one of the streets leading off from Charminar. Bridal wear, Pearls and the traditional Hyderabad glass and stone studded bangles are sold here.

Golconda Fort

Golconda is one of the famous forts of India. The name originates from the Telugu words “Shepherd’s Hill”. The origins of the fort can be traced back to the Yadava dynasty of Deogiri and the Kakatiyas of Warangal. Golconda was originally a mud fort, which passed to the Bahmani dynasty and later to the Qutub Shahis, who held it from 1518 to 1687 A.D. The first three Qutub Shahi kings rebuilt Golconda, over a span of 62 years. The fort is famous for its acoustics, palaces, ingenious water supply system and the famous Fateh Rahben gun, one of the cannons used in the last siege of Golconda by Aurangzeb, to whom fort ultimately fell.

Qutb Shahi Tombs

The tombs of the legendary Qutb Shahi kings lie about a kilometer away from Banjara Darwaja of the Golconda Fort. Planned and built by the Qutb Shahis themselves, these tombs are said to be the oldest historical monuments in Hyderabad. They form a large group and stand on a raised platform. The tombs are built in persion, Pathan and Hindu architectural styles using grey granite, with stucco ornamentation, the only one of its kind in the world where an entire dynasty has been buried at one place.
**Taramati Baradari**

Taramati Baradari is located at Ibrahimbagh, on the Osman Sagar (Gandipet) Road, close to Golconda. The complex is spread over a sprawling 7-acre area amidst lush green environs with the backdrop of the famed Golconda Fort. The heritage monument built by the Seventh Sultan of Golconda is accessed from the complex. With two fully equipped theatres, Taramati Baradari Culture Village is the perfect venue for music concerts, concerts, performing arts, social events etc. The Baradari illuminated in dynamic lighting forms the backdrop of all activities.

**Birla Mandir**

This white marble temple of Lord Venkateswara floats on the city skyline, on Kala Pahads. The idol in the temple is a replica of the one at Tirumala Tirupati.

**Birla Planetarium**

Birla Planetarium is India’s most modern planetarium and first of its kind in the country. It is equipped with advanced technology from Japan and is built on Naubat Pahad adjacent to kala pahad. And the Science Museum stands tribute to the advancement achieved by Science and Technology.

**Salarjung Museum**

This museum houses one of the biggest one-man collections of antiques of the world by Mir Yousuf Ali Khan, Salar Jung III. The objects d’art include Persian carpets, Moghal miniatures, Chinese porcelain, Japanese lacquer ware, famous statues including the Veiled Rebecca and Marguerite and Mephistopheles, a superb collection of jade, daggers belonging to Queen Noor Jahan and the Emperors Jahangir and shah Jahan, Aurangzeb’s sword and many fabulous items.
A visit to the Andhra Pradesh State Archaeological Museum is a delight for art lovers. Located in the picturesque Public Gardens, the museum boats of one of the richest repositories of antiques and art objects in the country. Built in 1920 by the Nizam VII, the museum building itself is a fine example of Indo-saracenic architecture. The museum contains a Buddhist gallery, Brahmanical & Jain gallery, Bronze gallery, Arms & Armour gallery, Numismatics gallery, Ajanta gallery and more.

Public Gardens

Hyderabad has several beautiful gardens, one of the most popular being the Public Gardens, which also encloses the State Legislature, State Archeological Museum, Jubilee hall, Jawahar Bal Bhavan and Telugu Lalitha Kala Thoranam, an open-air theatre.

Nehru Zoological Park

Spanning 300 lush green acres, the Nehru Zoological Park is a must for nature lovers. It has over 250 species of animals and birds, most of which are kept in conditions as close to their natural habitats as possible. This is the first zoo to create moaned enclosures for animals. The lion Safari Park, Natural History Museum and Children’s Train are the added attractions.

Mir Alam Tank

Mir Alam Tank is a large adjacent to Nehru Zoological Park. AP Tourism operates boats on the lake, for which one has to enter through the Zoo.

Shilparamam

Another attraction at Madhapur besides Hi-tech city in Hyderabad is the 30-acre village, which showcases arts crafts of the country. India is an ocean of various arts and crafts but the talent of most of the artisans and artists goes unrecognized. To encourage them and
give the necessary boost to their art, the crafts village hosts annual bazaars, where artists and artisans from all over the country exhibit their talent.

**Hi-Tech City**

One of the modern monuments of trade and technology, it embodies the newfound attitude of Hyderabad and today finds a place of pride. Situated on the outskirts of the city, it is the nucleus of Cyberabad, the IT destination in this part of the world. Cyber Towers is the main building here.

**Hussainsagar Lake**

Excavated in 1562 A.D. by Hussain Shah Wail during the time of Ibrahim Quil Qutb Shah, the lake has a promenade that is a busy thoroughfare today. Boating and water sports are a regular feature in the Hussainsagar. One of the World’s tallest monolithic statues of the Buddha stands on the ‘Rock of Gibraltar’, in the middle of the lake. Added to all these, AP Tourism have additional boating facilities like speed boats, motor boats, 48 seated launch etc. Starlit dinner on-board and private parties also can be arranged on the Launch.

Surroundings of Hussainsagar Lake provide marvelous entertainment options like NTR Gardens, Necklace Road, Tank Bund, Prasads Multiplex, Lumbini Park, Sanjeevaiah park etc.,

**The Nizam’s Silver Jubilee Museum**

The stately Purani Haveli, the palace acquired around the year 1750 by the second Nizam, is now converted into a museum with a fascinating collection. The museum exhibits the silver jubilee celebrations in 1937. A 1930 Rolls Royce, Packard and a Mark V Jaguar are among the vintage cars displayed. There is an interesting collection of models made in silver of all the prominent buildings of the city and citations in Urdu about Mir Osman Ali Khan,
gold burnished wooden throne used for the silver jubilee celebrations, gold tiffin box inland with diamonds, and a gold model of Jubilee Pavilion.

**Durgam Cheruvu**

The ‘Secret Lake” is situated close to Shilparamam Crafts Village and Hi-tech City, behind Jubilee Hills. AP Tourism organizes boating in the lake. ‘Something Fishy”, a bar at Secret Lake.

**Chilkur Balaji Temple**

The Balaji Temple is located at Chilkur in the Hyderabad district. It is 33 Kms away from Mehidipatnam. Approximately 75,000 to 1, 00,000 devotees visit in a week. Generally temple gets heavy rush on Saturdays and Sundays. Set in sylvan surroundings, the temple attracts thousands of pilgrims every year and is an ideal place for sequestered retreat and meditation.

**KBR National Park**

One of the largest parks within the KBR National park is a Southern tropical deciduous forest and the last vestigial representative of the endemic flora of Hyderabad region, with over 100 species of birds, 20species of reptiles and 15 species of butterflies.

**Profile of UNESCO**

UNESCO – The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was founded on 16 November 1945. For this specialized United Nations agency, it is not enough to build classrooms in devastated countries or to publish scientific breakthroughs. Education and Natural Science, Culture and Communication are the means to a far more ambitious goal to build peace in the minds of men. Today, UNESCO functions as laboratory of ideas and a standard-setter to forge universal agreements on emerging ethical
issues. The Organization also serves as a clearinghouse – for the dissemination and sharing of information and knowledge – while helping Member States to build their human and institutional capacities in diverse fields. In short, UNESCO promotes international co-operation among its 191 Member States and Six Associates Members in the fields of education, science, culture and communication.

UNESCO is working to create the conditions for genuine dialogue based upon respect for shared values and the dignity of each civilization and culture. This role is critical, particularly in the face of terrorism, which constitutes an attack against humanity. The world urgently requires global visions of sustainable development based upon observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty, all of which lie at the heart of UNESCO’s mission and activities.

Through its strategies and activities, UNESCO is actively pursuing the Millennium Development Goals, especially those aiming to:

- Halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty in developing countries by 2015
- Achieve universal primary education in all countries by 2015
- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005
- Help countries implement a national strategy for sustainable development by 2005 to reverse current trends in the loss of environmental resources by 2015.
- UNESCO and the United Nations millennium Goals

Objectives of UNESCO

The objectives of UNESCO BRESCE are to enhance UNESCO’s role in scientific co-operation within the European region, acting as a relaying mechanism for the implementation of the relevant parts of its programme and budget, the promotion of
UNESCO’s major scientific projects in Europe and mobilization of extra-budgetary funds; to this effect, it promotes and co-ordinate the activities aimed at developing the cultural, scientific and technological capabilities of the countries of the European region. UNESCO BRESCE stimulates European co-operation for the promotion of the intellectual potential within these areas on a broad international basis, and in doing so, it also contributes to the scientific advancement of developing countries.

Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations. Our cultural and natural heritages are both irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration. Places as unique and diverse as the wilds of East Africa’s Serengeti, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Great Barrier Reef in Australia and the Baroque cathedrals of Latin America make up our world’s heritage. What makes the concept of World heritage exceptional is its universal application. World Heritage sites belong all to all the peoples of the world, irrespective of the territory on which they are located.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. This is embodied in an international treaty called the Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by UNESCO in 1972.

UNESCO’s World Heritage Mission is to

• Encourage countries to sign the World heritage Convention and to ensure the protection of their natural and cultural heritages

• Encourage States parties to the Convention to nominate sites within their national territory for inclusion on the World Heritage List
• Encourage States parties to establish management plans and set up reporting systems on the state of conservation of their World Heritage sites

• Help States parties safeguard World Heritage properties by providing technical assistance and professional training

• Provide emergency assistance for World Heritage sites in immediate danger

• Support States parties’ public awareness-building activities for World Heritage conservation

• Encourage participation of the local population in the preservation of their cultural and natural heritage

• Encourage international cooperation in the conservation of our world’s cultural and natural heritage

UNESCO Award for Chowmahalla Palace

Figure 4.1
UNESCO Award for Chowmahalla Palace

(UNESCO representative Takahiko Makino addresses guests against the glittering backdrop of the Khilwat Mubarak.)
The prestigious UNESCO Asia Pacific Merit award for cultural heritage conservation was presented to Chowmahalla Palace on Tuesday, March 15, 2011. UNESCO representative Takahiko Makino formally handed over the plaque and certificate to Princess Esra, former wife of Prince Mukarram Jah Bahadur. The award ceremony was attended by members of the royal family and other dignitaries, officials and members of the conservation project team.

The Asaf Jahi rulers once ruled from the Chowmahalla Palace. The complex bagged the coveted award after edging out heritage sites in 43 countries. UNESCO appreciated the restoration of the palace and efforts to rescue ‘an extraordinary complex from years of abandonment’. The project has restored a ‘cultural oasis’ in the heart of Hyderabad providing the public a glimpse into the lives of the Asaf Jah rulers.

Princess Esra is credited with overseeing the systematic and high quality restoration work that has been carried out at the sprawling palace complex. Work began in August 2000 with a multi disciplinary team of architects, urban designers, conservationists, art consultants, museum experts, historians, textile restores and scholars. The result is a museum complex in the heart of the old city that has become a popular destination for citizens and tourists alike.

Deepthi Sasidharan who worked as part of the team that documented the museum collections was present at the event and amongst those awarded a certificate. She is the Director of Eka Cultural Resources and Research. Chowmahalla Palace, the seat of power of Nizams, has bagged the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Merit Award for Culture Heritage Conservation. “Chowmahalla Palace is the only palace in Andhra Pradesh and in the country which has got this prestigious award.” “The winners were announced in Bangkok. Other winners are Fu’long Taoist Temple in Sichuan, China and the Old Houses in the World Heritage Fort of Galle in Sri Lanka”. Chowmahalla Palace has undergone massive restoration
work after Princess Esra, wife of Prince Mukarram Jah Bahadur; Nizam of Hyderabad initiated a project for the royal palaces in August 2000.

The restoration project for Chowmahalla Palace involved tasks ranging from organizations the existing structural components to reconstitution of collapsed and dilapidated sections of the complex, restoration of external and internal spaces and of decorative elements and finishes. The UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards organization the efforts of private individuals and organizations that have successfully restored and conserved structures and buildings of heritage value in the region. Quoting the award of merit citation. “The restoration of Chowmahalla Palace has rescued an extraordinary complex from years of abandonment. “The project has restored a cultural oasis in the heart of Hyderabad giving impetus to reviving local building materials and traditional ways of construction.”

Chowmahalla Palace, the royal seat of Asaf Jah dynasty rulers from 1724 to 1948, now has become much sought tourism destination in Hyderabad and over 1,000 tourists visit the palace daily. In Urdu, Chow means four and Mahalat (plural of Mahel) means palaces, hence the name Chowmahallat or four palaces. Speaking on the occasion, Senior Counsel to the Nizam’s Vijay Shankardass told reporters that ‘Sacred Relics Trust' adjoining the Chowmahalla Palace that houses sacred religious texts and is locked up for all these years will soon be opened to the public. To a query on Nizam's cash stashed in foreign banks, Shankardass, said statement over bringing it back to India still continues. It is not an easy task.

Chowmahalla Palace, also known as Khilwat palace, is one of the Nizam’s palaces and it is located at the centre of Andhra Pradesh’s capital city, Hyderabad. It is near the Charminar. The Asif Jahl dynasty made this palace as their seat. Sulabat Jung in 1750
initiated its construction but it was completed in 1869 during the period of Nizams. Known for its unique style and elegance, the palace mainly comprises of two courtyards-Southern courtyard and northern courtyard, featuring beautiful palaces, the grand Khilwat (the durbar hall), fountains and gardens.

The southern courtyard which consist four palaces Afzal Mahal, Mahtab Mahal, tahniyat Mahal and Aftab Mahal is the palace’s oldest part. It was built in the neo-classical style. Among the four palaces, Aftab Mahal is the grandest. This two storied building constructed in European style is a beautiful palace to visit among the four palaces. The northern courtyard of the palace features Mughal Domes and arches. This part consists of the Bara Imam, a long corridor of rooms at the east side which was once used as the administrative win. The Khilwat Mubarak is undoubtedly the heart of the Chowmahalla Palace. It was the seat of Asaf Jahi dynasty.

Location : The southeast of Afzal Gunj Bridge near Dewandevdi.
Built : Initiated construction in 1750 and ensured its completion by the period of fifth Nizam between 1857 and 1869.
Timings : 10:30 AM to 5:00 PM.
Open : Daily (Except Friday).
Profile of APTDC

History

During the year 1976 it was established as an organization under Travel & Tourism Corporation [Andhra Pradesh] Private Limited on 18th February 1976 with the objective to start, operate and promote establishments, undertakings, enterprises and activities of any description whatsoever, which in operation of the Company or likely to facilitate or accelerate the development of travel and tourism coach services and to promote co-ordination in development of travel and tourism services and tourism in general in order to secure, optimum utilization of resources in them. It was started with the following resources:

- 9 Mini Coaches taken from APSRTC on transfer basis to run the vehicles for local city sightseeing, package tours
- The Government of Andhra Pradesh transferred the following Guest houses from tourism, information and public relations department to the control of APTTDC
  - Sagar Mahal guest house, Osmansagar, Gandipet
  - Warangal, Mantralayam, Simhachalam Airport restaurant
  - Vijayavihar complex, Nagarjuna Sagar
  - Right bank cottages
  - Pylon cottages
  - Project house, Hill colony
  - Launch unit Nagarjuna Sagar
  - Hill view guest house, Tirupati
  - Governor’s Bunglow, Horsely Hills
**Vision Statement**

To be among the pre-eminent tourist destinations in Asia, with market leadership and dominance in the following segments:

- Heritage tourism
- Eco-tourism
- Exhibitions
- Theme Parks
- Cruises
- Conventions and conferences

**Mission Statement**

- To develop world-class infrastructure and connectivity; including South Asia’s most modern airport, supported with a Hyderabad-headquarter airline
- Completely ‘delight and satisfy’ customers, through providing world-class facilities and services in the medium to long-term
- To develop as a ‘boutique destination’ through private-public initiatives. To drive investments into the tourism sector from across the World, into existing and potential tourism centres

**APTDC at a Glance**

- APTDC is vested with the task of developing Tourism infrastructure and facilities in the state
- In 1976 Andhra Pradesh travel & Tourism Development Corporation was set up as a subsidiary to APSRTC
- In 1980 APTDC became an independent public sector corporation
• In 1998 the financial structure of the Corporation was changed and a new dynamism brought about

• In 2000 The Corporation was rechristened as Andhra Pradesh Tourism development Corporation

• APTDC was started with an initial Authorized share capital of ₹1,00,00,000.00 and paid up capital of ₹ 10,00,000.00.

Department of Tourism

A separate tourism department was created in the Ministry of transport in 1958 to deal with all matters concerning tourism. Director General and deputy General headed it with four directors each in charge of Administration, publicity, travel sections and planning and development.

Development of Aviation and Tourism which was under ministry of transport and civil aviation was given the status of separate ministry and designated it as Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism with two constituent department (a) Department of Tourism, (b) Department of Civil Aviation. At present the DoT is attached to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation headed by the Director of General, who is ex-officio an additional secretary to GOI. This department is in charge of both policy making and execution. There are seven divisions which help in promotional and organizational functions of the DoT.

They are:

a) Planning and programming
b) Publicity and conference
c) Travel, Trade and hospitality
d) Accommodation
e) Supplementary accommodation and Wild - Life
f) Market Research

g) Administration

As per the recommendations of the committee that the public sector should assume greater responsibility in promoting tourism, GOI established three separate corporations within DoT in 1965 they are:

a) Hotel Corporation of India

b) Indian Tourism Corporation Limited

c) India Tourism Undertaking Limited

These three were later on merged into one composite undertaking in October 1966 as India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC) to secure coordination in the policy and efficient and economic working of the three corporations.

The basic objectives and functions of ITDC was construct and manage hotels, restaurants, tourist bungalows, beach resorts, provision and transportation, entertainment, shopping facilities and publicity services. ITDC has played a major role in developing tourism in India. It has developed beach resorts, promoted wild life sanctuaries and has set up heritage hotels converting old places. It also offers a host of tourist services like transport services, accommodation service, Duty free shops, providing consultancy on tourism projects, entertainment, cultural festivals, conferences and conventions, package travel, publicity and accommodation.
ANDHRA PRADESH TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED
ORGANISATION CHART

CHAIRMAN
Board of Directors

VC
Managing Director

Elective Director
(Admin)

Elective Director
(Projects)

GM (Hostels)

GM (Hostels)
it marketing

AGM (WF&SL)

GM (F)

GM (TO)

SE

EO

CS / Legal

Vigilance it Enforcement Officer

Hostels of VSP VIJ TPT Divisions

Hostels of HYD NSR WGL KNL Divisions & Marketing

Water Fleet, Sound & Light

Finance Accounts

TU, CRO’s

Civil Construction, Eco-Tourism

Acquisition of Land

Legal & Company Affairs
The income of APTDC and budget sanctioned of new tourism projects shown the below tables 4.1, 4.1.1 and 4.1.2.

Table 4.1
Income of APTDC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Tourists (in ₹ Lakhs)</th>
<th>Income(in ₹ Crores)</th>
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<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>24.96</td>
<td>59.18</td>
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<td>2005-06</td>
<td>43.83</td>
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<td>2006-07</td>
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<td>41.63</td>
<td>124.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>42.22</td>
<td>137.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012-13(Sep’12)</td>
<td>23.12</td>
<td>81.55</td>
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(Source: APTDC)

Budget for 2013-14 Sanction of New Tourism Projects

Table 4.1.1
Rural Projects

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<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of the Project</th>
<th>Amount(₹ in Lakhs)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rural tourism project Uppada, East Godavari</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rural tourism project, Pedana Krishna District</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rural tourism project, Gadwal Mahabub Nagar District</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Construction and Development of Vinobhabhava Mandir at Bhoodhan Pochampally, Nalgonda District</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>200.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: APTDC, Budget for 2013-14 sanction of new tourism projects)
Table 4.1.2
Tourism Projects

<table>
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<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of the Project</th>
<th>Amount(₹ in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Beach resort at Perupalem, West Godavari.</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Budget hotel at Alipiri, Tirupati</td>
<td>1000.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Multipurpose Cultural Center(MPCC) at Warangal</td>
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<td>Multipurpose Cultural Center(MPCC) at Hyderabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Development of tourist Resort at Shamirpet</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Development of Kodur Beach in Nellore District at tourist destination</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tourist Amenities at Bhavani Island Vijayawada</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Development of Eco-Tourism at Durgam Cheruvu</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Wayside amenities at Kalikiri</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Eco- Tourism Resort at Coringa, East Godavari</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Procurement of Buses for promotion of tourism</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Commencement of New Boating Units.</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3700.00</strong></td>
</tr>
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(Source: APTDC, Budget for 2013-14 sanction of new tourism projects)

**AP Tourism eyes ₹ 1,000 crore Investment in Vizag and Hyderabad**

Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC) expects bookings and revenues from West Bengal to double this year. According to Chandana Khan, Special Chief Secretary and CMD, APTDC, Bengalis and Gujaratis contributed to a bulk of the over ₹15 crore domestic tourists to Andhra Pradesh in 2012. Tirupati – the abode of Lord Balaji – draws over a third of the total number of tourists visiting the State.

**Special Packages**

The corporation has rolled out Durga Puja/Dasara packages highlighting some of its “yet unexplored” destinations in the coastal areas of Srikakulam and Nellore among others. “Bengalis traditionally travel to Vizag, Araku, and Dindi up to the East Godavari. We are now promoting beach resorts in Srikakulam and Nellore among others. APTDC’s revenues from Kolkata more than doubled to ₹15 lakh in June 2013, as compared to ₹6 lakh in June 2012.
The corporation will open up two beach resorts in Srikakulam by September this year. It also plans to promote Nellore as an eco-tourism destination. APTDC is also planning to organise Durga Puja in six cities to attract the Bengali populace during the festive season. “Last year, at the instance of travel agents, organised Durga Pujas in Vizag, Arakku, Dindi, Vijayawada and Suryalanka so that Bengali tourists visiting the State during that time were able to offer prayers and enjoy the festive mood even when not at home. The tourism department will organise Durga Puja at Hyderabad too this year.

**Investment**

Andhra Pradesh Tourism is seeking to encourage development of tourism infrastructure under public-private partnership mode. The State Government expects to see investment of about ₹ 1,000 crore through various projects to be taken up under the PPP mode, which has already sanctioned ₹ 221 crore. This apart, the State also expects investment to the tune of ₹ 58 crore for new projects.

The new projects include coastal corridors along the Vizag-Bheemunipatnam sea front and Vizag-Vizianagaram-Srikakulam Regional circuit with an outlay of ₹ 175 crore investment, and eight new beach properties in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari, Prakasam and Nellore districts. “Today, the State has much more to offer. The new tourism infrastructure will delight the new-generation visitors. Andhra Pradesh as the most desirable round-the-year tourist destination in India”.

The State Government is focusing on the development of new and unexplored destinations, and seeks to attract tourists from the already popular destinations such as the temple town of Tirupati and Hyderabad. Besides upgrading infrastructure, the corporation is also promoting awareness about its attractive tourist locations by marketing and promotional activities within the State and at the national level.
Marketing

A sum of around ₹40 crore is likely to be spent on Marketing. Dindi, Horsley Hills, Bhavani Island, Suryalanka, Vikarabad, Nagarjuna Sagar and Bhadrachalam have been chosen as special destinations. The corporation plans to offer promotional packages that are woven around themes such as culture, art, cuisine, textiles, dance, water sports and so on.

The Genealogy of the House of Asafia:

Forebears of the Asaf Jahi Dynasty belonged to the Quraish, an Arab tribe from Samarkhand in the kingdom of Bukhara, Central Asia and the origins of the dynasty can be traced back to khalifa Abu Baker Siddiqui, the first Caliph of Islam.

Shaik Shahabuddin Sahrawardy was a descendent of Abu Baker Siddique and belonged to the southern provinces of Persia. He was renowned saint of the 13th Century CE, and was celebrated for his works on Islamic philosophy.

The centuries and many generations later in 1655 his lineal descendant, Nawab Khaja Mohammed Abid came to India. He was received with much distinction at the Moghal Emperor Shahjam’s court, where he rose rapidly to a high position. In 1960, he was made a Minister and six years later, the Sikedar Ajmer. In 1674, the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb conferred upon him the title was actively involved in the siege of Golconda in 1687, where he was fatally injured.

He was succeeded in all honours by his son Mir Shahabuddin Ghaziuddin Khan Feroz Jung. Agallant Warrior, Mir Shahbuddin Khan fought the Marathas in 1682, for which the title, Ghaziuddin Khan Bahadur was bestowed upon him, followed by the title Feroz Jung in
1683. In 1705, he was appointed Subedar of Berar. During the region of Bahadur Shah, in 1707, he was made the Subedar of Gujarat and Sipah (Commander in chief) of Malwa.

He was married to Begum Saidunnisa, the daughter of Shahjahan’s Prime Minister, by whom he had a son Mir Qamaruddin, who would one day become the first Nizam of the Deccan.

Nizam Al Mulk Asaf Jah I
(Nawab Mir Qamaruddin Khan Bahadur (1724-1748)
↓
Asaf Jah II
Nawab Mir Akbar Alikhan Bahadur (1762-1803)
↓
Asaf Jah III
Nawab Mir Akbar Ali khan Bahadur,
Sikander Jah (1803-1829)
↓
Asaf Jah IV
Nawab Mir Farkhunda Ali Khan Bahadur,
Nasir Ud – Daula (1829-1857)
↓
Asaf Jah V
Mir Tahniyat Ali Khan Bahadur,
Afzal Ud- Paula (1857-1869)
↓
Asaf Jah VI
Nawab Mir Mahabub Ali Khan Bahadur (1869-1911)
↓
Asaf Jah VII
Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur (1911-1978)
↓
Asaf Jah VIII
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND – THE NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD
(1720 - 1948 A.D.)

1. Nizam ul Mulk Asaf Jah I (1720 – 1748)

The ancestors of Nizam ul Mulk were immigrant from Samarqand, in Bukhara, Central Asia and joined service under Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. Mir Qamaruddin Khan (Nizam ul Mulk) was son of Firuz Jung by his first wife, Safia Khanam, daughter of Sadullah Khan, wazir of Shah Jahan. Mir Qamaruddin was born on 14 Rabi II 1082 (August 11, 1671). The chronogram of his birth reads nek bakht, which means a man of density. Aurangzeb gave the new born the name of Mir Qamaruddin. At six years of age, he received mansab of 450 horses. On seeing him for the first time, Aurangzeb predicted his future greatness. A year later, the mansab was doubled and, in succeeding years, he received further promotions. The title of “Khan” was conferred on him in 1096 (1684-85) and that of “Chin Qilich Khan” (Boy Swordsman) in 1101 (1690-91). He showed his valour and abilities in the various expeditions he was deputed. He was honored by Aurangzeb by the rank of 3,000 zat / 500 sawar which were later raised to rank of 4,000/3,000.

In 1700, he was appointed to the Subedar and Faujdari of Karnataka and Talikota. Two years later, he became subedar of Bijapur and was awarded a sarpech, a horse and an elephant. His rank was raised to 4,000/4,000 and was awarded a crore of dams and was given additional charge of thanedari of Sanpagaon and faujdari of Nusratabad and Mudgal. The military services rendered by Chin Qilich Khan in the Deccan earned him recognition. Aurangzeb increased his rank of 5,000/5,000 and awarded him one crore and fifty lakh dams, a jeweled sabre and an elephant. By this time, he had acquired much influence over Aurangzeb who consulted him on all important matters of administration. In 1706,
Aurangzeb presented him a valuable ring on which his full title, ‘Chin Qilich Khan Bahadur’ was engraved.

When Furrukh Siyar became emperor, he rewarded Chin Qilich Khan in 1713 with the title of ‘Nizamul Mulk’ and appointed him subedar of the six provinces of the Deccan and faujdar of Karnataka. This ushered in a new era in Nizamul Mulk’s career. At the age of forty-three (lunar) years, had raisin to position of pre-eminence which he never lost till his death thirty-five years later.

**Political status of Nizam ul Mulk as Subedar of the Deccan**

The political status of Nizam ul Mulk was nothing more than a Sipah Salar, popularly known as subedar of the Mughal provinces. This is borne out from the original Persian documents of orders etc., issued under Nizam-ul Mulk’s own authority, in which he has been referred as “Nizam-ul-Mulk Fath Jung Sipah Salar”. Or, “as per the signature of Umdatul Mulk Sipah Salar.” Thus, it would be wrong to say, as generally believed, that he asserted ‘independence’.

Nizam-ul Mulk did not give up allegiance to the Mughal Emperor. Had he slightest inclinations of asserting independence or disowning loyalty to the emperor, he would never have inscribed Mughal Emperor’s name in his seals, made after the battle of Shaker Kheda, that too suffixing his name as servant (*fīdwi*) of the Emperor.

Further even in his last will, a Testament, which he made before his death, he advised his successors to keep intact the traditional relations of loyalty with the Mughal Government. The documentary evidences prove that Nizam-ul-Mulk never asserted independence from the Mughal Emperor. On the contrary, exchange of letters, present, grant of highest post and
mansab etc., prove that Nizam-ul-Mulk and Muhammad Shah, throughout the latter’s reign, maintained cordial relations.

Several events prove that there was not a slightest semblent of “independence” of Nizam-ul-Mulk. In fact, at the time of his death he advised his sons to maintain loyalty and subservience to the Mughal Emperor. And this loyalty is proved when he refused Nadir Shah the sovereignty of India. Thus it may not be correct to say that “Asaf Jah asserted his independence of the centre by making appointments of all officers, high and low, himself conferring on them honors, titles, mansabs and jagirs after the fashion of a king”.

If these actions of Nizam-ul-Mulk are viewed in a broader perspective by considering the actions of earlier subedars of the Deccan and highest position of Wazir and Wakil-i-Mutlaq that Nizam-ul-Mulk had occupied, then it would appear that these actions were nothing but part of routine administrative practice. In the documents issued with his signature or orders, he is referred as “jamdat-ul-Mulk Madar-ul-Maham Nizam-ul-Mulk Bahadur Fath jung”, “Yamin-us-Saltanat”, “Rukunas-Saltanat Asaf jah” etc., Nizam ul Mulk died on 4th Jamada II, 1161H (22nd May 1748).

2. Nasir Jung, Muzaffar Jung and Salabat Jung (1748)

Role of the French and the English in their Succession

The descendants of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I were six sons and six daughters. The sons were: Nawab Asaf –daulah Saiyid ghazi-ud-din Khan Bahadur Firuz Jung, the eldest: the second son was Nizam-ud-daulah Mir Ahmed Khan Bahadur Nasir Jung; the third saiyyid Muhammad Khan Salabat Jung Bahadur; the fourth was, Mir Muhammad Sharif Khan Basalat Jung Bahadur, the fifth Mir Mughal Ali Khan Humayun Jah, and the youngest was Mir Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur who later became Asaf Jah II. Muzaffar Jung (Hidayat Muhiuddin Khan) was a grandson of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I’s favourite daughter
Khairunnisa Begum. Three of their sons Nasir, Salabat Jung and Nizam Ali Khan and grandson Muzaffar Jung successes Nizam ul Mulk in becoming Mughal Subedars of Deccan by their appointment by the Mughal emperors or by virtue of self assumption through political and military maneuvers.

Since Nizam-ul-Mulk’s eldest son, Ghaziauddin khan was deputy of the father in the Mughal Court at Delhi, Nasir Jung, second son, always stayed with his father and looked after the administration in the Deccan. Even few days before the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk and being present at the time of later’s death he was in an advantageous position to succeed Nizam-ul-Mulk. Availing the opportunity Nasir Jung seized the treasures and supported by the army, proclaimed himself subedar of the Deccan and appointed Shah Nawaz Khan of Berar as the minister.

This was disputed by his nephew, Muzaffar Jung, who had been Nizam-ul-Mulk’s favorite and was generally supposed to have been his hair. He appointed Ramdas as minister and gave the title of Raja Raghunath Das. The struggle for succession gave an invaluable opportunity to the English and the French, who were contending for supremacy in the East, to improve their fortunes by supporting the cause of one or the other of the rivals. The British espoused the cause of Nasir Jung, while the French, on the other hand, sided with Muzaffar Jung, who was at that time subedar of Bijapur, and produced a will which, he declared, Nizam-ul-Mulk had executed in his favour to succeed him.

Muzaffar Jung made an alliance with Chanda Sahib, a Claiment to the Nawabship of Arcot. They were supported by Dupleix. The three allies attacked Anwaruddin, Nawab of Arcot, defeated and killed him at Ambur. Nasir Jung did not realize the importance of this move of Muzaffar Jung and was hesitant to confront him when the English invited him to do so. So he realized that if his enemies gained the upper hand he might be dislodged from his
authority. He, therefore, marched to the Carnatic to chastise Muzaffar Jung. Before the two armies could engage in a battle, Muzaffar Jung found himself deserted by the French and fell a prisoner to his uncle. On the night of December 16, 1750, the camp of Nasir Jung was treacherously attacked by a French detachment under LaTouche and, during the panic that ensued; Nasir Jung was shot dead on December 25, 1750. Consequently, Muzaffar Jung, with French support, became subedar of the Deccan. A grand durbar was held at Pondicherry. Muzaffar Jung, on his turn, made Dupleix the governor of all territories to the south of the Krishna. But this needed ratification from the Mughal Emperor. Dupleix was made mansabdar of 7,000 horses. Muzaffar Jung was escorted by a select body of French troops at the head of Bussey, and in lieu of the service, they received a tract of land. While being escorted within a few weeks, Muzaffar Jung was killed in a fight with his Pathan dependants on February 3, 1751.

Now it was the turn of Nizam-ul-Mulk’s third son Salabat Jung who had accompanied his nephew Muzaffar Jung with the French troops. Bussey being in-charge of the royal camp at once had installed Salabat Jung as subedar on February 3, 1751. This prompt action avoided a break in the accession and prevented any possible disorder and confusion at Hyderabad. Salabat Jung’s first act to confirm all the concessions and privileges that had been granted by his brother to the French. Condition, he gave them the town of Masulipatnam and Chicacole. The French influence was further strengthened, as the new subedar needed French support to consolidate his position in Hyderabad. So Bussey and his troops accompanied Salabat Jung to Hyderabad. And the Mughal Emperor ratified the fait accompli by sending a farman granting the subedari of the Deccan to Salabat Jung with the title of Madarul-Mulk Asaf ud daula, which was received at Hyderabad on September 12, 1751.
Salabat Jung allowed Raja Raghunath Dass to continue as minister with full powers. The Raja employed in the State all the French who had followed Muzaffar Jung, and most of the officers employed by him were retained. The Raja, however, was slain by some discontented soldiers demanding arrears of pay. Saiyed Lashkar Khan, who had served in the time of Nasir Jung as minister, was reappointed to the post. He brought the affairs of the State in order, which were in a deplorable condition due to the political turmoil. He restored peace and in the very first year he balanced the expenditure with the revenue receipts.

Bussey accompanied Salabat Jung to Aurangabad and protected the latter from his enemies. The Maratha invasion was warded off and peace was restored. Meanwhile, at Delhi, Amin-ul Umra Ghaziuddin Feroze Jung, the eldest son of Nizam-ul-Mulk, obtained orders for the Nizamat (viceroyalty) of the Deccan in 1752 (July-August) and crossed the Narmada on his way to Aurangabad, accompanied by a huge army and promise of help by the Marathas. But, as bad luck would have it, before he could begin any hostilities, he died of cholera near Aurangabad (October 16, 1752). The minister, Raja Raghunath, resorted to intrigues with the English and Muhammad Ali, Nawab of Arcot, to free Salabat Jung and the State from the thralldom of the French. Bussey wanted to quit Hyderabad; but Dupleix would not permit him as he was dreaming of a further extension of the French influence in the country. Lashkar Khan too was not favorably disposed towards the French. Almost all the nobles had an aversion for the French. As such, Bussey left for Masulipatam on health grounds.

The maintenance cost of the French troops at Hyderabad which amounted to ₹26 lakhs a year, was borne by Salabat Jung and it proved to be a heavy burden upon his exchequer. As such, he was unable to pay regularly to the French. By June 1753, the pay of the French troops fell in arrears for a few months causing unrest and dissatisfaction among the corps. Bussey proposed to Salabat Jung for the assignment of the revenue of the district of
Northern Circars to meet the regular expenditure of the French troops. Salabat Jung and his minister were not agreeable to the proposal. But by the maneuvers of military display and some personal contrivances, they were compelled to agree. A treaty was concluded in December, 1752, by which the French were assigned the four districts of Mustafa Nagar, Eluru, Rajahmundry and Chicacole (Srikakulam), collectively known as the Northern Circars, to meet the expenses of the French corps. The revenue of these districts amounted to ₹31 lakhs, whereas the expenses of Bussey’s corps were ₹26 lakhs. Thus the French gained many concessions and were able to consolidate their position.

On the outbreak of the war between England and France in 1756, the French out of the Northern Circars by the English force. And with the recall of Bussey to Hyderabad in 1759, the French influence came to an end for the time being. Salabat Jung concluded a treaty in 1759 with the English for the grant of Masulipatnam port and other districts, comprising an area of about 700 square miles, to the English as inam (free gift). It bound Salabat Jung to expel the French from his dominions. Later, the Mughal Emperor confirmed the grant of the Northern Circars to the English by a farman of 1765.

The English did not like the ascendancy of the French at Salabat Jung’s court and were constantly striving to replace them. The English complained to Emperor Shah Alam about Salabat Jung and the French. The Emperor issued a farman appointing Nizam Ali Khan as the subedar of the Deccan and resorting the titles of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah II on him. At the same time, a large number of the nobility appealed to him to take over to save the country, whereupon Nizam Ali Khan deposed Salabat Jung and imprisoned him at Bidar on July 8, 1762, and took over the reins of the Government. Salabat Jung died a year later on September 7, 1763.
A curious feature of the history of Hyderabad is that Nasir Jung (1748-50) Muzaffar Jung (1750) and Salabat Jung (1750-62) who successively held power as Subedars of the Deccan for some time or the other and were confirmed in their post by the Mughal Emperors, have not been recognised as Asaf Jahs or Nizams, as these titles were not conferred on them.

3. **Nizam Ali Khan Asaf Jah II (1762-1803)**

   Mir Nizam Ali Khan was born on 1st Shavval 1146 (February 24, 1734). He was fourth son of Nizam-ul-Mulk. He managed the administration of the government at the age of 28 and became subedar of the Deccan on July 8-1762. He made Vithal Sundar, a Brahmin, his minister and gave him the title of Raja Partabvant. The latter held office till 1765, when he was slain in an encounter with the Marathas. Mir Musa Khan was appointed minister with the title of Nawab Ruknuddaula. Nizam Ali’s greatest contribution is that he saved the Mughal Deccan from decline from both internal as well as external forces. He streamlined the administration, restored the financial position, settled the affairs with the Marathas and entered into alliances with the English and the French, resulting in many important events and maintained friendly relations with Mysore.

**Hyderabad Capital**

Nizam Ali Khan realized that Aurangabad, the capital of the Mughal Deccan was very close to the Maratha territory and more prone to aggression. He took a wise decision and transferred the capital to Hyderabad in 1763. This action gave a new dimension, to the eclipsed Hyderabad to regain its lost glory. As a result of this judicious decision, the nobles of the court and their retainers also returned to Hyderabad from Aurangabad along with the government officers. This resulted in the rapid development and expansion of Hyderabad city. Within the city walls a phase of urban renewal commenced, old dilapidated buildings were demolished and palatial buildings were constructed on a large scale. The
settlement expanded rapidly beyond the walls, mainly to the south. This resulted in great economic development, increases in power and wealth and rise in the population of the city.

4. Sikandar Jah-Asaf Jah III (1803-1829)

Nawab Mir Akber Ali Khan Sikandar jah, Asaf jah III born on 1 Rajab 1182 (November 11, 1768), was the second and surviving son of Nizam Ali Khan. He succeeded his father on 22 Rabi II (August 11, 1803) as subedar of Mughal Deecan. His succession was ratified by the Emperor Shah Alam, who also conferred on him his father’s titles. For the first time in the history of Hyderabad, an instrument from the British Governor-General was presented to Sikandar jah, confirming all agreements and treaties entered into with the late Nizam, and declaring that “the said engagements and treaties shall be duly observed until the end of time”. As such, Sikandar Jah concluded a supplementary treaty on December 15, 1803, for the confirmation of the existing treaties. And in January, 1804, an additional article was added to the Treaty of 1800 by which it was agreed that at times of war all forts and territories belonging to the allies would be available to the armies of the allies and officers of the allies should co-operate during the war.

Azamul Umara Arustu Jah passed away on May 9, 1804 after serving Hyderabad for nearly three decades as minister. The peshkar, Raja Rajindra Bahadur (Raghotum Rao) took over as officiating minister. And he would have continued permanently but for the interference by the British Resident Captain Sydenham, who, under instructions from the Governor-General, insisted upon the appointment of Mir Alam. The Nizam reluctantly consisted to the proposal and Mir Alam was appointed minister, through without the unlimited powers enjoyed by his predecessor. Mir Alam died in 1808 after serving for four years as minister, and during the period he affected several reforms for the benefit of the State as well as the British.
Raja Chandulal was appointed in 1806, as Mir Alam’s assistant under designation of peshkar and he was entrusted with the responsibility of financial administration. He introduced reforms to raise the revenue of the State.

After Mir Alam, the Nizam carried on the administration for about six months, and then appointed Munirul Mulk, as minister. This appointed was not favorable to the Governor-General India who desired that Shamsul Umara should be made minister. But the Nizam did not agree and Munirul continued.

Raja Chandulal, who wielded much power and was favored by the British, established in 1812 a force commanded by British officers. This subsequently grew into the Russel Brigade, after Henry Ressel, the British Resident at Hyderabad (1811-1820) who took an active part in its formation, which later became the contingent. Later on, the Brigade grew considerably and was a drain on the Nizam’s finances leading to a crisis. The financial embarrassment lasted throughout the period of Raja Chandulal’s administration. To streamline the financial administration, numerous British officers were employed as superintendents according to the scheme of the Resident Sir Charles Metcalfe. The Raja arranged payment to the contingent by borrowing sums from a private British banking house, named William Palmar and Co., at the exorbitant rate of 25 per cent interest. Thus, in 1823, the Nizam’s government, owed ₹78 lakhs to this house, and ₹28 lakhs to the Company’s government, chiefly on account of the advances made to the British contingent. To solve the financial crisis, the Nizam allowed the British government to commute the peshkash of ₹7 lakh of per annum which the company was paying on account of the Northern Circars, for the ready sum of ₹1,16,66,666, a sum equivalent to 20 years payment. Sikandar Jah died on 17 Ziqada 1244 (May 21, 1829).
5. **Nasir-ud-Daula Asaf Jah IV (1829-1857)**

Nawab Mir Farkhunda Ali Khan Nasiruddaula, eldest son of Sikandar jah, succeeded his father on 19 Ziqada 1244 (May 23, 1829). He was born on 24 Ramazan 1208 (April 25, 1794). He brought in several reforms in the internal administration of the State for the management of district revenues. The Governor-General, Lord Bentick acceded to the Nizam’s request. The State was passing through a financial crisis; through Raja Chandulal did his best to improve it. At last, he resigned on September 6, 1843. Nasir-ud-Daula maintained contacts with the Mughal emperor who sent him a farman in 125H (1838).

After Raja Chandulal’s exit, the Nizam himself carried on the administration for a few months, with the assistance of Raja Ram Baksh (nephew of Chandulal), as peshkar and Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk (son of the late Munir-ul-Mulk), as the vakil. Later, Raja Ram Baksh was appointed minister, which portfolio he held until his resignation in 1846. Thereupon, he was succeeded by Siraj-ul-Mulk as minister. The new minister endeavored to lessen the drain on the State’s finances by ordering the disbandment of Arab employees numbering 5,747 and by releasing land from jamadars. But his plans were thwarted by these turbulent people.


Nasiruddaula died on 21 Ramzan 1273 (May 16, 1857) he was succeeded by his son Mir Tahniyat Ali Khan Afzal-ud-daula on 23 Ramazan 1273 (May 18, 1857). He was born on 20 Rabi. I 1243 (October 11, 1827).

**Salar Jung Reforms the Administration**

The administration reforms which Salar Jung had embarked during Nasir ud Daula’s reign were continued under Afzal-ud-Daula’s reign too and a substantial improvement in all walks of the State became evident. Salar Jung very ably played the dues ex machine and saved the State in all respects. Nothing of him was ever hurried: no reform,
however important, was carried out in hot haste. He established officers and administrative departments on modern lines, yet retaining their oriental heritage. Some of the important reforms, of Salar Jung are enumerated here: abolishing of revenue farming; demarcation of villages and districts and formation of revenue units: division of the State into six and then five provinces with 14 districts and 73 tehsils; regular system of measurement of the fields; assessment of land revenue on a fixed scale at a certain date; abolition of the collecting in advance a part of the revenue from the cultivator; introduced of the system of revenue survey through which the Government undertook to deal with the cultivator directly; a school for the training of revenue officials; instead of the three courts of justice at the capital, munsifs and officers holding the rank of a mir-i-adil appointed through the State to attend to civil and criminal cases; the Hali Sikka rupee coins was introduced in 1854; and exchange rate fixed with British Indian rupees a mint was established and many private mints were suppressed. Likewise he made reforms in various directions. He also got Hyderabad’s postal and fiscal stamps designed in 1867; but were issued two years later.

**Nizam Independent Sovereign- Khutba and Sicca in the Nizam’s Name**

The year 1857 was a landmark in the history of Hyderabad State, as the power of the Mughal Emperor at Delhi vanished and the Nizam ceased to be a Mughal subedar, which was just in name only. The Nizam became independent sovereign from thence. As such, the practice of incorporating the name of the Mughal Emperor in the *khutba* and on the coins of Hyderabad and the Deccan was discontinued. Instead, from 1274H (1858), new coins called Hali were minted with the inscription *Sikka Nizamul Mulk Asaf Jah Bahadur* (coins of Nizamul Mulk Asaf Jah Bahadur) on the observe, while the reverse had the place name of the minting, *Zarb farkhunda Bunyad, Hyderabad* (Minted at Hyderabad ) and *Julus Maimanat…. (Lucky Regnal year….)*. Consequently, the coins of the Mughal Emperor
ceased to be current in Hyderabad. (For the illustrations of the coins and currency of the Nizams, please see present writer’s book: The Splandour of Hyderabad, 2002).

After reigning for 12 years, Afzal ud daula died on 13 Zigada 1285H (February 26, 1869) in the forty-third year of his life.

7. **Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Asaf Jah VI (1869-1911)**

**Regency of Salar Jung and Shamsul Umara III**

The infant prince, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, who was then under three years of age, having been born on 5 Rab. II 1283H (August 17, 1866) was proclaimed the Nizam, Asaf Jah VI, at a formal ceremony on March 6, 1869. The accession Durbar was held on 27th May 1869, attended by Salar Jung, Sham-ul-Umara (Amir-i-Kabir) and the British Resident. A regency of Nawab Salar Jung and Nawab Rashiduddin Khan Shamsul Umara III was formed during the infancy of the Nizam. The co-regents Salar Jang and Shamsul Umara III, evinced a keen interest in the early education of the infant Nizam. Captain John Clark, Equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh, was appointed tutor to the Nizam. Besides, eminent educations in Arabic, Persian and Urdu were also engaged to educate the Nizam. In addition, experts were appointed to train the Nizam in sports and physical education. Within a short period of time, he distinguished himself both in learning and on the playground He became adept in riding, tent-pegging, shooting and cricket and wrote exquisite poetry. He was very much influenced by the personality of Salar Jung, who when the Nizam was of 16 years of age, initiated him into the details of office work and the administration of the State. A unique achievement of the first year of the regin of Mahboob (the Beloved) was the introduction of State’s postal stamps on 8th September, 1969; and stream lining of postal department through a dastur-ul-amal (official code, regulations.)
During the period of co-regency, Salar Jung continued in full swing his administrative reforms in all direction affecting every walk of life in the State which had became a permanent feature of daily life. In fact Salar Jung’s reforms were transforming Hyderabad State from medievalism to modernism.

The infant Nizam made his first public appearance while he was a boy of 11 years. By royal invitation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, he was present at Delhi on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation Day. He was accompanied by Sir Salar Jung (knighted in 1871) and a suite of nobles. He made his first tour of the State in his 15th year, accompanied by Sir Salar Jung and the members of his Council and became acquainted with departmental work. Thus, he was gradually prepared to assume personal control of the State.

Mir Mahbub Ali Khan died on 4 Ramazan 1329 (August 29, 1911).


On the same day of the death of Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, his son, Mir Osman Ali Khan, was proclaimed the Nizam by Nawab Shahab Jung, the minister of police. The formal coronation and *durbar* were held on 10 Ramazan 1329 (September 18, 1911). He was born on 29, Jamadi II 1303 (April 5, 1886).

While Mir Osman Ali Khan was yet young, the late Nizam, who was anxious to train his son for the great office that awaited him in the best possible manner, engaged eminent scholars in Persian and Urdu as tutors. Sports and physical training, riding, tent-pegging, shooting, cricket and other manly exercises were regularly taught under the supervision of Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, commander-in-chief of the Nizam’s army. In the year 1899, when just 13 years old, Sir Brain Egarton was appointed to teach English to him.
The Nizam had a powerful personality and character, possessing determination. He had a marked aptitude for business which characteristics he showed even when he was heir-apparent by digesting the many State documents that, by order of his august father, were placed before him every morning. After accession, he took a keen interest in all matters of administration and had identified himself with every scheme of development.

**Salar Jung III**

In 1912, Sir Kishen Pershad desired to be relieved of the heavy responsibility of prime minister ship, retaining, however, the office of peskhar; so, the Nizam appointed in his place Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur, Salar Jung III, as prime minister, in July 1912. Salar Jung III tried to emulate the lifework of Sir Salar Jung I and, during his brief tenure he maintained the prestige of administration. In December, 1914 he resigned his office.

**Nizam’s Direct Administration – Reforms and all-round Progress**

The Nizam, who ever since his accession was paying individual attention to the affairs of the State and mindful of the welfare of his subjects, now took the administration in his own hands. He closely proceeded on the lines chalked out by the late Nizam, as a result of which many and varied improvements were made in the State. During his personal administration, the financial condition of the State was made sound, and the currency, which is a unique institution of the State, was placed on a secure foundation. The revenue was largely in surplus.

In the public welfare department, the educational system was thoroughly overhauled; Osmania University was inaugurated in 1917 with Urdu as medium of instruction; the medical department was reorganized and law and engineering colleges established; the department of archaeology and a sanitary department established and also a city improvement trust; the railway system was extended; to improve the economic and material condition of
the peasant and the poor, such useful departments as agriculture and co-operative credit societies were created; a statistical department for the purpose of compiling agriculture statistics and those relating to prices, wages, industries and commerce was established in 1919; the telephone department was thoroughly reorganized; frequent industrial exhibitions were held to educate the people; a new constitution was inaugurated in 1919, giving a new form of government; several flood works and river protection schemes such as Nizam Sagar dam, the Wyra project dam, the Paler project dam were established; numerous constructions of public buildings were undertaken, such as the Osmania University complex, scores of schools, hospitals, Town Hall, High Court, etc. to mention a few only.

**New Constitution**

The Nizam ushered in a new era of progress and prosperity in the State, and on November 17, 1919, introduced a new constitution of the Government with an executive council. In the course of his inaugural address to the newly constituted council, one of the many landmarks of his reign, the Nizam said:” For five long years, I have toiled hard and kept in view the measures that promised to secure the happiness and prosperity of by beloved subjects in whose contentment and advancement my interest is paternal and abiding”.

Sir Ali Imam was appointed by the Nizam as the first president (Sadr-i-azam) of the newly-constituted executive council. The structure of the Nizam’s Government that took a new shape and continued to function till its end in 1948.

**World War I**

During the First World War, the Nizam and his forces played a highly commendable role. Hyderabad troops fought side by side with British forces in south west Asia. King George V was prompt in handsomely recognizing the Nizam’s services, as following extract from the letter which he wrote from Buckingham Palace on January 24, 1918, reveals: “It
gives me great satisfaction to show my appreciation of the eminent services which you have rendered to my Empire during the war by confirming upon you the special style of ‘Exalted highness’ and by confirming to you formally the honorable title of ‘Faithful Ally of British Government’ by which your Exalted Highness and your predecessors have long emphasized your loyalty to my ancestors and myself”.

The Nizam’s Silver Jubilee

The joyous occasion was the celebration of Nizam VII’s Silver Jubilee in 1935, it was postponed twice till I Zilhijja 1355 (February 13, 1937). On the occasion a special jubilee pavilion was built in the public gardens and commemorative stamps were issued.

Reforms Committee- New Constitution

The Nizam was constantly endeavoring to reform and improve the government machinery the better welfare of the people and to keep abreast with the modern times, as he never wanted State to lag behind. To introduce reforms the Nizam, in 1937, constituted a reforms committee three non-officials and two officials as follows: Dewan Bahadur Aravamuda Aiyanger- chairman (with a casting vote), Barrister Mir Akbar Ali Khan, Gulam Mahmud Qureshi (H.C.S.), Professor Qadir Husam Khan, and Kashinath Rao Vaidya. Syed Yusuf Ali was to act as secretary to the committee.

The recommendations of the reforms committee were approved and, on the advice of the executive, the Nizam on July 17, 1939, issued a Farman introducing new constitutional reforms. The final composition of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly as constituted and promulgated by the ain (rules) of 1939 was as follows.

The Legislative Assembly was broad based with representatives of people from all walks of life and professions. In no way was it less than any democratic assembly of modern
times. The Assembly had vast power and numerous functions played an important role in controlling the working of the State Government. Through the Nizam was the ruler, he tried to introduce democratic principles in his Government. Of the several items which the Act provided, the presentation and approval of the State budget was one of the main functions of the Assembly. The Assembly, in addition to a general discussion of the budget, had the power to move specific resolutions relating to the major and minor heads of the budget. It seems, Ittehad members and Bahadur Yar Jung were responsible in persuading the Nizam for a reformed legislature. The Nizam acted in consultation with Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Sir Akbar Hyderi and accepted Bahadur Yar Jung’s proposals of 50% Muslims and 50% non-Muslims in the elected Assembly.

Hyderabad’s World War II Efforts

During the Second World War II, the Nizam made great effort and helped the British by all means. Hyderabad’s war efforts received the highest encomiums from personages like H.R.H. the Duke of Glocester. Lord Auchinleck declared that he was very sensible of what ‘great things have been done in the Allied cause by the State of Hyderabad and that without the Hyderabad troops they would have found it difficult to carry on their task. Sir Winston Churchill, replying to a telegram of congratulations sent to him by the Hyderabad Defence Council on the successful opening of the Second Front, said: “His Exalted Highness had been with the Allies throughout the fluctuations of his arduous struggle with generous help in men, money and material. His troops have done sterling service in Malaya and the Middle East, and the Squadron which bears Hyderabad’s name had shared in the achievement of the Royal Air Force”.

The Nizam contributed much to the war finances. The Nizam’s own private contributions to war amounted to ₹ 60,000 for equipping a Fighter Air Squadron and ₹ 7
lakhs for the War Purposes Fund. Direct and indirect was expenditure and contributions by the Hyderabad Government amounted to ₹ 6 crores 71 lakhs. The Hyderabad government donated nearly ₹52 lakhs to the British Air Ministry and the British Admiralty for the Hyderabad Air Force squadron and for the purpose of corvette named ‘Hyderabad’ and presented the Basset Trawler H.M.I.S, ‘Berar’ to the royal Indian Navy. The Hyderabad contributed over ₹24 lakhs to the Hyderabad War Purpose Fund, and provided one squadron for the Royal Air Force at a cost of another twenty-four lakhs. Besides, the entire Government machinery in various departments worked for the War purposes.

Hyderabad, having played an important part during the Second World War, had reason to celebrate the victory of the allied powers, and Hyderabad was the first in the world to issue Victory commemorative postal stamps with the inscription “Hyderabad” in English.

**Rendition of Secunderabad**

With the establishment of the British cantonment at Secunderabad, Trimulgiri and Bolaram, the administration of Secunderabad city was under the British. After several decades of correspondence, the British agreed to transfer the city to the Nizam. An agreement was made on December 1, 1945, between Sir Muhammad Ahemd Said Khan, the Nawab of Chhatari, President of the Nizam’s Executive Council, and Sir Arthur Lothian, the British Resident at Hyderabad, transferring only the southern area of Secunderabad city to the Nizam.

**Sir Stafford Cripps Mission**

When the Cabinet Mission, appointed by Clement Atlee, British Prime Minister, in 1946, came to India, Nawab Chhatari held a meeting with the cabinet delegation and Viceroy Lord Wavell. He briefed Hyderabad’s stand to remain independent in the event of a partition of India and requested a special and separate treatment for Hyderabad in reciprocation of the
Nizam’s services to the British Empire and that Hyderabad be treated as a separate unit. Hyderabad took this stand on the basis of the return of the Nizam’s territories and the military guarantees given to Hyderabad as per the terms of the existing treaties. The Nizam insisted that the restoration of the Northern Sarkars would give an outlet to the sea necessary for Hyderabad’s existence independently. Hyderabad contended that this had been promised to them in the Treaty of 1803 and the legal opinion of eminent lawyers was in favor of this point of view. This was vital for Hyderabad State was a population of nearly two crores, as no progress could be made industrially or economically without an outlet to the sea.

**Nizam’s Decision for Independent State**

Cripps assured that “The State would, when British India became independent, be free to join together in a Union or not. It would be for them to decide”. Thus the Nizam chose independence and declared his policy through a royal farman on June 11, 1947, starting that he would resume the status of an independent sovereign.

The position of Hyderabad became more precarious with the introduction of the Indian Independence Bill in the House of Commons by Harold Macmillan on July 10, 1947. The destiny of Hyderabad and other Indian State was not mentioned in the Bill, except negatively.

The clause of the Bill reads: “All treaties and agreements in force at the date of the passing of this Act between His Majesty and the rulers of Indian States, all functions exercisable by his Majesty at that date with respect to Indian States all obligations of his Majesty existing towards the Indian States or the rulers thereof - all these are unilaterally dissolved and abrogated”, (Speech of Harold Macmillan in the House of Commons on the Second Reading of the India Independence Bill, July 10, 1947.
The Nizam was very much distressed at this unilateral repudiation by British of the treaties with Hyderabad. The Nizam strongly protested invain to the crown representative in a letter of 14th July, 1947.

A week before India’s independence, the Nizam again reiterated his decision: “It is not possible for me to contemplate an organic union with either of the dominions until I am more fully informed on these matters. I am bound at this stage to wait and see how relations between the two Dominions are developed and regulated.” He stuck to his firm decision even on the eve of India’s independence, and said, “I am not prepared to execute an Instrument of Accession. The Nizam did not sign the Instrument of Accession. Qasim Razvi President of Ittehad al Muslimean with great political influence also opposed accession to India. Even on the eve of India’s independence, on 14 August, 1947, the Nizam made a similar statement “when the British go from India, I shall be a independent sovereign”.

On the British policy of abandoning the Nizam and leaving him in the lurch, Sir Arthur the British Resident, commenting on Nizam’s help in cash kind to the British in various on several occasions, later remarked rightly in his book that: “No person of British origin who knows the facts can read the dignified and royal statement (of the Nizam) without a feeling of shame at our tacit abandonment of Hyderabad to pressure of every sort from India”.