

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE HYDERABAD STATE

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Introduction

This chapter deals with the foundations of the Kingdom of Asaf Zahi and the Nizamite struggle against a marathons. The Anglo-French conflict of 1790 was significant and led to a trilateral alliance between the British, the Nizams, and the Marathas, the Dutch-British and British Paramount allies. He also made a name for himself during the Hyderabad riots of 1877.

Nizam-ul-Mulk (1724-1748 A.D.):

Mir Kamaruddin Khan (Nizam-ul-Malak), the son of Shah Jahan Sadullah Khan, son of Ferozjang, his first wife Sophia Khanum, is now playing with her father and grandfather. We are Kamaruddin A.D. He was born on August 11, 1671 (Sunday 14 II 1082 AH). In his hometown, Neckbakht means "happy person." Aur Ranjeb named him Mir Qamaruddin's eldest son.¹

The world of Kamaruddin was considered Aur Ranjeba in the beginning. He was six years old when he turned 450 and did not have a CV. When Aur Rangjeb first saw him, he imagined the enormity of his future. A year later, his career doubled. In the following years, he came out again in the rankings.

He was named khan NL (1096 hours) 1684-85, known as 1690-1691. The first opportunity to prove his military might was in 1693 when Feroz Jung was sent to punish him.² It came under Bijapur and enslaved people, horses, and elephants a year later. In the same year, their names were changed to Fuji Jadari Tal Kankan (Bijapur), Azam Nagar, and Belgaum. Sgaon Tendari also fell under the rule of Chin Kilich Khan. Its value has increased by 4,000 Jats and 4,000 Savars and over 10 million.

After Rustamdit Khan moved to Hyderabad in 1704 (1116 CE), Nusratabad and Mughlis Fuj Jadari were also ruled by Nizam-ul-Mulka. The senate court recognized chin Kilich Khan's military service in the Deccan. Aur Rangjeb raised the price of 5,000 planes and 5,000 arrows and rewarded them with 1.5 million lakes, rocks, and elephants.³ At this time, he was strongly influenced by Ura Rangjeb, who was consulted on all critical issues. In 1706 (1118 A.D.), Yusuf Khan and Kudartulla Khan were released from the prisons of Ferozpur (Raichur) and Talikot and were transferred to Chin Kilich Khan. Aur Rangjeb sent an expensive ring with his full name Chin Kilich Khan Bahadur.

After Aur Rangjeb, Azam called the "Kinner Group" and "Khan-e-aur Ran" the legacy war, giving him 7,000 jat and 7,000 goats, and he was the last ruler of Burhanpur after Azam's death. The horse is at war with former Shah Alam Bahadur Shah has sued Kilich Khan, retained his former name and position, and has now appointed Lucknow and Fuji

Jadari as governors. He was dissatisfied with politics and left his job and public relations, giving most of his wealth and taxes to the poor, and became a poor man.⁴

However, after the death of Shah Alam in 1712, Chin Kilich Khan inherited the Azimash Shah faction in the victorious war. After the campaign, Jahandar Shah named him "Ghaziuddin Khan Bahadur Firokh Jung," which significantly impacted 7,000 Jat tourists and 7,000 Savar tourists.

Faruk became emperor and was crowned Nizam-ul-Malik Chin Kilich Khan in 1313. (C) Subder and Fuji Jadar in sixteen states and Karnataka. This marked the beginning of a new era in Nizam-ul-Mulki's career.

He held senior positions between the ages of 35.⁵

Nizam-ul-Mulk immediately left Delhi and moved to Aur Aurangabad to replace Dhana Shubha and reorganize the chaotic administration and economy. He controlled the forces of the Marathas who settled in the ancient land and controlled the formation of Chauts and Sardars.

On May 1, 1515, Hussein Ali Khan was appointed vice-president and appeared in Nizam-ul-Malkan court. C. (Safr 1126 AH) When Nizam-ul-Malk questioned Fuj Jadari Chakal of Moradabad and Subedari of Malwa four years later.

When he saw that the right policy of the brothers of the Lord supported by Nizam-ul-Mulki was null and void, he moved to the Deccan and was forced to retire in 1720.⁶ The emperor approved Nizam-ul-Mulk's event, making him the Empire's ruler. Two years later, February 8, 1722, Gr. (1134 A.D.) Court and Vizier in the Mughal Empire found a formal dress, a sword, a case, and a beautiful diamond ring. Outraged, Nizam-ul-Malk left the scene. With no other choice, he returned to the Deccan to protect Subedar and gave his special seal to Iwaaz Khan inside the Deccan before heading to Delhi to capture the Wazirat. However, changes in the legal system and circumstances forced him to release Subedari. On October 11, 1724, he entered into a controversy with Mubariz Khan (Muharram 23, 1137 AH).⁷ Nizam-ul-Mulk traveled to Patna via the Chicago Pier before swinging his sword at Mubariz Khan and ordering Nizam-ul-Mulk to move. However, the war was inevitable.

However, after the battle of Shakar-Kad, Nizam-ul-Mulki's performance was supported and rewarded by Emperor Mohammad Shah, along with Subedari and six governors, nicknamed "Asaf Jah" Jagir in North India.⁸

Nizam-ul-Malik humbly wrote to the king in response to this instruction, calling him King Fidwi (enslaved person). Moreover, in each subsequent letter with the king, Nizam-ul-Malak, the voice of an enslaved person, showed deep loyalty and humility towards the commander. This reflects the fact that 9,000 aircraft and 9,000 pilots have been modernized in the operation of the wealthy within two hours.

For the next 24 years, Nizam-ul-Malak ruled the Deccan and openly opposed his rule. He never made it clear that he would separate the director from the central government. In practice, it ruled six divisions, not to mention Delhi, each with the sovereign independence of each state. They fought wars, signed treaties, and gave names without the permission of the Kingdom government. However, his loyalty to the king did not change.⁹ He did not have a red umbrella, the coins were still tied, and the sermon was read by the king whenever he wanted. He advised his successors to remain loyal to the Kingdom.

Nizam-ul-Mulken brought many Muslims and Hindus from Delhi to join him and understand his situation. He provided the hunters to serve him faithfully and cover the travel expenses. Over time, these fighters became hereditary to civilian or military use. This site was the private archive of public opinion, and the third was the archive or government in civil matters. . "Their income was used for administrative expenses. Most of these areas are owned by citizens, who can spend 12-25% of their income on administrative expenses. Government revenue was about Rs 19,000 under Nizam-ul-Mulk in Hyderabad after the remaining meetings of the Ministry of Finance.

David hastened to join him.

The Nazis sent Muzaffar Jung along with Syed Lashkar Khan Nawab to arrest Adoni and Raikoti. Rayhoti Syed Lashkar Khan has been arrested, and the Nizam flag has been hoisted. Upon learning of Yung Raikoti's arrest, Muzaffar decided to go to Adoni and apologize to his uncle. In March 1750, the Nazis arrived at the Yang Changma Pass. Then, in mid-March, he arrived in Karnataka and settled in the village of Valudavor, 50 km from Pondicherry.

Initially, Nasser Jung trusted his relatives, including Muzafar Jung and Chand Sahib Jagir, to try to restore peace by paying for all their crimes in France. Muzaffar Jang rejected the offer in the presence of the Mancino people, who responded that no negotiations could take place without Duplex's consent.¹⁰ Nevertheless, Muzaffar Jang sent an ambassador to Shah Nawaz Khan in the presence of his uncle. Shah Nawaz Khan then filed a lawsuit against Muzaffar Jung, and Nasir Jung promised not to harm his son or return Muzaffar's property.

At the time of writing, Nazir Jang's envoy, led by Syed Laskar Khan, stood by his cousin Muzaffar Jang and tried to persuade Nawab to extradite him to Karnataka.

French troops have been in the Mughal camp for eight days. Muzaffar Jang demanded that the property be returned or given to his son, Chanda Sahi, who became Nawab in Karnataka.¹¹ Nazar Jung did not accept the French embassy's offer, and the French embassy was suspended before it could reach its destination. However, he played double-duplex while negotiating with Nizam and contacted the angry Mughals in his camp. When news of the Nazi joint venture reached an agreement, Nasi Yung's agents arrived at Pondicherry and sent word to the authorities to stop it. Duplex sent secret instructions to Jinza's forces to go to Naza Jang to decide the first one: to withdraw from the deal or a long-term conspiracy.

After compiling the sign of the conspirators, the French stopped the troops. The club is run by Nawab (Abdul Nabi Khan) and Kurnool (Himat Bahadur Khan). Spreading the news, he jumped on the elephant and called it Kudis Nawab until he fought the enemy. In response, Chandi shot and killed Nizamen Nawab Hood, Hans Nizam Dina.¹²

December 31, 1750 AD Muzaffar, Jung organized a grand court where he honored the local dress code of Muzaffar Jung.

Muzaffar Jang thanked the French for appointing him to represent not only Jafar Jung but also the Carnatic Black Nawab and the southern part of the Mysore River.¹³ When Chanda Saheb, nominated by Nawab of Arcot, was appointed as his deputy, Pondicherry coinage was legalized throughout Carinthia and won by thousands of Mughal fans in the Mughal region. Calan Fish (Mahi Marathi) In addition to the above benefits, Bhaluda earns Rs 10,000 per year through Duplex and Jagir. Q. The Duplex is called Jahanara Begum.

The French occupied Masulipatnam, Yanam, and Charrickl and demanded land on the Nasir Yung Pondicherry border in Duplex. Revenue from home sales is estimated at £ 36,000.¹⁴

Nasir Jung's hunt included 18 boxes of gold, precious metals, and one million rupees. The following are divided into six categories: Muzaffar Jang Abdul Nabi Khan, Kudapar Nawab, Himat Bahadur Khan, Nawab, and Kurnool Abdul Karim Khan Nawab Savanur, Duplex, and Maratha.

Salabat Jung (1751-1762 A.D):

Syed Mohammad Khan Bahadur Salabat Jang, the third son of Mir Kamaruddin Khan Asaf Ja-i, ascended the throne in March 1751 with the help of French commander Busi. Khan-i-Zaman and Divan de Ramda occupied similar positions. Expert nominated by Muzaffar Jang for this position with Raja Raghunath Das. Another staff was also in charge.¹⁵

The primary weapon of their revolution was the unexpected joy thanks to the French. Muzaffar Young won all the concessions made by the French and brought the Mathura and Tinnavelli areas south of Rio Negro. The districts of Alaman, Narsapur, Nizampatnam, Krishna, and Kondavid, are part of French territory, while Godavari district covers the French province surrounding Masulipatnam. He allowed France to retake the devastated Yanam province under the name of Nasser Jung. Salabat Yung introduced Mahfouz Bandar to the two floors of the Chikkol area and distributed large sums of money to Bizi and other French officers at his camp.

Led by General Satyara Raj and Prime Minister Balaji Rao, a Maratha army of 20,000 troops landed between Krishna and Golconda. Ghaziuddin bought an army, he wanted to save the future, but people were being paid so little that they did not want to fight or win. He wanted peace in his liberation. He knew that winning the war would never take long, and Dean knew he did not have enough men to invest in the future. He spoke in support of the U.S. Alliance but said that maintaining some independence was necessary for France. He achieved this goal by taking 2 lakh rupees from Balaji Rao through Pangal Sandy (1751 CE). In addition, Peshwa has agreed to pay an additional Rs 3 lakh to Peshwa Hadesh and the area between Aur Aurangabad and Burhanpur Soddon.¹⁶

After the treaty, the Army reached Aur Aurangabad on 29 June 1751. Busi alone received INR 2,250,000. Finally, thanks to Salabat Jung, Duplex Aur agreed to release 2,000 people living in Aurangabad.

Salabat Jung did not settle the Duplex. He wanted Emperor Boogie Mogul to support the Battle of Salabat. On September 13, 1751, the works of Mughal Christ Emperor Kagi were well preserved. Well, the British in Madras had severe doubts about the document's authenticity. Clashes broke out in Karnataka between France and Britain, backed by Chanda Sahib and Nawab Mohammad Ali. On March 12, 1751, Salabat opened fire on Ether Yang and tried to propose a duplex war against Muhammad Ali.

Nevertheless, because of Anwaruddin Khan, Nawab Mohammad Ali did not leave the battle of Karnataka. Besides, the opportunities for France in Karnataka are minimal. The commander failed to capture Trinopolis and surrendered to Britain in June 1752 but was captured and killed by French candidate Chand Sahib, an ally of Britain, King of Tanzania.¹⁷

10,000 rupees for the French soldiers of Hyderabad Salabat Jung covered 26,000 expenses and became a significant burden on his treasury. So he could not give French money permanently, and in June 1753, he delayed the French Army for several months, resulting in church riots. Basi ordered Salabat Jung to use the money from the Circus du Nord for the general expenses of the French Army. Salabat Jung and his ministers disagreed on this proposal. Nevertheless, in the last few episodes of December 1753 AD, the exhibition seemed a little washed up. It was agreed that the value of the church would be transferred from France to the four districts of Mustafanagar, Alura, Rajahmundry, and Chicago. The district has an income of Rs 31 crore and an IDP budget of Rs 26 crore. The French got many discounts and managed to strengthen their position¹⁸ in Hyderabad.

Nizam Ali Khan (1762-1803 A.D.):

The fourth child of Nizam-ul-Mulkar was born to Nizam Ali Khan (February 24, 1734, first Shawwal 1146). He took over the government at the age of 28 and ruled in 1762. He ruled Bera until 1757. The Marathas were defeated twice: first December 1757 in Sindh and January 1760 in Udgir. Karnataka Three years ago, at the end of the third carnival in 1763, Nizam expressed his desire to accept the offer, but Nizam Ali turned it down, and nothing happened.

Robert Clive became Governor of Bengal for the second time in 1765. The other Mughal emperor, Shah Alam, convinced all the farmers of the north except Syria to secede from Britain.¹⁹ Nizam refused to accept his universal heavenly choice. Later, John Pibbs, a British East India Company resident in Masulipatnam, sent Nizam to Hyderabad to begin talks with Nizam.

Yogipu is the head of the northern government in Dubai. Jogi Hans operated five circuses in the north with a circular brake leased by the company for \$ 15 million. Although Nizam's brother Baslat Jung was in charge, he persuaded Nizam to appoint the Guntur government.

Finally, in 1766, an agreement was signed regarding the transfer of the British Company to the East Indian colonel. The Guntur government agreed to take over Nizam from Baslat Jang's brother. After his death, he returned to the U.K. Although Basalat Jung died in 1782, it took Britain six years to capture Guntur.²⁰ After a lengthy discussion, on September 18, 1877, Nizam went to Cornwall to convince him.

After the appearance of Nizam Ali Khan, the main task was to restore the lost Mughal lands of Marathas. One of the two battlefields of Maratha immediately got a chance. When Raghunath Rao turned to Nizam for help, Nizam left a large army. Mahadev's uncle Raghunatrao Nizam Ali Khan attacked Maratha and lost him between Ahmednagar and Pune. Eventually, a pruning agreement was reached in which the Marathas returned 51 lakh rupees per year to the forts of Dul Latabad, Saunrai, Ahmednagar, and Asirgarh Nizam Ali. However, the deal did not come immediately. After another war and disagreement, King Pratapwant signed a new treaty in October 1763. Of course, the business was less profitable as the business brought in \$ 10 million in annual revenue. Instead of four forts, only Daulatabad won.²¹

Nizam Ali Khan and Subedar Adoni Haider Ali's brother Nawab Baslat Jang nominated Haidar Ali Khan for 3 lakhs while Subedari took the pen. The Mughal emperor, who had the right to the northern hemisphere, was outraged that Nizam Ali Khan had thrown

a net at British leaders. As Nizam prepared to oppose Britain in 1765-66, the Madras government sent General Cold Hyderabad for peace talks. The outcome of the negotiations was reached in 1766 when the British promised Nizam 9 million rupees a year for emergency aid when the provinces of Uttar Pradesh no longer needed military aid. Nizam and his men agreed to help the British.

Sikandar Jah (1803-1829 A.D.):

Sikander Jha, the eldest son of Nizam Ali Khan, ascended the throne of Hyderabad on 6 August 1803 with his father, Subedar Mughal dean. Nawab Mir Akbar Ali Khan Sikander Ha was born on November 11, 1768 (the first king was 1182 AH). Mughal emperor "Shah Alam" approved the heir apparent and named him Nizam Ali Khan.²²

Shortly after joining the throne in 1803, the Second Maratha War broke out between the Marathas and the Vonals, led by the East India Company and the Scythians, where Sikander did not fully support the British. Raja Mahipat Ram, Bera chairman and close friend of Asaf Jank, also praised his soldier Nick. Mahipat Ram Asaf was Jah's advisor, and the British did not accept him. Despite generous support from Nizam, the community defeated the Marathas in the Asian War on September 23, 1803.²³ During the reign of Asaf Janq, after British colonial rule, he bought land from the British between the Ajanta Mountains and the Godavari river. The king donated a river settlement west of Nagpur. Now, Asaf Jah Berara has taken over the country. In addition, to commemorate Asafa I is extreme behavior towards the party, Wellesley Chairman signed a new treaty on December 15, 1803, against Asafa Zhao. This agreement (Nizam) does not accept all agreements between Asaf Jah and the East India Company. Furthermore, from 1766 to 1802, the province of Hyderabad agreed to give the company all the parts of Hyderabad during the war.

Not only was Asaf Jha removed from foreign rule, but the British also wanted to rule the Kingdom of Asaf Jha voluntarily. He sought out a savior and protector for his purpose in the head office to do this. At the beginning of Alexander the Great's reign, Britain began to govern Asaf Jah's internal sovereignty.²⁴ The relationship between Alexander the Great and the British was initially neither friendly nor satisfying. There was a long war between Alexander the Great and the British over the bank election. Sikander Jha thought she was an emperor and tried to make her husband a religion, but was unsuccessful. Candidates nominated by Alexander the Great never accepted the British. Alexander the Great was not pushing his affairs, but he weakened when British rule became very strong. I can not oppose the will of the British.

Nasir-ul-Dowla (1829-1857):

Nawab Mir Farukand Ali Khan, the eldest son of Sikander I, died May 23, 1829 (1921-1244) in Nasir-ud-ula-Lanka. He was born on 25 April 1794 (24 Ramadan 1208 AH). Metcalf (1820-1825), born in Hyderabad, was very interested in administrative reform, but Chandulal did not support reform and tried to bring it back. When Lord William Bentinck was Governor of India, he was in charge of politics. Chandulal wrote a letter to Asaf Ha as Chairman General demanding the resignation of the European Commissioner appointed during the Metcalfe reform. Chairman Asaf Jha immediately accepted the proposal. Asaf Jah's government replaced him with an Indian Inspector or Mansabdar. As a result, Amin State is unable to control taxpayers. Asfa Jahu's new party has failed to govern effectively. Local owners such as Venkata Narasimha Rao of Amalpalam, Pak Narasimha Rao of

Chintagani, and Jagannath Rao of Munagala used it during the uprising. Government of Asaf Jahas. An uncontrollable force overthrew his rebellion.²⁵

Nizam was in a severe financial crisis, and on September 6, 1843, Chandulal resigned because his government was unable to solve the problem. Nasiruddin-aul himself has been in power for many years. After his lunar release, he answered what a bank is.

Ten years after Chandulal's resignation, several prime ministers, including Raj Ram Baksa, who returned in 1849, and Siraj-ul-Mul-Mulk 1851.²⁶

He was known as Siraj-ul-Malkan Diwan until 1851. During his two years in office, he tried to raise the bar, but his efforts were in vain. The Nizam family owes the British government 40 million rupees a year. The main security concern is that the Siraj-ul-Mulk group has suffered a major setback at the British embassy.²⁷ Lord Dalhousie, who came to India at 59, asked Asaf Zahi to pay off all the debt in part on December 31, 1850. He paid Rs 10,000 for the refrigerator. He applied for 35 million grants. For a year, he opposed the expansionist policy of Fraser Dalhoy, and when Colonel Lou Fraser settled in Hyderabad in 1933, he resigned. On May 21, 1853, Asafi Br was forced to sign an agreement on the transfer of the lands of Bera, Dharasiv (Osmanabad), and Raichur to the British Company of East India. Asaf Jha lost Biryani Rs 30,50,309, Rs 5,48,601, Western District Rs 2,29,588 and Raichur Rs 11,51,342, total revenue Rs 49,89,840; Money 9 0773 Surf-e-Khas.²⁸

Afzal-ud-ula la (1857 - 1869):

On May 18, 1857, Afzal-ud-aul La grew up with Nasir-ud-aul La's son Mir Tahmit Ali Khan. H. (23-Ramadan, 1273 Hijri) Afzal-Ula La was born on October 11, 1824. A Sepoy uprising broke out in India during his reign, which spread to Hyderabad. On May 10, 1857, an uprising broke out against Britain, invading northern and southern India.²⁹

The British protests in Hyderabad also began in 1853 with the signing of the E.C. treaty. The British officers at the Hyderabad headquarters did not behave like the British. As a result, Hyderabad forces were dissatisfied with British rule. The first army officer, Dafader Mir Fida Ali, blamed Captain Abbott for the shooting, but he escaped. Mir Ali was arrested and sentenced to death by firing squad.³⁰ The government of Hyderabad has announced a reward of 3,000 rupees for those who arrested Chida Khan. It has been revealed that Chida Khan was recently arrested with the help of Salar Jung, who tried to escape and was arrested. Coach Rohila suffered a severe hamstring injury. The government gave 5,000 rupees to those who helped her succeed.³¹ Turabi Khan and Mulvi Alauddin Turbaz Khan were captured with the help of Guruban Ali near the village of Tupram (Medak District), where British soldiers shot them. The body was later taken to Hyderabad and left in a public place.³²

Mulvey, who attacked a nightclub on June 17, 1859, fled to Bangalore under the banner of Al-ud-Din, where he was arrested in Mangalapalli, Hyderabad. On June 28, 1859, he was sentenced to life in prison in the Andaman Islands. 1884.66 died in the Andaman Islands.³³

In 1857, the Vila rebellion led by Ramji Gonda in the Nirmal district of Adilabad began in Ajanta province, followed by the Rohil rebellion of the hero Bhogoji. Rajdeep Singh, a landlord from Kaula, and Rao Nambalkar, a senior Nizam court official, took part in the 1857 Hyderabad uprising against British rule.³⁴

The British Army, with the help of Asaf Jah and Salar Yang-I, defeated the British uprising in Hyderabad. The British government thanked Asaph Jack for his active role in

quelling the insurgency in southern India, particularly in Hyderabad. With Asaf's help, the British government reclaimed the lands of Burra and Shorapur in 1853 and repaid Nizam's British loans.³⁵

The British entered into a new treaty with Asaf Jah in 1860. Asaf Jah and his minister sent a grant of Rs 10,000 and Rs 3,000. Asafha donated Rs 15,000 to the Governor-General of India on behalf of the Government of India. The Treasurer awarded him the highest rank and Star of India 69, British Asaf Ha in 1861.³⁶

According to the Treaty of Beras, Diwan Siraj-ul-Malak died on May 26, 1853. Turub Ali Khan's cousin, Salar Jang, ascended the throne on 31 May 1853. Sipoy revolted in 1777 and formed a government that introduced reforms.

Mir Mahaboob Ali Khan (1869-1911):

After his father's death, Mir Mehboob Ali Khan ascended the throne on March 6, 1869. Mir Ali Khan was a minor boy born 1117 1866 AD. (5th Rabbi 1283 H).³⁷ In the 75th millennium, this is how the British government was interested in Mir Mahabab Ali Khan. An agreement was reached between the British government and the other two monarchs, including (1) Sir Salar Young (2) Chief Pag, Rafiuddin Khan, Shyam-ul-Umar, and Amir-i-E. Kabir's Family ۶۶۶ After Rafiuddin Khan died in 1877, he became the head of the family of Rashiduddin Khan's brother, despite strong opposition from Salar Jung, and became prime minister of the British Commonwealth. But after Rashiduddin Khan's death in 1881, the Indian government allowed Salar Jang to exercise all his powers, and he did so until two years later.³⁸

The ministers confirmed that the British government was interested in educating young Asaph Jack and eventually appointed a British guardian. Captain John Clerk was appointed for this purpose in 1874 and took over from his brother Captain Cloud Clerk until 1876, and his appointment ended in June 1887.³⁹ Mehboob Ali Khan wore Western clothing. The house of Asaf Asaf Jahi, formerly known as Haveli, has a large closet that is said to be the largest in the world.

Prime Minister Asaf Jah Salar Jang has begun a series of educational reforms. The founding of Darul-Uloom High School in 1885 began to bring Western education to the region. In addition to Persian and Urdu, the school also taught English. No progress was made in education during the Afzal-ud-Ula-Lanka government when Salar Jung became king in 1869.⁴⁰ He founded several English and Western schools. City High School and Chandrabhagat High School were established in 1870 and 1872. Madras-e-Alia was founded for the sons of the nobles in 1873. Madras-e-Ija was opened to members of the royal family in 1878. In these schools, a small but well-developed city of Hyderabad emerged. In 1887, a few years after the death of Salar Jung, the famous Nizam College was the result of the merger of Chadargate High School and Madras-e-Alia. In addition to establishing these educational institutions in Hyderabad, Salar Jang also provided financial support to Sir Syed Ahmed to establish an educational institute in Aligarh. Two staff members from Hyderabad, Vigar-ul-Malk, and Mohsin-ul-Malk have been actively involved in the development of Aligarh College.⁴¹

Mir Osman Ali Khan (1911-1948 A.D.):

On the day Mir Mirbobob Ali Khan died, his son Mir Osman Ali Khan was called Nizam Nawab Shahab Jung. 12 September 1911 (14 Ramadan 1329 Hijri). Osman Ali Khan was born on April 5, 1886 (29 Jamadi II 1303H).⁴²

As a child, Mir Osman Ali Khan employed his father, Mahbub Ali Khan, who wanted to raise his son as a Persian and a consultant to Urdu researchers. Under the command of Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulek, the Commander-in-Chief of the Nizam Army, Sir Brian Egerton appointed Professor Osman Ali Khan as Professor of English in 1899.⁴³

In 1912, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, Sir Kisan Prasad, was overthrown. Turki Ali Khan Nawab Nab Mira Yusuf Ali Khan, OK Salar Jung III, was appointed Prime Minister of Hyderabad 1912; But in 1914, he retired. In the same year, Nizam came under direct control. He has ruled the region without a prime minister for five years. The ministry gives secretaries and deputy ministers some day-to-day responsibilities.⁴⁴

The Osmania University of Hyderabad was founded on 19 August 1919 and laid a new foundation for Indian education in English arts, sciences, law, Muslim jurisprudence, medicine, health, technology, and compulsory English in Urdu. Basic and advanced languages and tests will take you to the next level. In addition to the faculties of the arts, sciences, Muslim jurisprudence, and law, it has faculties of medicine and technology, teachers' university, and women's university with faculty members. Both Deep-in-Aid and M.Ed. Manak University has five high schools, two in Hyderabad and one in Aurangabad, Warangal, and Gulberg. The total number of students studying at the university is about 4,000, while the annual number of students is about 26,00,000.⁴⁵

During World War I (1914-1918), the government donated 1,530,000 rupees. The government has allocated Rs 164 crore for the war and provided substantial support to the Indian government during the war. Nizam also received £ 2,200, and Rs 6,390,000 was transferred to various relief funds. During World War I, Nizam and his troops played an important role. The Hyderabad army fought alongside the British forces in Palestine, and King George V immediately recognized Nizam's services.⁴⁶

On November 17, 1919, Durbar, Nizam announced a new constitution making the Executive Council the highest ruling party in the state. The council consists of seven members, six full members and one attached member, one member of the Bihar City Council, President Sir Ali Imam, and Viceroy, appointed chairman of the council in 1919. Its members are Nawab Khedgog Jung (son of Syed Hussain). Bilgrami). R. Glanchi, Nawab Wilayat Jang (son of Nawab Bikash-ul-Umra), Nawab Latafat Jang (grandson of Nawab Khurahid Janq), Roy Muralidhar, Nawab Jilawat Jang of the royal family, Nawab Nizam Jang and Sir Faridun- ul-Poikul (member)⁴⁷

Sir Ali Imam's most significant step was to separate the judiciary and the executive, a reform that had not taken place in British India at the time. The next major project was the colonization of the land of Sartia, which gave nothing to the government or the people. However, most people rejected the project. Sir Ali Imam retired in 1922 and left the country.⁴⁸ However, he remained in office for more than a decade. A member of the Ministry of Finance, Sir Akbar Hydari, has helped strengthen Hyderabad's financial management through personal transformation.⁴⁹

British connection to Nizam:

18989 At Nizam, Nizam agrees to provide another host, Nizam agrees to another shared platform. The Nizam, the British, and the Marathas formed a triangular platform to defeat Tipu Sultan. The Nizam took the opportunity to defeat Tipu. After the Fourth Battle of Mysore, Nizam ceded to British rule. Under the 1798 treaty, Nizam paid Britain 17,24,100 hryvnia for repairs. During the 19th century, the number of troops increased, and Nizami left the territories acquired by the British under the treaties of 1792 and 1799 to cover certain expenses. When Henry Russell settled there, he commented on the government's security evidence. This is a worthy act, and this must end. Pindari, Will, and Zamindar created confusion among the villagers and endangered the people. Then, Russell formed the Russell Brigade, which later became the Hyderabad Brigade. The county government feared the soldiers would not be paid. Chandulal forcibly signed an agreement with the Pomeranian Company. This agreement is beneficial. "Nizam wants the state," Palmeru said.

He borrowed from the local treasury, went bankrupt within a year, and paid Nizam Palmer \$ 80 million. Following the abolition of metaphysical reforms, the situation in the region deteriorated again. In 1850 Nizam owed East India \$ 64 million. In 1851, Nizam paid off half of the British debt and promised to repay the rest next year, but did not keep his promise. Then he had to sign a wagon contract. Nizam lost to Britain Kurnul, Kudap, Bellary, Anantapur, and Belarus as part of the alliance. He also lost control of the coast. His rule ended, and the Hyderabad Army came under the control of the British Indian Army.

The Nizam-ul-Malik era was marked by political unity, and after his death, a hereditary war broke out. He was followed by Salabat Khan, Nizam Ali Khan, Sikander Ha, Nasir-ul-Dala, Afzal-ul-Dula La, Mir Mehboob Ali Khan and Mir Osman Ali Khan. During the last two nizams, efforts were made to change the socio-economic life of the region.

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