

ASAF JAH DYNASTY RULERS OF HYDERABAD- A STUDY

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Abstract

The Asaf Jahi was a tradition which governed the Kingdom of Hyderabad. The family came to India in the late seventeenth century, and became representatives of the Mughal Empire. As the Mughals, of Turco-Mongol beginning, were extraordinary benefactors of Persian culture, language, and writing, the family tracked down a prepared support. The tradition was established by Mir Qamar-ud-Din Siddiqi, a Viceroy of the Deccan-under the Mughal heads from 1713 to 1721. He discontinuously administered after Aurangzeb's demise in 1707 and under the title Asaf Jah in 1724. The Mughal Empire disintegrated and the Viceroy of the Deccan, Asaf Jah I, announced himself free, whose space reach out from the Narmada stream in the North to Trichinopoly in the South and Masulipatnam in the east to Bijapur in the west.

Introduction

Hyderabad State, otherwise called Hyderabad Deccan, was a regal state situated in the south-focal district of India with its capital at the city of Hyderabad. It is currently partitioned into the territory of Telangana, the Kalyana-Karnataka area of Karnataka, and the Marathwada locale of Maharashtra, in present-day India. The state was managed from 1724 to 1857 by the Nizam, who was at first an emissary of the Mughal domain in the Deccan. Hyderabad progressively turned into the principal royal state to go under British centrality consenting to an auxiliary coalition arrangement. During British rule in 1901 the state had a normal income of Rs. 417,000,000, making it the most well off royal state in India. The local occupants of Hyderabad Deccan, paying little mind to ethnic beginning, are designated "Mulki" (comrade), a term actually utilized today. The tradition pronounced itself an autonomous government during the last long periods of the British Raj. After the Partition of India, Hyderabad consented to a halt arrangement with the new domain of India, proceeding with all past plans aside from the positioning of Indian soldiers in the state. Hyderabad's area in the Indian association, as well as its different social legacy, was a main impetus behind India's addition of the state in 1948. Along these lines, Mir Osman Ali Khan, the seventh Nizam, marked an instrument of increase, joining India.

Sumptuous, lavish, flashy, and excessive are only a words that ring a bell when you consider the Nizams that administered the past regal territory of Hyderabad for a very long time. A book on Telangana or any reference to its history and culture is inadequate without a notice of the Nizams, for their impact on the state and its set of experiences is unquestionable. Seven Nizams, who were otherwise called Asaf Jahis, administered Hyderabad - the seventh, Asaf Jah Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur ruled till 1948.

From 1724 to 1948, Hyderabad went through colossal development, both socially and monetarily. The Nizams were incredible supporters of writing, craftsmanship, design and food; and were included among the richest individuals on the planet. As a matter of fact, Asaf Jah VII was positioned the fifth richest individual since the beginning of time, with his fortune stuck at US\$225 billion at its tallness, acclimated to the present worth.

The Nizam decided not to join the Indian Union after India acquired autonomy in August 1947. Notwithstanding, his standard finished in September 1948, when the Indian Army sent off Operation Polo, drove by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, then Minister of Home Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister of India. The State of Hyderabad was attacked and the Nizam had to venture down. The Asaf Jahis were permitted to keep their titles even after their rule finished. Asaf Jah VII picked his grandson Nawab Mir Barakat Ali Khan Bahadur Mukarram Jah as his replacement, however he was Nizam just in name.

Ancestry of the Nizams

Hailing from the region around Samarkand in modern day Uzbekistan, the Asaf Jahi was originally a Turkic dynasty. Khaja Abid, grandfather of the first Nizam, was born in Aliabad near Samarkand in the kingdom of Bukhara. In 1655 he visited India for the first time while on his way to Mecca and presented himself at the imperial court of the Mughals. He made a favourable impression on the Mughal emperor and was soon granted many favours and given a robe of honour. He was also offered a position in the emperor's service, which he agreed to take on after his return from Mecca. Thus began the association between the Nizams and Delhi, which would last until the end of Mughal rule.

In 1657, Khaja Abid returned from his pilgrimage and decided to throw in his lot with Aurangzeb. At the time, the latter was in the Deccan preparing for the war of succession against his brothers. Aurangzeb gave Khaja Abid, a learned man who was equally versed in the art of war, an important position in the imperial army.

After successfully defeating his brother to claim the throne, Aurangzeb made Khaja Abid the governor of Ajmer and subsequently of Multan with the title Qalich Khan. Qalich Khan later died while leading the imperial army against the Qutub Shahi king during the siege of Golconda in 1687.

The Mughal Empire

Shah Jahan made Aurangzeb the Viceroy of the Deccan in 1636, where the last option went through numerous years laying out and implementing Mughal prevalence and power. Whenever Shah Jahan passed on in 1666, Aurangzeb merged his power as sovereign and burned through the vast majority of his rule growing the boundaries of his domain. During that period Hyderabad - administered by the Qutub Shahi tradition - was perhaps the most extravagant city nearby because of the Kollur mine on the banks of the Krishna waterway, which was the most rewarding jewel mine of now is the right time. The city was allegedly invulnerable because of the magnificent Golconda Fort.

Aurangzeb's underlying attacks, during the rule of the last Qutub Shahi ruler Abul Hasan Tana Shah, were disappointments. In any case, in 1687, following a nine-month long attack Golconda at last fell. Rumors from far and wide suggest that the fortification would've hung on if not for a saboteur, Abdullah Khan Pani, who was paid off by Aurangzeb to open the doors around evening time. Tana Shah was detained before long and taken to Daulatabad.

From there on, Hyderabad's significance declined, its prospering jewel exchange lessened, and the city fell into ruins.

A Dynasty is Born

Albeit Indian history, traversing from the old to the advanced, saw enormous domains, for example, the Maurya, Gupta and Mughal, administering over immense regions in the north, it was the area south of the Vindhya that they never truly dealt with. The Deccan district had its own lines, and its reasonable part of uprisings against the strong realms that intended to catch it. In a setting like this, what the Deccan truly required after the debilitating of the Mughal realm (which held it for a brief timeframe) was a stable territorial power.

The decay of Mughal rule and the ascent of the Asaf Jahi administration are inseparably connected; and the Asaf Jahis showed up in Hyderabad and made it their own, similar as the Mughals did with Delhi, not content to be simple subedars of a bigger realm. A progression of political improvements brought about the Nizams administering over the Deccan.

Everything began with Aurangzeb overseeing Golconda Fort and accordingly Hyderabad. With the success of the Deccan and afterward the south, Aurangzeb prevailed with regards to spreading Mughal rule across the subcontinent.

After Qalich Khan's demise in 1687, his grandson Qamaruddin got Aurangzeb's attention when he showed extensive ability as a champion. Aurangzeb gave him the title Chin Qalich Khan (Boy Swordsman) at the youthful age of 19.

Farukh Siyar, Mughal sovereign and Aurangzeb's grandson, provided Qamaruddin with the higher title of Nizam-ul-Mulk Fateh Jung in 1713 and selected him subedar of six areas and Faujdar of Karnatak. Qamaruddin substantiated himself to be a great overseer. Be that as it may, the Sayyid siblings, two strong officers, planned to prevent him from administering the Deccan.

Right off the bat in the rule of Muhammad Shah (Aurangzeb's seventh replacement) the Sayyids eliminated Qamaruddin from the post of Faujdar of Muradabad and sent him to Malwa. There, as well, he demonstrated his value. Frightened by his ascent, the Sayyids asked him to leave and move to another territory. Nauseated with these political games, Qamaruddin left his post and set out toward the Deccan where he planned to take up the post of viceroy again.

In the interim, the Sayyads kicked the bucket, and the new sovereign Muhammad Shah offered him the high position of Vazir. Be that as it may, he was disheartened by the sovereign's nearby partners and consequently left the post of Vazir and walked to Aurangabad.



Abul Hasan Tana Shah (1672-1687)

The sovereign educated Mubrez Khan, the then Subedar of the Deccan, to go against Qamaruddin. In the following fight, Mubrez Khan was crushed and killed, which brought about Qamaruddin laying out his matchless quality in the Deccan.

He accordingly smoothed out the regulatory apparatus and accounts of the Deccan. Muhammed Shah at last understood that nothing remained to be acquired by war and consulted Qamaruddin with the title of Asaf Jah, or equivalent to Asaf, who was the Grand Vizier or head of the state in the court of King Solomon. Asaf Jah was the most noteworthy title that could be granted to a subject of the Mughal Empire. Despite the fact that for all useful purposes Qamaruddin turned into an autonomous ruler from that point on, he never transparently announced autonomy from Delhi. Subsequently, was conceived the Asaf Jahi tradition that managed Hyderabad until 1948.

Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I (1724–48)

Nizam-ul-Mulk's most prominent accomplishment was the underpinning of the royal province of Hyderabad. As the Viceroy of the Deccan, the Nizam was the top of the leader and legal offices and the wellspring of all polite and military power of the Mughal realm in the Deccan. All authorities were named by him straightforwardly or in his name. He drafted his own regulations, raised his own militaries, flew his own banner and shaped his own administration.

He separated his realm into three sections - one section turned into his own private home known as the Sarf-I-Khas; one more was allocated for the costs of the public authority and was known as the Diwan's region; and the rest of dispersed among Muslim aristocrats (jagirdars, zamindars and desh mukhs), who consequently paid nazars (gifts) to the Nizam for the honor of gathering income from the towns under them. The most significant of these aristocrats were the Paigahs (see p128). The properties were generally parted into various pieces to forestall the most remarkable of the aristocrats from considering any idea of cutting out a realm for themselves. The framework, which proceeded generally unaltered until 1950, guaranteed a consistent type of revenue for the state depository and the Nizam.

The Nizam had different wellsprings of income too, which incorporated the overwhelming majority of gold uncovered in his territories, precious stones and jewels from the Golconda mines and the pay from his tremendous individual bequests.

While the Nizam didn't wage an excessive number of fights in the wake of turning into Hyderabad's ruler, he conflicted with the Marathas in 1727 over his refusal to pay two sorts of toll - Chauth and Sardeshmukhi. In the wake of experiencing a loss in the following conflict, which finished in 1728, the Nizam needed to consent to various terms set by the Marathas, head of which was perceiving Chhatrapati Shahu as the sole Maratha ruler.

The Nizam was likewise a legislator of notoriety and his help of the Mughal Empire remained unwavering. A perfect representation of this came in 1739 when Nadir Shah, the leader of Persia, who was so strong he was known as Second Alexander or Napoleon of Persia, attacked the Mughal realm. In the first place, the Nizam sent a colossal group of fighters to Karnal where the Mughal armed force had been positioned to repulse Shah's rampaging advance. Nonetheless, even the joined powers couldn't keep the strategically and actually unrivaled Persian armed force under control. At the point when Shah arrived at Delhi, gossip broke out that he had been killed. Angered, Shah requested that Delhi be looted. It is said that 20,000 to 30,000 individuals were killed in a solitary day. Nobody from the Mughals' side was prepared to arrange a détente with Shah out of dread. It was the Nizam who approached to interest Shah to end the bloodbath. Some way or another, the Nizam persuaded him to turn around.

The Nizam is associated with having established the groundwork for what might become one of the main Muslim states outside the Middle East by the principal half of the twentieth century. The realm he governed over was said to have been near the size of France.

Following a rule of 24 years, the Nizam died at 76 years old in 1748. His grave is at the mazaar of Shaikh Burhan-ud-din Gharib Chisti, Khuldabad, close to Aurangabad, where Aurangzeb was likewise covered.

Once more with the Nizam's demise, the Deccan turned into the focal point of a battle for control between the British, French, Marathas and the Nizam's own children and grandsons. Nasir Jung, Muzaffar Jung and Salabat Jung all held the Subhedari of the Deccan at one time or the other for a time of north of 14 years. They were affirmed as the Subhedars by the Mughal sovereign yet for obscure reasons, were never given the title of Asaf Jah or Nizam and hence, they are not alluded to as Nizams.



Nizam Ali Khan Asaf Jah I (1724–1748)

Finally, in 1762, the Nizam's fourth son, Mir Ali Khan, was recognized at the second Nizam.

Nizam Ali Khan Asaf Jah II (1762–1803)

Nizam Ali Khan was brought into the world in 1734 and accepted the Subhedari of the Deccan at 28 years old years and governed the district for right around 42 years. The rule of Nizam Ali Khan was one of the significant sections throughout the entire existence of the Asaf Jahi line since it was the longest as well as on the grounds that it was the most astounding and testing. His most prominent commitment was saving his line from both inner and outside powers and smoothing out the organization of his state. While he settled undertakings with the Marathas, he additionally went into coalitions with the British and the French. In 1763, Nizam Ali Khan moved the state capital from Aurangabad to Hyderabad, reestablishing the last option to its unique greatness. Perceiving the focal and vital area of this city ended up being a defining moment in the standard of the Asaf Jahis.

While his granddad kept unfamiliar powers out of his realm, Nizam Ali Khan utilized a French general as a guide and military pioneer and at the same time looked for a partnership with the British East India Company. It was this union that helped Hyderabad: while the organization interfered in the day to day undertakings of the majority of the other august states, Hyderabad was passed on to its own gadgets even after Indian Independence from the British. Numerous arrangements were endorsed between the British and Nizam Ali Khan during this period - first and foremost, the Nizam needed to get the Marathas far from the Deccan; and furthermore, the British were on threatening conditions with Hyder Ali of Mysore. The British likewise needed a nearby union with Hyderabad and the disbandment of the French Corps from the Nizam's administrations.



Nizam Ali Khan Asaf Jah II

After a long, strenuous and successful reign, Nizam Ali Khan died on 6 August, 1803, at the age of 69. He was buried at Mecca Masjid.

Mir Akbar Ali Khan Sikandar Jah Asaf Jah III (1803–29)

The third Nizam acquired an effective state. His progression was sanctioned by the Mughal head Shah Alam II and his dad's titles were likewise presented upon him. Sikandar Jah is credited with introducing another time of progress for Hyderabad. In 1806, an enormous region north of the city was named Secunderabad after Sikandar Jah - it was basically established to station 5,000 soldiers of the British post. Secunderabad later turned into the biggest British cantonment in India. As the cantonment developed quickly, numerous local people moved there from the hustle of the walled city across the River Musi, subsequently making the twin city of Secunderabad.



Ali Khan Sikandar Jah Asaf Jah III

To work on inward organization and to guarantee simply method for income, Sikandar Jah put European officials accountable for his income. Notwithstanding, the realm went through an extreme monetary emergency because of Raja Chandulal, who was right hand income serve. Chandulal, who was near the British, enjoyed huge scope defilement and misappropriation that depleted the Nizam's funds.

Sikandar Jah passed on 21 May, 1829 and was covered in the regal graveyard of Mecca Masjid, close to his progenitors. He was made due by nine children and 10 little girls. His oldest child, Nawab Farkhunda Ali Khan, succeeded him.



Ali Khan Nasir-ud-Daula Asaf Jah IV**Mir Farkhunda Ali Khan Nasirud-Daula Asaf Jah IV (1829–57)**

After the monetary disturbance during Sikander Jah's standard, Nasir-ud-Daula acquired a grieved state. Additionally, a few cataclysmic events, for example, tornadoes, pandemics, floods and dry season had negatively affected the state. Mounting obligations constrained him to surrender Berar and other line areas to the British. The Nizam understood that prior income frameworks and settlements had started to debilitate the proficient working of his state. With the help and direction of Siraj-ul-Mulk and Mir Turab Ail Khal Salar Jung I, he executed a cutting edge and only arrangement of income organization. The state was isolated into 16 locale, each under a taluqdar who was answerable for the common and legal organization of a region. These changes carried straightforwardness to the revamped regulatory hardware. In this manner, Hyderabad was securely directed through a crucial time. It was additionally during this Nizam's rule that the Salar Jung family (see p124) became a force to be reckoned with.

**Mir Tahniyat Khan Asaf Jah V**

Hyderabad prospered educationally and culturally under this Nizam's reign since he ordered the construction of several schools, commercial centres, churches and bridges. He made Hyderabad the first princely state to ban the practice of Sati in 1856. He died on 16 May, 1857, at the age of 64.

Mir Tahniyat Khan Afzal-ud-Daula Asaf Jah V (1857–69)

Afzal-ul-Daula held the administrations of his dad's head of the state, Salar Jung I. Under him, the domain was additionally partitioned into 5 subas notwithstanding the 16 regions. In 1860, the Nizam gave land for the Bombay-Madras railroad line, which was to go through Hyderabad state. The presentation of a rail line contributed significantly to the monetary improvement of the state. He additionally constructed the Afzalgunj mosque, Afzalgunj span

and Afzalgunj Bazar. He passed on at 42 years old when his child and beneficiary, Nawab Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, was around three years of age.

Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur Asaf Jah VI (1869–1911)

The most youthful Asaf Jahi ruler, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan was two years and seven months old when he was introduced by his co-officials Mir Turab Ali Khan Sir Salar Jung I and Nawab Rasheeduddin Khan, Shams-ul-Umara III. In 1885, when he was 17 years of age, he expected sovereign privileges. His consideration was known all through the realm. A few managerial changes, which the Nizam carried out, incorporated the advancement of railroads, update of income settlements, and foundation of cotton and silk plants.

Training additionally got extraordinary consideration and countless schools were set up all through his properties. Police, legal executive, timberland and extract were redesigned along current lines. The norm of clinical therapy and clinical training arrived at new highs.

Mahbub's brother by marriage Viqar-ul-Umara assembled the Falaknuma Palace, which was subsequently skilled to the Nizam. Not long after he moved into the new castle, the Nizam tumbled down, and experienced an unexpected crippled stroke and passed on 29 August, 1911. He was only 46 years of age.



Mir Osman Ali Khan Asaf Jah VII

Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur Asaf Jah VII (1911–67)

Born in 1886, Osman Ali Khan was coronated Nizam on 12 September, 1911 and he is the most popular among the Nizam rulers.

Mir Osman Ali Khan was a multi-faceted personality – he was an able statesman and cared about his subjects. His first act as Nizam was to abolish the death penalty from the criminal code for civilians in 1911. In 1914, within three years of his ascension to the throne, World War I broke out. He gave financial, military and material assistance to the British. He was instrumental in setting up Osmania University in Hyderabad in the year 1917. The university was the first of its kind in the state and continues to be a prestigious centre for education even till date.

He was also the first to separate the judiciary from the executive in 1921. It would be 53 years before this was implemented in the rest of the India. He initiated a board which saw to the restoration and erection of several public buildings, some of which are functional even to this day.



Mukarram Jah Bahadur Asaf Jah VIII

He gave cash liberally for some admirable mission paying little heed to standing or religion. Significant recipients of his gifts were Aligarh Muslim University, Benaras Hindu University, Santiniketan, Shivaji Vidyapeeth, the Bhandarkar Institute, Lady Harding Medical College, Red Cross and the Golden Temple in Amritsar. Relatively few realize that he additionally gave his last 14,000 sections of land of land to Acharya Vinoba Bhave for the Bhoodan Movement that began in Pochampally, 46km away from Hyderabad.

This Nizam's standard saw the extension of streets, rail routes and the postal framework. His commitment to increase water system in his domain by building different dams was likewise massive.

In 1948 when free India was conceived the Nizam wouldn't agree to the Indian territory. Instead, he needed Hyderabad to be perceived as an autonomous sway. In September

1948, the Indian government sent off a police hostile - named Operation Polo - five days after which Hyderabad was captured. Thus finished the 224-years of Asaf Jahi rule in Hyderabad. Osam Ali Khan died in 24 February 1967 and disregarded his child Azam Jah to make his grandson, Mukarram Jah, his replacement. He controlled Hyderabad until its increase into India in 1948. Osman Ali Khan was articulated the world's most extravagant man by TIME Magazine with a fortune of US\$2 billion in the mid 1940s, comparable to around \$34 billion today.

Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur Asaf Jah VII (1911–67)

Brought into the world in 1886, Osman Ali Khan was coronated Nizam on 12 September, 1911 and he is the most famous among the Nizam rulers. Mir Osman Ali Khan was a diverse character - he was a capable legislator and thought often about his subjects. His first go about as Nizam was to annul capital punishment from the crook code for regular folks in 1911. In 1914, in somewhere around three years of his rising to the privileged position, World War I broke out. He gave monetary, military and material help to the British. He was instrumental in setting up Osmania University in Hyderabad in the year 1917. The college was the first of its sort in the state and keeps on being a prestigious community for instruction even till date. He was additionally quick to isolate the legal executive from the chief in 1921. It would be 53 years before this was carried out in the other India. He started a board which saw to the reclamation and erection of a few public structures, some of which are utilitarian even right up 'til today.



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his last 14,000 sections of land of land to Acharya Vinoba Bhave for the Bhoodan Movement that began in Pochampally, 46km away from Hyderabad. This Nizam's standard saw the development of streets, railroads and the postal framework. His commitment to expand water system in his territory by building different dams was likewise colossal. In 1948 when free India was conceived the Nizam wouldn't acquiesce to the Indian territory. Instead, he needed Hyderabad to be perceived as an autonomous power. In September 1948, the Indian government sent off a police hostile - named Operation Polo - five days after which Hyderabad was captured. Thus finished the 224-years of Asaf Jahi rule in Hyderabad. Osman Ali Khan died in 24 February 1967 and ignored his child Azam Jah to make his grandson, Mukarram Jah, his replacement. He managed Hyderabad until its promotion into India in 1948. Osman Ali Khan was articulated the world's most extravagant man by TIME Magazine with a fortune of US\$2 billion in the mid 1940s, comparable to around \$34 billion today.

The Would-Have-Been Eighth Nizam: Mukarram Jah Bahadur Asaf Jah VIII

After Mir Osman Khan's death, Mukarram Jah became the titular Nizam of Hyderabad in 1967. In 1971, the Indian government abolished the privy purse to royal families as well as royal titles. He is currently living in Istanbul. However, the Nizam's still hold some of their prime palaces such as Chowmahallah.

Conclusion

This paper tries to throw light on the administration of justice in the Deccan under the first Nizam (1719-1748 A.D) who in his time tried to maintain the system of administration of justice as established by the Mughals, however in the subsequent periods there were changes made by the successors of the first Nizam, Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, and also by the British Resident when they came to the Deccan after the signing of the Subsidiary alliance. Thus we can see that the article is talking about the qualities and the loyalty of the Nizam who tried to maintain the allegiance to the Mughal Court and tried to maintain the Mughal system of administration as far as possible.

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