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## A GLORIOUS TRADE AND COMMERCE IN NIZAM STATE

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### Abstract

Nizams ruled the erstwhile princely state of Hyderabad for 224 years. A book on Telangana or any reference to its history and culture is incomplete without a mention of the Nizams, for their influence on the state and its history is indisputable. Seven Nizams, who were also known as Asaf Jahis, ruled Hyderabad – the seventh, Asaf Jah Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur reigned till 1948. From 1724 to 1948, Hyderabad underwent immense growth, both culturally and economically. The Nizams were great patrons of literature, art, architecture and food; and were counted amongst the wealthiest people in the world. In fact, Asaf Jah VII was ranked the fifth wealthiest person in the history of the world, with his fortune pinned at US\$225 billion at its height, adjusted to today's value.

**Keywords:** Glorious Nizam State, Osman Ali Khan, Asaf Jahis, Glorious Past, Deccan History, Trade and Commerce.

### Introduction

#### Statement of Problem

**Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations... entangling alliances with none"**

**Thomas Jefferson**

Philosopher & Historian

3<sup>rd</sup> US President

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. Aurangzeb's initial sieges, during the reign of the last Qutub Shahi king Abul Hasan Tana Shah, were failures. However, in 1687, after a nine-month long siege Golconda finally fell. Legend has it that the fortress would've held on if it weren't for a saboteur, Abdullah Khan Pani, who was bribed by Aurangzeb to open the gates at night. Tana Shah was imprisoned soon after and taken to Daulatabad. Thereafter, Hyderabad's importance declined, its flourishing diamond trade diminished, and the city fell into ruins.

#### A Dynasty is Born in Deccan

Although Indian history, spanning from the ancient to the modern, saw large empires such as the Maurya, Gupta and Mughal, ruling over vast areas in the north, it was the region south of the Vindhya that they never really gained complete control over. The Deccan region had its own dynasties, and its fair share of rebellions against the mighty kingdoms that aimed to capture it. In a backdrop like this, what the Deccan really needed after the weakening of the Mughal empire (which held it for a short period of time) was a stable regional force. The decline of Mughal rule and the rise of the Asaf Jahi dynasty are inextricably linked; and the Asaf Jahis arrived in Hyderabad and made it their own, much like the Mughals did with Delhi, not content to be mere subedars of a larger kingdom. A succession of political developments resulted in the Nizams ruling over the Deccan. It all started with Aurangzeb gaining control over Golconda Fort and subsequently Hyderabad. With the conquest of the Deccan and then the south, Aurangzeb succeeded in spreading Mughal rule across the subcontinent. After Qalich Khan's death in 1687, his grandson Qamaruddin caught Aurangzeb's eye when he displayed considerable skill as a warrior. Aurangzeb gave him the title Chin Qalich Khan (Boy Swordsman) at the tender age of 19. Farukh Siyar, Mughal emperor and Aurangzeb's grandson, gave Qamaruddin the higher title of Nizam-ul-Mulk Fateh Jung in 1713 and appointed him subedar of six provinces and Faujdar of Karnatak. Qamaruddin proved himself to be an excellent administrator. However, the Sayyid brothers, two powerful generals, conspired to stop him from governing the Deccan.



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Early in the reign of Muhammad Shah (Aurangzeb’s seventh successor) the Sayyids removed Qamaruddin from the post of Faujdar of Muradabad and sent him to Malwa. There, too, he proved his worth. Alarmed by his rise, the Sayyids urged him to resign and move to some other province. Disgusted with these political games, Qamaruddin resigned from his post and headed for the Deccan where he intended to take up the post of viceroy once more. Meanwhile, the Sayyids died, and the new emperor Muhammad Shah offered him the high rank of Vazir. However, he was disappointed by the emperor’s close associates and therefore left the post of Vazir and marched to Aurangabad.

### Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I (1724–48)

Nizam-ul-Mulk’s greatest achievement was the foundation of the princely state of Hyderabad. As the Viceroy of the Deccan, the Nizam was the head of the executive and judicial departments and the source of all civil and military authority of the Mughal empire in the Deccan. All officials were appointed by him directly or in his name. He drafted his own laws, raised his own armies, flew his own flag and formed his own government. He divided his kingdom into three parts – one part became his own private estate known as the Sarf-i-Khas; another was allotted for the expenses of the government and was known as the Diwan’s territory; and the remainder was distributed amongst Muslim nobles (jagirdars, zamindars and desh mukhs), who in return paid nazars (gifts) to the Nizam for the privilege of collecting revenue from the villages under them. The most important of these nobles were the Paigahs. The properties were usually split into numerous pieces in order to prevent the most powerful of the nobles from entertaining any thought of carving out an empire for themselves. The system, which continued relatively unchanged until 1950, ensured a steady source of income for the state treasury and the Nizam. The Nizam had other sources of revenue as well, which included the lion’s share of gold unearthed in his dominions, diamonds and gems from the Golconda mines and the income from his vast personal estates. While the Nizam did not wage too many battles after becoming Hyderabad’s ruler, he did clash with the Marathas in 1727 over his refusal to pay two kinds of levy – Chauth and Sardeshmukhi. After suffering a defeat in the ensuing war, which ended in 1728, the Nizam had to agree to a number of terms set by the Marathas, chief of which was recognizing Chhatrapati Shahu as the sole Maratha ruler.

The Nizam was also a statesman of repute and his support of the Mughal Empire remained unwavering. A prime example of this came in 1739 when Nadir Shah, the ruler of Persia, who was so powerful he was known as Second Alexander or Napoleon of Persia, invaded the Mughal empire. First, the Nizam sent a huge contingent of soldiers to Karnal where the Mughal army had been stationed to repel Shah’s rampaging advance. However, even the combined forces couldn’t keep the tactically and technically superior Persian army at bay. When Shah reached Delhi, a rumour broke out that he had been assassinated. Enraged, Shah ordered that Delhi be plundered. It is said that 20,000 to 30,000 people were killed in a single day. No one from the Mughals’ side was ready to negotiate a truce with Shah out of fear. It was the Nizam who came forward to appeal to Shah to end the bloodbath. Somehow, the Nizam convinced him to turn back. The Nizam is remembered for having laid the foundation for what would become one of the most important Muslim states outside the Middle East by the first half of the 20th century. The kingdom he ruled over was said to have been close to the size of France. After a reign of 24 years, the Nizam passed away at the age of 76 in 1748. His grave is at the mazaar of Shaikh Burhan-ud-din Gharib Chisti, Khuldabad, near Aurangabad, where Aurangzeb was also buried. Once again, with the Nizam’s death, the Deccan became the centre of a power struggle between the British, French, Marathas and the Nizam’s own sons and grandsons. Nasir Jung, Muzaffar Jung and Salabat Jung all held the Subhedar of the Deccan at one time or the other for a period of over 14 years. They were confirmed as the Subhedars by the Mughal emperor but for unknown reasons, were never given the title of Asaf Jah or Nizam and therefore, they are not referred to as Nizams.

Hyderabad state basically agriculture state. It was produced food-grains and non-food grains. The surplus production of food grains and others exported to different countries in the world and also within the India. What an important part Hyderabad plays in the agricultural economy of India may be realized from the fact that the position of these Dominions in regard to castor is first (48 percent) also Jowar (27 percent), cotton is third (15 percent), sesamum is third (9.6 percent) and groundnut is third (14.7 percent) of the total areas under the respective crops in India.

The principal crops in the Marathwada consists of Jowar, Bajra, wheat, cotton, linseed and pulses; whereas in Telangana rice, yellow Jowar, Bajra, castor –seed, sesamum and pulses. The staple food of the people of Marathwada consists of Jowar, Bajra and to some extent wheat; while in Telangana rice, Jowar, and Bajra are consumed. Pulses and inferior grains of many kinds are grown everywhere. Oilseeds include linseed, sesamum and castor-seed, the last being grown largely in the Telangana region. Beside cotton, san-hemp and ambary are the principal fiber-plants, while aloes and bendifiber are not unknown. Large quantities of chillies are grown everywhere, and zira and ajwain are also grown in the districts of Bidar, Atraf-i-Balda and Sirpur Tandur.



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## TRADE

Hyderabad state had direct trade relation with Bombay, Madras, Central Province, Berar, and Mysore. All these states are surroundings to Hyderabad state. The ports in Bombay and Madras Presidency were very much useful for Hyderabad exports and imports. Hyderabad State exported 67 percent articles to abroad from Bombay port in 1935-36. Hyderabad state is largest oil seed producer in India and sent nearly 75 percent oil seeds to abroad through the Bombay and Madras ports in 1935-36. Cotton dominates in Hyderabad exports. In 1935-36, 67 percent cotton exported to abroad through the Bombay Port whereas in 1934-35, 42,000 mounds of cotton sent to Mysore Weaving Industry. At the same time 82 percent of cotton piece-goods importing from Bombay to Hyderabad state. 80 percent of wheat flour came from Bombay port to Hyderabad State. Especially the bones exported Hyderabad State to Foreign countries through Madras fort 82 percent and Bombay port 12 percent in 1935-36. Hyderabad state played an important role in trade. For the imports and exports of Hyderabad State sent through the road and rail. Both these routes played an important role in trade. There are many roads in good condition and connected from Hyderabad to different places in both Telangana and Marathwada regions.

The early history of the trade of Hyderabad with other countries is obscure. Except for a stray reference to the export of diamonds from Golconda, no information is available on the subject. It can, however, be concluded without the fear of any serious contradiction that, especially during the period of Qutub Shahis, the trade was mostly in valuable articles. The movement of goods between Hyderabad and the rest of the country, which was a regular feature, received a set-back especially during the 17th Century A.D., due to unsettled political conditions. However, trade in the erstwhile Nizam's Dominions assumed some significance from about 1802 A.D., when the East India Company entered into a commercial treaty with Nizam Ali Khan, the ruler of the State. The treaty provided for, among others, free transit of goods between the territories of the contracting parties. It was, however, from the turn of the century that the Hyderabad State witnessed an alround development in trade.

### Internal Trade

In the absence of reliable statistics, it is impossible to estimate the amount of the internal trade of the State, but there is no doubt that it far exceeds the foreign trade. For the purpose of export, the produce of country is collected from the interior at certain important centres. There is also a large interchange of commodities of local growth and production between adjoining districts. The same agency that is employed for collecting the produce for export, also performs the office of distributing imported articles to distant parts by means of carts and pack-bullocks. The trading castes are represented by the Jain Vanis in the Maratha Districts, by Lingayat vanis in the Karnatic, and by Komatis in Telangana, while Marwari traders are to be found in all the large villages. The village Bania is a general tradesman, being grain-dealer, cloth-vendor and banker, it is he who advances to the ryot the amount to enable him to meet the land revenue, and at harvest time takes charge of the produce, which he passes on to the agents of wholesale exporters at large centres or the nearest railway station.

The principal exports are food-grains, cotton, linseed, sesamum, groundnut, castor-seeds, indigo, oils, timber, cotton cloth, hides, cattle and iron etc. The imports are mill-made cloth, yarn, raw silk, salt, refined sugar, dried fruits, betel-nuts, horses, cattle, silver, gold, copper, brass, utensils, iron, timber, mineral oil and opium.

The "Santa" or weekly fair played an important role in trade. Every village, on a particular day in a week, conducted "Santa" and sold the produce, which the people wanted in the State. All varieties were available at the weekly fairs.

The important trade-centres in Hyderabad State were, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Warangal, Mattewada, Hasanparti, Karimnagar, Peddapally, Jagtial, Korutla, Sirpur, Nirmal, Bodan, Kamareddy, Vikarabad, Pangal, Koilaconda, Ghanpur, Maktal, Narayanpet, Gadwal, Bhongir, Aurangabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Parli, Shorapur, Koppal, Latur, Raichur, Seram, Shahabad, Sadasivpet, Siddipet, Indur, Karkeli, Khammamet, Edlabad, Raichur and Bhir.

### External Trade

Goods and commodities imported from British territory were brought in either by rail direct to important stations in the State, or in case of frontier districts, where there are no railways, by means of carts and pack-bullocks from commercial centres outside Hyderabad, such as Barsi, Sholapur, Ahmadnagar, Kurnool, Adoni, Bellary, Bijapur, Jaggayyapeta, Bezwada, Bhadrachalam, Rajahmundry and Chandrapur.

The principal exports to Bombay included linseed, castorseed, hides and skins, raw cotton, etc. The exports to Madras are linseed, castor seed, other seeds, hides and skins. The imports from Bombay are cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, grain,



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kerosene oil, fruits and provisions, iron, tobacco, salt, etc. The imports from Madras are yarn, piece-goods, grain, tobacco, fruits and provisions.

### CHIEF TRADE ROUTES

The surplus production sent through the good roads. Prior to 1868, trunk roads lead from Hyderabad to Sholapur, Gulbarga, Kurnool, Masulipatnam, Hanamkonda, and Nagpur. The principal roads are the Hyderabad-Nagpur Road runs north, leaving the state at Pullara in Adilabad District. Its total distance 195 miles for the capital. It is very much useful for all seasons. The Hyderabad –Jalna Road is 265 miles long and proceeds via Bidar, Udgir and Gangakher. Hyderabad – Sholapur railway station road is 180 miles and run via Homnabad and Naldurg. It was the main road from Hyderabad to Bombay. Another good road Hyderabad-Kurnool, its total length is 136 miles. A branch road from Jadcharla to the Krishna River is 60 miles length. Another branch road from Makthal to the Krishna station is 42 miles. Later it was extended to Raichur and it was 55 miles. The Hyderabad-Bellary Road also principal trade route and its total length is 158 miles. The Hyderabad-Masulipatnam Road length is 116 miles.

Hyderabad-Warangal Road 91 miles and then proceeds to Mangapet on the Godavari, 72 miles. Hyderabad to Medak Road 54 miles, Aurangabad to Nandgaon road on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line is 54 miles. Aurangabad to Jalna 39 miles, Aurangabad to Toka 25 miles, Aurangabad to Bhir 72 miles, Naldurg to Gulbarga 52½ Miles, Naldurg to Osmanabad 32½ miles, Gulbarga to Surapur 60 miles, Raichur to Lingasugur 55 miles, Bhongir-Nalgonda 40 miles, and Homnabad to Gulbarga Railway Station 36 miles roads are respectively very important for the trade. Lakhs of surplus production send through the roads from different places within the India.

### Roads

With the exception of some roads in the immediate vicinity of Hyderabad city, none of the roads in the State can be considered as equal to roads described as first-class in British India, and even these are gravelled, rather than melted. Prior to 1868, there were trunk roads leading from Hyderabad to Sholapur, Gulbarga, Kurnool, Masulipatnam, Hanamkonda and Nagpur. Some of which were originally constructed by the British military authorities to facilitate the movements of troops. They were eventually made over to the State about 1867.

The Hyderabad – Nagpur Road runs due north, leaving the State at Pullara in Adilabad (Sirpur Tandur) District, 195 miles from the capital. This road is partly bridged and well maintained, and is passable at all seasons. The Hyderabad – Jalna Road is 265 miles long, and proceeds via Bidar, Udgir and Gangakher. Upto Bidar, the road is good and practicable at all seasons, but beyond it, is only a fair-weather road. A bridged road connects Hyderabad, via Homnabad and Naldurg, with the Sholapur railway station, and is 180 miles long. Before the extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway beyond Sholapur, this was the main road from Hyderabad to the Bombay side. The Hyderabad-Kurnool Road is passable at all seasons and is 136 miles long. A branch from Jadcharla to the Krishna River, 60 miles in length, was constructed between 1879 and 1882. Another branch road starts from the sixty-ninth mile and proceeds by Makthal to the Krishna Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 42 miles, while a third extends to Raichur 55 miles. These last forms a part of the Hyderabad-Bellary Road, with a total length of 158 miles. The Hyderabad-Masulipatnam Road, partly bridged and passable at all seasons, has a length of 116 miles in the State. From the sixtieth miles of this road the old Madras Road branches off. A main road connects Hyderabad city with Warangal, 91 miles and proceeds thence to Mangapet on the Godavari, 72 miles. The former section was constructed in 1868-71 and the later.

The other principal roads are Hyderabad to Medak, 54 miles, Aurangabad to Nandgaon on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 54 miles, 43 of which lie in the State, Aurangabad to Jalna 39 miles, Aurangabad to Toka 25 miles, Aurangabad to Bhir 72 miles, Bhir to Ahmadnagar railway station 70 miles and then south via Parenda to Barsi Road Station, Naldurg to Gulbarga 52½ miles, Naldurg to Osmanabad (Dharaseo) 32 ½ Miles, Gulbarga to Shorapur 60 miles, Raichur to Ling Sugur 55 Miles being part of the old road from Kurnool to Dharwar, the Bhongir-Nalgonda road 40 miles long and the branch road from Hamnabad to Gulbarga railway station 36 miles. Many of these roads now serve as feeders to railway stations.

### RAILWAY

The Nizam state had its railway system. The broad-gauge line from Bombay to Madras crossed at South-Western corner of the State by 137 miles. It was belonging to South – Eastern section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The remaining part is under the North-Western branch of the Madras Railway and its junction was at Raichur. From Wadi the Nizam’s State Guaranteed State Railway runs to Warangal and then Bezawada. It was connecting both the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and East Coast section of Madras Railway. This is the best trade connectivity route for Hyderabad State. The total length of main line is 310 miles. While the both branches, Hyderabad – HussainSagar and Dornakal to Singareni coal fields added later and its length 20 miles. The Hyderabad –



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Godavari Valley Railway runs North-West from Hyderabad City to Manmad length is 391 miles. These Railway routes are helpful for the development of the trade in Hyderabad State.

**MARKETS**

Selling and Purchasing place is called as Market. Irrespective of gender, everyone what they want and get from the market. Who produced surplus they sell the production in different markets in different places? In Telangana region there are a wide variety of markets are located in different places and to supply vivid article for everyone in the region. The markets such as weekly fair (Santa), Mandis, Ganjis, Regulated Markets, Periodical Bazaars and Cattle Bazaars are important in this region. Weekly bazaar is very famous in Hyderabad State. Weekly bazaars are in Atraf-i-Balda 35, Nizamabad 35, Medak 36, Mahaboobnagar 69, Nalgonda 11, Warangal 10, Karimnagar 18, and Adilabad 63. The total weekly bazaars in Telangana region are 277.

Mandis in Telangana region occupied an important place. In Hyderabad city 6, Atraf-i-Balda 3, Nizamabad 2, Medak 3, Mahaboobnagar 2, Nalgonda 2, Warangal 2, Karimnagar 2 and Adilabad 3. The total Mandis in Telangana region is 25. Ganjis are in Hyderabad city 3, Atraf-i-Balda 1, Nizamabad 1, Medak 4, Mahaboobnagar 5, Nalgonda 2 and Warangal 2. Total Ganjis in Telangana is 18. Regulated markets were located at Warangal 2, Adilabad 1, Nizamabad 1, Bhagat 3 and Mahaboobnagar1. Periodical bazaars are existed at Atraf-i-Balda 5, Warangal 3 and Karimnagar 2. Cattle bazaars existed at Atraf-i-Balda 4, Adilabad 3, Nizamabad 8, Medak 4 and Mahaboobnagar 2. All these markets supplied variety of articles for the people. Aurangabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Parli, Surapur, Koppal, Latur, Raichur and Seram are important market centers both in Karnataka and Marathwada region. Shahabad, Narayanapet, Sadasivapet, Siddipet, Indur, Karkeli, Khammam and Edlabad are important markets in Telangana region. The important chief marketing centers in 1940-41 details are as follows.

**Table-1: Important Marketing centres in Telangana region in 1940-41**

District	Place	Total Traders	Total Carts	Value of Commodity
Adilabad	Adilabad	68	46,000	8,95,000
Karimnagar	Karimnagar	51	--	--
Karimnagar	Peddapally	109	25,000	10,00,000
Warangal	Khammam	437	67,000	41,00,000
Warangal	Warangal	378	1,40,000	70,17,000
Nalgonda	Suryapet	219	43,000	9,72,000
Nalgonda	Bhongir	142	31,000	12,33,000
Mahaboobnagar	Badepally	355	65,000	25,00,000
Nizamabad	Nizamabad	245	78,000	52,56,000

Source: Vaikuntham, Y.: State, Economy and Social Transformation Hyderabad State (1724-1948), Manohar Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 2002, P.160.

The above table reveals that the chief marketing centers in Hyderabad state in 1940-41. Warangal was the biggest marketing centre. Nizamabad, Khammam and Badepally are very important markets. Warangal Nizamabad and Khammam markets occupied first, second and third places in trade and sell lakhs of value commodities. These markets supplied huge articles to surroundings the areas and distance areas in Telangana. These markets exported lakhs of rupees production to different areas within the State and India.

**EXPORTS**

Hyderabad State exported several articles. The articles such as Grains and pulses, cotton, linseed, oil seeds, groundnut, castor seed indigo, oils, wood, cotton goods, hides and skins, cattle and sheep and other articles. The principal exports to Bombay in 1903 consisted of linseed 46,466 tons, castor-seed 45,090 tons, other seeds 29,550 tons, hides and skins 527 tons and miscellaneous 1,23,443 tons. The exports to madras in the same year were linseed 5,233 tons, castor-seeds 14,095 tons, other seeds 5,094 tons, hide and skins 3,136 tons and miscellaneous 26,845 tons. The exports details are as follows.

**Table-2: Exports from Hyderabad State**

Sl.No	Commodities	1876-77
1.	Grains	2,29,51,556
2.	Fruits	3,89,577
3	Oilseeds & Oils	55,44,284



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4.	Silk & Cotton Stuff	9,68,732
5.	Cotton	1,32,38,898
6.	Cotton seeds etc	2,01,943.
7.	Opium	4,726
8.	Indigo	5,24,530
9.	Scents and drugs	19,24,329
10.	Timber	4,12,371
11.	Sugar and Jaggery	6,46,830
12.	Paper, etc.	1,49,729
13.	Livestock	19,11,871
14.	Minerals	2,07,088
15.	Silk	5,044
16.	Miscellaneous	2,39,433
17.	Mahuwa flower	79,481
18.	Total	4,94,00,422

Source: Mehdi Ali, M.: Memorandum of the Famine Commission, H.E.H the Nizam’s Government Revenue Department, Government of India, Bombay, 1879, P.127.

The above table-2 reveals that the exports from Hyderabad state in 1876-77. The commodities, which were produced by Hyderabad state, were exported within India and outside India. Grains exported hugely to Asia and European countries. The cotton also exported madras, Bombay and other regions in India. Cotton exported mainly from Hyderabad state to England. Oilseeds & oils, scents and drugs and live stocks also exported to different state within the India and abroad. These commodities occupied an important place in the exports. The total exports in 1876-77 are 4,94,00,422. Hyderabad state is a one of the important principles exported centre in India during the period. The exports are increased year by year with the constant support of the rulers, cultivators and producers. The exports from the state in 1882-83 details are as follows.

Table-3: Exports from Hyderabad state in 1882-83

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Sl.No	Commodities	1882-83
1.	Piece goods	13
2.	Yarn	1.8
3.	Cotton	131
4.	Food grains, etc	75
5.	Sugar, etc	8
6.	Fruits and vegetables	1.5
7.	Livestock	25.6
8.	Oils (minerals & vegetable)	32
9.	Linseed	68
10	Sesamum	58
11.	Timber	3
12.	Miscellaneous	6.06

Source:Some Economic Facts and Figures of H.E.H. the Nizam’s Dominions, (1347F), Government Central Press, Hyderabad – Deccan, 1937, P.33.

The above table-3 reveals that the exports from the state in the year 1882-83. The cotton, food grains, linseed, sesamum, livestock and oils occupied and important place in exports. Cotton occupied first place in exports. The region Marathwada contributed a lot for the exports of the cotton to different parts of the states. The food grains are chief exports from the state. Telangana region exported largely food grains to different parts of the India. The above-mentioned commodities occupied first four places in exports. The exports are an increased year by year from the state. Commodities like cotton, linseed, castor and oil etc. increased. The exports of Hyderabad state from 1890-1903 details are as follows.



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Table-4: Exports from Hyderabad state

Articles	1890-91	1900-1901	1902-1903
Grains and pulses	72,86,000	67,71,000	25,56,000
Cotton (raw)	1,28,48,000	2,29,90,000	2,01,17,000
Linseeds	52,53,000	24,78,000	59,85,000
Oilseeds	28,56,000	32,75,000	12,07,000
Groundnut	11,12,000	48,000	36,000
Castor-seed	24,60,000	57,79,000	52,82,000
Indigo	7,92,000	2,92,000	1,90,000
Oils	17,20,000	16,53,000	42,36,000
Wood	3,61,000	2,41,000	2,56,000
Cotton-goods	12,76,000	7,01,000	9,85,000
Hides and skins	25,97,000	28,78,000	23,07,000
Cattle and sheep	17,43,000	19,97,000	15,19,000
All other articles	32,58,000	38,30,000	22,55,000
Total	4,35,67,000	5,29,33,000	4,69,31,000

Source: Mirza Mehdi Khan: Hyderabad Gazetteer, Cosmo Publication, New Delhi, 2001, P.85.

The above table04reveals that the exports from Hyderabad to various states within India and outside India. In 1890-91 the total exports are 4,35,67,000 and in 1900-1901 are 5,29,33,000 rupees but in 1902-1903 exports slightly decreased to 4,69,31,000 rupees. Overall exports increased from the State. Grains, cotton, linseed, indigo, oils and castor seed occupied an important place in the exports. Cotton, castor, linseed and oils are occupied first four places in exports. Marathwada region contributed 90 percent cotton exports and Telangana region contributed 90 percent castor seed exports. Both the Marathwada and Telangana regions played a major role in trade and commerce. Hyderabad state exports from 1905 to 1948 details as follows.

Table-5: Exports from Hyderabad State (In thousands of Rupees)

Year	Cotton	Linseed	Castor seed	Ground-nut	Indigo	Oils	Timber	Hides	Cereals Grains
1906-07	42499	7105	11001	582	132	1962	262	3565	9123
1910-11	33787	12009	15311	2472	38	2727	118	3309	4512
1915-16	47828	5214	8604	2810	274	1808	900	4900	16916
1920-21	54198	554	4627	829	198	657	612	3228	1003
1925-26	67127	2915	14036	6661	--	2472	571	4267	30569
1930-31	40725	3856	11921	32407	--	3180	476	2393	13953

Source: Vaikuntham,Y.: State Economy and Social Transformation Hyderabad State (1724-1948), Manohar Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 2002,P.167.

The above table-5 reveals that the exports of Hyderabad state overall increased compare with the previous years. The above commodities occupied an important place in exports. The cotton was occupied first place in the exports. It is one of the major crops in the state supplied various mills within India. Especially the Bombay mills want more exports from Hyderabad State. The fine and quality raw cotton supplied both the Bombay and Mysore mills. Aurangabad, Nanded, Parbhani and Raichuretc districts supplied fine quality cotton to different parts of India. In Telangana Adilabad and Karimnagar is fine quality cotton to various parts of Bombay and Mysore regions. So, the cotton dominated other exports of the State.

Table-6: Exports from Hyderabad state (In thousands of Rupees)

Year	Textiles	Oilseeds	Grains &Pulses	Leather	Wood & Timber	Hide& Skins	Oil & Cakes	Coal & Coke	Forest production
1935-36	58,098	38,469	11,474	3520	562	604	2,961	2,886	910
1940-41	65,589	48,438	17,558	2,651	763	1,708	4,163	5,107	914
1945-46	79,768	90,863	47,767	4,769	3,086	2,216	9,748	10,328	3,284
1946-47	78,110	60,151	19,930	8,996	3,441	3,236	15,774	9,183	4,031



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Source: Vaikuntham,Y: State Economy and Social Transformation Hyderabad State (1724-1948), Manohar Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 2002,P.173.

The above table-6reveals that the exports of Hyderabad State from 1935 to 1947. Cotton is largely consumed by the state power mills. In the place of cotton, the manufactured textiles supplied the state to India. Oilseeds, oil & cakes are also dominate the exports of the state. Other articles exports are increased year by year. The Second World War impacts on the state exports also one cause for the decline the exports. From 1853 to 1947 the total exports face some fluctuation from the famine, World War –I and II etc. the state dominated entire India through the exports. It was contributed a lot for the development of trade and commerce. Food grains, textiles, oils, timber, hide and skins and coal etc exported to different parts of India and abroad. From India Hyderabad State occupied an important place in trade and commerce during Nizams rule. State not only exported commodities but also imported some valuable commodities from Indian states and abroad. The imports also played an important role in the trade and commerce.

IMPORTS

The Hyderabad State is importing several commodities from the Coastal Andhra, Madras, Mysore and Bombay regions. The commodities such as salt, sugar, spices, metals and ores, cinema films, apparels, paints and colours, tea and boots and shoes etc. the state also importing the textiles, grains, oils, wood and animals etc. British company and English traders imported various articles to Hyderabad State. Local traders also played an important role in trade. The imports from different parts of India and abroad to Hyderabad state in 1876-77 details are as follows.

Table 7: Imports into Hyderabad State

Sl.No	Commodities	1876-77
1.	Grains	1,67,07,685
2.	Fruits	14,89,691
3	Oilseeds & Oils	1,12,760
4.	Silk & Cotton Stuff	71,99,864
5.	Cotton	55,948
6.	Cotton seeds etc	7,180
7.	Opium	3,85,883
8.	Indigo	1,06,841
9.	Scents and drugs	45,54,105
10.	Timber	86,763
11.	Sugar and Jaggery	10,94,374
12.	Paper, etc.	1,39,643
13.	Livestock	6,87,848
14.	Minerals	28,89,688
15.	Silk	11,81,700
16.	Miscellaneous	33,50,885
17.	Mahuwa flower	2,73,942
18.	Total	4,63,00,378

Source: Mehdi Ali, M.: Memorandum of the Famine Commission, H.E.H the Nizam’s Government Revenue Department, Government of India, Bombay, 1879, P.127.

The above table-7 reveals that the imports from different parts of India to Hyderabad State in 1876-77. In imports the commodities like grains, silk & cotton stuff, scents & drugs and mineral played an important role. Hyderabad state imported silk, minerals and scents and drugs. The total imports are 4,63,00,378 it was less than the state exports. The figures indicate the Hyderabad state economic conditions and development. Nizam rulers had good relations with several states in India and abroad. The imports are also increased year by year. The details of imports from various parts of India into Hyderabad State in the year 1882-83 details are as follows.

Summing up

Trade and Commerce is one of the most essential sources of the wealth the state. The Nizam State use all sources of Trade and Commerce Communication. They were improving their ability along with imports and exports. The Nizam rulers encouraged trade and commerce in Hyderabad State. They were encouraged both the local and abroad trade. The articles exported through the



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Bombay and Madras ports. Hyderabad exported food grains and other articles. The coal, iron, gold, wood, lime conker, cotton, stones and cigarettes etc. paper, silver, iron and other articles from British presidencies. Hyderabad had good communication with the British Provinces. Traders from different communities participated in both external and internal trade.

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