



Towards Modernisation

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Session Objective

You should be able to narrate how developments in Administration took place in Telangana State from 1778 to 1948



Growth of British Influence

- In 1778 British resident installed.
- In 1798, Hyderabad the first Indian prince to enter into a Subsidiary Alliance with British
- The Resident addressed the Diwan as “My dear” and corresponded only with him
- The highest officers of Nizam wrote only to the secretary of the Resident.
- General apparatus of governance developed under the guidance of the Residents



Residency Building

- Converted into University College for Women.
- Originally located in 64 Acres. At present 34 Acres is available.
- Market outside is called Hashmat Ganj. Nizam had given title of Hashmat Jung Bahadur to a British Resident



Importance of Diwans/ Peshkars

- Appointed by Nizam
- Could not be removed without the approval of the British
- Diwans /Peshkars had to contend with Palace intrigues, vanities of British, eccentricities of Nizam and welfare of State
- Raja Chandu Lal as Peshkar (1809 - 1832) and Diwan (1832 -43) was the favourite of British and exercised real power

Sikh Village, Secunderabad

- On 16th October, 1829 a fight ensued between Jamaat e Sikhan and Arabs which was reconciled 5 days later by orders of Raja Chandulal
- On 1st May, 1831, there was a bloody clash which led to many casualties on both sides.
- On Nizam's orders, they were asked to camp outside the city and were not allowed to enter the City
- A Nihang bodyguard serving in the Nizam of Hyderabad's irregular Sikh army, 1865 by Captain W. W. Hooper & Surgeon G. Western





Economic Condition of Hyderabad State in 1850s

- State was in deep debt to sahlukars
- Salaries could not be paid for months to soldiers, mansabdars and Nizam's relatives
- Collection of land revenue was farmed out on commission basis
- Nobles had vast jagirs and supported their own establishments
- State did nothing for education and health

• Salar Jung I

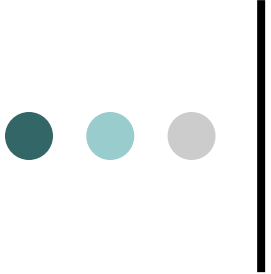
- Diwan from 1853 to 1883
- “Progress of centuries have been compressed into 3 decades”





Salar Jung I – Reforms

- ✓ Forbade Nazrana
- ✓ Reduced salaries followed by regular disbursal
- ✓ Abolished system of farming out of collection of Land Revenue
- ✓ Resumption of Jagirs in lieu of repayment of debt
- ✓ Forced Arabs, Pathans and Rohillas to submit to Common Courts



Salar Jung I – Reforms (contd.)

- ✓ Appointment of Collectors with civil, revenue and magisterial powers
- ✓ Established regular Courts of Justice
- ✓ Established School for education of Nobles' children including his own
- ✓ Regular Postal System was established in 1862
- ✓ Creation of regular Secretariat in 1882 with 5 ministries and 44 departments



Revenue receipts of Hyderabad State during 1853 and 1880 (in lakhs Rs)

Year	Total Revenue	Land revenue	Customs	Excise
1853	71.76	64.85	4.66	1.73
1863	145.11	119.33	14.30	9.25
1873	218.23	155.55	31.75	25.93
1880	250.23	177.00	35.00	27.00

Secunderabad Club

- Salar Jung I gifted his country house to the Army for its use as Club in 1878.
- It was called Secunderabad Garrison Club
- It started as an All-white Club which admitted all civil and military officers of the British government
- In 1903 it was called Secunderabad Club
- Membership was open to those Indians who were deemed to be gentlemen of culture and position.





Continuation of Reforms

- In 1884, Urdu replaced Persian as language of administration
- Railway line from Hyderabad to Wadi (to Mumbai) and from Hyderabad to Vijayawada (to Chennai and Kolkata)



The arched gateway of the British Residency partially in water during the Great Musi Flood of 1908

- In 36 hours, 17 inches of rainfall was recorded, and the water level at Afzalgunj was about 11 feet high and in other places even higher.
- The flood razed over 80,000 houses, making a fourth of the population homeless



Planned Growth of Hyderabad city

- Report of Viswesvarayya in 1909
- City Improvement Trust in 1912
- Osman Sagar Reservoir in 1920
- Himayat Sagar Reservoir in 1927
- State High court in 1919
- Osmania Hospital in 1927
- Muazzam Jahi market in 1935
- First building of Osmania University, Arts college in 1938



President of Executive Council

- In 1919, Nizam constituted a Executive Council with a President and eight other members, each in charge of one or more departments.
- President of the Executive Council would be the Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

Hydari Era

- Akbar Hydari, an Indian Audit and Accounts Service (IAAS) official
- Worked as IAAS in Hyderabad State,
 - Accountant General (1905 - 07),
 - Finance Secretary (1907-11)
 - Secretary i/c development depts (1911 - 20)
- Finance Member of Nizam's Executive Council (1921 to 1937)
- President of Executive Council (1937-41)





Financial Reforms

- Departmentalisation of finances
- Normal grant to each Dept was fixed by Finance Dept
- Allowed financial stability and planned development of the State
- Contributed to image of Hyderabad as well administered State



Important Irrigation Projects

Project	Period	Cost	Ayacut
Nizamsagar	1923-31	Rs 3 Crores	2,75,000 Acres
Wyra	1923-30	Rs 31.12 Lakhs	17,500 Acres
Palair	1923-28	Rs 24.65 Lakhs	12,890 Acres
Singabhoopalam	Terminal Tank	10 Tanks above it	1,800 Acres



Progress in Education and Health

	1910-11	1920-21	1936-37
Schools	174		1016
Strength in schools	21,775		1,64,607
Expenditure Rs	5,89,503	22,80,274	46,28,445
Colleges	127	384	1206
Total Expenditure on Education Rs	9.69 lakhs	45.64 lakhs	104.61 lakhs
Total Expenditure on Medical and Public Health Rs	8.12 lakhs	12.73 lakhs	29.85 lakhs



Summary

- Hyderabad : A Well Administered State or Relic of Feudalism
- Was Communist Revolt with focus on land reform and economic equality a people's movement?
- Is there anything of value left by Hyderabad State?