

## CULTIVATION OF CROPS IN TELANGANA REGION DURING MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN REIGN

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The Hyderabad state occupied a prominent place in the History of India general and southern India particular. The state depended mostly on Agriculture sector. Hyderabad State was predominantly rural and agrarian as 86 percent of the population lived in the villages and 55 percent of them depended directly on agriculture. Out of the total area of 53,000,000 acres of land only 30,000,000 acres i.e., about 60 percent, were under government land revenue system, (called *Diwani* or *Khalsa* area); about 15,000,000 acres, i.e., about 30 percent, under the *Jagirdari* system, and about 10 percent as the Nizam's own direct estate, i.e., *Sarf-i-Khas* system.<sup>1</sup> Agriculture depends on vivid aspects such as soil, irrigation, seeds, agriculture implements and manures. All these played a major role in the development of agriculture. Nizam rules provided loan facilities for encouraging agriculture in the state, agriculture in one of an important sector in Hyderabad state.

### Classification of Area

During Mir Osman Ali Khan rule (1911-1948) the total area and cultivated area increased constantly every year with Government support, development of irrigation, new agriculture implements, loan facilities and new seeds, etc.<sup>2</sup> Nizam rulers had taken several important steps for the development of agriculture in the state. In Hyderabad State half of the total area utilized for cultivation and remaining area was under un-cultivable land. The total area from 1925 to 1945 is constant. There is no increasing in total area. But the net sown area and un-cultivable area is increased in the state. The details of the total area and cultivated area in Hyderabad state from 1925-26 to 1944-45 as follows.

Table :Classification of Area

Year	Total area	Forest	Not available for cultivation	Net sown area	Area under food crops	Area under non- food crops
1925-26	52,926,720	6,043,522	1,480,789	21,497,773	18,775,893	7,547,817
1929-30	52,926,720	5,821,639	4,397,299	28,253,068	19,925,045	9,290,081
1934-35	52,926,720	6,325,319	4,720,522	28,370,264	20,564,713	8,217,213
1939-40	52,926,720	6,185,000	11,158,000	28,433,000	19,625,000	9,280,000
1944-45	52,926,720	6,170,000	8,651,000	26,475,000	18,660,800	8,124,086

### Sources:

1. Agricultural Statistics, 1335 F-1344 F (1925-26 to 1934-35), H.E.H. The Nizams Government, Government Central Press, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1938, pp.2-3.
2. Agricultural Statistics, 1335 F-1349 F (1935-36 to 1939-40), H.E.H. The Nizams Government, Government Central Press, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1942, pp.8-13.

<sup>1</sup> Sundarayya. P., *Telangana People's Struggle and its Lessons: Communist Party of India (Marxist)*, Calcutta, 1972, p.9.

<sup>2</sup> Vaikuntham. Y., *Studies in Socio-Economic and Political History: Hyderabad State*, Karshak Art Printers, Hyderabad, 2004, p.67.

3. Agricultural Statistics, 1350 F-1354 F(1940-41 to 1944-45), H.E.H. The Nizams Government, Government Press, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1949, pp.56-57.

The above Table reveals that the total area in Hyderabad State from 1925 to 1945. The total area in Hyderabad State is constant. In 1925 the total area in State was 5,29,26,7203 acres and in 1945 also the same acres are occupied. The un cultivated area in 1925 was 14,80,789 acres and in 1939 -40 it was 1,11,58,000 acres. The respected area increased every year. Food crops area dominated in the state. In 1934-35 the cultivation of food crops are 2,05,64,713 acres and non-food crops are 82,17,213 acres.<sup>3</sup> The net sown area in Hyderabad State was increased every year. But forest area is also constant. Good progress in cultivated area in Hyderabad state.

### The Soils

The soils of Hyderabad state were divided into two main groups according to the parent rocks. The two main groups are 1) black cotton soils and laterites and 2) sandy loams. The basic rocks viz. Deccan Traps and some gneiss give rise to black cotton soils, locally known as “regur” and to the residual laterites after being leached of the soluble materials. Sandy loams are formed after the decomposition of acidic granites, dolerite dykes, quartz veins and epidiorites.

The block cotton soil districts were distributed in Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, and Osmanabad with scattered patches in Medak and Nizamabad. Transported black soils are to be seen in the southern part of Gulbarga district, Raichur doab, southern portion of Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, eastern parts Warangal, and Khammam district and southern part of Adilabad district.<sup>4</sup> The black soils of the State as in other parts also vary from deep black soils to medium black soils.

The regur or Chalka soil is very important for the commercial crop cultivation in the Hyderabad State. This soil does not require the irrigation facilities. It was also need not the manure for the crops. The black Cotton soils are very much useful for the commercial cultivation in Nizam Hyderabad State. These soils are predominant in the Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Parbhani, Nanded, Aurangabad, Osmanabad and Bhir, etc regions in Hyderabad State during Mir Osman Ali Khan rule.<sup>5</sup> Nearly 80 percent of the cotton crop came from these Districts. They are contributed a lot to the commercial crops of the State. Particularly in Telangana region the Northern Telangana Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts contributed 85 percent of the total cotton crop which was cultivated in Telangana region.

### Source of Irrigation

In Hyderabad state the irrigation source are wells, tanks and the projects. The government of Nizam had taken several steps for construction new projects, tanks and wells for the development of the agriculture. Large number of cultivators depended both wells and tanks in Telangana region. These two sources are very important in the region.<sup>6</sup>

Well irrigation is the one of the best irrigation system in Hyderabad state particularly in Telangana region. The total number of wells in Hyderabad State is 5,92,753. Government dug new wells both in Marathwada and Telangana region. The Nizam ruler constructed several tanks in Hyderabad State. The tanks in Telangana are Nallavagu, Viranavagu, Suddavagu, Mandamarri, Jowlynala, Erravagu, Mathadivagu, Chiklivagu, Kalanodi and Peddavagu in Adilabad, Nakkavagu and Haldi in Medak,

<sup>3</sup> Agricultural Statistics, 1335 F-1344 F (1925-26 to 1934-35), H.E.H. The Nizams Government, Government Central Press, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1938, p.2.

<sup>4</sup> Chaturvedi B.N., *Hyderabad State: A Regional and Economic Survey*, op-cit, p.30.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Development of Hyderabad, The Osmania Engineering Graduates Association, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1938, p.5.

Koilsagar, Saralasar, Mangnoor and Amistapur in Mahaboobnagar, Kothapallivagu and Pariginala in Rangareddy, Kalikota, Lankasagar, Edullavagu, Patha Cheruvu, Peddavagu, Nallavagu, Chintala Cheruvu and Bethampudi in Khammam, Nallavagu, Kappalvagu and Chintalurvagu in Nizamabad, Bhimanpalli, Vemuleru, Gurka Bavi Bandam, and Adavi Devulapalli in Nalgonda<sup>7</sup>, Bandlavagu, Salivagu, Jangalnala, Hussainimiyavagu, Kesavapatnamvagu, Peddavagu, Mohdimada, Mullavagu, Ellammacheruvu, Rallavagu and Anatharam Cheruvu, etc in Karimnagar, Gowraram and Konareddy Cheruvu, etc in Warangal district constructed by the Nizam rulers.

The Nizam rulers restored several tanks in Telangana region – the Dharmaram, Jakaram, Kesamudram, Pakhal, Laknawaram, and Ramappa. In Hyderabad state there are 370 large tanks before the 1909. In Atraf-i-Balda district the large tanks are 139 and small are 310. In Nizamabad district the large tanks are 635 and small tanks are 837 (including *kuntas*); in Medak the large tanks are 351 and small tanks are 1,658; in Mahaboobnagar district 505 large tanks and 1,863 small tanks (including *kuntas*); in Nalgonda district large tanks are 352 and small tanks (including *kuntas*) 1,110; in Warangal district large tanks are 1,433 and small tanks (including *kuntas*) are 3,826; in Karimnagar district large tanks and small tanks are 5,694; in Adilabad district the large and small tanks are 223. The total number of large and small tanks in Telangana region is 18,936. These tanks supplied water for the cultivation.

In consultation with Moksha Gundam Vishvesvarayya, the State developed a number of irrigation projects and completed Osman Sagar in 1920, Himayat Sagar in 1926 to safeguard the city of Hyderabad from floods and also to provide safe drinking water. From 1928 the irrigation department started an intensive drive for the construction of large and medium sized reservoirs and projects. Some important projects constructed during this period were Nizamsagar<sup>8</sup>, Dindi, Paler, Wyra, Pendlipakala, Singhabhupalem, Baithpally and Chndrasagar projects. He spent 4,26,00,000 rupees only on Nizamsagar project in Nizamabad. On Maneru spent 76,00,000 rupees. Lakhs of acres were cultivated in this project. Pocharam, Palair, Wyra, Nizam Sagar, Dindi and Maneru<sup>9</sup> supplied water to thousands of acres in Telangana region during Nizam rule.

### Variety of Seeds

Agriculture department conducted research on seeds for growth of production in different parts of the state. The government established farms for conduct of research on best seeds for suitable to cultivation in the state and growth of production. The farms improved seeds and experimentally cultivated some selected parts of the state.

In rice cultivation the seeds are Pichori, Ambaru are fine quality seeds cultivated in Medak, Nizamabad, Atraf-i-Balda and Bidar. In medium quality the seeds are Kasha Pichorior Nankram, Kichidi or No.24 Kichidi Sambhal or Kichidi Sannal cultivated in Nalgonda and Warangal district. The Pala Sannal and the Pocha Sannal are cultivated Nizamabad Warangal and Karimnagar districts. The Nizam Goad, Tekasannal, Mota, Konamani, Ramsagar, Daka Gaudal or Akati and Kusma and Masral<sup>10</sup> are coarse quality cultivated in all Telangana districts.

In wheat the seeds are Sharbati, Bansi, Peela No.1, Peela No.2, Lal, and Jod Gahoon are important. The Sharbati seeds were cultivated in Maharashtra region and Nizamabad district in Telangana

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<sup>7</sup> Raja Gopal, M.V., *Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers, Nalgonda*, the Government Central Press, Hyderabad, 1978, pp.63-64.

<sup>8</sup> Some Economic Facts and Figures of H.E.H. The Nizam's Dominions, Government Central Press, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1937, p.4.

<sup>9</sup> Rao, C.V.S., *A Review of Hyderabad Finance*, The Government Press, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1951, pp.233-235.

<sup>10</sup> Agriculture Statistics, 1350 F to 1354 F (1940-41 to 1944-45), Government Press, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1949, p.119.

region. Bansi seeds cultivated in Medak and Adilabad districts. The Lal and the Jod Gahoon<sup>11</sup> cultivated throughout the state. The variety seeds in Jawar are Kharif White, Thaingni, Dhendi, Ramkhel, Pachha Jonna, Kharif Yellow, Kharif Red and Rabi White cultivated mostly in Telangana region.

The groundnut varieties are Bombay Bold, Coromandel, West Africa, Virginia Runner, Philippine white, Mauritius, Khandesh, Ranchi, Big Japan, and Desi important in the state. The cotton varieties are In Hyderabad State there are eight varieties of cotton cultivated, such as Oomra, Hyderabad Gaorani, Western, Cocanada, Mungari Raichur, Kumpta Raichur, Namri or America and Jarila. The Oomra<sup>12</sup> is generally classed as fine Oomra. In gram the varieties are White or Kabuli, black, red, and yellow are cultivated in Hyderabad State. In castor there are two types small and medium seeds are cultivable in the state. Brown Bold type variety is one of the best linseed in Hyderabad state. The Yellow, White, red and black seeds of Sesamum are very much useful for cultivation in Hyderabad State. The white variety was cultivated in Telangana region. Rai, sarsoon and rape seeds of mustard cultivated in the state. In Telangana and Karnataka region the Rape seed was cultivated. In sugarcane the variety of seeds are Poondia, Kabirya, Kavangiri, Bangdya, Khadya, Wansi, Sarkari Naishakaror, Desi, Zarda, and Virginia varieties of seeds in tobacco. The Government farms conducted research on seeds for suitable the soils of the state and experiment conducted in their fields.

The Government improved seeds are Akola No.14, African in Bajra, Pusa 28 and Sabour 4 in Gram, Spanish, Hebbal No.1, and Kanke No.17 in Groundnut, R.1586, R.1601 and Aishpuri in Jowar, Pusa No.H.63 and 21 in Linseed, Himayat Sagar No.539, 161 and 504 in Rice, Large Yellow and small green in Soya Bean, Coimbatore No.423, 421, 419 and 290 in Sugarcane, Pusa No. T.28 and 142 in Tobacco<sup>13</sup>, Poona red and Pusa. E. in Tur, A.O. 115, Osm. 23-10, and Pusa 4 are in Wheat etc supplied to the peasants of both Marathwada and Telangana region.

### Manures

Bulky organic manures like Farmyard manure, sheep manure and compost, oilcake such as groundnut, castor and punganam, green manures like sunn-hemp, daincha, pillipesara, wild indigo, glyricidia and punganam and in organic fertilizers like ammonium sulphate, ammonium sulphate nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, nitro-phosphate, superphosphate, urea muriatic of potash and bone meal or bone super are commonly used in Telangana region. All these manures are heavily used for paddy and garden crops. The ryots generally apply chemical fertilizers in combination with green manures.<sup>14</sup> Rain-fed crops are manure once in four or five years. Farmyard manure is generally applied prior to the commencement of preparatory cultivation. The manure generally used is that obtained from the village cattle, and the sweepings from the village, and from leaves and branches of trees. Jowar and wheat in the regar receive no manure. Even with regard wet and garden crops peasant depended mostly on that which was collected from his backyard or farmyard. Oil-cake or an artificial fertilizer to farmyard manure will prove a profitable combination to Telangana ryots.

### Cultivation

In Telangana region there are two types of crops were cultivated, the food crops and non-food crops in both the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons. The region had rainy water sources and more chalky soils are

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid, p.140.

<sup>12</sup> Agricultural Statistics, 1345 F to 1349 F (1935-36 to 1939-40), Government Central Press, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1942, p.156.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, p.163.

<sup>14</sup> Raja Gopal, M.V., *Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers, Karimnagar*, The Government Printing Press, Kurnool, 1974, p.89.

located due to these reasons cultivated more dry crops. Telangana region cultivated mostly food crops during Nizam rule. The cultivation of both food and non-food crops details in Telangana region as follows.

Sl.No	Districts	Food Crops 1943-44	Food Crops 1944-45	Non Food Crops 1943-44	Non Food Crops 1944-45
1	Atraf-i-Balda	1,55,552	3,13,901	76,384	1,03,741
2	Nizamabad	4,22,980	3,40,946	1,18,170	66,228
3	Medak	3,78,193	3,53,790	1,16,429	1,17,800
4.	Baghat	47,496	73,958	26,347	33,718
5	Mahaboobnagar	7,97,869	9,54,013	7,47,535	5,08,224
6	Nalgonda	7,08,062	7,17,135	3,69,243	3,24,682
7	Warangal	4,94,160	4,53,064	4,38,377	2,85,094
8	Karimnagar	6,57,541	6,57,920	4,51,383	3,91,164
9	Adilabad	5,26,630	5,94,805	4,77,553	3,14,006
	Total Telangana	41,89,483	44,59,532	28,21,421	21,44,657

Source: Agriculture Statistics, H.E.H. The Nizam's Government, 1350 to 1354 F (1940-41 to 1944-45 A.D.), Government Press, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1959, p.56.

The above table reveals that the *Kharif* crops cultivated in Telangana region during 1943-45 both the food crops and non food crops. In nine districts figures show the growth of the crops. Mahaboobnagar district occupied first place in the cultivation of food crops and non food crops in Telangana region. After Mahaboobnagar, the Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Adilabad followed. But in case of non-food crops in the particular period cultivation was decreased. However, the total cropped area in case of food crop increased. Total food crop area in 1943-44 is 41,89,483 and in 1944-45 is 44,59,532.<sup>15</sup> The non food crops in 1943-44 is 28,21,421 and in 1944-45 is 21,44,657.

In *rabi* season the cultivated area in Telangana region very less. *Kharif* is the main season for the Telangana cultivators and in *rabi* season they cultivated small portion of land. The food crops and non food crops cultivated in Telangana region from 1943-44 to 1944-45 details as follows.

**Table**  
**Rabi Cultivation in Telangana region from 1943-44 to 1944-45**

Sl.No	Districts	Food Crops 1943-44	Food Crops 1944-45	Non-Food Crops 1943-44	Non-Food Crops 1944-45
1	Atraf-i- Balda	68,261	64,805	95,175	1,08,625
2	Nizamabad	1,80,575	1,79,604	59,578	37,230
3	Medak	1,61,988	1,39,980	50,077	56,064
4	Baghat	19,606	21,139	25,712	29,821
5	Mahaboobnagar	1,76,750	1,41,068	2,30,996	1,48,165

<sup>15</sup> Agriculture Statistics, H.E.H. The Nizam's Government, 1350 to 1354 F (1940-41 to 1944-45 A.D.), *op-cit*, p.57.

6	Nalgonda	2,81,858	3,13,382	3,31,376	2,54,411
7	Warangal	4,11,804	4,91,325	40,333	43,466
8	Karimnagar	2,58,993	2,56,972	60,450	38,105
9	Adilabad	3,29,780	3,49,569	63,272	1,04,779
	Total	18,89,614	19,57,844	9,56,969	8,20,665

Source: Agriculture Statistics, H.E.H. The Nizam's Government, 1350 to 1354 F (1940-41 to 1944-45 A.D.), Government Press, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1959, p.57.

The above table reveals that the *rabi* cultivated area is less than the *kharif* area. The Warangal district cultivated food crops in *rabi* season and it was occupied first place. Adilabad district and Nalgonda districts occupied second and third place occupied in food crop cultivation. In non food crops Nalgonda, Mahaboobnagar and Atrai-i-Balda districts occupied first, second and third places respectively. The total food crop cultivation during 1943-44 is 18,89,614 and in 1944-45 is 19,57,614 acres. The non food crops are in 1943-44 is 9,56,969<sup>16</sup> and in 1944-45 is 8,20,665 acres. The food crops cultivation is double compare with the non food crops in 1943-44 is 9,32,645 acres and in 1944-45 is 11,36,949 acres. The above figure shows the Hyderabad state food crops and non food cultivation both in *kharif* and *rabi* seasons.

### Cultivation of Crops

Cultivation of different crops both in Telangana and Marathwada region increased every year during Nizam rule. An un-cultivable land came into the cultivation with the encouragement of Government in different parts of the State. Particularly in Telangana region most of the waste land came into cultivation and cultivated different crops. The details of the crops both in Telangana and Maharashtra details as follows.

**Table**  
**Crop acreage in Telangana region from 1930-31 to 1934-35**

Sl.No	Name of the Crop	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
1.	Rice	5,72,508	9,70,792	8,62,751	11,36,138	10,07,066
2.	Jawar	23,94,028	25,53,832	25,69,769	26,37,275	24,79,871
3.	Bajra	9,75,556	11,24,845	13,32,709	12,10,098	9,33,096
4.	Maize	4,92,598	5,28,058	5,26,815	5,71,513	5,31,942
5.	Gram	2,39,415	4,11,850	3,75,109	3,13,276	4,37,529
6.	Other Cereals & Pulses	16,10,280	14,46,444	15,48,826	12,43,741	12,84,644
7.	Sesamum	4,83,429	3,95,882	4,73,389	4,47,728	4,07,307
8.	Groundnut	91,308	1,01,458	1,48,557	1,93,024	2,44,265
9.	Castor	7,39,001	8,00,966	7,81,861	7,64,639	7,39,973
10.	Cotton	5,68,497	4,43,231	4,58,501	4,56,737	4,20,479
11.	Tobacco	23,386	24,861	35,181	26,872	24,887

<sup>16</sup> Agriculture Statistics, H.E.H. The Nizam's Government, 1350 to 1354 F (1940-41 to 1944-45 A.D.), *op-cit*, p.57.

12.	Sugarcane	1,532	1,377	2,144	3,088	7,996
13.	Chillies	00	00	00	00	00
14.	Fodder Crops	12,82,372	9,46,685	9,96,248	11,83,222	10,23,995
15.	Fruits & Vegetables	2,39,242	1,88,789	2,62,700	1,75,055	2,51,299

Sources: 1. Statistical Abstract of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions from 1321 F to 1330 F (1912-1921), Hyderabad-Deccan, pp.136-143.

2. Department of Agriculture, H.E.H. The Nizam's Government S.No. 165 & file No. 5/57 (1948), Sl. No. 14 file No. 7/57 (1948).

3. Agriculture Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government S.No.6, File No.110/58 (1949).4), Agriculture Department, Sl.No. 15 File No. 6/57 (1949).

The above table reveals that the different crops cultivated in Telangana region from 1930-31 to 1934-35. In food crops the Jowar, Bajra and the rice cultivation dominated in Telangana region. Castor, Maize, Cotton and Sesamum cultivation and production occupied an important place in Telangana region during Nizam rule. Cereals & Pulses, Fodder crops and the Fruits & vegetables cultivation also occupied an important place in the Telangana region<sup>17</sup> during 1930-31 to 1934-35. In Telangana region Jowar was first place in food crops and in commercial crops the Castor. Year by year the cultivation increased.

**Table**  
**Crop acreage in Telangana region from 1935-36 to 1939-40**

Sl.No	Name of the Crop	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
1.	Rice	8,87,000	10,01,000	8,31,000	9,39,000	7,79,000
2.	Jawar	24,59,000	24,97,000	22,89,000	29,29,000	34,23,000
3.	Bajra	9,62,000	10,45,000	8,58,000	7,73,000	6,33,000
4.	Maize	4,95,000	5,10,000	4,84,000	4,75,000	4,28,000
5.	Gram	3,39,000	3,35,000	3,24,000	3,28,000	2,01,000
6.	Other Cereals & Pulses	11,53,000	11,34,000	9,97,000	17,85,000	15,68,000
7.	Sesamum	4,50,000	4,71,000	4,45,000	3,48,000	4,01,000
8.	Groundnut	2,58,000	4,22,000	6,28,000	2,52,000	8,13,000
9.	Castor	7,84,000	7,77,000	4,81,000	7,21,000	6,70,000
10.	Cotton	4,39,000	4,78,000	3,96,000	3,85,000	4,29,000
11.	Tobacco	26,419	32,482	22,275	30,977	38,457
12.	Sugarcane	15,231	19,326	8,614	9,970	19,503
13.	Chillies	00	00	00	00	00

<sup>17</sup> Department of Agriculture, H.E.H. The Nizam's Government S.No.165 & file No.5/57 (1948), Sl.No.14 file No. 7/57 (1948).

14.	Fodder Crops	8,91,000	10,10,000	3,31,000	1,81,000	3,53,000
15.	Fruits & Vegetables	3,80,000	3,90,000	1,90,000	2,20,000	3,65,000

Sources: 1. Statistical Abstract of H.E.H. The Nizam's Dominions from 1321 F to 1330 F (1912-1921), Hyderabad-Deccan, pp.136-143.

2. Department of Agriculture, H.E.H. The Nizam's Government, S. No.165 & file No. 5/57 (1948), Sl. No. 14 file No. 7/57 (1948).

3. Agriculture Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government S. No. 6, File No. 110/58 (1949).

4. Agriculture Department, Sl. No. 15 File No. 6/57 (1949).

The above table reveals that the cultivation of different crops is decreased year by year during 1935-1940. But in Jawar, Cereals & Pulses, Groundnut, Tobacco and Sugarcane, etc crops cultivation overall increased. The remaining crops cultivation is decreased. The major crops like Rice, Bajra, Jowar, Maize, Cereals & Pulses<sup>18</sup>, groundnut, Castor, Cotton and Fodder Crops cultivation is more in Telangana. Slowly the commercial crops cultivation increased in the region.

**Table**  
**Crop acreage in Telangana region from 1940-41 to 1944-45**

Sl.No	Name of the Crop	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
1.	Rice	10,85,000	6,50,000	10,90,000	11,72,000	50,96,000
2.	Jawar	31,89,000	31,61,000	31,50,000	27,70,000	27,17,000
3.	Bajra	5,74,000	5,43,000	5,52,000	4,11,000	6,16,000
4.	Maize	4,17,000	4,70,000	3,81,000	4,14,000	4,22,000
5.	Gram	1,98,000	1,11,000	80,000	90,000	1,18,000
6.	Other Cereals & Pulses	15,68,000	12,02,000	11,30,000	10,81,000	14,12,000
7.	Sesamum	3,49,000	4,76,000	4,40,000	4,83,000	4,72,000
8.	Groundnut	8,30,000	5,90,000	8,35,000	14,14,000	11,03,000
9.	Castor	7,36,000	7,81,000	7,27,000	7,73,000	6,83,000
10.	Cotton	5,80,000	4,74,000	3,59,000	4,84,000	16,94,000
11.	Tobacco	31,044	32,255	24,950	37,362	16,467
12.	Sugarcane	19,807	16,091	14,244	21,796	31,331
13.	Chillies	00	00	00	64,951	1,04,372
14.	Fodder Crops	4,59,000	5,21,000	3,62,000	26,000	35,000
15.	Fruits & Vegetables	3,82,000	2,41,000	2,73,000	43,000	3,000

Sources: 1. Statistical Abstract of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions from 1321 F to 1330 F (1912-1921), Hyderabad- Deccan, pp.136-143.

<sup>18</sup> Agriculture Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government S.No.6, File No.110/58 (1949).



2). Department of Agriculture, H.E.H. The Nizam's Government S. No. 165 & file No. 5/57(1948), Sl. No. 14 file No. 7/57 (1948).

3. Agriculture Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government S. No. 6, File No. 110/58 (1949).4).Agriculture Department, Sl. No. 15 File No. 6/57 (1949).

The above table reveals the cultivation of the different crops in Telangana region during Nizam rule from 1940 to 1945. The food crops are Rice Jowar and Bajra occupied dominant place in Telangana region. The commercial crops like Maize, Sesamum, Groundnut, Castor, Cotton, Sugarcane, and Chillies cultivation increased. At the same time rice and bajra food crops cultivation increased.

### Conclusion

The Nizam rulers encouraged agriculture in the State. They were restored several lakes and constructed new projects in the state for irrigation purpose. The total number of wells in Hyderabad State is 5,92,753 and both large and small tanks in Telangana region is 18,936. The agriculture Department set up in the year 1912-13. The two main group of soils such as 1) Black Cotton Soils and laterites 2) Sandy loams are located in the State. In 1881 the total area of the State is 33,281 Sq.Miles, from 1891 to 1900 is 40,861 Sq. Miles, in 1901,47,096 Sq. Miles and in 1903 total area is 60,743 Sq.Miles. In 1925 the total area of the State was 5,29,26,720 acres and in 1945 also the same acres are occupied. The uncultivated area in 1925 was 14,80,789 acres and in 1939-40 it was 1,11,58,000 acres. Nizam rulers established experimental farms for new seeds to the State and supplied variety of seeds in paddy, groundnut, castor, cotton and jowar etc. to the cultivators. The major crops like rice, bajra, jowar, maize, cereals & pulses, groundnut, castor, cotton and fodder crops were cultivated in the state. In 1934-35 the cultivation of food crops are 2,05,64,713 acres and non-food crops are 82,17,213 acres, in 1943-44 is 18,89,614 and in 1944-45 is 19,57,614 acres respectively. The non food crops are in 1943-44 is 9,56,969 and in 1944-45 is 8,20,665 acres. The food crops cultivation is double compare with the non food crops in 1943-44 is 9,32,645 acres and in 1944-45 is 11,36,949 acres. Thus the Nizams developed the State in agriculture sector and occupied prominent place in the history of India.