

**AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
OF
HYDERABAD STATE (MEDAK *SUBA*)
1905 – 1950 A.D.**

Prof. (Retd.) V. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY

EMESCO

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Chapter – I

INTRODUCTION

Gulshanabad Medak *Suba*¹ formed one of the four *Subas*, in fact the biggest of them, into which the former Hyderabad State was administratively arranged. As per the *Zillabandi*² or the reorganisation or the reconstitution of the Districts that was carried out in the former Hyderabad State in 1905, Medak *Suba* consisted of the four Districts of Medak, Nizamabad, Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda. These four Districts were predominantly inhabited by Telugu-speaking people, and formed part of Telangana³ one of the two Natural Divisions⁴ into which the Nizam's dominions got divided. Geographically, the four Districts of Medak *Suba* lay between 18° - 5' and 19° 30' to 16° 2' and 17° 14' North and 77° 40' and 79° to 78° 45' and 79° 55' East⁵. It was bounded on the East by the Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad Districts of Warangal *Suba*; by Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur Districts of Gulbarga *Suba* on the West; by Nanded and Adilabad Districts of Aurangabad and Warangal *Subas*, respectively on the North; and on the South, it was separated by Krishna river from the Kurnool and Guntur Districts of the Madras Presidency which formed part of the British colonial territory in Southern India⁶.

1.1 : Historical importance of the Area during Earlier Periods

This Medak *Suba* area, during the Ancient and Medieval periods, as per the available historical records, has been under the successive rule of the Andhra Satavahans, Ikshvakus, Pallavas, Vakatakas, Chalukyas of Vengi, Rashtrakutas, Kalyani Chalukiyas,

