

# **Glimpses of socio Cultural Aspects of Hyderabad special focus on Jewellery of Nizam The Fabulous Wealth and jewels of Nizam**

Dr Shabnoor Bari

Visiting faculty In Mass communication journalism

Dr Baba Saheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad

Coordinator International course , UNESCOBAMU

**Introduction:** Hyderabad. Is located at approximately 78° 15'E and 17° 15' N In the Deccan Plateaus In the Peninsular India The River Musi divided Hyderabad city In to two parts the south and North Since the Foundation of Hyderabad more than four hundred years ago the city of Hyderabad Founded. In the last decade of the 16th century was Successfully the capital of the Qutub Sultan s of Golkonda of a Mughal Suba After Aurangzeb's conquest of the Deccan and the Nizam of Hyderabad Until 1948 it took form a fully fledged autonomous state in the 18th century With its capital Aurangabad and from 1963 Hyderabad After so many treaties and compromises of different rulers Hyderabad state from 1920 to 1860 taking a shape in 1860 It lasted till its merger with the Indian union In 1948-1950 The state composed besides the twin cities of Hyderabad Secunderabad .The principal mine and products of the state diamond gold coal iron, copper, magnesium , mica garners , granite Ceramic ,Mica clay , semi precious stone etc . This valuable products is the symbol Of wealth due to this mineral Wealth valuable it provides good Wealth .

**The Fabulous Nizams Jewels and Ornaments .** Mir Osman Ali Khan Nizam of Hyderabad was a very generous man and he was very richest person In the world Apart from this he live a very simplest life and he used his wealth freely those who needed Millions of people in charity donations The matchless jewels of the Nizam is the largest single collection s in the world personal wealth the Nizam owned crown lands known as Sarf a Khas The revenue from this lands was rupees 35000000 annually State kingship and Power and after depositing Corers of rupees for the state and National benefit The Nizam year later could make Family trusts and charitable trusts for nearly 100 corers in cash at that time .



**The Nizams Jewellery Trust :** Nizam VII created during 1948-52. There were two trusts known as H.E.H Nizams Jewellery Family Trust. Managed by it. According to the will of the Nizam, Jewellery in the two trusts can be sold for the benefit of his family members only after the death of him and that of his eldest son, Azam Jah, died in 1967, and the latter in 1970. The Nizam Trust considered it wise to keep the Jewellery within the country for the benefit of the posterity as they considered it wise to keep the Jewellery within the country for the benefit of the posterity as they considered it as national treasure. The Nizam of Hyderabad as a ruler had a Sovereign power. He utilized his powers for his pupils.

**Different types Of Diamonds :** The important Jacob diamond, the world's third biggest diamond, the Imperial Jacob diamond is one of the outstanding and costliest items in the Jewels Collections of the Nizam.

**PEARLS :** The Nizam of Hyderabad had the widest collection of Natural Pearls Jewellery. It is believed that the pearls that he had accumulated could fill up the "Olympic Size Pool." The Nizam loved natural pearls and kept on collecting Natural Pearls until they could be symmetrically crafted into an ornament. This created a market of pearls in Hyderabad, giving it the title, "City Of Pearls." Even till today, Hyderabad is the market of trading of Natural Basra Pearls.

**Types of Jewellery of Nizam:** Jewellery occupied a very important place among the fashion of both men and women. Specially Royal families' women/princesses use Gold, silver, diamond ornaments. In daily life, but Royal families also preferred ornaments and Jewellery they used lavishly. It is a symbol of wealth and luxury and indicates royalty. They used lavishly. Princess rulers normally men used special occasions. Goldsmith played an important role for making and remaking ornaments and jewelry. Changing the test of all ages during Nizam period 1819-1901, there were nearly maximum four lakh goldsmiths. They played an important position; they are the Royal goldsmiths. The different varieties and types of Jewellery used in different parts of the body.

Forhead: Teeka , jumca



**Teeka**

Ears : The earrings adorned by the Begums were flower-shaped earrings called KARAN PHOOL, decorated with enamel, studded with Uncut Golconda Diamonds, and Basra pearls. Antic Adraj Bhalta ,Karan phool ,Bali , Jhumka ,Chandbali ,etc .



### **Emerald green Choker ,Jhoomar ,Teeka**

Nose : Biyasar ,Bali nath ,

Neck : Thassi , Tulsi , champakali ,Chantak ,Chandhar , Satlarda Gusar ,Lachha ,Mala Gulbandh ,Khanthi Nauserhar , Mahamala Bucha Nathni



### **Gulbandh**





**Satlarda**

Wrist: Panchi Kangan ,Gout sunram, Bahar bazu band ,Karda Anghoti



**Bazuband Murassa (18th century) Kundan-set with foiled table-cut diamonds, inside seven foliate panels, with exquisite enamel work**

Waist: Zar kamer (Kamerpatha), fort paizeb Torde payal ,Ramjhul Gijrah ,Khalkhal .



*Paizeb Yakhoot-Wa Almas-Wa-Zamarrud*



**Gold anklets set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds**

**Conclusion** : With the above discussion and description It is noted that the Nizam of Hyderabad was a very rich and Royal person But at that time different types of jewellery and ornaments used ornaments Jewellery is symbole of luxury and royalty Of wealth They used very Lavishly Nizam of Hyderabad was a very richest ruler of the world His wealth is uncountable He used his wealth on mostly on charity and donations he was a very generous ruler Jewelry ornaments was a very high quality of designees well decorated Collections of jewellery wear put in Museum and placed in Exhibitions Government make necessary steps to

display through Exhibitions that people know about the valuable precious fabulous ornaments is the treasure of culture.

Jewellery Ornaments Specially represents the Royalty and destiny of Nizams Jewellery Ornaments Specially represents the Royalty and destiny of Nizams So it is very necessary to keep the treasure It denotes the cultural and social Statues of that time though the Mughals and Nizams rulers are spends a very royal life . It is a part of our culture India is a Culmination of all culture The Muslim culture also great impact upon society The Nizam rulers have a Royal spatronage.

## References :

1. National Museum, New Delhi. [\*"Exhibitions at National Museum of India, New Delhi \(India\) - Nizams' Jewellery"\*](#). [nationalmuseumindia.gov.in](http://nationalmuseumindia.gov.in). Archived from [\*the original\*](#) on 2 April 2009. Retrieved 15 December 2013.
- 2 [\*"Nizam's Heirs End Wrangle for Treasure"\*](#) *The Independent*
- 3 [\*"The Prince's Ransom"\*](#) *The Guardian*
- 4 [\*"Jewel of the Nizams"\*](#) (PDF).
2. Kumar, V. Rishi. [\*"Royal scion writes to PM seeking suitable setting for Nizam's jewellery"\*](#). @businessline. Retrieved 2 October 2021.