CHAPTER-III

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Industries and manufacturing activities determine the economic viability of towns and cities which absorb a large number of artisans and manufacturers in their fold. The administration provides the opportunities for these working classes to manufacture the articles of various kinds. Whether the manufacturing activity is big or small depends upon on the utility of the items and the availability of the raw material. It is equally true that the proportion of consumed items in the domestic or foreign markets deeply influences the interests of both the manufacturers and the traders. The items of manufacture determine the nature of trade in terms of specialty which in turn influenced the structure of economy.

Foreign invasions had a great impact on the manufacturing activity in the Punjab. The artisans and manufacturers living not only in towns and cities but even in villages could not fully devote their energy to peacefully pursue their vocation. Moreover, they were often directed by their political masters in whose territories they lived and had to work to supply items that were immediately needed at the time. These demands consisted of swords, spears, guns and such other objects required for warfare and caused them to neglect the production of diverse varieties of objects required for daily use as well as for export. This compulsion and constraint created in their minds a feeling of resentment which often resulted in their migration to places which they considered safe and where they could build up their lives anew. They often did not return to their original homes even after the menace had passed. On the one hand the exit of artisans and manufacturers created a vacuum which hampered the growth in local production while on the other it dealt a severe blow to the economies of such urban centres as Lahore, Sialkot, Multan, Batala and Sirhind where manufacturing activities thrived before the Afghan invasions. These towns and cities were utterly ruined due to the continuous invasions of Ahmad Shah Abdali.¹

¹ Qazi Nur Muhammad, Jang Namah, Chapter 34 (Lines 2, 7, 19), Chapter 35 (Lines 40-41), Chapter 11 (Lines 29-30); Surjit Singh Gandhi, Sikhs in the Eighteenth Century, pp. 310 and 313-314.
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In the 1760s when various rulers established their own independent rule in the Punjab, the fortunes of artisans and manufacturers took a turn for the better. Almost all the new rulers of Punjab were conscious of the importance of these working classes. After the establishment of peace and order, they invited not only traders and merchants but also artisans and manufacturers to settle down in their respective territories. In this process, every chief tried to ensure success for himself by adopting a favourable policy which suited the interests of the artisans and manufacturing class as well as the chiefs themselves. Under this deal, the manufacturing activity of Punjab progressed rapidly and in the last decade of the eighteenth century it started reflecting a visible sign of revival and growth.²

A large number of towns and cities of the Mughal times such as Lahore, Multan, Sialkot, Batala and Jalandhar showed significant continuity in the process of manufacturing activity in the period under study.³ The status of these cities became important when they were adopted as the administrative headquarters by the new rulers of Punjab. These urban centres manufactured a range of articles in response to the demand from both domestic and foreign market. Many became famous for woolen, cotton and silk textiles while others came to be known for metal work, leather work, paper, pottery, wood-work, saddles, salt and iron.

In the upper Bari Doab, the city of Lahore was the most important centre of manufacture and trade during the Mughal period, known for the production of fine calico, stripped silk, shawls, satin, embroidery, coarse woollen items, turbans, carpets, swords, leather goods, shoes, boats, bows and arrows, indigo and sugar. It was well connected with the markets of Delhi, Kabul, Kashmir and Multan.⁴

During the late eighteenth century, the position of Lahore as a major centre of manufacture can easily be assessed when we go through the observations of the

³ Ibid., pp. 36-38 & 41.
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contemporary Punjabi poet and European travellers. In the observation of Waris Shah, Lahore was popular for its craftsmanship.\(^5\) According to James Browne, the principal items manufactured made at Lahore consisted of fine textiles and weapons which in his opinion were the best in quality as compared to the rest of Hindustan.\(^6\) John Griffiths also refers to the manufacture of blankets, shawls, white cloths and fine and coarse piece goods at Lahore.\(^7\) From the Asiatic Annual Register we find some clue regarding manufacture of gunpowder at Lahore.\(^8\)

In this context, the revival of Lahore was noteworthy which also coincided with the establishment of peace and security and the incoming of traders and craftsmen into the city which provided the basis for further stimulation and increase in the manufacturing activity. In this established environment, manufacturers could presumably concentrate fully on their respective manufacturing activities. But the position of Lahore as a major centre of manufacture and trade declined during the last decades of the eighteenth century, as Amritsar rose as a rival to take this position at this time.

Amritsar was developed during the late eighteenth century and in a short time it had emerged as a leading centre of manufacture and trade. Besides being recognised as the grand emporium of trade in shawls and saffron, the inhabitants of Amritsar also manufactured certain kinds of coarse cloth and inferior quality silks.\(^9\) *Dushalas*, quilts, quilted cloaks, colours and dyes also were manufactured here.\(^10\) The manufacture of *pashmina* work was first introduced in Amritsar when Ranjit Singh established his rule over the Punjab. It was mainly conducted by Kashmiri


\(^8\) *The Asiatic Annual Register for the Year 1809*, p. 430.


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Muslims but later Punjabi Muslims also took to *pashmina* weaving.\(^{11}\) The average wages for apprentices was probably Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per month and for master workers Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per month. Shawls were made from the *pashmina* wool which was brought from Kashmir and Tibet.\(^{12}\) Raw silk was imported from Bokhara and cleaned, sorted, corded and dyed in Amritsar and was then exported to different locations in India.\(^{13}\) Besides, the manufacturers of Amritsar worked with brass and iron-shots in the process of making gunpowder for warfare.\(^{14}\)

Multan was another centre of manufacture during the late eighteenth century. During the Mughal period, the manufactured items included woollen and cotton carpets, *chintz*, *fulkari*, calico and bows.\(^{15}\) In the late eighteenth century, John Griffiths counts piece goods, white cloths and *chintzes* of all kinds among items manufactured at Multan.\(^{16}\) Besides this, silk and cotton articles, particularly the richer varieties of *lungis*, *lacha*, *khes*, *gulbadan*, brocades, tissues, woollen carpets, shoes, pottery, ivory stuffs and saddles were manufactured.\(^{17}\) The adjacent regions too, according to John Griffiths, produced various kinds of grain, cotton and indigo and fruits for the local markets.\(^{18}\)


\(^{12}\) Ibid., p. 138.

\(^{13}\) Ibid., p. 141.

\(^{14}\) *The Asiatic Annual Register for the Year 1809*, p. 435.


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Batala was another city in the upper Bari Doab where manufacturing activities not only continued but flourished during the late eighteenth century. It was a very big city and headquarters of Sada Kaur, mother-in-law of Ranjit Singh in the opening decade of the nineteenth century. In contemporary accounts we have a clear indication of its being an important city in the previous century.\footnote{The Asiatic Annual Register for the Year 1809, p. 429.} Batala served as a market for the agricultural produce of the surrounding countryside and it was connected with the markets of smaller towns on all sides. It was famous for its jaggery which came from the rich countryside, eminently suitable for the cultivation of sugarcane. Batala had its own ghalla mandi. The susi and lungi cloth was woven by the deft hands of workmen from Batala and was exported to several markets within India. Batala was famous also for its leather work, particularly saddles and shoes, coarse quality pashmina and shawls which were consumed in the markets nearer home. The carpenters took to wood-carving. Oil pressures, dyers and goldsmiths were also added to the population of Batala. In a passage of time, not only a large number of traders, artisans, craftsmen and other workmen but also many Ulma and Sayyids flocked to Batala in search of better opportunities for conducting profession.\footnote{J.S. Grewal, ‘Medieval Batala’, Proceedings Punjab History Conference, 5th session, Patiala, 1970, pp. 42-51.} An officer of the Bengal Army who visited Batala in 1808 mentions that this town was surrounded by mango groves and tanks of water and was considered the healthiest place in the Punjab. Excellent quality plums were produced here; the apples had a better flavor than any other parts in Hindustan. Mulberries and bers were also found in ample quantities\footnote{The Asiatic Annual Register for the Year 1809, p. 429.} around Batala which could meet the demand from the inhabitants of the city.

The towns of Dinanagar, Pathankot, Sujanpur, Dera Baba Nanak and Sri Hargobindpur also harboured considerable manufacturing activity. The articles manufactured by these towns were of substandard quality but were accepted as the best by local markets. The items that were manufactured and traded of these towns

\footnote{The Asiatic Annual Register for the Year 1809, p. 429.}
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included lois, woven shawls, coarse pashmina work, leather work, carved wood and dyed fabrics.\(^{22}\)

Blankets of good quality were made at Malka Hans whereas Pakpattan was known for its Lungis and Dohars. Similarly, Kamalia and Qabula were famous for its manufacture of ghee.\(^{23}\) Qasur was known for its leather work particularly for shoes and harness.\(^{24}\) Waris Shah mentions Qasur for its popularity of textile industry.\(^{25}\)

Our sources speak well of the manufacturing activities of the towns and cities of Jalandhar Doab. For instance, Nakodar was famous for the chandeli and other similar kinds of textiles.\(^{26}\) In Phagwara, several kinds of coarse textiles were manufactured. Wheat, barley, gram, moth, mung, jowar, urad and sugarcane were cultivated on a larger scale here. Jaggery was considered the specialty of this area.\(^{27}\) Bajwara and Rahon were famous for their cloth products.\(^{28}\) Bajwara was an old town and during the heyday of the Mughal empire it had a great reputation for superior cotton cloth, coarse cotton fabrics and coloured strips.\(^{29}\) Waris Shah and Ganesh Das carried the impression that Bajwara was famous for its export of quality turbans which were manufactured here.\(^{30}\) An officer of the Bengal Army reports on a very large number of mango groves to the east and south of the town of Jalandhar; both


\(^{23}\) Gazetteer of the Montgomery District 1883-84, p. 143. Ghee was definitely a part of the daily diet of the urban as well as rural poor in the Punjab. On this basis one can assume manufacture and consumption of ghee, as a whole.

\(^{24}\) Gazetteer of the Lahore District 1883-84, p. 197.


\(^{27}\) The Asiatic Annual Register for the Year 1809, p. 427.

\(^{28}\) Khushwaqt Rai, Ahwal-i-Firqa-i-Sikhan, IO 3897, f. 83.


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are said to have produced excellent fruits.\textsuperscript{31} We have numerous references regarding the manufacture of coarse cloth and \textit{chintzes} at Sultanpur. In fact, this was not a new development because Sultanpur was famous for its \textit{chintzes} and quilts even during the Mughal times.\textsuperscript{32} Similarly, the manufacture of sugar in Kapurthala and Jalandhar was not a new development because the Jalandhar Doab as a whole was known for its manufacture of sugar during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.\textsuperscript{33} The other agricultural produce of the Jalandhar Doab which entered the market included rice, oil, tobacco and fruit.\textsuperscript{34} Our sources refer to several non-agricultural products in the Jalandhar Doab such as brass, copper and bell metal utensils in Phagwara, bows and arrows, silver wire and laces in Jalandhar.\textsuperscript{35}

In the Rachna Doab, Sialkot maintained its former status as the centre of manufacture with slight changes in the form of manufactured goods. In the early eighteenth century, it was well known for its different varieties of cloth products, \textit{chikan} work and for manufacture of \textit{jamdar, katar and barchhi}. The trade of \textit{chikan} work was highly lucrative and profitable as the foreign merchants purchased these items. In additions to, Sialkot was famous for its paper which was good, white and durable and exported to foreign kingdoms.\textsuperscript{36} And during the late eighteenth century, it was famous for its paper, embroidered muslin, quilts, brocades, daggers and spears.\textsuperscript{37}

\textsuperscript{31} The Asiatic Annual Register for the Year 1809, p. 427.
\textsuperscript{35} Gazetteer of the Jalandhar District 1883-84, p. 46; Gazetteer of the Kapurthala State 1904, p. 21.
\textsuperscript{37} Irfan Habib, \textit{An Atlas of the Mughal Empire}, Sheet 4B.
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Ganesh Das refers to four categories of fine quality paper manufactured in the settlements of Rangpura, Raipura and Jhathapura situated to the east of Sialkot. Actually, these were the suburbs of Sialkot. The houses of the paper manufactures were in Rangpura. They made fine quality paper like Man Singhi, Damhuri, Hariri and Jahangiri. The paper made by them was not only well manufactured but was also white, clean and durable. This city was also known for its embroidery work. The Bhabra women used coloured silken threads on white cloth to embroider floral patterns of excellent artistic quality. This was generally called bagh which refers to a piece of cloth embroidered in silk with several colours.\textsuperscript{38}

The weavers of Sialkot were quite adept at making fine susi cloth of all varieties in green and blue colours. They manufactured fine lachas and lungis too. Among its agricultural products mango and sugarcane were extremely delicious while its cheese was unrivalled.\textsuperscript{39}

From the statement of Ganesh Das it is appears, however, that the manufacturing activities in Sialkot remain alive in spite of the political change which took place during the late eighteenth century. It is presumably accepted that the amount of manufacturing production became less or meager or did decline to some extent but it was not stopped or came to an end.

The village of Kotli Loharan in the neighbourhood of Sialkot was famous for its manufacture of fine matchlocks.\textsuperscript{40} Gujranwala was reputed for its brass vessels, jewellery, shawl edgings and silk and cotton scarves.\textsuperscript{41} Wazirabad which was famous for its boat building activity during the Mughal period retained its name for boat building activity in the nineteenth century.\textsuperscript{42} The smiths of Wazirabad had a specialty for the manufacture of small articles in steel and iron such as many bladed

\textsuperscript{38} J.S. Grewal & Indu Banga (tr. & eds.), \textit{Early Nineteenth Century Panjab}, pp. 84-85.
\textsuperscript{39} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 85.
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knives and paper cutters etc.\textsuperscript{43} The small town of Nizamabad, near Wazirabad, was famous for excellence and finish of its firearms and other warlike implements.\textsuperscript{44} Eminabad produced very fine and delicious milk and cream.\textsuperscript{45} Chiniot was celebrated for its painters, masons, wood carvers and bow makers.\textsuperscript{46} Ghee was manufactured in Kamalia.\textsuperscript{47} Good cloth and bows was made in Sayyadwala.\textsuperscript{48} Jhang and Maghiana on the eastern bank of the river Chenab were famous for white cotton cloth.\textsuperscript{49} Bhairoka was famous for good quality \textit{hina} which was produced in abundance.\textsuperscript{50}

In the Chaj Doab, there was not considerable number of towns and cities which reflected the phenomenon of manufacturing and trading activities. But, nevertheless we find three towns namely Gujrat, Bhera and Sahiwal which were famous for their manufacturing and trading activities. Gujrat during the Mughal period was famous for its embroidered muslin, swords and daggers.\textsuperscript{51} In the late eighteenth century, the items manufactured here were swords (\textit{shamsheer-i-Gujrat}), matchlocks and daggers.\textsuperscript{52} Ganesh Das refers to the artisans of Gujrat who were

\begin{footnotes}
\item[43] \textit{Gazetteer of the Gujranwala District 1883-84}, p. 88.
\item[44] \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 59 and 88.
\item[47] \textit{Gazetteer of the Montgomery District 1883-84}, p. 143.
\item[50] \textit{Hina} or mehandi is a kind of bush. Its leaves are dried and powdered. Plastered on hands and feet the powder leaves a peculiar colour with a reddish tinge: J.S. Grewal & Indu Banga (tr. & eds.), \textit{Early Nineteenth Century Panjab}, p. 109.
\item[51] Irfan Habib, \textit{An Atlas of the Mughal Empire}, Sheet 4B.
\end{footnotes}
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skilled in all kinds of crafts. The blacksmiths, for instance, used to make swords of a very high quality. Gujrat was also well known for its shawls, embroidery, brass vessels, wood-work and shoes.

Bhera had acquired fame for its excellent stone cutters and its manufacture of arms, cutlery and belts. Some of the other items of trade and manufacture in Bhera were cotton cloth, iron, rice and sugar. Gypsum was also mined near Bhera.

Sahiwal was the city where salus were dyed in very fine colours. It was a piece of a dyed red cloth, generally used by the brides to cover their heads. The coppersmiths of this place made fine vessels of copper and brass. It was also famous for its turners in ivory and wood works.

In the upper Sindh Sagar Doab, Rawalpindi was the most important centre of trade and manufacture, for items of brass and copper. Some of the other places known for their manufacture in the upper Sindh Sagar Doab were Pindi Gheb, Fatehjang and Dangli. The items manufactured included textiles, blankets, packing bags, saddles, lacquered legs for bedsteads and low chairs. Lungis, gulbadan and chintzes were manufactured in Mankera. Karangli was a village near Makhiala where antimony was extracted in large quantities.

Salt was an important product of the Punjab, quarried mainly from the hills extending from the Jhelam to the Indus. The hills provided the inexhaustible supply

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54 Loc.cit.
56 Irfan Habib, An Atlas of the Mughal Empire, Sheet 4B.
57 J.S. Grewal & Indu Banga (tr. & eds.), Early Nineteenth Century Panjab, p. 73.
59 Gazetteer of the Rawalpindi District 1895, pp. 191-192.
60 Sohan Lal Suri Umdat-ut-Tawarikh (tr. Amarwant Singh, eds. J.S. Grewal and Indu Banga), Daftar II, p. 239.
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of salt. Being the major staple of internal trade it was consumed not only in the Punjab but was also exported to different countries. There were salt mines at Kheora, Makhiala and Khoorg situated in the upper Sindh Sagar Doab. From these mines, according to Sujan Rai Bhandari, plenty of millions salt was extracted. The labourers extracted salt from mines which carried out by means of horses and donkeys. The rich people used the lime extracted from salt mines to whitewash their houses.

Places situated near these salt mines probably grew in importance owing to the trade in salt. Pind Dadan Khan, Kusak, Miani, Ram Nagar and probably at Kalabagh served as a market for salt extracted from the Salt Range. According to Irfan Habib, Gypsum was also mined in the north-west of Kheora, Makhiala and Khoorg. In addition to the salt and Gypsum mines, we have references of black stone and iron mines. In this connection, there was a mine of black stone at Jalalia.

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63 Irfan Habib, *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, Sheet 4B.
65 When Hari Singh Bhangi occupied Pind Dadan Khan he collected Rs. 4000 as the revenue from this area. After sometimes, Charhat Singh Sukarchakia had taken control of this area and as a result salt mine also come under his control. With the passage of time salt market was shifted on the other side of the river Jhelum at the place of Miani: Sohan Lal Suri, *Umdat-ut-Tawarikh* (tr. Amarwant Singh, eds. J.S. Grewal and Indu Banga), Daftar II, p. 11.
66 The chief of Kusak received 2 *annas* per rupee as duty on the value of salt extracted from the salt mines from his territory: *Ibid.*., p. 118.
67 Miani was a town on the bank of the river Jhelum. Formerly salt was brought out of the mines to be sold at Miani. Custom on salt used to be collected here. That was why it was come to be known as Lun Miani: J.S. Grewal & Indu Banga (tr. & eds.), *Early Nineteenth Century Punjab*, p. 72.
68 When Charhat Singh Sukarchakia occupied Ram Nagar it became a centre of salt trade and thus trade of salt was carried out here: Sohan Lal Suri, *Umdat-ut-Tawarikh* (tr. Amarwant Singh, eds. J.S. Grewal and Indu Banga), Daftar II, p. 11.
70 Irfan Habib, *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, Sheet 4B.
near South of Attock and in the district of Swat and Baner there was a mine of iron.\textsuperscript{71}

In the animal life of the Punjab, horses stand first. Foreign travellers observed that the provinces of Lahore and Multan were noted for the best breed of horses in Hindustan. There was a great demand for horses in the Punjab as well as outside of it.\textsuperscript{72} The horse breed of the Lakhi Jungle was reputed for its strength, temper and activity.\textsuperscript{73} In James Browne’s opinion the main cause of producing the best breed of horses in the Punjab was the use of Arabian and Persian Stallions. In addition to it, the climate of Punjab was quite conducive for it.\textsuperscript{74} For the Sikhs, fine horses were essential because the Sikh army was mainly composed of cavalry. So they took good care of their horses and ‘increase it by all means in their power.’\textsuperscript{75}

Coming to the hills, our sources provide meager but sound and concrete information relating to the manufacturing activity. The first noteworthy name in this respect is that of Sansar Chand (1786-1805), the ruler of Kangra. After establishing law and order in the Kangra valley and taming unruly hill chiefs, Sansar Chand realised the importance of manufacturing and not only encouraged arts and crafts but also invited goldsmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters and weavers from places outside his kingdom to settle and work at Sujanpur Tira and Nadaun. The town of Nadaun had an air of gaiety and in this connection a saying still goes in Kangra hills, ‘who will go away, once he comes to Nadaun’.\textsuperscript{76} This step presumably provided the stimulation that resulted in an increase in manufacturing to some extent. He also established a factory of small arms by way of modernising his army.\textsuperscript{77} C. Grey refers to the manufacture of ‘arms, ordnance and accoutrements of all descriptions’ but

\begin{itemize}
  \item John Malcolm, \textit{Sketch of the Sikhs}, p. 113.
  \item George Forster, \textit{A Journey from Bengal to England}, Vol. I, p. 334.
  \item S.C. Thakur, \textit{Maharaja Sansar Chand’s Letters (To the East India Company)}, p. 17.
  \item \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 16-17.
\end{itemize}
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these were got made under the expert guidance of a European, William O’ Brien, an officer in the employment of Sansar Chand. Rice of a very good quality was grown in large quantities in the area around Kangra fort. Silver ornaments and tinsel printed cloths were made at Kangra while baskets were made in the villages of Kangra proper. Nurpur was famous for the manufacture of pashmina shawls where Kashmiri immigrants settled and made shawls and other woollen items.

Rehlu, in Chamba territory, produced the best quality of rice. Good quality blankets were made in Kulu, Lahul and Spiti. In the Ladakh region, people were mostly meat eaters because the availability of cereals was very scanty. It appears that being situated in the most interior ranges of the Himalayas, the import of good grains from outside was not easy as it was a snow-ridden region round the year.

Murmut, in the Bhadarwah area, was famous in the production of opium. Area of Kishtwar was celebrated for saffron while the town of Doda manufactured shawls and produced saffron, apples and other fruits. In the surrounding area of Jammu there were some villages such as Hamira, Mansur, Trichee, Narner and Khatgulara which were famous for the production of superior quality of honey.

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There were natural mines of some minerals in the hills. Iron was found in inexhaustible quantities in the Kangra district at several points along the Dhaula Dhar range in the form of crystals of magnetic oxide of iron imbedded in decomposed and friable mica schists.\(^9\) At Surog in the Chamba State, there existed an iron mine. But the ore produced from this mine was neither good nor abundant.\(^9\) Lead and silver mines were located in the Kullu hills which were close down in the earlier part of the nineteenth century.\(^9\) Suket and Mandi were known for copper and iron mines respectively.\(^9\) The mines of Komadh and Dirang in the territory of Mandi were famous for extraction of salt and copper.\(^9\) Lime was made from pebbles collected from the Tavi River at Jammu and was reputed for its whiteness, cementing quality and durability.\(^9\) Zinc was extracted in the Kishtwar range near the Bhaga river and gold mines were found in the west of Rajauri.\(^9\)

While analyzing the political, social and economic set up of the Punjab, one sees that the new rulers realised the imperative need in relation of the trade and manufacturing activities for the prosperity and progress of their territories. After establishing at a particular town or city not only the Sikh rulers but also the non-Sikh rulers focused their attention on the revival and growth of those town or city. As they realised the importance of the trading community, they begin to invite traders and craftsmen from outside to settle in their respective petty kingdoms.

The towns and cities and even the villages had maintained their capacity for the manufacture of various kinds of articles furnished the indicative clue to the process of continuity in spite of political and social change which occurred in the Punjab during the latter half of the eighteenth century. In the first place, this

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\(^9\) Irfan Habib, *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, Sheet 4B.
\(^9\) Loc.cit.
\(^9\) Irfan Habib, *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, Sheet 4B.
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significant continuity become evidently prominent in the case of the towns and cities that were governed by the Mughals and enjoyed some sort of political and administrative status, such as Lahore, Multan, Gujrat, Sialkot, Batala, Jalandhar, Dipalpur, Wazirabad, Bhera, Satghara, Jalalpur, Jhang, Kahnuwan, Jammu and Basohli.

On the other hand, a remarkable manufacturing activity was emerged in some of the towns and cities which grew up all afresh during the late eighteenth century, such as Amritsar, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Dera Baba Nanak, Kapurthala, Sujanpur, Hallowal, Fatehgarh Churian, Fatehabad, Phillaur, Sayyadvala, Nur Mahal, Pathankot and Tira-Sujanpur. From this inference on can form an idea of the revival of trade and manufacturing activities which, to a greater extent, led to the revival and growth of towns and cities in the Punjab during the late eighteenth century.