CONCLUSION

Although urbanization is a necessary condition for modern society, no kind of urbanization taking place in developing countries is marked by the growth of a few large cities and Metropolitan centres. Urbanization may be defined as a process by which villages turn into towns and towns turn into cities. Urbanization in the demograpic sense is an increase in the proportion of the urban population to the total population, over a period of time. The process of urbanization is a continuous one, which is not merely a concomitant of industrialization but a consequence of the whole gamut of factors underlying the process of economic growth.

The development of urbanization in India has been a prolonged and slow process of the progress of civilization and therefore, it partly belonged to a "Cultural Process". Later on, when various dynasties and kingdoms rose to power, the urbanization stage was marked by the establishment and development of many new cities, occupying a central place. Urbanization during the medieval period was marked not only by the development and expansion of medieval cities but also by the economic development and activity within these cities.

During the Ancient period in India, the Mohenjo-daro and Harappa are big towns. In the 1st Century B.C., according to Persian scholars, the cities such as Taxila, Srinagar, Kasi (Bennares), Champa, Saketa (Ayodhya), Kapas, Kangra, Ujjaini, Rajagraha and Patliputra are very important in India. In the Mughal period, Varanasi, Allahabad, Varanasi, Gwalior, Dhar, Sambath, Mathura, Patanpur, Brach, Burada, Calicut, Cochin, Lahore, Patanpur, Sultani, Delhi, Agra, Chand, Janpur, Kanpur, Patna, Bundelkund, Sultani and Bijapur are very important places.

The South India witnessed great urban development with the beginning of the 7th Century A.D. During the period of Pallavas of Kanchi, Chandellas of Madurai, the Pandyas of Madurai, the Hoyasales of Belur, the Cholas of Warangal, the Telugu of Nalkeri and so on, Nagpur, Madurai, Dhar, Sambath, Patanpur, Brach, Burada, Calicut, Cochin, Lahore, Patanpur, Delhi, Agra, Chand, Janpur, Kanpur, Patna, Bundelkund, Sultani and Bijapur were the most important cities, some of which
CONCLUSION

Although urbanization is a necessary condition for modernization, the kind of urbanization taking place in developing countries is marked by the growth of a few large cities and Metropolitan centres. Urbanization may be defined as a process by which villages turn into towns and towns turn into cities. Urbanization in the demographic sense is an increase in the proportion of the urban population to the total population, over a period of time. The process of urbanization is a continuous one, which is not merely a concomitant of industrialization but a concomitant of the whole gamut of factors underlying the process of economic growth and social change.

The development of urbanization in India has been through a prolonged and slow process of the progress of civilization and therefore, it may be called a “Cultural Process”. Later on, when various dynasties and kingdoms were going through the process of establishment and downfall, development of cities had taken place. Urbanization during such a period may be called a “Political Process”. Lastly in modern times urbanization was mostly associated with industrialization and economic development and accordingly it may be called an economic process.

During Ancient period in India, the Mohen-jo-daro and Harappa are big towns. In 6th Century B.C., according to Persian scholars, the cities such as Taxila, Sravasti, Kasi (Benares), Champa, Saketa (Ayodhya), Kapila, Kausambi, Ujjaini Rajagraha and Pataliputra are very important in India. In Medieval period Mathura, Thaneswar, Allahabad, Varanasi, Gwalior, Dhar, Somnath, Meerut, Panipat, Brach, Baroda, Calicut, Cochin, Lahore, Peshawar, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Janpur, Ahamadabad, Burhanpur, Surat and Bidar etc are important towns.

The South India witnessed great urban development with the beginning of the 7th Century A.D. During the period of Pallavas of Kanchi, Chalukyas of Badami, the Pandavas of Madurai, the Hoyasalas of Belur, the Kakatiyas of Warangal, the Yadavas of Nasik and so on. Nagarjunakonda, Dharanikota, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Nellore, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Tiruchirapalli, Cuddalore, Nagapatnam, and Madurai were the most important cities, some of which are
important even today. In the 13th century, the Urban Character revealed a mixed picture of Hindu and Muslim dominance. Important cities like Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Golkonda and Hyderabad were the capitals of Muslim kings, while Hampi and Pune belonged to Hindu kings. Other major cities were Gulbarga, Badami and Kothapur etc. In the 17th century A.D. Pune, Madurai and Tanjore cities were developed under Hindu kings.

In modern India cities and urban populations have grown very fast. Some factors influenced urban growth in India in general and Hyderabad state in particular. The cantonments and garrisons were established during the modern period. The growth spatial structure and character of a number of Indian cities of later periods were greatly influenced by the cantonments and garrisons introduced by the British. In South India, Hyderabad was significantly influenced by the cantonment. The development of irrigation and power also stimulated Urbanization. The development of irrigation and improvement in agriculture, especially food, production is essential for industrial and urban revolutions because the cities can sustain life only if the farm sector produces surplus food to supply to the urban sector.

The Nizam’s state of Hyderabad was established in 1724 A.D. and their ruled till 1948 A.D. It was feudal in Origin was under. Descending from the Mughals, the state was agriculture based with landed aristocracy owning and administering the lands within their control, under the supreme power of the Nizam. Although the Asaf Jahi dynasty started from 1724 A.D. it could not establish stability and struggled for survival for about one hundred and fifty years. It was a period of struggle for political stability and administrative viability. It was not until the period 1853–1880 the state attained some stability and held on the administration.

After 1880 the Hyderabad state was systematized and strengthened in the form of administration, and policy, particularly in Mir Osman Ali Khan rule several reforms were introduced in polity, economy, socio and cultural aspects. Hyderabad state thus achieved economic stability. The Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan introduced several programmes for establishment of industries, mines and transport facilities. He provided irrigation facilities, and introduced new commercial crops in Hyderabad state. Hyderabad state, the second biggest among the native Indian states, occupied a
major part of the Deccan table land. For more than a century the state was fighting against the British Empire. Finally, it entered into a number of treaties and ceded a vast portion of Andhra region to the British Empire. The state agreed to be a faithfully ally to the British India throughout. Hyderabad was mainly a trilingual state with Telugu, Marathi and Kannada speaking population. About 85 per cent of the people were Hindus and only 10 to 12 percent were Muslims.

Hyderabad state was divided into four Suba’s such as Medak, Warangal, Aurangabad and Gulbarga. The Marathwada and Karnataka regions of Hyderabad state formed two Subas, and the entire Telangana region formed into two Subas. In the four Subas, the Warangal Suba played a vital role in socio-economic religious, cultural and political aspects. In Warangal Suba there are three districts, such as Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad. Most of the natural and mineral resources, forest area, and many numbers of tanks were located in three districts.

The Suba or Warangal division with total area of 20,970 sq. miles, flourished with 15 towns and 4002 villages. In the Suba, Warangal district was the biggest, with an area of 7,943 sq. miles. Adilabad and Karimnagar occupied second and third places respectively. According to census of 1911, most of the towns were located in Karimnagar district. The Godavari and the Krishna are the two important rivers that flow through the Suba. The Godavari and its tributaries such as Penganga, Warda, Wainganga, Pranhita, Kadem, Manjira, Sabari, Kinnerasani and Maner, provide drinking water and irrigation for Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad district. During Mir Osman Ali Khan rule, the dams such as Kadam and Maner were constructed in Adilabad and Karimnagar district respectively. These two dams provided water for irrigation purpose i.e. 26,232 hectares and 17,680 acres respectively.

Krishna, and its tributaries, such as Manair, Paler and Wyra supplied water for both drinking purpose and cultivation purpose. The Government constructed dams on these three tributaries. The Paler dam supplying water for 19,650 acres and Wyra supplying water for 17,390 acres. The Taluqs such as Nirmal, Yelgadap, Asifabad, Laxettipet, Chennur, Kinwat, Boath, Utnur, Adilabad, Khammam, Yellandu and Madhira taluqs, Rajura, Sirpur, Sultanabad, Mahadevpur, Pakhal, Paloncha and Badhrachalam etc., received water from the Godavari and the Krishna rivers and its tributaries.
The tanks such as Ramappa, Laknawaram, Ghanpur, Waddepally, Dharmasagar, Singabhupalam, Baithpalli, Sanigaram, Chegaon, Parkal, Kothapally and Thorricheroo are providing water facilities for cultivation. Most of the tanks were constructed by the Kakatiyas of Warangal during Medieval period.

The forests in Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad occupied half the area of the state lands. The notable species occurred in three districts were Teak, Ebony, Shisham, Satin-wood, Sandal-wood, Bhandara, Tirman, Eppa, Chinnagi, Kodsha, Bijasal, Mokab, Somi, Nallamaddi, Sanra, Bamboo and Jittiga etc. These woods were used for beams, rafters, poles door frames and scatlings. Team was the principal marketable species, which were exported to different parts of Hyderabad state and Andhra region. The rich forest resources available in the Suba were crucial for the establishment of large scale industries.

The mineral resources such as Coal, Iron ore, Graphite, Mica, Garnets, Tale, Soapstone, Limestone, Marble and Granite stones are available in the districts of Warangal Suba. Yellandu, Tandur, Kothagudem, Sasti and Paoni were Coal field centres. Nirmal, Yelgadap, Utnoor, Laxettipet, Chinnur, Sirpur, Warangal and Yellandu were Iron ore centres. Deposits of Graphite are reported in Khammam, Paloncha and Husnabad. Kallur, Taipalli, Nelakondapalli and Wandarum are Mica resources centres in the Suba. Garibpet is famous for Garnet and Singareni Coal Mines. Metpalli, Dammappalli, Tupkal Maddikunta are the Talc and Potstones centres. Yellandu, Munditog, Jastapally, Raghunathapalem, Putnur, Nerella, Laxettipet and Asifabad were Marble and Limestone centres in the Warangal Suba. These resources prompted the development of Mining Industries in the Warangal Suba during Nizam rule.

The Government also took initiation for providing telephone facilities to the people of Warangal Suba. The expansion of Telephone facilities was continued in 1337 Fasli, 1338 Fasli, 1339 Fasli, 1340 Fasli, 1341 Fasli, 1342 Fasli, 1343 Fasli, 1344 Fasli and 1345 Fasli. Telephones Established respectively. There were no Telephone facilities in Karimnagar between 1331 Fasli to 1345 Fasli. The status of Adilabad was also the same. The Postal Communication was very useful for the Development of Communication in Warangal Suba. Establishment of Post Offices in consecutive year from 1333 Fasli to 1345 Fasli are 45, 45, 47, 47, 52, 53, 56, 58, 60,
60, 63, 63, 63 respectively in Warangal district. In Karimnagar district between 133 Fasli to 1345 Fasli the established Post Offices were 58, 41, 39, 37, 38, 40, 41, 40, 40, 42, 42, 44 respectively in different parts of the district. In Adilabad district between 133 Fasli to 1345 Fasli, the post offices established were 34, 32, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 41, 41, 41, 41, 42 and 44 respectively in different parts of the district. These Communication facilities boosted the development of Warangal Suba in respect of Towns and Cities.

During Nizam period, the Murram and metal roads were constructed in Warangal Suba, under the Public Works Department and local funds. The Roads such as Hyderabad-Hanakonda, Wardannapet-Khamma, Khammam-Kodad, Khammam-Suryapet, Hyderabad-Masulipatnam, Hanamkonda-Narsampet and Hanamkonda-Mulug roads were successfully completed during Nizam rule in Warangal district. In Karimnagar district, the roads such as Karimnagar-Hanamkonda, Karimnagar-Siddipet, Manthani-Mahadevpur, Karimnagar-Laxettipet, Karimnagar-Kamareddy, and Uppal-Parkal roads were completed during Nizam rule. In Adilabad district Asifabad–Rajura, Asifabad–Mancherial, Basar–Mancherial roads were completed. These communication and transport facilities were very useful for the development of towns and cities in Warangal Suba, during the Nizam rule.

In Warangal Suba, the soils played a very important role for the growth of production, both the food grains and the cash crops. The black cotton soils were located in some parts of Warangal and Adilabad districts. But, the sandy loams or ‘Chalka’ soils were common in Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts. The paddy Jawar, Bajra, Maize, Gram, Sesamum, Groundnut, Castor, Cotton, Tobacco, and Chillies are important crops in the Warangal Suba. The non food crops such as Groundnut, Sesamum, Cotton, Castor, Tobacco and Chillies were cultivated in the Suba. Warangal stood in third place in the state in cultivation of Groundnut but occupied second place in the Telangana region. Khammam, Madhira and Yellandu ryots cultivated groundnut more than the food crops. In the Sesamum cultivation Karimnagar occupied first rank in the Hyderabad state. The castor was cultivated in Jagtial, Sirsilla, Karimnagar, Mahaboobabad and Asifabad Taluqs in the Suba. In the cotton cultivation in Telangana regions Adilabad and Karimnagar occupied first and second places, respectively. The Taluqs Khamma, Madhira, Manthani, Huzurabad,
Adilabad, Nirmal and Sirpur cultivated tobacco cultivation extensively. Karimnagar, Adilabad and Warangal cultivated Chillies in a considerable proportion. The Warangal Suba has a prominent place in the cultivation of non food crops.

In the Warangal Suba, the Hyderabad State Government established large-scale and small-scale industries. The large-scale industries include Azam Jahi Mill, Paper Mill, Sirsilk, Match Factory, Rice Mill, Oil Mills, Carpet Factory and others. Warangal, Sirpur Kagaznagar, Mahaboobabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal places had large-scale industries. These industries along with Mining industry provided employment opportunity for the people of Hyderabad state.

In Mining industry, coal mines played a vital role. The coal mines such as Yellandu, Tandur, Kothagudem, Sasti, Rajura and Paoni etc., supplied coal for railways and industries. The coal is located in the three districts of Warangal Suba. The Singareni collieries company is exploiting the coal from coal mines. The coal was first identified by W. King in 1871-72 in Warangal Suba. The iron ore is also found in different places of Karimnagar, Adilabad and Warangal districts. Chityal Kalleda – Dasurabad, Rebanpalli, Chandoli, Singereni and Tawargeri areas are the major resource centres for iron ore. Most of the iron ore is used for local consumption only. Mica was found near Kallur, Graphine is available at Paloncha, Talc and Soapstone are reported at Maitpalli, Damennapalli, Choopalli and Armur Taluqs. Yellandu, Kamepallli, Jestapalle, Muddikunta, Peddapalli and Karimnagar are also resource centres of Soap and talc stones. Garnet is reported in Garibpet, Kakerla and Paloncha. The Marbles, Limestone and Lime Kankar are available in three districts of Warangal Suba. The mining industry provided employment for thousands of people of Hyderabad State. The Mines paid lakhs of rupees for Government under the royalty.

Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts exported Textile, Cotton, Cotton seeds, Oil, Oil seeds, Carpets, Timber, Coal, Garnet, Kime Kankar, Marbles, Food grains, Paper, Matches, Toys etc., for Madras and Bombay Presidencies and also outside the India. Carpets of Warangal, renowned for their quality, are exported to foreign countries. The Textile and Oil seeds are also the major exports of the Suba. Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Hanamkonda, Khammam, Yellandu, Madhira, Hasanparthi, Laxettipet, Asifabad, Jagtial, Reddapally, Korutla, Manthani,
Vemulawada, Rajura, Nirmal, Sasti, Chennur, Sirpur were the major trade centres in the Warangal Suba. The Mandis, Ganjas, Regulated markets, Weekly fairs, were helpful for the growth of trade in the Suba. Weekly fairs were the major trade centres in Warangal Suba. The Religious places, such as Urses, Jatras and Melas also acted as the trading centres in Nizam Hyderabad state.

The important towns in Warangal Suba such as Mahaboobabad, Khammam, Yellandu, Hanamkonda, Hasanparthi, Paloncha, Jagtial, Korutla, Manthani, Peddapally, Huzurabad, Laxettipet, Sirpur, Asifabad, Nirmal, Rajura, and Karimnagar etc., played a significant role in communication development of commercial crops, Industries and Trade and Commerce. The Towns provided employment opportunities, and other facilities to the people of different communities who came to their fold to eke their livelihood. Utility of the resources on one hand and the measures taken by the Government on the other were crucial in the acceleration of Urbanization during Nizam rule.

The factors such as Communication Development, Industrialization, Commercialization of Agriculture, Trade and Commerce, Marketing centres, Religious centres and Administrative divisions are helpful for the establishment of Towns and Cities in every state and region. These measures helped for the establishment of towns and cities in Warangal Suba during Nizam rule. The Nizam Government encouraged communication facilities, encouraged the agriculture sector and cultivators, established large and small scale industries, and encouraged trade and commerce in the Hyderabad State. The Hyderabad state occupied a prominent place in the History of India during Modern era.

**CHAPTERIZATION:**

The Chapterization of the present study “Urbanization during the Last Nizam (1911-1948) – A Study of Warangal Suba” is as follows:

Chapter-I –  
**Introduction:** This chapter deals with the primary aspects of Urbanization, Historical background, Geography, Review literature, Sources, Methodology and other aspects.

Chapter-II –  
**Growth of Communication:** This chapter discuss about the postal system, telecommunication, roads and transportation system developed in the Warangal Suba during Nizam rule.
Chapter-III – Commercialization of Agriculture: This chapter analyze about the soils, irrigation, cropping pattern, growth of commercial crops, and productivity in the Warangal Suba.

Chapter-IV – Industrialization: This chapter explains about the small scale and large scale industries, establishment of industries, employment opportunity, production and important industries in Warangal Suba.

Chapter-V – Trade and Marketing Centres: This chapter describe about the Trade and Commerce, Exports and Imports of different articles, Trading centres and the role of traders.

Chapter-VI – Growth of Cities and Towns in Warangal Suba: This chapter deals with the important towns in the state and Warangal Suba, area, population and significance of the town.

Chapter-VII – Conclusion: This chapter explains about the important findings in the present study.