CHAPTER-I
INTRODUCTION
INTRODUCTION

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.¹

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.²

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.³ In Medieval period Mathura, Thaneshwar, 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,

³ Sjoberg, Gideon., The Pre-Industrial City, the Free Press, New York, 1965, p.59.
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. 4

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. 5

One of the most important contributory factors was industrialization. In fact, urbanization is very closely related to industrialization. Industries stimulated agglomeration and urban growth. During Mir Nizam Osman Ali Khan period numbers of industries were established in different parts of Hyderabad state. Such as Charminar Cigarette Factory, Golconda Cigarette Factory, Deccan Botton Factory. Diwan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills, Azam Jahi Mill, Osman Shahi Mill etc. These are some large and small scale industries which contributed for the growth of population and towns. 6

The development of trade stimulated the development of a number of cities, especially Suba head quarters and provincial head quarters. The production, which

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5Ibid., p.37.
came from industries, was supplied to various parts of India from Hyderabad state. The finished goods marketed from Hyderabad state had to be paid for by large exports especially of the primary products. The products from Warangal, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Aurangabad, Raichur, Bidar and Medak were exported to different parts of British India. The Exported products included Textile Cotton, Cotton Seeds, Castar, Food Grains Timber, Carpets, Oil, Paper, Bidriware, Toys, Metalware, Leather, Buttons, Tobacco and Pottery etc.

The development of transport infrastructure also contributed for the increase in number of towns. The development of Railways since the second half of the nineteenth century and the construction of roads and bridges and the consequent expansion of transport linked together different parts of the state, and facilitated an easy movement of goods and people, giving an impetus to the growth of cities. The development of communication network also plays key role in the growth of a town.\(^7\)

The changes that took place in the administrative boundaries of Taluqs and districts stimulated the grow of Taluq and district headquarters which became focal points of activity. These factors contributed for the growth of cities and towns in Hyderabad State.

**PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF WARANGAL SUBA:**

During Nizam rule, the Hyderabad state was divided into four Subas, for administrative purpose. The Subas such as Medak, Warangal were Telangana tract and Aurangabad, Gulbarga were Marathwada and Karnataka tracts respectively. In the above four Suba’s the Warangal Suba played an important role in the state economy.

The Warangal Suba is situated between 16° 50’ to 19° 51” north latitude and 77° 57” to 81° 35” east longitudes. It is situated in the east of an extensive plateau with an average elevation of about 1,250 feet above the level of the sea, but with summits here and there rising to 2,500 and even 3,500 feet. The state was divided into two natural divisions, geologically and ethnically distinct, separated from each other by the Manjira and Godavari rivers. The portion to the north and west formed

the trappean region that to the south and east remained granitic and calcareous. Ethnically the trappean region was inhabited by speakers of Marathi and the Kannada languages and the granitic region by those of Telugu. The difference between these two tracts in respect of soils, vegetation and hill features had its direct and profound influence on crop pattern, type of cultivation habits and the economic well being of the people inhabiting them. Whereas rich crops of wheat and cotton were cultivated in the black soil of the trap region, rice, maize and groundnut were mainly grown in the Chalka soils of Telangana. The Marathwada region was covered with luxuriant vegetation, with chiffs, cargs and undulating hills.⁸

**AREA AND POPULATION:**

In the *Suba* of Warangal, there are three districts, such as Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad. According to 1911 census, the Warangal divisions total area was of 20,970 sq. miles. The average area of a district in the state was 5,166 sq. miles, while the average population was 8,04,628.⁹ Warangal with an area of 7,943 sq. miles became the largest district in the state as well as the *Suba*. Adilabad district with an area of 7,294 sq. miles and Karimnagar district with an area of 5,733 sq. miles occupied respectively second and third places in the division.¹⁰ The details about area, towns villages, and population are given in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division District</th>
<th>area in Sq. miles</th>
<th>towns</th>
<th>villages</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Density Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warangal Division</td>
<td>20,970</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4002</td>
<td>1,51,928</td>
<td>25,05,549 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal District</td>
<td>7,943</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,244</td>
<td>73,373</td>
<td>8,32,041 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar District</td>
<td>5,733</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>54,418</td>
<td>10,77,219 197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adilabad District</td>
<td>7,294</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,623</td>
<td>24,137</td>
<td>5,96,289 85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


4002 villages, The urban population was 1,51,928, while rural population 25,05,549 and density 132 per sq. miles. In Adilabad district, towns, population and density were very low due to forest. However there was an increase in population and density in later years.

**RIVERS:**

The two major rivers which flow in the domain of Warangal Suba are the Godavari and the Krishna. The Godavari which is the most important river in peninsular India, forms as Southern, Northern and North-eastern and eastern boundary to the districts of Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal respectively. At the same time, it separates the former two districts from central provinces and the latter one from Madras, Presidency. This river which flows in the northern half of the region has the important tributaries of Penganga, Wardha, Wainganga, Pranhita and Kadam on the left and Manjira, Sabari, Kinnersani and Maner on the right. The river when it entered the dominions does not exceed a quarter of a mile in breadth with steep banks. But, on entering into Karimnagar, district it attains a width of half a mile to a mile. During Nizam rule dams were constructed over its tributaries, Kadam in Adilabad district and Manair in Karimnagar district. The two dams provide irrigation facilities to 26,325 hectares and 17,680 acres respectively. The Godavari river supplies water for both drinking and irrigation in three districts, such as Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad.\(^\text{11}\)

Krishna, the second largest river flowing in the Dominions, passes along the southern boundary of Khammam Taluq of Warangal district for a short distance only. It acts as the southern boundary of the division separating it from the Krishna district of Madras Presidency. Important among its confluenes are the Manair, Paler, and Wyra. Manair supply water to Khammam and Yellandu Taluqs, both for drinking and irrigation. On the Paler River, a reservoir was constructed in 1930 in Khammam taluq to irrigate 19,650 acres. A dam was built across Wyra river in 1933, with an ayacut of 17,390 acres. So the Krishna and its tributaries were useful in the development of agriculture in the Nizam’s dominions.\(^\text{12}\)


\(^{12}\)Ibid., pp.7-11.
The *Taluqs* such as Nirmal, Yelgadap, Asifabad, Laxettipet, Chennur, Kinwat, Boath, Utnur, Adilabad, Rajura, Sirpur, Sultanabad, Mahadevpur, Pakhal, Paloncha, Khammam, Yellandu and Madhira *Taluqs* receive water from the Godavari and Krishna Rivers and their tributaries.

**LAKES AND TANKS:**

Large tanks and lakes played a vital role in the development of agriculture. The lakes and tanks provide water facility for agriculture. The lakes such as the Pakhal Lake in Pakhal *Taluq* of Warangal district, Ramappa, Laknawaram, Ghanpur, Waddepally, Dharmasagar and Singabhupalam tanks in Warangal district, Baithpalli, Sanigaram, Chegam, Pakal, and Kothapally tanks in Karimnagar district and Thorricheroo in Adilabad district are very important for irrigation purpose. Warangal and Karimnagar utilized large quantity of tank water for cultivation. The tank irrigation occupied a significant place in the history of Hyderabad state.\(^\text{13}\)

**FOREST RESOURCES:**

Forests were not equally distributed in all parts. The two districts, Osmanabad and Bhir had no forest at all, but the forests in Karimnagar, Warangal and Adilabad occupied half the area of the state lands. The Maratha districts were far less wooded than the Telangana districts. The eastern half of the state comprising of Telangana districts had 29.1 percent of forest land and the western half consisting of Marathwada and Karnataka was poor in forest land with hardly 3.4 percent.\(^\text{14}\)

Forests capable of yielding good timber were confined to the eastern parts of Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts along the river Godavari. The notable species that occurred in them were Teak, Ebony, Shisham, Satinwood, Sandalwood, Bhandara, Tirman, Eppa, Chinangi, Kodsha, Bijasal, Mokab, Somi, Nallamaddi, Sandra, Bamboo and Jittiga etc.\(^\text{15}\) Teak was the principal marketable species and this found its away to the chief and distant markets of consumption such as Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The other species, such as Nallamaddi, Sandra, and Bijasal etc.

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\(^{13}\)Warangal Suba File NO.12 of 1347 *Fasli*, (1938) and Record No.1104 of 1356 *Fasli* (1947) and also See: Yarjung, Mehdi., *Economic Life of Hyderabad*, The Government Central Press, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1937, p.117.


were locally consumed and were not exported to the above mentioned markets either because of heavy railway freights or for want of popularity. Sleepers for state railways, soft wood species for use in the match factory which started at Mahaboobabad in the year 1928, and Beedi leaves for the wide spread cottage industry, were all supplied from the eastern forests. Timber requirements for the Singareni Coal Mines at Bellampalli, Mandamarri and Ramakrishnapur in Adilabad district and Ramagundam in Karimnagar district, had been largely met from the forest of Adilabad. As a matter of fact, except Teak, other varieties such as Satin, Nallatumma, Sandra, Bandaru, Chiriman, Jitiqi, Yegi, Neredu, Eppa, Chinnangi, Vepa, Somi and Maddi which were equally good to serve as beams, rafters, poles, door frames and scantlings had not been very much exploited, mainly due to the transport and marketing bottle necks. Forests, thus, provided good revenue to Nizam Forest Department.

NATURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES:

Warangal division was the richest region of the state in respect of mineral resources, Coal, Iron ore, Graphite, Mica, Garnets, Tale, Soapstone, Limestone, Marble and Granite stones, are in short, some of the minerals that have been identified in the Suba districts, but exploited only partially.

Coal as mineral is found in the Gondwana series of geological strata towards the eastern portions of the Hyderabad state in the district of Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal in the Pranahita and Godavari River valleys. The series form as a continuous strip from the Wardha valley through the state into the Madras presidency and occupy about 3,800 sq. miles, but the actual coal seams are located only in particular area. The first coal field to be opened was the Singareni field in Yellandu Taluq of Warangal district. It was followed by Tandur, Sasti and Paoni, Kothagudem Coal mines. The Coal mining is carried on by the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., in the Coal fields of Singareni, Kothagudem and Tandur by Sir Maneckji Dada Bhoj and Sir Bishweswar Dasaga in Sasti and Paoni colleries.

The Department of Geology, in the course of its surveys, has noted extensive occurrences of Iron Ores in Nirmal, Yelgadap, Uttnoor, Luxettipet, Chinnur and Sirpur Taluqs of Adilabad district, Parkal, Jagtial and Sircilla Taluqs of Karimnagar districts. In Warangal district, the Taluqs of Warangal and Yellandu are noted for this mineral. The quality of iron found in the ore varied from 47 percent in Thimmapur lateritic (Karimnagar Taluq) to 93 percent in Parkal (Palkal Taluq) and 97 percent in Sankaram (Chinnur Taluq).19

Graphite is reported from Paloncha in Warangal district. A small deposit of graphite is reported from Husnabad in Karimnagar district. Mica of commercial sizes has been reported from the villages of Kallur in Madhira Taluq, Tailpalli, Nelakondapalli and Wandaum of Khammam Taluq of Warangal district. Garnet was found in the Garibpet area in Madhira Taluq of Warangal district.20 Talcose rocks were found near the Singareni coal mines in the Yallandu Taluq. Pot stones are reported from Metpalli in Karimnagar district and Dammappalli in Warangal district. Soap stone is quarried near Tukal Muddikunta in Karimnagar district.

Marble occurs in an extensive area in Yellandu Taluq of Warangal district. The white predominates in Munditog, Jastapally and Raghunathapalem villages. Limestone occurs in Putnur (Peddapally Taluq) and Nerella (Jagtial Taluq) of Karimnagar district Laxettipet and Asifabad Taluqs of Adilabad district. The sand stone is found in Rajura, Chinnur and other Taluqs of Adilabad district.21

These mineral resources instigated the development of Warangal division in Hyderabad State. They encouraged the growth of towns and cities. The Warangal division contributed many things to Hyderabad state during Nizam rule.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Warangal Suba was an administrative unit in Hyderabad state, during Nizam rule. The Nizam Asaf Jahi rule was started from 1724 A.D. with the defeat of Mubarakzhan in Shekar Kheda who was the last Mughal Governor in the Deccan. The Asaf Jahi dynasty ruled Hyderabad state for nearly 224 years. The first ruler and

20Ibid, p.91.
founder of the dynasty is Nizam-ul-Mulk, who ruled, the dynasty between 1724 A.D to 1748 A.D. After Nizam-ul-Mulk, the strong ruler Nizam Ali Khan ruled from 1762 A.D to 1803 A.D. During this period the Nizam dynasty loss the territories of coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema. In Nasir-ud-Dowla rule, the dynasty faced many problems from economic point of view. Before the rule of Nasir-ud-Dowla and Sikandar Jah, the Palmer & Company exploited and plundered the finances of Nizam’s state. This company carried out illegal financial transaction during its business period in Hyderabad. In 1853, the Hyderabad state, surrendered Berar provinces to the British for 78,00,000 rupees debt.

In 1853 Salar Jung was appointed as Diwan of Hyderabad state. Salar Jung was at the helm of affairs for thirty years. The administrative reforms started during his Divanship. The Nizam state railways were introduced during this period and the introduction of railways contributed much to the economic development of the state and it made easy communication possible with the various places of the British India. Salar Jung established many schools and colleges in Hyderabad state for development of education. Hyderabad developed systematically during this period.

Berar was restored during Afzal-ud-Dowla rule and it was leased out to the British for 25,00,000 rupees per annum. There was a financial stability during his period. After Afzal-ud-Dowla, Mir Osman Ali Khan came to the throne and ruled from 1911 A.D to 1948 A.D. During his rule he introduced a new constitution for the Government with the formation of executive council on 17th September 1919 A.D. Sir Ali Imam was appointed as the first President of the newly constituted council. The judiciary was separated from the executive, a reform which people of British India had been clamoring for the last half a century. Hyderabad was the first state to introduce this reform. The educational system in the state was thoroughly reorganized and developed. A large number of schools, colleges, including law and engineering colleges were established. In 1917 A.D. Osmania University was established and Urdu was made the medium of higher education. The public welfare

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department was given a considerable uplift. The Department of Archaeology, the Department of Agriculture, the Co-operative Credit Societies and the City Improvement Board were established. The Railway system was extended to improve the economic and material conditions of the state. Industrial Exhibitions were organized to display the many sided developments of the state and to educate the people as well. A large number of public buildings were constructed in the city of Hyderabad.

After Police Action by the Government of India, the Hyderabad State was annexed to India on 19th September 1948 A.D. and the Asaf Jahi period came to an end. So the Hyderabad State played a significant role in the History of India during Modern period. The Nizam rulers created a new history in India.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The scholars worked on different aspects, about the Nizam Dominion. But most of the scholars confined, particularly to socio-economic, religious and cultural aspects. They never touched the aspect of Urbanization during Nizam rule. The Urbanization process is very important aspect in Southern India during Modern period. The books, English and Telugu are useful for my research.


26Ibid, pp.84-85.
Bhaskar Rao, V., book “Agrarian and Industrial Relation in Hyderabad State” discuss about the agrarian conditions, industrial development and bounded labour system. He brought the classification of Society, Vetti, Levy and Taxation system to light in Hyderabad State during Nizam rule.

Mehdi Ali’s books, “The Hyderabad Affairs” describe about the land revenue, industrial policy, mining operations, administrative divisions, taxation policy and political scenario. Ramakrishna Reddy, V., analyzed the Geography, Agrarian, Industrial and Mining Policy of Nizam rulers in his book “Economic History of Hyderabad State (Warangal Suba 1911-1950).” Narayana, B. K. discuss about the soils, seeds, cultivation irrigation, production, land revenue system and position of peasants in Hyderabad state in his book “Agricultural Development in Hyderabad state 1900-1956.” Iqbal Qureshi’s “The Economic Development of Hyderabad” explains about the irrigation, cultivation, productive system, establishment small scale and large scale industries, trade & commerce. These books use have furnished the data and information needed for my research.

Besides these I have approached several Telugu books, Thesis, Dissertations, and articles, which were helpful for the general study of “Urbanization During the last Nizam (1911-1948) – A Study of Warangal Suba”.

**SOURCES:**

The primary sources for the study “Urbanization During the Last Nizam (1911-1948) – A Study of Warangal Suba” are Royal Orders (Firmans, such as Firmans during the period of Mir Mahboob Ali Khan 1901-1910 A.D), Annual Administrative records (such as Annual Administration Report) for the year 1320-20 Fasli, 1322 Fasli, 1323 Fasli, 1324 Fasli, 1325 Fasli, 1326 Fasli, 1327 Fasli, 1328 Fasli, 1329 Fasli, 1330 Fasli, 1331 Fasli, 1332 Fasli, 1333 Fasli, 1334 Fasli, 1335 Fasli and 1236 Fasli respectively). These Firmans and reports are available in the State Archives of Hyderabad.

The Statistical Reports of Nizam’s Dominion were useful for my research. The Statistical Books such as the Statistical Year Book for the year 1331 Fasli, 1332 Fasli, 1333 Fasli, 1334 Fasli, 1335 Fasli, 1336 Fasli, 1337 Fasli, 1338 Fasli, 1339 Fasli, 1340 Fasli, 1341 Fasli, 1342 Fasli, 1343 Fasli, 1344 Fasli, 1345 Fasli, 1346
The Census Reports of the Nizam’s Dominion also were of great use for reconstruction of Hyderabad History. The Reports like Census Report 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951 are available in the State Archives of Hyderabad. These census reports give us an insight into the population, rural and urban centres, education and agrarian system.

The Hyderabad District Gazetteers of Nizam’s augmented my research work with valuable information about population, an area, irrigation, types of cultivable land, forest lands, crop system education, religious conditions, industrial establishments and labour etc. The Hyderabad District Gazetteers i.e., Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Raichur, Aurangabad and Mahaboobnagar etc., provided, the useful data for my research. These records are available in the State Archives of Hyderabad.

The District Gazetteers were also very useful for research. The District Gazetteers give the details about the Geography, Historical background, Agriculture, Irrigation, Industries, Trade and Commerce, Banking and Cultural aspects. The District Gazetteers, such as Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad are important for this study. These Gazetteers are available in the Central Library, Afzal Ganj, Hyderabad.


My gratitudes are also due to various Ph.D. Thesis, M.Phil Dissertations, Journals, Magazines, Proceedings, and Articles published in the various Magazines and Journals. The Journals such as “The Indian Economic and Social History Review” “Indian Historical Quarterly” “The DRS Proceedings of Osmania University, “Kakatiya Journal of Historical Studies”, Kakatiya University, “The Itihas”, State Archives Journal, “Indian History Congress” Proceedings, “South Indian History Congress” Proceedings, and “Tamilnadu”, “Karnataka” and “Andhra Pradesh History Congress” Proceedings were approached for my research. The above mentioned books are available in Kakatiya University Library, Osmania University Library, Madras University Library and Karnataka University Library.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The Primary objective of the study is to make a holistic survey about the Urbanization process in the Nizam’s Dominion. The focus was laid on the following points to meet the objectives:

- The features of Urbanization in Hyderabad State.
- Important Communication Centres in the State and Warangal Suba.
- Modification of Industries and Mining centres into small and big towns.
- The important Industrial and Mining centres in the Warangal Suba.
- The various Commercial centres that developed as Cities and Towns, the different Marketing places of Warangal Suba.
- The growth of Religions Centres or Places into Town and City. The important Temples, Urses, Dargas, Satras in the Suba
- The role of Government in the field of Development and Communication sectors.

METHODOLOGY:

The present study is based on the primary and secondary sources. The sources are available in the State Archives, Salar Jung Museum Library, State Central Library
of Hyderabad, Kakatiya University Library of Warangal, Potti Sri Ramulu Telugu University Library of Hyderabad and State Archaeology and Museum Library of Hyderabad. The study totally depends on the historical data, available in the above mentioned libraries. The historical data is of immense help for the case study of the Hyderabad State Policy Urbanization and Development.

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.