CHAPTER-IV
INDUSTRIALIZATION

The period from 1724 A.D to 1857 A.D in the Nan Madur dynasty was described as an era of confusion. This period not only witnessed the rapid Expansion and depression but also the deportation of the Jogyatara and troubles to the people. The public expenditure was mainly incurred in non-developmental and suppressive activities. During the 19th century textiles were prominent among the Indian industries. But due to the British economic policy in India the industries gradually declined. For the policy of the Government was to encourage large-scale industries related to the extraction of the semi-scale cottage industries and handicrafts.

The Hyderabad Government entered into an agreement with the Government of India in 1870 to construct a railway line and establish telegraph lines. The process of development of large-scale industries started in 1881, during the reign of the Hyderabad Government. The Hyderabad had almost 10 paper mills and a number of factories were established in the city. The Hyderabad was known for its rich arts and crafts. A well-known European traveller, Marco Polo, wrote about the Deccan textiles. Besides these, there were many other cottage industries for which Hyderabad was famous. Warrangal carpets, Bidriware, Karimnagar silver filigree, Daulatabad handmade paper, Saggareddy, Siddipet, Armoor, and many more. Saries and Metapally Khati were known all over India and even outside India for their exquisite workmanship, aesthetic quality and utility.

A few popular industries located in the Deccan and Andhra Pradesh:

1. Kinslah, Multra, Himru and embroidered works in Aurangabad.
3. Gold and silver in Benaul and for Jhanaka industry in Patli, Deccanabad, Armoor, and Aurangabad.
4. Saitas and Pongam in Aurangabad, Blair and Nabadg.
5. Mulmud work in Nabadg.
6. Arm work at Bhur, Hanamakonda, and Aurangabad.

*Source: Ram, "Agriculture and Industrial Relations in Deccan State", Oicer, P. 17
*Source: Ibid.
INDUSTRIALIZATION

The period from 1724 A.D to 1856 A.D in the Asaf Jahi dynasty was described as an era of confusion. This period not only witnessed the worst famines and depredation but the Jagirdars exploited and troubled the people. The public expenditure was mostly incurred on non-developmental and unproductive activities. During the 19th century textiles were prominent among the Indian industries. But due to the British economic policy in India the industries gradually decayed. For the policy of the Government was to encourage large-scale industries which led to the extinction of the small-scale cottage industries and handicrafts.

The Hyderabad Government entered into an agreement with the Government of India in 1870 to construct a railway line and establish P & T Department. Thus, the process of development of large-scale industries started in Hyderabad state during the 1880s. Hyderabad had been noted for its cottage and small-scale industries. Its products found markets even outside India up to the middle of the 19th century. The Himru, Mashru, and Kamkhawbs of Hyderabad and the Sela of Nanded were widely appreciated. A well known European traveller, Marco Polo, wrote in his travels about the Deccan textiles. Besides these, there were many other cottage industries for which Hyderabad was famous, Warangal carpets, Bidriware, Karimnagar silver filigree, Daultabad handmade paper, Sangareddy, Siddipet, Armoor, and Naryanapet Saries and Metpally Khadi were known all over India and even outside India for their exquisite workmanship, aesthetic quality and utility.

A few popular industries located in the Deccan and Andhra Desha was:

1. Kimkhab, Mashru, Himru and embroidery works in Aurangabad.
2. Handmade paper in Kagazpur, Korutla and Suvampet
3. Gold and silver the read and for Badla industry in Paithan, Hyderabad, Armoor and Aurangabad.
4. Sailas and Pagris in Aurangabad, Bhir and Nanded,
5. Mulmad work in Nanded?
6. Arms work at Bhir, Hanamakonda, and Aurangabad.

4Ibid.
7. Beedies work in Hyderabad city.
8. Leather work in Bhir.
9. Cloth dyeing work at Vijapur, Khuldabad, and Devgoan.
10. Durries and Shatranjis work famous at Alampur and Nanded.
11. Tassels of Turkish caps at Yadgir.
12. Silk weaving at Narayanpet, Sangareddi, Siddipet and Warangal.
14. Cloth printing at Medak.
15. Glass bangles at Koilakonda and Manikonda.
16. Bone and horn articles work at Nalgonda and Kodar.
17. Metalware (Copper and brass) at Chandur, Lingampet, Pembarti, and Siddipet.
18. Woolen Carpets work in Warangal.
19. Cloth printing at Raichur, Medak, Nalgonda, Waragnal and Karimnagar.⁵
20. Silvware, Engraved, Embossed and Wire work at Jagityal, Karimnagar and Warangal.
21. Tusser silk at Baklal, Bijapur, Chinnur, Madadeopur and Armor.
22. Steel toys, Wood and Clay work at Nirmal etc.

Unfortunately, like other traditional Industries of Hyderabad State, brocades too could not last long because of change in fashions and tough competition from Banaras city as well as discouragement from the British. Also, these luxury goods declined in demand among the aristocracy and the court nobles, famine and plague effected the industry badly, formerly brocades worth lakhs of rupees were sold in and out side India.⁶

Though by no means a commercial or Industrial centre of any importance, Hyderabad state became one of the greatest railway centre in India with the opening of the Kazipet - Ballarshah Railway and the Secunderabad-Kurnool Railway, Madras was brought very close to Hyderabad and, what is of greater importance was that Secunderabad and Hyderabad could now have a direct run or route to Nagpur, Agra, Delhi and Peshawar. It was hoped then that the rate of railway extension would be

conducive to the growth and spread of industries in the state, and as a result would give an impetus to the agricultural industry of the state.  

    However, the Nizam rulers had taken initiation for the establishment of large scale industries throughout the state from 1870 onwards. The Hyderabad state had enough raw materials, which was useful for large scale industries. The Government established two types of large scale industries in the state such as Agro-based industries and non Agro-based industries. The Nizam rulers established agro-based and non agro-based industries in Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts of Northern Telangana.

**WARANGL DISTRICT:**

The Government established many industries such as Agro-based and Non-agro-based industries in Warangal district during 19th century. The Agro-based industries were Textile mills, Carpet Factory, Match Factory, Rice and Pulse Mills, Oil Mills, etc. the Non-agro-based industries were mining, Limestone, Graphite, Tale & Soapstone etc. The important industries in Warangal district were Textile Mills and Carpet Factory. These industries provided great employment opportunity to the people of Warangal. Among the Textile Mills, the Azam Jahi Textile Mill was considered as the most important industry in Warangal district.

**THE AZAM JAHI MILLS LIMITED:**

Azam Jahi Mills Limited is situated in Warangal town. This town is the second largest city after the capital city of Hyderabad. It is located in the heart of Telangana region. Necessary infrastructure was available in abundance for starting the mill in Warangal. The Nizam’s Government provided 202 acres of land for the construction of mills near Warangal Railway Station. Water was also provided from the nearby Dharmasagar tank and the water supply was assured throughout the year.

Handloom textiles, carpets and skilled weavers were also available in large number in Warangal. Besides the skilled force, unskilled workers were also available in surrounding villages. The labour was comparatively cheaper in Warangal. When compared to Hyderabad city, the mill had its own power generator, which was not

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only sufficient for the mill, but also meeting the domestic requirements of twin cities of Warangal and Hanamakonda.  

As far as the raw material was concerned, cotton was grown in large tract of black cotton soil with assured irrigational facilities from major tanks of the district. The cotton was also available from Adoni, Bijapur, Ballery, Gulbarga, Hubli, Jalna, Nizamabad and Parbhani etc. Another important raw material is Coal which is available from the Singareni Collieries directly connected by the broad gauge line.

The Azam Jahi mills were set up in Warangal in accordance with the Nizam’s industrial policy. The mill was designed to be a composite mill promoting various functions like ginning and pressing cotton, manufacturing bleaching, dyeing and printing, and selling yarn, cloth and other, fabrics made from raw cotton, jute, wool and other suitable materials and generally to carry on the business of cotton spinning and wearing mill proprietors in all their branches. The proposal for the company was approved on 1st July, 1931. Currimbhoy, & sons (Karim brother & Sons) were the managing and selling agents. The Nizam’s Government granted loan of Rs one crore to the company, the construction work was started in may 1932. But Currimboy & sons limited was crushed in the stock market. Consequently, the mills were taken over by the Industrial Trust Fund of the Nizam’s Government in September 1933. The mills started production in July 1934.

The number of looms and spindles in Azam Jahi mill limited y  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Weather Spinning/ Weaving or Both Spinning &amp; weaving</th>
<th>No. of Looms</th>
<th>No. of Spindles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Spinning &amp; Weaving</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>19,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Spinning &amp; Weaving</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>29,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Spinning &amp; Weaving</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>19,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Spinning &amp; Weaving</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Spinning &amp; Weaving</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Spinning &amp; Weaving</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-44</td>
<td>Spinning &amp; Weaving</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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The above table reveals that the number of looms and spindles in the mill from 1934 onwards to 1938 was constant except in the year 1935. The Azam Jahi mill produced thousands yards of cloth and yarn. The production of Azam Jahi mill was fine quality and had a great demand in the Hyderabad state during 20th century. The details of the cloth and yarn sales of Azam Jahi mills are given in the following table.

Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cloth Sales</th>
<th>Cloth Sold on Hand</th>
<th>Year sold</th>
<th>Yarn sold &amp; on Hand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,76,430-10-10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,926-8-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,76,778-05-02</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,75,900-8-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16,88,990-03-01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,28,530-2-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,13,924-11-04</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,94,706-5-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>23,66,721-14-09</td>
<td>26,09,931-10-07</td>
<td>9,45,578-03-01</td>
<td>9,17,256-6-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>24,53,498-11-02</td>
<td>26,21,165-13-04</td>
<td>8,53,831-03-04</td>
<td>9,54,461-6-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>39,92,604-00-11</td>
<td>28,65,961-05-07</td>
<td>9,93,065-14-00</td>
<td>9,89,569-13-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>39,13,228-00-00</td>
<td>39,93,040-00-00</td>
<td>11,25,522-00-00</td>
<td>11,27,968-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>61,70,564-00-00</td>
<td>65,72,285-00-00</td>
<td>22,73,559-00-00</td>
<td>22,84,257-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>93,71,590-00-00</td>
<td>104,74,606-00-00</td>
<td>35,57,878-00-00</td>
<td>35,49,651-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>104,64,670-00-00</td>
<td>96,76,225-00-00</td>
<td>22,98,001-00-00</td>
<td>21,93,638-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>85,96,622-00-00</td>
<td>90,09,280-00-00</td>
<td>14,43,388-00-00</td>
<td>14,14,398-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>78,89,006-00-00</td>
<td>70,57,404-00-00</td>
<td>15,65,558-00-00</td>
<td>15,72,988-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>70,81,108-00-00</td>
<td>66,66,777-00-00</td>
<td>12,89,718-00-00</td>
<td>12,75,767-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>127,20,347-00-00</td>
<td>133,33,697-00-00</td>
<td>14,38,657-00-00</td>
<td>14,28,730-0-0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The above table reveals the Azam Jahi Mill Ltd. cloth sales, yarn sold on hand cloth, yarn sold on hand from 1934 onwards to 1948. The sales of cloth and yarn increased year by year. The mill got profits and provided employment opportunity to the people of Warangal. This mill played a significant role in the development of Warangal town. Not only the Azam Jahi mill, but the Government carpet factory also played an important role in the progress of Warangal town.

GOVERNMENT CARPET FACTORY:

The Government established a carpet factory in Warangal town during Nizam’s rule. This carpet factory manufactured fine quality Cotton, Woolen carpets

12Ibid, p.488
and rugs. Warangal was famous for carpet manufactories since Kakatiya rule. The silk carpets were very popular in local and foreign markets. Carpets worth 25,000 rupees were transported to Hyderabad every year. In 1879-80 carpets worth Rs.57,000 were sent to England. Around 350 carpets looms were run provided employment opportunity to 1500 members, who manufactured articles worth Rs 2.72 lakhs. However the looms came down to 90 late providing employment opportunities to 22 families, who manufactured the annual value of Rs 30,000 carpets. The Nizam’s Government had taken steps for the development of carpet factory in Warangal town.

In 1929 Nizam’s Government established the Experimental Carpet Factory at Warangal, with a cost of Rs 52,328. Which was provided by the Industrial trust fund. The factory had 15 looms of different sizes, more than half being of 11½ width and more than 100 boys had been trained in the art of manufacturing superior quality Carpets in it. The functioning of this factory was mainly aided by the order which it secured in 1935-36 for the supply of Superior Carpets worth Rs 30,000 for H.E.H the Nizam’s palace at Delhi, They supplied of cheap quality rugs made by cottage weavers in their own houses, worth Rs 1,36,937 to Oriental Carpet Manufacturers Ltd, London and Rs 14,135 worth to cottage Industries Sales Depot Hyderabad. The details of carpet manufactured in the factory are given in the following table.

---

Table
PRODUCTION OF CARPET IN THE GOVERNMENT CARPET FACTORY, WARANGAL 1930-31 TO 1945-46

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Number of Carpets</th>
<th>Value of Carpets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,926-8-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4,408-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7,409-3-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-35</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5,591-1-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-36</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,163-0-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-37</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6,283-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937-38</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9,606-3-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938-39</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,536-6-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939-40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,274-2-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-41</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,553-4-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-42</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,539-14-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943-44</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,000-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944-45</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54,424-7-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945-46</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>69,540-13-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The above table reveals that the value of manufactured carpets increased year by year along with the carpets number. The Factory manufactured superior quality carpets and exported to England, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan and Srilanka etc. This factory played a significant role in Hyderabad state. It had earned worldwide reputation.

MAHBUBIA MATCH-MAKING INDUSTRY:

This industry established on the honour of Syed Ismail in 1928 at Mahaboobabad in Warangal district. It was the first match-making industry in Hyderabad state. It was a venture of private enterprise that grew rapidly into a large power-driven unit producing the highest number of match boxes in the state providing employment to a sizeable number of persons.17

The factory which was proposed with 20 men and 200 match boxes per day, registered such a remarkable growth within a decade. The former went up on an average to 300 and the latter to 1,000 grosses, thus amounting to a percentage of 1400 and 400 respectively.18 The details of output are given in the following table.

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17Ibid, p.488
18Ibid.
Table

OUTPUT OF EMPLOYMENT PARTICULARS OF THE MAHBUBIA MATCH FACTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Output Various Splints (40-60-80) in Aresses</th>
<th>Average Number of Persons employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Year</td>
<td>Per Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-35</td>
<td>3,93,053</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-36</td>
<td>3,01,460</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-37</td>
<td>3,75,808</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937-38</td>
<td>4,00,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The Mahbubia Match Factory output increased every year. This factory supplied matches to Warangal and Hyderabad. It provided employment opportunity to the Mahabubad people. This factory led for the name and fame of Mahabubad city during Nizam’s rule.

In addition to this Rice and pulse mills were started in Warangal district with the support of Nizam rulers. The Nizam rulers encouraged establishment of industries in the Warangal *Suba* in general and Warangal district in particular.

RICE AND PULSE MILLS:

In Warangal *Suba*, the Paddy was grown and milled there. But very little rice was polished as the demand in the Districts was for unpolished rice.\(^{19}\) As a matter of fact, the hand pounding of Rice became so common, due to its taste and strength, in the villages that it was estimated to be about 36.2 percent of the total production. A Rice Mill had the capacity of pounding 200 to 300 mounds of Paddy per day and according to pre-war prices it did cost, Rs 5,600 to Rs 37,000 depending on the turn over required. Most of the mills contained machinery of Bezwada type which occupied more room and the breakage of Rice was also more.\(^{20}\) But as Rice Milling depended on the Paddy out turn which fluctuated on the favourability or otherwise of crop conditions, the mills owners employed their machinery for seasonal activities.

\(^{19}\)Imperial Gazetteer of India, Hyderabad State, *Op.cit*, p 166.  
such as Cotton ginning, Pressing, Groundnut decorticating, Oil extraction and even flour grinding. In majority of Mills, Ginning and Rice Milling were carried on. This combining of mill work based on agricultural produce became so predominant, that in 1933-34 out of 20 factories in Warangal Taluq which carried on Rice Milling, only 4 got restricted to Rice Milling and as many as 16 were of a combined nature.\footnote{Agricultural, Industrial & Trade Statistics for the Year 1343 Fasli, H.E.H The Nizam’s Government, Government Central Press, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1936, pp 159-160 & 168-169.}

The capitalists like Pingali Venkatrama Reddy and Bhicaji Dadabai & Co. established factories of above type at more than one centre showed that rice milling proved a profitable industrial activity.\footnote{1941 Census Report, Part-I, The Government Central Press, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1945, pp.303, 326 & 343.}

**OIL MILLS:**

The significant production of oil seeds such as Groundnut, Custer, Sesamum, cotton and linseed were common in the Warangal district. 50 percent of the oil seeds crushing in Hyderabad State were done by means of bullock-driven ghanis, which numbered 113 in Warangal district. The small-scale units that were locally made at very low cost were found quite suitable for crushing of Til and Kardi seeds. On the other hand, 30 to 40 percent of the castor seeds were crushed in screw presses operated by hand which numbered 105 in the Warangal district. Warangal, being one of the important castor extraction centres in the state, stood highest in the number of these screw presses which, though moderately priced at Rs.600 each could give only 42 percent of the oil from the seed.\footnote{Yarjung Mehdi., Economic life of Hyderabad, Op.cit, p.73, Bhicaji Dadabai & Co. Established Oil Mills at Khammam in Warangal district.}

Warangal was the most important centre, from where 80 wagon loads of til seed oil were dispatched per annum. The latter had four factories equipped with 22 power-driven rotary ghanis’s employed in pressing oil from this seed at the rate of 5 tones of seed per day, besides good number of bullock-driven ghanis. In the case of groundnut, which loomed large in oil exports, while 14 lakhs of mounds of kernel was crushed in the state by power expellers or rotary mills, only one lakh mounds of kernel was crushed by means of bullock ghanis. Kernel was separated from pods by decorticating machines and Warangal district with 46 of them 39 run by power and 6 by hand ranked highest among Telangana district. Regarding the types of mills, it is
significant to note that out of 503, both small-scale and large-scale, in Warangal
district, only 7 were large establishments.24

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES:

The Cotton ginning and pressing was undertaken in the Suba both on Cottage-
scale by means of Charkha on hand and large-scale by means of machines. During
1939-40 in Warangal district 22 large-scale factories were established. According to
1941 census, the hand-gins in Warangal district were 1,256. Warangal was occupied
the first place among the Telangana districts.25 This industry was seasonal and
involved preliminary process for the transportation of the material for manufacturing
units and it was economically significant. In Warangal district 1,015 persons
employed daily in large-scale units. The house-hold women during their leisure hours
participated in the work. According 1941 census, out of 23 factories, 11 belonged to
the category of Ginning, Decorticating, Rice and Oil Milling and 8 to that of Ginning
Decorticating and Rice. 26

BONE MILLS:

The industrial importance of Warangal town, the Suba, District and Taluq
head quarters, was enhanced by the fact that both large-scale and power-driven bone
crushing factories that existed in the state had been located there. Both were in the
private sector, one owned by Ahmed Allaudin and sons, known as “the Warangal
Bone Mill” and the other by Messrs Viccaji & Co., known as “The Deccan Manure
works”.27 The crushing capacity of each factory was 10 tons of bones per day of 10
hours. The average number of persons employed daily numbered 21. A factory could
 crush 2,400 tons in a year as normally they worked for 8 to 8 ½ months during the
year, probably due to limitations in raw material supply and the value at Rs.100 per
ton come to Rs.2.5 lakhs. There remained fair margin of profit as the cost of
production was only Rs.12 to 14 per ton. The value of Rs.19,411 bones were exported

p.504.
Ginning, Decorticating, Rice and Oil Milling at Warangal town in Warangal district. The Ginning,
Decorticating, Rice Mill established at Khammam town in Khammam Taluq in Warangal district.
27Bhicaji Dadabhai & Co., Established ginning, decorticating and rice factory at Warangal town in
Warangal district. The ginning, decorticating and rice mill established at Khammam town in
Khammam Taluq, Warangal district.
from Warangal district in 1921. The Bone-meal which was the major product of the factories was used as manure to more valuable crops such as sugarcane, coffee and tea. It was used in making handles for knives and buttons, and also as a specifying agent in enamel Industry.

**MEDIUM, SMALL AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES:**

The poor and the average financial condition of majority of the crafts men in the area permitted only, the establishment of industries of this type in considerable number, whose capital investment ranged from Rs.5 to Rs.50,000 and involved less of specialized labour and more of semi-skilled or un-skilled labour. Depending on the capacity of the worker-owners of cottage industries to employ labourers other than members of his family, these grew into small or medium scale units and that was how units of these three types were found occurring at the same or different places in industries such as tanning leather works, brass-ware industry, brick and tiles manufacturing, weaving, dyeing, printing etc.

**TANNERIES & LEATHER WORKS:**

Warangal district dominated not only in bone industry, but also in tanning. Out of 1,152 people who were engaged in tanning industry during 1918-20, as many as 670 or 58.15 percent were from Warangal district. As many as 30 leather factories were reported existing in Warangal district, but none was perennial. In the month of August 1945, 15 of them were closed down without ever giving notice to workers, due to shortage of leather. The export of raw hides and skins from Warangal district during 1918-19 was of far higher proportions. Which was of the value of Rs.18,58,623 being the average of the five years ending in 1920-21. The main raw material that was used in tanning was so much available in abundance in the district that its export during the said period amounted to as high as Rs.79,525.

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28The export value of bone & bone meal from Warangal kept increasing from Rs.16,850 in 1331 *fasli* (1922) to Rs.74,139 in 1344 *fasli* (1935) touching the maximum of Rs.1,04,340 in 1336 *fasli* (1927). It was the highest in the state and from 1332 *fasli* (1923) came to from than 60 percent to 80 percent of the total state export.

29The monetary or investment scale prescribed in the state was: medium-scale: Rs.5 to 50,000, small-scale: Rs.1 to 5,000 cottage-scales: Rs.500 to 1000 and home-industries: Rs.500.

30Warangal *Suba* File no.30 of 1354 F (1945) & Record no. of 6 of 1357 F (1948).

31Ibid.

COTTON, SILK AND WOOLEN WEAving:

The Handloom weaving was of great significance in the economic history of the Warangal Suba, not only as the most ancient but also as the most important of the cottage industries in the Nizam Dominion. Though cottage industry products like Pitambars, Cholkhans, Tailia Rumals, Dhothies, Shirtings, Blankets etc., had been characterized by artistic excellence and variety, people began to prefer mill products, though they lacked variety and design, mainly because of cheaper prices.

In the Hyderabad state, Warangal occupied 6th place in silk looms. It was produced large amount of silk. It is important to note that in cotton and woolen handlooms the Warangal district occupied a prominent place. The percentages of the Suba total being 29.92 percent in the case of cotton and 21.93 percent in case of wool respectively. The Warangal district occupied 6th rank in the Hyderabad in respect of cotton and 7th rank in respect of wool. In 1931 Warangal district had 33.63 percent cotton looms, whereas as in 1941 it had risen to 46.01 percent in cotton weaving and 20.60 percent in woolen looms. However, Warangal played an important role in the State Economy during Nizam’s rule.33

DYEING AND PRINTING:

This was another important industry in Warangal district from ancient to present days. Dyeing was practiced almost at each weaving centre, either by professional dyers or by the weavers themselves. Warangal with 60 families, Hasanparti, with 45 families, both in Warangal Taluq of Warangal district, had flourished as important centres of cloth dyeing industry in the Suba. The number of cottage establishments that were engaged in cloth and yarn-dyeing rose tremendously between 1931-41 in Warangal amounting to 320.83 percent.34

Cloth printing which also an important ancient industry was co-existing with weaving flourished in the centre of Warangal, and all town headquarter of Warangal. It could be seen that the first town where 40 families were engaged in printing of course, and other types of cloth was also known for significant cultivation of dyeing

34 Ibid, p.518.
industry. Hand block printing using red, chocolate and black shades of alizarine, included variety of cloth material such as Saris, Floor cloth (Jajum), Bed cover, Quilt, Table cloth, Dinner cloth, Prayer cloth, Screen and Curtain, Neckties, Kerchiefs and Lambadi clothing such as Dupattas, Langas, Breast clothes etc. These varieties were produced and printed in Warangal district.  

Not only these industries, but also home industries played an important role in the Warangal Suba, such as Tailoring dairying, Poultry-farming, Carpentry and Smithy, Bass and Copper-ware, Silver and Gold Filigree Work, Pottery, Brick and Tiles Manufacture, Toy-making, Beedi Manufacture, Basket and came works formed important industries in Warangal district and every town headquarters of Warangal district.

MINING INDUSTRY:

The most important industry in Hyderabad state is mining industry. The mineral wealth of Hyderabad state is very great. It is supplied with minerals like Coal, Gold and Limestone and possesses large quantities of Clay, Iron and Quartz. Other minerals like Graphite, Mica and abrasive materials are also available to a lesser extent. In Warangal district mining industry played a very important role. The Coal, Iron, Sulphur (Pyrites), Chromite, Mica, Graphite, Tale & Soapstone, Garnet, Clays, Limestone, Marble, resources were found at different places in Warangal district. These Mineral Resources were useful for different Large-scale and Small-scale Industries in Warangal district and also Hyderabad state.

THE COAL:

The Gondwana Coal-bearing rocks occur towards the east and north-east corner of the state, as a continuous strip from the Wardha valley, along the Godavari basin up to the state limits, occupying an area of about 3,800 sq miles. A large amount of Coal was found in Warangal district.

The Coal was first discovered in the Warangal district in 1871 by Waking at Yellandu. The Coal-bearing area is roughly elliptical about 10 miles long and 3 miles

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broad at its widest part. The history of exploitation for Coal in Hyderabad State dates from 1886 when the Hyderabad (Deccan) co., started mining operations at Singareni by means of inclines and later, by vertical shaft. The production was gradually increased to meet the growing demand for Coal and in 1921 the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd, an Indian company registered in the Hyderabad State, purchased the collieries from the Hyderabad (Deccan) co; and developed the field.\(^{37}\)

The Singareni collieries, the biggest Coal-mining centre in the state, was situated in Yellanda Taluq of Warangal district, about 144 miles from Hyderabad. The Coal-field is connected by a 16 mile mineral line to Dornakal on H.E.H, The Nizam’s State Railway. The Singareni collieries worked steadily for nearly half a century and from 1889 to 1940 produced about 26 million tons of Coal.

The Kothagudem colliery was started about the end of 1937 in Warangal district. Since the exhaustion of the Singareni collieries, this field has developed into a mining centre. This is connected with Karepalli on the Dornakal Singareni branch by 25 miles of branch line. The Coal seam worked here is the same king seam as at Singareni but without the thick inter bedded bands. Besides this as at Singareni there is a thick seam above this which is however of a slightly poorer quality and is not at present being exploited. Besides the shaft at Barley pit two inclines have been opened and named after Mr. Andrews.\(^{38}\)

The Singareni collieries co Ltd, work at the Singareni Tandur, and Kanala, and Kothagudem collieries. The Kothagudem collieries output in 1937 was 1,175-19-0 and paid Royalty O.S. Rs.11,044-0-0, where as in 1941 the output was 711,218-12-0 and paid Royalty 1,67,142-0-2. This is the most important mine in Warangal district. The Coal was supplied to railways, and other industries.\(^{39}\)

\(^{38}\)Ibid, p.53.  
\(^{39}\)Ibid, p.59.
IRON:

Iron-ores in the form of Magnetite, Haematite, and Limonite are extensively found in various parts of the Dominions in almost all the geological formations from the Dharwar’s to the Deccan trap laterites.

Iron smelting has been known in the state from the late Neolithic age. As evidenced by the association of Neolithic implements with Iron-slag. The Dharwar series of iron rocks occur south of the Singareni collieries in Yellandu Taluq. This ore-body is similar to those of Adilabad and Karimnagar. It consists of extremely hard magnetite quartz schists of whom by volume less than half is iron, the iron-content is too low, and the estimated quantity of ore is about 5½ million tons down to the plain level. The Gondwana Formations of the iron-ores occur near Pochammagutta in Warangal. The iron-ore used for manufacture of different articles in Warangal district.40

SULPHUR (PYRITES):

The Pyrites occur associated with auriferous quartz reefs of the Dharwars and as disseminated grains in hornblende schists. They are met with in the lime stones of the Bhisma and Kistna basins as concretions.

A considerable quantity of pyrites is found associated with the Coal seams of the Gondwana fields at Kothagudem in Warangal district. It occurs in layers and lenses about ½" to 1" thick from top to bottom of the Coal seams. It is thus not possible to mine it independently of the Coal. The pyrites is handpicked from the Coal in the screening plants and is collected in flat pieces with a certain amount of Coal still sticking to them. The lumps would have to be pulverised and the pyrites and Coal separated.41

CHROMITE:

The chromites have been reported from the eastern part of Warangal district. Chromite is known to occur in the Kondapally hills in the Krishna district of the

Madras presidency, touching the southern borders of the state. These hills continue into the Madira Taluq, so there is a possibility of the occurrence of Chromite.\(^{42}\)

**MICA:**

Mica of commercial sizes occurs at Kappal Bandam and Batal Palli near Kallur, Madira Taluq, in Warangal district. Here mica occurs in the pegmatite veins intrusive in the biotitite or hornblende gneisses the maximum size of the mica seen in the blocks is 1" x 1" and 2" x 2". There is about 170 tons of the scrap mica lying about in the dumps.\(^{43}\) Which may have a market in Micanite and Mica Dry-lubricant industries.

The Hyderabad (Deccan) co obtained a mining lease for mica in Kallur area in 1927 but surrendered the lease in 1936.\(^{44}\)

**GRAPHITE:**

Graphite, one of the natural forms of Carbon, known in commerce are Plumbogo or block-lead, is recognized in two forms, viz. 1. Crystalline or flake graphite, and 2. Amorphous graphite when mixed with clay, silica and other impurities. Graphite has wide industrial applications for the manufacture of crucibles used for melting metals. It is used in the manufacture of “lead” pencils, in paints, for the prevention of scale formation in boilers, for stone polishing, electrodes and batteries.\(^{45}\)

The Good quality graphite reported in veins from a few inches up to two feet in width from Paloncha in Warangal district in Garnetiferous gneiss. In 1919, a mining lease for Paloncha graphite was granted to Mr. Gulam Habib Khan who transferred the lease to Messrs. Nizamuddin and Lantyn in 1921. Once again the lease was transferred to Mr. Rasheed Chenoy, in 1934. He was associated with messrs. The Gouthami mining works of Kovvur, and carried the mining operations. The output of graphite in 1344F is 21-10-3 and in 1347F is 26-4-1.\(^{46}\)

\(^{42}\)Ibid, p.50.  
\(^{43}\)Ibid, p.65.  
\(^{44}\)Ibid, p.66.  
TALC AND SOAP STONE:

Talc, either as the foliated or the massive variety, occurs in various parts of the state, mainly in altered ultra basic rocks, rich in magnesia.

Varieties of potstone, locally known as "Bulpham," are reported from Damenapalli in Warangal district. The Talcose rocks have been noted in Singareni village lands of Yellandu Taluq, Warangal district. These are used by the local school-boys as Slate pencils and for the making of inkstands, Geometrical models, etc. Two small ridges on the Kamepalli- Jestaiapalli track in Yellandu Taluq of Warangal are composed of Talcose rocks.47

GARNET:

Red alamandine garnets have been reported from Garibpeta, Kakerla, Paloncha, and from localities South-west of Singareni Collieries in Warangal district, in a zone of Garnet-Mica-Kyanite or Staurolite schists. Abundant Garnets in Hornblende-Granites occupying a wide area in the South Eastern parts of Yellandu and Northern parts of Khammamet and Mahira Taluqs, including the Gobbugurti and Kannigiri hills, have been noted during Nizam rule. The Hyderabad (Deccan) co obtained the mining lease in 1929 and worked Khammamet Garnet area (Garibpeta area) for some time. Large quantities of Garnets were formerly sent to Madras to be cut into semi-precious stones.48

Fragments of red corundum was also reported from the water courses draining the Kannigiri Hills, in Madhira Taluq, also in the fields near the village of Gobbugurti, Khammamet Taluq, in Warangal district. The Kyanite was found near Garibpet and Kakerla in Yellandu Taluq. The Staurolite and Andalu site were found in the villages of Pirampalli and Lachaguda, Mulkalpalle and Dandigundal in Yellandu Taluq of Warangal district49

49 Ibid.
LIME STONES:

Lime stones are used in modern industry such as cement, iron- smelting and the chemical industry. Broken bonds of Crystalline Lime Stones, sometimes Dolomitic, occur as a long narrow belt extending north wards from Yerrupalem and Bonakallu in Madhira Taluq in the southern border of the state, East of Khammamet, Jestaipalli, Monditag and further north in Yellandu Taluq of Warangal district.\(^{50}\)

MARBLE:

Highly metamorphosed Crystalline Lime Stones (Marble) associated with Phyllites and Quartzites occur in the discontinuous bands and patches in the South, in Madhir Taluq. These bands gradually widen out North wards in Yellandu Taluq where they vary in width from a few feet to as much as a mile and run persistently for a few miles. A large quantity of marble is available in this area. It is quarried both at Monditag and Jestaipalli. The Marbles of Monditag find a ready market in Bombay and other places outside the State. Lime is burnt from marble quarried near Jestaipalli village, Yellandu Taluq Warangal district. A mining lease for Marble in Jestaipalli, Monditog and Raghunathapalem areas were issued to the Deccan Marble and Mining Co. Ltd in 1936.\(^{51}\)

The Lime Kankar deposits were found near Bonakallu and Yerrupalem in Madhira Taluq of Warangal district. These mining industries led to the development of towns in Warangal district during Nizam’s dominions.\(^{52}\)

The details of large-scale industries establishments in Warangal district during the Nizam rule between 1340-45 Fasli are given in the following table. The total industries between 1340-45 Fasli on the different areas of Warangal district are also given in the form of a table.

\(^{51}\)Ibid. p.25.
\(^{52}\)Ibid.
### Table

**LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN WARANGAL DISTRICT BETWEEN 1340-45 FASLI (1931-36)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Warangal</th>
<th>Khammam</th>
<th>Mahabubabad</th>
<th>Madhira</th>
<th>Parkhol</th>
<th>Paloncha</th>
<th>Mulug</th>
<th>Yellandu</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government and Local Fund Factories Textiles</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cotton Spinning and Weaving companies</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ginning</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pressing Food &amp; Other</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rice and Pulse mills</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oil Mills</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decorticators</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bone &amp; Manures</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Matches</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cement, Lime and Others</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Table

**THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES BETWEEN 1340-45 FASLI IN WARANGAL DISTRICT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>1340 Fasli</th>
<th>1341 Fasli</th>
<th>1342 Fasli</th>
<th>1343 Fasli</th>
<th>1344 Fasli</th>
<th>1345 Fasli</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahabubabad</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhira</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkhol</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paloncha</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulug</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellandu</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above tables reveals that most of the large-scale industries established in different regions of Warangal district between 1340-45 Fasli are established in Warangal, Khammam, Mahbubabad, Madhira and Yellandu to small extent. Large scale industries were not established in Pakhal, Paloncha and Mulug between 1340 to 1345F. Most of the large-scale industries were established in Warangal Taluq. The second place was occupied by Khammam and third placed by Madhira. These large-scale establishments encouraged the development of town in Warangal district.

KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT:

In Northern Telangana, the Karimnagar district played a significant role in politics and Economic development. Most of the people depended on agriculture and some on industries. In Karimnagar the agro-based industries occupied a prominent place. Among non agro-based industries, Mining industry played a vital role in Karimnagar district. Both agro based and non-agro based industries and mining industry provided employment opportunity for the people.

RICE AND PULSE MILLS:

Karimnagar district cultivated large amount of paddy. This Paddy was milled there itself. But, very little rice was polished as the demand in the district was for unpolished rice. A rice mill had the capacity of pounding 200 to 300 mounds of paddy per day and according to pre-war prices did cost, Rs 5,600 to Rs 37,000 depending on the turn over required. Most of the mills contained machinery of Bezwada type which occupied more room and the breakage of rice was also more.

In majority of mills, ginning and rice-milling were carried on. This combining of mill work based on agricultural produce became so predominant. In Karimnagar district the rice mills were established in Karimnagar and Huzurabad. Latter established in other regions of Karimnagar district during last Nizam period.

OIL MILLS:

The Linseed, Sesamum, Groundnut, Castor, Cotton seeds are the chief oil seed crops in Karimnagar district. Most of the oil produced in Karimnagar used for local consumption. The high tariffs on Oil exports before 1931 discouraged the Oil seed crushing industry in Karimnagar district. 50 percent of the oil-seeds crushing in Hyderabad State was done by means of Bullock-driven ghanis which numbered 779 in Karimnagar district. Regarding Sesamum, Karimnagar district had the highest number of bullock-driven ghanis in view of its highest production of the seed56 Regarding the types of mills, it is significant to note that out of 1,017 total units both Small-scale and Large-scale in Karimnagar district, the large establishment was only one.57 The large-scale Oil Mills were established at Karimnagar and Huzurabad in Karimnagar district.

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES:

The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories were established in different regions of Warangal Suba during Nizam’s rule. During 1939-40 in Karimnagar district 7 large-scale cotton mills were established. According to 1941 census, in Karimnagar district 6,391 hand-gins were established. The district occupied first place in the entire state.58 This industry was seasonal and only involved preliminary process for the transshipment of the material for manufacturing units, it was economically significant for the employment opportunities that it provided both in urban and rural areas.59 The average number of persons employed daily in Large-scale units in Karimnagar district was 428.

In Karimnagar district, the cotton Ginning and pressing factories were established in different regions and provided employment opportunity to the people of the district. The local rulers had taken steps for the development of the factories in the district.60

56Ibid. p 503
57Bhicaji Dadabhai & Co established one oil factory at Peddapally in Karimnagar district.
BONE MILLS:

The Karimnagar district occupying the second place in the state of possessing the highest number of livestock and the incidence of cattle mortality being high due to inadequate veterinary facilities, the scope for raw-bone output was considerable in the area. Bone-meal which was the major product of the factories was used as manure to more valuable crops such as sugarcane, coffee, and tea, because of its high cost which ranged from Rs 67 to 100 per ton, in making handles for knives and buttons and also as a specifying agent in enamel industry. 61

MEDIUM, SMALL AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES:

Depending on the capacity of the worker-owners of cottage industries to employ labourers other than members of his family, these grew into small or medium scale units and that was how units of these three types were found occurring at the same or different places in industries such as Tanning & Leather works, Brass-ware Industry, Brick and Tiles Manufacturing, Weaving, Dyeing, Printing etc. The Karimnagar district occupied a prominent place in the Medium, Small and Cottage Industries. 62

TANNERIES & LEATHER WORKS:

In Hyderabad state, 84 large and small tanneries were engaged in which 30 were medium size giving employments to 2000 persons. In Karimnagar district 95 village tanneries were engaged and 2 or more persons worked in these tanneries. The shoe makers of Karimnagar numbering about 300 were obliged to import leather for their requirement from outside the state. The Government could think of arranging for the training of the tanners or Chammers in modern methods of tanning only after 1944-45. So this industry was backward in Hyderabad state particularly in Karimnagar district. In Karimnagar district Ellareddi manufactured the Lather Water-bags. 63 The Lather Water-bags are very useful for working labour particularly in agriculture labour and also industrial work force.

63 Facts and Figures about Hyderabad, Director of Statistics, Hyderabad, 1951, p.7.
HANDLOOM SPINNING, WEAVING, PRINTING AND DYEING:

Hand spinning by means of charkhas or spinning wheels, though met only partially the yarn required for handloom wearing, yet formed an important home industry, especially in Karimnagar district which as in hand-ginning of cotton, not only come to occupy first place in the state, but stood far above all other districts in the number of spinning wheels that it possessed. It rose from 49,314 in 1921 to 52,255 in 1931 and 57,277 in 1941 which accounted for 1/3 of the total number in both Telangana as well as the state. A woman could spin half an 16 of cotton in three days and earn 1½ Annas a day. Khadi propaganda which was carried on in the Suba districts as part of congress activity, had given much impetus to hand-spinning. Metpally a Jagir Taluq in Karimnagar district functioned as the largest Khadi manufacturing centre in the entire Dominions, with the activity being spread over nearly 120 villages surrounding Metpally, the Taluq headquarters which produced Khadi or Khadd worth of 7,00,000 every Year.⁶⁴ The Jagtial in Karimnagar district, which is also manufactured superior quality of Khaddar, and exported to different places in Hyderabad state and also outside the state.

In Karimnagar district, the Tusser silk was manufactured. Though Tusser cocoons were collected in the chief saw forests of Parkal and Mahadeopur Taluq in Karimnagar district, yet, due to the insufficiency of the local output, imports were made from Chanda, Nagpur and several places in Bengal. Mantani in Karimnagar district produced the Tusser silk with good quality and quantity. Mantani Tusser silk won great popularity in Hyderabad state.⁶⁵

Karimnagar district maintaining a lead among the districts of Warangal Suba in respect of Hand-ginning and Spinning, accounted for 56.50 percent and 76.08 percent respectively in case of Cotton and Woolen Looms of the Suba. As a matter of fact, even in the State also, Karimnagar district occupied the first place in respect of both these kinds of Hand-weaving. In terms of number of Silk Looms in the state, Karimnagar district stood in 10th place. Due to some reasons the cotton and Woolen Looms decreased in Karimnagar district during 1941 amounting to 26.46 percent in respect of Cotton weaving and 6.03 percent in respect of Woolen Looms. Where as in

⁶⁴Warangal Suba, file No. 30 of 1352 Fasli (1943) & Record, No. 4 of 1357 Fasli (1948).
⁶⁵Facts and Figures about Hyderabad, Director of Statistics, Hyderabad, 1951, p.7.
1931 there was 24.45 percent increase in respect of Cotton Looms. The fall in Cotton and Woolen looms of Karimnagar district that amounted to as heavy as 76.51 percent was due to the over shadowing of Silk weaving and also due to the sufferance of raw material imports due to war-time restrictions.

Dyeing was practiced almost at each weaving centre either by professional dyers or by the weavers themselves. Koratla with 6 families in Jagtial Taluq and Sirsilla with 8 families, both in Karimnagar district, had flourished as important centres of cloth dyeing industry in the Warangal Suba area. The number of cottage establishments that were engaged in cloth and yarn-dyeing rose tremendously between 1931-41, amounts to 58.13 percent in Karimnagar district. Cloth printing which was also an important ancient industry co-existing with weaving flourished in the centres of Jagtial, Karimnagar and all head quarter towns in the Suba towns. This industry provided employment opportunity for the people of Karimnagar district.

**OTHER IMPORTANT COTTAGE AND HOME INDUSTRIES:**

Tailoring Dairying, Poultry-farming, Carpentry & Smithy, Brass and Copper-Ware, Silver & Gold Filigree Work, Pottery, Brick and Tiles Manufacture Toy-Making, Beedi Manufacture, Basket and Cane works formed important industries in the Small-scale and home industries in Karimnagar district.

The most important industry in Karimnagar district, particularly in Jagtial is the gold and silver filigree work. A few people engaged in this industry. They manufactured good quality article in Karimnagar and Jagtial Taluq. Tailoring, dairying and cane work were also prevailed as major home industries in Karimnagar district. Karimnagar, Peddapally, Jagtial, Koratla and Huzurabad engaged these home industries and provided employment opportunity to few families in respect of above places. Karimnagar district came to occupy a prominent place in the whole state. In the toy-making and wood-painting works, Karimnagar district stood 2nd place in the state. Parkal, Manthani, Mahadeepur were famous in wood working in Karimnagar.

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district. The best quality wooden combs were manufactured at Ellareddi. The district occupied second place in the state regarding the number of poultry farms with its, 1267 poultry farms, it covered nearly 80 percent and 66 percent of the total farms that were there in Telangana and Hyderabad state respectively. In the case of bamboo and baskets works also Karimnagar got second place in the state.

Karimnagar Jagtial, Korotla, Manthani, Ellareddy, Mahadeepur, Parkal, and Peddapally had some important home industries during Nizam’s rule.

MINING INDUSTRY:

The most important industry in Karimnagar district is mining industry. The Coal, iron, Antimony, graphite, Tale & Soap stone, industries were located in the Karimnagar district.

The Coal deposits were largely located in the Karimnagar district, especially in Godavarihathi region. The Singareni collieries excavated Coal in different places of the district. The Coal was supplied to Ramagundam power house. This Coal was also supplied to railways and industries. Godavarihathi and Ramagundam turned as cities for the deposits of Coal and power house.

The iron industry is also considered as the most valuable industry in Hyderabad state and particularly in Karimnagar district. The iron-ore deposits are located in Parkal, Jagtial and Sirsilla Taluqs of Karimnagar district. The Hyderabad construction company has been granted a prospecting license for iron in Chandoli area (Amberpet). Jagtial Taluq, Karimnagar district. On Chandoli hill there is a bed of rich ore Unining 65 percent. Iron 3 to 6 ft in thickness, containing about 5,000 tons of ore, with other layers adjoining it. In Jagtial Taluq, the magnetite or haematite and quartz rocks of the iron contents range between 35 to 40 percent. The total quantity in this area is estimated to be about 12, million tons of ore. The Iron industries are situated in Jagtial, Koratla and in other regions of Karimnagar district. This industry manufactured agricultural articles, household articles, and war field articles during

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70Ibid.
Nizam’s rule. Antimony (stibnite) is reported to have been found in a well at Yenchapalli in Karimnagar district at a depth of 34 feet.\footnote{Ibid, p.49.}

Good quality graphite were reported from near Husnabad, Karimnagar district. The excavation work indicated graphite which is good in quality and quantity. Graphite has wide industrial applications for the manufacture of crucibles used for melting metals. Varieties of pot stone are reported from Maitpalli in Karimnagar district. The soap stone is quarried near Jurkal Muddikunta, Peddapalli \textit{Jagir}, Karimnagar district. The material is being used in the Sirpur Paper Mill.\footnote{Ibid, p.69.}

These mineral resources have contributed for the development of industries in Karimnagar district. The mining industry provided employment opportunity and profits. The mining industry has led for the growth of cities in Karimnagar district. This was the most important and valuable industry during Nizam’s rule.\footnote{Imperial Gazetteer of India, Hyderabad State, Op.cit, p 179.}

The Nizam Government had observed the raw material, workforce, water facilities and forest production, and had taken a decision to establish large-scale, Small-scale and mining industries in different regions in Karimnagar district. The Government provided loan facilities for investors, who were interested to establish the industries in Karimnagar district. The details of large-scale industries during 1931-36 in Karimnagar district are given in the following table:

\footnote{\textit{Imperial Gazetteer of India, Hyderabad State, Op.cit, p 179.}}
The above table reveals that the industrial establishment between 1931-36 was very poor in Karimnagar district. The Government and Local Fund Factories, Ginning Pressing and Rice Mill Industries were established in different regions in Karimnagar district, but the establishment of other industries was very poor. Jagtial, Mahadeopur, Parkal, Sirsilla and Sultanabad were backward in the establishment of large-scale industries. However, Karimnagar after 1940, developed rapidly in terms of establishment of industries and mining industries. The total number of industries between 1340 Fasli to 1345 Fasli details are given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Karimnagar</th>
<th>Jagtial</th>
<th>Hazurabad</th>
<th>Mahadeopur</th>
<th>Parkal</th>
<th>Sirsilla</th>
<th>Sultanabad</th>
<th>Total for 1345 Fasli</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government and Local Fund Factories</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton Spinning and Weaving companies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginning</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice and Pulse mills</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Mills</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decorticators</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone &amp; Manures</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matches</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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The above table gives the details of large-scale industries established in Karimnagar district between 1340 Fasli to 1345 Fasli. Karimnagar district dominated the surrounding districts in terms of established industries. Next to Karimnagar, Huzurabad was the most important industrial region. In Mahadeopur only one industry was established during the period mentioned in the above table. Parkal and Sirsilla also lagged behind in establishment of industries, but the total industries increased year by year. In 1340 Fasli the total industries established were five but figure has increased to 23.1, the Government had taken initiation for the development of large-scale industries in the district.

**ADILABAD DISTRICT:**

This is the most backward area in present Andhra Pradesh. During Nizam rule some large-scale and mining industries were established. These large-scale and mining industries provided employment for the people of Adilabad district. In the large-scale industries the Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd. and Sirisila were important.

**THE SIRPUR PAPER MILLS LTD:**

This mill registered in 1938 in the name of M/s Hyderabad construction company Ltd, went into production from April 1942. It was established in Sirpur Kagaznagar, Adilabad district. The Sirpur Mills Ltd was the only paper mill in the

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76Ibid, p.402-403.
Hyderabad state. It had an authorized capital of Rs 8.85 crores and a subscribed and a paid up share capital of Rs 3.45 crores. The mills manufactured paper and board with the raw materials obtained from the forests in the district and also from the neighbouring states like Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. During the first three months period, from 1st April, 1942 to 30th June, 1942 the Factory had produced 709 tons of paper. In 1945-46 the highest turnover achieved was i.e., 5102 tons. The capacity of the mills was about 6,040 tons of paper per annum. The mill manufactures paper of both the coarse and the fine varieties. In 1941-42, the mill supplied 7.39 lakhs worth of paper within the state and on the other hand exported Rs 9.66 lakhs worth of paper. During 1953-54 the Sirpur paper mills produced, 1,04,000 cwts of paper and in 1966-67 it was 31,014 tonnes and the sales stood at Rs 4.42 crores. The mills provided employment to about 2400 hands in 1951-52. This mill has converted Sirpur in to a city. This is the most valuable and prominent industry in Hyderabad state.

Besides this there is a small factory at Azamabad, which gives employment to 70 workers. This factory manufactured card boards.

THE SIR SILK LIMITED:

This factory was established in Sirpur-Kagaznagar, Adilabad district in 1946. It was a public limited company with M/s Hyderabad construction company Ltd. as its managing agents. Its maximum producing capacity was 5 tons of Rayon per day from which 50,000 yards of Rayon fabric can be made. Basic raw materials such as cotton waste and Alcohol for the manufacture of Acetone are available in the state. Alcohol is obtained from Bodhan sugar factory. The Sirsilk factory located at Sirpur obtains its power and water from the paper mills. About 150 looms out of 700 have been installed. It has an authorized capital of Rs10.80 crores and a subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs 3.02 crores. It provided employment to about 3,300 persons and its sales during the Year 1967 stood at Rs3.71 crores.

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78 Ibid, p.88.
79 Ibid, p.85.
THE HYDERABAD CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS FACTORY:

This factory was started in 1942 at Bellampally in Adilabad district with an authorized share capital of Rs 1 crores and an issued capital of Rs 20,00,000 was also an important large-scale industry in Adilabad district. It was engaged in the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, Alum, Super Phosphate, Mixed fertilizers, Ammonia Sulphate, Epsom Salts, etc., and employed about 300 persons per day. Only the value of the production achieved in 1944-45 and 1945-46 standing at Rs 2,16,000 and Rs 2, 17, 464-5-2 respectively, is available which indicates that the output was of moderate extent, though it had the impact of war-time conditions. on the other hand the location of the factory at Bellampally had the advantages of Coal from the mines at the same place, Rail line, labour availability etc.

OIL MILLS:

Another important industry in Adilabad district was oil mills. The oil seeds such as ground nut, castor Sesamum, cotton, and linseed were cultivated in this district. 50 percent of the oil seeds crushing in Hyderabad state were done by means of Bullock-driven Ghanis which number 494 in Adilabad district. Regarding the types of mills, it is significant to note that out of 1,140 total units both small-scale and large-scale in Adilabad district, the large establishments were only 3. The small-scale units were established in important places in Adilabad district. These mills provided an employment opportunity to the Adilabad people.

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES:

The large-scale and charkha factories of Ginning and pressing were established in Adilabad District during 1939-40. The large scale factories in the district were 14. The distribution of hand-gins in Adilabad district, according to 1941 census was 2,464. Among the Telangana districts, Adilabad occupied second place in respect of above factories. Daily 747 people were engaged in large-scale industries in

81In 1942 Hyderabad chemical and pharmaceutical works was started at Azamabad, It employees about 100 workers. In 1952 the value of its output was worth Rs 9,00,000.
the district. Regarding the setup of these factories, it is interesting to note that out of 13 factories in Adilabad district, as per the census of 1941 as many as 9 were gins and presses. Most of the ginning and pressing mills were established in Mudhol and Adilabad.

**BONE MILLS:**

This is another important industry, established at district and *Taluq* head quarters. The Bone Mill is used as manure to the principal crops. Its cost ranged from Rs. 67 to 100 per ton. A factory could crush nearly 2400 tons in a year as normally they worked for 8 to 8 1/2 months during the year. However, in Adilabad district these mills were established at *Taluq* head quarters only.

**MEDIUM AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES:**

The Nizam’s Government not only established large-scale industries but also small-scale industries, by encouraging the investors by providing loan facilities. These industries provided a huge employment opportunity in rural and urban areas of Adilabad district. The Government encouraged Agriculture and Industrial Development side by side in the entire state in general and Adilabad district in particular.

**TANNERIES & LEATHER WORKS:**

In Hyderabad state there were 84 large and small tanneries. Among these 30 were medium sized giving employment to 2,000 persons In Adilabad district there were 114 village tanneries. These village tanneries supplied leather articles for agriculture and home needs. The village tanneries supplied Shoes and Chappals to local people. The leather articles manufactured in Adilabad district were very fine and superior quality.

**HANDLOOM SPINNING, WEAVING, PRINTING AND DYEING:**

Hand-spinning by means of charkhas or spinning wheels, though met only partially the yarn required for handloom weaving, turned out to be an important

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industry in Adilabad district. The Adilabad district occupied 4th place in spinning wheels in the entire State 1941. In the state as a whole, on the basis of number of silk looms, Adilabad occupied 11th place. It is important to note that in Cotton and woolen handlooms, Adilabad district registered 13.84 percent in cotton and 1.97 percent in the case of wool respectively, but the ranking in respect of these in the state was 8th place in cotton and 16th place in wool respectively.87

The number of cottage establishments that were engaged in cloth and yarn-dyeing rose tremendously between 1934-41 which amounted to 588.23 percent in the district. Cloth printing was also an important ancient industry in Adilabad district. In the district the handloom weaving centres were at Nirmal, Chinnur and Adilabad. Nirmal is the important Silk weaving centre. Tusser weaving is confined to Chinnur Taluq. Coarse cotton fabrics, hand spun yarn, saris, rumals, khaddar cloth, dhotis, taffeta cloth and other varities were manufactured in Adilabad district.88

OTHER HOME INDUSTRIES:

In Adilabad district. Tailoring, Dairying, Poultry farming, Carpentry & Smithy, Brass and Copper-Were, Silver & Gold filigree work, Pottery, Toy making, Beedi manufacturing were the major home industries.

The most important home industry is toy making. This industry was located in Nirmal in Adilabad district. The light wood i.e. “Tella punki” which is found in the surrounding forests of Nirmal is mainly used for making beautiful toys like birds, animals, fruits, vegetables, and other decorative pieces like boxes. These toys were exported to various places in the Hyderabad state and outside the state. This industry had a good name and fame. Lager work is another important industry in Nirmal. This industry produced decorative plates, lamps, cigarette boxes and various types of furniture. These are very beautiful and display a remarkable level of crafts man ship.89

There are many Beedi factories which provide employment to the people of Adilabad district among the total 31 Beedi factories, 24 are located in Nirmal, six in

89Ibid, p.78.
Boath and the remaining one in Mudhol. There are 21 saw mills, of which seven are in Lakshettipet, five in Khanapur, four in Sirpur, three in Asifabad and one each in Adilabad and Nirmal. The eight ginning and pressing mills are located equally in Mudhol and Adilabad Again of the five rice and oil mills, three are in Nirmal and one each in Lakshettipet and Adilabad. The two oil mills are shared equally by Nirmal and Lakshettipet.\(^{90}\)

However Adilabad district slowly develop- during Nizam’s rule in terms of irrigation, and industrial development.

**THE MINING INDUSTRY:**

Adilabad district is very rich in mineral resources. The important minerals available are Coal, Lime Stone, Iron-ore, Manganese and Clay. The Nizam Government had taken steps for the development of mining industry in Adilabad district

**COAL:**

Vast stretches of Coal fields are found in Asifabad, Tandur-Kanara and north Godavari areas. Of these, the areas of Tandur-kanara and north Godavari are being worked by the Singareni Collieries Co Ltd, a Government undertaking. The Tandur Coalfields have two workable seams, the top one which is 823 c.m. thick is known as Ross seam. There are four workable seams in the north Godavari field, the thickness Varying from 183 to 457 cm. The total reserves are estimated at 240 million tones up to a depth of about 300 metres, 315 million tonner up to a depth of about 450 meters and 370 million tonnes up to a depth of about 600 metres.\(^{91}\) As the Coal bearing Barakar rocks are hidden under the Kamthi sand stone and alluvium in the area, intensive drilling operations are conducted to find out the extent of the Coal belt. The Coal extends from Khammam to Adilabad. Khamama, Warangal, Karimnagar, and Adilabad have large quantity of Coal. In Adilabad district, Bellampally, Asifabad, Mandammari and Mancheriyal are the important Coal field centres.\(^{92}\)

\(^{90}\)Ibid, p.76.  
\(^{91}\)Ibid, p.73.  
\(^{92}\)Ibid.
LIME STONE:

Lime stone is found in the area to the north and west of Adilabad, the forest area of Asifabad and the Ryali reserve forest near Mancheriyal. Of the deposits in Adilabad Taluq, the large exposure runs for a length of about 39 km. and has a maximum width of 10 km. The total extent of the deposits is 259 sq km. The Major exposure in the forest area of Asifabad is found near Ara village. It is estimated that there is about 50 million tonnes of high grade lime stone in this area and is being exploited for supply to the Sirpur paper mills Ltd. The area covered in the reserve forest is about 32.37 Sq. Km and the deposits are estimated at 600 million tonnes to a depth of 762 cm.

IRON –ORE:

Iron-ore bands of Dharwar series with alternating layers of hematite or magnetite and quartz are found near Chityal and in the areas of Kalleda, Dasturabad and Rebbanapalle (Rebanpalli). The bands usually run in straight lines and are 5 to 6.44 km. in length. The average thickness is about 15 metres. While the maximum thickness of 48.77 metres is found in Chityal hills, the iron content is about 40 percent.

The western band of the iron stones of the Chityal hills in Yelgadap Taluq is estimated to contain about 20,000 tons the eastern bond about 2,000,000 tons and the northern hill(1,113) about 1,000,000 tons of ore. Kalleda - Dasturabad group of Iron-ore Hills is situated in Lakshetipet Taluq. The Hill 1, 444 is estimated to contain 4,000,000 tons of iron-ore. In the Rebanpalli area in Lakshetipet Taluq the Quantity of ore available from the main ridge is about 3 million tons and from 866 Hill about 2 million tons.

95Ibid.
MANGANESE:

Some minor occurrences of manganese are noted near Pindikotaguda, Pinkerkunta and some villages to the north of Adilabad town. These deposits are small in size.\(^97\)

CLAYS:

Extensive deposits of clay occur near villages of Passigaon (Pachgaon) Rallapet (Ralapet), Butternal and Kattarla in the district. The clay near the possessgaon village covers an area of about 2.56 sq.km, with an average thickness up to 1.80 metres. The clay is pale-grey to pale-pink in colour smooth, even grained and mostly free from grit. This clay is found suitable for the manufacture of refractory articles, sanitary ware, chemical ware and stone ware, and filled in the manufacture of rubber and oil cloth.\(^98\)

Most of the large-scale industries were established in Hyderabad state during Nizam’s rule. Particularly the last Nizam, Mir Osman Alikhan established important large-scale industries throughout the state along with small-scale industries. He encouraged the development of industries in the state. He provided necessary articles which are useful for the development of industries. The Nizam appointed prominent officers for benefit of industries during this period in Adilabad district and established several large-scale and small-scale industries. Most of the industries were related to agricultural. The details of large-scale industries establishment between 1931-36 are given in the following table:

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\(^{97}\)Ibid, p.47.
The above table reveals that the establishment of industries in Adilabad district during 1931-36. The Government established very few industries between the periods. The table reveals that no paper mills, matches, Rice mills and mining industry were established during that period.\(^99\) The details of total industries between 1931-36 are given in the following table.

### Table

**LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN ADILABAD DISTRICT BETWEEN 1931-36**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Adilabad</th>
<th>Chinnur</th>
<th>Asifabad</th>
<th>Lakshetipet</th>
<th>Kinwat</th>
<th>Nirmal</th>
<th>Rajura</th>
<th>Sirpur</th>
<th>Boath</th>
<th>Utnur</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government and Local Fund Factories</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Spinning and Weaving companies</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Table

**THE DETAILS OF TOTAL INDUSTRIES IN ADILABAD DISTRICT DURING 1340-45 FASLI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>1340 Fasli</th>
<th>1341 Fasli</th>
<th>1342 Fasli</th>
<th>1343 Fasli</th>
<th>1344 Fasli</th>
<th>1345 Fasli</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chinnur</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td>Asifabad</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Lakshetipet</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinwat</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nirmal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajura</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirpur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boath</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utnur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The above table gives the details about total industries established in Adilabad district in different regions between 1340-45 Fasli. The industries increased from 11 in 1340 Fasli to 21 in 1345 Fasli. Particularly in Boath, there were no industries in that period. In Utnur also there was no industry, except in 1340 Fasli. Most of the industries were established in Adilabad, Nirmal and Rajura. The remaining regions were back ward in industrial establishment.

During Nizam’s rule in the Warangal Suba, some important large-scale industries were established. Those places where industries were established have rapidly modified into cities. Most of the industries were established in three districts, such as Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad. Major numbers of industries are located in Warangal, Khammam, Mahbubabad, Madhira, and Yellandu of Warangal district, Karimnagar, Jagtial, Huzurabad, Mahadeopur, Parkal, Sirisilla and Sultanabad, of Karimnagar district. The above regions were turned into cities in Nizam’s rule because of the establishment of large-scale or small scale industries and also mining industries. Government indirectly or directly encouraged the development of cities in the three districts mentioned in this paragraph.

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100 Ibid, p.404-405.