CHAPTER VI
GROWTH OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN WARANGAL SUBA
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IN WARANGAL SUBA

The majority of the inhabitants of the Indian sub-continent during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries passed their entire lives in a predominantly agrarian village oriented environment and that only small minority was acquainted with urban patterns of living, however loosely the term “Urban” is applied. Yet regardless of the exact proportion (which can never be known), the urban population of Mughal India possessed an economic and cultural significance for exceeding its actual size. Under the Mughals, as under earlier regimes, but now with a greater degree of intensity the cities and towns of the sub-continent fulfilled diverse and overlapping roles.1 The largest were thriving centres of manufacturing and marketing, banking and entrepreneurial activities, intersections in a network of communications by land and water which crossed and re-crossed the sub-continent and extended far beyond, to south-east Asia, to the Middle East, to Western Europe, and elsewhere. Similarly in a contracted network of regional or sub-regional markets smaller urban centres performed a more modest role in relation to local commerce, local resources and local consumer needs.2

Yet their commercial and manufacturing roles alone do not account for the importance of the cities in the economic and cultural life of the period. A number of metropolitan cities derived their prosperity partly from their role as political centers and administrative headquarters as capitals of the empire or at least temporary residences for a peripatetic court.3 Urbanism is a distinctive feature of the economic history of later medieval South India and urbanization may well have been the most significant historical process of the period from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century in the sense of being a summation of the most important economic as well as cultural and political trends of that period. Thus, if it were recognized that devotional, or Bhakti, worship was one of the most significant cultural developments of the medieval age, then the place of the temple as the locus of that worship would be given

3 Ibid, p.40.
prominence, and the urban temple centres, often as the pinnacle of a system of rural shrines, would be given first attention.

To an extent, the factors impelling urbanization in the micro-region during this period dictated the composition of urban places. However, few urban places were without three elements which together account for the significant urbanization of the time. In most towns, there were temples some administrative functions including military ones and there were markets and handicraft production. The mix of these elements varied and created different urban qualities.4

During Medieval period, the rulers laid foundations for new settlements. The new settlements were cities or towns Shahjahan laid foundation for Shahjahanabad. The Jagirdar of Kanana, Dilir Khan founded Shahabad in Hardoi district. Comparable examples of urban foundations from the some regions in India are Muzaffarnagar, founded by Muzaffar Khan-i-Khanan around 1633, and Muradabad founded by Rustam Khan Deccani and named after Prince Murad Baksh. Among instances dating from a later period are Farrukhabad, founded by Muhammad Khan Bangash and named in honour of Farrukhsiyar, Ghaziabad founded by Ghazial-din Imadal Mulk. Najibabad founded by Najibal dawla around 1755, Fyzabad, which owed its rapid growth and prosperity to the patronage of Safdar Jung and Shujaal Dawla, and Rampur founded in 1775 by Faizullah Khan.5

In South India particularly in Golkonda dynasty the ruler, Mohammad Quli Qutbshah founded Hyderabad, which exemplified contemporary urban planning at its most enlightened. Hyderabad came into being not in response to royal caprice but to meet a specific need. The choice of the site for a sister city may have been partly determined by the location of a bridge built across the Musi as early as 1578 by Ibrahim Quli, the previous ruler. But whatever the reason for the choice of site, from about 1591 onwards the new city began to take shape with priority being given to Public buildings. The Charminar, completed in 1592, the hospital Darul Shifa in 1595, and the Jami Masjid in 1597. The growth in population of the new foundation and its development as a commercial centre to prove exceptionally rapid, and from the first decade of the seventh century. Hyderabad and Golkonda were coupled as twin

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5Ibid, p.443.
metropolitan centres in much the same way that Hyderabad and Secunderabad were to become under the Nizams.\textsuperscript{6}

The Asaf Jahi dynasty was established in 1724 A.D. by Nizam-ul-Mulk. The capital city was Aurangabad. During Nizam Ali Khan rule, the capital city was changed from Aurangabad to Hyderabad. Hyderabad and Secunderabad developed rapidly during the Nizam rule, the British residency, army quarters and British offices were located in Secunderabad. The railway junction was established there. Hyderabad rulers established marketing centres, constructed administrative buildings, \textit{Masjids, Darghas} etc in Hyderabad,\textsuperscript{7} which promoted Hyderabad and Secunderabad to rise to the status of Metropolitan cities. In the Nizam rule, many places which were resourceful in terms of markets, administration, education and other facilities were modified into urban centres in Hyderabad state. The details of urban centres during Nizam rule are listed out in the following table:

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
Year & Total No. of towns & Population per town \\
\hline
1901 & 78 & 14,448 \\
1911 & 85 & 15,239 \\
1921 & 89 & 13,340 \\
1931 & 133 & 12,158 \\
1941 & 138 & 15,901 \\
1951 & 240 & 14,984 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{NUMBER OF TOWNS AND POPULATION FROM 1901 TO 1951}
\end{table}


The above table reveals the growth of towns in Hyderabad state from 1901 to 1951. Total number of towns increased rapidly from 78 in 1901 to 240 in the year 1950. We could notice an increase in population per town during the years 1911 and 1941. The figures remained constant in the remaining period with an exception during the year 1931, which witnessed a decline. In Hyderabad state, the Nizam rulers provided facilities for people in urban centres.\textsuperscript{8} In every urban centre, should have Administration Offices, Army Headquarters, Post offices, Schools, Guest houses, Marketing centres, Industries and Transportation. These facilities were available in each town in Hyderabad state. Some towns had railway line. In some

\textsuperscript{6}Ibid, p.445.
\textsuperscript{7}Bhaskar Rao, V., \textit{Agrarian and Industrial Relations in Hyderabad State}, Op.cit, p.159.
centres, the rulers established Gardens for rest of administrators. The details of the towns in different districts of Hyderabad State are given in the following table.

Table
AN AREA, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN HYDERABAD STATE IN 1901

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Area (in sq. miles)</th>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad City</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atraf-I-Balda</td>
<td>3,373</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgandel</td>
<td>7,203</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>4,143</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>9,729</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indur</td>
<td>4,822</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>6,543</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidar</td>
<td>4,168</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirpur - Tandur</td>
<td>5,029</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>6,172</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhir</td>
<td>4,460</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>3,349</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parbhani</td>
<td>5,091</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>4,092</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmanabad</td>
<td>4,010</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raichur</td>
<td>3,604</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingsugur</td>
<td>4,879</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>82,698</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>20,011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The above table reveals the towns, villages and total area in Hyderabad state during 1901. The total area was 82,698 sq. miles with total towns of 78 and total villages of 20,011 total numbers of town in Telangana region were 25 while the remaining were under Marathwada and Karnataka region. The analysis reflects that most of the towns in Telangana region were clustered around Elagandal and Indur district. The popular towns located in Marathwada and Karnataka were Bidar, Parbhani and Gulbarga. The data recorded in 1931 states that there was a tremendous increase in the number of towns. The details are listed below.

### Table

**AN AREA, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN HYDERABAD STATE IN 1931**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>area (in sq. miles)</th>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad state</td>
<td>82,698</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>21,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad city</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atraf-i-Balda</td>
<td>2,651</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>7,944</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>5,722</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>7,294</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>3,198</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>3,265</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>5,326</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>6,049</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>6,212</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhir</td>
<td>4,132</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>3,771</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parbani</td>
<td>5,125</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>6,975</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmanabad</td>
<td>3,526</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raichur</td>
<td>6,630</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidar</td>
<td>4,825</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>82,698</strong></td>
<td><strong>133</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,697</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The above table reveals about the area, towns and village in 1931, in Hyderabad state. Maximum towns were located in Richur district, and minimum number of towns in Atraf-i-Balda. In Telangana region more towns were located in Karimnagar district which least number of towns was located in Nalgonda and Mahaboobnagar. The total area of the state was 82,698 sq. miles and the total number of towns and villages were 133 and 21,697 respectively.\(^{10}\)

From 1891 to 1941, there was a steady increase in total population and urban population. There was a gradual increase in the number of towns in Hyderabad state. The variation of Urban and total population details are given in the following table

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The above table reveals the variation of Urban population in Hyderabad from 1891 to 1941. The total population and urban population of Hyderabad state increased year by year. The percentage of total population was constant between 1901 to 1921 i.e. 10 percent. There was no change in the figure between 1901 to 1911. But on the whole, there was an improvement in terms of total population, urban population and number of towns. Most of the people lived in rural areas for their primary occupation. In Hyderabad state for every 1000 persons, 814 lived in rural area. According to 1951 census, the Hyderabad state total population was 18,655,108 in this 12,714,824 or over 68 per cent were principally depended on agricultural occupation and only 5,940,284 or less than 32 percent were dependent on non agricultural occupation.  

**THE IMPORTANT TOWNS IN HYDERABAD STATE:**

In Hyderabad state the towns played a vital role in the Industrial Development, MINING and Trade and Commerce. Most of the administration wings were established in towns. The Officers Quarters, Army Guest Houses and other wings were also established in towns. These measures helped for growth of towns and as well as population. The transport facilities played an important role for the growth of communication and rose of towns in Hyderabad state. 

In Hyderabad state a few centres played a significant role in the administration and industries etc. The four Subas, such as Medak, Warangal, Gulbarga and Aurangabad were major towns in the state and occupied a prominent place. Not

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only the above mentioned towns but also Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Baghat, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Raichur, Osmanabad and Bidar were occupied important place in the state.

HYDERABAD CITY:

The Hyderabad city was the capital of Nizam’s Dominions as well as Qutb Shahi dynasty. The city was built by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, it was formerly known as Bhagyanagar after Bhagmati, the lovely mistress of the founder. The name was later changed to Hyderabad. The Hyderabad city was situated between 17° 10’ North latitude, and 78° 20’ East longitude. Hyderabad was the fifth largest city in the Indian Republic. Four strong bridges span the Musi. The Puranapul or old bridge is the western most historical bridge, and the Chaderghat Bridge is the eastern most, while between these two are the Nayapul or New Bridge, and the Musallim Jung Bridge.13

The city is full of old and Modern examples of architecture and places of historical interest. Among the most important Qutb Shais buildings is the Charminar, situated in the heart of the city built in 1591. Its four minarets 186 feet high spring from the abutment of the four wide arches facing the cardinal point.14 In the neighbourhood is Mecca Masjid, the great mosque, one of the largest in Southern India. It can accommodate ten thousand worshippers. The Qutb Shahi tombs and the Golconda fort are some other important monuments during Qutb Shahi rule.

During Nizam period many royal and private general buildings such as Chow Mahalla Palace, Falaknuma Palace, and Osmania General Hospital were constructed. The City College, Asafia State Library, the High Court, Kings Kothi Palace, Osmania University, the State Legislative Assembly Buildings, the Museum of State Archaeology, Salar Jung Museum, Public Garden, Himayat Sagar, Osman Sagar and Mir Alam Tank etc are some other important buildings.15

Nizam rulers established number of industries in the Hyderabad city, such as Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Mills etc, Praga Tools Corporation, Allwyn Metal

Aurangabad: It is a capital city of early Asaf Jahi rule. The Aurangabad came from the name of Aurang Zeb, the great ruler of Mughal Empire. The Aurangabad city situated between 19° 52” North latitude and 75° 23” East longitude. In 1931 the total population of Aurangabad was 1,40,783 the male population 72,591 and female population is 68,192, whereas in 1951 the total population of Aurangabad was 1,07,219. The Mausoleem of Rabia Durrani known as Bibi-ka-Makbara,k was built by Aurangabad over his beloved wife’s grave in the style of the Taj Mahal in Aurangabad. It is situated in a beautiful garden. The tomb of Aurangzeb himself is at Raoza, a town fourteen miles from Aurangabad, known as Khuldabad on the way to Ellora caves. The Buddhist caves of Ajanta and Ellora which first become known in 1819 are now world famous. These two places are located near the Aurangabad city.

Four miles to the north-west of Aurangabad city is an important historical place, called as Daulatabad. It is famous for its strong Hill Fort, which stands on a rock 225 feet above, the general level. A striking monument situated here is the Chand Minar, the Pillar of Victory, erected by Alauddin Bahmani to commemorate his capture of the fort.

During Nizam rule, Aurangabad district played an important role in Agriculture, Industry, Education Communication, Trade & Commerce. The city Aurangabad was the centre for Royal Guest Houses, Army Quarters, Religious

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19Ibid, p.1176.
Centres and other etc. The Nizam rulers took interest on Aurangabad city and it remained as a connecting link between Maratha and Nizam as well as British and Nizam’s. The city played a vital role in political affairs.

**BIDAR:**

Bidar is one of the most interesting cities in the Hyderabad state as well as in the Deccan. The city is located between 17° 57” North latitude, and 77° 39” East longitude. It can be reached in three hours by train from Vikarabad junction. Bidar situated on a plateau 2,300 ft. above the sea level, was founded by Ahmed Shah Wali Bahmani in 1430 A.D. He built a fort and removed his capital here from Gulbarga. After the decline of the Bahmani kingdom, the Barid Shahis came into power in 16th century. Later it was annexed in the Adil Shahi Kingdom of Bijapur. The city was plundered by Malik Amber, the Nizam Shahi minister of Ahmad Nagar in 1624, but was recovered by the king of Bijapur. In 1656 Bidar was captured by Aurangzeb and it remained under the Mughals until the foundation of the Nizam’s Dominion of Hyderabad.20

Being a seat of the royalty, Bidar contains numerous relics of its plamy days. The fort of Bidar is remarkable with its triple moat which is surrounded by a strong wall and a ditch. Bidar also contains many ruined palaces and Mosques. There are two large mosques known as the Jame Masjid, a handsome building and the “Solah Khamba” or Sixteen Pillars Mosque, a typical Bahamani Mosque without Minars or prominent domes. Outside the town and to the north west of it are the tombs of 12 Bahamani kings which are built in a splendid style. The Rang in Mahal once a decorated palace with coloured tiles, the “Takhat Mahal” or the throne room, where the Bahamani and Barid shahs were crowned, the Turkish Mahal and China Mahal are situated in the citadel. The most prominent of Bidar’s monuments is the great “Madarsa” or college of Mahmed Gavan, founded by the Bahamani Ministers in 1472 which is now in ruin. The Bidar played prominent role during the Nizam rule.21

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21 Ibid, p.132.
GULBARGA:

During Nizam rule, in Hyderabad state, the city Gulbarga is also considered as the most important city. It is situated between 17° 19" North latitude and 76° 54" East longitude. Gulbarga situated on an undulating plain, presents a somewhat dreary expanse of black soils. In 1347, Alauddin Bahaman shah rebelling against Muhammaed Bin Tughlaq proclaimed his independence and made Gulbarga his capital. Ahmad Shah Wali, the Bahamani king moved his capital to Bidar. The old palaces and mosques which were erected by the Bahamani kings were suffered to fall into ruin and decay after the removal of the capital to Bidar.22

The most remarkable of Gulbarga’s monuments is the fort, originally built by Raja of Gulbarga and later strengthened by Alauddin Bahamani which contains 15 towers and 26 guns, one of which is 25 long. A large mosque 216 ft. by 176 feet in the fort is constructed on the model of the mosque of cardova in Spain and is the only one of its kind in India. In the eastern quarter of the city are the tombs of Bahamani kings, square buildings which are roughly but strongly built.23

In the neighbourhood is the shrine of Khwaja Bande Nawaz, a celebrated Muslim saint, who arrived in the Deccan from Delhi about 1412 A.D. This Dargah next only to Ajmer in India, is a place of Muslin pilgrimage and commands great reverence.24

During Nizam rule Gulbarga was created as Suba. In this Suba, Gulbarga, Raichur, Osmanabad and Bidar were important regions. In particularly Gulbarga region 10 towns were there. The total town in the Gulbarga division is 33.50 it is a major and important town in the Hyderabad state.

RAICHUR:

The Raichur town is situated at a distance of 351 miles from Madras and 444 miles from Bombay on a railway line connecting the two ports.

22Ibid, pp.21-22.
The fort of Raichur, changed hands with the Kakatiya, Vijayanagar and Bahamani kings. Its fortifications, was completed by Rudradeva, Raja of Warangal. The fort conquered by Malik Kafur, commander of Alauddin Khilji in 1312 A.D. Afterwards the fort fell into the hands of Bijapur, Mughal and Asaf Jahis kings. On the wall of the fort a few inscriptions were found. These inscriptions are different languages, such as Persian, Canarese and Telugu language. One of these records the erection of the fort by Gore Gangayya Ruddivaru, the Minister of Queen Rudramma Devi of Warangal in 1294 A.D. The fort contains an old gun over 20 long. Short distances from the gate of the fort are the remains of strongly built place now used as a Jail.\(^{25}\) Outside the eastern gate is a mosque, having a simple minaret 240 ft. high which was built by Mahmud shah Bahamani in 1503 A.D.

During Nizam period, Raichur played a vital role in political economic conditions. In 1931 the Raichur population 1,40,033, in this males 70,271 and females 69,762. The total Raichur district population is 1931 is 9,37,535 and Males were 473,161 and females 4,64,374.\(^{26}\) The Nizam rulers established large scale industries in Raichur between 1931-36, Government and local fund factories 4, Ginnings 22 and Pressing 3, Rice and Pulses Mills 3, Oil Mills 12 and Decorticators 19, the total industries in 1345 Fasli is 63.\(^{27}\) So, the rulers had given importance to Raichur in the development of industries and agriculture sector.

**TOWNS IN WARANGAL DISTRICT:**

Warangal was an Ancient town in Telangana region, and in Hyderabad State. It was situated between 17° 58" North latitude and 79° 40" East longitude, on the Nizam’s state railway 86 miles north-east of Hyderabad city. The place was found in the 12\(^{th}\) century by Prola Raja of the Kakatiya dynasty; but some identity it with Worakalli, the capital of the Adeva Rajas of Teluva Andhras or Telingana of the 8\(^{th}\) century. Warangal or Varanakal is believed to be the Korunkula of Ptolemy while another name is Akshalingar, evidently the Yeksilanagar or Yeksla Patnam mentioned by Raghunath Bhaskar in his “Aravachankosh”, Ganapathi, the grandson of Prolaraja, began the stone wall of Warangal which was completed by his widow or

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27 Ibid., pp. 406 – 408.
daughter, Rudramadevi, who also surrounded it with an outer mud wall, about the middle of the thirteenth century. The place is about 1,050 feet above the level of the sea, and lies on the watershed separating the basins of the Godavari and the Krishna in the lower part of their course. The city was of considerable size in the days of its prosperity, including the present sites of Hanamkonda, Mathwada, Karimabad and Warangal.

During Nizam rule, Warangal formed as Suba. In this Suba, Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts were there. In Warangal district, Warangal, Mahabubabad, Khammam, Madhira, Yellandu, Pakhal, Mulugu, Paloncha and Palonda Samasthan were important Taluqs. The details about the area, towns and villages and population are given in the following table. The details are given Taluq wise during 1931 (1340 Fasli) in Warangal district.

Table
**AREA AND POPULATION IN 1340 FASLI (1931) IN WARANGAL DISTRICT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluqs</th>
<th>Area in Sq.Miles</th>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>300,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahabubabad</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>210,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>165,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhira</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>142,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellandu</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>84,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakhal</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>74,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulugu</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>39,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paloncha</td>
<td>1,763</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>35,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paloncha (Samasthanam)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>64,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,944</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,443</td>
<td>1,117,693</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The above table reveals the total area, towns, villages and population in different Taluqs in Warangal district during 1931. The total area of the district is 7,944 sq. miles, total towns 7, villages 1,443 and population 1,117,693. In the district, Hanamkonda Mahabubabad, Khammam, Yellandu were the important towns during 1931. These towns were connected with the Warangal Suba. The Nizam Government provided communication facilities, established industries and mines,

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education facilities, irrigation and marketing facilities in the above towns. These towns played a prominent role in the Suba administration and revenue.

**HANAMKONDA:**

It was the Head-quarters of the Warangal Division and the District. Hanamkonda situated between 18° 33" North latitude and 79° 32" East longitude, near the stations of Kazipet and Warangal on the Nizam’s State Railway. In 1901 population 10,487 and in 1921 14,782. According to local tradition, it was the capital of the surrounding country before the foundation of Warangal. ‘The Pratapa Charitra’ a Telugu work says that a Chalukya king reigned at Nandagiri (Nander), on whose death the kingdom was divided between his two sons, one ruling at Hanamkonda and the other at Kandahar. Ballabundu, king of Cuttack, having killed Somadev the king of Kandahar, Siriyaldevi, wife of the later fled to Hanamkonda, and gave birth to a Posthumous son, Madhava Varma, who succeeded to the throne as the first king of the Kakatiya line. This event is not mentioned in the Kakatiya records.30

Hanamkonda contains some very interesting buildings, of which the ‘Thousand Pillars” temple is especially noteworthy. It was built in 1162 in the Chalukyan style by the last Hindu dynasty, and consists of three spacious detached halls with a portico supported by nearly 300 pillars. Opposite the portico is a star shaped mandapa supported on 200 pillars, three of which bear old Telugu and Sanskrit inscriptions. Near the temple is a fine well. Around Hanamkonda several Jain figures are cut in the rocks, close to the ruined town of Hanmantgiri. There are two large tanks on each side of the town i.e., Waddepally and Badrakali.31 The modern town of Hanamkonda extends from near Kazipet on the west to Mathwada (Mattewada) on the east. It contains the offices of the Subedar, the Divisional and District civil Courts, the District and Irrigation Engineer Officers, the Survey Office, Several Schools, a Central Jail, the Taluqdar’s office, a large Dispensary and two Yunani Dispensaries, an American Mission School and Hospital, District Post Office and one important Dargah called Biyabani or Kazipet Dargah.32

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HASANPARTI:

Hasanparthi is a town in Nizam rule in Warangal district. It is situated between 18° 51" North latitude and 79° 31" East longitudes. The population in 1901 was 5,378. The special features of the place is that it contains about a hundred houses of weavers, who are engaged in making silk saris and other silk cloths and also in manufacturing silk from tasar gathered by the Dandra tribe. It contains a state school where Urdu and Telugu are taught, and also a police station. In the neighbourhood iron ore is found, from which iron and steel were manufactured in small quantities, and used by the Ryots for implements of husbandry, during Qutb Shahi rule. In Telangana region iron industry played a great role for the manufacture of swords, blades, knives, agricultural tools and house material. Not only iron industry, but also textile industry occupied a prominent place. These two industries provided employment opportunity for the skilled labour and unskilled labour. These industries make Hasanparthi as a town. This town manufactured different varieties of carpet. The quality carpets were exported to Hyderabad and Madras presidency.  

Hasanparthi is connected with Elkathurthy and Hanamkonda metal road. A temple named Venkateshwar Swami is situated in the town was a religious fair is held annually. Hasanparthi had good trade relations with Warangal, Hanamkonda as well as Hyderabad. Today it lost its identity and culture. The textile industry was closed but agrarian related sector and other small scale industries played a crucial role in its development.

MAHBUBABAD (MANKOTA):

Mahbubabad is one Taluq in Warangal district and in Hyderabad state, with an area of 1901 is 778 sq. miles, whereas in 1931, the total area of Mahabubabad is 974 sq. miles. The Taluq is situated between 17° 42" North latitude and 80° 20" East longitude. In 1891 the total population was 80,071 in 1901 it was 98,552 and in 1931 it increased to 210,228. In 1905 some villages transferred from the Warangal Taluq. In 1931 the total villages in Mahabubabad was 218.

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During 1931, 32 Hindu temples, 1 Arya Mandir, 10 Mosques were situated in Mahabubabad Taluq. The Venu Gopal swami Jatra was the most important Jatra in the town. Another important Jatra was conducted near Mahabubabad at Kurvi. i.e. Vira Bhadra Swami. Even today this is the biggest Jatra in Mahabubabad Taluq. During Nizam rule one Large Scale Industry was established, called as Mahubibia Match Making Industry. This is the First Match Making Industry established in the year 1928 and Mr. Syed Ismail had the honour of starting it. 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 and providing employment to a sizeable number of persons.36 A few Rice Mills and Oil Mill were also established in the Mahabubabad Taluq. The Nizam’s Guaranteed State Railway Passes through the Taluq from North-west to East, this railway line was useful for the development of the Taluq as well as town.

KHAMMAM:

This is one of the most important Taluqs in Warangal district. It is situated between 17° 15" North latitude and 80° 11" East longitude. In Khammam one Fort was constructed Calledar Old Fort. This fort was captured by Sultan Quli Qutb Shah of Golconda in 1516. It was a part of Qutb Shahi, Mughal and Nizam rule.57

The Khammam population in 1891 was 154,159 in 1901 it was 154,540 and in 1911 it increased to 135,975, and in 1921 and 1931 the figures were 136,282 and 165,746 respectively. The total area in 1931 was 700 sq. miles and 4,48,000 acres. 17 villages were located in the Taluq. The large scale industries established in the Taluq were the Government and Local Fund Factories. 11, Ginning Companies 5, Pressing 1, Rice and Pulses Mills 9, Oil Mills 2 and Decorticactors 4 were established in Khammam Taluq.58

The Jatras and Urus were conducted in the Taluq, the Lachmi Narsimha Swami Jatras of adwali near Khammam Sangameshwar Swami Jatra of tirtal near Khammam and Budden Shaheed Urus of Khammam was important in the Taluq. The

Nizam’s Guaranteed State Railway runs through the Taluq from north to south. The total Hindu temples in Khammam Taluq were 139, Arya Mandir 1, Mosques 25, Churches 4 and total religious centres were 169. Now it is a flourishing as a big commercial centre with wide range of mineral resources in Andhra Pradesh.

YELLANDU:

Yellandu or Yellandlapad formerly a small hamlet, transformed in to a big town. The Yellandu situated between 17° 37” North latitude and 80° 23” East longitude. It is the headquarters of the sub Taluq of Yellandlapad in Warangal District. The sub Taluq was formed in 1892 from the Khammamet, Madhira and Mahbubabad Taluq. Yellandu total area is 792 sq. miles and 506,880 acres, the total villages under it were 66. The population in 1901, including Jagirs, was 45,340 in 1911, 59,760 in 1921 it was, 75,147 and in 1931 it increased to 84,591. The Urban population in 1931 was 19,872, whereas in 1901 it was 12,377. The town developed rapidly during the Nizam rule, and contributed its share in the development of state economy.

The Singareni Collieries, the biggest coal mining centre in the Hyderabad state, is situated in Yellandu Taluq of Warangal District, about 144 miles from Hyderabad. This coal field is connected by a 16 miles mineral line to Dornakal on H.E.H. the Nizam’s State Railway. This coal field was discovered by a King in 1871, in Yellandu Taluq. The Iron ore is also available for local consumption. The Graphite, Limestone, and Marble stones were found in Yellandu region. This is a major resource centre in Warangal district. The Coal Mining Industry is responsible for the growth of the town.

The production of coal at Singareni increased rapidly from 3,259 tons in 1887 to 144,668 in 1891 and 421,218 in 1901. In 1904, the total output was 419,546. The mines provided employment to 6,360 persons. Yellandu contains Tahsil office, a sub post office, and a police sub inspector’s office. In Yellandu, there were 55 Hindu temples and 8 mosques.

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42Ibid, p.57.
PALONCHA:

It is Eastern Taluq of Warangal district in Hyderabad State. The Paloncha is situated between $17^\circ 36''$ North latitude and $80^\circ 43''$ East longitudes. The total area is 1,763 sq.miles and 1,128,320 acres. There are 110 villages located in this Taluq. The population including Jagirs in 1891 was 32,757 in 1901 it was 31,329 in 1921 and 1931 the population was 30,225 and 35,112 respectively. This is a very thinly populated Taluq, containing a large forest tract and is very malarious. The Godavari river forms its eastern boundary separating it from the Godavari District of Madras on the east. The aboriginal tribes of Gonds and Koyas number 4,480 and 10,055 respectively in 1901.43

Graphite is available in Paloncha. Good quality Graphite was reported in this Taluq, which was used for manufacture of ‘lead’ pencils, paints, and melting metals. The Graphite mine lease was given to Mr. Gulam Habib Khan in 1919, later, the lease was given to Mr. Nizamuddin and lantyn in 1921. At last the Gouthami Mining works of Kovur conducted operations there. Copper, Garnet resources were also found in this Taluq during Nizam rule.44 This Taluq also played an important role in the Warangal district as well as in Hyderabad state. There are 45 Hindu temples and 8 mosques in this Taluq. Temple of Sri Rama temple is the popular temple at Bhadrachalam. Mallur Lakshmi Narasimha Swami temple and the Motiged Vira Bhadra Swami temple are also located in this Taluq. These temples conduct Jatras every year and people came to Jatras and purchased different varieties of commodities in that Jatras.45 The transportation system and communication system developed in the Taluq during the reign of Nizam had helped for the development of the town.

In Warangal district, the above mentioned towns played a significant role in the State Economy. The towns such as Hasanparti, Hanamkonda, Mahbubabad, Khammam, Yellandu and Paloncha supplied Carpets, Textiles, Iron, Coal, Copper, Garnet Limestone, Graphite, Food grains, Cash crops, Oil seeds, Fruits, Vegetables

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and others etc. The fine quality Coal was supplied to British Railways and Nizam’s State Railways.

TOWNS IN KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT:

The Karimnagar was an important District in Warangal Division and in Telangana Region of Hyderabad State. It was formerly known as Elagandal. It was bounded on the north by Adilabad, on the east by the Bastar state of the central provinces, on the south by Warangal; and on the west by Medak and Nizamabad. Karimnagar town is said to have been founded by Syed Karimuddin, a Qiladar is situated at a distance of 160 Kilometres from Hyderabad, the state capital. The nearest railway station is Peddapally which is on the Kazipet-Balharshah section of South Central Railway.\(^{46}\) Now it is the headquarters of the district revenue division and Taluq. It is connected with all the important towns in the Telangana region of the state including Hyderabad. This part of the country was formerly known as Sabbinadu and inscription of the Kakatiya King Prola II and Prataparudra found at Karimnagar and Srisailam respectively testify to this fact. Being the headquarters of the district, it has developed fast into a place with all urban facilities.

Karimnagar is situated between 18° 27" North latitude and 79° 08" East longitude. The total area in 1931 is 947 sq. miles or 606,080 acres, with 193 villages. The total population in 1911 was 200,701 in 1921 and 1931 it was 183,050 and 221,947 respectively. This town contains, the Taluq office, district civil courts, two dispensaries, one of which provides ‘Yunani’ treatment, a Post Office, Local Board and Municipal Offices, Several State Schools, a Mission School, a Female Mission Hospital, a District Jail and a Tannery.\(^{47}\) The town is noted for its Fine Filigree Work.

The important village, Elagandal is situated 10 kilometres away from Karimnagar and 171 kilometres from Hyderabad. Elagandal was once the capital of Telangana and is a place of historical importance having been subjected to the rule of five dynasties. Such as Kakatiyas, Bahmanis, Qutb Shahis, Mughals and Asaf Jahis. Elagandal was the headquarters of the district till 1905 when the capital was shifted to Karimnagar. Now onwards Karimnagar developed year by year, since then.

The details of area, towns, villages and population about the Karimnagar district are given in the following table.

**Table**

**AREA AND POPULATION OF KARIMANGAR DISTRICT IN 1931**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluqs</th>
<th>Area in Sq. Miles</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jagityal</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>550,400</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>292,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sultanabad</td>
<td>1,058</td>
<td>677,120</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>164,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>606,080</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>221,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirsilla</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>439,040</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>188,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huzurabad</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>355,840</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>173,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkal</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>325,760</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>116,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahadeopur</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>707,840</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>83,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,722</td>
<td>3,662,080</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,217</td>
<td>1,24,405</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The above table reveals about the area, villages, towns and population in 1931 in Karimnagar district. The district total area was 5,722 sq. miles or 3,662,080 acres. The total towns were 11 and villages 1,217 and population 1,241,405. The highest area was located in Mahadeopur and the highest population lived in Jagityal and Karimnagar Taluqs. The Karimnagar as a district, *Taluq* and town played a vital role in Warangal Suba as well as in Hyderabad state. Karimnagar district exported food grains cash crops, textiles and others. The town had different facilities during Nizam rule. This town and district played a significant role in non food crops. The irrigation facilities were also available in the town.

**JAGTIAL:**

Jagtial is the Head quarters of the *Taluq* of the same name in Karimnagar district, Hyderabad State. It is situated between 18° 48" North latitude and 78° 55" East longitude. This town situated at a distance of 51 kilometres North West of Karimnagar and 80 kilometres from the Peddapally railway station. It is the second largest place in the district. A fort was constructed near this town in 1747 A.D. by the
French engineers on the model of Nirmal fortification for Zafarud-Dowla, still exist though in a ruined condition.48

Jagtial town famous for weaving industry, weaving of Silk Sarees and Scarfs was once a flourishing industry of the place. The town is a centre for the handloom industry which survived in spite of competition from mill made cloth. The town contains a dispensary and a state school, and is the head quarters of a second Taluqdar. The total area of Jagtial Taluq is 860 sq. miles or 550,400 acres. The population in 1901 was 1,08,691 in 1911 it was 1,47,088, while in 1931 it was 1,42,633. In 1951 the figure had risen to 2,03,865. In there were 169 Hindu temples, 1 Arya Mandir, 52 mosques in Jagtial Taluq. The Taluq is crossed by a low range of hills in the South. The rice is extensively cultivated under the tank irrigation in Jagtial Taluq. Dharmapuri Laxmi Narsimha Jatra and Venkatapur, Venkateshwara Swami Jatras are important in the Taluq. These Jatras are conducted once in a year.49 The Jagtial as a Taluq and town in Karimnagar district played a significant role in economic point of view. The town had developed rapidly during the Nizam rule.

KORATLA:

The Koratla town is 72 kilometres from Karimnagar on the Nizamabad – Karimnagar road towards the east of Metpally. It is situated between 18° 49” North latitude and 78° 43” East longitude. This is the highest populated place in the Jagtial Taluq and also a very ancient one. Koratla population in 1901 was 5,524. After independence, according to District Gazetteer, the population was 11,780. There is one fort and a Jain temple which were occupied by the Saivites and transformed into a Siva shrine. There is an inscription in an undeciphered language in the Koneru belonging to the local Deshmukh. Venkateshwara Swamy Chakra Teertham, which is of ancient origin, is celebrated annually during January – February with great éclat.50

Koratla was the centre for coarse paper manufacture and the paper was used by the Patwaris for their account books. It is also a centre for turmeric. One regulated market or Mandi and a weekly fair functioned actively in the town.

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Koratla was one of the important town, marketing centre, manufacturing centre and effective communication centre during Nizam rule in the Karimnagar district.\textsuperscript{51}

**SIRSILLA:**

Sirsilla is situated at a distance of about 40 kilometres west of Karimnagar on the bank of the Manner a tributary of the Godavari. It is the headquarters of the *Taluq* of the same name. Sirsilla is located between 18° 23” North latitude and 78° 49” East longitude, and on the Kamareddy Karimnagar district road on which buses ply regularly. The total area of Sirsilla is 686 sq. miles and 439,040 acres. It contains 168 villages.\textsuperscript{52}

In Sirsilla town S. Shah Ali Urus and Venkateshwara Swami *Jatra* are conducted every year. Apart from this Gambiraopet Sita Rama Swami, Lingannapet Venugopala Swamy Mallareddipet Ramaswami, Mamadpalli, Ramaswami *Jatra* are also conducted every year in Sirsilla *Taluq*. There are 166 Hindu temples and 59 Mosques in Sirsilla *Taluq*.

Rice is largely grown by means of tanks and well irrigation. The Manner river crosses the south of the *Taluq*. So, the cultivator used water for cultivation which facilitated growth of production. The soil is mostly sandy, and well suited for *Kharif* crops, which are largely grown. Handloom weaving is the major cottage industry and engages good number of workers. Sirsilla *Taluqs* population in 1901 was 1,22,010. In fifty years it doubled and reached the figure of 2,28,847 in 1950.\textsuperscript{53} During Nizam rule, the town, *Taluq* played a significant role in state economy and also culture.

**VEMULAWADA:**

Vemulawada is situated at a distance of about 11 kilo meters to the North-east of Sirsilla, 35 Kilometers from Karimnagar on the Karimnagar – Kamareddy bus route and 66 Kilometres from Kamareddy. The town is situated between 18 28 north latitude, 78 52 east longitude. The place was once known as Lembulavatika and its name was gradually transformed into Lemulawada, emulawada and Vemulawada. This ancient town has been in existence even from the time of the Rashtrakutas. It

owes its importance to the sacred and famous temple of Sri Raja Rajeshwara, an inscription of Lord Siva. There is a Koneru known as Dharmakundam, the water of which have some curative properties and the people believe that a dip in the Kundam as an act of merit (Punyam). Thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the state congregate here for worship. Mahasivaratri festival and Kalyanotsavaam of the deity are celebrated during January – February and February March respectively attracting thousands of Pilgrims from all over the state. The income of the temple is said to exceed three to four lakhs of rupees every year. A great part of it is derived practically during the course of the festivals.

Besides this temple, the other shrines of importance at the place are those dedicated to Ananta Padmanabha Swamy, Bhimeswara Swamy, Kodanda Ramaswamy, Kasi Visveswara and Raja Rajaswari. There is also the tomb of Muslim saint which is revered as sacred by the Muslims and Hindus. Vemulawada is one among the most important places of interest in Karimnagar district and in Warangal Suba.

In Vemulawada weekly fair was conducted very effectively. Vemulawada was an important marketing centre, and communication centre during Nizam rule. The rulers had taken keen interest for the development of Vemulawada.

PEDDAPALLY:

The Peddapally town is situated between 18° 41” North latitude and 79° 61” East longitude. It is the headquarters of the revenue division and the Taluq of the same name since 1965. It is located 32 kilometres from Karimnagar. It is a railway station on the Kazipet – Ballarshah line and the Balharshah – Hyderabad state highway passes through this town. The importance of Peddapally increased considerably due to its being the nearest railway station to the district headquarters and the only meeting place of the railway and the road ways providing great facility for trade and commerce. It is an important marketing centre and agricultural area in Karimnagar district. It is a centre for weaving. Peddapally exported food grains and commercial crops during Nizam rule. The shrine of Hanuman is the place of worship.

54Ibid, p. 252.
in the town. It is also important town in Karimnagar district as well as in Warangal Suba.

HUZURABAD:

Huzurabad town situated between 18° 12" North latitude 79° 25" East longitudes. It was located at a distance of about 40 kilometers South-east of Karimnagar. Uppal and Jammikunta are the two nearest railway stations about 10 and 13 kilometers respectively on the Kazipet – Ballarshah line. It is the headquarters of the Taluq of the same name and is connected by district roads on which vehicles ply. Huzurabad is noted for its weekly cattle fair.

The Huzurabad Taluq total area was 556 sq. miles or 335.840 acres with 135 villages. The population in 1901 was 1,29,023 and in 1951 increased to 2,42,001. But the Huzurabad town population in 1961 was 7,670.56 In Huzurabad Taluq the Jatras such as Alantkunta Sri Rama Swami, Kamalapur Rama Swami, Kuttahghat Marchagiri Swami, Kotthakonda Vira Bhadra Swami, Veenavanka Venkateshwar Swami and in Bajjer Sharif Ankos Shahivali Urses are considered important. These Jatras and Urses were conducted once in a year.57 Huzurabad supplied several agricultural and industrial products to different parts of Hyderabad state and also outside the state.

MANTHANI:

Manthani is located between 18° 45" North latitude and 79° 58" East longitude. It is the headquarters of the Taluq of the same name and is situated on the bank of the Godavari. It is about 72 kilometers from Karimnagar, the district Headquarters. Peddapally lying 39 kilometers west on the Kazipet – Ballharshah line, is the nearest Railway station. This place was formerly known as Manthrakuntam as can be seen from the Hanamkonda inscription which mentions that Kakatiya Prola had defeated and killed Gundaraja, the ruler of Manthrokuntam.58

Manthani was an ancient centre of Vedic learning and even during Nizam’s period there were many scholars well versed in the Vedas and Sastras. The largest of

56Ibid, p.268.
the many temples existing here is that of Saileswara. The inscription on a pillar in this temple refers to the Kakatiya King Ganapathideva. The other temples of importance at the place are those dedicated to Lakshminarayana, Omkareswara and Mahalakshmi. The total population in 1971 was 7,779. It reached the figure 86,846 in 1951.\textsuperscript{59} Manthani as a Taluq and town played an important role in Karimnagar district and also in Warangal Suba.

**TOWNS IN ADILABAD DISTRICT:**

The District is in the north of the Warangal Division of Hyderabad State, formerly known as the sub district of Sirpur Tandur, before the changes made in 1905. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Berar and the Chanda district of the Central provinces; on the east by Chanda; on the south by Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts and on the south west by Nanded and the Basin districts of Berar. The Penganga separates it from Berar on the West and North and the Wardha and Pranhita from Chanda on the North-east and East. The total area of Adilabad district is 7359 sq. miles with population of 9,2,522. During 1901 the district comprised eight Taluqs such as Adilabad (Edlabad), Sirpur, Rajura, Nirmal, Kinwat, Chinnur, Lakshetipet, and Jangaon. Later there was an increase in the number of Taluqs and towns.\textsuperscript{60} The details about area, towns, villages and population of different Taluqs and District are given in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluqs</th>
<th>Area in Sq.Miles</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>601,600</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>86,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asifabad</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>513,920</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>70,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajura</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>526,720</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>62,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinnur</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>564,480</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>84,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakshettipet</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>330,880</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>87,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirpur</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>553,200</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>87,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utnoor</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>220,160</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>20,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nirmal</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>291,200</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>102,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boath</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>368,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>64,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinwat</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>519,680</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>71,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yelgadap (Paigah)</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>168,320</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>23,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,294</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,668,160</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,068</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,62,030</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


\textsuperscript{59}Ibid,

The above table reveals about the area, towns villages and population of Adilabad district in 1931. Adilabad was the biggest one in the district. Chinnur occupied second place. But population was more in Nirmal Taluq, followed by Lakshetipet which was the second highest populated area in Adilabad district. The district total area is 7,294 or 4,668,160 acres and have 9 towns, 2068 villages with 7,62,030 people. It was very backward district in Hyderabad State.

Adilabad town is the head quarter of the district and Taluq of the same name in Hyderabad state. Besides the office of the first Taluqdar, the police Superintendent, the customs inspector and the Forest Daroga, dispensary, a Post Office and a School are situated here. Adilabad contains a Hindu temple where the annual fair is held. It also has busy grain market.

SIRPUR:

Sirpur is a town and Taluq in Adilabad district in Hyderabad state, with an area of 880 sq. miles. In 1905 part of this Taluq was transferred to form the new Taluq of Jangaon. It is a very sparsely populated, and contains a large extent of cultivable waste and forest.

The Nizam Government established the Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd. The factory is situated close to a coal field and there are abundant bamboo and water resources. The capacity of the mill is about 6,040 tons of paper per annum. The paid up capital of the mills is about Rs.1 crore. The mill manufactures paper of both the course and the fine varieties. The Sirsilk Ltd., was established in the year 1946 at Sirpur. Its maximum producing capacity is 5 tons of Rayan per day from which 50,000 yards of Rayon fabric can be made. These two factories were crucial for the development of the town.

The Sirpur is situated between 19° 32" North latitude and 79° 45" East longitude. Sirpur Taluq population in 1901 was 55,854, 1911 it was 71,556 in 1921 75,605, in 1931 87,888, in 1941 94,991 and in 1951 1,04,091 respectively. In Sirpur Taluq there are 82 Hindu temples, 13 Mosques and 2 Churches. Gangapur

Venkateshwar Swami Jatra conducted every year in this Taluq. During Nizam rule the Taluq or town played a crucial role in the state economy.

**NIRMAL:**

Nirmal was fortified town and headquarters of the Taluq of the same name in Adilabad district. The town situated between 19° 60" North latitude and 78° 25" East longitude. In 1752 the Raja of Nirmal attacked the Nizam Salabat Jung, who was marching from Aurangabad to Golconda in company with Bussy. In the battle the Raja was slain and his forces were dispersed.

The town is prettily situated in country broken up by Granite Boulder Hills, most of which in the neighbourhood of the town are crowned with forts. The largest of these stands in the centre of the town and includes the ruins of the old palace. The main fortifications were built by French officers in the Nizam’s service, and are still in good preservation, and contain a number of guns. Three towers appear to have been made for boring ordnance.64

The town was famous for toy industry. The light wood available in the nearby forest is mainly used for making beautiful toys like birds, animals, fruits, vegetables and other decorative pieces like boxes. The Nirmal is town is noted for Handloom weaving. It produced Saris, Rumals, Chutki and Dhotis. The Hyderabad Government established 4 Ginning Mills, 2 Oil Mills and 1 Decorticators.65 In the town there were 2 Hindu temples and 8 Mosques. In Nirmal Shaik Sahebwali, Hag Riaz Sahib, Inomuddin Ursa and Babapur Rajeswar and Majgi Mallamma Jatras were conducted once a year.

The Nirmal Taluq population between 1901 to 1951 increased year by year. In 1901 64,943, 1911 83,200, 1921 87,908, 1931 1,02,189, 1941 1,10,448 and in 1951 1,21,029 respectively. The offices of the Tahsildar, Police Inspector, Assistant Conservator of forests and the Public works supervisor are located here, besides a dispensary, a Sub Post Office, and a school. After 1930 many administrative and industrial wings were established in Nirmal. Nirmal played a vital role in state

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economy and culture.\textsuperscript{66} It is a big town in Adilabad district and contributed many things to Warangal \textit{Suba} as well as Hyderabad state. The Nizam rulers had taken initiation for development of the town.

**RAJURA:**

Rajura is one of the important city and also \textit{Taluq} in Adilabad District, Hyderabad State. It was situated between 19° 55" North latitude and 79° 20" East longitude. The total area of Rajura \textit{Taluq} is 823 sq. miles or 526,720 acres with 275 villages and 62,462 persons in 1931 A.D. The Sasti Rajura area is an important Coal mining area in Hyderabad state.\textsuperscript{67} This mining area exported thousand tons of coal for different purpose to different part of India and outside India. The Rajura Sasti mining centre paid thousands of rupees for Nizam Government under the Royalty. People who came from different parts of Hyderabad state settled in this area. The Rajura region is an important agriculture centre and produced a large quantity of food grains. Due to the mining industry and agriculture, the region of Rajura developed and turned into city with in short period. In Rajura \textit{Taluq} 77 Hindu temples, 4 Muslim mosques and 1 Christian church are located there. Someshwara Swami \textit{Jatra} and Mahboob Subhani \textit{Urus} are conducted once in a year in Rajura. As a marketing centre,\textsuperscript{68} agriculture based region and mining centre it played an important role in Hyderabad state, during Nizam rule.

**ASIFABAD:**

In Adilabad district another important city is Asifabad. It is also one of the \textit{Taluqs} of the district. Asifabad \textit{Taluq} total area is 803 sq. miles or 513,920 acres. In this \textit{Taluq} 201 villages and 70,263 persons lived in 1931. The \textit{Taluq} is the centre for Coal Mining, Iron and Lime stone etc. The Lime stone deposits are located in Ara village near Asifabad. Thousands of people settled here for their employment opportunity. The people also engaged in agriculture sector.\textsuperscript{69}

The Asifabad city is the centre for coal mining, iron ore, lime stone, agriculture, textile and also market. The Coal is the great asset for development of the

city. This region supplied thousand tons of coal for industries, railway and etc. The city exported iron ore, lime stone, food grains, non food grains, textiles etc. In Asifabad Taluq 46 Hindu temples, 7 mosques are located. The Malleshwara Swami Jatra, Gangapur in Asifabad is famous. The city played a vital role in trade and commerce and supply of coal, during Nizam rule.

CHINNUR:

The Chinnur situated between 19° 70" North latitude and 79° 43" East longitude. It is not only town and also Taluq in Adilabad district. The Chinnur Taluq total area is 882 sq. miles or 564,480 acres. The total villages 174 and population 84,609 in 1931. The Godavari river forms its Southern and Pranahita its eastern boundary, the soil in the vicinity of these rivers being alluvial. Rice is largely produced with the help of tank irrigation. The Chinnur Taluq separated from the Central Provinces district of Chanda on the east by PranhitRiver.

In Chinnur Taluq 74 Hindu temples, 3 Mosques and 1 church located there. The Samgit Jatra conducted once a year in Chinnur is very famous. The Venkateshwara Swami Jatra of Telwai and Mallanna Jatra of welal are also famous Jatras in Chinnur Taluq of Adilabad district. Chinnur is noted for tusser weaving, Saris, Rumals and Dhotis etc. It is also a commercial centre and marketing centre. Chinnur exported mainly textile, agriculture goods and others. This town and Taluq played a great role in state economy during Nizam rule.

LAKHSETTIPET:

This is also important town and Taluq in Adilabad district, Hyderabad state. It is situated between 18° 58" North longitude and 79° 80" East longitude. The total area of the Taluq is 517 sq. miles or 330,880 acres and population was 87,379 in 1931. Lakshettipet is an important iron ore centre. The Rebanpalli and Kalleda areas that come under the Taluq of Lakshettipet are famous for iron ore deposits. Most of

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the people engaged in cultivation. They produced large quantity of food grains and supplied them to different parts of district and Suba.\textsuperscript{73}

Lakshettipet Taluq contains 33 Hindu temples, 2 Mosques and 1 Church. Ramaswami Jatra of Doonabanda and Urus of Outkoor are famous in Lakshettipet Taluq, Adilabad district. The primary of the people was agriculture and it was followed by textile.\textsuperscript{74} The agricultural goods and textile, articles were exported to different parts of the Adilabad district and Warangal Suba.

During Nizam rule the towns such as Hanamkonda, Hasanparti, Mahaboobabad, Khammam, Yellandu, Jagtial, Koratla, Karimnagar, Peddapally, Huzurabad, Rajura, Chinnur, Asifabad, Adilabad and Nirmal played a vital role. These towns are centres for market, industries, agriculture and communication. The Nizam Government had taken steps for systematic development of different Taluqs, towns etc. The large scale industries, commercialization of agriculture, marketing system, communication system were helpful for the development of the above mentioned towns during Nizam rule.

\textsuperscript{74}Ibid, pp.14-15.