

## **Handloom Industry in Telangana State - An Overview**

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### **Introduction**

Handloom sector play key role the economic development of the state providing employment to the more then 2,40 lacs handloom weavers in Telangana state Handloom weavers in are divided into independent weavers, master weavers labour weavers and working under middle man it is the one of the oldest profession of India

### **Objectives of the Study**

- The study will be focus on following objectives
- To study the present position handloom industry
- To study the Handloom industry in Telangana state An over view
- Scheme &programmer of handloom industry in Telangana
- To draw the conclusion

### **Scope of the Study**

The study broadly examines the Handloom industry in Telangana state-An overview

### **Methodology**

The required data are using secondary data. Secondary data collected from Government annual reports, Books, articles, thesis and dissertations.

### **Handloom Industry in Telangana State – An Overview**

Telangana state is one of the important states in the handloom industry. There are about 82,435 handloom weaver's co-operative fold and 158902 in outside co-operative fold. There are about 48,967 power looms working in the state.

There are 475 weavers' co-operative societies in the state consisting of cotton-253, silk-50, and wool-44. Besides this there are 128-Tailor power looms and other societies. There is one Apex society i.e. TSCO for marketing the handloom products. Several centrally sponsored schemes as well as state schemes are being implemented for the socio-economic development of Handloom weavers in Telangana including schemes with matching share of central and state Governments.

### **Types of Weavers**

Weavers of India are broadly classified into 5 categories, namely, Independent weavers, Master weaver under Middle. Men, co-operative weavers and Labour weavers.

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### **Independent Weavers**

The Independent weavers is totally independent of any outside agency. He has his own looms and works in his own or rented house. He purchases yarn in small installments either from the local yarn merchants or traveling yarn dealers or in weekly market and sells his cloth to the same people or to the customers directly. The difference between the cost of yarn and the sale price he is able to realize for his cloth represents wages for all the labours of all the members of his family who assist him mostly in pre weaving process like winding, warping, sizing starching etc.,

### **Master Weavers**

The master weaver is similar to the independent weaver in many respects except that he employs outside labour of weaving for him. This practice is a common phenomenon in India though often the looms belong to the weavers themselves and they work from home relying on the master weavers for the supply of dyed and sized yarn and marketing. He specifies the designs and also does the marketing once the product is woven. There is another class of master weavers who can't strictly be called weavers, since they do not engage themselves in weaving activity but concentrate on trading yarn and cloth.

### **Weavers under Middle Men**

There are some weavers working under master weavers or dealers and they are technically skilled, and independent with their own houses and looms. The master weavers or middle men supply yarn either in processed or unprocessed form and specify the pattern, design and standard of cloth to be woven. Some of the weavers under middlemen get cash advances through master weavers or middlemen and orders of production for particular varieties and quantum of production. Once the product is finished, it will be handed over to the master weavers or middlemen. This is the dominant system in Andhra Pradesh. More than three quarters of the production comes from master weavers.

### **Co-Operative Weavers**

A weaver, who becomes a member of a co-operative society, obtains yarn directly from the society. The weaver has to weave according to the specifications of the society and handover the finished product within the stipulated period to the society. And The weaver obtains a piece wage for his weaving effort. In addition to wages, he is entitled to have a dividend on his share capital. Some of the bigger cooperative societies have their own dyeing and pre-weaving processing facilities. About half of the weavers in AP are members of cooperative societies.

### **Labour Weavers**

The weavers who work under master weavers are called Labour weavers. The master weavers construct work sheds and provide suitable looms with equipment's to the labour weavers. The wages of the labour weavers, under nearly all systems, are paid on the basis of piece rate .

### **Cloth Varieties**

#### **IKAT**

Ikata, the technique by which the warp or weft or both can be tie-dyed in such a way, that when woven, the 'programmed' pattern appears in the finished fabric. Of resist-dye techniques, the use of clay or wax-resist has long been known to Indian textile printers and painters, who would

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stamp or delineate the fabric with resist and then immerse and re-immerses in dye. To reserve areas of the warp or weft or both, before the process of weaving with tied threads, and then to dye the yarn, is a more interesting process that requires greater skill. And this seems to be more closely aligned to processes of tie-resist and warp-resist after weaving, than to the application of impression of a resist to the surface of a fabric.

Up to the beginning of this century, Chirala in Andhra Pradesh was renowned for an exquisite type of cotton sari, lungi, rumal and yardage in a range of Ikat techniques. One of the products of this place is known as teliarumal, a many purpose cloth used as lungi, loin-cloth, shoulder-cloth and turban cloth which were a popular import item in many Islamic countries. Due to the heavy use of tell (oil), in the process of preparing the yarn for weaving, this variety of textile has deserved the name telia, meaning 'oily'. Chirala, Pochampally, Puttapaka and Koyyalagudem were given a new lease of life in the middle of this century by the All India Handicrafts Board as a result of which these and other nearby places have become important centres for the production of what is now known as Hyderabad ilkats. Many new experiments and imitations have been undertaken here ever since. The techniques and designs of teliarumal have been adopted to make saris, spreads and yardage material. Dinean 18-20 D. 2 ply warp & 3 ply,weft Width: 46" Length: 5.30 Mtrs Weight: 350 Grms.

### **SARI**

The Indian popular wear called as 'saree' or 'sari' has been in existence for more than 5000 years, which is mentioned in the Vedas. According to few historical records of India during Shunga period of 200 - 50 B.C, North Indian terracotta depicts a woman wearing a saree covering the entire body. The word sari is the Anglicized version of sadi which existed in Prakritas sadia, and derives itself from the Sanskrit word sati, meaning a strip of cloth. The use of sati has been mentioned in the Mahabharata and can probably be traced back even farther.

The length of the fabric is 6 yards or 5 meters long. This is a one piece of clothing which fits all either fat or thin, short or tall. Based on how you drape the sari, you can ingeniously conceal the extra flab or fat. The traditional 6 yard sari allows for generous pleating and draping around the body and over the shoulders giving much comfort that you can even run a marathon in this without any problem. The length of the sari varies depending on the culture

### **Cotton and Durries**

Over 500 artisans in Warangal and its surroundings are involved in artistically creating an attractive assortment of decorative Durries. The Durries making industry gained dominance in the recent past. Tie and Dye, interlock, Jacquard etc. are some of the commonly used designs in demand in both domestic markets as well as export market. Lahari. Sitammajada. Mogga, Diamond Fish, Kamal, Dilkush.etc, are some of the popular designs. Kalamkan block prints on plain woven Durries have gained importance in the market in recent times.

### **Art Silk**

Narayanpet silk, Narayanpet cotton, Madhavaram cotton, Guntur cotton, Bandar Petusarees have dobby borders,

### **Jacard**

Mangalgiri, Uppada cotton. Payakaraopet cotton, Patur Mutyampet. Tie & Dye Rajahmundry, Bandarulanka Border Sarees. Tie & Dye silk. Ikat Tie & Dye mercerized. Pochampally Tie &

Dye cotton. Pochampally Gollabhama Border Sarees. Tie & Dye Kathan Silk, Jamdhani-These are blended polycotton Sarees. The designs on its border and pallu are made by Jacquard (hence the name) machine which is primarily used for printing fabric designs.

### **Python Sarees**

This Saree is named after its pallu which is adorned with handmade butas.

### **Schemes of Handloom Industry in Telangana State**

Recognizing the significance of the handloom industry in the state, the government of Telangana has been providing a remarkable assistance to this industry under five year plans. The most important work undertaken in the first five year plan was setting up a separate advisory board for handlooms as a result of encouragement of cooperation in the first plan period there 475 handloom weaver co-operative societies and handloom weavers co-operative fold handloom weavers 82,435, outside co-operative fold 1,58,902 lakhs.

### **Share Capital Investment**

In order to strengthen the own funds of the primary weaver's co-operative societies, the state government has sanctioned assistance to the societies by way of contribution towards their shares.

### **Processing Units**

To modern dye units at Siricilla and Karimnagar have been assisted by government of India with a capacity to process 12 bales of hank yarn per day. The construction of buildings for the dye units at Siricilla has been completed and the unit is commissioned during 1986-87. The other unit at Warangal is in process of establishment.

### **Share Capital Loans**

The scheme is intended to bring the handloom weavers into co-operative fold in a phased manner for channelizing the aid through the weavers co-operative societies has a policy to encourage the outside weavers to become members of weavers co-operatives societies the government of Telangana has been sanctioning share capital loans to the societies the interest charged on these loans is 11% p.a. and the principal amount is to be repayable in 10 annual equal installments in default of the payment of principal amount and interest on due date, a penal interest of 16 Vi% is charged on the outstanding amount due to the government. The assistant director of handlooms and textiles of the district concerned is responsible to maintain loan ledgers and recover installments towards principal and interest on the due dates.

### **Modernization / Replacement of Looms**

The object of this scheme is to switch over from production of the traditional varieties of plain Sarees and Dhotees to the new diversified items in tune with the changing consumers tastes and thereby attempt to solve the recurring problem of marketing in a phased manner. The usage of modern looms or replacement of existing looms enable the weaves to earn more wages and there by their economic status is strengthened under the scheme, matching contribution from the state and central government comprising of 2/3 as loan and 1/3 as grant, for the purchase of latest appliances viz., frame looms chittaranjan looms etc., are provided to primary weavers co-operative societies.

### **Interest Subsidy**

This scheme aims at subsidizing the interest margin 3% foregone by the state and central co-operative banks in sanctioning cash credit loan to the handloom weavers co-operative societies at a concessional rate of 7 1/4% per annum as a result of incentive of subsidy to the financing banks the quantum of credit limits secured by the primary weavers co-operative societies from NABARD is progressively increased to this time during the seventh plan period the interest subsidy so far sanctioned by the government to the primary handloom weavers co-operative societies is Rs. 1288.57 lakhs.

### **Stipends to Trainees at Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem**

Under the scheme, assistance is provided to the candidate selected and deputed from the state for undergoing training at the Indian institute of handloom technology, salem and also to the candidates deputed by the primaries to undergo training at the co-operates training college, Rajenderanagar, Hyderabad the assistance is provided towards the payment of additional stipends and 50% of the cost of stipends to additional 5 seats allotted to Telangana state in the salem institute. This candidates are impaired training to qualify themselves for the posts of technical assistants in the primary and apex weaver co-operative societies.

### **Appointment of Paid Secretaries**

The response from the primary handloom weaver's co-operative societies in availing the facility under the scheme of managerial subsidy has not been satisfactory as the societies were unable to replace or remove the existing unqualified or untrained personnel. They could not secure the services of qualified trained personnel due to their limited resources. Considering these constraints the new scheme of making available the services of departmental staff of handlooms and textiles at free of cost to the primary weavers co-operative societies to work as paid secretaries was introduced in 1985-86.

### **Thrift Fund - Cum - Savings And Securities Scheme**

This scheme has been introduced by the state government during the year 1985-86. Under thrift fund scheme, for every six paise contributed by member weaver the state government would contribute six paise as matching grant. The contribution of members and government would be deposited in a government treasury.

### **Work Shed - Cum - Housing Scheme**

Under this scheme, a member-weaver is provided with a house which accommodates for installation of looms. Thus, the weaver will reside and work at the same place comfortably. The scheme as approved by the development commissioner for handlooms is categorized into rural and urban areas with a unit cost of Rs.9, 000 and Rs.15, 000 respectively. It is also proposed to assist construction of work shed to be attached to the existing residence of the weavers at Rs.3, 000 per beneficiary member- weaver of handloom co-operatives.

### **Conclusion**

Handloom sector play final role in the economic development of the country in this paper has covered conceptual frame work Handloom industry in Telangana state, Type of handloom weavers (Independent weavers, master weavers, weavers under middle man, co-operative weavers, labour weavers) cloth varieties (ikat sari, cotton & durries, are silk, jackard and python

sarees.) and scheme of Handloom industry in Telangana state which are share capital investment, processing units share capital loans, modernization, Replacement of works interest subsidy, stienly to tranees at India institute of Handloom Technology saleem appointment of paid secrearies, Thrift fund-cum-savings security schemes and work shed-cum-housing scheme.

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