

# SMALL INDUSTRIES: SMALL STATE

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## A CASE FOR SEPARATE TELANGANA

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### **Abstract:**

#### **Telangana village: modes of production**

Village production centers in Telangana took a new and innovative direction under Nizam's rule. The then Hyderabad state supported and encouraged the village trades and enacted policies to provide these trades with financial, technical and marketing support. Schools provided technical education for improving skills and production activities as well. The subsistent economies of the village at this stage were active in pursuing indigenous modernization. These village production centers/home industries also received sufficient boost in independent Telangana subsequent to Hyderabad State's accession to Indian Union.

The Telangana village production centers suffered a severe decline in the period following the merger of Telangana with Andhra. The policies of the successive governments run by Andhra politicians were antagonistic to these home industries. As a result of their engagement in accumulation of wealth, the village trades have all but disturbed in Telangana. The high rate of weavers' suicides in Telangana year after year bears testimony to the sad plight of not only the weaving industry but also other modes of production of the village Telangana. The fifty four years of Andhra rule over Telangana has gradually driven the village economy to its death. It is high time now that these village entrepreneurs find a way to rejuvenate their economic practices and to explore an original innovative socio economic possibility. The only political possibility is that Separate telangana with their own representatives from active marginalized sections in decision making process would materialize this. Only then, the socio-economic confidence of Telangana will be raised.

## **Background:**

“How an Industry can flourish when its goods last so long a period!?”

### **A Telangana fabel:**

Once a Japanese expert was asked to improve Bidri industry ; a local industry of Hyderabad & Bidar. The expert enquired about the durability of the products of that industry. He was told “they will remain more than a century”. He refused to work saying “how an industry can flourish when its goods last so long a period!”

[Hyderabad- 400 years of science& technology; page 15].

Before going further into the discussion, I would like to clarify what I mean when I use the word “local”. Local is a fragmented reality. It implies a group of diverse philosophical attitudes in a specific place that are bound and nourished by the nature that surrounds them. These attitudes are not fixed in stone but are fluid and attuned to their present realities. The natural ecosystem of a particular location functions as the wellspring of locality; it is the origin of localness. This connection between a locality and localness is everlasting and continually shapes the lifestyles of local inhabitants. These lifestyles in turn combine to create a composite cultural ambience. The Socio economic structures are closely connected to the process of such consciousness .Thus they create& recreate and affect each other simultaneously. Home industries or local occupations in telangana are taken here for the observation in this regard. Local occupations provide the natural human creativity a definite form. They are founded on the locality of a particular place and work without disturbing their natural surroundings. Some examples of local occupations to be found in Telangana are:

Fabric weaving, pottery, glazing, blacksmithing, wool weaving, bamboo weaving, masonry, carpentry, stonemasonry, gum collecting, honey collecting, ‘vipa’ wine preparation, gardening, sowing and harvesting, oil pressing, toddy tapping, bangle making , quilt making, cotton milling, bead making, garland making, brass smithing, goldsmithing, tinsmithing, color preparation and dyeing, stone sculpting, house painting, kajal making, fragrant paste making, kum kum making, silk producing, fishing, root collecting, leaf plate stitching, neem seed gathering, dhol drummers, rope making, vegetable growing, animal rearing, turban making, leatherwork, jute work, sandal making, ploughing, harvesting, filigree, silver, ivory, pearls work, horn work, perfumes, brown sugar making, metals, steel,oil, flour, bidri, medicines(zinda tilismat etc), ship building, lac, decorative glasses, wall painting, wood crafts, compost/fertilizers preparation etc.

All these home industries focus on the distribution of wealth rather than the accumulation of wealth. They value cooperation rather than capital. Moreover, one

center of such local productivity site functions as the support for several smaller centers, which in turn support still more centers. In weaving industry, take for example the creation of a sari. Broadly, the thread is first produced by the silk/cotton makers, then spooled in another center, then sent to still another center to be dyed before it is sent to its final destination to be woven into fabric. There are 15 stages before thread reaching the loom. Many caste groups involve in the process of weaving fabric. The other most precious attitude that we see emerging from these local occupations is producers' relationship with nature. Their specialty is that they live as nature's own children. While maintaining the natural balance, they satisfy their own needs. This reflects an advanced sensitivity and consciousness. Local production centers do not corrupt or pollute nature. As such, their approach can be seen as setting a world standard for a better future. The intellectuals of the world have observed that as the garbage piles of the economically "developed" societies come to overgrow great mountains, they will begin to face terrible disasters in the near future. Now in the present "new development" paradigm, we know that even water—the very base of life—is objectified. That same water which we saw as our life giving source is now seen as a twelve rupee disposable bottle of bisleri. This reveals the destructive strength and extent of the market culture that has been brought on by economism . By making the values of "economic development" central, the approach to life in this context is one of mastery and views everything around —nature as well as our fellow human beings—as nothing more than a glut of "resources" to be controlled. This crass attitude has paved the path to the gross exploitation and destruction without any consideration or care. Telangana experiences under the insensitive bureaucracy after the merger confirm that such attitudes disturb the whole social fabric.

In direct contrast to these senseless attitudes, local productive centers hold nature as the precious base and source of their existence. Such productive centers would continue to flourish only if such attitudes predominate in policy making. It is clearly evident in the efforts taken in the first stage. For instance, policy level effort for the changeover of learning& productive activities of local trades from caste boundaries to an open school system [for everyone] is an indication of progressive approach. Such efforts not only contributed to the local industrial growth but also helped rural women to maintain their economic equality in pre-merger stage. Caste feudalism & coastal rich class collaboration in the post-merger stage caused for the dismissal of local modes of production and to the decline of such people's industries. Eventually it also caused for the growing inequality between women& men ["The penetration of capitalism has often witnessed the removal of women from their means of production and from their Productive functions. It has further brought about a change in the sexual division of labor to their disadvantage"- Bulletin of concerned Asian scholars-1980].

## **Scope:**

The point of this small effort is to show what kind of strategic considerations of the policy makers were at work in different historical phases of telangana development and how they have taken the local attitudes/consciousness into account & why many telangana small scale industries were perished after the merger. To illustrate the point specific emphasis is given only on weaving industry. The material I gathered will Conclusively show why we want telangana.

## **Industrialization in Telangana: visions of the fall**

If we observe the “development” scenario in Telangana as was observed by Prof. Janardhan Rao an eminent telangana scholar, there are 3 stages.

- 1) Pre unified Andhra Pradesh phase
- 2) 1956 to 1990 phase
- 3) New Economic reforms phase ,ie 1990 onwards.

### **Stage-1: Pre unified Andhra pradesh phase:**

All the development incentives that took place in telangana were implemented only in the first phase. Let us look at the industrialization process from the perspective of weaving industry which stands next to the agriculture sector in terms of employment generation.

#### *History: Tradition*

“Handloom weaving, next to agriculture became such an important occupation of the people in the state that 3 to 4% of the total population or 4.77 lacks of workers daily earned their livelihood by this means and cloth woven by them met the clothing requirements of half of the total population”

[Economic history of Hyderabad state-warangal suba 1911-1950]

Weaving is the traditional occupation of ‘padmashali’ communities in telangana. In Andhra and rayalasima they are called as deevaangulu, paTTushaali respectively. This community has dependent artist Communities called KuunapulivaaLLu, jangaalu, ,saadhanashuurulu . These groups narrate the caste stories of weaving community using

a string instrument. Markandeyapuram; deevangapuram are recited by these dependent artist communities [poorankidaksinamurty; dictionary of occupational vocabularies, page:19] Padmashaali caste mythology confirms that weaving is only confined to these community groups. Working only with the cotton or silk fibers is considered as 'weaving' in this context. However, it is interesting to know that just like agriculture, weaving as livelihood cuts across many caste groups. For example, the other caste people involved in weaving are Kuruma, sale, telinga seenspati, karinebhaktulu, harijanamala, madiga, aachaarya, nayudu, vaddera, reddy, kummari, yadava, girigana, yerukala, christian and julahas, momins saayebulu; duudeekulu of Muslim communities. Wool, cotton, jute, bamboo, palm fibers are used in these various weaving groups. In the case of cotton or silk fabric weaving, many sub caste groups of weaving community work. pattushali, sakulashaali, saale, togata are some sub castes to mention in telangana region. Women's work in these weaving industries is considered equal to that of men's work. In other words a woman's labor in these home industries is not considered as mere "shadow work" but she is seen as a vital worker in her own right. Men and women live in a complementary productive relationship. Professor Kancha Ilaiah quotes a popular saying in this regard, "Without a couple, there is no crop[cloth]." [The gender discrimination we see in the massive organized production centers does not manifest to the same degree in these centers. If we observe the local production centers, we can understand that the gender discrimination that exists in every society also exists here. However, the work context in these sites also nurtures values like cooperation and mutual respect as they are necessary for the worker's livelihood] .Both the Old& young, Men& women, Unskilled& skilled workers get the work in these centers.

### **Modernity: pre-colonial centralism:**

Prof . M.Burhan Husain, in his 400 years of Hyderabad science& technology says that the then rulers of former Hyderabad state were convinced to the approach that "no country can prosper by selling their natural resources". At the same time, he continues "seems like Nizams were also well aware of the fact that the poverty of the people cannot be done away unless the local industries are developed". With this understanding he argues "Nizam government encouraged many small scale industries in Hyderabad state"

#### **Small scale industries in Hyderabad State in 1943 AD**

DISTRICT	COTTON	SILK	WOOL
Hyderabad	271	74	1
Atraf-e-Balda	2768	54	308
Nizambad	4866	739	580
Medak	6635	608	1400
Mahboobnagar	6900	490	2300
Gardens	326	15	152
Nalgonda	8200	125	735
Warangal	6840	220	520

Karimnagar	13344	35	1807
Adilabad	3250	29	47
Aurangabad	1186	44	380
Parbhani	1900	30	87
Nanded	1550	2	200
Beer	600	60	125
Gulbarga	12600	550	1025
Raichur	5100	1450	200
Osmanabad	5100	4	150
Bidar	2500	13	1290

*References:*

*Industries in Nizam's state in 1945[see appendix-Item 1]*

*Some famous factories in the Nizam State [appendix-Item 2]*

*List of the establishments for the home industries in 3 districts of Hyderabad state [Appendix-Item 3,4]*

Through the extensive research work of Prof.Burhan Husain we understand that, the socio economic considerations of the marginalized sections were internalized in their [then rulers] economic reforms .It is interesting to find that some of the economic reforms suggested by Dr.B.Ambetkar were infact implemented by erstwhile Hyderabad state. Perhaps as outsiders of the rigid caste biases, rulers of this time had more scientific approach in tapping the indigenous skills for the better economic prospects of the region “Charaka spinning of yarn, hand ginning of cotton were prominent that 75% of the total units in the Warangal suba& also of the state, had been covered by them”

*[See the Royal order copy - Appendix-Item 5]*

The planning committee that was established to study the economic approach [1940] must have worked in close connection with people’s consciousness. They understood the importance of the research in local skills& technology in order to make better policies for the extension of industrialization. As per the research on the economic history of Hyderabad state, financial& managerial wings of the industries were looked after through industrial trust fund, an agency which was created in 1929 itself; Rs.2,17,950 as free of interest loan was given to the home industries through this fund in first ten years period& also advance help was given to 75 different small scale industries[Reddy; page 470].At this point, Under the guidance of “Scientific& Industrial research board” appropriate recommendations were made in the establishment of industries. For example Ajamjahi mills in Warangal which was established for the betterment of the locals, exclusively focused on giving employment to the women. [for picture See the Appendix-Item 6]

## **Development:**

It was an effort to use local sources for the benefit of the local people. In Hyderabad state, more than 15 industries were established for the textiles alone at this point of time.

In addition to these work places, Industrial training schools were also established in the year 1945 for improving the skills in other local trades.

*[see the Appendix no-Item 7,8; List of the training schools in Nizam's dominion in 1945]*

Weaving, embroidery, carpentry, black smithy, caning, dyeing, carpet weaving, leather tanning were the trades in which training was offered in those schools. In addition to these, some diploma courses in technical education such as civil engineering [LCE] Mechanical engineering [LME] Electrical engineering [LEE] and A&B railway apprentice certificate course were also offered for the job seeking youth [In my interview one of the respondent from Mahaboobnagar district recalled that his grandfather took the training in this institute and started using his own oil engine which is considered even today as a life time achievement of that family]. In addition to above initiatives, the industrial research laboratory was also established in Azamabad industrial area [1920]. It was to analyze the samples of raw materials and the finished products as well. This worked as quality control laboratory in maintaining the high standards in production. Market principles at this point of time were guided and guarded by the well educated local graduates who had a good understanding of their surroundings. Fulfilling the local needs being the first priority, they also succeeded in establishing international salesmanship. These market principles were clearly pronounced in the initiation taken by the graduates of Osmania University. They established “economic exhibition” in 1939[now it is the biggest industrial exhibition in India]. Local Textile products in this era acquired constant market in Malaysia, Indonesia, java, Sumatra, middle Africa, Arab & Persian Gulf. ”teliya rumal” from Caravan industries; “dulapally topies” from Medchal industries; carpets from Deccan carpet industries of Warangal; Ikkat, himru of Nalgonda& Hyderabad; bedspreads from Sholapur industries were few examples to mention. For the list of Textiles produced in Nizams& exported-

*[See the Appendix-Item 9]*

All those industries were committed to employ the “natives of the state” as far as possible. “Highest level of skills from outside was also imported in case of need”[Hussain;page-50]. Research was encouraged in innovation .Funds were given to these institutions from nizams treasury. See for the phirman [appendix-Item 10]

#### **Some important cotton mills in Hyderabad State in 1940 AD**

Name of the factory	place	Year of boiler(B)	Motor(M)	Labor employed
DBR mills	Hyd	1922	B.M	1500
Hyderabad spinning& weaving mills	Hyd	1877	B.M	408
Jeevanlal cloth factory	Hyd	1936	M	12
Hyderabad silk	Hyd	1938	M	12

mills				
Bhagyanagar weaving mills	Hyd	1928	M	51
Deccan Knitting works Shahi hosiery factory	Hyd	1937	M	12
Azamjahi mills	Warangal	1934	B.M.	16
Abdul majidkhan mohammad khan silk factory	Aurangabad	1888	M	2284
Aurangabad mills	Aurangabad	1888	M.B	1191013
Osman shahi mills	Nanded	1925	M.B	2200
Mahaboob shahi mills	Gulberga	1884	M.B.	3400

Simply put, planning of extensive industrialization in telangana region during this first phase was entirely based on the understanding of the “production” as an art; the art of balancing textures of available sources and the employment.

## Stage-2

### **Broken transformation: bureaucratic centralism**

In the second stage the process of growth in telangana was entirely reversed. All those industries that were set up in pre Andhra Pradesh phase of telangana region did not get sufficient budget allocations in this phase. Instead the support of government in terms of subsidies& allocations went to the emerging private industrialists from coastal Andhra. Up gradation of technology was totally ignored in the telangana public sector. Local people were denied for the employment in those coastal industrialists firms. Because of the growing market competition with the support of rich class& their collaboration with brahminical counterparts in Andhra& Telangana as well, even continuation of the traditional livelihood options became a difficult task to common telangana people. [As Dr. Sudhakar goud rightly argued].

However, it was mostly because of the wide spread apathy of the coastal bureaucracy, development process in telangana region during this phase went against its own values. Result is that the economic ecology of telangana was greatly disturbed. Denial of local consciousness by the coastal strategists brought down the socio economic structures of telangana into inaction. All most all the local industries including Ajamjahi mills were



either closed or at the verge of closure at this point. It is said that many workers who lost their employment in those mills later joined in 'dalam' political activism.

### **Stage-3**

#### **Post liberalization: Internal colonization: Hegemony**

“A new monster is ravaging India, the monster of internal colonialism. Socially women, dalits, adivasis and artisans are its victims; spatially various regions are its victims, regions like Telangana, Vidharbha, North Bengal and Bundelkhand”

[Towards a better mankind, vol:3 no.4]

In the third phase, village telangana suffered with double burden .Local workers have to compete with the global forces from outside and at the same time struggle to survive from the internal discrimination& exploitation. .It was reflected in weaving industry too. New spinning& textile regulations of the world were aimed at the destruction of the subsistant home industries .The result was, as the dependence on spinning mills have grown, the availability of the raw material became a far cry to the weavers. Lack of supporting national policies in the post liberalization era and the discriminatory decisions by the coastal rulers& caste elitist's dominant interests in telangana made the life of the weavers miserable. Many mills were closed by now. Closed units& lands were all sold out cheaply to the coastal lords. Initial huge buildings, machinery were destroyed due to the negligence of the bureaucrats. Co-operatives were annexed to APCO, a body of apathy. Lack of standard commercial accounting and operating procedures made this institution unaccountable. This explains the Weavers disparate situation not only in telangana but in general. At present Siricilla stands as an example for the particular situation of telangana. [One PhD scholar who is working on weaving industry reported to me that there is no correct data available. If at all we get some data, Numbers in it were either misrepresented or subverted. This itself indicates why 600 weavers were committed Suicides].*Reference: Region wise loomage and growth rate in handloom sector of AP in last 10 years. [see the appendix-item 11,12,13,14,15 ]*

Based on this available data we understand that there is less number of co-ops in telangana when compared with Andhra& Rayalaseema. Even though the membership number is lower than Andhra, production ratio in Telangana is higher than that of A&R. Telangana weavers produced more even in the constrained situations. The situation of the co-operatives in the graphs depicts the cyclonic movements in the developments of the weaving industry .Even though situation of weaving industry in general[T,A&R] is in decline, the Ups and downs are so intensive in telangana region. Rayalaseema for some reasons got high value of production.[Knowing that the gaps & obscure numbers in our initial data could not support us to draw any conclusions, we tried to get some

picture from weavers directly]. Through our personal interactions& from a quick survey of existing research work we reached to the point that in the supposedly unified Andhra Pradesh phase, telangana local industries were first being neglected& then destroyed by the coastal lords& caste elitists.

### **Worn out rug or empty development!?**

Another example is the **wool industry** in telangana and its gradual decline which clearly illustrates the above 3 phases .India stands in 8<sup>th</sup> place in international wool industry [2005-05]. Wool industry provides employment around 12 lacks men and women in India [Ministry of textiles, 1998].Telangana stands second in India in sheep population/wool production with 20 lacks sheep. Daccani/ telangana breed is the main wool producing sheep in AP [Nellore breed is a non wool producing breed, while Kurnool breed produce small proportion of wool]. Daccani sheep are found in the south eastern parts of Maharastra, in the Telangana regions& northern Karnataka[gongadi-page 13].Deccan sheep is small &its body is covered with wool with black being the dominant color. There are six different shades of wool according to the traditional weavers they are; nalla[black]barrigi[reddishbrown]neeli[ash]jalla[white-black]kasseri[light ash]tella[white].The main districts where wool is available are:

Mahaboobnagar, Medak, Warangal, Nalgonda, Adilabad, Karimnagar, nizamabad, sangareddy, Rangareddy, and in some parts of Kurnool& Ananthapur.

Total wool production in the years 2002-2003 was 34.5 lacks [report by Animal husbandry].Mahaboobnagar stands first in sheep population and wool production as well. This district is still famous for gongadi/telangana blanket weaving.

Traditionally kuruma community knows the technology of wool weaving. There are two groups of kurumas in telangana region: the unnikankan kurumas[who wear woolen bracelets],hatti/patti Kankan kurumas [who wear cotton bracelets]Oggu kalaakaarulu ,the dependent artist group of this community perform the legend of ‘biirappa’ the noble shepherd. This legend tells us that the wool weaving skill has passed to these weavers from times unknown. Simply weavers claim that “the gongadi is as ancient as the origin of the black sheep”[gongadi-page 95]. Shepherds, Shearers, Spinners& weavers groups involve in this home industry. It gives employment for both men& women. But now there is a drastic decline in this industry. Timeline of the decline of gongadi [Telangana blanket] within the cooperative framework indicates clearly the 3 phases of telangana development process in the supposedly unified AP & its effects on the wool industry. Initially, in the years of 1955-1965 cooperatives were involved only in gongadi making. From 1967-1990 fly shuttle looms were introduced for weaving blankets from Deccan wool. In the years of 1990-2000 Marino wool blanket weaving was introduced with processing being done at Paniput and later at Jogipet. By now Gongali is moved out of cooperative fold. By 2002 closure of many co-ops as processing of Marino wool involved more costs than profits [source: Deccan wool in AP, a study page-29]. This

research reiterates that ‘ “Deccani wool procurement and weaving[gongadi] went on for some time and a few societies were even profitable. But the blow came in the form of Merino [this wool is imported from Australia and newzeland] blankets& the merger of the wool apex body with APCO”.

*Reference: List of wool industry districts [see the appendix-item 15]*

Self interested International policy makers were able to hook up with the old middle class of the country. New economic reforms [that reflects the collaborative imagination of such forces] paved the grand road for the colonization of both the internal& external worlds of the common people by impinging on the local consciousness. Emerging Telangana new middle class that retained strong roots in the soil cultures are able to reach the consciousness of the common people and could work for common good. But they don't have the power . it would be appropriate to quote few lines of a song from a famous Telangana ballad ‘Sardar Sarvaipapadu’ in this respect.

When a toddy-tapper taps a toddy tree,  
He has a liquor-seller make the toddy.  
A basket-maker makes the knife basket,  
And a potter makes the pots.  
Doesn't such a man know how to be a ringleader?  
[The stormy career of papadu; A social history of the Deccan]

Papadu of Warangal; a hero in that ballad asserts that “since their work required them to mobilize& coordinate the skills of a number of caste groups, toddy-tappers are well suited for leadership positions” [ibid,page-160]. This is also true to all service communities of the village. If the modern industries& institutions were under such able native skilled workers, telangana would have become self sufficient by now. But the reality is otherwise. Politically Telangana could not gain any representation even after long years of struggle. This itself explains how telangana is suppressed in all spheres of life. From this context we can understand how the insensitivity of the institutions that are under control of indifferent Andhra bureaucracy was one of the contributing factors in destroying the local industries such as weaving industry in telangana . In the case of extension of industrialization in unified AP phase Telangana situations were not taken into consideration nor local peoples needs. Local production centers like wool industry are totally ignored by the institutions. For instance, Policy level factors that focus on meet production& the over enthusiasms in the promotion of Kurnool, Nellore breed destroyed the Deccan breed which is a rarity in the world. Subsidy was given on non wool producing Nellore breed in telangana. As a result, even when the global markets to have opened for black wool, Deccan weavers are now forced to throw away their precious Deccani wool[on my way to our village I saw weavers throwing the black wool

into heaps; when I enquired why they are doing so, the reply was a sad smile]. This is the fate of local production centers in general and of Telangana in particular.

*Reference: [See the appendix-item 16,17,18&20 for the establishments for home industries in the first phase And the wool weavers, potters situation as an example of unfortunate situation of local trades at present in palamoor, jadcharla]*

## **Conclusion:**

“While improving the agriculture& village sources, giving the Innovative livelihood options to those outnumbered population who cannot be Absorbed into that sphere of employment, is industrialization. Development in economic sphere means promoting such locally desirable Industrialization.”

*Reference: [The raising voice of paalamoor-2009]*

The industrial development of Telangana in the phase-1 was directed towards the economic betterment of many& encouragement was given to establish various small scale industries. Like that of home industries, the directive principle of development at this phase was ‘distribution of wealth’. After the merger, industrial development policies of this region tended towards the accumulation of the wealth for few. The development process at this point started representing few rich coastal business people’s interests which goes against the local economic principles.

For local production centers in principle allow for the accumulation of private property in so far as they directly contribute to their creative work. These occupations, whether weaving, blacksmithing, pottery, basket weaving, carpentry or the like, create small work places. Unlike the organizational hierarchies of the great industrial factories, these local productive centers work on the basis of love and cooperation. Not only that, the workers are their own masters. Unlike the big factories, the divorcement of capital from labor is unsustainable in these local centers. During the process of work, the seeds of democratic values are planted among the workers. In return for their labor, they earn moderate wealth. Telangana villages are rooted and shaped by these values. These centers allow for the workers to not only grasp but to relish freedom through their labor. In this way, these centers help the workers to grow into “panimanthulu” [skilled workers]. From this freedom, the seeds of creativity are sown. Creativity is not only limited to the productions of local centers but it is more profoundly expressed in their day to day lifestyle. Because of the narrow caste outlook in brahminical society& of insensitive educated middle class these skilled workers are deprived of social appreciation. As a result, these attitudes do not get into our present day understandings of “New” development. The home industries that operate on a decentralized economic model, whose productions are infinitely creative even within limited facilities, nurture a profound respect for human labor. By calling these centers “cottage industries” present

policies have reduced them to little more than museum pieces. This idea is a complete dismissal of the local collective consciousness and reflects an agenda to dismiss the local production centers for the sake of capital intensive industries[Though there are some national level schemes were drawn under the development& welfare categories; only few welfare programmes are in effect now, See the appendix-21 for the existing Govt schemes. According to experts like Prof. D.Narasimha reddy; 2010-12 budget allocation for handloom sector is very discouraging].

Telangana as a mute spectator in the “development” process of unified AP remained without any gains till now. Telangana/India has the potential to raise its growth rate through these small& medium industries. Telangana experiences confirm that redistribution of all the SEZ lands to the small scale industries with genuine market facilities while opening up people controlled training opportunities would increase the living standards of the broader spectrum of the people in telangana. With the up gradation of technology & by proper training these village entrepreneurs will develop new products with their indigenous techniques. Combination of govt market& financial backing with the people proprietary & managerial skills would make these centers to produce more than the big capital intensive industries. More over the immediate concern is the revaluation of the present school education in terms of productive activities. School education that is being offered now totally lacks the local relevance.1964-66 education commission suggestions ‘in bringing productive activity in school’ have been forgotten totally by the national strategists. It is important now that just like the other modern sciences, village occupations/indigenous sciences must be given the opportunity to be taught and studied in our schools as part of main curriculum. Since These local technologies are the combination of social, economic, and artistic expression, By including them in our school curriculum, we will be providing a new foundation for the otherwise declining humanities in our higher educational system. But of utmost importance, this can erase the caste hierarchies that are based on occupations. Unlike the present educational system that has rejected the value of local occupations but has retained caste, this idea will allow us to maintain our productive skills and gives us the possibility to reject caste. Through this we can re-write the means through which the rich grow richer and endless growth that spreads the misery of urban life. By understanding the democratic values within the little productive centers, which exist today through the support of friendship, fraternity, accountability, sensitivity to natural and social surroundings, and love, we can inspire our youth[irrespective of caste] to live them. In this way, we will be capable of establishing hundreds of little centers of productivity all Telangana.

Telangana movement seeks for the radical change in present economic reforms. It aspires for the necessity of framing “developmental” policy in terms of local needs& attitudes. It demands to put a full stop to the murders and suicides of the villagers, and asks present day policy makers to recognize that the poverty in the little villages is

radically different from the wretchedness of the urban centers. The self respect and dignity aspects of this movement clearly illustrate how coastal bureaucracy did not attempt to recognize the philosophical roots of telangana villages which eventually caused to the economic imbalances. Past & present telangana experiences in the industrialization development are being narrated in all most all the protest songs, all across telangana. They illustrate that “big” firms & huge projects do not bring any betterment in the lives of Adivasis, Dalitbahujans, women and children & common people in general. All telangana people are aware now that such efforts might benefit few individual groups, That too only for short run.

One well known economist suggested much in advance that “revert the mass production into production by masses” for true economic progress. Our home industries follow that spirit in their production process. With this background, at this historical juncture, Telangana in her assertions forwarding a case against “big” industries, big water projects, big political schemes, big global competition, and big development claims. She stands for Small industries, minor irrigation, smaller administrative unit, simpler methodologies to overcome local challenges, and slow but steady affluent growth in all sectors. Small industries are more peoples friendly & thus viable. Small state is effective in performance & hence preferable.

## **Democratic decentralism: Telangana: Progress**

*Reflections of Villagers : telangana aspirations:*

*[Quoting from the interviewies of k.kannabiran & group, EPW2010, MARCH]*

“We brought out our looms as part of our struggle for Telangana, because we believe that when Telangana comes, our vocation will gain its rightful place. We will fight for that. There is dignity in our work as weavers. When we get our Telangana, it will have programmes and schemes to sustain our occupation so that once again we can produce cloth to clothe our people”.

*[Padmashali Sangham, Rudrur, Nizamabad, 17 January 2010[EPW]*

“Andhra farmers have bought up all the lands, erected pillars and fenced off the land. Where will our sheep and goats graze? It is only these Andhra landowners who fence in their lands with white pillars and barbed wire. We have never had these “pillars” and fences... Where do we go? Where do our animals go?

*[Kuruma women in Ramachandrapuram village, Medak, 2 January 2010,[EPW]*

“We are 60 Sakali households. The caste association, collectively decides what we should charge people who use our services. All of us are out here today at the diksha [hunger strike]. Why, you ask? Because only if Telangana comes, will our water problems be solved. The water is drying up in the village cheruvu [tank]. We can no longer wash our clothes. Lack of rain is not the only reason. The Nizamsagar water also needs to be kept for us. But now that water is diverted elsewhere. We want Telangana because only then will our water problems be solved. We need a new dhobi ghat to wash our clothes.

*[Sakali Narsamma and Sakali Saiyamma, Rudrur village, Nizamabad, 17 January 2010, EPW, March 27, 2010, [EPW]]*

“I belong to the Waddera community, a nomadic community whose traditional occupation was breaking stones, and working with earth. Earlier my community got work for six months in a year, as agriculture was completely dependent on open-well and tank irrigation. We could be gainfully employed in a village for up to six months in a year. Our community worked on democratic principles: men and women shared the work and the earnings. The entry of bore wells changed everything; they displaced open-wells along with which we lost a traditional source of work – constructing and maintaining tanks and open wells. Earth moving machinery has replaced our labour on government sites. There is no work security and no food security. Almost 80% of my community has been displaced from their professional work. At the same time, we benefited minimally from education and employment”  
*[Meeting with JAC, Nirmal, 7 January 2010, EPW]*

Telangana people's movement now is representing such aspirations. Telangana movement from the beginning asserts for the thorough recognition of telangana Village economic systems, systems which are based in friendship, consensus, and freedom. Telangana movement believes that self rule will allow them to develop policies in terms of the little creative centers' productive attitudes and work within the potentiality of their natural surroundings. The understanding is that; through democratic decentralism, at least some political power would diffuse into local economic and social levels. The skilled workers of Telangana have realized that all these years they silently allowed their values to be labeled “backward” and as a result have opened the door to the problems they face today. This understanding clearly represented in their collective protests [diikshas] in the last 3 months [I have participated in more than 50 diikshas/protests, mostly in Mahaboobnagar district. All most all the village workers

brought their tools to the shibirams& were engaging themselves in production activity as they sit in fasting for separate telangana. Carpenters made plough as their expression of protest etc was quite common in all diksha shibirams in villages]. whoever participated in those diksha shibirams can grasp the fact that now the self conscious level of all the working caste groups in Telangana have reached up to the level of a politico economic forum; they are all now active 'Joint Action Committees'. This transformation of translating the caste identity into an assertion for innovative livelihood space in the present day industrial development is neither from dying culture syndrome nor from a desire to join into the imitative "development" band wagon chorus. It is an assertion of true self respect and a rare realization of innovative politico economic possibility. It is now a great necessity for the intellectuals of the others regions all across India to Catch this historical possibility in socio political spheres, if they are really willing to move forward. This movement thus will certainly guide the rest of the country in a right direction.

### **Need of the hour:**

It is important now to liberate Telangana village economic practices from under the burden of caste& from the grips of rich class and coastal bureaucracy. The only political possibility is that Separate telangana with their own representatives from active marginalized sections in decision making process would materialize this. Separate Telangana with proper policies will reduce the forced migration of labor into the large cities& unknown lands. In separate telangana, the socio-economic confidence of Telangana will be raised. It will halt the discrimination, exploitation and the ruthless destruction of this land& lives of the people.

### **Appendix: Item-1**

#### **Industries in Nizam's state in 1945**

Industries	Place	Year	No.of factories	Important Factories	Employed
Shabad stone&marble works	Gulbarga,Tandur, Cheetapur & Wadi	----	300	Agra marble works, Rrquaries, polish factory	500, 700 700
glass	Medak,Hyd	1933	2	Kohinoor glass factory,	



				Hydnational industry factory	
Tiles& bricks	Hyd	1880	4	Indianhume pipes,Taj clay works	
Cement	Tandur,Hyd	1933	2	ACC Rajayya lime factory	
soaps	Hyd	1922	8	Dhan Rai soap,national soaps&Nizam soaps	
Matches	Hyd,bhodan,nizamabad	1937	15	Osmania match factory,deccan match factory,ganesh match factory	
chemicals	Hyd	1924	2	Zinda tilismat,abdul rajak chemicals	
sugar	Bhodan	1937	1	Nizam sugar factory	
Fertilizers from bones	warangal	1924	2		
Flour mills	Hyd	1905	110	Deccanlaw reporting	
Printing press	Hyd	1911	42	Azam team press	

### Some famous factories in Nizam state

Industry	Place	Year	No.of factories in 1940	Few names of the factories
Metal button factory	Hyderabad	1926	30	The deccan button factory,muhammadia button factory,Shankar button factory,Marwari button factory,yellaih bros,peer mohammad button factory
Food,drinks, bakers	Hyderabad	1915	10	Rose biscuits,star confectioners,azizia&co bread factory(kasaratha)
Wine	Hyd,nizamabad, Mahaboobnagar		5	Govt Alcohol factory,pingal venkat Rama Reddy liquer
Tobacco(cigarrets & Beediis)	Hyd,Jalna,Aurangabad, Yadgir			Hyderabad deccan factory(Golconda,high court)Variz sultan(charminar)Gulam Ahmed Tara 1932 40 sahab beedi factory,engine beedi factory
Ice,soda,water	Hyderabad	1880	31	Badsha&sons,Bankat lal,abids&co,g.Allauddin,spensers&co,deccan aerated water works
Rice mills	In every taluq in Telangana	1901	58	
Oil mills	Warangal,Hyd,raigir,khammam	1926	7	
Dal mills (cereals)	In every Tq	1915	20	
Seasonal dal mills	Hyderabad	1926	20	

Item-3

### **INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, LABOUR, TRADE AND TRANSPORT** **(Economic history of Hyderabad state- Warangal Suba, 1911-1950)** **(page no: 459 )**

	No. of houses or establishments containing two or more	No. of hand, cotton, ginni machines	No. of tailoring establishments composed of two or more tailors using	Total no. of saving machines used at tailoring	No. of Ghanies at work driven by hand or	No. of sugar can pressing milles at work	No. of printing presses and Litho ( hand)

	persons not being weavers who were engaged in printing cloth	at work.	sewing establishment s.	establishment s.	bullock power	driven by hand or bullock power	
1.Warangal	50	1256	586	778	394	11	17
2.Karimnagar	27	6391	584	694	949	64	6
3.Adilabad	154	2464	340	494	1442	112	2
Total state	898	25020	8487	12531	10372	6125	135

	No. of Smithy work shops composed of two smiths.	No. of gold and silver smithy	No. of metal work shops	No. of carpenter workshops composed of two or more carpenters including cabinet workers, wheel smiths and book binders.	No. of painters work shop where toys are painted, boxes, plates, stationary books, cards etc were made.	No. of potters establishm ent composed of 2.5 more	No. of bricks and tile works.
1.Warangal	695	752	346	891	25	1035	96
2.Karimnagar	1003	1389	378	1298	15	1440	255
3.Adilabad	685	603	235	892	16	573	96
Total state	8466	9267	3283	11047	242	10337	1685

Item-4

#### **NUMBER OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN WARANGAL SUBA & STATE IN 1941**

	Cotton	Silk	Wool	No. of spindles or charakns at work of spinning yarn out of cotton	No. of establishments containing two or more persons not being weavers who wre engaged in dying yarn or cloth
1. Warangal	6848	229	521	9715	101
2. Karimnagar	13344	35	1807	57277	136

3. Adilabad	3246	29	47	19827	351
Total state	79584	4547	11312	172821	1905

## فرمان

بلاخطہ :- عرضداشت صنعت تجارت و حرفت مورخہ ۲۸۔ رمضان المبارک ۱۳۶۷ھ کو جبکہ ساتھ فریب  
اپرہ نشین خواتین کیلئے صنعتی گھر Industrial Home کے قیام کا اسکیم گزارا گیا ہے ۔  
حکم :- کونسل کی رائے کے مطابق خواتین کیلئے صنعتی گھر کے قیام کی تجویز منظور کی جاتی ہے اسباب  
میں دیگر کونسل کے پیش کردہ تجاویز مناسب ہیں حسب عمل کیا جائے ۔  
کلمہ فیقہ الزام ۱۳۶۷ھ

### Royal Order

For consideration : Application from the  
Department of Commerce & Industries dated  
28-Ramazan 1367 A.H (1947 A.D) for establishment of an Industrial  
House, with this is enclosed a scheme to establish an 'Industrial  
House' for the poor women who live under veils.

Order : On the recommendation of the Council, the scheme to  
establish an Industrial House for Women is approved. In this  
regard, the other proposals presented by the Council may be  
fully implemented.

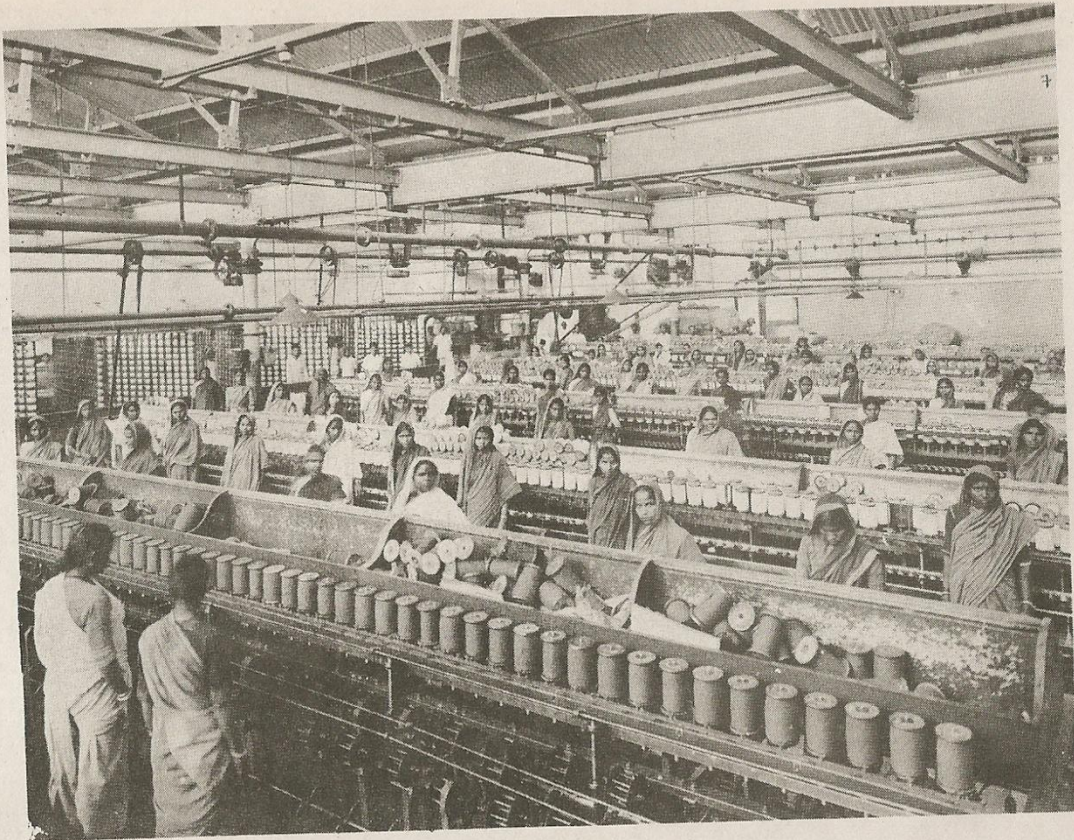
1-Zeekad 1367 A.H  
(1947 A.D)

Sd/-  
Nizam VII



Item-6

Nizam II, believed in women upliftment women workers and supervisors in Azam Jahi (Cotton) Mills, Warangal. (1932 AD)



Item-7

The textile industry in Hyderabad state

District	No. of factories	No. of workers employed
Hyderabad	41	9337
Warangal	60	4316
Karimnagar	10	831
Adilabad	15	583
Nizamabad	37	2177
Medak	37	460
Mahaboobnagar	32	1136
Nalgonda	24	699
Aurangabad	86	4700
Bir	20	435
Prabhani	90	3700
Nanded	51	5900
Gulbarga	52	5800
Osmanabad	14	1000
Raichur	56	2200
bidar	4	250
16 districts	629	42,000

Item-8

Districts	Total no. of schools	For women
Hyderabad	6	1
Warangal	1	
Nizamabad	1	
Nanded	3	
Gulbarga	1	1
Aurangabad	1	1
Bidar	1	

Item-9

Textiles produced in nizams& exported.

Cotton	Silk
Bed sheets	Bed sheets [Aurangabad]
Dhotees	Himroo
Drill	Dress material
Jeans	Mushroom
Printed cloth	Sarees
Shirting	Gadwall
t-cloth	Narayanpet
Khadi	Pochampally
Khaddar	
Cotton tweed	
Checks	
Towels	
Hosiery	
Cotton silk mixed cloths	
Tapestry	
carpets	



نشان

بلا خط :- عرضداشت صندھ صنعت و حرفت معروفہ ۷ شوال المکرم ۱۳۴۷ھ جو صنعتی کاروبار کیلئے امداد دینے کا  
فند قائم کرنے کی نیت ہے -

حکم :- مذکور فند کے قواعد جو صدر الممالک مال دنیا نس نے مرتب کئے ہیں وہ باب حکومت کی رائے کے موافق  
منظور کئے جائیں -

Royal Order

۱۷ - شوال المکرم ۱۳۴۷ھ

For consideration : Application from the Department of Commerce & Industries dated 7-Shawal 1347 A.H (1937 A.D) regarding establishment of a Fund to aid the Industrial Trade.

Order : The rules and regulations, which have been framed in consultation with the Department of General Administration for the above fund may be approved.

15-Shawal 1347 A.H  
(1927 AD)

Sd/-  
Nizam VII

۲۹/۵  
۳۹/۳





## نظم

بلاخطہ: عرضداشت صنعت و حرفت معروفہ ۱۵ شوال المکرم ۱۳۵۹ھ جو انڈین انسٹیٹوٹ آف سائنس بنگلور کے قدیم غنہ رسالہ کی امداد کی تجدید کی نسبت ہے۔  
 حکم: کونسل کی رائے کے مطابق حسب سابق اس انسٹیٹوٹ کو دس ہزار روپیہ کدرا سالانہ مقررہ ۱۳۳۹ھ سے ایصال کیا جائے۔  
 ۱۵ ذیقعدہ الحرام ۱۳۵۹ھ

### Royal Order

For consideration : Application from the Department of Commerce and Industries dated 15-Shawal 1359 A.H (1939 AD) regarding Renewal of the Rs 10,000/- annual aid to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.  
 Order :- In accordance with the recommendation of the Council as before, Rs 10,000 (Indian Rupees) may be granted to the Institute as contribution with arrears from 1349 AH.

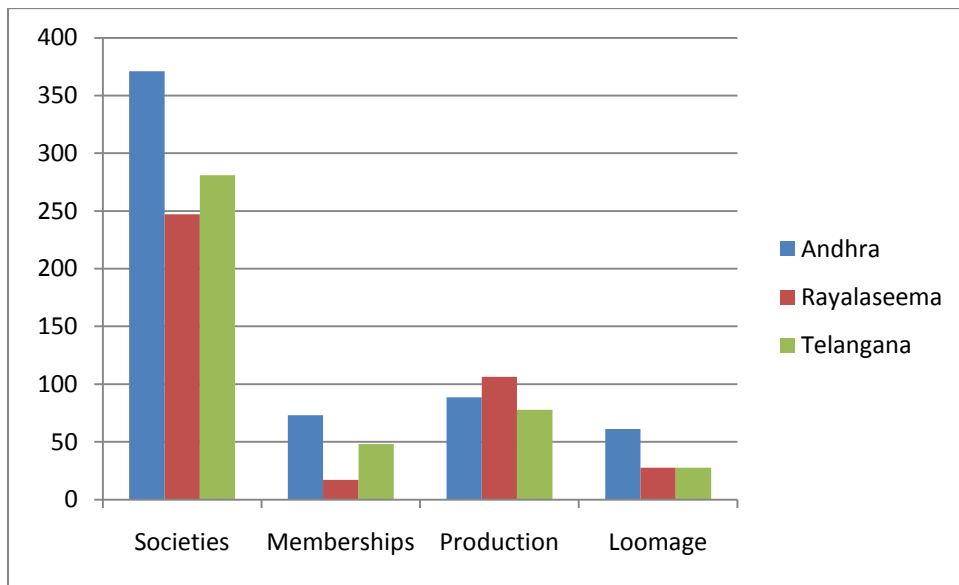
15-Zeekad 1359 AH  
 (1939 AD)

Sd/-  
 Nizam VII

(Note: Nizam's generosity towards science outside his state - author)

Item-11

	Societies	Memberships	Production	Loomage
Andhra	371	73.009	88.5	61.013
Rayalaseema	247	16.956	106.4	27.491
Telangana	281	48.059	77.89	27.563

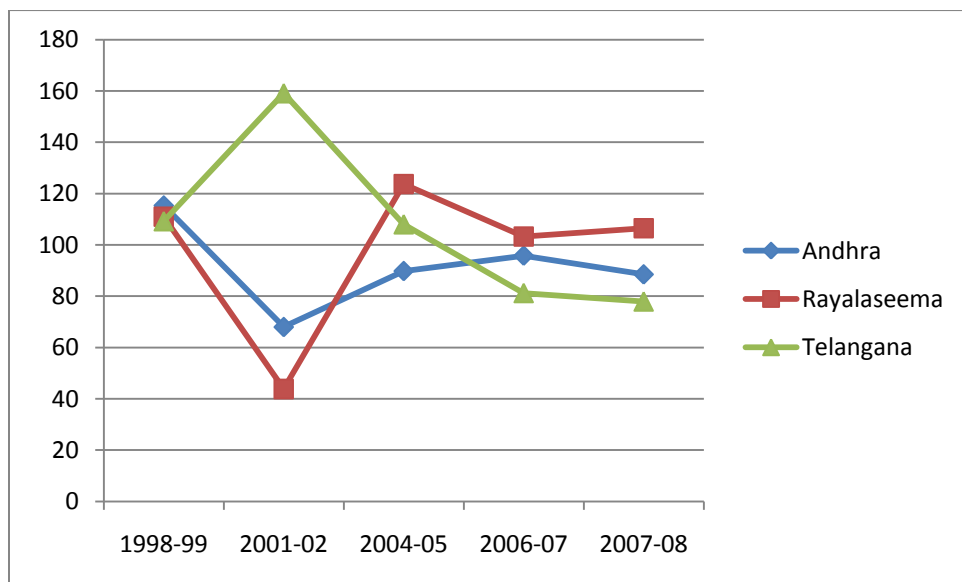


Item-12

### Loomage

Year	Andhra	Rayalaseema	Telangana
1981-82	165754	50609	156389
2004-05	81410	23156	48270
2005-06	55388	15147	35268
2006-07	60033	17166	31065
2007-08	61013	27491	27563

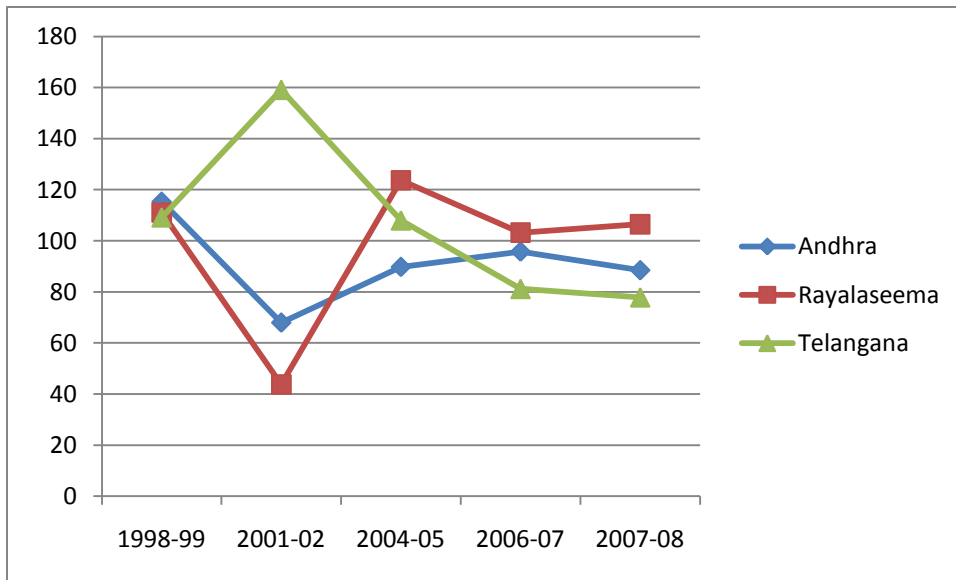
-  
0.25055 0.187208 0.42898



In Lakh Meters

**Production in Mtrs/ Loom**

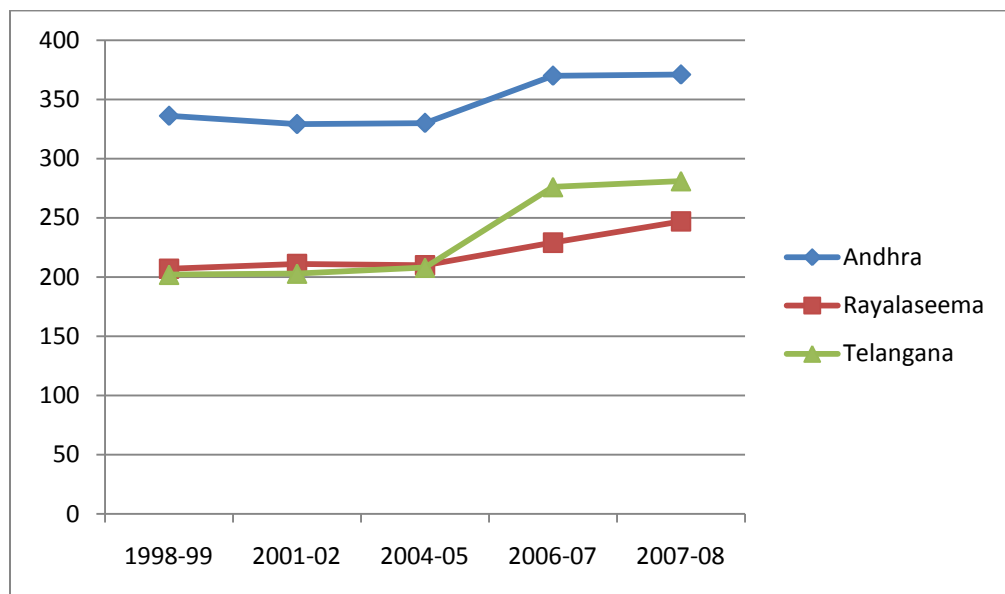
Year	Andhra	Rayalaseema	Telangana
1998-99	70	219	70
2001-02	84	189	330
2004-05	162	817	306
2006-07	160	601	261
2007-08	145	387	283



Item-13

### Societies

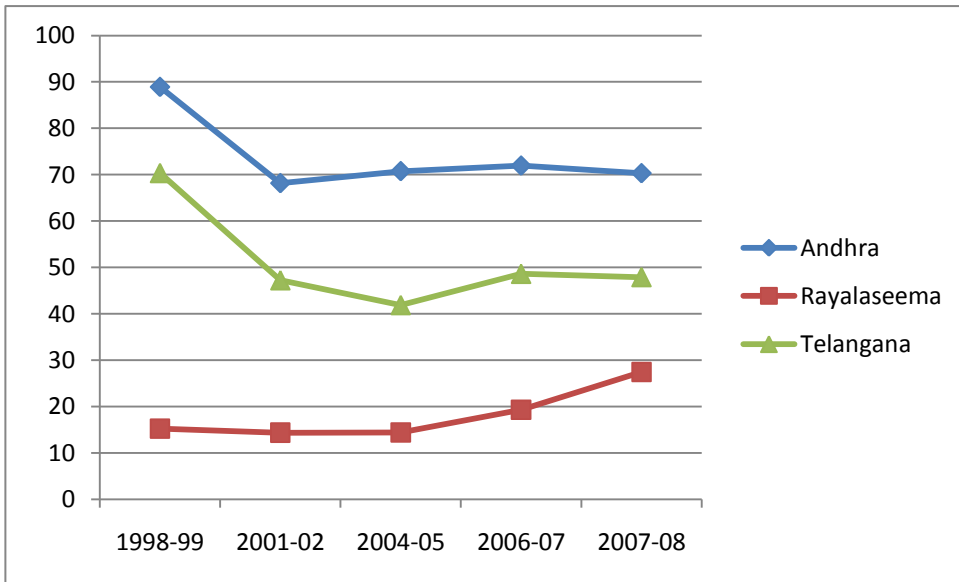
Year	Andhra	Rayalaseema	Telangana
1998-99	336	207	202
2001-02	329	211	203
2004-05	330	210	208
2006-07	370	229	276
2007-08	371	247	281



Item 14

**Members in Societies**

Year	Andhra	Rayalaseema	Telangana
1998-99	88.9	15.221	70.338
2001-02	68.138	14.369	47.22
2004-05	70.73	14.43	41.866
2006-07	71.921	19.293	48.608
2007-08	70.284	27.454	47.906

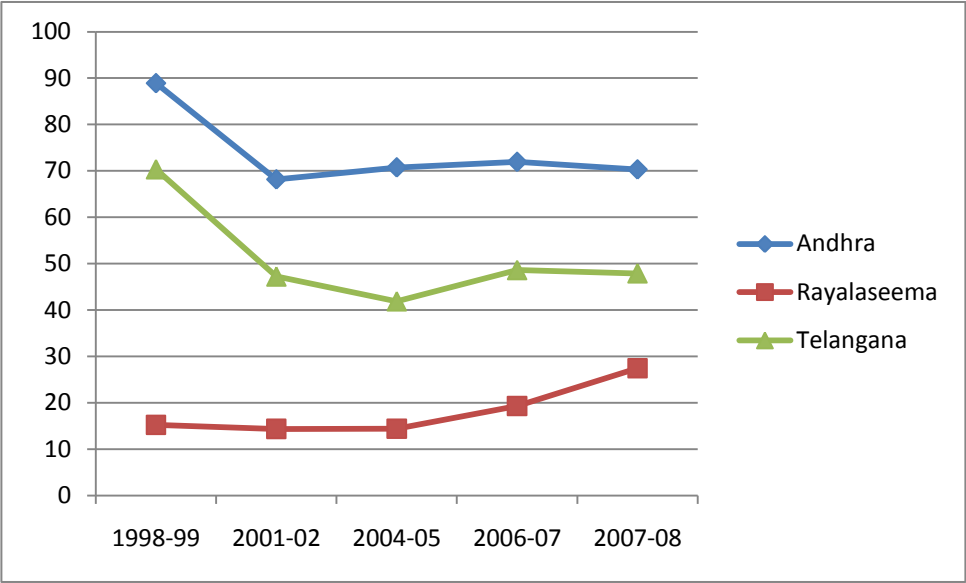




Value of Production

Members in Societies in thousands

Year	Andhra	Rayalaseema	Telangana
1998-99	88.9	15.221	70.338
2001-02	68.138	14.369	47.22
2004-05	70.73	14.43	41.866
2006-07	71.921	19.293	48.608
2007-08	70.284	27.454	47.906



Item-16

List of main villages where wool is available

S.No	District	Village/ Mandal
1	Mahaboob nagar	Moosapet
2		Amistapur
3		Deverkadra
4		Kosgi
5		Narayanpet
6		Kondagal
7		Rajapur
1	Medak	Sangareddy
2		Peddagutti Mukkala
3		Chennapur
4		Narayankhed
5		Toopran
6		Gajwel
7		Arrepalli
1	Karimnagar	Nemalikonda
2		Kottapalli
3		Puduru
4		Cherlapalli
5		Gangadhar
6		Kodimela
7		Pregandapalli
1	Warangal	Cherial
2		Bachannapieta
3		Maduru
4		Janagaon
5		Narampeta
6		Chennaraopeta
7		Raghunathpalli
8		Dharansagar
9		Urusu
10		Karimabad
1	Rangareddy	Raipolu
1	Kurnool	Yemmikganur
2		Adoni
3		Aleru

Item-17

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, LABOUR, TRADE AND TRANSPORT  
(Economic history of Hyderabad state- Warangal Suba, 1911-1950)  
(Page no: 459 )

	No. of houses or establishments containing two or more persons not being weavers who were engaged in printing cloth	No. of hand, cotton, ginni machines at work.	No. of tailoring establishments composed of two or more tailors using sewing establishments.	Total no. of saving machines used at tailoring establishments.	No. of Ghanies at work driven by hand or bullock power	No. of sugar can pressing milles at work driven by hand or bullock power	No. of printing presses and Litho ( hand)
1.Warangal	50	1256	586	778	394	11	17
2.Karimnagar	27	6391	584	694	949	64	6
3.Adilabad	154	2464	340	494	1442	112	2
Total state	898	25020	8487	12531	10372	6125	135

	No. of Smithy work shops composed of two smiths.	No. of gold and silver smithy	No. of metal work shops	No. of carpenter workshops composed of two or more carpenters including cabinet workers, wheel smiths and book binders.	No. of painters work shop where toys are painted, boxes, plates, stationary books, cards etc were made.	No. of potters establishment composed of 2.5 more	No. of bricks and tile works.
1.Warangal	695	752	346	891	25	1035	96
2.Karimnagar	1003	1389	378	1298	15	1440	255
3.Adilabad	685	603	235	892	16	573	96
Total state	8466	9267	3283	11047	242	10337	1685

## Item-18

## NUMBER OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN WARANGAL SUBA &amp; STATE IN 1941

	Cotton	Silk	Wool	No. of spindles or charakns at work of spinning yarn out of cotton	No. of establishments containing two or more persons not being weavers who were engaged in dying yarn or cloth
1. Warangal	6848	229	521	9715	101
2. Karimnagar	13344	35	1807	57277	136
3. Adilabad	3246	29	47	19827	351
Total state	79584	4547	11312	172821	1905

## Item-19

S. No.	Year	Description
1	1980 and before	<p>Products: <i>kundalu, kujalu, galalu, penkulu, plates, glasses, gurugulu, tagaralu, ganjayi chippalu, poyyilu, pramidelu, dooparathi, boddugurigi</i></p> <p>Demand: 100% in the village;            One Kiln;            Firewood collection, free of cost; Raw material free of cost;            Returns totally in kind (agricultural produce); Used to collect vegetables directly from the farmers fields out of trust;            Good Intra-community relationship.            Inter community relationship was also maintained with exchange of products system</p>
2	1990	<p>Types of products and their number has drastically come down</p> <p>Demand in the village 50 %; outside 50%;</p> <p>2 Kilns</p> <p>Fire wood and raw material purchased</p> <p>No free vegetables; Returns only in kind; some products like tiles on cash; outside products on cash;</p>
3	Present	<p>Products still came down due to lack of demand;</p> <p>Tribal community still prefer earthen utensils for cooking;</p> <p>25% demand in the village; 75% from outside</p>

Handsome information on potters Community in Mallebinapally village, near Jadcharla

- 9 Households in the community, all of them being partially or fully in the occupation of pottery
- Mainly engaged in the preparation of pots of various sizes for drinking water and storage but reported to be having diminishing linkage with the village with decreasing demand for their products.

- Intra-community relationship was once strong but has seen a decreasing trend in the last two decades and so the relationship with other communities in the village.
- Seasonality of works (Raw material collections, Product preparation, Peak demand, Peak work, Workload on men and Women).
- Scope for improvement in tools, Work, Products (Value addition).

Time line:

S.No	Adopted calendar Month	Equivalent month/s	Activity
1	Chaitram	April-May	Sale of products, Collection of raw material
2	Vaisakham	May-June	Collection of raw material
3	Jyeshtham	June-July	Work, if rains are not there
4	Ashadham	July-August	Nil
5	Sravanam	August-September	Nil
6	Bhadrapadam	Sept-October	Nil
7	Aswayujam	Oct- November	Nil
8	Kaartikam	Nov- December	Work
9	Margasiram	December-January	Peak work
10	Pushyam	January-February	Work
11	Magham	February-March	Work
12	Phalgunam	March-April	Work

The community got few mechanized potters wheels, but they are not satisfied with their performance; they need training and skill development in their utilization. Value addition to the products and linkage to the markets is also immediate need of the hour.

Item-20

## FIGURES

- . Wool Yielding Sheep Population
- . 72 Lakhs
- . Wool Production . 36 Lakhs
- . Wool Traded Out . 80 Tons
- . Cooperatives . 50 . Active 5
- . Traders . 2 Main . 2000 small traders

Item-21

The handloom reservation act in 1949 reserved large varieties of fabric weaving only to the hand looms [it was to protect handlooms from power looms]. In Rajiv Gandhi times 22 varieties were reserved under this act. Later in 1996 these reserved varieties on hand loom were came down to 11. Both the central & state govt laid some plans for the handlooms under 2 categories.

### 1) Development projects

This includes project package scheme [p.p.s]; Handloom development centers& quality dying unit scheme [I.H.V.P;H.D.C&Q.D.U];dindayaal haatkaarg protsaahak yojana[D.D.H.P.Y];Marketing incentives& others

### 2) Welfare projects

This includes Health package scheme ( HPS ), workshed cum housing scheme , thrift fund, insurance scheme, margin money for destitute weavers, interest subsidy [CHIP study-page 60].

Except very little welfare support under health package scheme no other programme is implemented in many a places, janashree bhima yojana, artisanal credit card &pps scheme in development category is implemented in karimnagar. From as early in 1925 Royal committee to 1999 satyam committee to till now, all the commissions stressed that the lack of raw material is a major problem for weavers. New textile policy that came into being in the year 2000 with the help of research committees like satyam committee, and bureaucrats, textile lobbyists, economists& world bank policies added more problems to already existing difficulties in weaving industry. Result is weaving industry is in great trouble.[D.Narasimha reddy;CHIP]

نہال

بہا خط: - عرضداشت صنعت و تجارت معروفہ، ۱۵ شوال الحکم سب جو صنعتی کاروبار کیلئے امداد دینے کا  
فند قائم کرنے کی نیت ہے۔

حکم: - مذکور فند کے قواعد جو صدر الدہان مال دنیا نے مرتب کئے ہیں وہ باب حکومت کی رائے کے موافق  
منظور کئے جائیں۔

Royal Order

۱۵ شوال الحکم

For consideration : Application from the Department of Commerce & Industries dated 7-Shawal 1347 A.H (1937 A.D) regarding establishment of a Fund to aid the Industrial Trade.

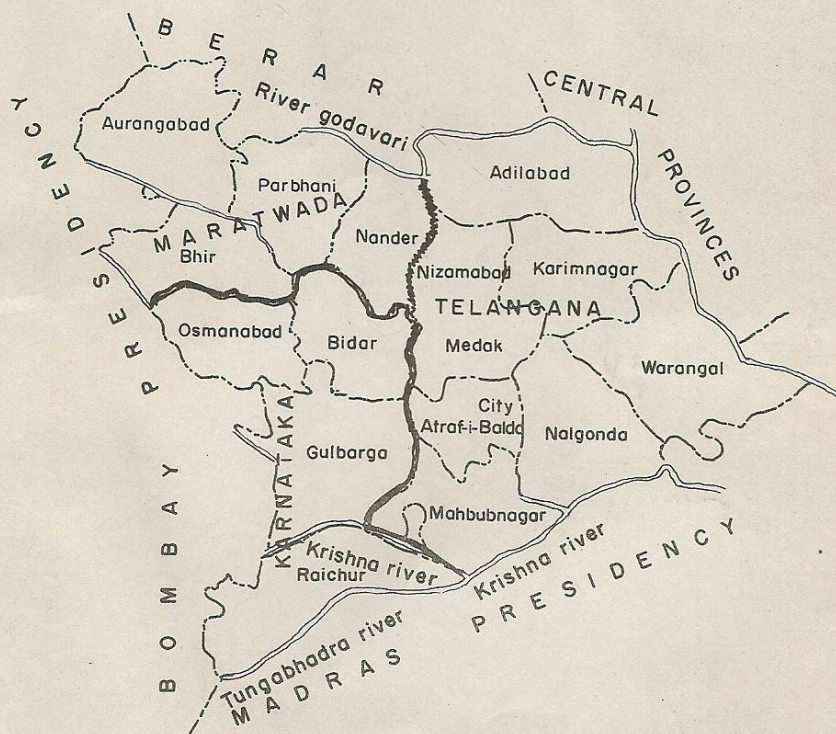
Order : The rules and regulations, which have been framed in consultation with the Department of General Administration for the above fund may be approved.

15-Shawal 1347 A.H  
(1927 AD)

Sd/-  
Nizam VII

۲۹/۵

Item-23 Hyderabad state map



NIZAM'S STATE OF HYDERABAD

## Item-24

### Some Sources:

Eton.richard.m. A social history of Deccan. The new Cambridge history of India: 1.8

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