

CHAPTER - IV

RESULTS OF THE SAMPLE SURVEY

CHAPTER - IVRESULTS OF THE SAMPLE SURVEY4.1 INTRODUCTION :

In this chapter we present the results of the sample survey conducted in Hupari Town. We restricted the sample survey to Hupari town because majority of the silver smithy units are located in Hupari. For the conduct of this sample survey we prepared a questionnaire which was anicially tested with some owners of the silver smithy units who were closely loan to the researcher. Subsiquently the questionnaire was modified in the light of comments made and difficulties expressed by the test respondents.

It was not possible to apply any of the established techniques of sampling because there was a great amount of reluctance among the owners of the silver smithy units to give information. It therefore, became necessary to restrict the sample both inturms of size and elements, to the owners of the silver smithy units who after a great deal of persuasion agreed to give the information as required by the various questions included in the questionnaire.

Ultimately we could contact hundred owners of the silver smithy units successfully. This gives a sample size of 12.42% we give below the main finding of the sample survey. The data

was collected in the months of May, June 1988.

4.2 CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE GROUP :

Table No. 4.1 gives classification of respondents (owners of the silver smithy units) by the age group.

TABLE NO.4.1

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE GROUP

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>No. of Respondents</u>
20 to 30 Years	12
31 to 40 Years	22
41 to 50 Years	41
51 to 60 Years	17
60 & Above Years	08
Total	100

It is seen that 41 per cent of the respondents belong to the middle age group. It is also important to note that 25% of the respondents belong to the age group more than 50 years. It is also significant to note that 12% of the respondents belong to the young age group that is 22 to 30 years. It thus can be said that there is a greater inflow of enterprises in the silver smithy in Hupari. This structure of age group indicates a continuous and stable supply of enterprise and skill to the silver smithy industry.

4.3 HOUSE HOLDS SIZE :

Table No. 4.2 gives information regarding size of the house holds of the owners of the silver smithy units.

TABLE NO.4.2

HOUSEHOLD SIZE CLASSIFICATION

<u>Number of members in the family</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>
2	-
4	30
6	45
8	17
10	08
<u>Total</u>	<u>100</u>

From this table it is seen that 45% of the respondents have 6 members in there households. The average size of the silver smithy households comes to be 6.06.

4.4 CASTE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS :

Table No. 4.3 gives caste classification of the owners of the silver smithy units.

TABLE NO.4.3CASTE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

Caste	No. of Respondents
Brahmin	03
Lingayat	04
Jain	44
Maratha	26
Muslim	04
Others	19
Total	100

From this table it becomes clear that the silver smithy of Hupari is dominated by the Jain community followed by the Maratha community. It is however, important to note that there are as many as 19 owners of silver smithy units who belong to lower caste like Parit (washerman) Nahavi, (Barbar) Kumbhar (Pot maker) Shimpi (Tailor) and even back ward classes. On the whole it can be said that the silver smithy of Hupari is no longer restricted to the traditional community of sonars but is infact free from caste barriers. The dominance of the Jain community is a however note worthy. when the researcher tried to find out the reasons for this in informal discussions with the respndents. It was maintained that the local Jain community has a solid share in the total land holding and is traditionally known for its business acumen.

4.5 LEVEL OF EDUCATION :

Table No. 4.4 gives classification of respondents by level of education.

TABLE NO.4.4

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Level of Education</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>
1.	No Education	03
2.	Up to 4th Std.	18
3.	Up to 7th Std.	17
4.	Up to Higher Secondary	50
5.	Graduate	09
6.	Post Graduate	03
Total		100

It is clear from this table that 97% of the respondents are literate. More importantly 50% of the respondents have higher secondary level of education. It is also interesting to note that 12% of the respondents have colligate education. In other words it can be maintained that the silver smithy of Hupari has a satisfactory educational background.

4.6 CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS BY LAND HOLDING:

Table No. 4.5 gives information regarding land holding of silver smithy owners of Hupari.

TABLE NO.4.5CLASSIFICATION OF BY SIZE OF LAND HOLDING

Sr.No	Size of Group Acres	Irrigated	Unirrigated
1.	1 to 2.5	24	4
2.	2.5 to 5.0	07	6
3.	5.0 to 7.50	07	-
4.	9.50 to 10.0	03	-
5.	10.00 to 15.00	03	-

From this table it is seen that 46% of the respondents do not have any land hold 44% of the respondents have land holding and a large majority of them more than 50% own less than 2.5 acres of land. It is however, important to note that all the respondents reporting land holding, have irrigated land. More interestingly the respondents owning more than 5.00 acres of land report full irrigation.

On the average the owners of the silver smithy units having some land got about Rs. 7311 annually as agricultural income. However, the proportion of the respondent getting more than Rs. 10000 as agricultural income is only about 26% only five(5) respondents got more than 20000 Rs. as agricultural income.

4.7 TRADE EXPERIENCE :

We asked the respondents a question regarding their trade experience. It was found that 35% of the respondents have trade experience between 10 to 20 years 32% between 30 to 40 years. On the whole the silver smithy of Hupari have a human input of fairly large experience.

4.8 FAMILY PLANNING :

We ask the respondents information in respect of family planning 74% of the respondents inform that they have adopted family planning in the form of surgery. However, they did not specify whether it was tubectomy or vasectomy. It was also found that 45 out of 74 respondents adopted family planning after the birth 3th or 4th child.

4.9 REASON FOR ADOPTING THE TRADE :

In the questionnaire we had ask the reasons for the adoption of silver smithy by the respondents. All the respondents reported that they adopted the trade as a source of gainful self employment, as a part of family tradition. For the majority of the respondents silver smithy constituted. A significant source of supplementary income to agricultural.

4.10 PROFESSIONAL TRAINING :

Asked about professional training all the respondents inform that there was no facility of institutional training. Each

one of them started in the business by working as labour in some body else unit for some period. In other words on the job training constituted the routine method of professional experience. It was also maintained that the method of on the job training is the most convenined method of training because it initiated the learner in various activities stape by stape gradually.

4.11 ECONOMICS OF SILVER SMITHY :

We tried to find out information regarding economics of silver smithy. For this purpose we asked various questions regarding investm-ent, expenditure on actual production process, number of workers employed etc.

However, the respondents could not give information in the format in with wanted it. It is therefor very difficult to present a systematic picture in this regard. Following is what could the made out from the information given by the respondents.

4.12 INVESTMENT IN SILVER :

Table No. 4.6 gives information regarding investment in silver which the respondents consider there basic working capital. On the average the respondents invested around 28.30 Kg gramms. of silver. However, the range of silver investment is quite large starting from 1.5 Kg. gramms to 100 Kg. gramms.

TABLE NO. 4.6

INVESTMENT IN SILVER

<u>Range Kgs.</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>
1 to 15	40
16 to 25	20
26 to 50	26
51 to 75	03
76 to 100	11

It is seen that 40% of the respondents invested less than 15 Kg. gramm. of silver. At the other end 11% of the respondents invested more than 75 Kg. gramm of silver. However, 46% of the respondents invested more than 15 but less than 50 Kg gramm of silver in the business.

4.13 INVESTMENT IN EQUIPMENT :

We have given in Chapter III information regarding various types of equipment needed by the owners of the silver smithy units.

Table No. 4.7 gives information in this respect.



TABLE NO.4.7INVESTMENT IN EQUIPMENT

Range (Rs. in Thousands)	Number of Respondents
1 to 5	29
6 to 10	41
11 to 15	28
16 to 20	02
21 to 25	-

From this table it becomes clear that 70% of the respondents have not invested more than Rs. 10 thousand in equipment 28% of the respondents have invested 11 to 15 thousand Rs. in equipment.

On the average the respondents have invested Rs.11717 in equipment.

4.14 TOTAL MANUFACTURING COSTS :

The main atoms of manufacturing expenditure of the owners of silver smithy units of Hupari are labour charges expenses of chemical and fuel, and expenses of Atni, Owdnei.

On the average an amount of Rs. 20034 is spent by these silver smiths on manufacturing of ornaments.

Table No. 4.8 gives, a general picture regarding the manufacturing costs of the silver smiths of Hupari.

TABLE NO.4.8MANUFACTURING COSTS

<u>Range (Rs. in Thousands)</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>
1 to 5	29
6 to 10	41
11 to 15	28
16 to 20	02
21 to 25	-

From this table it becomes clear that 48% of the manufacturers of silver ornaments spend Rs. 10 thousand to 20 thousand on manufacturing costs. On manufacturers spend more than 20 thousand Rs. on manufacturing costs.

4.15 LABOUR REQUIREMENT :

We tried to find out the number of workers employed by the silver smiths of Hupari. Table No. 4.9 gives information in this respect.

TABLE NO.4.9LABOUR REQUIREMENT OF SILVER SMITHS

<u>Number of workers Employed</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>
1. Family Labour	02
2. One worker	11
3. Two workers	23
4. Three workers	27
5. Four workers	21
6. Five workers	07
7. Seven workers	06
8. Eight workers	
9. Nine workers	01

(Contd....Table No . 4.9)

Number of workers Employed	Number of Units
10 Ten workers	01
11 Twelve Workers	01

It is seen that only two silver smiths carry out there work without employing out side labour. Similarly, 48% of the silver smiths employ three to four workers on the average the silver smiths of Hupari employ. 3.21 workers in the manufacturer of silver ornaments.

It was generally reported that the workers in silver smithy are exposed to two major occupational disiases weakening of eyeside and defects in the spinal chord. However, no sistematic ever has been made to prevent these diseases.

We asked whether the workers are given various social security facilities. It was told by the respndents that the workers are paid bonus at the time of Diwali festival. But this bonus is not in the form of money and it is not related to the wages. It is given in the form of new cloths, soaps, and hair oil. Other social security facilities are not given to the workers.

The workers are given advances upto Rs. 1000 in times of need which are recovered through deduction from their wages.

The employers provide only the drinking water facility for the workers. The other working conditions are far from satisfactory.

The employers have a practice of giving out work particularly to female workers these works are mainly connected with filling up of the cups, and the bills. They pointed out that this practice reduces their wage expenses.

We wanted to find out if the workers of the silver smithy have a trade union it was rather surprising to find that there is no trade union among the workers.