

CHAPTER - IV

CONCLUSIONS

C H A P T E R - I V

C O N C L U S I O N S

The study has attempted to ascertain some of the causes of indebtedness of the workers in rural factories, particularly Sahyadri Glass Works Ltd. Karul. Dist Sindhurg. Even though the size of sample is extremely restricted to 110 respondents representing all the 14 existing departments the trends which indicate the workers indebtedness is conditioned by the facts like age group, marital status, poor education or illiteracy, size of family, lack of expenditure planning, earning members in family and size of personal income are also given. Besides, the other variables considered in the study also likely to determine workers indebtedness position that proves an evidence for the same.

A profile of the rural factory worker also emerges, put together by means of information about several different aspects of his life. The large majority appear to come from rural areas, from educationally backward families and short of financial assistance through various sources. As a result the workers will not get supportive help to run their families smoothly, hence the factories should create an enriched atmosphere to initiate the workers in the activity, of getting rid of debts in many ways to mention.

The comprehensive study of the problem has been done in the light of the formulated hypotheses. On the basis of the data analysed and interpreted in the preceding chapter, the researcher had the following findings leading the workers to indebtedness position.

1. Workers in the range of 21 to 40 years have drawn maximum loans than the older workers.
2. Male workers are found borrowing loan on large scale than the female workers.
3. Married workers are found involved in borrowing loan from various sources.
4. Educationally poor or illiterate workers have growing tendency to seek loan.
5. The workers having larger family were found in debts.
6. Lack of planning family budget has encouraged loan borrowing tendency.
7. Workers having other earning members in the family had less tendency of borrowing loan.
8. 33 workers had no agricultural income at all and remaining 77 workers had minimum agricultural income ( i.e. Rs. 500 to 1701 per annum).
9. There was meagre saving tendency due to limited source of income.

( i.e. 16 workers out of 110 workers).

- 10 The 67 workers out of 110 were found in debts.
- 11 The loans borrowed so far were in the range of minimum Rs. 500 and maximum Rs. 2901 and above.
12. Most of the workers found sources of loan from friends and relatives on no written agreement base.
13. The borrowers were found giving due preference to other sources of loan against money lenders.
- 14 The maximum period for repayment of loan was 1 to 4 years.

The researcher has borne in mind all the hypotheses formulated in advance while studying the problem. Therefore, in the light of the hypotheses and on the strength of the findings, he also examined if the hypotheses have been proved or otherwise.