

**CHAPTER - IV**

**ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION**

**OF SAMPLE SURVEY**

- 4.1 Introduction**
- 4.2 Sample Size**
- 4.3 Analysis and Interpretation  
of Data**
- 4.4 Difficulties of Borrowers**

#### 4.1 INTRODUCTION :

My discussion with powerloom owners, with whom I was acquainted in due course made me think of the burning problem of powerloom owners.

Development can never be smooth process. The pattern and process of the growth of powerloom industry in Jaysingpur town was good. But due to the change in textile policy of Central Govt. this industry is in danger.

Before going into the details, first we see, industrial background of Powerloom Industry. Ichalkaranji had got a tradition of weaving industry long before 1845. The records show that in 1845, in Hatkanangale Taluka of Kolhapur District there were 638 Handlooms of which 236 handlooms were in Ichalkaranji itself.<sup>1</sup> By 1882, there were 397 weaving looms in Shirol Taluka. But, with the passage of time handloom and powerloom industry developed and ultimately powerlooms number surpassed the handlooms. With the result of profitable powerloom business, many handloom owners renovated their handlooms to powerlooms. The weaving business which was looked down upon as a 'low' profession of 'salis' and 'koshties' acquired prestige in the eyes of other castes and religions. The result was that the textile industry was open for all castes and communities.

The main factor for the development of the powerloom industry in the town Jaysingpur, is that of the textile town Ichalkaranji, recognised as 'Manchester of Maharashtra', is not far away from Jaysingpur.

In the following paragraphs it is described that the financing policy of Shri Bharat Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jaysingpur to powerloom owners and its impact on the borrowers. For that purpose sample size of - borrowers are taken into consideration. The data analysed and interpreted to find out the difficulties of the borrowers. This data is collected from sample size of borrowers with the help of interview schedule. (This interview schedule is attached in the appendix.) The analysis and interpretation of the data is made as follows :-

#### 4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA :

##### SAMPLE SIZE

For the purpose of sample survey, totally 252 borrowers financed during the last 5 years i.e. from 1980-81 to 1984-85, 100 being financed in the town Jaysingpur for Powerlooms. Out of which 20% (per cent) of them i.e. 20 borrowers were selected for the purpose of interview.

The analysis and interpretation of the data collected is reviewed as under :-

- 1) The Table No. 1 shows the number of respondents having number of Powerlooms owned.

TABLE NO. 4 : 1

No. of looms owned.	No. of respondents.	Percentage.
2	8	40%
4	12	60%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>

Shri Bharat Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.,  
Jaysingpur has made financing to Powerloom owners can be



observed by the Table No. 4 :1. The total shows the financing to 20 sample units. The Bank has advanced two types of Powerloom owners, out of which 8 having 2, (Two) Powerlooms and 12 having 4 (Four) Powerlooms i.e. 60%.

From the above Table we can conclude that the Bank had given more loans to the Powerloom owners having 4 (four) looms during the period under reviewed.

ii) Table showing the classification of Respondents according to their age-groups.

TABLE NO. 4 : 2

Age Group	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
20 - 25	3	15
25 - 30	4	20
30 - 35	4	20
35 - 40	2	10
40 - 45	2	10
45 - 50	3	15
50 - 55	1	5
55 - 60	-	-
60 - 65	1	5
	<u>20</u>	<u>100</u>
TOTAL	20	100

Table shows that :-

1. 15% of the respondents belonging to 20 - 25 years age group.
2. 20% of the respondents belonging to 25 - 30 years age group.
3. 20% of the respondents belonging to 30 - 35 years age group.
4. 10% of the respondents belonging to 35 - 40 years age group.
5. 10% of the respondents belonging to 40 - 45 years age group.
6. 15% of the respondents belonging to 45 - 50 years age group.
7. 5% of the respondents belonging to 50 - 55 years age group.
8. 5% of the respondents belonging to 60 - 65 years age group.

Hence it can be concluded that most of the respondents (i.e. 40%) belonging to age group of 25 - 30 and 30 - 35 years.

iii) The following Table shows that the sexual status of the respondents while financed by Shri Bharat Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jyysingput.

SEXUAL STATUS

TABLE NO. 4:3

Sexual Status.	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Male	13	65
Female	7	35
TOTAL	20	100

The above Table shows that the majority of the respondents are male i.e. 65% and female respondents are only 35%.

From the above table we can conclude that the Bank had given more loans to male borrowers and less to females during the period under review.

iv) Table showing the classification of respondents according to educational level.

TABLE NO. 4 1 4

Education.	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Primary	2	10
Secondary	9	18
Higher Secondary	2	10
Graduation	6	30
Technical	1	5
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>100</u>

The table indicates that :-

1. 10% of the respondents have taken Primary education.
2. 18% of the respondents have taken Secondary education.
3. 10% of the respondents have taken Higher Secondary education.
4. 30% of the respondents are Graduates.
5. 5% of the respondents are technically educated.



From the above interpretation we can conclude that most of the respondents (i.e. 30%) are Graduates.

v) Table showing the classification of respondents according to Caste.

TABLE NO. 4 : 5

Caste.	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Jain	8	40
Maratha	4	20
Shimpi	1	5
Brahmins	2	10
Lingayat	2	10
Marvadi	2	10
Backward Caste	1	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

The table indicates that :-

1. 40% of the respondents are Jains.
2. 20% of the respondents are Maratha.
3. 5% of the respondents are Shimpi.
4. 10% of the respondents are Brahmins.

5. 10% of the respondents are Lingayat.

6. 10% of the respondents are Marwadis.

7. <sup>5</sup> 5% of the respondents are from Backward Caste.

From these findings we can conclude that the Bank had sanctioned most of its loans to General Castes and few to Backward Castes.

vi) Table showing the business premises.

TABLE NO. 4 : 6

Type of business premises.	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Shed	12	60
Building	8	40
TOTAL	20	100

This table shows that :-

1. 60% of the respondents have used shed for their industrial units.
2. 40% of the respondents have used building for their industrial units.

12 Respondents used shed for their industrial units.

From the above table we can conclude that the majority of the respondents (i.e. 60%) have used sheds for their industrial units, because huge amount is necessary to construct a building.

vii) Table showing the business premises according to ownership rights.

TABLE NO. 4 1 7

Type business premises.	No. of respondents.	Percentage.
Own	17	85
Lease	-	-
Rented	3	15
	<u>20</u>	<u>100</u>
TOTAL	20	100

The table indicates that :-

1. 85% of the respondents having their own premises.
2. 15% of the respondents having the rented premises.

We can conclude from the above table that majority (i.e. 85%) of the respondents having their own business premises. It is found from the interview schedule that <sup>many of</sup> the respondents prepared to have

their own business premises to avoid differences with the owners of that premises. Most of the industrial unit holders constructed sheds rather than buildings to avoid heavy amount in fixed capital.

viii) Table showing the rate of interest on borrowings.

TABLE NO. 4 : B

Rate of Interest.	No. of respondents.	Percentage.
Reasonable	11	55
Not-reasonable	9	45
TOTAL	20	100

The table indicates that :-

1. 55% of the respondents thought that the rate of interest is reasonable.
2. 45% of the respondents thought that the rate of interest is not reasonable.

Though, most of the respondents thought that the rate of interest is reasonable. The poverloom holders who have newly started their looms years back thought that the rate of interest is high.

ix) Table showing the security-wise loans.

TABLE NO. 4 : 2

Security.	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Personal	4	20
Assets	16	80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

The table shows that :-

1. 20% of the respondents given security of personal guarantee.
2. 80% of the respondents have given security of Assets.

The above table clearly shows that out of 20 respondents, 16 respondents have given security of Assets for loans.

Hence, we can conclude from the above table that most of the respondents have given assets as security to borrow loans from the Bank and few of them have given personal security.

x) Table showing the classification of views of the respondents regarding the loan application form of the Bank.

TABLE NO. 4 : 10

Views of Respondents.	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Easy	17	85
Complicated	3	15
Irrelevant	-	-
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TOTAL	20	100
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The table indicates that :-

- i. 85% of the respondents feel that the loan applications form of the Bank is easy.
- ii. 15% of the respondents feel that the loan application form is complicated.

None of the respondents feel that the form is irrelevant.

15% of the respondents who feel the form is complicated, they fill-up it with the help of other persons. So we can conclude that the present form of application for loans is easy.

xi) Table showing the classification of respondents according to time taken to collect documents to be attached to loan application form.

TABLE NO. 4 : 11

<b>D a y s.</b>	<b>No. of Respondents.</b>	<b>Percentage.</b>
Upto 20	2	10
20 - 30	15	75
30 - 40	3	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table we can interpret that :

1. 10% of the respondents have taken about 20 days.
2. 75% of the respondents have taken about 20 to 30 days.
3. 15% of the respondents have taken 30 to 40 days.

We can conclude from the above table that majority of the respondents 75% have taken 20 - 30 days.

xii) Table showing the distribution of powerloom holders mainly dependent on powerloom business and having a side business.

TABLE NO. 4 : 12

Type of business.	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Main Business	17	85
Side Business	3	15
TOTAL	20	100

The table indicates that :-

1. 85% of the respondents having their main business.
2. 15% of the respondents having their side business.

We can conclude from the above table that majority (i.e. 85%) of the respondents having powerlooms units are dependent on the powerloom business and 15% of the respondents are not dependent on the powerloom business, i.e. they treat it as side business.



xiii) Table showing the distribution of respondents having the type of loom weaver.

TABLE NO. 4 : 13

Type of loom weaver.	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Setwalia/ Beamwalia/ Peshiwalia	4	20
Kharchiwalia	16	80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

The table shows that :-

1. 20% of the respondents having their own pedhis.
2. 80% of the respondents having purchasing beams from pedhiwallas. (Known as Kharchiwallas).

The above table shows that 16 respondents have been purchasing beams from traders.

We can conclude that most of the respondents are depending upon the pedhis (yarn traders).

#### **4.4 DIFFICULTIES OF BORROWERS :**

While sample survey was conducted, the researcher realised the difficulties of the borrowers which are given below :-

##### **1. DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING DOCUMENTS :**

The Bank requires a sufficient number of different documents and certificates from various offices. The borrowers are required to obtain documents from particular authority offices, and enclose them with loan application form. But, it is very difficult to obtain number of documents from concerned offices within the stipulated time, it is the first difficulty of the borrowers.

##### **2. LOAN SANCTION :**

The Bank sanctions the loan about 70% to 80% of the borrowers' demand. Hence it is difficult to the borrowers, because they cannot get adequate amount for the business. Loan amount is used as working capital to meet the requirements of their units. Lack of working capital put forth many difficulties.



**3. PERIOD OF REPAYMENT :**

The repayment schedule shall be fixed depending upon the repaying capacity of the unit. Some of the borrowers are unable to make repayments as per schedule for one or the other reason. The loaning pattern to powerloom industry under 17(2) bb should be changed/ from short-term to medium-term.

**4. RATE OF INTEREST :**

Though 11 respondents thought that their rate of interest is reasonable, 9 respondents thought that rate of interest is not reasonable and that should be reduced to 9% p.a. as it is difficult to the respondents to pay the interest and instalment of loan.

**5. PROBLEM OF YARN PROCUREMENT :**

The raw-material required for the powerloom industry is yarn. Self reliance in the procurement of yarn is the basic need at the moment, as the whole textile industry relies almost on the yarn obtained from the outside markets controlled by only a handful of traders who have monopolised the whole industry. The traders of yarn call a tune to which the helpless powerloom owners have to dance.