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# CHAPTER-III

## SURVEY DESIGN

## METHODOLOGY AND

## CONCEPTS.

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## SURVEY DESIGN

This study is mainly based on a sample survey. The area of the study has been confined to Tasgaon Taluka of Sangli District. Tasgaon taluka has been choosen for research purposes owing to following reasons:-

a) Tasgaon taluka is one of the progressive talukas of Sangli district from the point of view of co-operative movement.

b) Tasgaon taluka is famous for different varieties of grapes such as Tas-A-Chaman, Tas-A-Ganesh, Selection-7, Thomson Seedless etc.

c) Co-operative infrastructure is also adequate in Tasgaon taluka in which 87 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and 3 branches of co-operative Land Development Bank, Sangli have been functioning.

d) It was convenient for researcher to conduct sample survey as well as to collect data pertaining to Tasgaon Taluka in as much as he belongs to same taluka.

The relevant information and data have been collected through a questionnaire canvassed among the selected borrowers of the co-operative Land Development Bank,Sangli. The sample Survey was undertaken during the year 1983-84.

There are two reference periods; 1983-84 refers to the survey period while 1980-82 refers to the selection

of borrowers who had received long-term co-operative
credit from Land Development Bank, Sangli. A gap of
about two years was permitted on the ground that certain
agricultural projects like sinking of wells take a
longer gestation period. Moreover, this gap of two
years is sufficient to ascertain impact of such project
on irrigation facilities, cropping pattern and intensity
of.cropping

## SELECTION OF BORROWERS

Co-operative credit based on period is of three types.
1) Short-term credit   2) Medium-term credit and
3) Long-term credit. First two types of credit are
supplied by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and
third type of credit is provided by Land Development
Bank. For the purpose of sample survey, the borrowers
of the latter rather than those of the former have been
randomly selected. This is because, No.of cultivators
receiving credit from PACS was very large amounting to
above 40,000 during the year 1983-84. On the contrary,
the number of cultivators receiving investment credit
from Land Development Bank was very small less than 300
during the same year. Therefore, if borrowers of PACS
would have been selected randomly for Survey, then
there was no guarantee that selected sample cultivators
receiving production credit from PACS would have received
investment credit from Land-Development Bank. Therefore,
10% of cultivators receiving investment of credit from

Land Development Bank, Sangli during the period from 1980-81 to 1981-82 have been selected by random sample method.

For the purpose of conducting Sample Survey about 10% of total villages of Tasgaon Taluka have been selected to represent the entire taluka.

## METHODOLOGY

Various simple statistical techniques have been made use of to ascertain results and conclusions. Some of them are as follows:-

a) Index of Inequality based on number of cultivators

Index of Inequality =

$$\frac{\% \text{ Share of i th Category in total loan}}{\% \text{ Share of i th Category in total no.of cultivators}} \times 100$$

If distribution is perfectly equal, each category has index equal to 100%. Deviation from 100 indicates its degree of favourable (or unfavourable) position.

b) Similarly Index of inequality based on the size of land holding has been worked out for each. Category in following way.

Index of Inequality =

$$\frac{\% \text{ Share of i th Category in total loan}}{\% \text{ Share of i th category in total land holding}} \times 100$$

c) Various proportions also have been made use of for example, Proportion of loans for i th crop to

total loans has been worked out in following manner:-

Amount of loans for i th Crop

$$\frac{\text{Amount of loans for i th Crop}}{\text{Total loans for all crops}} \times 100$$

Similarly, proportion of investment credit for i th purpose to total investment loan has been worked out.

d) Simple average growth rates as well as point compound growth rates have been worked out. In order to calculate compound growth rate, following formula has been used.

$$Tn = To ( 1 + r)^n$$

Where n = number of years for which r is calculated.

Tn = Final value of variable

To = Initial value of variable

Y = Compound growth rate

## DEFINITIONS

a) Short-term and Long-term credit:- We have considered such loans as "Short-term" the period of which does not exceed 15 months; those which are longer than 15 months but are repayable in 5 years or less as "medium -terms", and all other loans exceeding 5 years are considered to be long-term loans.

b) Small, medium and large farmers:- For the classification of sample cultivators as small, medium and large cultivators, following definition has been

adopted. Farmers having land holding upto 2 hectares
are considered as small farmers and farmers having
land holding from 2 hectares to 6 hectares are
considered to be medium farmers. Where as farmers
having land holding above 6 hectares are taken as
large farmers. For the sake of simplicity and conve-
nience, aforesaid definitions of farmers have been
made.

c) Utilization and Misutilization of Credit:-

Utilization of Credit refers to the use of credit
for the purpose for which it was originally granted.
Misutilization or diversion of loan may be defined
as the use of the credit for a purpose other than one
for which it was originally granted. In this case the
misdirection of loan may be full or partial. In the
former case, it may be termed as full mis-utilization;
while in the latter, it is partial mis-utilization.

A part or full of the loan may be used by the culti-
vator for consumption purposes.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Objectives are as follows:-

1. To evaluate the growth performance of co-operative
   Banks supplying credit to agricultural sector.

2. To examine the effectiveness of co-operative credit
   for agricultural sector on the basis of following
   criteria.

a) Utilization of co-operative credit for productive purposes (Mainly short-term)

b) Impact of co-operative credit on consumption of fertilizers.

c) Impact of co-operative credit on irrigation facilities.

d) Impact on ▬▬▬ ▬▬▬.Income

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