The Indian textile industry comprises the large scale well-established and well-organised mill sector on the one hand and the largely dispersed and unorganized handloom and powerloom sectors on the other. Among these three sectors, the powerloom units in the decentralized sector, now play a dominant role in Indian textile industry. The powerloom sector caters for about 62 percent of total fabric production in the country as against 5.5 percent produced in the mill sector. The composite textile mills are taking back seat if one looks at the overall textile industry scenario. At the end of 1998, there were 278 composite mills in the country, out of which about 100 were closed. There capacity utilization was just around 52 percent. On the other hand, the number of powerloom units has continued to rise very fast every year. The number of power looms, which was 12 lakh in 1992, had increased to about 16 lakh by the end of 1998. At present, it has crossed 22 lakh i.e by the end of 2007.

There was a time when the consumer felt that the power loom fabric was inferior in quality to that produced by the mill sector, that impression is being gradually changed. Powerloom fabrics are being exported in a big way and they were able to compete globally there by making a significant contribution to the country’s foreign exchange earnings. Government of India has allotted specific quota for export of fabrics and made ups, from power loom sector, which was raised from 10 per cent in 1997 to more than 60 percent in 2007. The exportability of power loom processed fabrics demands a high degree of quality with respect to uniformity and consistency. The powerloom sector is basically labour intensive. It provides large scale employment opportunities to the people there by helps in solving unemployment problem effectively. This facilitates an effective mobilization of resources of capital and skill. This industry provides jobs to all members of family thus helps the
people in improving their standard of living and to escalate themselves to a slightly higher social layer.

The power loom units are usually located in semi-urban and rural areas, and help in correcting the regional imbalances. The powerloom products are for the use of common man, i.e., the people of lower and middle income group, because these products are usually cheaper than mill made and handloom products.

The rapid growth of the powerloom sector during the last four to five decades has helped to achieve many of the socio-economic goals of our planning. Thus, the growth of the powerloom sector leads to the development in other fields of the economy, such as transportation, banking, communication etc, powerloom unit is said to be an effective way of implementing the programme of ‘Garibi Hatao’.

Thus, the growth and development of the decentralized powerloom industry has facilitated the all-round development of other ancillary industries and accelerated the growth of the economy as a whole. It has enabled the weaker sections of the society to earn their livelihood.

The economic development of the country depends on the constant flow of entrepreneurs who can take up challenges in business and industry. An entrepreneur is one of the important segments of economic growth. Schumpeter opines that the economic development consists of employing resources differently for making a new combination of means of production. He tells that economic growth depends on the rate of applied technical progress, i.e., innovation of applied technical progress in the economic field which in turn depends on supply of entrepreneurs in society. Thus, entrepreneur becomes the agent of change in society.¹ Entrepreneur’s motivations and aspirations are conducive to development. Entrepreneurial competence makes all the difference in the economic growth rate. A broad based entrepreneurial class in
India is a felt need and such an entrepreneurial class would speed up the process of activating the factors of production leading to a higher growth rate, development of backward and rural tribal areas, creation of employment opportunities, improvement in the standard of living of ‘weak sections of the society’ and involvement of all sections of the society in the process of growth\(^2\). An entrepreneur plays a critical role in the process of socio-economic development by adopting new opportunities, new techniques, new products and by co-ordinating all other activities.

**Entrepreneurship Development Process in India:**

In olden days the entrepreneurial activity was concentrated in the hands of merchantile capitalists. They were the traditional ‘banias’ of north India, whether Marwaris from Rajasthan, Lalas from UP State and Haryana or their equivalent communities from other parts of the country, like kayasthas from Bengal, the chettiars from Tamil Nadu, and the Shahs from Gujarat. However, Sikhs from the North and the Patels from Gujarat were the only exceptions. Traditional trading communities dominated the scene.

The Indian economy was shortage ridden almost till the end of seventies. Further the economy was hamstrung by stifling controls.

The transition to today’s entrepreneurship began during the mid-eighties when the control was slowly loosened shortages started reducing. The process gained momentum after 1991. The profile of entrepreneurs too began changing.

More and more entrepreneurs today are professionally or technically trained and qualified people. There are smart and literate. They are far modern in their outlook and are ready to adopt the new and superior technology and management quality.

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The entrepreneurs have knowledge of what is happening in their industry in terms of production or products, technology and markets. They are participating in trade fairs, exhibitions, seminars and workshops, and also clubbing with the professionally trained people, in around their operations. These are the modern entrepreneurs.

**NEEF FOR THE STUDY:**

In spite of the magnificent role played by the powerloom industry in the economic and social spheres, the powerloom entrepreneurs are suffering from inherent operational problems in recent years, like obsolete and discarded powerlooms, with little research and development facilities for any improvement. This affects both the productivity and quality of product. But the problem of today’s entrepreneur is that he too is falling a victim to the short cuts permitted by the community. There is ample scope for compromise on quality, safety and fiscal levies. Such entrepreneur is not well versed in the complex process of growth of management and of developing sector.

The impact of globalization is a problem which the government too worried about. Marketing entrepreneurship is one area where the powerloom units are found very weak in India. The entrepreneurship in the powerloom sector is faced with many challenges in the post liberalization and globalization period.

To what extent the entrepreneurial development can convert challenges into opportunities is depending on their ability and management skill. Hence a need was felt by the researcher to undertake a diagnostic study of the various economic, social, technical and other factors influencing the entrepreneurship development in powerloom units in the study area.

During post independence period, Government of India appointed many commissions or committees to study various aspects of the textile industry from time to time. Some research studies have been made in other states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andra Pradesh. But theses studies are
related to the handloom sector and mill sector. Though the powerloom sector played a significant role in Indian economy, no systematic investigation has been made till today as regards the entrepreneurship development in the powerloom sector either at national level or state level, district level or even at a taluk level. Therefore, the present study of the entrepreneurship development in powerloom industry of Belgaum district with special reference to Bailhongal taluk and Belgaum taluk presumes importance of powerlooms as it is an intensive micro level study. This fact is evident from the review of the literature of the research work relating to powerloom units and SSI units undertaken so far.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE :**

The literature on entrepreneurial development in general and entrepreneurial development in small scale industrial sector in particular is extensive and vast. A good number of research papers based on case studies and other focusing conceptual dimensions have been published. In addition to these a few good reference books have also been published on the subject in India. The present review has been confined only to some of the relevant and useful studies on the subject taking into account their direct bearing on the present study is providing a good conceptual dimension to the research work.

1. **Nityanand Kanungo [1954]**

The Textile Enquiry Committee (1954) was appointed by the Government of India under the chairmanship of Nityanand Kanungo to study the problems and prospects of Indian Textile Mills and also the decentralized handloom and powerloom sectors. The committee stressed the need for technological upgradation of handloom industry. One of the important recommendations was gradual conversion of handlooms into powerlooms in the co-operative fold to make handloom industry technically more efficient and improve the standard of weaving. This gave a boost to the development of the powerloom sector in rural and semi rural areas.
2. Government of India [1959-63]

A survey conducted by Market Research Division of the Textile Committee entitled ‘Cotton counts its consumers’ [1959-63] has shown that cotton is the major supplier of apparel and household goods in India. However, its share in the overall textile market has started showing a gradual decline, particularly in men’s garments.

3. Ashok Mehta [1964]

The Powerloom Enquiry Committee 1964, headed by Ashok Mehta was the first attempt by Government of India to enquire into the problems of powerloom industry. The committee laid considerable emphasis on the financial needs of the powerloom sector. The committee suggested many measures to improve the health of powerloom sector.

4. N.B. Angadi [1976]

In his pioneer research study on the economic development of handloom and powerloom industry in Karnataka with special reference to Bijapur district, Angadi has examined the condition of handloom and powerloom industry in Bijapur district. The study has identified the main problems faced by handloom and powerloom industry, as paucity of marking capital, lack of modernization, non-availability of training facilities etc.

5. S.V. Chorghade [1976]:

This research work deals with “powerloom industry in Maharashtra”. Maharashtra state has a lion’s share in the growth and development of the powerloom industry. In this research work the researcher has attempted to undertake a detailed study of structure and problems of powerloom industry in Maharashtra.

6. Omkar Goswami [1985]

In his article, Indian Textile Industry 1970-84. An analysis of Demand and Supply, Gosami has closely examined the changes in the pattern and
composition of demand for textiles. He has also analysed the factors like lack of modernization of mill sector declining market share of the handloom sector, the ascending tendency of powerlooms over composite mills.

7. S.O. Halasagi [1991]

In his dissertation on Marketing of Powerloom products in Bijapur District- A Case Study of Rabakavi, he has pointed out that lack of marketing organization and poor marketing efforts by unit owners is mainly responsible for the present crises in the industry, weak financial base is one of the main problems of the powerloom industry. Therefore he has suggested that the government should direct banks to supply cheap credit.


In their report entitled, decentralized sector of the Indian Textile Industry, these writers have brought out the salient features of the decentralised textile industry – Powerloom industry. The study covers system dimensions, production technology, cost and finance structure, marketing and distribution channels, of powerloom industry (1992). The study has also focused attention on non-economic factors and their influence on the efficiency of handlooms and powerlooms.

9. S.A. Siddhanti [1993]

In his thesis on working capital management in Powerloom Industry – A Case Study of Gadag Betageri (1993); he has highlighted the fact that a majority of powerloom units have been suffering from inadequacy of working capital, which has created many operational problems. Powerloom unit owners have no scientific knowledge of assessment and management of working capital. He pointed out that there is lack of awareness among the majority of the powerloom unit operators regarding scientific forecast, planning and controlling techniques for effective management of working capital, hence the researcher has suggested that the institutional support in a big way is essential to provide working capital to these powerloom units.
10. B. Sabhoo [1993]

In his research work he explained the problems and prospects of textile industry with special reference to the productivity of large and small scale textile industries. He attempted to throw light on the factor productivity of the textile industry.

11. S. S. Hooli [1995]

In his thesis on problems of marketing of Powerloom Products with Special Reference to Bijapur District- A Diagnostic Study, he has opined that, lack of modernization, inadequate working capital, lack of institutional framework, rising cost of raw materials, etc are the important hurdles in the may of smooth working and development of the industry and are mainly responsible for the present crisis in the industry. Therefore, the researcher has suggested both the central as well as State Governments to give attendtion towards the economic upliftment of the weavers’ community.

12. Cantillon [1959]:

He was probably the first to introduce the term entrepreneurs and applied it to the individuals engaged in production (with inputs of land, labour and capital) of goods for the market place.

13. Schumpeter [1961]:

A new idea had later emerged which defines entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs. As the means or instruments by which the economy and society are transformed and improved. He clarified entrepreneur as an innovator with potentialities of doing new things as an economic leader, and a chief conductive function in the process of economic development.

14. Robinson [1966]:

He says the “Entrepreneurs were not found to be the simple innovators rather they were the persons with the will to act, to assume risks and to bring about change through the organization of human efforts. The definition of
entrepreneurs had passed through a great development age and was improved upon by incorporating the terms like ambition, energy and mitigation”.

15. Ramamurthy and Krishnakumar [1990]:

They concluded that the youngsters are generally more energetic, change prone progress and innovative than the older ones. However, there are inconsistent evidence in the literature as regards the influence of age on entrepreneurial behavior in general and women entrepreneurs in particular. The best age for entry into such innovative establishments was observed to be between 20 to 40 years.


They said that “reversed trend was observed in rural areas with small entrepreneurs where majority of the respondents were illiterate followed by those having low level of education”.

17. Vishwarajasekaran [2002]:

He says that weaving is a system for producing fabrics, which is one of the basic needs of human beings. It is found that Egyptians made woven fabrics over 6,000 year ago, and it is believed that lake dwellers made nets from twisted threads in Europe in the pre-historic period. In the weaving industry in India today, Powerloom, auto looms, shuttleless looms play a major role for producing quality fabrics. There are several mills working with shuttle and shuttleless weaving machines. But unfortunately, few of them are making profit. The main reason behind this is lack of modernization.

In the textile industry, it is necessary to increase the quality of fabrics and productivity of the loom to cope with the Global competition with modernization, an organization is able to achieve large scale production and quality products.
18. Kanagasabapathi and Menaka [2006]

Conclude that the decentralized powerloom sector play a pivotal role in meeting the clothing needs of the country. Production of cloth as well as generation of employment has been rapidly increasing in the powerloom sector. This sector not only contributes significantly to the cloth production in the country but also provides employment to millions of people.

19. Vasant Desai\textsuperscript{3} [2000] Small scale industries

In this comprehensive study on entrepreneurial development in small scale industries Dr. Desai has provided a scholarly analysis of the subject with a backdrop of the Indian Socio-economic scenario. The author has provided a detailed description and analysis of the small scale industrial sector in all its dimensions in the Indian context. Starting from the conceptual aspects of small scale industry he has traced the evolution and characteristics of SSI units and has highlighted the economic role of the SSI sector in the Indian economy. The author has explained the government policies towards the SSI sector since the early fifties upto the end of the last century. He has made a detailed study of the organizational, financial, marketing, concepts, evolution and development aspects of entrepreneurship in general and in India in particular.

The study has provided a detailed analysis of the entrepreneurial development through training. He has also tried to identify the environmental problems affecting the entrepreneurial development in Indian context.

Dr. Desais’ study is a valuable addition to the existing literature on entrepreneurship development in general and in relation to small scale industry in particular.


The author has made an attempt to highlight the theoretical and empirical role of entrepreneurship in economic development of developing country. Mr. Singh has highlighted four main factors influencing entrepreneurship namely, the individual, the environment, the socio-cultural factors, and the support system. He focused on the individual’s capacity to initiate, establish, maintain and expand new enterprise. He emphasized the environmental factor involving the socio-political and economic policies of the government and financial institutions. His thrust in the area of socio-cultural factors relates to the traditions of families and society. Further, the author has highlighted the financial and commercial institutions, research, training, extension and consultancy services in the support system.

The author observed that the individual, the environment, and the support system directly influence the entrepreneurship. But the socio-cultural factors contribute indirectly, that is through the individual and support system.

The author has identified the qualities of a successful entrepreneur on the basis of the research and the experiments of Behavioural Science Centre Delhi.

The present book is a source of introducing more field research and experience.

21. Chandana Goswami⁵: Entrepreneurship Education Bridging the Gap Between the Dreamers and Doers [1999]:

The author has pointed out the need for entrepreneurship education to bridge the gap between the dreamers and doers for increasing the entrepreneurship activity in Assam. He opined that depending on the qualification, exposure and level of self-confidence different training modules

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⁵ Chandana Goswami-Entrepreneur Education-Bridging the Gap Between the Dreamers and Doers in Entrepreneurship Development in North East 1999.
will have to be framed not only for the potential entrepreneurs but also for personnel in the support organizations. The author highlights the findings of a survey of a few successful entrepreneurs of Tejapur. The survey covered an opinion of 32 MBA students, and a survey of school boys and efforts made by Tejapur University in the direction of entrepreneurship education. The research paper concludes that it is time to put stress on entrepreneurship development movement and also suggests measures to make this movement successful.


In his research paper the researcher opined that there will be great possibility for entrepreneurship activities during 21st century, this is because of globalization, advancement of science and information technology. In this case the researcher has observed that the entrepreneurs are locally as well as globally competent. He has felt that business leaders, who would initiate the ideas business and utilise the resources both for the purpose of profit and for development. He also observed that the business leaders i.e the entrepreneurs of 21st century will be more dynamic, possessing organizational capability, innovativeness, capable of developing organizations with skilled workers, quality conscious, globally competitive and sensitive.

He thought that in 21st century the entrepreneurs will internetpreneurs. The main challenge for entrepreneurship development lies with the capacity of the economy to arouse entrepreneurship among its people, thinking of the requirements of new economic order of the century.


The author made a detailed study of the hurdles of industrial development in North East, the Entrepreneurial Motivation Training Centres (EMTCs) their performance and role in entrepreneurship development, changes in administrative structure in EMTCs and simultaneous, decline in their performance. The paper assesses the role of Rajiv Gandhi open Institute in promoting the entrepreneurship. It emphasizes the impact of this institute in promoting entrepreneurship with particular reference to Barak Valley Districts of Assam. The authors opined that the success rate of self employment programmes implemented by Rajiv Gandhi open Institute was as high as 65 percent because of its result oriented programmes effective post training follow-up and monitoring contact as well as interaction, careful selection of trades having less investment, low gestation periods etc. The paper emphasizes employment for all as one of its motto for promotion of self employment.

24. Dr.P.N.Misra\textsuperscript{8}: Women Empowerment through entrepreneurship Development [1998]:

The author has stressed that the percentage increase in women participation in entrepreneurial activities has been quite substantial in India. He opines that a sound and developed educational, occupational socio-cultural and economic background may provide higher level of confidence for a new entrant in the field of entrepreneurship. The author has given some socio-economic factors hindering the development of women entrepreneurship in India. He has pleaded for the government and NGOs to initiate and effectively implement women entrepreneurship programmes.

25. R.R. Ansari\textsuperscript{9}: [1984]

\textsuperscript{8} Dr.P.N.Misra - women Empowerment through entrepreneurship d Development in Science- Tech Entrepreneur- May-J une-1998 p.35.
In this research work, the researcher has explained the marketing problems of powerloom industry in Malegaon City of Nasik District. He has specially analysed the marketing problems faced by powerloom industry.

26. V.S. Mangnale [1987] :

In his research work about labour absenteeism in Textile industry in Solapur, attempted to identify causes of labour absenteeism in textile town of Solapur. He studied the nature of absenteeism and Highlights different dimensions of the problem.

27. B.M. Dolle\textsuperscript{10} [1992] :

In his research work he revealed the socio-economic problems powerloom industry in Malegaon for the period of 1935 to 1985. His study concluded that, the power 100m industry in Malegaon has seen many ups and downs in its development. He stated that, there are many socio-economic problems in the powerloom industry of Malegaon like scare city of finance, marketing problems, labour problem etc.,


It deals with the personnel management in the cotton textile industry. He explained that for the economic results the management of personnel is very important.

29. Stephen Broad berry and Bishnupriya Gupta [2005] :

Say that spinning was only one task in the preparation of finished cotton cloth and technological progress was much less dramatic in other parts of the


Industry including preparation continuously improved, there were no major technological break through Kay’s flying shuttle, patented in 1773, and the successful application of power to the loom, which was a long drawn out affair from the 1773. This development of an economic powerloom proved a daunting technological challenge and was only really achieved on a commercial basis by sharp and Roberts challenge in 1822. This imbalance between spinning and weaving helped to generate the high wages of handloom weavers in the late eighteenth century.

James Bessen (2002) concluded that loom was comfortably profitable when operated by high quality Literate adults as in the wealth system. But powerlooms were at best marginal and at worst plainly unprofitable when operate illiterate adults or children, especially when these employees were not in jobs that matched their skills or temperaments. Thus in 1818 the powerloom was only a sound investment when it was accompanied by a quality labour supply.

30. Jayashree [2005] is aimed to classify the handloom and powerloom weaved fabric using statistical feature analysis of fabric image and neural network. The aim here is automate the classification of powerloom weaved fabric and handloom weaved fabric to decide the subsidy permission which the government provides on handloom weave fabric, to protect the interest of small scale industries. There is every possibility of the decision being influenced by an expert and also the customer, which may result in lack of revenue to the Government. To overcome this drawback and malfunctioning the system, it is a first-ever attempt to classify handloom and powerloom weaved fabric using artificial neural network supplies with feature inputs obtained from image analysis and thus to avoid human intervention.

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12 Jayashree. V. Differentiating handloom from powerloom fabrics, 2005.
Statement of the research problem:

Review of Literature shows that none of these studies covered the issues relating to the entrepreneurial problems faced by the powerloom sector. Though the powerloom sector played a significant role in an Indian economy, no systematic investigation has been made till today in this regards either at national level, state level, district level or even at a taluk level. Hence, the researcher intend to find that this gap is more appropriate to tap in the current scenario. In this present study an attempt was made by the researcher to analyse the Entrepreneurship Development in Powerloom Industry in Belgaum district with special reference to the Belgaum and Bailhongal taluk.

The main thrust of the study is to identify the key areas of strength, weakness, opportunites and threats (SWOT) of the Powerloom units in relation to the entrepreneurship development. This study is expected to reveal the deficiencies if any, and to suggest appropriate measures for the problems of the industry, and thereby serve the interest of weavers, traders and consumers more effectively.

Hence, the statement of the research problem is: “Entrepreneurship Development in Powerloom Industries: A Case Study of Belgaum District”

Entrepreneurship Development Programmes:

- The Integrated Entrepreneur Development Programme (IEDP) (Weaving Section) was organized from 11.8.2003 to 25.08.2003 by the Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner, Coimbatore and Power-loom Service Centre, Erode and supported by PDEXCIL.

- Entrepreneur development programme on technical, financial and management aspects for decentralized power-loom industry was organized by the PDEXCIL at Hyderabad in association with the Regional Office of the

- One-day training programme on modern weaving technology was organized by the PDEXCIL at Madhavanagar, (Maharashtra), in association with the Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai, BTRA Power-loom Service Centre, Madhavanagar and the Sangali District Power-loom Owners’ Association, Madhaanagar on 12.12.2005.

- One-day training programme on Modern Weaving was organized by the PDEXCIL at Ujjain in association with the Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai and ATIRA Power-loom Service Centre, Indore on 21.12.2005.

- One-day training programme on Quality Management (Textile) was organized by the PDEXCIL at Ichalkaranji in association with the Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai and BTRA Power-loom Service Centre, Ichalkarnji on 21.02.2006.

- Entrepreneurship development programme for promoting Hi-tech Weaving units was organized by the PDEXCIL in association with the Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai, from 09.02.2006 to 11.03.2006.

In spite of all the measures undertaken by the Government machinery from time to time, the power-loom units have become the victims of several problems in its entrepreneurship development. Hence, a need was felt by the researcher to undertake a case study of Belgaum district about the entrepreneurship development in power-loom industry.
Objectives of the Study:

Keeping in view the entrepreneurship development in power-loom industry in the study area, the researcher has undertaken the present study to test the following objectives:

1. To examine the role of power-loom industry in rural economy.
2. To study the evolution and growth of power-loom industry.
3. To analyse different dimensions of the entrepreneurship development with a focus on technical, financial and management aspects of power-loom industry.
4. To analyse the pattern of entrepreneurial development in powerloom industry in general and in the study area in particular.
5. To analyse the problems faced by the entrepreneurs in the process of entrepreneurship development.
6. To offer useful suggestions for entrepreneurship development in power-loom industry in Belgaum district of Karnataka State.
Based on the above objectives the following Hypotheses are Formulated:

1. H₀: There is no significant association between educational qualification of the employees and the nature of the work.

H₁: There is a significant association between educational qualification of the employees and the nature of the work.

2. H₀: There is no association between the amount of money Invested and the nature of the assets.

H₁: There is a strong association between the amount of money invested in various assets and the nature of the assets.

3. H₀: There is no association between type of powerloom and the source of finance.

H₁: There is an association between source of finance and the nature of finance.

4. H₀: There is no association between the nature of powerloom and the type market where the powerloom product is sold.

H₁: There is an association between the nature of powerloom and the type of market where the powerloom product is sold.

5. H₀: There is no association between entrepreneurs as leaders and the nature of the powerloom unit.

H₁: There is an association between entrepreneurs as leaders and the nature of the powerloom unit.

6. H₀: There is no association between the nature of the problems and the type of the powerloom unit.
H₁: There is an association between the nature of the problems faced and the type of the powerloom unit.

7. H₀: There is no association between the reasons for inadequacy of labour force and the nature of the powerloom unit.

H₁: There is an association between the reasons for inadequacy of labour force and the nature of the powerloom unit.

8. H₀: There is no association between the method of paying wages and the labour problems faced.

H₁: There is an association between the method of paying wages and the labour problems faced.

9. H₀: There is no association between the capacity utilization and the nature of powerloom units.

H₁: There is an association between the capacity utilisation and the nature of powerloom units.

10. H₀: There is no association between the reasons for non-diversification and the type of powerloom units.

H₁: There is an association between the reasons for non-diversification and the type of powerloom units.

11. H₀: There is no association between the design life and the nature of the powerloom unit.

H₁: There is an association between the design life and the nature of the powerloom unit.

12. H₀: There is no association between the price levels and the type of the powerloom unit.
H₁: There is an association between the price levels and the type of the powerloom unit.

13. H₀: There is no association between the product pricing objective and the nature of the powerloom units.

H₁: There is an association between the product pricing objective and the nature of the powerloom units.

14. H₀: There is no association between the ‘Market Research’ activity undertaken and the type of the powerloom units.

H₁: There is an association between the ‘Market Research’ activity undertaken and the type of the powerloom units.

15. H₀: There is no association between the reasons for no advertisement and the type of the powerloom unit.

H₁: There is an association between the reasons for no advertisement and the type of the powerloom unit.

16. H₀: There is no association between the type of sales force required and the nature of the powerloom units.

H₁: There is an association between the type of sales force required and the nature of the powerloom units.

**Research Methodology:**

a) **Sample Area**

Belgaum district is specialized in the production of fancy sarees, i.e., polyester sarees, as Bangalore and Bijapur districts are specialized in pure silk and pure cotton sarees respectively. It accounts for a substantial source of employment and income. It has been the family profession of a large number of families for the past four or five decades.
Such an enormously developed cottage powerloom industry in Belgaum district is slowly shrinking with large number of units are being shifted their business to other places like Ichalaranji, etc. Hence, the entire Belgaum district with special reference to Belgaum taluk and Bailhongal taluk are selected by the researcher for the study.

b) Sample Size

For the purpose of collecting requisite data, questionnaires and interview schedules are used. At present, there are more that 1,000 working units in study area, of which 100 units are selected for the purpose of the study.

c) Period Covered

The study covers a period of 5 years, i.e from 2002-03 to 2006-07.

d) Nature and Sources of Data

The present study on “Entrepreneurship Development in Power-Loom Industry : A Study of Belgaum District.” is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data are to be collected from 100 power-loom units spread over the study area. Questionnaire and personal interview technique are to be adopted for collection of data from the weavers and unit owners. Discussions are to be held with senior and experienced people of the weaving community. Interviews are to be conducted by meeting owners personally throughout the study area.

Sometimes, government and non-government officials have to be contacted for collection of information on policies and programmes of the Central Government as well as State Governments, towards the decentralized sector of the textile industry. Secondary data are to be collected from the sources like the official records of Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Belgaum and from newspapers, journals, periodicals, souvenirs, articles, of well-known researchers, the survey reports of the Power-loom
Enquiry Committee, the National Planning Committee, the Study Group of Ambedkar Power-loom Weavers Society, etc.

e) Tools for Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Statistical tools like simple average, percentage, Chi-Square Test etc., are used for analyzing the data. The technique of inter-period, inter-firm analysis is to be adopted for drawing meaningful conclusions.

Research Design

The First Chapter deals with the introductory aspect of the study, which includes the significance of power-loom industries Need for the study-objectives of the study- Research methodology- Research design and limitations of the study.

Operational profile of the power-loom industry in Belgaum district is presented in the Second Chapter.

Third Chapter throws light on institutional support for entrepreneurship development.

Fourth Chapter deals with the analysis of the pattern of entrepreneurial development in power-loom industry in the study area.

Fifth Chapter deals with an analysis of different problems faced by the entrepreneurs in the process of entrepreneurship development.

Last Chapter contains major findings of the study and useful suggestions made for the entrepreneurship development in power-loom industry.

Limitations of the Study:

The study is limited only to Bailhongal and Belgaum taluks. Hence the conclusions must be drawn in due care when attempt is made to generalize the results. Further survey method was adopted for collecting data for this study, which has its own limitations. The respondents do not maintain any records and
so they had to recall their and furnish the information for the query put forth by the researcher. Hence the data collected were subject to recall bias. Hence, the present research study is suffering from the following limitations.

1. The area covered for the present study is restricted only to the range of Belgaum district.

2. The study confines to the power-loom sector only, leaving the handloom sector untouched.

3. Under this research study emphasis is given only to the entrepreneurship development aspect in power-loom industry. The term entrepreneurship encompasses the areas like infrastructural facilities regarding technical, financial and management aspects.

4. The researcher is constrained by the non-availability of current statistical data as the power-loom sector is quite an unorganized and there is no specific government agency functioning at either the taluk level or district level or State level.

**Concepts used to the study:**

(1) **Powerloom industries** :

‘Powerloom industry is basically a small cottage scale industry, mostly situated in the rural areas of the country. It consists of units having four or fewer number of looms. The most of the powerloom owners of easter years run looms, as way of their life rather than a commercial proposition, in the strict sense of the term.\(^{13}\)

But, in general, powerloom is one, which is:

a) Using power,

b) Basically a cottage or small scale industry, and
c) Introduced mainly to over come the problems encountered with handlooms.

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\(^{13}\) The Ichalakaranji Power loom Association Weavers’ Co-operative Society Ltd., Ichalakaranji (Souviner – 1981, AIPWC)
2. Handlooms:

‘A system in which cloth is woven with the help of loom [usually made-up of wooden spare parts] operated manually and employing maximum family members.’

3. Kharchiwalla:

‘Kharchiwalla is a small powerloom owner owning maximum four looms and doing only job work. He only takes labour charges per metre of cloth. This term is usually used in Maharashtra state.’

4. Pendiwalla:

‘Trading companies are called Pendiwallas, who have financial capacity to purchase yarn-size the beams give them to Kharchiwallas, also providing them weft yarn. They get back their cloth and market it themselves.’

5. Master-weaver system:

“It is one of the oldest practices in powerloom sector in which both Kharchiwallas and Pendiwallas are involved. Here the small powerloom owners just produce as labourers for which the raw-materials are also supplied by the manufacturer-cum-marketers with an obligation to sell the products only to them.’

6. Saree:

‘Saree is a cloth in any wave either in grey or bleached or piece-dyed or woven with coloured yarn with extra wrap or extra weft, which is also jointly characterized by the following:

1) It is characterized by its woven borders and/or bleached yarn or zari, or any other metallic/metalised yarn as a combination of these.

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14 B.R.Bhavane, Powerloom Centres in South India.
15 The Ichalakaranji Powerloom Association Weavers’ Co-operative Society Ltd., Ichalakaranji (Souvenir - 1981, AIPWC)
16 Ibid.
17 S.O.Halasagi, Marketing of the Powerloom Products in the Bijapur District- A Case Study Rabkavi.
2) It has a width ranging between 70 cms and 140 cms [inclusive of selvedges].

3) It has length from 2.5 meters to 9.5 meters.

4) It is commonly known by that name distinguished by different names in different parts of the country.

5) It is made from any natural or man-made fibre [including synthetic fibre or in any combination thereof].

7. **Border:**

   ‘Border may be defined as any pattern different from that of the body of the fibre woven length wise close to the selvedges using grey, bleached, mererised and/or coloured yarn including silk, art silk, zari any other metallic or metalised yarn.’

8. **Heading/Cross Border:**

   ‘It can be defined as any pattern different from that of the body of the fibre woven width-wise grey, bleached mercrised or coloured yarn including silk, artsilk, zari, or any other metallic or metalised yarn.’

9. **Neykar:**

   ‘He is a person who is actually engaged in weaving saree.’

10. **Jodan:**

    ‘It is a representative term consisting of all necessary yarn issued by master weaver to Kharchiwallas to weave saree.’

11. **Baki:**

    ‘It implies the advance amount received by the workers before or during the working period to be deducted from their weekly wages.’ Generally no interest is charged on such Baki. Baki ensures the continued services of

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19 Ibid.
workers to the masters, which is most commonly adopted practice in this area.  

12. Baki-Chukta:
   ‘It is a letter issued by a master or owner certifying that whatever amount due to him has been paid-off by the outgoing workers (Neykar). In the absence of this letter no other owner shall appoint such worker for his or her work.’

13. Kuni- Magga (Pit-loom):
   ‘It is a loom wherein the Jodana and other looms spare parts are set up on the surface of the ground but a pit is provided to carry out leg operations like change of designs-inter-weaving the thread, etc’.

14. Counts:
   “it is a term which denotes the ‘space’ in between two threads of saree”. [When count increases the space reduces and vice versa.]

15. Small-scale powerloom units – The units owing the powerlooms ranging from 1 to 4 looms.

16. Medium-scale- powerloom units – The units owing less that 9 looms.

17. Large –scale powerloom units- The units owning more that 9 looms come under large scale powerloom unit.