

Empirical Analysis Of Institutional Credit Of Agriculture Development In India

Dr. Vaggu Saidulu,
Faculty Of Economics,
University College Of Arts & Social Sciences,
Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda.

Date of Submission: 05-04-2025

Date of Acceptance: 15-04-2025

Indian agriculture sector facing many challenges like low productivity in Agriculture, lack of marketing facilities, lack quality Seeds, Pesticides, and Fertilizers, lack awareness on growing of food and cash crops, lack minimum support price uneven rainfall etc. This all factors causes to failure of agriculture and rural development, when the Government of India it provides agriculture infrastructural facilities including institutional credit from post-independence to till date, the result is increase Food grains and non-food grain production and productivity, Yield and Irrigated area also increase, availability of agriculture scientists, availability of Agriculture research institutes, availability of Agriculture technology and notable changes occurred in Indian Agriculture and allied sector, even though some states are not received sufficient institutional credit resources from central government

The share of institutional credit to small and marginal farmers as well as eastern and north eastern regions is very low. Therefore, special efforts are needed to extend institutional credit facilities to small and marginal farmers and central, eastern and north-eastern regions. In addition, in order to sustain and improve growth in agricultural sector, the Commission recommends that Scheme of interest subvention should be extended to investment credit to improve capital formation in agriculture and allied sectors.

I. Review Of Literature

Review of previous studies on the comprehensive area of selected research topic serves as a guide to conduct the research on chosen topic. Reviews provides understandings in to various aspects of research topic already covered studied and helps the researchers to identity gaps, if any, relate to the chosen area of research. Therefore, an attempt has been made to review and understand the currents of the research topic.

Sunil Naik et, all (2024) Household Access to Institutional Agricultural Credit: Performance and Key Determinants, the study explores the factors influencing access to institutional agricultural credit and evaluates the performance of credit distribution to agriculture in India. The study highlights the ongoing need to address the barriers limiting access to institutional credit for marginalized and disadvantaged households.

S. Vijay Kumar (2024) a study of agriculture credit system in Telangana, this article delves into the intricate landscape of agricultural credit in Telangana, emphasizing its pivotal role in driving rural prosperity and sustainable development. the article proposes actionable suggestions to enhance the efficiency, inclusivity, and sustainability of agricultural credit initiatives in Telangana, emphasizing the importance of targeted interventions and farmer-centric policies for fostering holistic agricultural development and uplifting rural communities.

T. Maheshwari (2023) Trend and pattern on institutional credit to agriculture in India. To analyze the growth in institutional credit to agriculture in India, semi-log linear model was fitted. To find the percentage growth of the variables, simple percentage analysis was carried out. This practice has greatly reduced transaction costs for both the lenders and borrowers.

Murali N and Anjan Kumar MJ (2023) Institutional credit on agriculture in India: Status and overview, Institutional credit flow has greatly helped the agricultural sector in India, with a significant increase in credit flow from 2005-2020. The government has been providing interest subvention to those farmers who repay their short-term crop loans on time, thus bringing down the effective rate of interest to 4 percent per annum. Additionally, it is recommended to adopt and streamline microfinance options to aid small, marginal, and tribal farmers, while effectively linking them to Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Vinod Kumar and Saad Bin Afroz (2022) Regional Disparities in Institutional Credit to Agriculture in India: A District Level Analysis. This study revealed that the share of institutional credit, which was little over 7 per cent in 1951, increased manifold to over 69 per cent in 2018, reflecting parallel a remarkable decline in the share of non-institutional credit from around 93 per cent to about 31 per cent during the same period.

T. Haque et, all (2021) Access to Institutional Credit by Farmers in Eastern India. The supply of institutional credit plays an important role in promoting agricultural growth and also saving the farmers from the clutches of private moneylenders who charge exorbitantly high rates of interest and force them to live in perpetual debt trap. the article explodes the myth of low credit absorption of farmers in Eastern India.

Dr. Himanshu Gupta (2020) study on institutional agricultural credit and repayment behavior of Indian farmers, hope that this study would be useful as it helps in creating awareness among agriculturist about their development. The main objective of the present study is to underline the sources of institutional agricultural credit and repayment behavior of farmer for their development and as well as for Indian economy.

P S Dhananjaya Swamy (2016) An Assessment of Flow of Institutional Credit towards Agriculture in India. This research is a modest attempt to analyze the performance and inequality in the flow of institutional credit to agricultural in India, the distribution of credit across the region in India was up to 14.56 per cent during the periods from 2003 to 2013.

Kristine Farla (2012) Institutions and credit, this study investigates the extent to which institutional characteristics are related to countries' level of credit depth. The findings suggest that the formalization of property rights, contracting, and competition institutions is positively related to an increase in the level of credit to the private sector.

Anjani Kumar (2010) The institutional credit has been conceived to play a pivotal role in the agricultural development of India. The structure of credit outlets has witnessed a significant change and commercial banks have emerged as the major source of institutional credit in recent years. The study has suggested simplification of the procedure for a better access to agricultural credit of smallholders and less-educated/illiterate farmers

Need for the Study

Telangana's journey towards agricultural prosperity hinges on strategic credit initiatives that empower farmers, enhance productivity, and foster sustainable development. Prioritizing credit accessibility not only strengthens its agricultural sector but also uplifts the socio-economic fabric of rural communities, ensuring a prosperous future for generations to come.

Statement of Problem

The agricultural sector in Telangana faces challenges related to the accessibility, utilization, and impact of credit, despite the implementation of government initiatives such as Rythu Bandhu and Rythu Bima. Understanding the dynamics of agricultural credit and its influence on agricultural development is essential for informing policy decisions and empowering farmers. Moreover, factors such as water scarcity and limited market access further complicate the agricultural landscape, necessitating research to identify strategies for enhancing resilience and promoting sustainable practices. Therefore, there is a pressing need for a research study to comprehensively analyze the agricultural credit dynamics in Telangana and assess their implications for farmer welfare and agricultural development.

Literature gap

All the above scholars unanimously declared that Institutional Credit is a vital factor in elevating farmers from income, Number of Scholars examined various issues of Institutional credit. Most of the studies related to micro level and only few examined macros level but their studies are confined to other than Telangana state. Therefore, the study made an attempt to examine the Empirical Analysis of Institutional Credit of Agriculture Development in India & Telangana

Objectives of the Study

- To Empirical Analysis of Institutional Credit of Agriculture Development in India.
- To Analyse Kisan Credits and Farmers producing Organizations

Methodology and Period of the study

The study is based on secondary data collected from various published sources. The data on gross cropped area (GCA), agricultural gross value added (AgGVA) and Gross Value Added (GVA) were compiled from the Handbook of Statistics on Indian States (2021), Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The data on agricultural credit were collected from the Agriculture Statistics at a Glance, published by the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India (GoI), NABARD Annual Reports, and various issues of the Indian Economic Survey, published by the Ministry of Finance, GoI. Data on institutional and non-institutional agricultural credit were compiled from the All-India Debt and Investment Survey, various publications brought out once in years by the NSSO/National Statistical Office and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The data for the state-wise GLC flow has been taken from respective

state's State Focus Paper of NABARD. The data provides useful information on different dimensions of rural finance. The data were compiled and analyzed with simple tabular techniques, compound annual growth rate (CAGR) and Coefficient of Variance (CV). For the purpose of the present study with regard to secondary sources, the data have been collected for 15 years period during 2009-10 to 2023-24.

Scope of the study

The present study discusses the Empirical Analysis of Institutional Credit of Agriculture Development in India and KCCs. It examines the Impact of institutional credit on Agriculture and allied sectors, Irrigated area, Food grains Production, Productivity and yield analysis.

Limitations of the study

1. The study is based on the data of limited space and time i.e., only institutional credit existing areas. Hence the validity of the results cannot be universalized
2. The study has considered Primary Credit Cooperative Societies and KCC

Table :1 Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Allied Activities in India (in Crs)

Year	Cooperatives	SCBs	RRBs
2009-10	63497	188253	34640
2010-11	78121	222792	43965
2011-12	87963	312877	54450
2012-13	111203	484499	63681
2013-14	119964	527506	82653
2014-15	138470	604376	102483
2015-16	153295	642954	119261
2016-17	142758	799781	123216
2017-18	150321	871080	141216
2018-19	152340	954823	149667
2019-20	157367	1070036	165326
2020-21	190682	1194704	190012
2021-22	243220	1415964	204180
2022-23	236349	1676529	242286
2023-24	242008	2023749	282878
CAGR	9.33%	17.16	15.03

Source: NABARD, RBI

Table 1 shows that Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Allied Activities in India (in Crs), The study found that Cooperative credit notable increase from 63497 Cr in 2009-10 to 242008 Cr in 2023-24, Schedule Commercial Banks credit also increase from 188253 Cr in 2009-10 to 2023749 Cr in 2023-24.

The flow of Institutional Credit

The efficient financial systems and institutions to provide access to credit are necessary to the development of a sustainable agricultural sector. However, access to finance facilities has long been a challenge for agriculture due to perceptions of low profitability and high risks. The government of India has taken several steps to strengthen the rural credit delivery mechanism and facilitate the flow of agricultural credit, which has resulted in a significant increase in credit flow to the agriculture sector, from 7.3 lakh crore in 2013-14 to 25.1 lakh crore in 2023-24. The flow of institutional credit to agriculture and allied sectors increased significantly by 20.1 percent in 2023-24 and even higher than the target but regional disparities continue to persevere.

Table:2 The flow of Institutional Credit to the Agriculture Sector in India (in Cr)

Year	Co-operative Banks	RRBs	Commercial Banks	Total
2009-10	63497	34640	188253	286,390
2010-11	78121	43965	222792	344,878
2011-12	87963	54450	312877	455290
2012-13	111203	63681	432491	607375
2013-14	119963	82653	527506	730122
2014-15	138469	102483	604376	845328
2015-16	153295	119260	642954	915509
2016-17	142758	123216	799781	1065755
2017-18	150321	141216	871080	1162617
2018-19	152340	149667	954823	1256830
2019-20	157367	165326	1070036	1392729
2020-21	190682	190012	1194704	1575398
2021-22	243220	204180	1415964	1863363
2022-23	236349	242286	1676529	2155163

2023-24	242,008	282,878	2023,749	254,8635
CAGR	9.33 %	15.03 %	17.16%	15.69 %

Source: NABARD, PIB, AD&FW

The table 2 discusses the flow of Institutional Credit to the Agriculture Sector in India. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) is reported as 15.03 percent for RRBs, 17.16 percent for Commercial Banks, and 9.33 percent for cooperative banks. The flow of Institutional Credit to the Agriculture sector is 15.69 CAGR from 2012-13 to 2023-24. Commercial banks' CAGR is more than RRBs and cooperative banks. The share of long-term credit that helps in capital formation in agriculture and allied sectors, thereby promoting growth, rose from 24.9 percent in 2013-14 to 40.9 percent in 2023-24. However, the share of cooperative Banks which have a strong presence in rural areas declined from about 11 percent in 2019-20 to 9 percent in 2023-24. Therefore, issues of regional inequality, poor access to credit facilities by marginal and small farmers and a declining share of cooperative Banks/RRBs need to be addressed

Table: 3 Institutional Credit Impact on Area, Production, and Yield in India

Year	Total Credit	Area	Production	Yield
2009-10	286,390	121.33	218.11	1798
2010-11	344,878	126.67	244.49	1930
2011-12	455290	124.75	259.29	2078
2012-13	607375	120.78	257.13	2129
2013-14	730122	125.05	265.05	2120
2014-15	845328	124.30	252.03	2028
2015-16	915509	123.22	251.54	2041
2016-17	1065755	129.23	275.11	2129
2017-18	1162617	127.52	285.01	2235
2018-19	1256830	124.78	285.21	2286
2019-20	1392729	126.99	297.50	2343
2020-21	1575398	129.80	310.74	2394
2021-22	1863363	130.17	315.62	2425
2022-23	2155163	132.20	329.69	2494
2023-24	254,8635	132.10	332.30	2515
CAGR	15.69	91.84	65.63	71.49

Source: NABARD, PIB, AD&FW

The table 3 reveals that Institutional Credit Impact on Area, Production and Yield in India from 2009-10 to 2023-24. When Increase Institutional credit from 286390 lakh crore to 2548635 crore lakhs, Irrigated area also increase from 121.33 in 2009-10 to 132.10 in 2023-24, Production also increased from 218.11 in 2009-10 to 332.30 in 2023-24, and yield also increase from 1798 Kilograms in 2009-10 to 2515 Kilograms in 2023-24. The Institutional credit Compound Annual Growth rate is 15.69 percent; Irrigated area in India CAGR is 91.84 percent Production and Yield CAGR 65.63 percent, 71.49 percent.

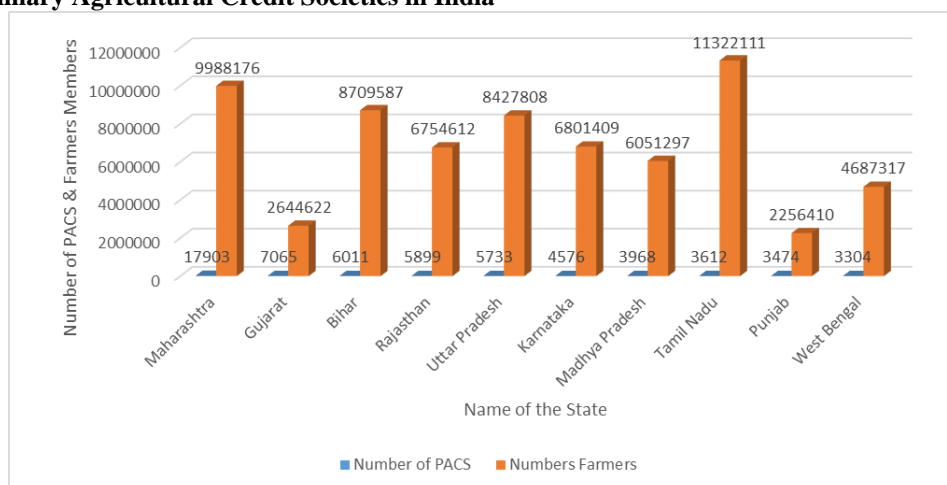
Correlation						
		Year	Coopbank	RRBs	Commercialbank	Total
Pearson Correlation	Year	1.000	.962	.983	.969	.974
	Coopbank	.962	1.000	.964	.959	.967
	RRBs	.983	.964	1.000	.995	.996
	Commercialbank	.969	.959	.995	1.000	1.000
	Total	.974	.967	.996	1.000	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Year	.	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Coopbank	.000	.	.000	.000	.000
	RRBs	.000	.000	.	.000	.000
	Commercialbank	.000	.000	.000	.	.000
	Total	.000	.000	.000	.000	.
N	Year	15	15	15	15	15
	Coopbank	15	15	15	15	15
	RRBs	15	15	15	15	15
	Commercialbank	15	15	15	15	15
	Total	15	15	15	15	15

Institutional credit positive impact on Irrigated area, Food grains Production, and Yielding, and institutional credit increase during 2009-10 to 2023-24.

There are 920 PACS in the state serving around 33.7 lakh farmers providing timely agricultural credit and other Agricultural inputs like Fertilizers, Pesticides, and Seeds. PACS in the state is a multi-service center functioning as a one-stop shop for farmers providing storage facilities, procurements, and marketing facilities.

The GIS maps on the portal facilitate easy and quick comparison of the cooperative sector of Telangana State visa-vis other states in the country.

Top 10 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in India



Source: Government of India Ministry of Cooperation

The above Graph that Top ten Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in India. The study found that highest number 17903 of PACS was reported in Maharashtra state, the second highest number 7065 of PACS were registered in Gujarat state, followed by PACS 6011 in Bihar, PACS 5899 in Rajasthan, PACS 5733 in Uttar Pradesh, PACS 4576 in Karnataka, PACS 3968 in Madhya Pradesh, PACS 3612 in Tamil Nadu, PACS 3474 in Punjab and PACS 3304 in West Bengal, but the number of highest farmers 11322111 in Tamil Nadu but lowest number of farmers 2256410 in Punjab.

Farmers Collectives

Indian agriculture is largely dominated by small and fragmented landholdings, with small and marginal farmers constituting over 86 percent of total holdings. These farmers have low individual marketable 16 marketing season 2025-26 Price Policy for Rabi Crops surpluses and cannot realize fair value due to multiple market intermediaries and low bargaining power. They are also unorganized and have poor access to quality seeds and other inputs, extension services, institutional credit, formal markets, and modern farm technologies. Organizing these small farmers into collectives can aggregate produce, achieve economies of scale, and enhance farm-level efficiency. Aggregation is also an effective method to mitigate risk in agriculture and support livelihoods of farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers. Therefore, in order to make small and marginal farmers realize higher and better returns a Central Sector Scheme “Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmers Producer Organizations” is in operation. As on 25th April 2024, 8,454 FPOs have been registered under the Scheme and Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of FPOs (1,203), followed by Madhya Pradesh (595) and Maharashtra (552).

The efforts towards linking FPOs to e-NAM platform, open network for digital commerce (ONDC) and other e-trading platforms should continue to improve access to markets, better price discovery and make agriculture more remunerative for the small and marginal famers. Further, the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), which constitute the lowest tier of the three-tier Short-Term Cooperative Credit in the country, should be strengthened. The PACS comprise of approximately 13 crore farmers as its members, which is crucial for the development of the rural economic Development. Efforts should be made to increase the membership of small and marginal farmers as members of PACS and strengthening the PACS.

Kisan Credit Cards

Kisan Credit Card Special Saturation Drive: Under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, concessional credit through KCC is provided to farmers, including PM- KISAN beneficiaries, dairy farmers and fishermen. As a result of sustained and concerted efforts by the banks and other stakeholders in the direction of providing access to concessional credit to the farmers, a major milestone has been achieved by covering over 495.35 lakh farmers (including Animal Husbandry & Dairy and fisheries farmers) under the KCC scheme with sanctioned credit limit of Rs.6,11,431 crore as on 29th March, 2024. Various campaigns have been done to increase the number of KCC beneficiaries in the past. The campaign has been restarted from 01 May 2023 up to 31 March 2024. As of 22nd March 2024, 2,40,633 camps have been organized and a total of 31,39,754 KCCs have been sanctioned under this special weekly campaign. A KCC Saturation drive i.e., “Ghar Ghar KCC Abhiyan” has

been launched with a special focus on saturating PM KISAN beneficiaries. The main objective of this drive is to mobilize the potential farmers through a special drive under the Block Level Bankers Committee to saturate PM KISAN beneficiaries with KCC and to enroll a maximum number of farmers/PM KISAN beneficiaries under all types of KCC schemes (for Crop cultivation, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, and Fisheries, etc.) To achieve the objective, the Government identified the following seven sources of income growth: -

- i. Increase in crop productivity
- ii. Increase in livestock productivity
- iii. Resource use efficiency – reduction in cost of production
- iv. Increase in cropping intensity
- v. Diversification to high-value agriculture
- vi. Remunerative prices on farmers' produce
- vii. Shift of surplus manpower from farm to non-farm occupations

Table: 4 Operative Credit Cards in India (in Rs. Crore)

Year	KCC	Amount Outstanding
31.03.2020	6,52,80,254	7,43,573
31.03.2021	7,37,45,010	7,53,431
31.03.2022	7,14,90,107	8,15,314
31.03.2023	7,34,70,282	8,85,464
31.03.2024	7,75,04,234	9,81,763
30.09.2024	7.72 crore	9.99 lakh crore
30.09.2024	(AHDF) 37.64*	16,747
Total	45.65	54,253

Source: Press Information Bureau, India

* AHDF: Animal, Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries

Table 4 shows Operative Credit Cards in India (in Rs. Crore), the study found that the number of Kisan Credit Cards notable increase from 6.5 Cr. in 2020 to 7.72 Cr in 2024.

Table:5 Top 10 Kisan Credit Card States in India - 2024

Name of the State	No. of KCC	%
Uttar Pradesh	10917055	18.82
Maharashtra	7217854	12.44
Rajasthan	6845762	11.80
Madhya Pradesh	6500382	11.21
Karnataka	5498818	9.47
Andhra Pradesh	4853487	8.37
Telangana	4508942	7.77
Odisha	4465567	7.70
Tamil Nadu	4031906	6.95
Gujarat	3137242	5.41
A total of 10 states	57977015	74.80
A total of 26 states/ UT	19527219	25.20
Grand Total	77504234	100

Source: RBI for PSBs and NABARD for RRB and Cooperatives

The 5-table revealed that the top ten Kisan Credit States in India, out of 36 states and Union territories the first highest percentage reported by Uttar Pradesh (18.82 %), followed by Maharashtra (12.44%) is the second, Rajasthan (11.80 %) is the third, Madhya Pradesh (11.21%), Karnataka (9.47%), Andhra Pradesh (8.37%), Telangana (7.77%), Odisha (7.70%), Tamil Nadu (6.95%), and tenth place registered by Gujarat (5.41%). 74.84 percent of the above ten states have reported Kisan Credit Cards and 26 states, and union territories reported the remaining 25.20 percent of Kisan Credit Cards in India.

Strengthen of Farmers in India

Indian agriculture faces significant challenges due to the predominance of small and marginal farmers, who have small asset base, partial access to markets, quality inputs, credit, and advanced technologies, which reduce their bargaining power and market opportunities. To address these issues, farmers' collectives such as cooperatives, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), etc. have emerged as important institutions to support small and marginal farmers. Central Sector Scheme (CSS) on "Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations" was launched by the Government of India in 2020 and a "Plan for Strengthening and Deepening of Reach of Cooperatives" was approved in 2023. A total of 8,454 FPOs have been registered in the country as on 25th April 2024 and many of these FPOs are still in their formative stages, indicating a need for robust policy advocacy and support to ensure sustainability and effectiveness. The Commission for Agricultural

Costs and Prices believes that linking FPOs to digital marketplaces like e-NAM, commodity derivatives markets, etc. would improve market access, price discovery and profitability of member farmers.

Table: 6 Top TEN Farmer Producer Organizations States (FPOs) in India

Sl.No	Name of the State	No. of FOPs	%
1	Uttar Pradesh	1,246	14.03
2	Madhya Pradesh	622	7.00
3	Bihar	580	6.53
4	Maharashtra	579	6.52
5	Rajasthan	533	6.00
6	Andhra Pradesh	449	5.05
7	Odisha	448	5.04
8	Assam	427	4.81
9	Gujarat	419	4.72
10	Tamil Nadu	414	4.66
	Total	5717	64.41
	Remaining states	3158	35.59
	Grand Total	8,875	100

Source: Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Government of India

The table 6 shows that Top Ten Farmer Producer Organizations Societies States (FPOs) in India, From the above table it can be noted that out of 8,875 Farmers Producer Organization societies, 66.41 percent of FPOs occupied by the above top ten states 35.59 percent of FPOs occupied by remaining states and union territories. The highest FPOs reported by 1246 in Uttar Pradesh state followed by 622 in Madhya Pradesh, 580 in Bihar, 579 in Maharashtra, 533in Rajasthan, 449 in Andhra Pradesh, 448 in Odisha, 427 in Assam, 419 in Gujarat, and tenth placed occupied by Tamil Nadu

II. Conclusion

The agricultural credit and loan waiver schemes stand as vital pillars of support for Indian farming community, offering financial assistance, alleviating debt burdens, and nurturing a conducive environment for agricultural prosperity. The study found that Inequal distribution of institutional credit and Farmers producing Organizations also between the states. Specially the study suggests to enhance existing financial support for the agriculture development and to maintain equal distribution of credit sources to all states and union territories as these initiatives continue to evolve and expand, they hold the promise of transforming the agricultural landscape of India, empowering farmers, and ensuring a prosperous future for generations to come. As India continues its journey towards agricultural prosperity, nurturing and strengthening these schemes will be key to unlocking the full potential of the state's agrarian landscape.

Bibliography

- [1] S. Vijay Kumar (2024) A Study Of Agriculture Credit System In Telangana, International Journal Of Advances And Business And Management Research (Ijabmr) Doi.Org/10.62674/Ijabmr.2024.V2i01.005agriculture Credit System, Vol. 2 (1)
- [2] Sunil Naik, S. Rohith, Indrajit Mondal And S. Harshita Nayak1(2024) Household Access To Institutional Agricultural Credit: Performance And Key Determinants, Indian Journal Of Agricultural Economics 79: 3 (2024):775-786 Doi:10.63040/25827510.2024.03.031.
- [3] Murali N And Anjan Kumar Mj (2023) Institutional Credit On Agriculture In India: Status And Overview, The Pharma Innovation Journal 2023; 12(5): 1055-1059.
- [4] T. Maheshwari (2023) Trend And Pattern On Institutional Credit To Agriculture In India, Mpra Paper No. 123274, Posted 23 Jan 2025 00:54 Utc.
- [5] T. Haque And Ankita Goyal (2021) Access To Institutional Credit By Farmers In Eastern India, Journal Of Asian Development Research, 1–21, Doi: 10.1177/2633190x211040622
- [6] Dr. Vinod Kumar Dgm (2021) Trends And Patterns In Agriculture Credit In India: A District Level Analysis Of Uttar Pradesh, National Bank For Agriculture And Rural Development. Working Paper, Department Of Economic Analysis And Research Head Office, Mumbai, June 2021.
- [7] Harjeet Singh (2020) Study On Institutional Agricultural Credit And Repayment Behavior Of Indian Farmers, International Journal Of Scientific Development And Research, August 2020 Ijsdr | Volume 5, Issue 8.
- [8] P S Dhananjaya Swamy B Chinnappa And K B Umesh (2016) An Assessment Of Flow Of Institutional Credit Towards Agriculture In India. The Andhra Agric. J 63 (4): 949-956, 2016.
- [9] Kristine Farla (2012) Institutions And Credit, Working Paper Maastricht Economic And Social Research Institute On Innovation And Technology (Unu-Merit).
- [10] Anjani Kumar, K. M. Singh And Shradhajali Sinha (2010) Institutional Credit To Agriculture Sector In India: Status, Performance And Determinants, Agricultural Economics Research Review Vol. 23 July-December 2010 Pp 253-264.