CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Coffee cultivation is one of the important activities in Hassan and Chickmagalur and the backbone of Kodagu District. It is not only providing income to the owners of the estates but also livelihood for many people directly and indirectly. As it is one of the important exported item of the country, some importance to be attached to the increase in productivity as well as its quality. In this regard, different alternatives are to be pooled to achieve our objective. One of them is the provision of credit/finance to the growers by considering the need. This chapter makes an attempt to wrap the whole of the study with the findings, hypotheses verification, suggestions and the concluding remarks.

FINDINGS

The findings of the study are arrived at after a detailed analysis of the data collected.

General:

1. There is no significant association between the age group and the size of land holdings. Majority of the plantation owners belong to the age group of more than 51.
2. There is an association between the education level and the size of land holdings.
3. Number of dependents and the size of land holdings are significantly associated.
4. There is a greater association between the income and the size of land holdings with a p value of .003.
5. Nature of estate and the size of land holdings are significantly associated.
6. Gestation period of the coffee plants and the size of the land holdings are not associated significantly.
7. With respect to the use of equipments for the coffee cultivation, it shows a significant association in the case of sprinkler sets, and a non significant association with (weed cutter and electric saw with p values more than .05 in
these cases. But in the case of vehicles used for plantations, there is a significant association.

8. There is a non significant association between the type of drying yard and the size of land holdings.

9. Most of the growers are not aware of the crop insurance or the rainfall insurance schemes and hence only 5.2 percent of them have availed rainfall insurance scheme.

10. Self declaration by the individual borrowers and spot inspection by the banks is the procedure widely followed by all the banks while sanctioning loans.

**Research findings:**

1. Cost of maintenance and the size of land holdings are associated significantly.

2. The yield per acre of both the parchment (washed coffee) as well as the cherry coffee (unwashed) with the size of land holdings.

3. There is a significant association between the amount of loan borrowed and the size of land holdings.

4. Majority of the respondents (62.8 percent) have borrowed short term loan. That means the demand for short term credit is more than the medium and long term credit.

5. Majority of the respondents (75.9 percent) have borrowed from cooperative banks.

6. Lending against mortgage (90.8 percent) is the commonly practiced method.

7. The main problem faced by the plantation owners is the documentation (title to property) because all crop loans are given against the same.

8. All the coffee growers do not borrow to the extent of the maximum limit fixed for them.

9. Many of the respondents do not borrow the maximum limit required by them because it is not available.

10. Majority of the respondents borrow for the purpose of maintenance of the estates (86.7 percent).

11. More than 50 percent of the respondents have enjoyed loan waiver benefits.

12. Majority of them (91.5 percent) prefer cooperative banks for borrowing.

13. The reasons for preferring cooperative banks are low or zero percent interest and also to avail the benefit of different government schemes.
14. The pattern of lending to plantations has remained same over the years.
15. The loan recovery status of the banks for the different years is good.

HYPOTHESES VERIFICATION

First hypothesis

The statement:

“There is a significant difference in the finance/credit requirements of growers (per acre)”

This statement was verified with the total cost incurred by different respondents for the cost of maintenance of their estates per acre/per year.

According to table 4.8 of the chapter four, there is a wide range of the credit requirements from less than Rs 25,000 to more than Rs 1,00,000 per acre. Again Chi-square value of 85.907 at significance level of .000 also proves it. That means there is a significant difference in the credit requirements of the growers.

Hence the first hypothesis is accepted.

The factors considered for the estimation of the credit requirements are the major cost concepts to be incurred by all the categories of estate owners irrespective of the size of land holdings. They are, fence maintenance, pruning of coffee plants and the shade trees, weeding and spading, manuring, picking, drying and transportation.

The justification to the above is given in table No.4.16.

With regard to the type of drying yard used by the growers, 56.5 percent of the growers use the yard made out of mud which calls for less maintenance cost and no initial cost, 40.8 percent of them use Cement which calls for less maintenance cost but a huge initial cost and 2.7 percent of them use the yard made out of tiles which requires a moderate initial investment. The point is made very clear with the chi-square value of 129.91 at significance level of .000.
With respect to the vehicles used for plantation also there is a great variation among the respondents. 48 percent of them do not own any vehicles used for plantation, 26 percent of them have jeep, 18.3 percent of them have tiller and only 7.7 percent of them have tractors. The difference is proved with a chi-square value of 69.622 at significance level of .000.

Another factor which is responsible for the credit requirement variations is the equipments used for plantations. Sprinkler sets are owned by 45.3 percent of the respondents, weed cutters are used by 19.5 percent of the respondents, electric saw is used by 16.2 percent of the respondents and rest of 19 percent do not own any of these equipments. Further the chi-square value of 48.567 at significance level of .000 also proves the difference.

The main reason for the difference in the credit requirements is the yield per acre. This inturn leads to the difference in revenue. A chi-square of 14.246 at .001 level of in the case of parchment coffee and 13.691 at the significance level of .000 in the case of cherry coffee also proves the point that there is a significant difference among the growers.

**Second hypothesis**

The statement:

“There is a mismatch between the demand for and supply of plantation finance (per acre)”

According to table 4.9 of the fourth chapter, there is a difference of Rs. 16,687.050 per acre between the demand for and the supply of finance. The mean demand being Rs 51,687.50 and the supply is fixed at Rs 35,000. Further, ‘t’ value at 11.364 at the significance level of .000 also proves it.

Hence the hypothesis “There is a mismatch between the demand for and supply of plantation finance” is accepted.
Third hypothesis

The statement:

“Growers prefer to borrow from cooperative banks because of less rate of interest”

According to table 4.27 of the fourth chapter, 166 respondents constituting 52.5 percent are of the opinion that they prefer cooperatives for less rate of interest. Further the Chi-square value calculated as 103.669 at the significance level of .000 also supports that the reason attached is quite significant.

Hence the statement that growers prefer cooperatives for less rate of interest is accepted.

The hypothesis is justified in the table 4.28.

75.9 percent of the respondents have borrowed from cooperative societies, 19.4 percent of them have borrowed from commercial banks, 1.5 percent of them from other banks and 3.2 percent of them have borrowed both from cooperatives and commercial banks. Further a chi-square value of 202.256 at .000 level proves the point that there is significant difference with respect to the source from which they borrow and many of them have borrowed from cooperative banks.

When the purpose for borrowing is taken into consideration, 86.7 percent of them have borrowed for maintenance, 6.7 of them for establishment, and 2.5 percent each for buying the land and for other purposes respectively. This also makes it clear that hence cooperatives mainly concentrate on the crop loan, people borrow from the cooperatives. The chi-square value of 246.650 at .000 further strengthens the point.

While considering the preference for the source for borrowing, 73.7 percent of them have preferred cooperatives, 22.5 percent of them have preferred commercial banks and 3.8 percent have preferred both commercial and cooperatives.

The type of loan also justifies the hypothesis because many of the respondents borrow short term loans and is proved in the study that 62.8 percent of them have borrowed short term loans, 6.2 percent of them have borrowed medium term loan and 6.2 percent each of them have borrowed both long term and short term loan. Further a
chi-square value of 182.442 at .000 also proves the fact that people prefer to borrow loans from cooperatives and in turn for the reason that the rate of interest is less.

The loan waiver scheme of the government which can be availed by the borrowers of the cooperative banks also motivates the borrowers to borrow from cooperatives at a lower rate of interest.

**Fourth hypothesis**

The statement:

“There is an increase in the lending by the institutions over the period of time”

According to table 4.32 of the fourth chapter, the analysis of the mean amount of plantation finance granted from 2008 to 2013 reveals the F value of 1.609 at .173 significance level and states that it is statistically non-significant. The variations across the banks also reveal a non-significant F value of 1.441 at a significance level of .181.

In other words, the pattern of plantation loans remained the same over the years.

Hence the statement is rejected.

**Fifth hypothesis**

The statement:

“The loan recovery status of the lending institutions is good.”

Table 4.38 of the fourth chapter makes it clear that in all the years, the number of responses for good recovery status is more and the responses for satisfactory is very less. At the same time, the Chi-square values for different years at very significant p values also prove the statement.

Hence the statement, “The loan recovery status of the lending institutions is good” is accepted.
GENERAL DISCUSSIONS

Some of the features of coffee cultivation which calls for huge investment are as follows.

1. Huge initial investment
2. Long gestation period.
3. Continuous maintenance cost.
4. Highly labour oriented.
5. No/under mechanization.
6. Yield depending on uncertain monsoon.
7. No inter-crops possible in the later years.
8. Additional cost of maintaining the shade trees.
10. Prices depending on the international market and not national market.
11. Immediate exit is not possible.
It can be shown in the following form.

**FIGURE 5.1**

**FEATURES OF COFFEE CULTIVATION LEADING TO CONTINUOUS CREDIT REQUIREMENT**

- High initial investment
- Maintenance cost throughout the gestation period
- Low/fluctuating prices not matching the cost
- Maintenance till the next annual yield
- No other income for meeting the consumption need
- Immediate exit is not possible

**CREDIT REQUIREMENT**

Initial investment include the cost of land, clearing the jungle, fencing, marking and pit making, cost of plants, and cost of planting, covering and manuring. All these are highly labour intensive and the farmer has to spend on an average 25000-30000 excluding the cost of land which is sky rocketing these days. At the same time, there arises the concept of economy of scale. For the large farmers, per acre cost will be less when all his holdings are situated in the same place. But for the small holders and also when the lad is situated in different places/scattered, the cost per acre is more. The main cost next to land is the fencing because the estate has to be well protected and requires a strong fencing and sometimes requires even solar or electric fencing due to the recent problem of elephant menace.

As the coffee bushes have a long gestation period, the cost of maintaining the plants till the yielding period is a net expense for the grower which requires not only maintaining the plant but also the fence and the shade trees. Weed cutting, manuring, irrigation etc are again the added costs. It should be noted that not only that these...
costs are to be borne during the gestation period, but also all throughout the life of the bushes. Even the quantum of yield increases over the years, the cost also increases and the revenue may be compensated.

Coffee cultivation is very much labour intensive. Labour is not only costly but also short in supply. Increase in the literacy rates have prompted the rural people to take up industrial works in urban or semi-urban areas and most of the rural population have migrated to these areas. Due to the mismatch of demand for and the supply of labour, the wage rates have shot up and the growers are finding it difficult to get the work done. Most of the large farmers could not pick their entire crop in many years due to shortage of labour. Large holders have an advantage over the small holders that they will have permanent workers or worker families who provide continuous supply at comparatively less cost. But the small holders who cannot maintain permanent work force face the problem of both shortage as well as high cost. Most of the cases, the small holders have to dance to the tunes of the workers with regard to the availability, timings and the wage rate. It is because almost all the work in the coffee estates is seasonal and it had to be done on time. No work can be postponed.

One of the solutions for this problem can be mechanization but it is not viable due to the nature of the estate/land. Most of the estates are sloppy and also due to the shade trees in between, machines cannot be used economically.

Irrigation is also a problem because; the most suitable form of irrigation for coffee plantations is sprinkler type which calls for fixing the jets at a greater height. Again due to the presence of the shade trees and the busy nature of the coffee plants it takes more time to reach the bushes. The other problem connected with irrigation is the source of water and the skilled workers. Many farmers do not own a water tank or any other source; bore wells are very rare and also not suitable for sprinklers. Even if they have the source, it is situated far which requires more number of pipes to reach the estates. Many farmers depend on river water which results in the drying of river water in early summer leaving the animals without water. Yet another problem is, irrigation has to be done at the same time to all the area during the flowering season and workers have to work round the clock which calls for overtime payments which is usually high. Most of the times, the small holders have to even pay for water!
As said earlier, due to the bushy nature of the plants, which covers the whole of the estate in the later years, no intercrops are possible in the estates. That also reduces the revenue of the grower. No doubt, the shade trees protect the bushes during summer and also the shade grown coffee is the best of the quality, the maintenance of these trees are expensive. Regular pruning of the huge trees is very expensive and also labour intensive.

It goes without saying that the grower has to wait for one whole year to get the crop and all throughout he has to incur the expenses. During the waiting period he will have no sources of income to meet his consumption needs. At the same time, the yield depends on the climatic condition and other unforeseen contingencies. Therefore one can never expect that the prediction about the yield will be met. Whenever there is a crop failure due to disease or animal menace, it is not only a revenue loss, but also a capital loss. The loss of a bush takes another 10-12 years to come back. At the same time, it is not easy for the grower to exit/diversify the crop in the short period as in the case of food grains.

Above all, the growers do not have any say in fixing the price for their crop. It is rightly said by a grower, “even a road side paani puri seller has a price tag for his product but a coffee grower cannot have a price tag for his product.” The prices depend on the international market.

The common problems faced by the growers are,

1. High cost of labour.
2. Short supply of labour.
3. High cost of farm inputs (machines, equipments, fertilizer, pesticides etc)
4. Soil exhaustion due to single crop (necessitating more use of fertilizer)
5. Impact of global climatic change.
6. Impact of global supply (due to dependency on the international market for demand)

Drinking coffee not only fixes caffeine but also a social network is formed around this drink. For many, it has become a daily routine and coffee shops have become a common social meeting place. But the fate of the coffee growers is not
known to the drinkers. Almost all the coffee consumers are of the opinion that the coffee growers are enjoying a lucrative life style. But in reality it is not so. They are burdened with many problems for which some solutions are to be thought. The study has made an attempt to find the reasons and some workable solutions.

The study has revealed that majority of the coffee estates are owned by the age group of more than 51 years. It says that coffee is life time bondage and the estate ownership passes to the next generations only after the death. It makes one point clear that the age old owners of the land will not be in a position to physically maintain the estates, whereas the new generation members of the family who are actually maintaining the estates are not the owners as per documents. This brings a gap between the two and many a time, may lead to negligence of the estates and in turn, may lead to decrease in the productivity.

Most of the coffee estate owners have less than Degree qualification and in very rare cases they have a agricultural bases formal education. This results in the plantation owners following the age old traditional practices of estate maintenance. It must have suited in those days but now they will have to switch over to modern methods, techniques and technologies as per the changing situations. The age old practice of maintenance may be due to lack of information or awareness. If the education level is increased and many of them take up agri based education, they may be in a better position to innovate things which are more feasible to their estate conditions/changing climatic conditions so that they can cope up with the loss of production or decrease in productivity in a pre planned manner. Another reason why the estate owners are not interested in taking up higher education is felt by many educational institutions is, the easy going nature of the heirs. They feel that there is a financial back up of the estate even if they do not get any other employment. Therefore the scientific temper of the coffee cultivation is very less.

The study also revealed that majority of the respondents has a very small family with less than 3 dependents. This not only speaks of small families but also a divided family. In a divided and a nuclear family, the single male or the head of the family finds it difficult to look after the property and at the same time, it further divides the land holdings in to bits and pieces. Hence the total supply of land is fixed and the same plot of inherited land is divided among the members over generations, the share
of each further goes on reducing and as a result, the number of small land holders is increasing. When the size of the land holding decreases, naturally it will be difficult to go for scientific methods of farming, mechanizations etc. because it calls for increased fixed investment. Further, the small holding increases the cost of maintenance and decreases the overall productivity.

There is significant evidence that 78.2 percent of the respondents are owning old estates and only 1.8 percent have new estates. In other words, it means that the new generation people are less interested in bringing up new estates. It may be due to many reasons like, they are finding that the coffee cultivation is no longer profitable, prices are not satisfactory and highly fluctuating, cost of almost all the inputs are increasing, there is an intensive labour shortage etc. most of the old estate owners are also either selling them to the large holders or just retaining them with no other alternatives available to them.

Yield per acre also differs not only between districts but also within the same district. It is because yield depends on many factors. The main factor determining the yield is the type and the timing of maintenance of the estates. While the large holders with sufficient funds and with the permanent workers available all the time can maintain the estate at a proper time and in a proper way gets an average yield year after year, the small holders, for want of money and workers are unable to go for timely maintenance and have to suffer with low yield. This brings a greater disparity among them.

Type of drying yard is one of the important factors in determining the quality of coffee which plays a very major role in price fixation. The price of coffee is fixed mainly on the quality of coffee. If the drying yard is of good quality, i.e. made out of cement or tile, the quality of coffee will be good. But if the yard is made out of mud or cow dung, the quality will not be up to the mark. Majority of the growers being small land holders, for want of money goes for mud drying yard and in turn have to be satisfied with comparatively less price for their produce. It is also noticed that the quality consciousness among the growers is very less. The efforts taken by the growers (especially for cherry) in maintaining or improving the quality are very minimal.
It is also found that there are no appropriate and fool proof risk management instruments available to coffee growers. Even if the rainfall insurance scheme was introduced, it was not properly implemented and has not succeeded in winning the confidence of the coffee growers.

Majority of the planters borrow short term loans which is also called crop loan. Crop loans are usually for one year and for the maintenance of the crop. It is noticed that there is no concept of consumption credit to the coffee plantation growers. It is also true that along with maintaining the estates, they do have their consumption requirements like social obligations, religious obligations, education of the children, medical obligations etc. therefore there are all the chances that the crop loan is diverted into consumption requirements. As a result, even though there is an increase in the crop loans year after year, it may not lead to a proportionate increase in the productivity.

The amount of loan granted is based on and restricted on the planted land holdings of the growers and not on the need of the borrower. The small holder may be in need of more money than the large holder. But he cannot avail the required amount for want of collateral. On the other hand, the large holder who can avail more amounts may not be in need of the entire amount. In such cases, the needy may be credit starved and the other may not use it for the purpose for which it is borrowed. Therefore, while fixing the scale of finance, there must be a proper and scientific re-thinking among the panel members and should see that there can be some relaxation in genuine cases where the needy want to take up some ventures which may lead to increase either in the quality or in productivity in the short/long run. There should be some motivational practices for those who take up such ventures.

Majority of the borrowers have borrowed loans from cooperative banks and still prefer to borrow from the same source. It is mainly because of the less rate of interest on the short term crop loan. At the same time, for the ease of borrowing from a next door institution.

It is also observed that the loan recovery status of the lending institutions over the years is good. The main reason attributed for this is the interest subvention scheme of the Government to the prompt repayers of loan. The prompt payers will get an interest subvention of 4 percent from the government which motivates them to repay
the loan on time. Further, all the lending institutions are interested in the repayment of loan from time to time and not on the proper usage of it for which it is borrowed. They do not stress/insist on the usage of loan on the borrowers. None of the institutions have a system of maintaining a feed back of any kind as to the usage/utilization of the amount. As long as the loan is repaid promptly, they are ready to grant fresh loans. It is also found that majority of the lending institutions follow only self declaration by the borrowers for crop loan and title to the property for the collateral for sanctioning of loans.

The lack of credit usage literacy among the borrowers is a very important aspect which is felt in the study. Many of the borrowers do not plan for the usage of credit they borrow either before or after borrowing. Therefore they do not have the exact idea as to how much is required or how best to use the borrowed money. Many of the borrowers borrow from cooperative banks and none of the banks have any agricultural experts to guide the borrowers as to how much to borrow or how best to use. Many of the borrowers require a full pledged awareness and literacy and the institutions can see to it that the money lent by them is properly used for the purpose for which it is sanctioned.

It is found in the study that none of the institutions lends against warehouse receipts. As coffee is a annual yielding crop, and the prices change violently throughout the year, the growers may have to wait for a better price. At the same time, they may require maintenance credit for the waiting period. But because there is no credit available against warehouse receipt, they are left with no option but to sell their produce at whatever price they can fetch at different time periods.

**LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The following were the limitations of the study.

1. Many of the respondents were hesitant to give the loan particulars and they were to be motivated intensively.
2. Respondents were free to give the information in an informal talk than answering the structured questions which lead to subjectivity.
3. With respect to credit, only short term credit requirement and the availability is taken into consideration because it is the most sought type compared to medium and long term credit.

4. It was very difficult to get the data relating to plantation credit from the banks because in many cases it is very difficult to bifurcate between plantation credit and general agriculture credit.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Coffee estate owners should take up new, improved and scientific methods of cultivation which may improve the productivity and in turn not only reduces the cost but also improves their financial position which may result in decreasing the credit gap.

2. Instead of individual farming, the small holders can go for collective farming which may cut down the cost of farming to a greater extent and also the problem of labour.

3. Old estates with decreasing productivity can be replanted as a whole with the new and high yielding varieties. High yield also improves the revenue and thereby motivate them to continue in the farming.

4. Money should not be a constraint for the timely maintenance of the estates.

5. Growers should be quality conscious which not only help in fetching them good price, higher profit but also less dependence on external finance.

6. The crop loan borrowed for maintenance should be used for the same. In other words, there should not be any diversification.

7. Efforts should be taken to see that maintenance purpose loans will end up in increasing the productivity.

8. The amount of loan sanctioned should be always need based. The needy can be given more amounts, rather insisting on the same amount (per acre) to all.

9. The lending institutions should take up motivational practices for those who take up ventures which may lead to improvement either in the quality or in productivity.

10. Lending against warehouse receipts should be implemented.

11. There must be a proper rethinking of the implementation of the rainfall insurance scheme. The scheme can be scientifically implemented so that majority of the growers can enjoy the facility.
CONCLUSION

It is clear from the study that the credit requirements of the small farmers are different from that of the large holders. But the district lead banks while fixing the scale of credit, do not consider the issue and fixes same scale per acre for all the categories. It is also found that not only the amount and the timing of the credit differ but also the utilisation of the availed credit differs between the categories. When we consider the requirement of the amount of credit, small farmers require it for maintenance but the large farmers for establishment and expansion. Large farmers do not require consumption credit while the small farmers do require consumption credit. That is why the timing and the amount of credit requirement differ.

Even when we consider the maintenance cost per acre of the two categories, there is a lot of variation between them. The small farmers have to spend more per acre where as the large farmers relatively less due to economy of scale. When the availability of credit is same to all, naturally the small farmers try to cut short some of the expenses on maintenance and as a result, the yield per acre reduces and results in making the poor still poorer. At the same time, due to lack of collaterals they cannot look for other sources too.
The vicious circle suffered by the small farmers can be shown as,

**FIGURE 5.2**
THE VICIOUS CIRCLE SUFFERED BY THE SMALL COFFEE GROWERS

Cost cutting measures taken up by the farmers like cutting down the quantity of manure, no of timings of manuring, no of timings of weed cutting, no irrigation or no backing irrigation, no mechanization etc may lead to less yield and use of mud yard for drying, no proper warehouses to preserve the produce may lead to low quality fetching less prices. At the same time, the large farmer who incurs less average cost gets high price whereas a small farmer who incurs high cost gets less price. As a result the gap between the requirement of credit between the small and the large growers still widens.

The main reasons which lead to the difference in the credit requirements may be,

- Difference in Size of land holding
- Difference in the fertility of land
- Difference in the method of maintenance.
- Difference in yield per acre
Difference in the quality
Waiting period difference
Method of selling
Difference in the bargaining power
Price/revenue difference per bag.

The result,

**FIGURE 5.3**
THE RESULT OF CREDIT STARVATION

As a result, many of the small farmers have lost interest in coffee cultivation and they are migrating to urban areas by selling their land holdings to large farmers.

The problem of coffee growers cannot be taken in total and also while fixing the scale of finance, the lead banks should consider the problems and should have separate policies for different categories of farmers. Government can interfere in price fixating mechanism and if there is a pooling system by the government, all the farmers can enjoy the same price. The supply of credit should be need based. Government should also take up measures to attract the youth to come back to coffee culture and to retain the existing growers.
While the institutional response to increasing credit flow to agriculture had been impressive, the production response to increased credit flow has been indifferent. The increased credit flow has actually resulted in higher credit intensity in agriculture. While the willingness of banks to increase the loan exposure to farming, whether the increased loans enable the farmer to improve repayment capacity is a question that remains unanswered (N. Srinivasan2009).

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The important implications which are suggested in the study are as follows:

It is not only that the institutions concentrate on just lending of funds but before lending, they should take up steps to create awareness among the borrowers about the better and proper usage of the borrowed funds. This will help the borrowers in properly planning their credit need. To be successful in this task, every institution should have agriculture experts as the case workers or the field officers who will have some idea as to the crop cultivation and also they can give some specialized advice on the usage as well as the method of cultivation. Institutions not only should take interest on the repayment of the loan but also on the usage of loan by the borrower. This can be done by disbursing the loan amount in installments and also the repayment in installments. Along with the credit usage awareness, the institutions should also take up steps for productivity follow-up. This will help in understanding the need and importance of lending. Above all, the lead banks should rethink on the fixing of scale of finance based on the needs of the borrower and also the location and size of the land holdings.

FURTHER RESEARCH

It is very easy to suggest measures but when it comes to the implementations of the suggestions, there arise many problems. One of the important suggestions put forward by the study is to provide credit usage literacy to the borrowers which will help in correctly assessing the exact credit need and the proper utilisation of the borrowed credit and to take up productivity follow-up. But there is no clear idea as to who best it can be implemented.
In this connection, a study can be taken up to bring about a workable solution to bridge this gap which will enable the credit flow at the right direction to the right person at the right time and for the right purpose.