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INSTITUTIONAL FINANCING TO AGRICULTURE: A STUDY ON THE
PERFORMANCE OF ADBs OF SBI IN ASSAM

HOW CHANGING VALUES OF FINANCIAL RATIOS HAS IMPACTED
THE GROWTH OF THE FERTILIZERS INDUSTRY OF INDIA

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INSTITUTIONAL FINANCING TO AGRICULTURE: A STUDY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF ADB's OF SBI IN ASSAM

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INTRODUCTION:

The process of civilization started with the starting agricultural activities around the globe. Which is even today, remains as one of the most important sectors and plays a vital role in our lives. While some of the countries are mostly Agro-based countries and depend mostly on agriculture than others, but the truth is that every country whether developed or developing or underdeveloped, it depends on agriculture to sustain itself in one way or another. Modern technologies are highly required for growth and development of any country but without food, no living object can survive and the food we get to eat, the source is agriculture. In the wave of industrialization, increasing population and changing climate, more should be done for agricultural development and it is one of the most important needs of this hour. As per International Finance Corporation (World Bank Group), agriculture sector has been contributing about 40% of employment throughout the world and on the other hand, the increasing rate of human inhabitants, 100% more foodstuff will be required in developing countries to feed the inhabitants of 2050. Therefore, more and more investment in agriculture sector is highly required to meet the upcoming requirements. The many factors like food security, less financial assistance, growing poverty in developing countries and overall imbalanced growth and development of agriculture-dependent economies have highlighted the need for growth in agricultural sector not only nationwide but for global economic growth as well.

Agriculture is a major source of livelihood throughout the world. The importance of agricultural development is one of the most important needs of this hour around the globe. "As agriculture sector contributes about 40% of worldwide employment and a 100% food production increase will be required in developing countries to feed the 2050 population, investment in agriculture sector is critical for driving global economic growth. The issues of food security, increased poverty in developing nations and overall imbalanced development of agriculture-dependent economies have highlighted the urgent need for development in that sector."¹

STATE BANK OF INDIA AND AGRICULTURAL FINANCING:

State Bank of India is the pioneer and market leaders in Agro-Financing in the country with a portfolio of more than Rs. 1,20,000 crores in agriculture advances covering more than 1.1 lakhs farmer families. It caters to the needs of agriculturists and farmers through a vast network of 10505 rural & semi-urban branches. Apart from the general branches, SBI has 428 Specialized Agricultural Development Branches (ADBs) and 18 Agricultural Commercial Branches (ADBs) for extension of high value credit to hi-tech agriculture, Agro-related SME, processing industry, etc. The branches cover a whole gamut of agricultural activities from Farm to Fork, from the land preparation to post harvest management, processing and marketing. To give special focus to agriculture lending, Bank has also appointed Agro-specialists in various disciplines to handle projects/ guide farmers in their Agro-ventures. Advances are given to borrowers ranging from very small activities covering poorest of the poor to hi-tech activities involving large fund outlays. It also has an effective marketing and recovery team in each region with responsibilities for marketing and building relationships with dealers of agro-products, organizing promotional events and for loan sanction, processing, monitoring and recovery. With a collective effort of Govt. and the people, they are set forth to catalyse growth in the rural and agricultural areas and be the Banker to Every Indian.²

As an extension of its activities, State Bank of India has opened one specialized branch for the agricultural development in particular throughout the country, which is called Agricultural Development Branch (ADB). It was established in the year 1971-72 by opening 90 branches of Agricultural Development Branches. These branches were opened mostly in rural and backwards areas of the country; where the need of agricultural finance is very much required. They also provided with specialized technical staff for assisting the borrowers for improving their agricultural productivity. By the end of 1985, 432 agricultural development branches had been opened. Total advances of these branches increased from ₹ 641 crore at the end of at the end of 1984 to ₹ 699 crore at the end of December 1985 and the number of farmers covered went up from 16.8 lakhs to 17.3 lakhs. These branches accounted for 38.9% of bank's direct agricultural advances and 44.6% of the total number of accounts.³

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of the study are:

- ❖ To find out the scheme-wise performance of ADBs of SBI in select areas.
- ❖ To study the trends of agricultural finance by ADBs of SBI

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Over the years lots of studies/ researches are done in the area of institutional

credit. The study covers the agricultural finance by the Agricultural Development Branches of State Bank of India in Assam. Therefore, some relevant literatures of early researches are considered for reviewing the working and performance of financial institutions in respect of agricultural credit. Some relevant studied in this area are reviewed here:

Rajeev and Deb (1998) the study was conducted in Hugli District of West Bengal, the study put focus on the marginal and small farmers of the surveyed area. The study highlighted one important fact that if the formal financial institutions in rural areas don't capture the market, then it is natural that the ultimate beneficiaries will be the local money lenders. The study therefore put focus on both formal and informal sources of rural credit and made a comparative study on the select area. The researchers selected the Tarakeswar block under Hugli district since both the well-known formal financial institutions, the co-operative as well as the commercial banks have a good hold in that area. And at the same time, the informal source of finance could also be seen in that area. The study covered 60 numbers of households by using simple random sampling method. The study found that only 27% households take loan from commercial banks and 82% took loan from both formal and informal sources of finance. The survey however reveals that the non-institutional credits are used more for productive purposes.⁴

Kothari (2015) made a study on agricultural credit through Kishan Credit Card Scheme under State Bank of India in Mandsaur area. The researcher has described about the basic features of this credit card like fixation of credit limits, validity/renewals, eligibility etc. the primary study shows that the approval of Kishan credit card has been gradually increasing from 2004-05 to 2009-10. The study also highlighted some misuse of this facility by farmers like utilizing the loan for other than the agricultural activities. The researcher also reveals that bank launches various agricultural schemes and among all Kishan Credit Card is most popular and successful in this study area by covering 135 farmers and 66 bank personnel.

Das, R.L (2013) had conducted a study on the role of ADB of SBI operating in Barpeta District of Assam and mentioned about the financial performance and experience of the beneficiaries related to agricultural & allied activities and small business. She had collected data from 4 blocks out of 12 blocks of the selected area and 300 samples were randomly selected by considering 50 from each block and remaining 100 from non-beneficiaries. The study covered both the branch and the beneficiaries. She had focused on the activities, rate of success of the branch and the regarding sufficiency, constraints of the beneficiaries. The data indicate that the agricultural credit in the survey area has been marked by predominance of non-institutional credit. However, at present the farmers of the Barpeta district are enthusiastic to take agricultural loan from the commercial banks rather than from the informal sources of the villages.

Bhattacharyya (2004) had made a descriptive and analytical research on Lakhimi Gaonliya Bank branches operating in Jorhat district and out of 16 branches 14 were selected from two subdivisions of the district. Ten sample branches were selected and ten beneficiaries from each branch were randomly selected as samples for the study. The study focused on agriculture and various allied activities and found that problem of NPA is one of the major problems faced by RRBs. The lack of awareness of the respondents and due to high level of poverty they are unable to take higher amount of credit from these institutions; which hinders the development of the farmers. The political influence also creates problems for the bank branches to provide benefits to all the actual beneficiaries and they have to search for some alternative sources for financial assistance.

Vallabh and Chatrath (2016) have studied about the need for banking in rural and agricultural areas and they have made a secondary analysis regarding the usage of banking services by Indian households in rural & urban areas and the debt profile of rural household and the source of debt which reveals that the loans from money lenders have increased from 1993 to 2000 by 4%. The study found that the reliance of farmers on the banking system has been showing an upward trend both in terms of farmers deposit and farmers borrowings. The researchers provided some suggestions like increasing the scope of NABARD, reducing the cost of rural credit, more awareness regarding crop insurance, promoting micro-finance/ micro enterprise etc.

Kauitha and Ramalingam (June 2015) noted that agriculture in India is based on the lending policies of the commercial banks in India. According to them most of the farmers are involved in the agricultural activities and meet their expenses only from the loan amount of the banks. The study mainly focused on the opinion of the farmers about agricultural loan of State Bank of India in Madurai district. The researchers have collected data from 10 taluks of the districts covering 520 farmers by using snowball sampling method. The study revealed that the opinion of the respondents is differing about agricultural loan of State Bank of India when they are classified on their age basis. The researcher suggested that farmers should be considered equally in all aspects without discriminating them based on their nature of residence regarding agricultural loan.

Nerella (2015) in the study made an analysis on the role of Kishan Credit Card and its benefits for Indian agriculture. The study finds that, the commercial banks issued highest Kishan Credit Cards, which is 45.33%, followed by Cooperative Banks at 40.30% and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) issued 14.37%. the study reveals that Kishan Credit Card is one of the most innovative, highly appreciated and non-discriminatory banking products. The study further states that there is no correlation between issue of Kishan Credit Card and increase in crop loan volumes but it is found that nearly 72% of the crop loan is issue in the form of Kishan Credit Card. From

the banks side it is found that they feel it difficult to maintain the data on crop wise loan issued and the outstanding amount, moreover the bank officials also find that in the field visit, there is a variance between actual crop grown and the crop which is considered for and ultimately it creates difficulty for insurance coverage.

Shinde, S.S. and Patil, P.B.(2014) conducted a study on the role played by State Bank of India for agricultural finance. The study has been conducted in SBI Niphad (Nasik) Branch. The researchers try to find out the growth record of agriculture finance schemes of that branch and the correlation between agriculture financing and growth of agriculture. The study is based on secondary data and it reveals that the farmers or the borrowers has utilized the loan amount properly and therefore the financial conditions of the farmers has improved remarkably. With tractor loans they can now modernize the farming techniques and it has saved both time and money. The irrigation and land development loan is utilized in a good manner and some of the farmers utilized it by way of connecting pipelines to their paddy fields form Godavari River.

Singh *et.al*, (2004) made a study on the accessibility, extent of utilization and reimbursement of harvest advances in Rajpur district of Chattisgarh. The study mainly focused on loan taken for rice production in that area and the bank taken for the study was District Central Co-operative Bank, Rajpur. The study is a combination of both primary and secondary data, the study reveals that even from the non-defaulter group; 40% had not properly utilized the loan amount taken for agricultural production and agriculture related activities. More over the study also found that 60% of among the defaulter group also didn't utilize it for agricultural production and agriculture related activities. Therefore, the study make the concluding remark that until and unless some strict inspections taken place, the crop loan won't be properly utilized for agricultural production purposes and ultimately it will affect the repayment and the extent of NPA would gradually increased.

Bhagavathi, S.K. (1997) have madea research on the overall management of commercial banks situated in rural areas of Assam and the various challenges faced by them in performing their banking activities. The research reveals one important aspect about financing in agriculture in this particular region of the country, that the farmers are not so much aware of the various schemes specially designed for them for giving financial assistance to develop agricultural production. Apart from this problem, other problems like inappropriate use of loans, problem of natural calamity like flood; which occurs very frequently during monsoon season, unsatisfactory paper on land holdings, insufficient irrigation provisions in the paddy fields. These problems directly affecting the performance of commercial banks situated in rural places of the state.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY:

To achieved the above objectives a research methodology has been developed. The present research is based on the institutional financing to agriculture sector; which is considered as one of the most important sectors in India. State Bank of India even has its specialized branches called Agricultural Development Branches (ADB) to put more efforts towards agricultural development.

Type of Research:

The present research is a descriptive research and analytical. The study explores the extent of contribution of the Agricultural Development Branches (ADB) of State Bank of India towards agricultural development. Since the main motive behind establishment of these ADBs are to contribute more for the development of agriculture in.

Data Collection Method:

This study would focus and analyse the secondary data received from the bank branches selected for the study. The study would also examine the performance of the ADBs of Assam with special emphasis on agricultural credit delivery system. As descriptive research are survey methods of all kinds and this research tries to describe the trend and present scenario of ADBs with the help of survey method. Simple descriptive statistics is used as analytical tool for analysis.

Period of the Study:

The time period covered for the study is six financial year starting from 20013-14 to the financial year 2018-19.

Area of the Study: There are total Nine Branches of Agriculture Development Branches (ADB) of State Bank of India operating in Assam. They are: (1)Angarkhowa ADB, North-Lakhimpur(2)BokajanADB, KarbiAnglong (3)Howly ADB, Barpeta(4)Khelmati ADB, Sontipur (5)Khutikatia, Nagaon(6)Narsingpur ADB, Cachar(7)Pulibor ADB, Golaghat(8)SBI Gargaon ADB, Sivsagar(9)Teok ADB, Jorhat

Out of these nine ADBs of SBI, four are in the Upper Assam Region, which will form the part of the study, i.e. all the four branches: Teok ADB, Jorhat.Pulibor ADB, Golaghat.Gargaon ADB, Sivsagar.Angarkhowa ADB, North-Lakhimpur are taken for the present research. Secondary information pertaining to these four branches has been collected from the individual bank branches.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS:

The data collected from the select branches of Agricultural Development Branches of State Bank of India in Assam, the analysis has been made on the basis of the performance of the loan schemes of agriculture for the select period on the basis of the position of each scheme after the end of each financial year on cumulative figures, so that the non-performing Asset's position can also be determined after each financial year. In selected schemes of agriculture finance, tables and charts are also used to make an analysis of

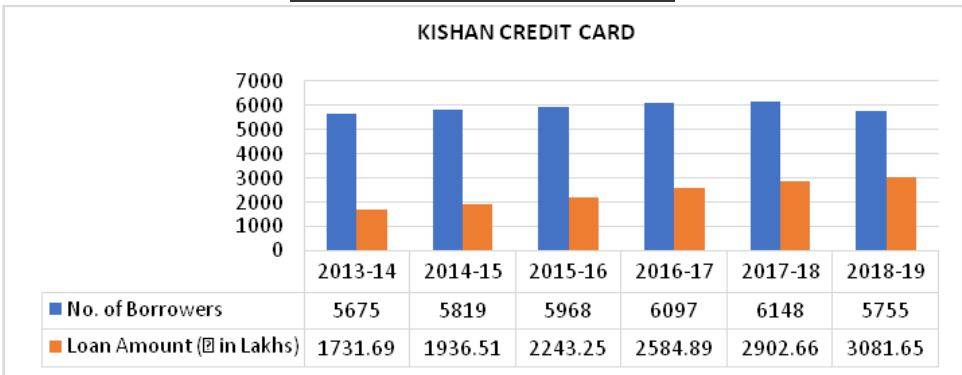
the data.

PERFORMANCE OF GARGAON ADB, SIVSAGAR:

The Gargaon (ADB) is situated in Sivsagar District of Assam. The Branch was established in 19th November, 1982. There are total 11 numbers of employees presently working in the branch.

Performance of Kishan Credit Card Scheme:

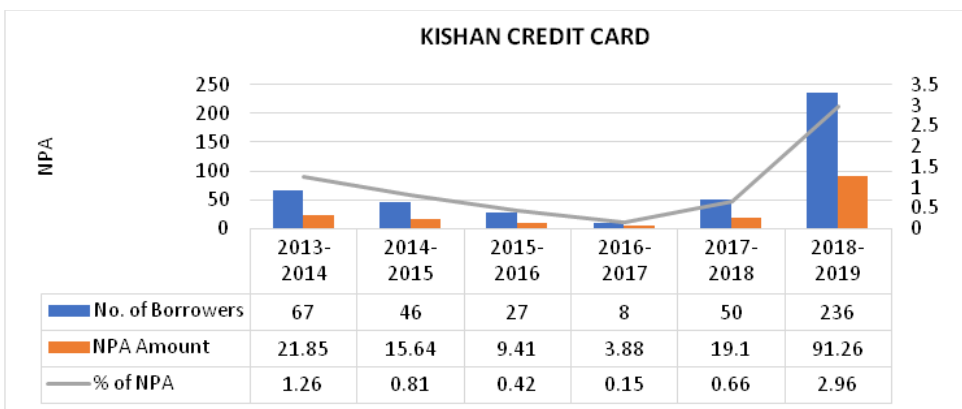
Table & Chart No.: 1.1
Amount of Loan Sanctioned



Interpretation: The above table and graph show the position of KCC after the end of each financial year in terms of number of borrowers who had taken and the amount of loan sanctioned under the Scheme from financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19. Where it is found that in Gargaon Branch, the trend of amount of loan sanctioned under this scheme has gradually increased from ₹1731.69 lakhs by 5675 borrowers in 2013-14, ₹1936.51 lakhs by 5819 number of borrowers by 2014-15, ₹2243.25 lakhs by 5968 borrowers by the end of financial year 2015-16, ₹2584.89 lakhs by 6097 borrowers in 2016-17, ₹2902.66 lakhs in 2017-18 by 6148 number of borrowers and ₹3081.65 by 5755 borrowers in the year 2018-19.

NPA Position Under Kishan Credit Card:

Table & Chart No.: 1.1.1



Interpretation: The above table and graph show the performance of NPA under the scheme of Kishan Credit Card from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19. It is found that from the issued amount under Kishan Credit Card, 67 number of borrowers with amount of ₹21.85 lakhs had fall under NPA in the year 2013-14 with percentage of 1.26% from the total issued amount. In 2014-15, 46 borrowers with amount of ₹15.64 lakhs (0.81%), in 2015-16, ₹9.41 Lakhs by 27 number of borrowers (0.42%), in 2016-17, ₹ 3.88 lakhs by 8 borrowers (0.15%), in 2017-18, ₹ 19.10 lakhs by 50 borrowers (0.66%) and in 2018-19, ₹91.26 lakhs by 236 borrowers (2.96%) respectively fall under NPA category.

TABLE NO.: 1.2
SCHEME: FINANCE FOR SECOND HAND TRACTORS(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	LOAN POSITION			NPA POSITION		
	Years	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	% of NPA
1.	2013-14	05	1.74	04	1.19	68.39
2.	2014-15	01	1.44	00	0.00	0.00
3.	2015-16	01	1.13	00	0.00	0.00
4.	2016-17	01	1.00	00	0.00	0.00
5.	2017-18	01	0.86	00	00.00	0.00
6.	2018-19	Nil	Nil	00	00.00	0.00

Interpretation: The above table show the position of amount of loan sanctioned and number of borrowers under the scheme of Finance For Second Hand Tractor at the end of each financial year along with NPA performance. 5 numbers of borrowers had taken ₹1.74 lakhs in 2013-14, ₹1.44 lakhs in 2014-15, ₹1.13 Lakhs in 2015-16, ₹ 1 lakh in 2016-17 and ₹ 0.86 lakh till 2017-18 had been sanctioned under this scheme. Regarding NPA, only in the financial year 2013-14 with an amount of ₹1.19 lakhs which is not paid by 4 borrowers and consist a percentage of 68.39% out of total amount sanctioned under this scheme and for the remaining financial year upto 2018-19; no NPA was recorded.

TABLE NO.: 1.3
SCHEME: FARM MACHINERY(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	LOAN POSITION			NPA POSITION		
	Years	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	% of NPA
1.	2013-14	05	4.30	05	4.30	100
2.	2014-15	02	2.19	01	0.72	32.88
3.	2015-16	02	2.28	01	0.65	28.51
4.	2016-17	01	1.77	00	0.00	0.00
5.	2017-18	05	9.15	0	0.00	0.00
6.	2018-19	05	5.96	0	0.00	0.00

Interpretation: The above table shows that ₹4.30 lakhs had been sanctioned under the scheme of Farm Machinery in the year 2013-14, at the end of 2014-15, ₹ 2.19 lakhs had been sanctioned to 2 borrowers, ₹ 2.28 lakhs in 2015-16, ₹ 1.77 lakhs in 2016-17, ₹ 9.15 lakhs in 2017-18 to 5 number of borrowers and ₹ 5.96 lakhs had been sanctioned to 5 number of borrowers in the year 2018-19 respectively.

Regarding the performance of NPA under the scheme of Finance for Farm Machinery from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19. It is found that from the issued amount, 05 number of borrowers with amount of ₹ 4.3 lakhs had fall under NPA in the year 2013-14 with percentage of 100% from the total issued amount. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 0.72 lakh falls under NPA which is not paid by 1 borrower with percentage of 32.88%. 1 borrower with amount of ₹ 0.65 lakhs in 2015-16 with the percentage of 28.51%. No NPA was recorded in the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19.

PERFORMANCE OF OTHR SCHEMES:

KISHAN GOLD CARD: There is only 01 number borrower who had taken loan from financial year from 2013-14 with an amount of ₹ 0.26 Lakh, ₹ 0.21 lakh in 2014-15, ₹ 0.71 Lakh in 2015-16 and ₹ 0.59 Lakh in 2016-17 and from 2017-18 under this scheme no loan has been sanctioned.

FINANCE FOR COMBINED HARVESTER: There are 9 numbers of borrowers who had an amount of ₹11.15 lakhs as loan in the year 2013-14 under the scheme of finance for combined harvester. In 2014-15, 7 numbers of borrowers had taken an amount of ₹8.71 lakhs, ₹ 6.71 lakhs had been issued in the year 2015-16, in 2016-17 ₹5.49 had been issued to 4 number of borrowers, 1 borrower had taken an amount of ₹1.34 lakhs in the year 2017-18 and no loan under this head had been issued by the 2018-19.

ALLIED AGRI ACTIVITIES: ₹13.13 lakhs had been sanctioned under the scheme of Allied Agri Activities in the year 2013-14 among 24 borrowers, in 2014-15 the position is, ₹10.14 lakhs had been sanctioned to 17 borrowers, ₹ 205.18 lakhs in 2015-16 to 118 borrowers, ₹ 2.60 lakhs in 2016-17 to 8 number of borrowers, ₹ 1.81 lakhs in 2017-18 to 5 number of borrowers and ₹ 0.52 lakhs had been sanctioned to 2 number of borrowers by the year 2018-19 respectively.

FINANCING FOR POWER TILLERS

No loan was sanctioned from 2013-14 to 2015-16 under the scheme of Financing For financing for Power Tillers. ₹ 10.43 lakhs in 2016-17 to 5 number of borrowers had been sanctioned, in 2017-18 ₹8.76 lakhs to 7 borrowers and by 2018-19, the position is ₹5.39 lakhs had been sanctioned under this scheme.

NPA PERFORMANCE OF OTHER SCHEMES:

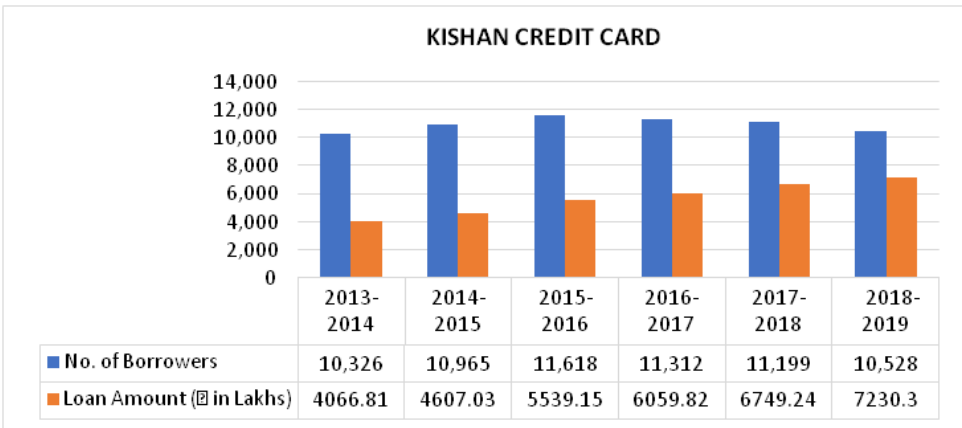
SCHEME: KISHAN GOLD CARD: Under this scheme, only in the year 2014-15 ₹ 0.21 lakh fall under the NPA category, which was not paid by 1 borrower.

FINANCE FOR COMBINED HARVESTER: The performance of NPA under the scheme of Finance for Combined Harvester from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19. It is found that from the issued amount under Finance for Combined Harvester, 04 number of borrowers with amount of ₹ 1.19 lakhs had fall under NPA in the year 2013-14 with percentage of 68.39% from the total issued amount. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 0.23 lakh falls under NPA which is not paid by 1 borrower. 2 borrowers with amount of ₹ 3.2 lakhs in 2015-16. 2 borrowers with an amount ₹ 4.41 lakhs in the year 2016-17, 1 borrower with amount of ₹ 1.34 fall under NPA category respectively in 2017-18 which is 100% of the total sanctioned amount. In the year 2018-19, there was no NPA recorded.

ALLIED AGRI ACTIVITIES: The performance of NPA under the scheme of Allied Agri Activities from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19. It is found that from the issued amount under Allied Agri Activities, 16 number of borrowers with amount of ₹ 7.47 lakhs had fall under NPA in the year 2013-14 with percentage of 56.89% from the total issued amount. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 7.13 lakhs falls under NPA which is not paid by 11 borrowers with percentage of 70.32%. No borrower falls under NPA in 2015-16. In 2016-17, 4 number of borrowers with an amount of ₹ 1.18 lakhs and 45.38%, 3 number of borrowers with ₹0.93 lakhs with a percentage of 51.38% and in 2018-19, 3 borrowers with ₹0.51 lakh and a percentage of 98.08% recorded in NPA.

PERFORMANCE OF PULIBOR ADB, GOLAGHAT:
Performance of Kishan Credit Card Scheme:

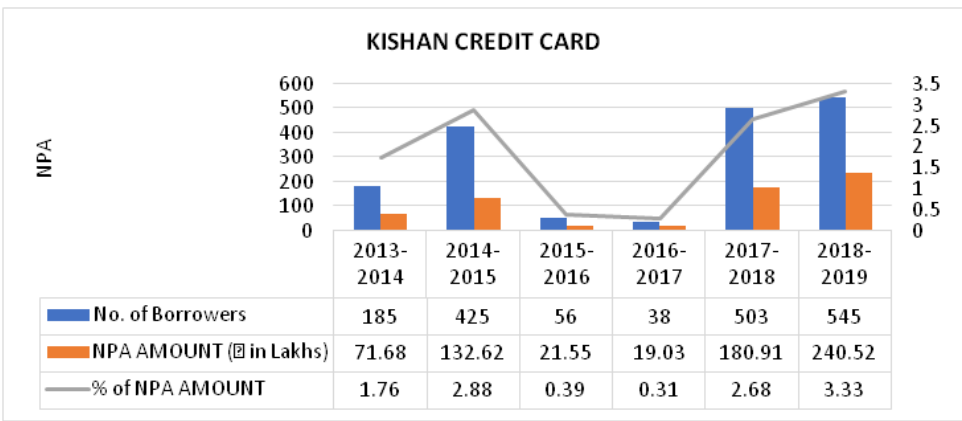
Table & Chart No.: 2.1
Amount of Loan Sanctioned



Interpretation:The above table and graph show number of borrowers who had taken and the amount of loan sanctioned under Kishan Credit Card Scheme from financial year 2013-14 to 2018-18. Where it is found that in Pulibor ADB, Golaghat Branch, the position of the amount of loan sanctioned under this scheme has gradually increased from ₹4066.81 lakhs with 10,326 borrowers in 2013-14 to ₹4607.03 lakhs by 10,965 number of borrowers by the end of financial year 2014-15, ₹ 5539.15 lakhs by 11,618 borrowers by 2015-16, ₹ 6059.82 lakhs with 11,312 borrowers by 2016-17, ₹ 6749.24 lakhs by 2017-18 with 11,199 number of borrowers and ₹7230.30 lakhs by 10528 borrowers by the year 2018-19 had taken loan under this scheme.

NPA Position Under Kishan Credit Card:

Table & Chart No.: 2.1.1



Interpretation: The above table and graph show the performance of NPA under the scheme of Kishan Credit Card from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19. It is found that from the issued amount under Kishan Credit Card, 185 number of borrowers with amount of ₹71.68 lakhs had fall under NPA in the year 2013-14 with percentage of 1.76% from the total issued amount. In 2014-15, 425 borrowers with amount of ₹132.62 lakhs (2.88%), in 2015-16, ₹ 21.55 Lakhs by 56 number of borrowers (21.55%), in 2016-17, ₹ 19.03 lakhs by 38 borrowers (0.31%), in 2017-18, ₹ 180.91 lakhs by 503 borrowers (2.68%) and in 2018-19, ₹240.52 lakhs by 545 borrowers (3.33%) respectively fall under NPA category at the end of each financial year.

TABLE NO.: 2.2
SCHEME: FINANCE FOR SECOND HAND TRACTORS(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	LOAN POSITION			NPA POSITION		
	Years	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	% of NPA
1.	2013-14	16	31.60	07	4.40	13.92
2.	2014-15	13	31.41	03	1.84	5.86
3.	2015-16	10	25.98	02	1.19	04.58
4.	2016-17	06	17.02	01	6.49	38.13
5.	2017-18	05	8.71	00	0.00	0.00
6.	2018-19	04	7.15	01	0.26	3.64

Interpretation: The above table show the amount of loan sanctioned under the scheme of Finance for Second Hand Tractor along with NPA performance at the end of each financial year. It is found that, 16 numbers of borrowers were there who had taken ₹31.60 lakhs up to 2013-14, ₹31.41 lakhs up to 2014-15 by 13 borrowers, ₹25.98 Lakhs up to 2015-16 by 10 borrowers, ₹ 17.02 lakhs in 2016-17 by 6 borrowers, ₹ 8.71 lakh in 2017-18 by 5 borrowers and ₹7.15 lakhs in 2018-19 by 4 number of borrowers had been sanctioned.

The performance of NPA under the scheme of Finance for Second Hand Tractor from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19, it is found that from the issued amount under Finance for Second Hand Tractor, 07 number of borrowers with amount of ₹ 4.40 lakhs had fall under NPA in the year 2013-14 with percentage of 13.92% from the total issued amount. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 1.84 lakh falls under NPA which is not paid by 3 borrowers with percentage of 5.86%. 2 borrowers with amount of ₹ 1.19 lakhs in 2015-

16 with percentage of 4.58%. 1 borrower with an amount ₹ 6.49 lakhs in the year 2016-17 with percentage of 38.13%, no NPA by borrowers in 2017-18 was recorded. In the year 2018-19, only 1 borrower with an amount of ₹ 0.26 lakh and a percentage of 3.64% was recorded as NPA at the end of each financial year.

TABLE NO.: 2.3
SCHEME: FINANCE FOR FARM MACHINERY (₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	LOAN POSITION			NPA POSITION		
	Years	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	% of NPA
1.	2013-14	0	0.00	00	00.00	00.00
2.	2014-15	0	0.00	00	00.00	00.00
3.	2015-16	01	6.24	00	00.00	00.00
4.	2016-17	02	9.94	00	00.00	00.00
5.	2017-18	23	68.18	00	00.00	00.00
6.	2018-19	16	29.54	01	1.03	3.49

Interpretation: The above table shows that no loan was sanctioned from 2013-14 to and 2014-15 under the scheme of Finance for Farm Machinery. ₹ 6.24 lakhs had been sanctioned under the scheme of Farm Machinery to 1 borrower in 2015-16, by the end of 2016-17, the position was ₹ 9.94 lakhs with 2 number of borrowers and ₹ 68.18 lakhs had been sanctioned to 23 number of borrowers by the end of year 2018-19 respectively.

Regarding the performance of NPA under the scheme of Finance for Farm Machinery from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19. It is found that from the issued amount from 2013-14 to 2017-18 no borrower had fall under, in the year 2018-19, 1 borrower with an amount of ₹1.03 lakhs and a percentage of 3.49% recorded as NPA.

PERFORMANCE OF OTHER SCHEMES:

KISHAN GOLD CARD: The amount of loan sanctioned under Kishan Gold Card Scheme from 2013-14 to 2018-19. It is found that only in financial year 2013-14, 1 borrower had taken loan under this scheme amounting to ₹1.26 lakhs and for the rest of the years no borrower had taken loan under this scheme.

CONTRACT FARMING: The loan sanctioned under the scheme of Contract Farming, where it is found that, from financial year 2013-14 to financial year 2015-16 only 1 borrower in each year had taken a loan amounting to ₹0.05 lakh and after that for remaining 3 years; no loan had been

sanctioned under this scheme.

FINANCING FOR POWER TILLERS: The amount of loan sanctioned under the scheme of Finance for Power Tillers, it is found that, 16 numbers of borrowers had taken ₹31.60 lakhs in 2013-14, ₹31.41 lakhs in 2014-15 by 13 borrowers, ₹25.98 Lakhs in 2015-16 by 10 borrowers, ₹ 17.02 lakhs in 2016-17 by 6 borrowers, ₹ 8.71 lakh in 2017-18 by 5 borrowers and ₹7.05 lakhs in 2018-19 by 4 number of borrowers had been sanctioned.

FINANCING FOR ALLIED AGRI ACTIVITIES: Under this scheme, ₹13.13 lakhs had been sanctioned under the scheme of Allied Agri Activities in the year 2013-14 among 24 borrowers, in 2014-15 ₹ 10.14 lakhs had been sanctioned to 17 borrowers, ₹ 205.18 lakhs in 2015-16 to 118 borrowers, ₹ 2.60 lakhs in 2016-17 to 8 number of borrowers, ₹ 1.81 lakhs in 2017-18 to 5 number of borrowers and ₹ 0.52 lakhs had been sanctioned to 2 number of borrowers in the year 2018-19 respectively.

PERFORMANCE OF NPA:

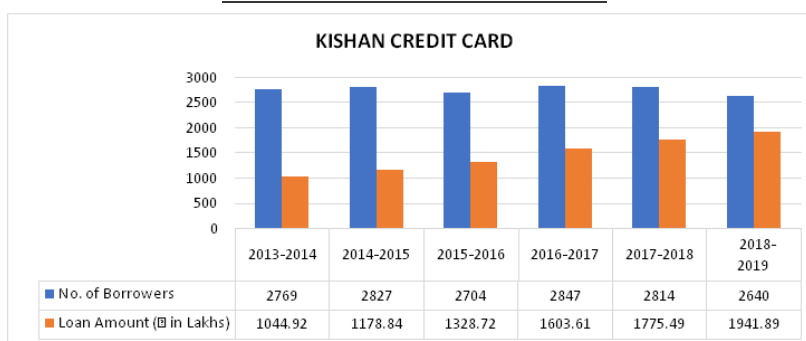
KISHAN GOLD CARD: Under the scheme of Kishan Gold Card scheme, NPA was recorded only in the financial year 2013-14 with an amount of ₹1.26 lakhs which is not paid by 1 borrower and it was 100% of the sanctioned amount under this scheme.

FINANCING FOR ALLIED AGRI ACTIVITIES: The performance of NPA under the scheme of Finance for Allied Agri Activities from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19, it is found that from the issued amount under this scheme, 19 borrowers with amount of ₹ 10.03 lakhs had fall under NPA in the year 2013-14 with percentage of 83.44 % from the total issued amount. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 5.78 lakh falls under NPA which is not paid by 12 borrowers with percentage of 56.56%. 4 borrowers with amount of ₹ 0.98 lakhs in 2015-16 with percentage of 13.96%. no borrower falls under NPA in the year 2016-17. In 2017-18, 2 borrowers with amount of ₹ 3.07 and a percentage of 100% was recorded as NPA. In the year 2018-19, no borrower was recorded as NPA.

PERFORMANCE OF ANGARKHOWA ADB, LAKHIMPUR:

Performance of Kishan Credit Card Scheme:

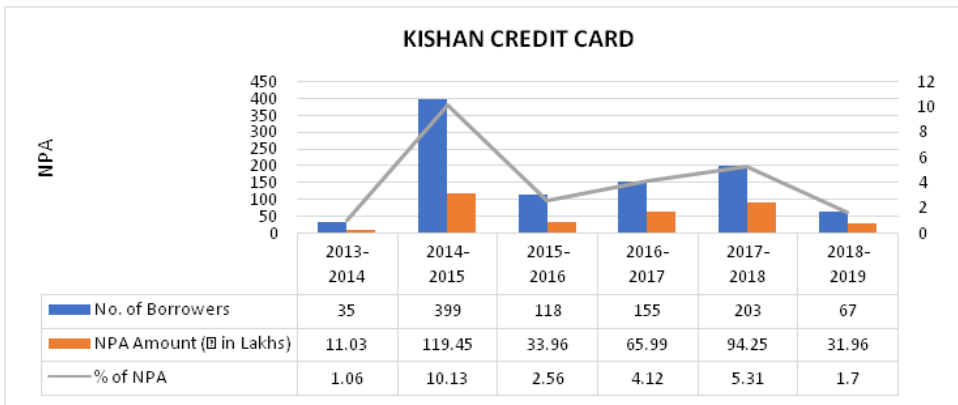
Table & Chart No.: 3.1
Amount of Loan Sanctioned



Interpretation: The above table and graph show number of borrowers who had taken and the amount of loan sanctioned under Kishan Credit Card Scheme from financial year 2013-14 to 2018-18. Where it is found that in Angarkhowa ADB Lakhimpur Branch, the amount of loan sanctioned under this scheme has gradually increased from ₹1044.92 lakhs by 2769 borrowers in 2013-14 to ₹1178.84 lakhs taken by 2827 number of borrowers in 2014-15, ₹1328.72 lakhs by 2704 borrowers by 2015-16, ₹1603.61 lakhs by 2847 borrowers in 2016-17, ₹1775.49 lakhs in 2017-18 by 2814 number of borrowers and ₹1941.89 lakhs by 2640 borrowers in the end of financial year 2018-19 had taken loan under this scheme.

NPA Position Under Kishan Credit Card:

Table & Chart No.: 3.1.1



Interpretation: The above table and Chart show the performance of NPA under the scheme of Kishan Credit Card from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19. It is found that from the issued amount under Kishan Credit Card, 35 number of borrowers with amount of ₹11.03 lakhs had fall under NPA in the year 2013-14 with percentage of 1.06% from the total issued amount. In 2014-15, 399 borrowers with amount of ₹119.45 lakhs (10.13%), in 2015-16, ₹33.96 Lakhs by 118 number of borrowers (2.56%), in 2016-17, ₹65.99 lakhs by 155 borrowers (4.12%), in 2017-18, ₹94.25 lakhs by 203 borrowers (5.31%) and in 2018-19, ₹31.96 lakhs by 67 borrowers (1.70%) respectively fall under NPA category.

TABLE NO.: 3.2
SCHEME: FINANCE FOR SECOND HAND TRACTORS
 (₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	LOAN POSITION			NPA POSITION		
	Years	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	% of NPA
1.	2013-14	13	38.62	01	4.00	10.36
2.	2014-15	12	33.66	06	10.84	32.20
3.	2015-16	11	23.55	08	15.52	65.90
4.	2016-17	08	14.02	05	6.82	48.64
5.	2017-18	04	5.29	03	1.36	25.71
6.	2018-19	01	3.62	01	3.62	100.00

Interpretation: The above table shows that ₹38.62 lakhs had been sanctioned under the scheme of Finance for Secondhand Tractors in the year 2013-14 among 13 borrowers, in 2014-15, the position was, ₹ 33.66 lakhs had been sanctioned to 12 borrowers, ₹23.55 lakhs by the end of 2015-16 to 11 borrowers, ₹ 14.02 lakhs upto 2016-17 to 08 number of borrower, ₹ 5.29 lakhs by 2017-18 to 4 borrowers and ₹3.62 lakhs to 1 borrower remain under this scheme by the year 2018-19.

Regarding the performance of NPA under the scheme of Finance for Second Hand Tractor from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19, it is found that from the issued amount under Finance for Second Hand Tractor, 01 number of borrowers with amount of ₹ 4.00 lakhs had fall under NPA in the year 2013-14 with percentage of 10.36% from the total issued amount. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 10.84 lakh falls under NPA which is not paid by 6 borrowers with percentage of 32.20%. 8 borrowers with amount of ₹ 15.52 lakhs in 2015-16 with percentage of 65.90%. 5 borrowers with an amount ₹ 6.82 lakhs in the year 2016-17 with percentage of 48.64%, 3 borrowers with an amount ₹ 1.36 lakhs in the year 2016-17 with percentage of 25.71%, NPA by borrowers in 2017-18 was recorded. In the year 2018-19, only 1 borrower with an amount of ₹ 3.62 lakhs and a percentage of 100% was recorded as NPA.

TABLE NO.: 3.3
SCHEME: FINANCE FOR FARM MACHINERY (₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	LOAN POSITION			NPA POSITION		
	Years	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	% of NPA
1.	2013-14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
2.	2014-15	01	5.65	0	0.00	0.00
3.	2015-16	01	4.93	0	0.00	0.00
4.	2016-17	01	3.87	0	0.00	0.00
5.	2017-18	22	57.30	0	0.00	0.00
6.	2018-19	10	11.46	0	0.00	0.00

Interpretation: The above table shows that no loan had been sanctioned under the scheme of Financing for Farm Machinery in the year 2013-14, in 2014-15 ₹ 5.65 lakhs had been sanctioned to 1 borrower, ₹4.93 lakhs by the end of 2015-16 with 1 borrower, ₹3.87 lakhs by 2016-17 with 1 number of borrower, ₹ 57.30 lakhs by 2017-18 with 22 borrowers and ₹ 11.46 lakhs with 10 borrowers under this scheme till the end of the financial year 2018-19.

Regarding NPA, under this scheme of Finance for Farm Machinery, no NPA was recorded during the select tenure of six years.

PERFORMANCE OF OTHER SCHEMES:

CONTRACT FARMING: ₹3.74 lakhs had been sanctioned under the scheme of Contract Farming in the year 2013-14 among 5 borrowers, by the end of the financial year 2014-15 ₹ 2.7 lakhs with 4 borrowers, ₹ 1.83 lakhs by 2015-16 with 3 borrowers, ₹ 1.06 lakhs by 2016-17 with 1 number of borrower, ₹ 0.83 lakhs by the end of 2017-18 with 1 borrower and no loan had been sanctioned under this scheme in the year 2018-19.

FINANCING FOR ALLIED AGRI ACTIVITIES: Under Finance for Allied Activities, ₹63.10 lakhs loan had been sanctioned under the scheme in the year 2013-14 among 30 borrowers, by the end of 2014-15, ₹55 lakhs with 26 borrowers, ₹41.83 lakhs by 2015-16 with 23 borrowers, ₹12.56 lakhs by 2016-17 with 14 number of borrowers, ₹ 1.16 lakhs by 2017-18 with 3 borrowers and no had been sanctioned to any borrower under this scheme in the year 2018-19.

PERFORMANCE OF NPA:

CONTRACT FARMING: The performance of NPA under the scheme of Contract Farming from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19, it is found that

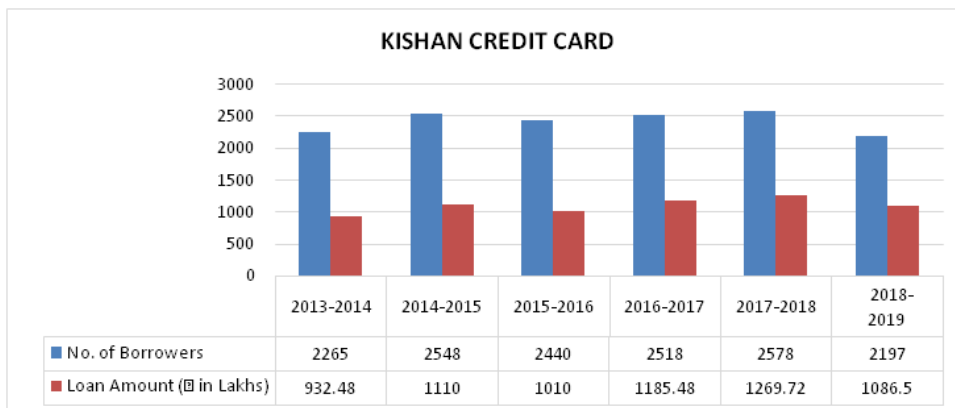
from the issued amount under this scheme, no borrowers had fall under NPA in the year 2013-14 from the total issued amount. In 2014-15, 2 borrowers with amount of ₹0.13 lakhs (4.53%), in 2015-16, ₹ 0.10 Lakhs by 1 borrower (5.46%) In 2016-17, 2017-18 and in 2018-19 no borrower had respectively fall under NPA category.

FINANCING FOR ALLIED AGRI ACTIVITIES: The performance of NPA under the scheme of Finance for Allied Agri Activities from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19, it is found that from the issued amount under this scheme, 10 borrowers with amount of ₹ 29.34 lakhs had fall under NPA in the year 2013-14 with percentage of 46.50 % from the total issued amount. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 44.01 lakh falls under NPA which is not paid by 19 borrowers with percentage of 80.02%. 17 borrowers with amount of ₹ 37.08 lakhs in 2015-16 with percentage of 88.64%. 7 borrowers with an amount of ₹10.15 and a percentage of 80.81% fall under NPA in the year 2016-17. In 2017-18, 2 borrowers with amount of ₹ 1.14 and a percentage of 98.28% was recorded as NPA. In the year 2018-19, no borrower was recorded as NPA.

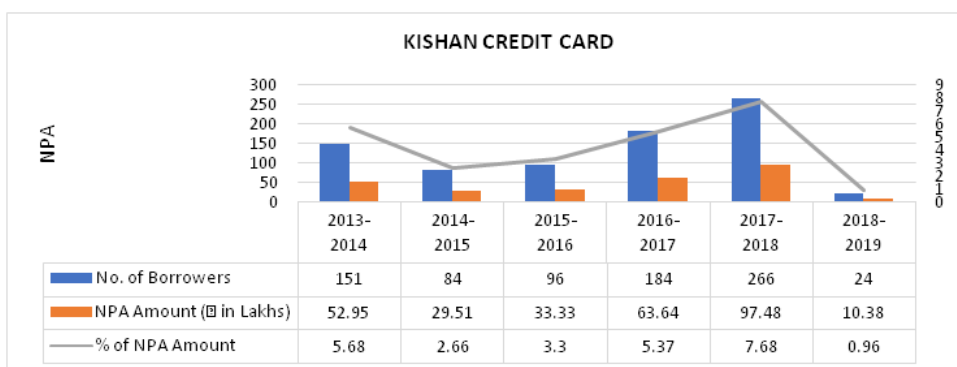
PERFORMANCE OF TEOK ADB, JORHAT:

Performance of Kishan Credit Card Scheme:

Table & Chart No.: 4.1
Amount of Loan Sanctioned



Interpretation: The above table and graph show number of borrowers who had taken and the amount of loan sanctioned under Kishan Credit Card Scheme from financial year 2013-14 to 2018-18. Where it is found that in Teok (ADB) Branch, Jorhat; the amount of loan sanctioned under this scheme has gradually increased from ₹932.48 lakhs with 2265 borrowers in 2013-14, ₹1110 lakhs taken by 2548 number of borrowers by the end of financial year 2014-15, ₹ 1010 lakhs with 2440 borrowers in 2015-16, ₹1185.48 lakhs with 2518 borrowers in 2016-17, ₹1269.72 lakhs in 2017-18 with 2578 number of borrowers and ₹1086.50 lakhs with 2197 borrowers in the year 2018-19.

NPA Position Under Kishan Credit Card:**Table & Chart No.: 4.1.1**

Interpretation: The above table and Chart show the performance of NPA under the scheme of Kishan Credit Card from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19. It is found that from the issued amount under Kishan Credit Card, 151 number of borrowers with amount of ₹52.95 lakhs had fall under NPA in the year 2013-14 with percentage of 5.68% from the total issued amount. In 2014-15, 84 borrowers with amount of ₹29.51 lakhs (2.66%), in 2015-16, ₹ 33.33 Lakhs by 96 number of borrowers (3.30%), in 2016-17, ₹63.64 lakhs by 184 borrowers (5.37%), in 2017-18, ₹ 97.48 lakhs by 266 borrowers (7.68%) and in 2018-19, ₹10.38 lakhs by 24 borrowers (0.96%) respectively fall under NPA category.

TABLE NO.: 4.2**SCHEME: FINANCE FOR SECOND HAND TRACTORS**

(₹ in Lakhs)

LOAN POSITION				NPA POSITION		
Sl. No.	Years	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	% of NPA
1.	2013-14	18	19.25	03	2.07	10.75
2.	2014-15	12	6.66	0	0.00	0.00
3.	2015-16	12	6.66	01	0.50	7.50
4.	2016-17	09	3.06	0	0.00	0.00
5.	2017-18	04	1.32	0	0.00	0.00
6.	2018-19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00

Interpretation: The above table shows that ₹ 19.25 lakhs had been sanctioned under the scheme of Finance for Second Hand Tractor in the year 2013-14 among 18 borrowers, by the end of 2014-15, ₹ 6.66 lakhs with 12 borrowers, ₹6.66 lakhs by 2015-16 to 12 borrowers, ₹ 3.06 lakhs by 2016-17 with 9 number of borrower, ₹ 1.32 lakhs by 2017-18 with 4 borrowers and no loan had been sanctioned under this scheme in the year 2018-19.

The performance of NPA under the scheme of Finance For Second Hand Tractors from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19, it is found 3 borrowers with amount of ₹2.07 lakhs had fall under NPA in the year 2013-14 with percentage of 10.75% from the total issued amount. In 2014-15, no borrower had fall under NPA category. In 2015-16, ₹ 0.50 Lakhs by 1 borrower (7.50%), From 2016-17, 2017-18 and in 2018-19, no borrower respectively fall under NPA category.

TABLE NO.: 4.3
SCHEME: FINANCE FOR FARM MACHINERY (₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	LOAN POSITION			NPA POSITION		
	Years	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	No. of Borrowers	Loan Amount (₹)	% of NPA
1.	2013-14	04	26.34	0	0.00	0.00
2.	2014-15	06	33.98	0	0.00	0.00
3.	2015-16	08	39.33	0	0.00	0.00
4.	2016-17	05	20.36	0	0.00	0.00
5.	2017-18	41	78.15	01	6.25	8.00
6.	2018-19	35	35.85	02	0.95	2.65

Interpretation: The above table shows that ₹ 26.34 lakhs had been sanctioned under the scheme of Finance for Farm Machinery by the 2013-14 among 4 borrowers, till 2014-15, ₹33.98 lakhs had been sanctioned to 6 borrowers, ₹39.33 lakhs till 2015-16 to 8 borrowers, ₹ 20.36 lakhs till 2016-17 to 5 borrowers, ₹ 78.15 lakh till 2017-18 to 41 borrower and ₹35.85 lakh had been sanctioned to 35 borrowers under this scheme by the end of financial year 2018-19.

Regarding NPA performance, from 2013-14 to 2016-17 there was no record of NPA under the scheme of Finance for Farm Machinery. In the year 2017-18, ₹6.25 lakhs by 1 borrower with percentage of 8% from the total sanctioned amount and in 2018-19, ₹0.95 lakhs of 2 borrowers fall under NPA category respectively.

PERFORMANCE OF OTHER SCHEMES:

CONTRACT FARMING: Under Contract Farming scheme ₹ 5.27 lakhs had been sanctioned under the scheme of Contract Farming in the year 2013-14 among 10 borrowers, by the end of 2014-15 ₹ 1.06 lakhs had been sanctioned with 4 borrowers, ₹ 1.10 lakhs in 2015-16 to 3 borrowers, ₹ 0.48 lakhs in 2016-17 to 4 number of borrower, ₹ 0.13 lakh in 2017-18 to 1 borrower and ₹ 0.13 lakh had been sanctioned to 1 borrower under this scheme in the year 2018-19 as well.

FINANCING FOR ALLIED AGRI ACTIVITIES: ₹ 63.05 lakhs had been sanctioned under the scheme of Financing for Allied Agri Activities till the year 2013-14 to 254 borrowers, till 2014-15 ₹ 25.37 lakhs had been sanctioned to 74 borrowers, ₹ 25.37 lakhs by the end of 2015-16 to 74 borrowers, ₹ 5.55 lakhs till 2016-17 to 19 borrowers, ₹ 2.43 lakhs till 2017-18 to 8 borrower and ₹ 0.47 lakh had been sanctioned to 2 borrowers under this scheme till the financial year 2018-19.

FINANCE FOR AGRI. CLINIC/ CENTERS: ₹ 2.30 lakhs had been sanctioned under the scheme of Finance for Agri. Clinic/ Centres in the year 2013-14 to 3 borrowers, till 2014-15 ₹ 0.60 lakhs had been sanctioned to 1 borrower, ₹ 1.15 lakhs till 2015-16 to 2 borrowers, ₹ 0.31 lakhs till 2016-17 to 1 borrower, ₹ 0.35 lakhs till 2017-18 to 1 borrower and ₹ 0.47 lakh had been sanctioned to 2 borrowers under this scheme till the end of the year 2018-19.

FINANCE FOR POWER TILLERS: No loan had been sanctioned under the scheme of Finance for Agri. Clinic/ Centres in the year 2013-14, in 2014-15 ₹ 23.42 lakhs had been sanctioned to 24 borrowers, ₹ 31.10 lakhs till the end of 2015-16 to 36 borrowers, ₹ 45.05 lakhs till 2016-17 to 52 borrowers, ₹ 36.54 lakhs till 2017-18 to 48 borrowers and ₹ 28.52 lakh had been sanctioned to 51 borrowers under this scheme till the end of year 2018-19.

PERFORMANCE OF NPA:

CONTRACT FARMING: The performance of NPA under the scheme of Contract Farming from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19, it is found that from the issued amount under this scheme, 7 number of borrowers with amount of ₹ 2.36 lakhs had fall under NPA in the year 2013-14 with percentage of 44.78% from the total issued amount. In 2014-15, 3 borrowers with amount of ₹ 0.40 lakhs (37.74%), in 2015-16, ₹ 0.22 Lakhs by 1 borrower (20.00%), in 2016-17, ₹ 0.40 lakhs by 3 borrowers (83.33%), in 2017-18, ₹ 0.13 lakhs by 1 borrower (100.00%) and in 2018-19, ₹ 0.13 lakhs by 1 borrower (100.00%) respectively fall under NPA category.

ALLIED AGRI ACTIVITIES: The above table and Chart show the performance of NPA under the scheme of Allied Agri Activities from the financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19. It is found that from the issued amount 211 number of borrowers with amount of ₹ 49.09 lakhs had fall under NPA in the year 2013-14 with percentage of 77.86% from the total issued amount. In

2014-15, 66 borrowers with amount of ₹22.16 lakhs (87.35%), in 2015-16, ₹21.22 Lakhs by 72 number of borrowers (83.64%), in 2016-17, ₹3.78 lakhs by 14 borrowers (68.11%), in 2017-18, ₹1.09 lakhs by 4 borrowers (44.86%) and in 2018-19, ₹0.47 lakhs by 2 borrowers (100%) respectively fall under NPA category.

MAJOR FINDINGS:

After collecting and analysing the data from the select bank branches of State Bank of India (ADB), the following findings can be highlighted:

- ❖ Out of the four select bank branches it is found that majority of the agricultural schemes are same but still there are certain schemes which are not common in all the branches.
- ❖ Out of all the bank branches Kishan Credit card is the largest selling loan scheme relating to agriculture.

As per the information provided by the managers of the select branches, they take the following steps to improve the rate of recovery of loans:

- ❖ Village wise Recovery camps are organized along with financial literacy programmes.
- ❖ Bank usually bring Rin Samadhan and OTS scheme for settlement of NPA and write off loans.
- ❖ In Lok Adalat cases are settled in OTS scheme for NPA borrowers.
- ❖ Bank Adalat is also organized in branch premises every third Saturday of the month.
- ❖ Inclusion of village Heads / person of influence in recovery process.
- ❖ Incentives and fresh loans for borrowers with timely settlements.
- ❖ Special and trained field officers are appointed for agricultural loans.

GARGAON (ADB) BRANCH, SIVSAGAR:

- ❖ In case of Kishan Credit Card Scheme, it is found from the bank data that the amount of the total loan amount sanctioned under this scheme has been gradually increasing over the select period ranging from ₹1731.69 lakhs in 2013-14 to ₹3081.65 in 2018-19.
- ❖ In certain schemes like Kishan Gold Card (ranging from ₹0.21 lakh in 2014-15 and ₹0.71 lakh in 2015-16) and Finance for second-hand tractor (ranging from ₹0.86 lakh in 2017-18 and ₹1.74 lakh in 2013-14), the number of borrowers and the amount of loan sanctioned is very low as compared to other schemes.
- ❖ In certain schemes like Finance for Second Hand Tractors (2013-14, ₹1.74 lakhs to ₹0.86 lakhs in 2017-18), Finance for Combined Harvesters (2013-14, ₹11.15 lakhs to ₹1.34 lakhs in 2017-18), the number of borrowers and sanctioned amount has gradually in decreasing trend.
- ❖ Regarding NPA, it is found that the highest number of NPA (in terms

of amount and borrowers) falls under Kishan Credit Card Scheme in all the four bank branches in terms of total amount. It happened because under this scheme the highest amount of loan was sanctioned as compared to all other schemes, ranging from 0.15% in 2017-18 to 2.96% in 2018-19.

- ❖ Certain schemes like Finance for Combined Harvesters (80.33% in 2016-17), Finance for Farm Machinery (100% in 2013-14) and Allied Agri Activities (98.08% in 2019-19), the NPA percentage is on higher side, although in certain schemes the total amount sanctioned and the number of borrowers is less (not more than 11 borrowers).

PULIBOR (ADB) BRANCH, GOLAGHAT:

- ❖ In case of Kishan Credit Card Scheme, it is found from the bank data that the amount of the total loan amount sanctioned under this scheme has been gradually increasing over the select period ranging from ₹ 4066.81 lakhs in 2013-14 to ₹ 7230.30 in 2018-19.
- ❖ Under Contract Farming scheme, only one borrower in each year from 2013-14 to 2015-16 with an amount of ₹0.05 lakh was sanctioned and after that no loan was sanctioned under this scheme.
- ❖ Regarding NPA, it is found that the highest number of NPA falls under Kishan Credit Card Scheme in all the four bank branches in terms of total amount. It happened because under this scheme the highest amount of loan was sanctioned as compared to all other schemes, ranging from 0.15% in 2017-18 to 2.96% in 2018-19.
- ❖ Regarding NPA, it is found that the highest number of NPA (in terms of amount and borrowers) falls under Kishan Credit Card Scheme in all the four bank branches in terms of total amount. It happened because under this scheme the highest amount of loan was sanctioned as compared to all other schemes, ranging from 0.31% in 2016-17 to 3.33% in 2018-19.
- ❖ Scheme like Financing for Allied Agri Activities, the percentage of NPA is on higher side (83.44% in 2013-14, 100% in 2017-18) along with Financing for JLG of Tenant Farmers (100% in 2017-18).

ANGERKHOWA (ADB) LAKHIMPUR

- ❖ In case of Kishan Credit Card Scheme, it is found from the bank data that the amount of the total loan amount sanctioned under this scheme has been gradually increasing over the select period ranging from ₹1044.92 lakhs in 2013-14 to ₹ 1941.89 in 2018-19.
- ❖ Schemes like Finance for Second-hand tractor (₹ 38.62 lakhs in 2013-14 to ₹ 3.62 lakhs in 2018-19) and Financing for Allied Agri-Activities (₹ 63.10 lakhs in 2013-14 to ₹ 1.16 lakhs in 2018-19) has a decreasing trend in terms of total amount of loan sanctioned.
- ❖ Regarding NPA, it is found that the highest number of NPA (in terms of amount and borrowers) falls under Kishan Credit Card Scheme in all the four bank branches in terms of total amount. It happened

because under this scheme the highest amount of loan was sanctioned as compared to all other schemes, ranging from 1.06% in 2013-14 to 10.13% in 2014-15.

- ❖ As compared to other schemes, Contract Farming Scheme has a better performance in terms of NPA percentage as it records zero percentage of NPA from 2016-17 to 2018-19 along with 2013-14.
- ❖ Finance for Second-hand Tractor (65.90% in 2015-16 & 100% in 2018-1) and Allied Agri Activities (80.81% in 2016-17, 88.64% in 2015-16 & 98.28% in 2017-18), have higher percentage of NPA.

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- ❖ In case of Kishan Credit Card Scheme, it is found from the bank data that the amount of the total loan amount sanctioned under this scheme has been gradually increasing over the select period ranging from ₹932.48 lakhs in 2013-14 up to ₹1269.72 in 2017-18.
- ❖ Schemes like Contract Farming and Finance for Second-hand Tractor has recorded a decreasing trend in terms of loan amount sanctioned.
- ❖ Regarding NPA, it is found that the highest number of NPA (in terms of amount and borrowers) falls under Kishan Credit Card Scheme in all the four bank branches in terms of total amount. It happened because under this scheme the highest amount of loan was sanctioned as compared to all other schemes, ranging from 0.96% in 2018-19 to 7.68% in 2017-18.
- ❖ Scheme contract Farming (83.33% in 2016-17, 100% in 2017-18 & 2018-19) and Allied Agri Activities (87.35% in 2014-15, 83.64% in 2015-16 and 100% in 2018-19) has the highest percentage of NPA in this branch.

CONCLUSION:

The majority of farmers in this era are well aware of the benefits of taking loans and advances from formal financial institutions. The role played by formal financial institutions for the growth of the economy is inevitable. It is observed from the previous studies conducted in the area of institutional financing to agriculture that, there are misutilizations, underutilizations and sometimes insufficiency of sanctioned loans created hurdles in the rapid growth of agriculture, apart from natural calamities like flood, drought etc. And it is also seen that certain formal financial institutions hesitate to give loans to the marginal farmers because of their limited repayment capacities and these institutions are also facing the problem of Non-performing assets specially in agriculture sector as compared to other lending. More support from the Government, misutilization of sanctioned loans by farmers, loans sanctioned only to the deserved ones can be a part of the problems.

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HOW CHANGING VALUES OF FINANCIAL RATIOS HAS IMPACTED THE GROWTH OF THE FERTILIZERS INDUSTRY OF INDIA

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Abstract

This study gives a clear idea about the impact of changing values of the financial ratios on the fertilizers industry. The aims and objectives of the research have been discussed with the appropriate research philosophy, research approach and research design. The proper representation of the ratios with graphs and charts has been provided. With the help of these graphs and charts, the financial position of the chosen company has been derived.

1. Introduction

In this study, the impact of the changing value in ratio for Zuari agricultural limited has been discussed along with the comparison between three agricultural companies named Chambal fertilizers, Indian farmer fertilizers and Hindustan fertilizer cooperation. The literature review and the research methodology has also been briefly discussed here. All the data considered for this topic is between the period of 2014 to 2019. Net profit ratios, gross profit ratio, ROA, ROE, ROCE and so on have been analyzed.

2. Literature review

2.1 condition of the Indian fertilizer industry

The fertilizing companies of India are entirely dependent on agricultural companies. It is the backbone of the Indian agricultural company. The use of fertilizers helps to facilitate faster production of food to serve the nation (Singh *et al.*, 2019)

2.2 Contribution in GDP

The contribution of the Indian fertilizer industry to GDP is precious (Praveen, 2017). It has been seen that the share of the fertilizer industry for the growth of GDP is 20% which has been increased from the year 2019-2020.

2.3 Implementation for economic growth

The fertilizer industry has played a unique role to implement the economic development of the country. It has been proven that the economic development of the country is partially dependent on the fertilizer industry. The industries like cotton and jute mills tend to manufacture different kinds

of products which are considered a vital part of the economic growth process (Shahbaz *et al.*, 2017).

2.4 Literature gap

Different studies have been conducted in the sector of the fertilizers industry. This study includes various aspects of the fertilizers industry, such as decisions regarding produce goods for sale, pre and post-harvesting activities etc.

3. Methodology

3.1 Research philosophy

To complete any research correctly, a research philosophy has been used. In this matter, the main focus has been given to the *positivism research philosophy*. This philosophy has been used because it provides conservative information regarding the topic (Ryan, 2018)

3.2 Research approach

A deductive research approach has been considered for this research. Woiceshyn and Daellenbach (2018) *opined that deductive research* helps provide valuable and potential data for the analysis.

3.3 Research design

As the research design for this study, *exploratory research design* has been the most appropriate one. This research design is beneficial for understanding the issues and the problems, and also it helps solve the problem as soon as possible (Jain and Tiwari, 2020).

3.4 Data collection method

A secondary research method has been used for collecting the data. Books, magazines, and journals have been used as the definitive resource (Johnston, 2017).

4. Research aim and Objective

4.1 Aim

The main aim of this study is to find out the impact of the changing value of ratios of the fertilizer industry.

4.2 objectives

- Comparison of the same categorical companies based on financial data.
- The practical impact of fertilizer industry for the improvement of the economy.
- Contribution to the growth of the GDP.

5. Collection of secondary data

5.1 statistical analysis

Zuari Agrochemicals limited

	Gross Profit Ratio	NET Profit Ratio	Operating Profit Ratio
<i>Average</i>	24.144	-0.56	7.752
<i>SD</i>	3.18	2.03	9.45
<i>CV</i>	0.13	-3.63	1.22

Chambal fertilizers limited

	Gross Profit Ratio	NET Profit Ratio	Operating Profit Ratio
Average	40.81	4.222	8.402
SD	5.98	2.34	2.12
CV	0.15	0.56	0.25

Indian farmer fertilizer cooperation limited

	Gross Profit Ratio	NET Profit Ratio	Operating Profit Ratio
Average	19.536	3.112	3.64
SD	2.65	0.83	4.02
CV	0.14	0.27	1.11

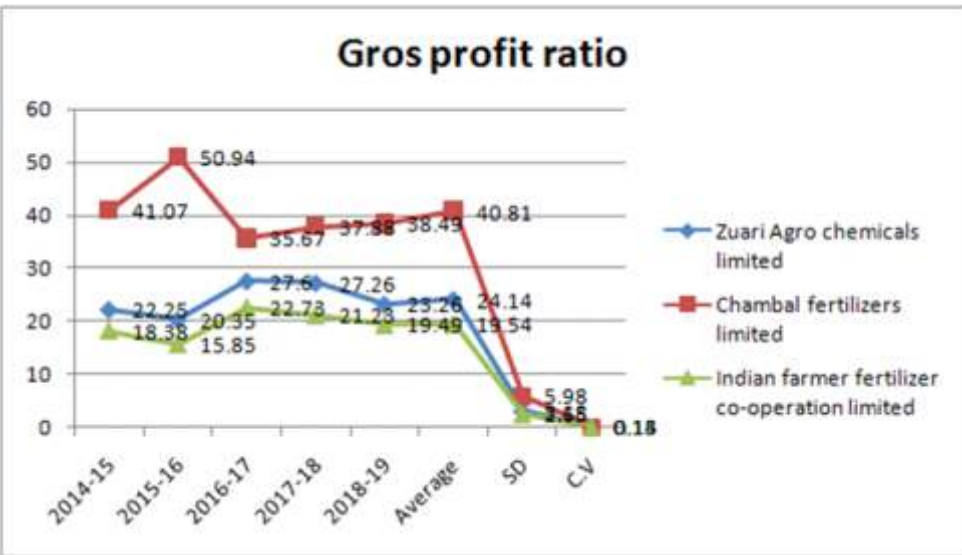


Figure 1: Gross profit ratio
(Source: Self-Created)

In this study, the financial ratio of Zuari agricultural limited has been analyzed along with its two competitors for the time span of 2014 to 2019. As per the record, the gross profit ratio has been increasing from 2014 to 2018, but in 2019 it seems to decrease. CV is 0.13% which is comparatively lower than the other two companies which mean there is a decrease in the selling price of goods.

Net profit ratio:

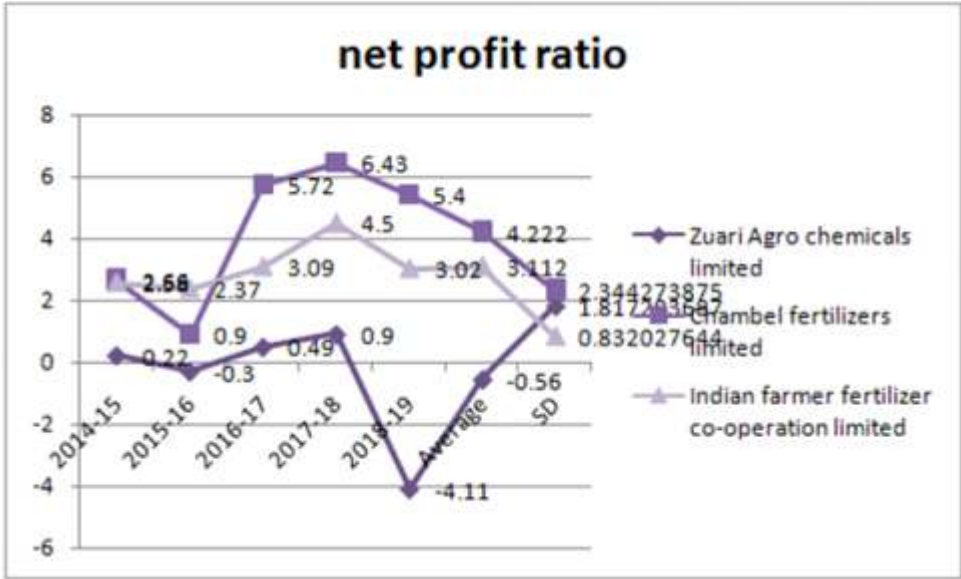


Figure 2: Net profit ratio
(Source: Self-Created)

Comparing to the Chambal fertilizers limited and Indian farmer cooperation limited, Zuari agrochemical has managed to earn a lower net profit ratio of 0.22% in 2014. It means that the company has used an inactive cost structure for the pricing strategy compared to the other two companies. As per the record, it can be seen that in the years 2015 and 2018, the company had a negative net profit ratio of -0.3% and -4.11%, which mean that the money earned from the selling of the products is not enough to cover the production cost.

Operating profit ratio:



Figure 3: operating profit ratio
(Source: Self-Created)

The ratio is a profitability ratio responsible for reflecting the percentage of the profit that a company produces. Here Zuari agro chemical's operating profit ratios for the year 2014 to 2019 were 3.71%,2.65%,6.51%,24.34% and 1.55%. As per the record, it can be seen that th company has managed to earn a higher margin of operating profit ratio in the year 2018 which means that the company has efficiently managed its operations. However, Chambel fertilizers have a higher average operating profit ratio than Zuari agrochemicals and Indian farmer fertilizers have a lower average operating ratio.

Return on capital employed:

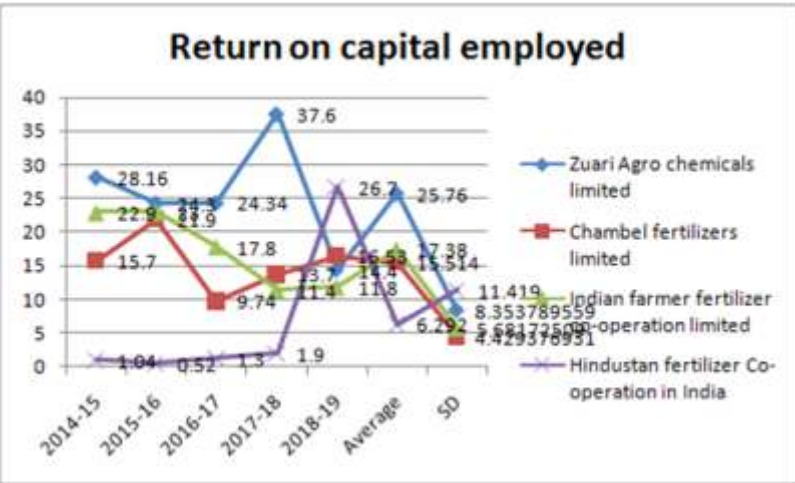


Figure 4: ROCE
(Source: Self-Created)

In this study, the comparison of the return on capital employed has been conducted on the basis of four agricultural companies. The average return on capital employed during the period from 2014 to 2019 for the four companies was 25.76%, 15.514%, 17.38% and 6.25%. Hence it can be seen that Zuari agrochemical has managed to earn a higher percentage of return on capital employed than the other companies and also the changing value of the company has increased over time. It is the indicator of the successful growth of the company.

Return on equity ratio:

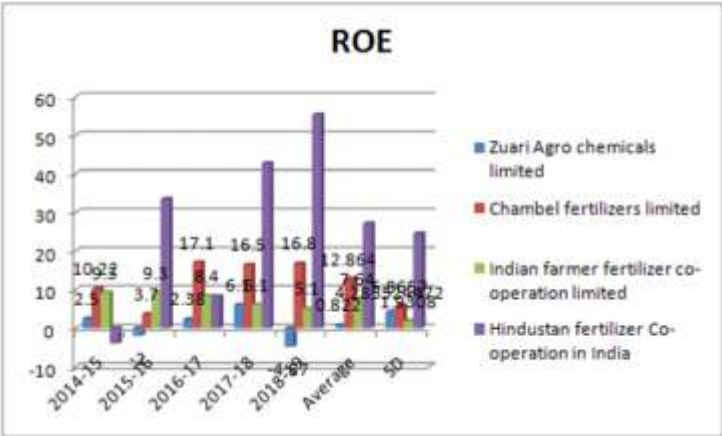


Figure 5: ROE
(Source: Self-Created)

The term return on equity ratio or ROE is the measurement of financial performance by dividing the net income by shareholder's equity. Considering the average percentage of ROE, Hindustan fertilizers cooperation has the higher percentage of average ROE and SD of 27.198% and 24.542% whereas Zuari agro has the lowest average ROE of 0.8222%.

Return on total asset ratio

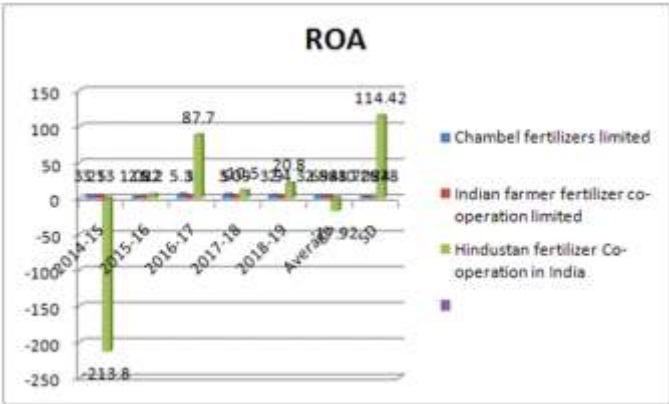


Figure 6: ROA
(Source: Self-Created)

The average percentage of ROA of Zuari agro shows a negative balance of -0.484 %. Hindustan fertilizers cooperation has the lowest percentage of average ROA of -17.92% and Chambel fertilizers have achieved the highest percentage of 3.694%.

Expenses ratio

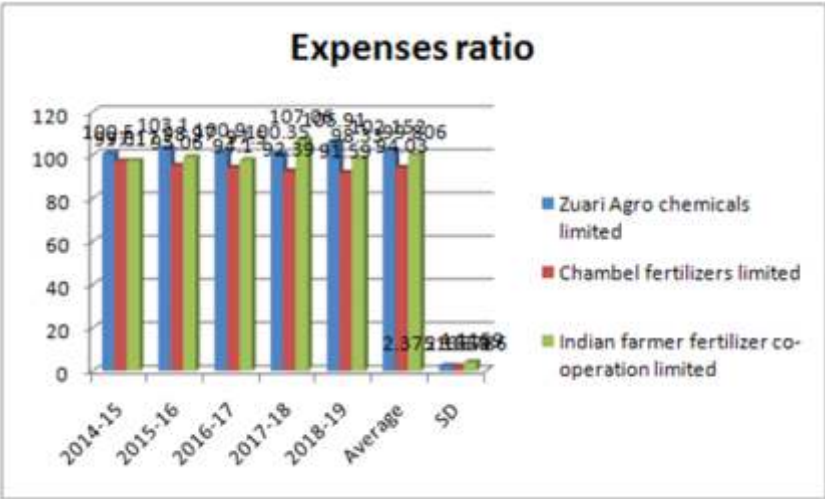


Figure 7: Expenses ratio
(Source: Self-Created)

The average expenses ratio of Zuari agro fertilizers is comparatively higher than the other three companies. It shows 102.152% for the time span of 2014-2019. However, the standard deviation is lower than the Indian farmer cooperation.

Earning per share

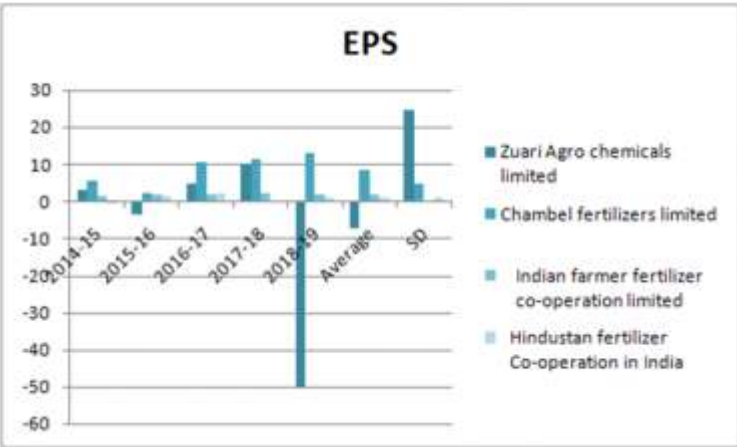


Figure 8: EPS
(Source: Self-Created)

Earning per share of Zuari agro shows a negative balance of -7.282%, chambel fertilizers, Indian fertilizers cooperation and Hindustan fertilizers operation has a higher earning per share. Chambal fertilizers have the highest percentage of average EPS of 8.55%, whereas Zuari agro hs the lowest.

Current ratio



Figure 9: Current ratio
(Source: Self-Created)

As per the record, Hindustan fertilizers operation has the highest percentage of current ratio and Zuari agro has the lowest percentage of current ratio. 0.882% is the average current ratio and 0.06% is the SD of Zuari agro which is comparatively lower. However, the CV is higher than the Indian farmer cooperation.

Quick ratio

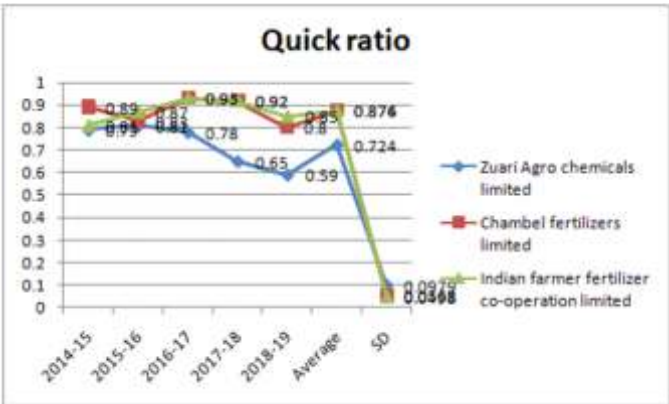


Figure 10: Quick ratio
(Source: Self-Created)

On the basis of the average quick ratio, SD and CV for the period 2014-2019, it can be stated that the Indian farmer fertilizer cooperation has the highest percentage of average quick ratio however, the SD and the CV are comparatively lower.

Absolute liquid ratio

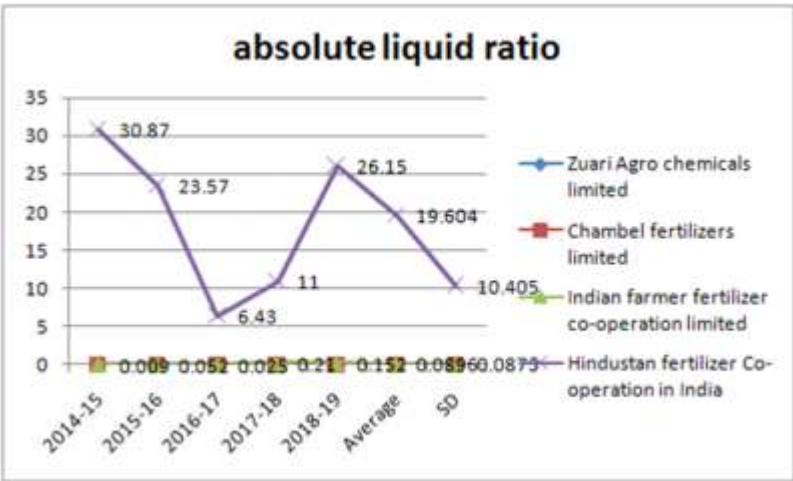


Figure 11: Absolute liquid ratio
(Source: Self-Created)

Hindustan fertilizer has the highest percentage of the average absolute liquid ratio of 19.604% whereas Chambel fertilizers have the lowest average absolute liquid ratio of 0.0138% . The standard deviation is highest for Hindustan fertilizer operation and the CV is high for the Zuari Agro.

Fixed asset ratio



Figure 12: Fixed asset ratio
(Source: Self-Created)

Chambal fertilizer limited has the highest fixed asset ratio of 1.456% and Zuari agro hs the lowest fixed asset ratio of 0.55%. Chambal fertilizer has the highest SD as well, whereas Hindustan fertilizers operation has the lowest fixed asset ratio.

Debt equity ratio

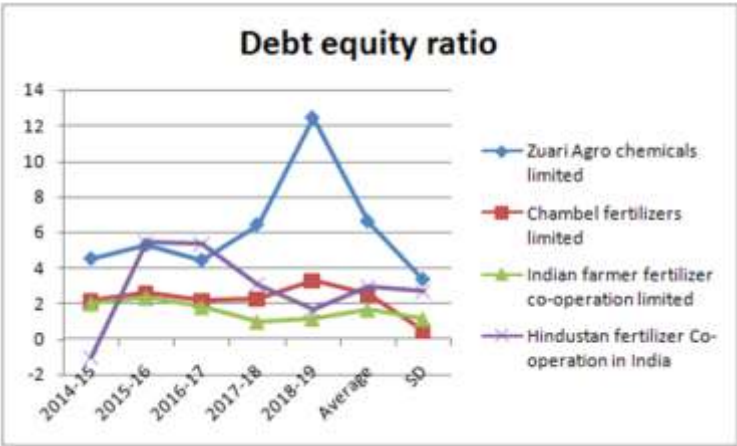


Figure 13: Debt equity ratio
(Source: Self-Created)

Zuari agro has the highest percentage of the debt-equity ratio of 6.61%, whereas Indian farmer cooperation limited as the lowest percentage of 1.646.

Inventory turnover ratio



Figure 14: Inventory turnover ratio
(Source: Self-Created)

Indian farmer fertilizer has the highest inventory turnover ratio of 8.446% and Chambal fertilizers have the lowest percentage of 6.442.

Debtors turnover ratio

Indian farmer fertilizers cooperation has the highest debtors turnover ratio and Chambal fertilizers have the lowest.

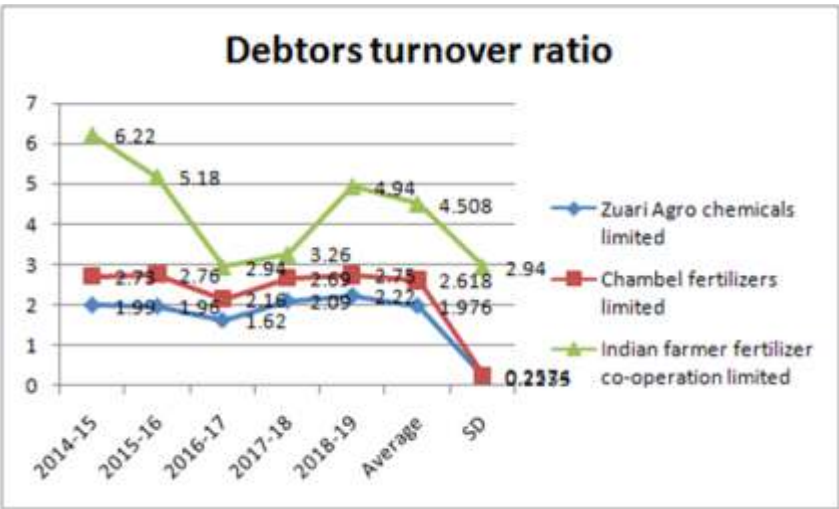


Figure14: Debtors turnover ratio
(Source: Self-Created)

Creditors turnover ratio

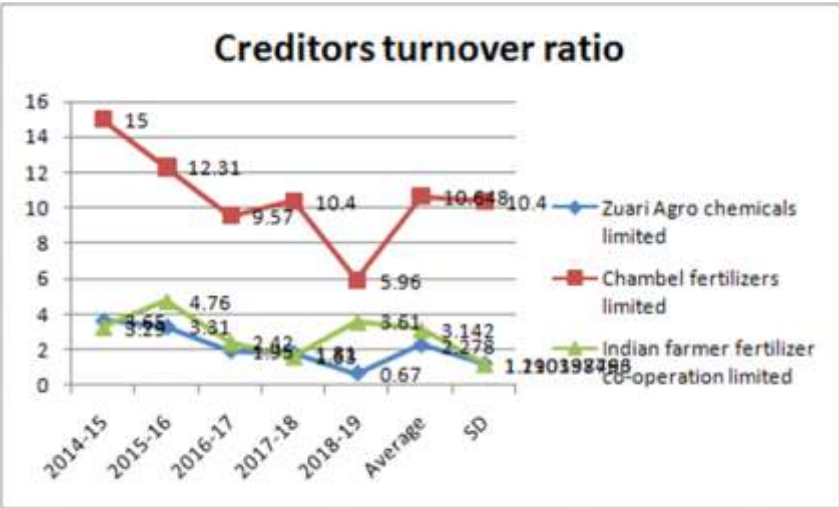


Figure 15: Creditors turnover ratio
(Source: Self-Created)

In this matter, Chambal fertilizers have the highest percentage and Zuari agro has the lowest. 10.648% is the creditor turnover ratio for Chambal fertilizer is the highest among the three companies.

Working capital turnover ratio

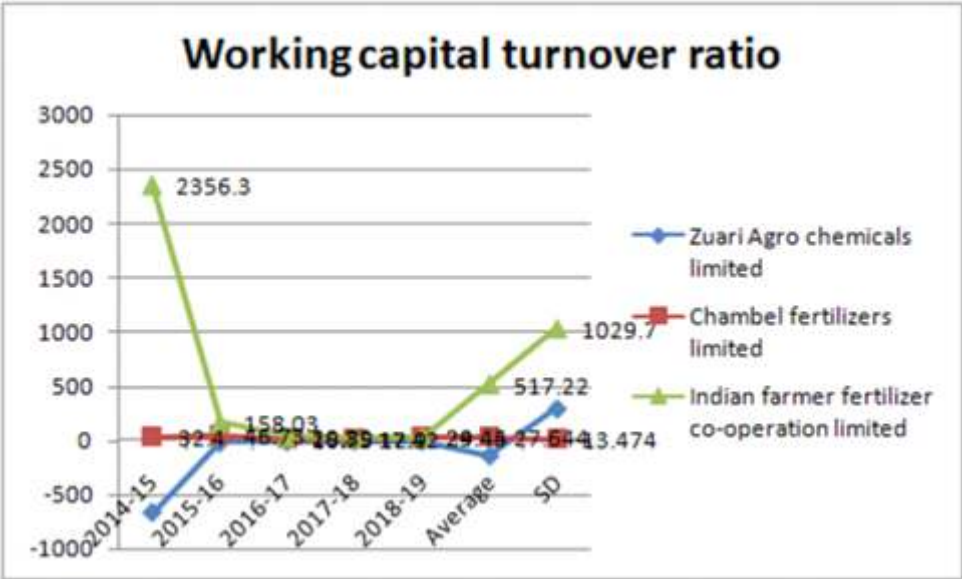


Figure 16: Working capital turnover ratio
(Source: Self-Created)

Indian farmer cooperation limited has the highest percentage of the working capital turnover ratio of 517.218% however Zuari agro has a negative 143.666% ratio being the lowest one.

Capital turnover ratio

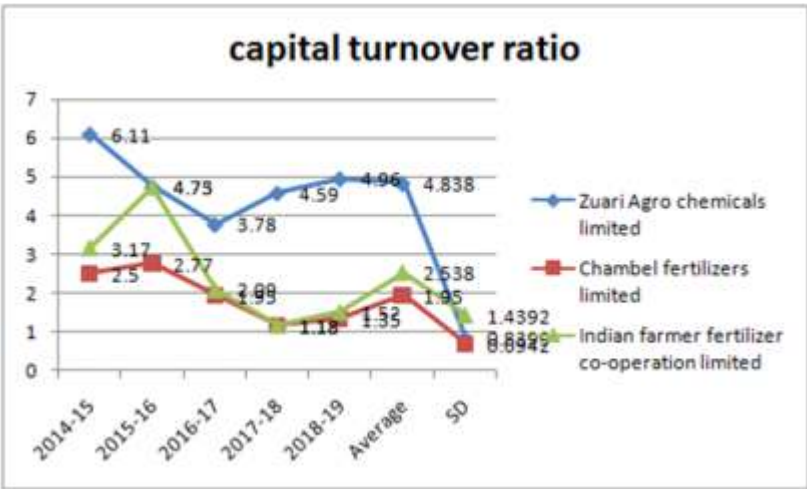


Figure 17: capital turnover ratio
(Source: Self-Created)

Zuari agro has the highest capital turnover ratio of 4.838% whereas Chambal fertilizers have the lowest ratio of 1.95%.

6. Findings and researches

In this segment, the correlation and the regression on the basis of gross profit ratio has been discussed. In regression analysis, the P-value is lower than five which means it is considered as significant. The correlation of Chambal fertilizer has been negative, which means if the on a variable will increase the other will automatically decrease.

ANOVA								
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>			
Regression	1	27.89273	27.89273	6.938711	0.0118947			
Residual	2	8.039744	4.019872					
Total	3	35.93248						
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	42.61332	6.904915	6.171448	0.025265	12.90387	72.32277	12.90387	72.32277
41.07	-0.44167	0.167671	-2.63414	0.0118947	-1.1631	0.279761	-1.1631	0.279761

Table 1: regression analysis
(Source : Self- Created)

	22.25	41.07
22.25	1	
41.07	- 0.88105	1

Table 2: Correlation analysis
(Source : Self- Created)

7. Conclusion:

In this study the financial analysis has been done on the basis of the changing value in the ratios. Different graphs and charts have been provided for all the necessary calculations, Also the proper research philosophy; approach and design have been discussed.

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