

**Research Note :****ROLE OF CREDIT INSTITUTIONS FOR PROVIDING FINANCE TO THE MINT GROWERS IN MORADABAD DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH**S.R. Singh<sup>1</sup> & Mayank Singh<sup>2</sup>

Mints are an aromatic perennial herbs belonging to the family *Laminaceae* are among the most important essential oil bearing plants in the world. Oil of mint, are probably third most important flavouring materials used world over. These are : Japanese mint (*Mentha arvensis* L.), perpermint (*M. piperita* L.), native or common spearmint (*M. spicata* L.), scotch spearmint (*M. gracilis*) and bergamont mint (*M. citrata* Ehrh.)

The important mint producing regions in India are the States of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. Uttara Pradesh accounts for about 90% of total area and production under mints. The important mint producing regions in Uttar Pradesh are Moradabad, Rampur, Budaun, Jyotibaphule nagar, Barabanki and Bareilly. In Punjab State the cultivation of mint is mainly done in districts of Jullundhar, Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur. On the cultivations of mint, a big amount of expenditure is involved and it is a great problem faced by the farmers so that further extension of mint is affected.

**METHODOLOGY**

The study was carried out in Moradabad district of Uttar Pradesh which is a well known cluster of mint growers. For the study 16 villages were selected randomly from two tehsils (Sambhal and Chandausi) of the district. The twenty farmers were selected form each village. In order to make the data collection easy in handling and manageable in size, a total sample of 320 numbers of mint growers were selected with the help of VDO and ADO of the area, who had already identified mint growers. A set of twenty number of growers

from each village were selected randomly from each of the comprehensive list and personally interviewed for the data collection on the subject.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Table 1. Expenditure incurred by the mint growers in mint cultivation. (Based on the various scientific evidence and farmers views)**

S. No.	Particulars	Average expenditure made by growers (Rs./ha)
1.	Land Preparation and Planting	4000.00
2.	Fertilizers (N:P:K::150:40:40Kg)	2000.00
3.	Irrigations (14 times)	2800.00
4.	Weedings (4 times manually)	2800.00
5.	Plant protection and misc exp.	400.00
6.	Harvesting (2 times manually)	1500.00
7.	Transportation	1000.00
8.	Distillation charges (@ Rs. 40.kg for 170 kg. oil)	6800.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21300.00</b>

It is evident from table 1 that total cost of Rs. 21300/=per ha involve in the cultivation of mint, in means the cost of cultivation of mint was quite high than the cultivation of traditional crops.

Therefore, it was felt during the study that cost of cultivation of mint was unbearable to the growers, so the growers can not perform well all operations perfectly due to the lack of finance. In such a condition financial institution can play a vital role for providing credit and finance to the mint growers. So that proper extension of mint crop could be done be done in other areas of the district.

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**Table 2. Role of Credit institution for providing loans.**

S. No.	Particulars	Name of Tehsils				Overall distribution of mint growers N = 320	
		Sambhal N = 160		Chandausi N = 160			
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1.	Formal source.						
	(a) Bank	64	40.00	59	36.87	123	38.43
	(b) Co-operative society	113	70.62	126	78.75	239	74.68
2.	Informal source						
	(a) Land lord	104	65.00	97	60.62	201	62.81
	(b) Professional Money lenders	80	50.00	68	42.50	148	46.25
	(c) Others (relatives and friends)	20	12.50	25	15.62	45	14.06

It is evident from the table-2 that co-operative societies were playing a vital role for providing loans of 70.62 percent of mint growers while moneylender, Bank and others (relatives and friends) were providing loans for 65.00, 50.00, 40.00 and 12.50 percent of mint growers respectively in Sambhal tehsil. In case of Chandausi tehsil co-operative societies were also providing loans for 78.75 percent of mint growers while land lord, professional money-lender, Banks and others (friends and relatives) were providing loans for 60.62, 42.50, 36.87 and 15.62 percent of mint growers.

As per the overall analysis, it was clear from the table 2 that co-operative societies were playing a leading role for providing finance facility to the mint growers i.e. 74.68 percent in comparison to the other institution.

It is evident from the table 3. that 31.25 and 68.70 percent of mint growers opined that they got adequate and in-adequate of credit for cultivation of mint respectively in Sambhal tehsil. In case of Chandausi tehsil 21.87 and 78.12 percent of mint growers expressed their views that they got adequate and inadequate amount of credit for cultivation of mint respectively.

S. No.	Particulars	Sambhal N = 160		Chandausi N = 160		Overall distribution of mint growers N = 320	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
		1.	Adequacy of credit amount				
	(a) Adequate	50	31.25	35	21.87	90	28.12
	(b) Inadequate	110	68.70	125	78.12	230	71.87
2.	Availability						
	(a) Timely	45	28.12	40	25.00	82	25.62
	(b) Late	115	71.87	120	75.00	238	74.37
3.	Procedure of getting Loans						
	(a) Convenient	30	18.75	38	23.75	68	21.25
	(b) Inconvenient	130	81.25	122	76.25	252	78.75

The overall analysis of the table indicates that 28.12 and 71.87 percent mint growers were expressed their views that got adequate and inadequate amount of credit for cultivation of mint respectively.

In both the tehsils, majority of growers opined that they got credit late which were supported by 71.87 and 75.00 percent of mint growers in Sambhal and Chandausi respectively.

It was also found that majority of mint growers were asked that procedure of taking credit was inconvenient in Sambhal and Chandausi tehsils of the district. It was supported by 81.25 and 76.25 percent of mint growers respectively.

### CONCLUSION

On the basis of above findings it can be concluded that a big amount of Rs. 21300/= per ha. was unbearable to growers and it affect the extension of mint cultivation in the district. Credit institutions can play a vital role in the extension of cultivation of mint by providing finance.

Majority of mint growers were taking loans from co-operative societies while informal source of credit was second choice of the growers for taking loans.

Majority of the mint growers were opined that they got inadequate amount of credit, late supply of credit and procedure for getting credit was inconvenient.

### REFERENCES

Anonymous (1996). Mint oil industry in India-Status Report; F.F.D.C., Kannauj, (India).

