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Agricultural Credit in Pakistan: Past Trends and Future Prospects

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this study is to delve the historical trends of agricultural credit flows from formal banking and informal sector to Pakistani farmers. Both sector played an indispensable role in credit disbursement, but recently formal sector take the lead in credit provision. Various commercial banks, specialized bank like ZaraiTaraqiati bank and micro finance banks provide substantial amount of agriculture credit, but their percent augmentation to agriculture credit remain static. It also subsume discussion concerning obstacles involved in agricultural credit disbursement, additionally it impart some policy recommendation that will dwindle the impediments face by farmers.

KEY WORDS: Credit Disbursement, farmer, Agricultural production, institutional credit, non-institutional credit

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is gifted with plenty of natural and human resources such as fertile lands, mountains and lakes, range of seasons, world best irrigation systems and comparatively more tillable agriculture sector. Agriculture is essential to economic growth and development in Pakistan. It has been considered as the backbone for economy of Pakistan since its independence (1947). It is still contributing around 21% to GDP[1] and 43.7% to total employment. Besides contributing 43.7% in labor force, 66% of the population of Pakistan residing in non-urban places, depending upon agriculture sector for their income directly or indirectly. The historical growth performance of agriculture is not consistent; it can be shown in table no 1. Raw materials to the agro based industry of Pakistan are provided by agriculture sector in addition it also plays an indispensable role in the exports of the country, where 64% of exports are basically based on agricultural raw materials. So any plan to modify the agriculture market will impact the economic system and a huge section of the population in the country[2].

Agriculture is not only the backbone of our food, livelihood and ecological security system, but is also the very soul of our self determination[3]. The population density of Pakistan is high and is increasing day by day, thereby reducing the land available for agricultural purposes due to fragmentation or construction of houses. The use of modern technology has become necessary, so that the increased domestic food demand can be met.

The performance of agriculture in Pakistan remains suppress. Leading factors responsible for sluggish performance includes, lower rate of technological innovation, slow adoption of modern farming techniques, problems in timely availability of inputs, low investment in infrastructure, livestock and pest disease problems, problems in marketing of agricultural goods and trade restriction and insufficient amount of credit available to farmers.

Credit is a necessary item, because all of our life is surrounded by money, whether it is related to food, clothing, house, business or agriculture. Credit is the most important thing which is required to run all the activities of life. Credit plays a critical role in the process of commercialization and modernization of agriculture sector, and especially of rural economy[4]. The agricultural productivity can only be boosted by the easy and cheap availability of credit. Meeting the credit requirement of the farming community remained a prime objective of all the previous governments. The concept of credit in Pakistan's agriculture is not new, it existed here even before independence, but at that time most of the farmers to a great extent were depending on the credit, moreover it was rather a non-institutional form of credit. Total credit disbursed since 1960-61 till 2012-13 is given in table no: 2. Under Agriculturists Loan Act (ALA) in 1958, credit was mainly provided to support farmers to purchase agricultural inputs including seeds, fertilizers, cattle and implements to comfort the miserable farmers[5] and increase the cropped area and change the cropping pattern [6]. In case of Pakistan the impact of agricultural credit on its production was found positive and noteworthy[7] & [8]. For the improvement of credit disbursement in different

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regions of the country various efforts have been done. All the private banks were nationalized in the early seventies and were assigned to disburse agricultural credit.

Agriculture sector has satisfactorily upheld growth to guarantee food security for the ever increasing population of Pakistan. Nevertheless, the agriculture sector faced challenges such as low returns to farmers because of high cost of inputs, fertilizers and pesticides. For any business credit is the backbone and the same is the case with agriculture, which is conventionally remained a non-monetary activity for the rural people of Pakistan. According to [9] & [10] rural credit can help reduce poverty indirectly by the adoption of new technology and increase of production, which would lead to betterment of the farmers. The commercialization of rural economy is explained by the available credit facilities. Agricultural production can be increased easily and quickly through the provision of agricultural credit. Therefore credit provision to farmers was central in all previous government policies.

Agricultural Credit in Pakistan

The agriculture sector of Pakistan is facing many challenges including water and energy shortages along with the rising prices of many important inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and obtaining easy loan [11]. For the most part small farmers are confronting strict conditions and they appear to be unable to live with agriculture sector [12], they obtain credit depending on their socio-economic conditions [13]; and [14]. They need credit to buy seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, machinery and other necessary inputs. Agricultural credit means credit disbursed to farmers to meet their financial needs. Agricultural credit has the ability to provide financial resources to farmers, especially for the purchase of above mentioned things. There are two main sources from which this agricultural credit comes, either from farmer's savings or borrowing from some institutions. But as we know, farmers from less developed countries like Pakistan do not have excess money to save and so they have to depend on formal and informal lenders including specialized banks such as ZaraiTaraqiati Bank Limited (ZTBL), commercial banks, cooperatives or some commission agents.

Credit plays an instrumental role in agriculture sector of Pakistan. Farmers are lacking technical knowhow and finances to carry out the necessary farming practices. If this issue not addressed in an appropriate way can cause multifold problems including exploitation of poor farmers, slow down in the adoption of modern farming techniques which will result in sluggish development of this key sector. According to [15] sensing the role of credit in agriculture sector and its impact on economic growth, [16] and [17] are making very efforts to promote and develop agricultural finance in the country at reasonable prices. According to [18] the amount of agriculture credit increased by thirteen fold from 1980-81 to 2001-02. The credit disbursement increased from Rs. 80.2 to Rs. 939 per cultivated acre and Rs. 84.2 to Rs. 938 per cropped acre form 1980-81 to 2001-02 in nominal terms while in real terms this increase was from Rs. 80 to Rs. 191 per cultivated acre and Rs. 84 to Rs. 191 per cropped acre during the above same period. Historically table no. 3 shows the nominal and real credit per cropped hectare and institutional credit as a percentage of agricultural GDP. A well established network consisting of 26 commercial & micro finance banks along with 3900 designated branches is operating in the country to provide credit to needy farmers. These banks include; Allied Bank Limited (ABL), Habib Bank Limited (HBL), Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB), United Bank Limited (UBL), two specialized banks, ZaraiTaraqiati Bank Limited (ZTBL), Punjab Provincial Corporative Bank Limited (PPCBL), and 14 private domestic banks. There are also five micro finance banks (MFBs) which provide credit to farmers for any type of farming activities including crop growing, livestock, poultry, orchards, forestry, fisheries, nurseries and sericulture. Detail is given in table no: 4

Agricultural Credit Disbursements Trends

Agriculture is central to economic growth and development of Pakistan. The credit requirement of farmers in Pakistan is increased over time, mainly due to technological advancement and the high use of fertilizers and pesticides. Due to state bank of Pakistan (SBP) initiative of introduction of annual outstanding indicative target for banks, the outstanding portfolio of agricultural loans has increased from Rs. 28.1 billion to 312.7 billion, an increase of 11.2 percent at the end of March 2015 as compared to the previous year. Commercial banks disbursed Rs. 326.0 billion this year as compared to Rs. 255.7 billion last year, which is 27.5 percent higher and is 65.2 percent of the overall target of Rs. 500 billion. Credit disbursement made by five commercial banks during the above same period increased by about 25.4 percent from Rs 133.5 billion to Rs. 167.4 billion. Data revealed that total credit disbursement increased from Rs. 40424.31 million to Rs. 51347.82 million during 1980-81 to 2001-02 showing an increase of 271.9 percent from 1980-81 to 1990-91, while 243.0 percent from 1990-91 to 2001-2002. There was a smooth increase in agricultural credit disbursement. It was Rs. 21215.6 million in 1995-96, Rs. 42562.5 million in 1998-99 and Rs. 51347.86 million in 2001-02. Agricultural credit data from 1960-61 till 2012-13 from different agencies including ZTBL, Cooperatives, Commercial banks and Domestic private banks has been given in table no:

5. As we know that credit plays an indispensable role in agriculture productivity, so the supply of it had been on the increase from year to year [19].

Every bank played its role in achieving the goal of credit disbursement. The percentage share of various financial institutions in formal agricultural credit is given in table no: 6. the banks which achieved individual annual targets are MCB 80.5 percent, UBL 76.7 percent, HBL 75.3 percent, NBP 55.3 percent and ABL 45.2 percent. Under the umbrella of specialized banks ZTBL distributed Rs. 56.2 billion, while PPCB distribute Rs. 5.9 billion. Annual targets for credit disbursement had been set for private, microfinance and Islamic banks. Under domestic private banks, bank of Khyber has achieved 90.4 percent of its target, Faysal Bank 81.1 percent, JS Bank 64.8 percent, NIB Bank 58.5 percent, Sindh Bank 56.3 percent, Bank Al Habib & Bank Alfalah 54.9 percent each, Soneri Bank 50.6 percent, Silk Bank 48.8 percent, Summit Bank 46.8 percent while Askari Bank and Bank of Punjab could achieve only 40.9 percent during July-March 2014-15, however Standard Chartered Bank surpassed its annual target of Rs. 2.5 billion by disbursing Rs. 3.8 billion during July-March 2014-15. In microfinance category, seven microfinance banks distributed Rs. 20.7 billion as a group, while under Islamic mode of financing; Four Islamic banks collectively distributed Rs. 3.7 billion to agriculture borrowers [19].

If we do the sector wise analysis of agricultural credit disbursement, out the total disbursement of Rs. 326.0 billion, 170.0 billion has been given to farm sector, while Rs. 156 billion to non-farm sector during July-march 2015. Credit disbursement to non-farm sector increases from 45.6 percent to 47.9 percent, while farm sector's share reduced from 54.4 percent to 52.1 percent. Further the disbursement to farm sector amounted to Rs. 170 billion which is subdivided as 94.1 billion to subsistence holding, Rs.41.0 billion to economic holding and Rs. 34.9 billion to above economic holding. In non-farm sector the division is done as Rs. 102.2 billion to large farms and Rs. 53.9 billion to small farms amounting to total of Rs. 156.0 billion. Complete details is given by table no: 7 [19].

Present Problems of Agricultural Credit Disbursement

The sluggish growth in rural institutional lending in Pakistan and in almost all the developing countries of the world are due to certain factors including high risk of default [20, 21]; difficulty in access to formal credit sources [22, 23]; inflexibility in formal loan repayment schedule [24]; institutions lacking interest to implement loan contracts [25]; failure to repay loan resulting in loss of respect [26, 27]; both lenders and borrowers have limited information [28]; inadequate collateral [24, 29, 30]; institutional corruption and inefficiency [31, 32]. Some of the problems which the Pakistani agricultural credit sector is facing are:

- The most important issue which the policy makers are facing is the lack of efficiency in agricultural credit disbursement.
- One of the main difficulties faced by the farmers in obtaining agricultural credit from the formal institutions is documentation and cumbersome procedure; it is considered the prime impediment in securing loans from institutional sources.
- There is lack of timely availability of credit.
- There is considerable Political pressure in disbursement of the agricultural credit. Institutional credit is not offered according to the relative efficiency of the farmer but according to the economic and political power of the credit recipient.
- Formal institutions always ask for collateral when they issue credit. However, majority of our farmers are resource poor, they do not have anything to offer. This makes cheap credit accessibility difficult for marginal, sub-marginal and small farmers.
- Banking institutions have difficult credit rules which obstruct small and marginalized farmers from accessing the loan. Because the credit rules and regulations are very complicated, and these are not clearly apprehended by illiterate and partially educated farmers.
- There is risk involved in lending to farm sector because of the associated uncertainties and probability of default. So banks try to avoid it and find other lucrative investments.
- Despite the fact that ZaraiTaraqiati Bank Limited (ZTBL) has played a crucial role in advancement of agricultural credit to farmers, but still rural farmers hesitate to apply for loan. There are various reasons accountable for this. For example high interest rate, distance from home to bank, delay in disbursement of loans, complex procedure, and unlawful demands of officials, no- cooperation of the revenue department and the biggest being collateral kept for loan.
- The operation of banks has not been extended and so the farmers are provided expensive financial support.
- There is no proper research and no specific policy from the government side on the agriculture credit requirement. No specific database is available on the current credit needs of the farmers.

- The rate of interest is high on such loans which despite benefiting farmers harm them. Because they have to pay back the principal loan along with the high interest rate.

Sources of Agriculture Credit

Credit disbursement to smallholder farmers in Pakistan has two fold objectives, first, to reduce poverty and second to enhance food security, this policy is consistent with other developing countries of the region [33]. In this regard state bank of Pakistan is authorized by government of Pakistan to advance credit to smallholder farmers at lower interest rates through different commercial and public banks. However, most of the studies show that majority of the smallholder farmers; more than 90 percent get their credit from informal sector. There are basically two types of agricultural loans for farmers these are non-institutional and Institutional sources of credit.

Non-institutional credit:

Informal credit market includes friends, relatives, village shopkeepers, traders, commission agents and many more. These sources of funds are for short period of time and charge a higher interest rate or can be determined by mutual agreement. These loans are made available for consumption as well as for the purchase of agricultural inputs. However, the major problem with these kinds of loans is they are inadequate and non-dependable. These loans have no proper documentation or others rule and regulations that is why most of the time farmers are facing a tough time in getting these loans. Furthermore, the data about the amount of informal credit disbursement is limited. Therefore, it is reasonably difficult to find its share in total agricultural credit supplied. The interest charges against such loans are also higher as compare to others. However, despite these problems, still informal lenders are playing significant role in the rural areas of Pakistan since traditional times. Informal sector have comparative advantage in providing better services at low cost than formal sector. In rural areas rich people have better access to formal source of credit as compared to poor households because they lack facility of access to adequate formal credit [34] and have to depend on informal lenders.

Institutional credit:

Formal credits are those credits which are provided through established institutions like ZTBL the commercial banks, provincial governments' cooperatives and micro finance banks (MFBs) along with Islamic banks for agriculture development. According to [35] formal credit almost fulfills 50 percent of the credit needs of the farmers, while it is assumed that the remaining gap is covered by informal sources. These loans are provided after its specified procedure and concerned terms and conditions are met.

During the past three decades institutional credit expanded at a higher rate. If we compare the growth rates of nominal and real credit from mid 1980s to mid 1990s, we came to know that growth in nominal credit was slow while growth in real credit was negative during the above mentioned period. The institutional credit availability per crop hectare both in nominal and real terms has increased over time. Formal sources of credit include ZTBL/ADBP and other commercial banks. There is declining trend overtime in total institutional credit by commercial banks. After mid 1980s to after mid 1990s a significant shift was observed for institutional credit from fixed capital investment (like tube wells and tractors) to operational expenditures (like buying of seed and fertilizer). Institutional credit and agricultural GDP were found to be related positively and significantly. Some important determinants of agricultural GDP are water availability for irrigation purpose, provision of labor and cropping intensity.

ZaraiTaraqiati Bank Limited (ZTBL)

According to [1] the formerly agricultural development bank of Pakistan now ZaraiTaraqiati bank limited (ZTBL) is the country's leading institution which provide various financial services to agriculture sector of the country. It provides agricultural credit to rural sector which constitutes 62 percent of total population. The bank has the priority to provide credit to smallholder farmers having landholding up to 25 acre. During 2003 out of total credit disbursement of Rs. 29653 million, 84 percent about 24909 million has been given to small farmers [36]. The bank is operating throughout the country with 26 zonal offices, 1441 mobile credit officers (MCOs), 354 branches and 51 regional offices all over the country to provide agricultural loans to farmers. ZTBL provides services to half a million farmers annually. Out of total institutional credit disbursement, ZTBL has a share of 28.6 percent. An amount of Rs. 648.313 billion has been disbursed since March 31, 2010. ZTBL is the leading source of finance for major inputs including seed, fertilizer, pesticides and insecticides, it also provides support to farmers for the purchase of tractors and tube wells.

Importance of Agricultural Credit on Productivity

History of modern agriculture has witnessed huge expansion in production. The development of agriculture is mainly due to the extensive use of credit. Agricultural credit is considered as an important factor in the course of modernization of agriculture. It creates and maintains adequate flow of inputs, and thus increases efficiency in farm

production. It makes farmers able to use modern technologies and advanced practices. Credit facilities are vital for progress of the rural and agricultural development.

Agricultural credit plays a major role to push the production and raises the standard of living of rural farmers and consequently increasing economic growth and development [10, 37-42]. The Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) established in 1961. It has been playing a key role in catering to the needs of poor farmers. Under the umbrella of government, ADBP provide some special schemes such as five loan windows and supervised agricultural credit system. These loan windows provide different kind of loans including Development Loans, Production Loans, Cottage Industry Loans, Agribusiness Loans, and Off-farm Income Generating Loans. In order to enable farmers to purchase modern inputs and technology, state bank of Pakistan give subsidy on agricultural credit which is quite successful.

The credit provided by ZaraiTaraqiati bank limited (ZTBL) has significant impact on agricultural productivity [43]. The apex bank of Pakistan from time to time has introduced various banking reforms and also revised policies to help increase productivity of agriculture sector [7]. According to [44] this can only be achieved by the provision of credit to farmers. In short, agricultural credit plays integral role in boosting up the speed of agricultural modernization and economic development.

Conclusion

This study is a kind of literature review in its nature. In this paper we collected previous information about the agriculture credit disbursed to Pakistani farmers. We found that credit plays a significant role in development of the economy, adoption of new technology, farm mechanization, increase in productivity, uplift in standard of living of the farmer and eradication of poverty with respect to Pakistan. Agriculture credit is provided through different sources including formal and informal sources. Previous studies found many discrepancies in credit disbursement accounting to, but not limited to cumbersome process for getting loan, political pressure, high interest rate, problems of collateral, no insurance against natural calamities. The government of Pakistan initiated various programs to address the issues of farmers, but unable to help them fully. Some recommendations have been put forward to help needy farmers.

Policy Recommendations

The following recommendations are put forward which need urgent attention of both governmental agencies and financial institutions to utilize the agricultural credit in an efficient way so that farmers may get maximum profits and their living standard be improved.

- To increase the accessibility of small and marginal farmer to formal agricultural credit through commercial banks.
- The procedure for obtaining loan should be made simple in terms of time, acceptance of security, documentation and disbursement of loan so that farmers feel easy and may avail it.
- Regular supervision and monitoring is necessary so that the credit be used for the right purpose. For this purpose the financial institution should develop sound tracking and monitoring system and by paying regular visits to the farmer's field.
- The rate of interest should be made lower on agriculture credit. Because it often affects the repayment behavior of the farmer.
- In case of any natural calamity or failure of crop, the period of repayment should be extended at the convenience of the borrowers.
- Media should be used for the awareness of farmers about the key role of credit, which it has in agriculture production.
- New and specialized banks should be established to provide easy agriculture loan to the farmers.
- Group financing system should be introduced and promoted, as it reduced the chances of default.
- It is the hallmark of Pakistani politicians to intervene in every matter; this should and must be eliminated, if we want agriculture credit to disburse in a right direction.
- Credit should be provided on time because in agriculture timing is crucial; otherwise delay will not help them to get maximum benefits from the credit.
- ZTBL should provide credit to farmers according to their needs and importance of crops.
- The recovery process of the credit should be simple.
- The banks should target and advance loans to small rural farmers, as they are the marginalized section of the society. In fact banks can reserve special quota for small farmers.

- To increase the know-how of the farmers and to get full utilization of the credit, instructions and training should be given to farmers. Workshops and seminars may be arranged for this purpose.
- Short run and long run benefit cost analysis before loan provision should be made compulsory.
- A separate research wing in bank is necessary to keep an eye and evaluate the performance of farmers.
- The budget for credit should be increased according to the increase in population and inflation.
- To achieve the desired impact of credit, the requirement of collateral should be relaxed.
- If the collateral requirements are not relaxed due to some valid reasons, the crop may be used as collateral.
- Interest free credit should be given by the Islamic banks to attract the religious minded people.
- The Banks should encourage the use of modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT) such as mobile phone in disbursement of agricultural credit.
- Commercial banks have always tried to avoid agriculture sector because of the uncertainties, they try to invest in high profit sectors like industry etc, this behavior of the banks should be discouraged and it should be made compulsory for every commercial bank to allocate specific amount of their portfolio for agricultural sector.
- There should be a proper research on the credit needs of the farmers; a database can be developed on country level, which can further be divided into provincial and district level. Students should be hired on internship basis from their respective districts and they should be given the task of collecting data on the credit needs of the farmers. This will not only help the government and policy makers in provision of credit to the farmers but will also help students by having experience of real research and field work during their study.
- The interest rate on agricultural credit should be reduced. The purpose of the banks should be development of the farmers and agriculture sector, not business.

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Appendix

Table No: 1 Past growth performance of Agriculture sector in Pakistan

Year	Percentage
1960-69	5.1
1970-79	2.4
1980-89	5.4
1990-99	4.4
2000-10	3.2

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics (Adopted from Economic Survey of Pakistan)

Table No: 2 Total Credit Disbursed

Fiscal Year	Credit Disbursed (Rs. Millions)	Fiscal Year	Credit Disbursed (Rs Million)
1960-61	103.7	1986-87	15852.3
1961-62	147.81	1987-88	15920.02
1962-63	133.33	1988-89	14477.26
1963-64	129.01	1989-90	13890.04
1964-65	127.54	1990-91	14915.29
1965-66	132.42	1991-92	14479.31
1966-67	195.15	1992-93	16198.11
1967-68	178.66	1993-94	15386
1968-69	141.68	1994-95	21965
1969-70	155.35	1995-96	19102
1970-71	158.38	1996-97	19515
1971-72	128.2	1997-98	32974
1972-73	306.75	1998-99	42847

1973-74	913.3	1999-00	39688
1974-75	1010.07	2000-01	44789.82
1975-76	1475.79	2001-02	52446.3
1976-77	1657.05	2002-03	58915.27
1977-78	1923.07	2003-04	73444.86
1978-79	2074.4	2004-05	108732.91
1979-80	2859.18	2005-06	137474.4
1980-81	4019.59	2006-07	168830.45
1981-82	5102.76	2007-08	211560.65
1982-83	6075.14	2008-09	233010
1983-84	8359.93	2009-10	248120
1984-85	10286.21	2010-11	263022
1985-86	12685.65	2011-12	293850
		2012-13	231037

- Source: 1. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (Adopted from Economic Survey of Pakistan)
 2. Ministry of food and Agriculture (Adopted from Economic Survey of Pakistan)
 3. State bank of Pakistan (Adopted from Economic Survey of Pakistan)
 4. Ministry of Environment (Adopted from Economic Survey of Pakistan)

Table No: 3 Institutional credit as percent of Agricultural GDP and nominal and real credit per cropped hectare

Year	Credit to agri GDP ratio (%)	Credit per cropped Hectare (in Rupees)	Credit per cropped Hectare (in real Rupees)
1971-72	0.67	7.72	23.43
1972-73	1.32	18.12	47.58
1973-74	3.06	49.96	105.8
1974-75	2.84	58.15	100.46
1975-76	3.8	85.89	132.7
1976-77	3.65	94.26	131.65
1977-78	3.79	110.78	141.89
1978-79	3.98	119.15	144.95
1979-80	4.49	154.53	170.7
1980-81	5.23	209.05	209.07
1981-82	5.52	257.41	234.87
1982-83	6	296.06	256.65
1983-84	7.95	415.73	328.7
1984-85	8.51	518.45	392.44
1985-86	9.72	617.3	453.03
1986-87	11.56	748.11	525.58
1987-88	10	801.41	513.91
1988-89	7.69	649.11	383.82
1989-90	6.82	627.36	348.82
1990-91	6.42	686	336.82
1991-92	5	650.32	289.83
1992-93	5.31	705.22	288.7
1993-94	4.31	704.77	256.12
1994-95	5.03	992.37	317.46
1995-96	4.31	939.15	277.46
1996-97	3.51	919.21	239.39
1997-98	4.83	1421.38	343.83
1998-99	5.76	1844.23	421.61
1999-00	4.83	1656.18	368.22
2000-01	5.5	1999.05	419.16
2001-02	6.55	2318.19	471.16

Source: Adopted from Iqbal et al, 2003.

Table No: 4 Agricultural credit Supplied by Institution (Rs Million)

Year	ZTBL	Commercial Banks	PPCBL	Domestic Private Banks	Total
2003-04	29933.07	33247.42	7563.54	2701.8	73445.83
2004-05	37408.84	51309.78	7607.47	12406.82	108732.9
2005-06	47594.14	67967.4	5889.49	16023.38	137474.4
2006-07	56473.05	80393.19	7988.06	23976.16	168830.5
2007-08	40881.42	94749.91	5931.45	29975.57	171538.4
2008-09	45399.87	74364.6	3538.89	28557.28	151860.6
2009-10	48986.53	119600	3500	28600	200686.5
2010-11	65400	85200	4400	33600	188600
2011-12	66100	107600	6000	37300	217000
2012-13	37800	123700	5400	51000	217900
2013-14	45900	133500	5400		184800
2014-15	56200	167400	5900		229500

Source: State Bank of Pakistan (Adopted from Economic Survey of Pakistan)

Table No: 5 Credit Disbursed by different Agencies (Rs Million)

Year	ZTBL	Taccavi	Cooperatives	Commercial Banks	Domestic Private Banks	Total
1960-61	30.9	14.8	58.08	:	:	103.78
1961-62	42.7	12.2	92.91	:	:	147.81
1962-63	40.7	9.8	82.83	:	:	133.33
1963-64	46.7	12	70.34	:	:	129.04
1964-65	40.5	30.5	56.54	:	:	127.54
1965-66	68	12.7	51.72	:	:	132.42
1966-67	100.5	11.2	83.45	:	:	195.15
1967-68	106.2	13	59.46	:	:	178.66
1968-69	82.1	12.2	47.38	:	:	141.68
1969-70	91.3	10.6	53.45	:	:	155.35
1970-71	92.7	10.2	55.48	:	:	158.38
1971-72	80	8.92	39.08	:	:	128
1972-73	168.8	10.23	42.02	85.7	:	306.75
1973-74	415.18	67.5	144.22	286.4	:	913.3
1974-75	395.5	13.13	81.54	520.9	:	1011.07
1975-76	532.19	25.67	91.83	808.1	:	1457.79
1976-77	638.77	13.14	45.74	959.4	:	1657.05
1977-78	430.53	8.8	206.24	1227.5	:	1873.07
1978-79	416.94	12.65	263.71	1381.1	:	2074.4
1979-80	711.55	9.2	601.23	1537.2	:	2859.18
1980-81	1066.62	8.59	1128.25	1816.13	:	4019.59
1981-82	1557.38	8.48	1100.8	2436.1	:	5102.76
1982-83	2310.43	11.42	1414.93	2338.36	:	6075.14
1983-84	3131.68	7.6	1449.89	3770.76	:	8359.93
1984-85	4167.91	6.28	1567.6	4544.42	:	10286.21
1985-86	5307.86	4.62	2048.58	5354.59	:	12715.65
1986-87	6031.15	13.3	2494.75	7313.1	:	15852.3
1987-88	7716.08	9.14	3020.28	5174.52	:	15920.02
1988-89	8667.52	24.93	2730.71	3054.1	:	14477.26
1989-90	9389.86	55.58	815.07	3629.53	:	13890.04
1990-91	8323.95	56.3	3017.45	3517.59	:	14915.29
1991-92	6996.44	56.3	3247.01	4179.56	:	14479.31
1992-93	8643.4	50.8	2978	4525.91	:	16198.11
1993-94	8989.26	:	2621.49	4063.3	:	15674.05
1994-95	14575.74	:	3756.74	4040.79	:	22373.27
1995-96	10339.27	:	3803.38	5044.66	:	19187.31
1996-97	11687.11	:	3431.13	4429.43	:	19547.67
1997-98	22353.6	:	4958.93	6109.7	:	33422.23
1998-99	30175.96	:	5439.97	7236	:	42851.93
1999-00	24423.89	:	5951.23	9312.5	:	39687.62
2000-01	27610.2	:	5124.2	12056	:	44790.4
2001-02	29108.01	:	5127.54	17486.12	592.82	52314.49
2002-03	29270.17	:	5485.39	27738.2	1421.11	63914.87
2003-04	29933.07	:	7563.54	33247.33	2701.8	73445.74
2004-05	37408.33	:	7607.47	51309.78	12406.82	108732.4

2005-06	47594.14	:	5889.49	67967.4	16023.38	137474.4
2006-07	56473.05	:	7988.06	80393.18	23976.16	168830.5
2007-08	66938.99	:	5931.45	94749.29	43940.92	211560.7
2008-09	75138.55	:	5579.43	110666	41626.33	233010.3
2009-10	79012	:		119609	:	198621
2010-11	65361	:		140312	:	205673
2011-12	66068	:		146271	:	212339
2012-13	37950	:		123675	:	161625

Source: State bank of Pakistan (Adopted from Economic Survey of Pakistan): Not available

ZTBL: ZaraiTaraqiati Bank Limited (Adopted from Economic Survey of Pakistan)

Commercial Banks: Include ABL, HBL, MCB, NBP & UBL (Adopted from Economic Survey of Pakistan)

Table No: 6 Percentage shares of various institutions in formal agricultural credit

Year	ZTBL/ADBL	Commercial Banks	Sub-total ADBP+Commercial Banks	Federal Bank for Cooperatives	Taccavi
1971-72	62.5	0	62.5	30.53	6.97
1972-73	55.03	27.94	82.97	13.7	3.33
1973-74	45.46	31.36	76.82	15.79	7.39
1974-75	39.16	51.57	90.73	8.07	1.2
1975-76	36.51	55.43	91.94	6.3	1.76
1976-77	37.16	56.51	93.67	5.56	0.77
1977-78	20.98	63.02	84	15.55	0.44
1978-79	18.11	60.06	78.17	21.27	0.55
1979-80	23.9	53.44	77.34	22.35	0.31
1980-81	26.66	45.68	72.34	27.45	0.21
1981-82	30.46	47.85	78.31	21.52	0.17
1982-83	38.55	39.23	77.78	22.03	0.19
1983-84	37.27	45.36	82.63	17.27	0.09
1984-85	39.71	45.27	84.98	14.95	0.06
1985-86	41.67	42.51	84.18	15.78	0.04
1986-87	37.99	46.72	84.71	15.2	0.09
1987-88	48.57	33.06	81.63	18.31	0.06
1988-89	60.2	21.55	81.75	18.07	0.18
1989-90	68.87	26.96	95.83	3.76	0.41
1990-91	54.9	25.8	80.7	18.92	0.38
1991-92	51.53	31.08	82.61	16.98	0.42
1992-93	53.92	28.56	82.48	17.2	0.32
1993-94	57.69	26.38	84.07	15.83	:
1994-95	65.54	18.29	83.83	16.17	:
1995-96	48.36	23.72	72.08	27.92	:
1996-97	55.34	21.11	76.45	23.55	:
1997-98	68.08	17.39	85.47	14.53	:
1998-99	70.22	17	87.22	12.78	:
1999-00	64.18	24.4	88.58	11.42	:
2000-01	61.95	27.09	89.04	10.96	:
2001-02	56.18	33.83	90.01	9.98	:

Source: Adopted from Iqbal et al, 2003. : Not available

Table No: 7 Credit Disbursed to Farm & Non-farm Sectors (Rs Billion)

Sector	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
A	Farm Credit	110.46	125.64	131.3	139	170
1	Subsistence Holding	65.97	70.83	75.7	80.6	94.1
	Production	63.97	68.6	71.2		
	Development	2.82	2.23	4.5		
2	Economic Holding	28.68	33.82	35.4	35.5	41
	Production	27.94	33.04	33.8		
	Development	0.74	0.78	1.6		
3	Above Economic Holding	15.81	20.98	20.3	23	34.9
	Production	15.09	19.07	18.3		
	Development	0.72	1.91	1.9		
B	Non-farm Credit	58.23	71.73	99.7	116.7	156
1	Small farms	12.67	19.02	31.7	39.4	53.9
2	Large Farms	45.56	52.71	68	77.4	102
	Total(A+B)	168.69	197.36	231	255.7	326

Source: State Bank of Pakistan (Adopted from Economic Survey of Pakistan)