A ROLE OF PM-KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC) IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Dr.T.THEGALEESAN, Ph.d
Department of Economics
Annamalai University
Deputed to Tamilnadu Collegiate Service
Arignar.Anna.Governemnt Arts.College,
Villupuram-605602 Tamilnadu (South India)

Abstract **-** *To uplift the Indian agriculture sector, the government of India has launched various schemes out of which, the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is one among them. This is a credit card system for Indian farmer which was launched in the year1998 and revised in 2012 with some additional benefits It is to justify that why the marginal farmers are provided with lower credit limit and the second is to study whether the KCC Scheme serves its intended purpose. This is a descriptive and analytical study. An inductive description and analysis are given for appraisal of this scheme. For easy understanding, simple tables are framed to identify the different features of the KCC, and the figures of yield. This research focuses the future prospects of the scheme hence, few literatures, recent results and collection of secondary data are collected from both private and Government side. A simple mean and C.V method have been used to calculate EGR of KCC to find out the positive result. An inductive description is given for which, secondary data is used. This study justifies that the marginal farmers provided with lower level credit limit in KCC is correct and this study found 26.37% of EGR in issuance of card and keeping EGR 22.72% in granting amount to agriculture. There is no negative sign in either side. Hence, this concludes the intended services are going well in KCC*

Key words: **-** *Kisan Credit Card,(KCC) term-loan, medium-loan, short-term loan, personal accident insurance scheme (PAIS) credit limit, marginal, small, medium, semi-medium farmers, size of land holdings, economies of scale, cultivation, Exponential Growth Rate (EGR)*

****

INTRODUCTION OF KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC-1998)

This is the efforts of Indian Government to provide credit cards to its agrarian. The word Kisan is hindi which means farmer in English. India is mainly agro-based country. Nearly 52% of India's population are directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture and its' allied activities. Agriculture contributes its share of 17.32% in Gross Domestic Products which has the value of nearly 23.83 lakh crore rupees. To uplift the Indian agriculture sector, the government of India has launched various schemes out of which, the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is one among them. This is a credit card system for Indian farmer[1] which was launched in the year1998 by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) on the recommendations of R.V.GUPTA committee.

ELIGIBILITY FOR THE KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC)

- Indian citizen ought to be farmer

- Age between 18-75 years, for citizen crossed >60age co-borrower is must who must be legal heir to the applicant
- Proof of identity : Parmanent Account Number (PAN) Card, Indian Aadhaar Card, Voter's ID Card, travelling Passport, Driving Licence, and any other government approved photo ID

TABLE.1 KCC'S (KISAN CREDIT CARD) IMPROVEMENT OVER THE YEAR SINCE, 1998

Circular Date	Particulars
14 Aug 1998	Introduction of KCC Scheme and circulation of KCC model to the banks
14 Jun 2001	Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) added to KCC holders introduced
09 Aug 2004	(i) the term loan for agriculture & allied activities under KCC introduced (ii) Validity of KCC rised from 3 years to 5 years
01 Jun 2006	In 2006-07 budget, Union Finance Minister announced the interest on short term credit to farmer at 7% up to KCC upper limit of Rs. 3.0 lakh
31 Oct 2006	State Co-operative Agri & Rural Dev Banks were introduced to issue the borrowers for Long Term Cooperative Credit loans under KCC
29 Mar 2012	A Revised KCC scheme which comprises many additional benefits was launched
09 Nov 2012	Scheme for issue of KCC in the form of interoperable RuPay Cards
15 Nov 2012	A meeting held by Union Finance Minister with Bankers. Meeting decided to convert all old KCCs into RuPay Cards with ATM facility
01 Aug 2014	Started ICT via., Point of Sale/micro-ATMs cum RuPay Kisan Cards under KCC scheme

Source: Department of Economic Analysis and Research& National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, 2016

In the year 1998 the Pradhan-Mantri Kisan Credit Card (PM-KCC) has started with intention of giving credit card to the farmers. Every farmer has to be provided with this card to get the benefits of finance whenever they need which facilitated by the Government. Actually, there were nine improvements held for this scheme since 1998 to 2015. First it extended its 'first facility of giving personal insurance to farmers which covers risk against death or permanent disability. In case of death or loss of life or permanent disable, due to accident, 50,000 rupees is awarded to the KCC holder whereas, the loss of one limb 25,000 rupees is provided to the card holder for which, the premium payable is Rupees.15/- per year. In 2004, in the late of sixth year this KCC started to give short-term formal credit to the farmers. Under this scheme, over 25 lakh beneficiaries of farmers received the card and over 2,000 bank branches in rural areas have been instructed and provided the KCC to farmers this is too due to alleviate the farmer's difficulties in getting loans from the banks. The process by which the acquiring a loan is much more difficult since, it has to satisfy lot of documentations, under signing the securities finally, time consuming. Due to these problems and illiteracy among the Indian farmers, they often falling into the money-lenders' clutches who provide a loans to them but at a high interest rate thus, the farmers trapped in to the debt web and eventually committed suicide. To solve these issues, again this KCC took another facet for the purpose of giving long-term loan in least interest rate along with subvention in 2006. Again, In April 2012, a comprehensive revised KCC scheme incorporating many new components such as composite loan 10% & 20% provisions for consumption & asset maintenance, and the year-wise withdrawing power of five years etc., was launched.To remove the setbacks in issuance and operability of the card the new Ru-pay along with ICT techniques are being adopted yet. Thus, the KCC has two evolutions normal and revised.

Table.2 IMPORTANT FEATURES OF 3 MAJOR KCC GUIDELINES/CIRCULARS

Facilities	**GOVERNMENT CIRCULARS FOR KCC IMPLEMENTATION**		
	14.08.1998	**09.08.2004**	**20.04.2012**
	Cir. No. 15/98-99 dated. 14.08.1998	**Cir.No.NB.214 / PCD.30/2004 dated 09.08.2004**	**Circular No 71/PCD 04/2011-12 dated 29.03.2012 & No. 97/PCD 10/2012 dated 20 April 2012**
1. purpose of loan	Cultivation needs	Term Loan facility added to KCC	(i) Short term credit for cultivation of crops, Post harvest expenses, Produce Marketing loan, Consumption expenses of the farmer. Working capitals & maintenance of farm assets & allied agriculture activities (ii) Investment needed for agriculture and allied activities
2.Eligibility	S.T. loan 5000/- & above for production	3 Term loan + S.T. loan 5000/- & above for production	(i) All Farmers– individuals or Joint owner or cultivators (ii) Tenants, Oral Lessees, Share Croppers & Farmers (iii) Self Help Groups / Joint Liability Groups of Farmers.
3.Fixation of Credit	1.As revolving cash credit	1.Short Term credit/ crop	A. **All farmers:** except marginal farmers:

Limit	taking production credit requirement for full one year 2.Any number of drawl & repayments 3. Operational land size, cropping the finance neediness to be taken into account. 4. Bank's discretion will determine the credit limit	loan keeping in view land holding, cropping pattern & scale of finance 3. revolving cash credit will determine the working capital credit for activities allied to 4.Term loan	**Sort term loan for for I year limit:** The farmers cultivating crop: level of finance for the crop x Extent of area cultivated + 10% of limit towards post-harvest, Consumption needs + 20% of limit towards repairs and maintenance expenses of farm assets + crop insurance, PAIS & asset insurance. **Sort term loan for I year limit:** 10% increase in S.T credit towards cost escalation / increase in scale of finance for every successive year (2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year) and Term loan component for the tenure of Kisan Credit Card, *i.e.*, up to 5 years **Maximum Permissible Limit/ KCC limit:** S.T loan up to 5 year + estimated long term loan need separate sub limits for ST credit limit + savings account with term loans. Withdrawal fixed for S.T limit. **B. For Marginal Farmers:** 1.flexible limit of Rs.10000 to Rs.50000 be provided as **Flexi KCC** based on the land holding, pattern of crop, post-harvest storing issues, other farm expenses, and consumption needs , etc., **plus small term loan investments** like purchase of farm apparatus, erecting dairy, backyard poultry, etc. the composite KCC limit fixed for Years.
4.Coverage of Insurance Scheme for KCC account	PAIS for KCC holder was introduced vide circular No. NB.PCD (KCC)/H.182/ KCC.11 (A)/2001-02 dated 14 June 2001 for uniform adoption by Cooperatives & RRBs. Policy	No Change	The KCC holder are under option to select the benefit of Crop Insurance, Assets Insurance, Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) and health Insurance and the concerned premium will be debited from their KCC account. Farmer should aware about insurance their consent is must.

	valid for 3 years will be renewed annally.		

Source: *Department of Economic Analysis and Research& National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, 2016*

Above the table clearly explains the coverage of the facilities extended by Government. According to circular of government, this scheme improved through three terms viz., 1998, 2004 and 2012. Normally, the KCC is the scheme which is initiated in 1998 with some basic functionalities of having the card registration. There are four main components which enlightened in the scheme such as objectives, eligibilities, credit limits and insurance converges. Actually, these components are very important in functions of the KCC which really uplift the economic conditions of the farmers. In first, the loan was given for buying inputs for production and the component term-loan added in 2004 later, it was shortened the repaying years from term-loan to short-term and widened the provisions under the short-term loan for cultivation, post-cultivation, maintenance, consumption and investment needs. The eligibility of the farmers to get the loan facilities also changed over terms. the first KCC gave the short-term production credit of Rs. 5000/- & above to all farmers and in second term it extended short-term with term loan and in the third term it granted short-term loan-term loan to meet-out timely on-going expenditure of all farmers –owners, borrowers, cultivators, joint or individual, oral lessees tenants, share cropper those who are in cultivation. In credit limit, this is mainly focused on those farmers except the marginal farmers. It means it provides loan only for small, medium, and large farmers in India. The there is lower limit in credit provision for marginal farmers (refer table.2)

A SPECIFIC KCC FOR MARGINAL FARMERS (<1 HECTOR/BELOW2.47 ACRE)

A limit of Rs.10000 to Rs.50000 be provided based on the land holding and crops including post-harvest warehouse storage related credit needs and other farm expenses, consumption needs, etc., plus small term loan investments like purchase of farm equipments, establishing dairy poultry as per assessment of bank Manager without relating it to the value of land. The composite KCC limit is to be fixed for a period of five[5] years on this basis. Wherever higher limit is required due to change in cropping pattern the limit may be arrived as per the calculation.

OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

- To justify why the marginal farmers are provided with lower credit limit in KCC
- To study whether the KCC Scheme serves its intended purpose

LIMITATIONS

- This study analyse the role of the KCC in granting loan as a share to total agricultural allied credit, and Insurance aspect only and doesn't focus on the investment, consumption, maintenance of assets of the farmers etc.
- This study is not dealt with the merits and demerits of the scheme rather it study only the content to substantiate both the objectives

METHODOLOGY

It is a descriptive study. An inductive description is given for appraisal of this scheme. For easy understanding, simple tables are framed to identify the different features of the KCC, and the figures of yield. This research focuses the future prospects of the scheme hence, few literatures, recent results and collection of secondary data are collected from both private and Government side. The data has been derived and computed from various reports of NABARD and Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

STATISTICAL TOOLS

A simple mean and C.V method have been used to calculate EGR of KCC to find out the positive result. An inductive description is given for which, secondary data is used. Some dedicated online monitoring systems of the central government's quantitative information also taken. Simple percentages and tabulations have been framed for both observation and explanations.

DISCUSSION AND RESULT

TABLE.3 DIFFERENT GROUP OF FARMERS CLASSIFIED BY AVERAGE HOLDING OF LAND- ALL SOCIAL GROUPS

S l no.	**Group Size**	**Agriculture Census 2015-16**		**Average Operated area per Holding** (acre)
		Number of Holdings (in '000)	**Area Operated** (in '000 ha.)	
1	Marginal (<1ha.)	100251 (68.45)	37923 (24.02)	0.38x2.47= .9 acre
2	Small (1- 2 ha.)	25809 (17.62)	36151 (22.90)	1.40x2.47= 3.45 acre
3	Semi-medium (2-4 ha.)	13993 (9.55)	37619 (23.83)	2.69x2.47= 6.6 acre
4	Medium	5561	31810	5.72x2.47= 14.1 acre

	(4-10 ha.)	(3.80)	(20.15)	
5	Large (>10)	838 (0.57)	14314 (.9)	17.07x2.47= 42 acre
	Total	**146452 (100)**	**157817 (100)**	**2.66 acre**

Sources: Indian Agriculture Census 2015-16 (Figures in parenthesis denotes %) **Note:** Total may not tally due to rounding-off

In India, the total numbers of farmers are classified in to five categories such as marginal group, small group, semi-medium group, medium group and large group. This is classified on the basis of the size of the land holding in hectare measurement. The land holding size <1 hector classified as marginal and 1-2 hector classified as small, 2-4 hector classified as semi-medium and 4-10 hector classified medium and >10 hector classified as large one. The total cultivable area is 15.78 crore hectare in which, 24% (3.8crore hectare) lands are cultivated by marginal farmers, 23% (3.7crore hectare) are cultivated by the small farmers further, 24 % (3.8crore hectare) are in the hands of cultivation by semi-medium farmers, 20.1% (3.2crore hectare) are cultivated by medium farmer and .9% (1.5crore hectare) are cultivated by large farmers. Majority of the lands are in the hands of large farmers. So the output from such holding will be high.

Table.4. AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDINGS OF LAND BY DIFFERENT GROUP OF FARMERS (1995-96, 2000-01, 2005-06, 2010-11 & 2015-16) – ALL SOCIAL GROUPS (NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN. HECTARE)

Size Group	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16
Marginal	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.39	0.38 (.9 acre)
Small	1.42	1.42	1.38	1.42	1.40 (3.45acre)
Semi-medium	2.73	2.72	2.68	2.71	2.69 (6.6 acre)
Medium	5.84	5.81	5.74	5.76	5.72 (14.1acre)
Large	17.20	7 17.12	17.08	17.38	17.07 (42acre)

Sources: Indian Agriculture Census 2015-16 (Figures in parenthesis denotes %)
Note: Total may not tally due to rounding-off

Table.4 clearly reveals that the average holding of land size by different group of farmers for the past 25 years. In India the total of 14.65 crore farmers indulging in agriculture in which, the majority of 68.45% is in the holding of marginal farmers i.e., just.38hec(.9 acre) per head next, the small farmers are holding 17.62% i.e.,1.40 hec (3.45acre) the semi-medium groups are holding

9.55% i.e., 2.69 hec (6.6 acre) likewise, the medium farmers 3.8% holding i.e., 5.72 hec (14.1acre) and large farmers who contributes .57% of total farmers holding vast 17.07 hec (42acre) The important thing is, there is no as much as variation in land holding for the past twenty years for all groups. This time serious data of holding of land per head shows a consistency in trend and can pictures the real field ground reality of cultivation and the production possibilities holding of lands by the cultivators. This consistency of data in respective to cost, yield, investment, post-harvest expenses, seasonal variation in the yield, maintenance, farming investment, extensive activities and the insurance packages for personal and crops gives a complete picture to the policy makers to bring out necessary improvement in outlining more welfare scheme for Indian agriculture and the farmers.

ANALYSIS OF KISAN CREDIT CARD SCHEME

TABLE.5 TOTAL FLOW OF INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT TO AGRICULTURE AND SHARE K.C.C DURING THE YEAR

No of Years	Total Credit flow to Agriculture (Crore)	Total Credit flow under KCC (Crore)	% of KCC to total credit of Agriculture	No. of Cards (In lakh)	Amount granted (Rs. in crore)
1998-99	-	-		7.84	2310
1999-00	-	-		51.34	7548
2000-01	52821	16427	31.10	86.52	16427
2001-02	62045	25858	41.68	93.41	25858
2002-03	69560	26277	37.78	82.43	26277
2003-04	86981	21785	25.05	92.47	21785
2004-05	125309	34186	27.28	96.80	34186
2005-06	180486	47702	26.43	80.12	47601
2006-07	229400	40300	17.57	85.11	46729
2007-08	254658	48634	19.10	84.70	49987
2008-09	301908	46669	15.46	85.92	46669
2009-10	384514	57678	15.00	90.05	57678
2010-11	468291	8 72625	15.51	101.69	72625
2011-12	511029	91670	17.94	117.60	91680
2012-13	607375	-	-	129.82	126280
2013-14	711621	-	-	-	-
2014-15	840643	-	-	-	-
2015-16	915509	-	-	-	-
2016-17	1065755	-	-	-	-
2017-18	1168503	-	-	-	-

Source: *(i) Economic and Political Weekly Research Foundation (EPWRF2014),ii. Agriculture Credit in India: Trends, Regional Spreads & Database issues, NABARD Occasional Paper No 59 for data from 1998-99 to 2011-12 iii. Table computed.*

This table.5 explains 12 years share of KCC to the total flow of credit for agriculture. From the year 2000-01 to 2011-12 there is tremendous flow of institutional credit to the agriculture and the share of credit by KCC has been declined. But, amount to corresponding total flow of institution credit is increases. The 31% of the share touched the peak in 2001-02 and aftermaths the years a continuous decline in the share of KCC and reached the level of 17.5% in 2006-07 year. In between 2006 and 2012 there was huge depletion of the KCC share to total credit flow for the agriculture. There are three agencies the commercial bank, Regional Rural Bank (RRB) and Co-operative bank through which the KCC are providing agricultural credit. The types of credits are short-term, medium-term and long- terms (refer table.2) To corroborate the success of the KCC, a simple analysis of Mean, C.V have been carried out to calculate growth rate by having available data from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) The result is: Mean value=84.79 for card, and 44909.33 for amount of KCC granted. The Co-efficient of Variation is 36.66 for card and 73.28 for amount of KCC granted. The Expected Growth rate (EGR) for the card is 26.37 and 22.72 for the amount granted in KCC scheme. The kisan credit card scheme has shown a steady growth in number of cards issued and amount granted under this scheme.

Economies of Scale in production/yield

Economies of scale is one important technical matter in cost-output function of production process. The production process of any commodity is always involved with technological relationship between input and output. When the production of any commodity is large in quantities its cost of production will be lowered and vice versa because, of the average variable cost is vary and the average fixed cost is constant which obviously escalate the cost of production. The agriculture is not exempted for it. Based on the data (table.3) it clearly understand that the 91% land sizes are more or less distributed evenly to the four groups farmers except large farmers group but, the large farmer groups are cultivating the land in different proportion. Just 24% of cultivable land size is cultivated by the 68.45% of the marginal farmers therefore average land holding size is .9 (.38 hectare) in acre per head. Whereas, remaining 76% of lands are cultivating by small, medium, semi-medium and large farmers therefore; average land holding of per head size is 3.45, 6.6, 14.1 and 42 acre respectively. It substantially tells that the fragmentation of the land. The fragmentation of land is more in Indian context of agriculture (.9 acre per head in marginal farmers). If the fragmentation is more the economies of scale will be lowered viz., cost of production will be high so consequently output too will be slashed to its cost likewise, yield per head acre, in post-harvesting expenses finally fetch to lower profit. Otherwise, to reach the desired quantity of output, the farmers have to spend a lot which literally reflects on price and making problems in marketing of the product due to competitions. These are a cyclical problem which instantly affects the standard of living, purchasing power and repaying capacity of the loan. The total farmers indulging in agriculture 14.65 crore in count and the land size contributes 15.80 crore in which, the majority of 68.45% are marginal farmers, and are cultivating just 24% i.e. 3,79,23,000 hectare of land. The rest of 76% i.e.11,98,94,000 crore hectare land are in the hand of small farmers, semi-medium, medium and large group of farmers so the large production are possible in the hands of economies of scale hence, considerable yield, profits and optimum price, sustaining field and the purchasing/repaying capacities of the farmers will also be high. The area held by the marginal farmers are less which compared to large area holders which implies a huge stress marginal farmers face in the country *(Chaitanya Mallapur, India spend, Hidustan Times, 2017)* further this concept is supported by the statement hailed by Prakash Bakshi, former chairman of the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to Economic Times (2013) “With average land holding halved, the cost of getting inputs and time consumed has doubled,” said Bakshi. “Laws governing ownership of land has made matters worse. So a marginal farmer lets his land (lie) untilled while he seeks jobs elsewhere.” This study further supported by a Indian National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) report, 2013,’Key Indicators of Situation of Agricultural Households in India’ In this report a survey taken for sample of 1000 agricultural households to assess the source of income of different land holders by agriculture and allied activities. In addition to this, there is 52% agricultural households in India are indebted with an average outstanding loan of Rs 47,000/- according to Agricultural Statistics 2016 based on the NSSO–Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households (Jan-Dec 2013)

Table.6 Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by principal sources of income for marginal farmers during entire years of 365 days

Land size	**Cultivation**	**Livestock**	**Other agri. activity**	**Non-agri**	**Wage/Salaried**	**Others**	**All**
Marginal Farmers	218	138	20	92	458	74	1000

Source*: computed, and Indian National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) report, 2013*

The table.6 shows the principle sources of income for 1000 agricultural households from various agriculture and allied activities for marginal farmers only. Out of 1000 farmers majority of 458 are earning income through wages/salary and mere 218 households are indulging in cultivation. There is 138 households earns in livestock field, and just 92 are out of agriculture works. Just 22%

of marginal farmers only in cultivation fields due to modernisation of agriculture thereby the cost of cultivation also in high therefore, liable to be indebted and keeping outstanding of loans both for institutional and non- institutional credits. This scenario completely ratifies the marginal farmers to out of the field of cultivation because, the marginal farmers are out of reach of this ambit of high economies scale due its modernisation, advance apparatus cost, and the cost of cultivation in little bit of (fragmented) land. The non-promptness, in repayment also another threatening for the marginal farmers to do simple quit of the cultivation. Thus, this study justifies that the marginal farmers provided with lower level credit limit in KCC is correct.

The second objective is concerned about the effects of KCC on agriculture. Whatever the expenditure which incurred toward cultivation definitely reap the yield. To meet out such expenditure in cultivation, the KCC is implemented which props for timely on-going expenditure for the farmers. To find out the stimulus effects of this KCC scheme, the successful granting of different financial assistance through KCC over the year since its inception is essential viz., measuring of those short-term (ST), medium-term (MT) and ling-term (LT) credit, the insurance for both personal (PAIS) and crops, the capital, the investment expenditure, and the harvests etc,. This measurement of output could bring out a subsequent allocation of funds flow to agriculture sector. Hence, the indication of the success KCC can be felt through output/yield and continuous allocation of fund. The flow of total credit to agriculture from 2000-01 to 2017-18 shows a tremendous rising trend (see table.5&6) and the share of KCC was also rising along with it but, the rate of sharing was much lower. Hence, this study analysed the exponential growth rate of KCC and the fund granted through it. This study carried out the descriptive analysis. The analysis found 26.37% of EGR in issuance of card and keeping EGR 22.72% in granting amount to agriculture. There is no either negative sign or lop-sided value in either side. This result is supported by Hardarshan Kaur & Navkiranjit Kaur Dhaliwal, study which carried in 2018. The table.6 below gives clear picture of all India crop-wise yield of 18 crops for 18 years out of which the years 2000-01 to 2010-11 has shown tremendous yield in all crops. This decade was brought good success for the KCC in its evolution and in enrolment of card as well as the provision of loans. (Refer below table.7)

TABLE.7 ALL INDIA CROP-WISE YIELD (QUINTAL/HECTARE)

Major Crop	2000-01	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.Rice	19.01	22.39	23.93	24.61	24.16	23.91	24.00	24.94	25.78

2.Jowar	7.64	9.49	9.57	8.50	9.56	8.84	6.97	8.12	9.98
3.Bajra	6.88	10.79	11.71	11.98	11.84	12.55	11.32	13.05	12.37
4.Maize	18.22	25.42	24.78	25.66	26.76	26.32	25.63	26.89	30.32
5.Wheat	27.08	29.88	31.77	31.17	31.46	27.50	30.34	32.00	33.71
6.Nutri Cereals	10.27	15.31	15.90	16.17	17.17	17.03	15.79	17.50	19.41
7.Gram	7.44	8.94	9.28	10.36	9.60	8.89	8.40	9.74	10.63
8.Tur/ Arhar	6.18	6.54	6.61	7.76	8.13	7.29	6.46	9.13	9.60
9.Total Pulses	5.44	6.91	6.99	7.89	7.64	7.28	6.55	7.86	8.41
10.Total Foodgrains	**16.26**	**19.30**	**20.78**	**21.29**	**21.20**	**20.28**	**20.41**	**21.29**	**22.33**
11.Sugarcane	685.78	700.91	716.68	682.54	705.22	715.11	707.20	690.01	796.50
12.Ground nut	9.77	14.11	13.23	9.95	17.64	15.52	14.65	13.98	18.68
13.Rapeseed & Mustard	9.36	11.85	11.21	12.62	11.85	10.83	11.83	13.04	13.97
14.Soybean	8.23	13.27	12.08	13.53	10.12	9.51	7.38	11.77	10.49
15.Sunflower	6.05	6.99	7.12	6.55	7.50	7.36	6.09	6.60	7.38
16.Total Oilseeds	8.10	11.93	11.33	11.68	11.68	10.75	9.68	11.95	12.70
17.Cotton	1.90	4.99	4.91	4.86	5.10	4.62	4.15	5.12	4.77

18.Tobacco	13.18	16.32	16.13	15.42	16.12	18.30	17.81	20.16	NA

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Insurance

Under KCC, the Number of farmers insured for crop insurance scheme is 10.39 crore. The total insured area is 10.29 crore hectare. The total sum assured is 37.93 crore for which the total premium paid by the farmers is 7.67 lakh the government premium share is 17.30 lakh. The claim reported is 33 lakh. The total claim paid amount is 32 lakhs during 2017-18. Totally, 2.86 crore of farmers have attained the benefit yet and the rest of the policies are undergoing in such insurance scheme. By having all these results and the reviews this KCC is being served its intended objectives of lending loans for production and covering risks under insurance.

CONCLUSION

Keeping these results and reviews, this study portrayed the framed objectives in positive manner and presume that there is much good scope for sustainable agriculture in near future to meet-out the neediness of foodstuffs to combat the fear of geometric proliferation of population without and barriers and thus it provides suggestions to the policy makers who are steering this KCC scheme in India. Recently, banks have kick started a Kisan Credit Card (KCC) by organising saturation campaign (www.drishtiias.com16 Aug 2019) due to its continuous success.

SUGGESTION

Uniformity in provision KCC by banking: - The foremost setback is, there is no uniformity in promotion of KCC by banks. The fund flow through KCC had declined from the year 2006 to 2012. It is worried since, the responsibility of issuing the KCC is vested with three Banks in which, the Commercial banks only rendered good results where as the RRB and the Co-operative banks are showing some sluggishness in promoting the KCC. Actually, majority of these RRB and the Co-operative banks banks are located in rural side and it can easily make the awareness to the farmer and promote the scheme well in rural areas

Discrimination of farmers: - The discrimination of farmers based on the land holding shall be removed since, there are some perishable goods like, green and vegetables are largely cultivating by marginal farmer rather than small and medium farmers. Normally, these are commodities which harvest in very short-period and also incurring the cost frequently such as: the buying pesticides, manures, transportation, warehousing facilities. The Provisions of extending credit limit ambit in KCC will more useful especially, to this cultivators group based on the past record of harvest

Awareness camps: - Since, the majority of the farmers are illiterate, the information about the scheme, card, subvention, and insurance shall be given through conducting special programme and training by bankers for those who is to use the card and avail its facilities. Many farmers have less enthusiastic about crop insurance scheme since settlement in most cases is delayed and this kind delay in settlement shall be solved.

Maintaining Proper record: - Out of 14.64 crore cards issued so far, currently 7.41 crore of card is in active. Banks should segregate those accounts into number of farmers got KCC first time in their life, and the number of farmers had availed KCC earlier in some elsewhere bank. Some farmers got KCC from many banks. Hence there shall be linked these account into CIBIL procedures. For single property many sons able to get Land Possession Certificate (LPC) issued in their respective names and can approach different banks to get KCC loan unless tie-up with CIBIL

Collateral security: - The collateral free farm loan shall be curbed because, the civil frame work of the I.P (Insolvency Petition) is available in Indian constitution which will be freed all the in debtors from loans. There has been collateral free loan available and the ceiling too increased from Rs.50000 to Rs.100000. This can't be repaid in moral suasion unless the bankers attach the securities through legal initiatives. If the farmers face such legal initiative they will never evade the repayment in KCC schemes.

REFERENCES

http://www.igidr.ac.in/pdf/publication/WP-2012-014.pdf

https://amity.edu/UserFiles/admaa/efc10Paper%203.pdf

https://blog.ipleaders.in/avail-benefits-kisan-credit-card-scheme/

https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/banking/finance/banking/banks-asked-to-issue-kcc-to-eligible-farmers-within-2-weeks-of-submittingapplication/articleshow/69760466.cms?from=mdr

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KisanCreditCard

https://vikaspedia.in/agriculture/agri-credit/revised-kisan-credit-card-scheme#section1

https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/agricultural-output-rose-five-fold-in-60-years-but-farming-sector-is-in-distress/story-cu3zGEbBAb5yB9l2LoJAvN.html

https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/agricultural-output-rose-five-fold-in-60-years-but-farming-sector-is-in-distress/story-cu3zGEbBAb5yB9l2LoJAvN.html *https://www.nabard.org/auth/writereaddata/tender/3103171130OP-64_Study%20on%20Implementation%20of%20KCC%20Scheme_wb.pdf*

https://www.paisabazaar.com/credit-card/kisan-credit-card-loan/

https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11462&Mode=0

https://www.theigc.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Chanda-2012-Working-Paper2.pdf

https://www.timesnownews.com/business-economy/industry/article/pm-kisan-credit-card-eligibility-interest-rate-loan-amount-how-to-apply-and-other-details/559881

https://www.zeebiz.com/india/news-govt-extends-kisan-credit-card-facility-to-fishermen-animal-husbandry-farmers-for-working-capital-needs-104066