Chapter-7
Summary and Findings
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7.1. Summary:

7.1.1. The Problem:

Y.K. Alagh (2003:1-30) states that Globalization, as a new policy of economic reforms, has been accepted in India since 1991. New Economic Policy initiated by the government of India in 1991 has, in brief, the following components: Globalization, Privatization, and Liberalization (LPG), among them globalization extends its area of influence and vastly encompassing all spheres of life, industry to agriculture. There has been a paradigm shift in the Indian Economic Policy from state oriented developmental strategies to market oriented strategies of development, and from micro-finance to livelihood finance. Livelihood finance is a comprehensive approach to promoting sustainable livelihoods for the poor farmers. The special measures have also been taken up for agriculture sector during this period. These are infrastructure development, agricultural credit, agricultural marketing and crop insurance to say a few.

In Indian context, many social scientists have studied the economic aspects and issues such as awareness, development and utilization of programmes and their consequences for the farmers. Findings of some of those may be quoted here to indicate the trend and need of studying economy and society.

Ramkrishna Mukherjee (1957:1-7), in his study of West Bengal, has found that the dynamics of rural society cannot be revealed without any analysis of its economic structure. He has found that the economy plays a basic role in the social development of any people and also contributes to social-ideological sphere of a society.
Andre Beteille (1974:56-117) has found that social organization of agriculture will in turn be related to other aspects of social system like kinship, caste and localities. For these reasons the groups and categories actually engaged in agriculture and their mutual relations will vary from one society to another. To the extent that major changes in economic activity also involve changes in social organization, a correct understanding of the social framework is essential of the prospects for economic change.

J.K. Pundir (1998) has found participation of scheduled castes in the process of development. The poor have received loans from traditional as well as modern money lending institutions. The dominant caste social structure effects the economic development of weaker sections through new institutions. The social network in the economic process appears to be more important than the purpose it achieves.

K.C. Alexander (2000:190) finds some of the areas of the processes of development, impact of development on the occupational structure, pattern of time utilization and differentiation of roles. According to him changes seem to have appeared in beliefs and values with improvement in the level of living and expansion of knowledge.

S.K. Bhaumik and Abdur Sahim (2004:1-30) have found that the rate of participation of the rural households in credit markets (formal or informal) has been extremely high. According to them a large number of the marginal and small farmers are forced to borrow money from the informal moneylenders.

R.S. Bhople (2004a: 211-212) has found that a majority of farmers had a favourable attitude and a minority of the respondents have highly favourable attitude towards National Agricultural Insurance Scheme.

All the above and many other social scientists have studied various issues empirically to know about the problems of farming and farmers, related
to development and flow of credit to farmers and suggested how to solve those problems.

Thus there is still need to study the awareness, utilization and consequences of the new credit avenues and facilities for the farmers from the ongoing new form of credit at micro level, particularly of such new forms of credit as credit cards and crops insurance policy as these are the latest to be added to the list of rural development measures.

7.1.2. Statement of the Problem:

In the above context, some specific issues related to awareness, utilization and consequences of new form of credit for farmers and problems faced by them need to be studied in depth. Thus, the present study focuses upon the following specific questions:

1. What is the socio-economic background of farmers in rural setting?
2. How far the farmers are aware of new forms of credit namely the credit cards and crop insurance?
3. How far the farmers have utilized these new forms of credit namely the credit cards and crop insurance?
4. Why some farmers have not utilized these facilities?
5. What are the consequences of these new forms of credit (Kisan Credit cards and Crop Insurance) for farmers that may bring some changes among them?

The first question has taken note of the social-economic background of farmers in rural setting in terms of age, sex, religion, caste, education, occupation, size of land holdings and type of family.

The second question has taken note of the awareness; sources of awareness and attitude of farmers towards new forms of credit namely the credit cards and crop insurance.
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The third question has taken note of the utilization of these new forms of credit namely the credit card and crop insurance for one and more purposes, mode of utilization for purposes like agricultural, social events (marriage, education, festivals) and misutilization as well.

The fourth question has taken note of the causing factors for not utilizing these facilities.

The last question has taken note of the consequences/benefits of these new forms of credit in terms of how do they help in changing their life style, the rural social structure and the nature of social cohesion in the rural setting.

7.1.3. Concepts/Terms:

Some concepts and terms, used in the present study, are operationally defined. These are as follows:

Development:

The Vedic Prayer – Sarve Sukhinah bhavantu, sarve santu nirmayahah i.e. may every body in his universe be happy and healthy highlights the global and multi dimensional nature of development.

According to K.C. Alexander (1993:257), "Development is a fundamental process of change that involves the whole society, its economic, social, political and physical structures as well as the value system and way of life of the people."

In the present study development is considered as a process of change in a desired direction in several spheres of life and specific to the social and economic needs of a given society/people.

New Form of Credit for Rural Development:

Credit is defined as "a transaction between two parties in which one, acting as creditor or lender, supplies the other, the debtor or borrower, with
money, goods, services, or securities in return for the promise of payment in future'.

India has a long history of government intervention in the rural credit market for increasing development of rural area. The Reserve Bank of India and the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development have both played a very important role in shaping the rural credit policies of India, and in building its rural economy through institutional credit. Among the many two important programmes have been identified as new form of credit, the latest, and being implemented recently, these are Kisan Credit Card and National Agriculture Insurance Scheme.

Peasants/Farmers:

The first time, the term 'Peasant' was defined in the writings of the American Anthropologist A.L.Krober. According to A.L.Krober (1948:284), "Peasants are definitely rural yet live in relation to market towns they form a class segment of a larger population which usually contains also urban centers, sometimes metropolitan capitals. They constitute part-societies with part-cultures".

According to Robert Redfield (1951:18-19), "Farmers as those agriculturists who carry on agriculture for reinvestment and business on the land as capital and commodity". Thus Redfield described farmers on the basis of agriculturists' attitudes towards cultivation. These are reinvestment, land as a capital and commodity and business looking.

Farmers are those who largely produce on a commercial basis, on mass scale, use industrial technology, including tractors, chemical fertilizers and improved seeds, are more integrated with the larger society, socially, politically and economically, with the basic aim to multiply their gains whereas peasants are those who produce largely for their own consumption.
These indicators of farmers appear to be appropriate for identification of farmer respondents and would be applied in the field situation while studying the farmers.

Beneficiary:

Beneficiary term means a person from a village, who has received the money/benefits from the new form of credit of the state by completing the required formalities.

7.1.4. Area of Study:

Initially, it was proposed that the study would be conducted in a village, namely, Dulkihara. It is situated in district Bulandshahr at above 28 kms. northeast from the district headquarter town. Bulandshahr district lies in western part of Uttar Pradesh, which is located between the Yamuna and Ganga Doab. It lies between 23.53° N and 31.28° N latitude and 74.4° E and 84.38° E longitude, which is 237.44 meters above sea level. The village, which lies in the interior, where diversity of occupations existed, facilities for purchasing the goods, selling agricultural produce, transport and communication were less easily available. The village having various castes and sufficient number of farmers who have made use of the new form of credit that is why it has been purposively selected for study.

7.1.5. Universe/ Sample:

A sample is a part of the population, which is studied in order to make inference about the whole population. All farmers (i.e.315) have been purposively selected which constituted the universe of study. They include total number of beneficiaries of the new form of credit and all other non-beneficiary farmers. B.R.Chauhan (1974:822-114) has drawn four lines of approach in the study of castes in relation to the village communities, at least formally (a) one village and one caste, (b) one village and many castes, (c) one caste and many villages and (d) many castes and many villages. The first
of these is a rather formal category not much in use. The second of these categories is particularly suitable for the study of Jajmani relationship and caste hierarchies within a defined microcosm. Most of the village studies in India fall under this category. Thus, the present study comes in the category of (b) one village and many castes.

7.1.6. Perspectives/Approaches:

The study has made use of a dialectical perspective to study the background and impact of new forms of credit on farmers in terms of change in economic, occupational, educational, political and religious aspects of life. A comparative perspective has been involved in making comparison between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of the new forms of credit. The credit cards are coming as a substitute of local moneylender and a conflict situation is likely to arise between the two-local moneylenders and who are using the new form of credit. To understand this conflict Marxian perspective has also been helpful.

7.1.7. Methods of Data Collection:

At the first stage, data were collected through case study method. Case studies were selected from the different socio-economic strata and the beneficiaries of the credit cards and crop insurance and non-beneficiaries of the schemes. These case studies were largely based upon observation and interview.

At the second stage, after conducting the case studies, a survey of all farmers was carried out with the help of an interview guide (including questions both close and open ended on various aspects of the problem under study) and observations. It became feasible after exploring the new form of credit; its awareness, utilization and its impact through case studies. Various governmental reports, census reports, research articles, published
literature and unpublished thesis pertaining to the present study have also been consulted.

7.1.8. Methods of Data Analysis:

After the collection of data, data have been analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. Qualitatively analysis was done of the case studies and observation. Simple quantitative analysis has been undertaken of the data collected through survey based on interview, interview guide from all farmers. The separate code designs were prepared based on the interview guide used for data collection. The processing of the coded information was done with the help of computer and the data was tabulated as per the requirements. Univariate and bivariate analysis of the various aspects of the problem have been undertaken by constructing single variate and bivariate tables. Simple statistical techniques of comparative analysis, especially association (Chi-square test) have been used.

The findings of both qualitative and quantitative analysis have been matched and supplemented by each other to arrive at the final findings.

7.2. Findings:

On the basis of the analysis of the facts from 315 respondents and case studies we arrive at the following findings. The findings have been grouped into different sections related to the objectives.

7.2.1. Socio-Economic Background of Farmers:

Socio-economic background has been studied in terms of sex, age, religion, caste, education, type of family, land holding, occupation, type of house, account in bank, motivation of opening of bank account, depositing money in account, withdrawal of money from account, member of credit-
cooperative society, need of money for agriculture. Findings on these variables are as follows:

1. Large majority (i.e. 93.02%) of the respondents are male and small number (i.e. 6.98%) of the respondents are female.

2. Majority (i.e. 53.6%) of the respondents are in the middle age group i.e. 36 to 50 years.

3. Largest segment (i.e. 88%) of the respondents belong to the Hindu religion and smaller number (i.e. 12%) of the respondents belong to the Muslim religion.

4. Largest segment (i.e. 44.4%) of the respondents belong to Other Backward Castes and smaller number (i.e. 22.6%) of the respondents belong to General category of castes.

5. Largest segment (i.e. 45.4%) of the respondents are secondary educated and small number (i.e. 11.4%) of the respondents are college educated.

6. Largest segment (i.e. 71.1%) of the respondents are small farmers and smaller number (i.e. 4.1%) of the respondent are big farmers.

7. Largest segment (i.e. 59.1%) of the respondents are engaged in only agriculture and smaller number (i.e. 5.4%) of the respondents are engaged in agriculture and business.

8. Largest segment (i.e. 82.3%) of the respondents live in pucca house and smaller number (i.e. 2.5%) of the respondents live in kuchcha house.
9. Largest segment (i.e. 78.9%) of the respondents have an account in the bank and smaller number (i.e. 21.1%) of the respondents have not an account in the bank.

10. Largest segment (i.e. 48.4%) of the respondents opened the account in the bank self and smaller number (i.e. 5.1%) of the respondent opened the account in the bank with the help of other person.

11. Largest segment (i.e. 67.9%) of the respondents deposit the money in account and smaller number (i.e. 32.1%) of the respondents do not deposit the money in account.

12. Largest segment (i.e. 78.9%) of the respondents withdraw money from their account and smaller number (i.e. 21.1%) of the respondents do not withdraw money from their account.

13. Largest number (i.e. 70.8%) of the respondents do not have the membership of credit co-operative society and smaller number (i.e. 29.2%) of the respondents have the membership of credit co-operative society.

14. All the respondents (i.e. 100%) feel the need of money for agriculture purpose.

7.2.2. Awareness of New Form of Credit Among Farmers:

Awareness of new form of credit among farmers have been studied in terms of awareness about the Kisan Credit Card (KCC), sources of awareness of KCC, awareness about the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS), sources of awareness of NAIS, knowledge of terms and conditions and the interest rate on credit card. Findings on these variables are as follows:
1. All the farmers have awareness about the Kisan Credit Cards.

2. More than one third (i.e. 38%) of the respondents have got the awareness about the Kisan Credit Card from the same caste persons and small number (i.e. 14.9%) of respondents have got the awareness from first beneficiaries. Thus caste remains important in communication in the rural area.

3. Largest segment (i.e. 75.2%) of the respondents do not have awareness about the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme and small number (i.e. 24.8%) of the respondents have awareness about the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme.

4. Largest segment (i.e. 20.3%) of the respondents have got the awareness about the NAIS from the bank manager and small segment (i.e. 4.5%) of respondents have got the awareness about the NAIS from first beneficiaries. Out of total awareness, 94.1% of the respondents have got awareness about the NAIS from the bank manager.

5. Largest segment (i.e. 17.3%) of the respondents know about the terms and conditions of the credit card and small number (i.e. 10%) of the respondents do not know about the terms and conditions of the credit card.

6. Large segment (i.e. 23.5%) of the respondents know about the interest rate on credit card and small segment (i.e. 3.8%) of the respondents do not know about the interest rate on credit card.

7.2.3. Process of Taking Credit from Bank:

Process of taking credit from bank has been studied in terms of filling application form, information about the first guarantor and second guarantor,
no-dues certificate from the other banks and submission of no-dues certificate to bank. Findings on these variables are as follows:

1. Largest segment (i.e. 7.5%) of the respondents filled up the application form with the help of family member and small number (i.e. 5.7%) of the respondents filled up the application form with the help of bank manager.

2. Largest segment (i.e. 14.6%) guarantor of the respondents belong to the other person and small number (i.e. 1.3%) guarantor of the respondents belong to the same caste person.

3. Largest segment (i.e. 15.2%) guarantor of the respondents belong to the other caste person and small number (i.e. 1.0%) guarantor of the respondents belong to the same caste person.

4. Largest segment (i.e. 15.3%) of the respondents have taken the no-dues certificate from the other banks with the help of other caste person and small number (i.e. 3.8%) of the respondents have taken the no-dues certificate from the other banks themselves.

5. Largest segment (i.e. 21%) of the respondents have submitted the no-dues certificate to the other bank themselves and small number (i.e. 0.6%) of the respondents have submitted the no-dues certificate from the other bank with the help of other person.

7.2.4. Utilization of the New Form of Credit by the Farmers:

Utilization of the new form of credit has been studied in terms of KCC holder, receiving the credit through KCC, sources of getting credit, amount of credit, use of credit. Findings on these variables are as follows:
1. Largest segment (i.e. 72.7%) of the respondents are not the Kisan Credit Card holder and smaller number (i.e. 27.3%) of the respondents are the Kisan Credit Card holder.

2. Largest segment (i.e. 72.7%) of the respondents have not received the credit from the Kisan Credit Card and smaller number (i.e. 27.3%) of the respondents have received the credit from the Kisan Credit Card. All respondents (i.e. 27.3%), who have the Kisan Credit Card, receive the credit from the Kisan Credit Card.

3. No respondents have been benefitted from the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme because no natural calamities have occurred in this area for last few decades.

4. Largest segment (i.e. 31.1%) of the respondents do not receive the credit from any source and small number (i.e. 14%) of the respondents receive the credit from formal and informal (both). But at present time 20.6 percent of the respondents receive the credit from the formal institution i.e. Kisan Credit Card. They do not depend on formal institution and 31.1 percent of the respondents do not receive credit from any source.

5. Largest segment (i.e. 21.9%) of the respondents borrow the money from the credit card upto 50,000 and small segment (i.e. 1.3%) of the respondents borrow the money from credit card 3 lakhs to 5 lakhs.

6. Largest segment (i.e. 12.4%) of the respondents use the credit card money on the social events i.e. marriage, death fast and small segment (i.e. 0.6%) of the respondents use the credit card money on education. But out of 86 respondents, who are KCC holder, 27.9 percent of the respondents use the credit card money on the agriculture, 45.34
percent of the respondents use the credit card money on the social events i.e. marriage, death fast. 2.32 percent of the respondents use the credit card money on education, 3.48 percent of the respondents use the credit card money on health, 12.79 percent of the respondents use the credit card money on repayment of old debt and 8.13 percent of the respondents use the credit card money on lending.

7. No respondents have been benefitted from Loan Waiving Policy.

7.2.5. Causes of non Utilization of the New Form of Credit by the Farmers:

The causes of not utilization of the new form of credit has been studied in terms of why the farmers have not utilization these facilities. Findings on these variables are as follows:

1. Largest segment (i.e. 42.3%) of the respondents say that land is not sufficient and small number (i.e. 9.2%) of the respondents say that paper work is more.

7.2.6. Repayment of the New Form of Credit:

The repayment of the new form of credit has been studied in terms of repayment of the total credit in time and repayment of credit in installment. Findings on these variables are as follows:

1. Largest segment (i.e. 19.6%) of the respondents repay the credit in timely and smaller number (i.e. 7.7%) of the respondents do not repay the credit in timely.

2. Largest segment (i.e. 16.1%) of the respondents repay the credit in two installments and small segment (i.e. 2.65%) of the respondents repay the credit in multiple installments. But out of 86 respondents, who are
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KCC holder, 31.39 percent of the respondents repay the credit in single installment, 59.3 percent of the respondents repay the credit in two installments and 9.3 percent of the respondents repay the credit in multiple installment.

7.2.7. The Consequences of the New Form of Credit:

The consequence of the new form of credit has been studied in terms of change in life style. Findings on these variables are as follows:

1. Largest segment (i.e. 9.3%) of the respondents says that any other changes and small number (i.e. 5%) of the respondents says that no problem of money. But out of 86 respondents, 28.74 percent of the respondents say that now become debtor, 20.93 percent of the respondents say that not dependence on moneylender, 18.61 percent of the respondents say that no money problem, 33.72 percent of the respondents say that any other changes.

7.2.8. Feeling/ Assessment about the New Form of Credit among Farmers:

Feeling and assessment about the new form of credit has been studied in terms of process of obtaining credit card and feeling about the new form of credit card. Findings on these variables are as follows:

1. Large segment (i.e. 22.5%) of the respondents say that the process of obtaining credit card is difficult and small number (i.e. 4.8%) of the respondents say that the process of obtaining credit card is easy. But out of 86 respondents, 82.58 percent of the respondents say that the process of obtaining credit card is difficult and 17.42 percent of the respondents say that the process of obtaining credit card is easy.
2. Large majority (i.e. 71.15%) of the respondents (user of new form of credit or non user) have the favorable feeling about the new form of credit, very small number (i.e. 7.8%) of the respondents (user of new form of credit or non user) have unfavorable feeling about the new form of credit.

7.2.9. Socio-Economic Background and Awareness about the New Form of Credit:

On the relationship of socio-economic background and awareness about the new form of credit, the findings are as follows:

1. The association is not significant between age and sources of awareness of Kisan Credit Card.

2. The association is not significant between caste status and sources of awareness of Kisan Credit Card.

3. The association is not significant between educational level and sources of awareness of Kisan Credit Card.

4. The association is not significant between landholding and sources of awareness of Kisan Credit Card.

7.2.10. Socio-Economic Background and Utilization of the New Form of Credit:

On the relationship of socio-economic background and utilization of the new form of credit, the findings are as follows:

1. The association is not significant between age and holding of Kisan Credit Card.

2. The association is significant between caste status and holding of Kisan Credit Card.
3. The association is significant between educational level and holding of Kisan Credit Card.

4. The association is significant between landholding and holding of Kisan Credit Card.

5. The association is not significant between age and sources of getting credit.

6. The association is not significant between caste status and sources of getting credit.

7. The association is not significant between educational level and sources of getting credit.

8. The association is significant between landholding and sources of getting credit.

9. The association is not significant between age and amount of credit.

10. The association is not significant between caste status and amount of credit.

11. The association is not significant between educational level and amount of credit.

12. The association is significant between landholding and amount of credit.

13. The association is not significant between age and use of Kisan Credit Card money.

14. The association is not significant between caste status and use of Kisan Credit Card money.

15. The association is not significant between educational level and use of Kisan Credit Card money.
16. The association is not significant between landholding and use of Kisan Credit Card money.

7.2.11. Socio-Economic Background and Cause of no Utilization of the New Form of Credit:

On the relationship of socio-economic background and cause of not utilization of the new form of credit, the findings are as follows:
1. The association is not significant between age and causes of non utilization credit.
2. The association is not significant between caste status and causes of non utilization credit.
3. The association is not significant between educational level and causes of non utilization credit.
4. The association is not significant between landholding and cause of not utilization credit.

7.2.12. Socio-Economic Background and Consequences of New Form of Credit:

On the relationship of socio-economic background and consequences of the new form of credit, the findings are as follows:
1. The association is not significant between age and change in life style.
2. The association is significant between caste status and change in life style.
3. The association is not significant between educational level and change in life style.
4. The association is not significant between landholding and change in life style.
7.2.13. Case studies suggest the following Findings:

On Socio-Economic Background of the Respondents:

The case studies suggest that the respondents are male. They belong to middle and old age groups. The respondents belong to Hindu and Muslim religions. They belong to different castes: Rajput, Jat, Jatav and Ansari. They have studied upto different levels: primary, secondary and college. They live in nuclear and joint families. They are small, marginal, middle and big farmers. The main occupation of the farmers is agriculture and small farmers are also engaged in other supporting occupation like labour. The respondents live in pucca and semi pucca houses. The condition of houses of farmers are very good from inside and outside. We find that all types of modern entertainment amenities like radio, T.V. with D.V.D. player etc are available in their houses. The farmers and their children are using advance communication equipments like mobile phone and landline phone etc. It has also been found that all types of modern kitchen appliances like mixer-grinder, pressure cooker, washing machine, microwave, cooking gas etc. are used by the women in the households. The respondents are members of cooperative society and cane cooperative society.

On Awareness and Process of getting New Form of Credit:

The respondents know about the Kisan Credit Card Scheme. Only those respondents who have the Kisan Credit Cards also know the Crop Insurance Scheme. The respondents got the information about the credit card from the bank manager, first beneficiaries, person of the same caste and also other persons.

If the respondents get the credit from Kisan Credit Card then they need two guarantors. The guarantors belong to the same caste and also to other caste and any other from other village. The farmers took the no-dues certificate from the other banks with the help of person of their own caste,
other caste person and also others. The farmers fill up the application form themselves, with the help of family members, bank manager, and also other persons. However, the farmers, till now, depend on other persons of the village for taking credit.

On Utilization of the New Form of Credit:

Big farmers have used the credit for land improvement and landing purpose and to earn more money. The small and marginal farmers have used the credit for repayment of old debts, spending on socio-religious ceremonies, health and education. The middle farmers have used the credit for productive purposes (purchase of agriculture equipments and construction of cowsheds). The misuse of credit has been negligible in the case of middle farmers whereas other farmers have either diverted the credit to other productive purposes (purchase of agriculture equipments and construction of cowsheds) or unproductive purposes (household expenditure, repayment of old debts, social and religious function, purchase of essential commodities and other household products) resulting into decline of agricultural production. No respondents has taken benefit from the Crop Insurance Scheme as they say any kind of natural calamities did not occur in this area since last few decades.

On Causes of non Utilization of the New Form of Credit:

It has been found that farmers borrow credit from sources formal institution (i.e. Kisan Credit Card) as well as informal institution (i.e. traditional moneylenders). Small farmers borrow credit from moneylenders because it is very easy, without involvement of any paperwork and no need of big land. The other respondents do not borrow the credit from the Kisan Credit Card because they have sufficient money and land is not sufficient.
On Consequences of the New Form of Credit:

Those utilized credit properly for the purpose for it was sanctioned, its impact that is flow of benefits to the beneficiaries have helped in improving their economic status. It reflects that big farmers have shown the best results. Those farmers who have used the credit from formal as well as informal sources, they are not in better condition. The dependency on the local money lender has decreased.

It has been found that only farmers with stronger socio-economic and political power have got better access to formal sources of credit. Informal sector credit attracts much higher interest rates as compared to formal sector credit (48 percent as compared to 8.5 percent per annum). That is how the farmers have favorable feeling towards the new form of credit.

The farmers are not interested in getting Kisan Credit Card, as they feel superior in comparison to other members who are seeking credit on Kisan Credit Card. Thus social reputation also comes in the way for accepting the new credit facility. The change is seen among these cases who have shown significant improvement in their life style in comparison to the previous generation and improving materially as they have acquired assets like T.V., Radio, News Paper and Scooter etc.

7.3. Theoretical Implications:

The farmers got the information about the Kisan Credit Card Scheme from the bank manager, first beneficiaries, person of the same caste and also person of others castes. Thus caste remains important in communication in the rural area even for a new credit facility.

The farmers for taking Kisan Credit Cards need two guarantors each. Thus support from the social structure is required. The farmers have been found to use the money taken through Kisan Credit Card for agricultural purposes on different other purposes. Big farmers have used the credit for
land improvement and landing money to others and thus to earn more money. By them credit has been used as a capital. The empirical facts indicate that the higher is the caste, bigger is the landholding and better is the use of the new credit institution for the further economic betterment and capital formation. Thus the new credit institution, which was aimed at betterment for a change in the condition of ordinary-small farmers, appears to have further strengthened the position of rich farmers that is stronger section of society. Thus the stronger section has further been strengthened whereas it was aimed at betterment of the smaller/lower segments of the social structure.

The farmers, who are found not interested in getting Kisan Credit Card, feel superior in comparison to others who seek credit on Kisan Credit Card. Thus value laden social reputation also comes in the way for not accepting the new credit facility. This entails the role of subjective-value-laden factors in development.

It was found that farmers with such stronger socio-economic-political power have got better access to formal sources of credit. The emerging nexus of credit with local politics is a rather complex issue. There was sufficient evidence to suggest that the credit dependencies of small/marginal farmers on moneylenders helped the latter in still establishing their domination over the small farmers. The relationship appears to be of subordination and domination. Thus, it was aimed to reveal the change in small farmers appears to have straightened the traditional social structure latently.

7.4. Bearings of Empirical Research:

After arriving at the above findings we may look into the consequential change caused by new form of credit for the farmers in a north Indian village.
From the earlier studies we observe the following trends and look at the similarities and variations for further generalizability or specificity.

D.S. Shukla (1974:130-34) has found that only 23% of the families were free from debt and private moneylenders had 85% share of total credit in that part of rural India. In spite of the fact that co-operatives had only 8% share in rural area where co-operatives have been declared successful. Relatives and friends had 6.5% share of the total debt which was considered as interest free loan. There was found a direct competition between private moneylenders and the co-operatives in such area. The interest rate varied from 6% to 25%. Nearly two-third of the loans were borrowed for non-agricultural purposes and about 20% were borrowed entirely for agricultural purposes. Social ceremonies were the most prominent among the causes of indebtedness.

The present study suggests that in the debt on farmers the private moneylenders' share was 46% of the total credit in this area. There was not found competition between private moneylenders and the co-operatives. The interest rate varies from 8% to 36%. About 7.6% of the respondents borrowed for agricultural purposes. 12.4% of the respondents used the loan money taken through credit cards on the social events i.e. marriage celebrations and death feasts. The credit is taken for agricultural purposes, is used for social purposes like marriage and death feasts. There is a variation of interest rate. Smaller amount of credit money use for agricultural purposes.

S.K. Bhaumik and Abdur Rahim (2004) have found that the rate of participation of the rural households in credit market has been extremely high. A larger number of the marginal and small farmers are forced to borrow from the informal money lenders as well.
The present study suggests that a higher percentage (i.e. 69%) of the farmers borrow money from formal as well as informal sources. But no farmers are forced to borrow money from the informal moneylenders. The present study suggests variation on these aspects.

R.S. Bhopla (2004) has studied "Knowledge and Attitude of Farmers Towards National Agricultural Insurance Scheme". The findings indicate that the majority of respondents had a favourable attitude and minority of them have highly favourable attitude towards NAIS.

The present study suggests that 24.7% of the respondents have awareness towards NAIS. The present study suggests variation on these aspects.

Sumanbin Umdor (2006:425-444) has found that many initiatives have been taken by the Government of India to increase the availability of institutional credit to rural households and reduce their dependence on moneylenders. Significant results have been achieved.

The present study also suggests that 27.3 % of the respondents are the Credit Card holders. The dependency on the local money lender has decreased. The present study suggests similar findings on these aspects.

7.5. Limitations of the Study:

The present study has been limited to farmers (i.e. 315) of a single village of a particular part of North India. In the present study an effort has been made to reveal the socio-economic background, awareness, causes of non utilization of credit and the consequences of the new form of credit among the farmers. We could not study various other dimensions such as comparison between beneficiaries and non beneficiaries of the informal
institution and beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers of formal credit intuitions. These dimensions may be taken for further study. A study in larger area may also be under taken for generalization on the use of new institutional credit facilities.

7.5 Personal Experiences During Field Research:

Area of research is my native village. I have gained a lot of benefits due to nativity. It was convenient to identify myself and establish any rapport with the respondents for interview and case studies. In this way the subjective well-being of individuals entails important information about the quality of the social science research in which they live. My father has been village Pradhan. My father's social image has helped me a lot during the collection of data through interview, case studies. The office records from government offices were also made available easily due to his position. Otherwise it seems to be difficult to researcher if from outside. They happily welcomed me and provided all necessary facts. They were free, frank and helpful in interaction. It's has been a positive aspect of being a native and I could also explore more information about the respondents. But it is not an easy task to collect data from 315 respondents from various areas of the village.