Suggestions

While keeping in view the foregoing findings of the study, certain suggestions are made which would be useful for policy makers as well as for raising the economic standard of the borrowers. The suggestions are made on the basis of findings of the survey and observations of the researcher at the time of interview and opinions expressed by respondents. The major suggestions made for the present study are:

1. The KCC limit should be fixed on the basis of high value crops in addition to low value crops grown in the area in the three crop seasons like Kharif, Rabi and Zaid seasons. KCC limits should also cover the credit requirements of the crop and non-crop activities in order to overcome the problem of credit gap or inadequacy of credit.
2. Commercial banks provide loan amount more than fixed crop loan limits. While Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks provide the amount of crop loan equal to fixed credit limit. So all the farmers like to lend agricultural loan from commercial banks. So crop loan limit should determine at the basis of actuality.
3. The limit of the loan amount per account should be raised to attract more farmers.
4. Ceaseless efforts to be made by the banks to bring the vulnerable groups like tenant farmers, share croppers, oral lessees, defaulter farmers etc. under the services of KCC facilities.
5. Farmers have suggested that add-on features like facility to borrow consumption loan and term loan be allowed on the Kissan credit card to make it a truly multi-purpose card.
6. Though the RBI and NABARD have circulated to banks to consider the ancillary activities related to crop production while fixing credit limit under KCC, the banks in the study area have not followed. Hence, banks are suggested to consider the ancillary activities while fixing credit limit. This ensures bridging the credit gap.
7. The government should ensure the timely availability of good quality inputs like seed, manure, plant protection materials by improving marketing infrastructure so that farmers could properly utilize the loan taken under KCC scheme.

8. The monitoring and credit system should further be improved so that the mis-utilization of the credit by the farmers is minimized.

9. The Bank officers, Extension workers and Government representatives should enhance the motivation of borrowers to utilize the credit in adequate manner.

10. The borrowers of KCC alleged that it is very difficult to obtain loan under KCC schemes without the service of intermediaries and they collect unauthorized charges for their services. So intermediaries and bribery must be stopped.

11. The process of opening a bank account should be simplified to bring more farmers under the scheme.

12. There is a need to adopt measures to reduce paperwork and time in sanctioning a loan under KCC scheme.

13. Banks should be issued no dues certificate without any delay to the farmers.

14. To reduce the cost of credit the formalities should minimize so that, the borrower will save their money and time and get credit at cheaper rate.

15. Some serious steps should be taken to identify fake farmers. Proper database has to be created of farmers in the concerned area for this purpose.

16. Agencies should make provision for flexibility of drawals from a branch other than the issuing branch in order to improve the operational efficiency. ATM facilities to be provided to KCC holders in order to reduce the frequency of visit to the bank-branch during the specified working hours and for convenient withdrawals at any time.

17. To minimize the time gap between date of applying for loan and its disbursement, proper maintenance of records with respect to receipt of applications and disbursement of loan should be made mandatory.

18. Accountability and transparency need to be brought in the implantation of the scheme.
19. The benefit of Kissan Credit Card should provide to the farmers without any delay. The review of the progress of Kissan Credit Card Scheme should be done at the head office level of all banks.

20. The government should launch awareness generation programmes about the benefits of this scheme.

21. Whenever there is a public gathering or an exhibition in a district or a village, the banks should put a kissan credit card stall there and start attracting new farmers who have not still applied for kissan credit cards.

22. The efforts should be made to popularize the KCC among various categories of the farmers for judicious use of low interest credit in agriculture for increasing the productivity for sustainable development.

23. Insurance companies and banks should improve their services and include easy claim payment process at the time of crop failure. The adequate amount of crop insurance should be provided to the farmers as soon as possible.

24. Adequate marketing facilities should be provided to the farmer so as to enable him to sell his produce at reasonable prices.

25. There is dissatisfaction among the farmers due to dissimilarity of interest rate. So there should be similarity in interest rates of all agencies.

26. Lower rate of interest be charged at least for those having less than one hectare of land.

27. Farmer’s forums should be organized at the village level through the efforts of local bodies and Agricultural Departments. They can facilitate technology transfer relating to agricultural operations, training and demonstrations pertaining to cultivation of crops and inputs to be used and create awareness among the farmers about the credit facilities available and educate them how to recycle the funds for socio-economic prosperity of the farmers.

28. A special counter could be opened during the season in all banks with special staff to process loan applications quickly, this would help in timely and adequate disbursement.