**Growth and performance of Kisan Credit Card Scheme in Sultanpur District of Uttar Pradesh, India**

**Abstract:**

The purpose of the studyis toevaluate the growth, performance and constraints of the KCC scheme adopted by the farmers in Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh. This research is based both primary and secondary data. Survey schedules were used for collection of data. Compound annual growth rate was used to analyse the performance of KCC benefited farmers and Garrett ranking was utilized for the assessment of the constraints. In India the KCC scheme CAGR% of 20.46 for KCC cards granted by RRBs. The cooperative banks granted 13.63 of KCCs, compared to the commercial banks 13.96 CAGR% indicating that government is providing funds for the upliftment of farmers. From the study we inferred that tedious paper work and high interest rate make it difficult for farmers to avail the KCC benefits.

***Keywords:*** *Kisan Credit Card (KCC), CAGR%, Constraints, Credit, RBI & NABARD*

**Introduction:**

 The Indian economy is grounded on husbandry, which employs over 50 of the pool and contributes significantly to GDP and pastoral livelihoods (GoI, 2022). still, Indian growers, particularly small and borderline growers, face a number of challenges, including a lack of fiscal knowledge, a high reliance on informal sources, and limited access to timely credit. To address these issues, the Government of India introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme in 1998 with the thing of giving growers short- term credit in a timely and easy way.

 Over the times, the KCC scheme has changed in a number of ways, including interest annuity, digitization, and the addition of affiliated businesses (similar as dairy and fishery). Indeed, with its use, questions still compass how well it works to ameliorate agrarian income and product and lessen reliance on unofficial lending. (NABARD, 2020).

 In 2004, the scheme was expanded to cover growers' investment credit requirements for both confederated and non-farm conditioning, and it was reassessed in 2012 by a working group led by Shri T. M. Bhasin, CMD of Indian Bank, to simplify the scheme and promote the allocation of Electronic Kisan Credit Cards. The guidelines established by the scheme help banks apply the KCC effectively. Reserve Bank of India- Master leaflets (2018).

 The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme was launched by the Government of India in 1998 and surfaced as a transformative action aimed at furnishing affordable and timely credit to growers.( Sajane et al., 2011) The KCC scheme, eased by marketable banks, indigenous pastoral banks, and collaborative banks, was designed to address the fiscal constraints faced by growers by offering short- term loans for agrarian conditioning, including copping seeds, diseases, outfit, and other inputs. The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme was launched with the end of icing growers admit sufficient and prompt credit for their agrarian conditioning (Bhattacharjee & Sharma 2021). The Government of India offers a 2-interest annuity and a 3 incitement for timely prepayment to growers, allowing them to pierce loans at a largely subsidized interest rate of 4 per time. growers' fiscal demands have been met in large part thanks to the KCC scheme (Parwate et al., 2012). This budget of 2025 highlights the government's desire to empower growers and raise agrarian affair by significantly raising the loan limit under the Modified Interest annuity Scheme from ₹ 3 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh. (PIB 2025)

**Methodology:**

 The present study was based on secondary data. Secondary data regarding Kisan Credit Cards was obtained from the RBI, NABARD, and a number of financial organizations in India and Uttar Pradesh, including commercial and cooperative banks (Bista et al., 2012). Time series data on the quantity authorized and the number of KCCs granted under the KCC scheme for India from the scheme's launch in 1998–1999 to 2023–2024 were collected using RBI publications. Data were collected from the corresponding districts' lead bank in the study region between 2015–16 and 2023–24.

1. **Compound growth rate analysis**:

To access credit growth for various reasons, compound growth rates were calculated.

Compound growth rates were calculated using the following exponential function. (Shivaswamy et al., 2020)

 **Yt = A Bt eut ……………. (1)**

Where

Yt= Credit dispersed during time t

A= Y in the base year, T= Time period

ut= Error term, B= 1+g

By taking the logarithm, equation (1) was reduced to the following form

LogYt = LogA + (Log B)t + ut ------------------- (2)

Where Log A and Log B were the parameters of the function obtained by ordinary least square method (OLS).

In the exponential: CAGR% = (Antilog (b) – 1) × 100 ---------- (3)

1. **Constraints in availing and use of KCC:**

To identify the problem of seed by the farmers during production Constraints faced by farmers Garret ranking technique (Henry Garrett, 1969) will be used (Nishad et al 2019). The respondent has been asked to rank the constraints and these converted into score.

**Percent position = 100 x (Rij-0.5)/ Nj**

Where,

Rij= Rank given for ith factor by jth individual

Nj= Number of factors ranked by jth individual

By referring to the Garrett table, the percentage position estimated will be converted into a score. Then for each factor, the scores of various respondents were added, and the mean score was calculated (Gupta et al., 2018). The factors with the highest mean score were considered to be the most important factors (Murmu, R. R., & Bose, D. K. 2019)

**Results and discussion:**

**Agency-wise Progress of KCC Scheme in India.**

 The Kisan Credit Card scheme has been carried out by commercial banks, cooperative banks, and regional rural banks throughout the nation (Kaur & Dhaliwal, 2018), (Hamid *et al* )and reports and issues from RBI and NABARD. The progress made by these organizations in terms of the number of cards issued under the KCC scheme from 1998-99 to 2023-24 is shown below.

**Table 1: Agency-wise Progress of Number of Kisan Credit Card Scheme in India**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Year | No. of Kisan credit card Issued (In '000) |
| Commercial Banks | Proportion in total () | RRBs | Proportion in total () | Cooperative Banks | Proportion in total () | Total |
| 1998-99 | 622 | 79.4 | 6 | 0.8 | 155 | 19.8 | 783 |
| 1999-00 | 1366 | 26.6 | 173 | 3.4 | 3595 | 70.0 | 5134 |
| 2000-01 | 2390 | 27.6 | 648 | 7.5 | 5614 | 64.9 | 8652 |
| 2001-02 | 3071 | 32.9 | 834 | 8.9 | 5436 | 58.2 | 9341 |
| 2002-03 | 2700 | 32.8 | 964 | 11.7 | 4579 | 55.6 | 8243 |
| 2003-04 | 3094 | 33.5 | 1274 | 13.8 | 4878 | 52.8 | 9246 |
| 2004-05 | 4396 | 45.4 | 1729 | 17.9 | 3556 | 36.7 | 9681 |
| 2005-06 | 4165 | 52.0 | 1249 | 15.6 | 2598 | 32.4 | 8012 |
| 2006-07 | 4808 | 56.5 | 1406 | 16.5 | 2298 | 27.0 | 8512 |
| 2007-08 | 4606 | 54.4 | 1772 | 20.9 | 2091 | 24.7 | 8469 |
| 2008-09 | 5834 | 67.9 | 1415 | 16.5 | 1344 | 15.6 | 8593 |
| 2009-10 | 5313 | 59.0 | 1950 | 21.7 | 1743 | 19.4 | 9006 |
| 2010-11 | 5582 | 54.9 | 1774 | 17.4 | 2812 | 27.7 | 10168 |
| 2011-12 | 6804 | 57.9 | 1995 | 17.0 | 2961 | 25.2 | 11760 |
| 2012-13 | 8243 | 63.5 | 2048 | 15.8 | 2691 | 20.7 | 12982 |
| 2013-14 | 8549 | 61.5 | 2179 | 15.7 | 3176 | 22.8 | 13904 |
| 2014-15 | 8324 | 64.4 | 1549 | 12.0 | 3061 | 23.7 | 12934 |
| 2015-16 | 8429 | 69.2 | 2237 | 18.4 | 1519 | 12.5 | 12185 |
| 2016-17 | 23320 | 32.6 | 12271 | 17.2 | 35883 | 50.2 | 71474 |
| 2017-18 | 23528 | 34.0 | 12193 | 17.6 | 33495 | 48.4 | 69216 |
| 2018-19 | 23633 | 35.6 | 12253 | 18.5 | 30414 | 45.9 | 66300 |
| 2019-20 | 24145 | 37.0 | 12197 | 18.7 | 28938 | 44.3 | 65280 |
| 2020-21 | 30696 | 41.6 | 12891 | 17.5 | 30183 | 40.9 | 73770 |
| 2021-22 | 26870 | 37.7 | 13348 | 18.7 | 31131 | 43.6 | 71349 |
| 2022-23 | 28290 | 38.5 | 13868 | 18.9 | 31389 | 42.7 | 73547 |
| 2023-24 | 29814 | 38.6 | 14517 | 18.8 | 32917 | 42.6 | 77248 |
| **mean** | 11484.3 |  | 4951.5 |  | 11863.7 |  | 28299.6 |
| **C.V.** | 90.5 |  | 110.7 |  | 115.1 |  | 103.3 |
| **CAGR%** | 13.96 |  | 20.46 |  | 13.63 |  | 14.02 |

 Table 1 indicated that KCCs issued by Commercial Banks, RRBs and Cooperative Banks exhibited growth tendencies with yearly fluctuations. The number of cards issued by commercial banks has grown from 622 thousand to 29814 thousand in 2023-24. From 1998-99 to 2023-24, the number of KCC cards issued by RRBs went from 6 thousand to 14517 thousand, whereas the number of KCC cards issued by Cooperative Banks increased from155 thousand in 1998-99 to 32917. In India, the cooperative banks had the largest mean number of cards issued under the KCC scheme (11863.7), followed by the commercial banks (11484.3) and RRBs (4951.5). The average value of all cards issued was 28299.6 thousand. The data also revealed a CAGR% of 13.96 for KCC cards granted by commercial banks. The cooperative banks granted 13.63 of KCCs, compared to the RRBs’ 20.46 CAGR%.

**Fig: 1 Agency wise Performance of number of KCCs issued in India.**

**Table 2: Agency-wise Progress of Kisan Credit Card Scheme in India**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Year | Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore) |
| Commercial Banks | Proportion in total () | RRBs | Proportion in total () | Cooperative Banks | Proportion in total () | Total |
| 1998-99 | 1473 | 63.8 | 11 | 0.5 | 826 | 35.8 | 2310 |
| 1999-00 | 3537 | 46.9 | 405 | 5.4 | 3606 | 47.8 | 7548 |
| 2000-01 | 5615 | 34.2 | 1400 | 8.5 | 9412 | 57.3 | 16427 |
| 2001-02 | 7524 | 29.1 | 2382 | 9.2 | 15952 | 61.7 | 25858 |
| 2002-03 | 7481 | 28.5 | 2955 | 11.2 | 15841 | 60.3 | 26277 |
| 2003-04 | 9331 | 42.8 | 2599 | 11.9 | 9855 | 45.2 | 21785 |
| 2004-05 | 14756 | 43.2 | 3833 | 11.2 | 15597 | 45.6 | 34186 |
| 2005-06 | 18779 | 39.5 | 8483 | 17.8 | 20339 | 42.7 | 47601 |
| 2006-07 | 26215 | 56.1 | 7373 | 15.8 | 13141 | 28.1 | 46729 |
| 2007-08 | 59530 | 67.4 | 8743 | 9.9 | 19991 | 22.6 | 88264 |
| 2008-09 | 39009 | 73.5 | 5648 | 10.6 | 8428 | 15.9 | 53085 |
| 2009-10 | 39940 | 69.2 | 10132 | 17.6 | 7606 | 13.2 | 57678 |
| 2010-11 | 50438 | 69.4 | 11468 | 15.8 | 10719 | 14.8 | 72625 |
| 2011-12 | 69515 | 75.8 | 11525 | 12.6 | 10640 | 11.6 | 91680 |
| 2012-13 | 101095 | 80.1 | 13260 | 10.5 | 11925 | 9.4 | 126280 |
| 2013-14 | 103710 | 76.4 | 15846 | 11.7 | 16195 | 11.9 | 135751 |
| 2014-15 | 104496 | 82.8 | 10812 | 8.6 | 10968 | 8.7 | 126276 |
| 2015-16 | 111528 | 78.6 | 12128 | 8.5 | 18325 | 12.9 | 141981 |
| 2016-17 | 158120 | 42.4 | 102420 | 27.5 | 112200 | 30.1 | 372740 |
| 2017-18 | 433120 | 64.6 | 113360 | 16.9 | 124480 | 18.6 | 670960 |
| 2018-19 | 455079 | 64.1 | 127072 | 17.9 | 127436 | 18.0 | 709587 |
| 2019-20 | 423588 | 60.8 | 136695 | 19.6 | 136735 | 19.6 | 697018 |
| 2020-21 | 456736 | 60.6 | 149416 | 19.8 | 146981 | 19.5 | 753133 |
| 2021-22 | 476271 | 50.8 | 162060 | 17.3 | 299282 | 31.9 | 937613 |
| 2022-23 | 518485 | 58.5 | 177999 | 20.1 | 189436 | 21.4 | 885920 |
| 2023-24 | 574974 | 58.6 | 197753 | 20.2 | 207678 | 21.2 | 980405 |
| **mean** | 164244.0 |  | 49837.6 |  | 60138.2 |  | 274219.9 |
| **C.V.** | 121.3 |  | 135.7 |  | 134.0 |  | 124.7 |
| **CAGR%** | 25.07 |  | 30.12 |  | 17.37 |  | 22.73 |

In Table 2, KCCs showed a growth in performance of credit sanctioned by Cooperative Banks, Commercial Banks and RRBs with slight variation in some years. The amount sanctioned by commercial banks has grown from 1473 crore to 574974 crore in 2023-24. From 1998-99 to 2023-24, the amount sanctioned by RRBs went from 11 crore to 197753 crore, whereas the amount sanctioned by Cooperative Banks increased from 826 crore in 1998-99 to 207678. In India, the commercial banks had the largest mean amount sanctioned under the KCC scheme (164244), followed by the cooperative banks (60138.2) and RRBs (49837.6). The average value of all amount sanctioned was 274219.9 crore. The data also revealed a CAGR% of 25.07 for amount sanctioned by commercial banks. The cooperative banks sanctioned 17.37 of KCCs, compared to the RRBs’ 30.12 CAGR%.

**Fig: 2 Agency wise Performance of amount sanctioned in India.**

**Table 3: Agency wise number of KCCs issued in Uttar Pradesh.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Year | No. of Kisan credit card Issued (In '000) |
| Commercialbank | Proportion in total () | RRB | Proportion in total () | Cooperative bank | Proportion in total () | Total |
| 2016-17 | 4469 | 37.13 | 3136 | 26.06 | 4431 | 36.81 | 12036 |
| 2017-18 | 4226 | 35.33 | 3266 | 27.31 | 4468 | 37.36 | 11960 |
| 2018-19 | 4499 | 40.40 | 3436 | 30.85 | 3202 | 28.75 | 11137 |
| 2019-20 | 4315 | 41.77 | 3361 | 32.54 | 2654 | 25.69 | 10330 |
| 2020-21 | 5079 | 45.02 | 3541 | 31.39 | 2661 | 23.59 | 11281 |
| 2021-22 | 4272 | 40.80 | 3517 | 33.59 | 2682 | 25.61 | 10471 |
| 2022-23 | 4302 | 40.18 | 3677 | 34.35 | 2727 | 25.47 | 10706 |
| 2023-24 | 4394 | 40.25 | 3851 | 35.27 | 2673 | 24.48 | 10918 |
| **mean** | 4,445 |  | 3,473 |  | 3,187 |  | 11,105 |
| **C.V.** | 6.15 |  | 6.54 |  | 25.10 |  | 5.72 |
| **CAGR%** | -0.026 |  | 2.60 |  | -7.49 |  | -1.57 |

Table 3 indicated that KCCs issued by Commercial Banks, RRBs and Cooperative Banks exhibited growth tendencies with yearly fluctuations. From 2016-17 to 2023-24, The number of cards issued by commercial banks has grown from 4469 thousand to 4394 thousand. From 2016-17 to 2023-24, the number of KCC cards issued by RRBs went from 3136 thousand to 3851 thousand, whereas the number of KCC cards issued by Cooperative Banks increased from 4431 thousand in 2016-17 to 2673 thousand. In Uttar Pradesh, the commercial banks had the largest mean number of cards issued under the KCC scheme (4445), followed by the RRBs (3473) and cooperative (3187). The average value of all cards issued was 11105 thousand. The data also revealed a CAGR% of -0.026 for KCC cards granted by commercial banks. The cooperative banks granted -7.49 of KCCs, compared to the RRBs’ 2.60 CAGR%.

**Fig:3 Agency wise Performance of number of KCCs issued in Uttar Pradesh.**

**Table 4: Agency wise amount sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Year | Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore) |
| Commercial bank | Proportion in total () | RRB | Proportion in total () | Cooperative bank | Proportion in total () | Total |
| 2016-17 | 648.6 | 65.91 | 277.2 | 28.17 | 58.3 | 5.92 | 58.3 |
| 2017-18 | 592.1 | 62.62 | 296.8 | 31.39 | 56.7 | 6.00 | 56.7 |
| 2018-19 | 65192.2 | 60.90 | 35501 | 33.16 | 6354.6 | 5.94 | 6354.6 |
| 2019-20 | 66387.3 | 60.48 | 36976.5 | 33.69 | 6401.7 | 5.83 | 6401.7 |
| 2020-21 | 69467.22 | 58.84 | 41838.9 | 35.44 | 6759.5 | 5.73 | 6759.5 |
| 2021-22 | 70673 | 57.44 | 44986 | 36.56 | 7375 | 5.99 | 7375 |
| 2022-23 | 72202 | 56.36 | 46843 | 36.56 | 9070 | 7.08 | 9070 |
| 2023-24 | 76963 | 55.52 | 52694 | 38.01 | 8964 | 6.47 | 8964 |
| **mean** | 52,766 |  | 32,427 |  | 5,630 |  | 90,822 |
| **C.V.** | 61.37 |  | 63.43 |  | 63.86 |  | 62.04 |
| **CAGR%** | 98.85 |  | 111.38 |  | 107.02 |  | 103.47 |

In Table 4, KCCs showed a growth in performance of credit sanctioned by Cooperative Banks, Commercial Banks and RRBs with slight variation in some years. From 2016-17 to 2023-24, The amount sanctioned by commercial banks has grown from 648.6 crore to 76963 crore. From 2016-17 to 2023-24, the amount sanctioned by RRBs went from 277.2 crore to 52694 crore, whereas the amount sanctioned by Cooperative Banks increased from 58.5 crore to 8964. In Uttar Pradesh, the Commercial banks had the largest mean amount sanctioned under the KCC scheme (52766), followed by the RRBs (32427) and Cooperative banks (5630). The average value of all amount sanctioned was 90822 crores. The data also revealed a CAGR% of 98.85 for amount sanctioned by commercial banks. The cooperative banks sanctioned 107.02 of KCCs, compared to the RRBs’ 111.38 CAGR%.

**Fig:4 Agency wise Performance of amount sanctioned Uttar Pradesh.**

**Table 5: Agency-wise number of KCCs issued in the study area.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Year | No. of Kisan credit card Issued (In '000) |
| Commercial bank | Proportion in total () | RRB | Proportion in total () | Cooperative bank | Proportion in total () | Total |
| 2016-17 | 15.032 | 58.87 | 10.437 | 40.87 | 0.067 | 0.262 | 25.536 |
| 2017-18 | 5.866 | 12.65 | 40.452 | 87.20 | 0.071 | 0.153 | 46.389 |
| 2018-19 | 8.32 | 18.00 | 37.812 | 81.82 | 0.079 | 0.171 | 46.211 |
| 2019-20 | 18.071 | 25.01 | 54.104 | 74.88 | 0.084 | 0.116 | 72.259 |
| 2020-21 | 21.387 | 35.82 | 38.252 | 64.06 | 0.074 | 0.124 | 59.713 |
| 2021-22 | 15.274 | 28.67 | 37.934 | 71.20 | 0.072 | 0.135 | 53.28 |
| 2022-23 | 26.113 | 55.12 | 21.171 | 44.69 | 0.087 | 0.184 | 47.371 |
| 2023-24 | 13.682 | 21.91 | 48.675 | 77.96 | 0.078 | 0.125 | 62.435 |
| **mean** | 15.47 |  | 36.10 |  | 0.08 |  | 51.65 |
| **C.V.** | 42.45 |  | 39.08 |  | 8.87 |  | 27.05 |
| **CAGR%** | 8.17 |  | 8.95 |  | 2.014 |  | 8.17 |

Table 5 indicated that KCCs issued by Commercial Banks, RRBs and Cooperative Banks exhibited growth tendencies with yearly fluctuations. From 2016-17 to 2023-24, The number of cards issued by commercial banks has grown from 15.032 thousand to 13.682 thousand in 2023-24. From 2016-17 to 2023-24, the number of KCC cards issued by RRBs went from 10.437 thousand to 48.675 thousand, whereas the number of KCC cards issued by Cooperative Banks increased from 0.067 thousand to 0.078. In study area, the RRBs had the largest mean number of cards issued under the KCC scheme (36.10), followed by the commercial banks (15.47) and cooperative banks (8.87). The average value of all cards issued was 51.65thousand. The data also revealed a CAGR% of 8.17 for KCC cards granted by commercial banks. The cooperative banks granted 2.014 of KCCs, compared to the RRBs’ 8.95 CAGR%.

**Fig: 5 Agency wise Performance of number of KCCs issued in study area.**

**Table 6: Agency-wise amount sanctioned in study area.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Year | Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore) |
| Commercial bank | Proportion in total () | RRB | Proportion in total () | Cooperative bank | Proportion in total () | Total |
| 2016-17 | 26760 | 69.03 | 11935 | 30.79 | 73 | 0.188 | 38768 |
| 2017-18 | 7202 | 19.27 | 30108 | 80.55 | 69 | 0.185 | 37379 |
| 2018-19 | 10864 | 36.87 | 18522 | 62.86 | 78 | 0.265 | 29464 |
| 2019-20 | 20780 | 39.42 | 31849 | 60.42 | 80 | 0.152 | 52709 |
| 2020-21 | 9812 | 19.64 | 40069 | 80.19 | 89 | 0.178 | 49970 |
| 2021-22 | 18959 | 28.18 | 48240 | 71.71 | 71 | 0.106 | 67270 |
| 2022-23 | 32020 | 52.90 | 28443 | 46.99 | 67 | 0.111 | 60530 |
| 2023-24 | 4219 | 6.54 | 60266 | 93.39 | 45 | 0.070 | 64530 |
| **mean** | 16327 |  | 33679 |  | 71.50 |  | 50077 |
| **C.V.** | 60.55 |  | 46.35 |  | 17.94 |  | 27.57 |
| **CAGR%** | 12.86 |  | 18.35 |  | -4.32 |  | 10.52 |

**Fig: 6 Agency wise Performance of amount sanctioned in study area.**

In Table 6, KCCs showed a growth in performance of credit sanctioned by Cooperative Banks, Commercial Banks and RRBs with slight variation in some years. From 2016-17 to 2023-24, The amount sanctioned by commercial banks has grown from 26760 crore to 4219 crore. From 2016-17 to 2023-24, the amount sanctioned by RRBs went from 11935 crore to 60266 crore, whereas the amount sanctioned by Cooperative Banks increased from 73 crore to 45. In study area, the RRBs had the largest mean amount sanctioned under the KCC scheme (33679), followed by the Commercial bank (16327) and Cooperative banks (71.50). The average value of all amount sanctioned was 50077 crores. The data also revealed a CAGR% of 12.86 for amount sanctioned by commercial banks. The cooperative banks sanctioned -4.32 of KCCs, compared to the RRBs’ 18.35 CAGR%.

**Constraints in availing and use of KCC:**

The constraints in availing and utilizing KCC loans significantly limit the scheme’s intended impact on improving access to institutional credit and enhancing agricultural productivity. Addressing these issues requires a combination of tedious paper work, high interest rate, loan not available on time, inflexibility in withdrawals, Difficulty in opening bank account, Lack of motivation from officials, Insufficient credit limit, Compulsory insurance for crops, Locational difficulty and period of limits.

**Table 7: Constraints in availing and use of KCC as perceived by farmers**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sr. No. | Constraints | Garrett’s mean score | Rank |
|  | Tedious paperwork | 65.2 | I |
|  | High interest rate | 61.5 | II |
|  | Loan not available on time | 53.7 | III |
|  | Inflexibility in Withdrawals | 52.8 | IV |
|  | Difficulty in opening bank account | 50.4 | V |
|  | Lack of motivation from officials | 46.9 | VI |
|  | Insufficient credit limit | 46.5 | VII |
|  | Compulsory insurance for crops | 43.6 | VIII |
|  | Locational difficulty | 40.1 | IX |
|  | Period of validity | 37.3 | X |

Source: Field survey

**Conclusion:**

The number of cards issued and the amount of loans sanctioned under the Kisan Credit Card scheme have increased significantly during the study period, both period-wise and agency-wise. The CAGR percentages for Commercial Banks, RRBs, and Cooperative Banks in India were 13.96, 20.46, and 13.63 for the total number of cards issued under the Kisan Credit Card program, respectively. The CAGR% for credit amount approved under the Kisan Credit Card program by Cooperative Banks, RRBs and Commercial Banks were 25.07, 30.12 and 17.37, respectively. The study discovered that Commercial Banks sanctioned the majority share of the credit amount.

In Uttar Pradesh, For the number of cards issued under the Kisan Credit Card program, the CAGR% for Commercial Banks, RRBs and Cooperative Banks were -0.026, 2.60 and -7.49, respectively. The CAGR% for credit amount approved under the Kisan Credit Card program by Cooperative Banks, RRBs and Commercial Banks were 98.85,111.38 and 107.02respectively. The study discovered that Commercial Banks sanctioned the majority share of the credit amount.

For the number of cards issued under the Kisan Credit Card program, the CAGR% for Commercial Banks, RRBs and Cooperative Banks were 8.17, 8.95 and 2.014, respectively. The CAGR% for credit amount approved under the Kisan Credit Card program by Cooperative Banks, RRBs and Commercial Banks were 12.86, 18.35 and , respectively. The study discovered that Commercial Banks sanctioned the majority share of the credit amount.

The constraints faced by farmer in availing and perceiving in loan. Majority of farmers in the study area expressed the lengthy paper work as the major constraint followed by high interest rate (Rank II) and Loan not available on time (Rank III). The other problems were Inflexibility in Withdrawals (Rank IV), difficulty in opening bank account (Rank V), Lack of motivation from officials (Rank VI), Insufficient credit limit (Rank VII), compulsory insurance for crops (Rank VIII), locational difficulty (Rank IX) and Period of validity (Rank X).

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