

An Impact Study of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

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Abstract

India, located in South Asia, holds the seventh position globally in terms of land area and is the second most populous nation, boasting a population of over 1.2 billion. While the substantial population signifies a vast potential market within the country, it concurrently gives rise to significant employment challenges in Indian society. In recent times, there has been a noticeable surge in self-employment awareness among college students, leading them to be less reliant on parental support, educational institutions, or waiting for conventional opportunities. Instead, these students proactively seek out new prospects for themselves. This study aims to examine the Government's initiative, the Mudra Yojna, designed to support start-ups financially, thereby empowering entrepreneurship as a viable solution for unemployment. The paper intends to study the impact of PMMY (MUDRA) on the development of entrepreneurship, especially among privileged classes such as women reserved backward classes.

Keywords: Startups; Financing; SMEs; Venture Capital; Graduates Entrepreneurship Conventional banking, Factoranalysis, Interactivebanking, Servicequality, Mudra Yojna .

Introduction

At present, the term 'start-up' lacks an explicit and definite definition." It does not exist in the Indian context because it entails an excessive amount of subjectivity and complexity. Start-up India's initiatives and campaigns are founded upon a strategic course of action that seeks to facilitate bank financing for start-up ventures, thereby fostering entrepreneurship. Additionally, they support employment creation for start-ups and advocate for the advancement of SCs/STs women communities. Additionally, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) is drafting a precise definition of a start-up, which it is anticipated will be released to the public in due course.

We evaluate a variety of business parameters, including the phase of the company's lifecycle, the level and quantity of funding obtained, the revenue generated, the geographical scope of operations, and more. There are conceptual definitions that are publicly available. The following sources have been consulted and enumerated to offer the reader an approximation of the information contained within the space.

Stand-up India" and MUDRA Yojana werethe flagship initiatives declared by the Honourable Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, on August 15, 2015 and April 8, 2015. Its purpose is to encourage bank financing for start-ups and provide incentives to foster entrepreneurship and employment growth. In his address to the nation on the occasion of the 69th Independence Day, he stated, "We are currently examining systems that facilitate the establishment of new ventures. We intend to empower start-ups to position India first in this industry..." "Initiate India; establish India.

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Start of India Initiative

An allocation of 1,000 crore INR from the Union Budget to the Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) initiative is a significant step in the right direction towards fostering the growth of new businesses in the nation.

Salient features:

- Each of the nearly 125,000 bank branches shall actively promote the inclusion of at least one entrepreneur from the Dalit or Tribal communities, as well as at least one female entrepreneur. Promote the cultivation of entrepreneurial spirit among the young population of India.
- The objective is to provide opportunities for individuals who are eager to venture into entrepreneurship and facilitate the establishment of a network of start-ups within the country. In order to secure a fresh employment prospects and stimulate economic growth.
- Pledged to eliminate the current method of interview-based choices for low-skilled Government positions.
- The aim is to discontinue the practice of conducting interviews for junior positions and departments and instead prioritise merit-based recruitment through transparent online processes.
- In addition to the current support systems for start-ups, financial assistance in the form of loans will also be provided to individuals.
- Manufacturing businesses will receive a package of incentives as part of the Skill India and Digital India plan to encourage job creation.

Mudra Yojna

- The Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) is an initiative introduced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on April 8, 2015. Its purpose is to offer loans of up to 10 lakh to small and micro companies that are not part of the corporate or agricultural sectors.

Salient Features of PMMY

- **Eligibility:** Indian citizens with a business plan for a non-farm sector income-generating activity, such as manufacturing, processing, trading, or service sector, and requiring less than Rs 10 lakh in credit can seek Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd. (MUDRA) loans under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) from a bank, microfinance institution (MFI), or non-banking financial company (NBFC).
- **Loan categories offered**
Through the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, MUDRA has already established the following products/schemes.

- 1. Shishu offers loan coverage up to INR 50,000.**
- 2. Kishor: Providing loans ranging from 50,000/- to 5 lakh.**
- 3. Tarun specialises in providing loans ranging from 5 lakh to 10 lakh.**

The interventions have been designated as 'Shishu', 'Kishor', and 'Tarun' to indicate the specific stage of growth and development as well as the funding requirements of the micro-unit or entrepreneur receiving assistance. These names also serve as a reference for the subsequent phase of advancement and expansion to anticipate. At least 60% of the credit will be allocated to Shishu Category Units, while the remaining amount will be distributed among Kishor and Tarun Categories.

The loan provided under PMMY does not get any subsidy. However, if the loan proposal is associated with a Government initiative in which the Government is offering capital subsidy, it will also be qualified under PMMY.

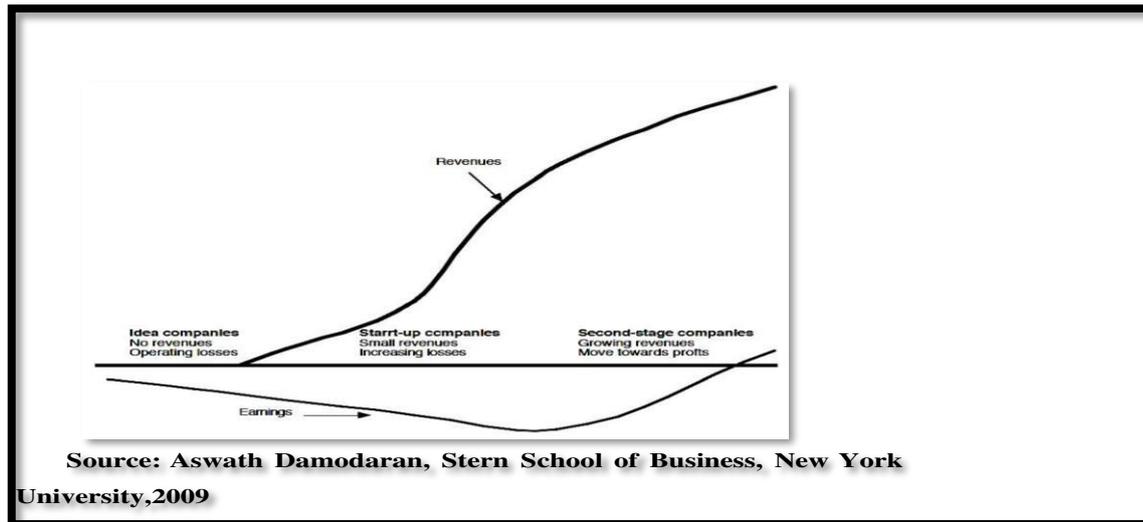
Industries encompassed

In order to optimise the number of beneficiaries and customise products to suit the needs of specific business operations, schemes that are focused on specific sectors or activities will be implemented. Initially, considering the greater density of enterprises in specific activities or sectors, proposals are made for:

- The Land Transport Sector will provide support for the acquisition of various types of transport vehicles for both goods and personal transportation, including auto-rickshaws, small goods transport vehicles, three-wheelers, e-rickshaws, passenger cars, taxis and more.
- Community, Social and Personal Service Activities include establishments such as salons, beauty parlours, gyms, boutiques, tailoring shops, dry cleaning services, cycling and motorcycle repair shops, DTP and photocopying facilities, medicine shops and courier agents.
- Support will be provided for various activities in the food products sector, including papad making, achar making, jam/jelly making, agricultural produce preservation at the rural level, sweet shops, small service food stalls, day-to-day catering/canteen services, cold chain vehicles, cold storages, ice making units, ice cream making units, and biscuit, bread, and bun making.
- The Textile Products Sector encompasses various activities, including handloom, powerloom, chikanwork, zari and zardozi work, traditional embroidery and hand work, traditional dyeing and printing, apparel design, knitting, cotton ginning, computerised embroidery, stitching, and production of textile non-garment products such as bags, vehicle accessories, and furnishing accessories.

Life Cycle of Young Companies

The idea is a crucial aspect of any company, organisation, or commercial enterprise since it serves as the foundation upon which they are built. Every fledgling company has the potential to span the entire range of possibilities. Certain areas still need to be developed, particularly from a business standpoint.



The business owner has a concept to express their perspective, believing it can address an unmet demand among consumers. Some individuals have made minor progress in developing the concept into a marketable product. However, they have yet to generate significant revenues or profitability. Furthermore, some individuals have progressed to a more advanced stage of achieving commercial success. They have successfully established a market for their product or service, generating revenues and, potentially, some profits.

Objectives of this Paper

- To analyse the state of funding provided through MUDRA YOJANA.
- To analyse the reach of MUDRA Yojana among various classes of society.

Literature Review

According to the GOI MSME website, women in ancient India enjoyed equitable empowerment, with both genders having equal rights. The concept and importance of empowerment were recognised in 1950, leading to the amendment of several parts and clauses in our constitution to facilitate its implementation. Oxford Dictionaries announced "Nari Shakti" as the Hindi word of the year 2018, highlighting the acknowledgement of women in India and their significant contributions.

The National Planning Committee highlighted the significant role that MSMEs would play in the economy and stressed the importance of safeguarding, nurturing, and supporting this sector to ensure sustained growth (Das, 2008). The expansion of the MSMEs sector is essential for the development of a growing economy such as India since it constitutes over 50% of the manufacturing output of the economy (Ali & Husain, 2014).

Eniola & Entebang, (2015) Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are vulnerable to fluctuations in the business landscape, particularly when it comes to alterations in the supply chain. The pandemic led to a worldwide decrease in demand for various products and services. However, several sectors experienced a significant increase in demand, particularly those associated with medical products and services. Conversely, other sectors, such as tourism,

food, and related services, were forced to shut down. This impact resulted in a significant financial upheaval and prompted a few individuals to alter their current company perspective (OECD Policy Responses to Coronavirus (COVID-19), July 2020). According to the annual report of SIDBI for the year 2021, a total of 397,000 MSMEs have received preliminary approvals for about 315,000 loans as of March 31, 2021. The Annual Report 2020-21 of the MSME Ministry reveals that women own 20% of the 63 million MSMEs in India. According to a recent investigation by the McKinsey Global Institute mentioned in the IWWAGE report, gender bias has had a greater impact on women entrepreneurs compared to their male colleagues.

The survey stated that 90% of female entrepreneurs in India experienced a substantial decline in their sales income after the shutdown, which will lead to a sluggish recovery for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) managed by women. According to a 2020 report titled 'Women Entrepreneurship in India' produced by Google and Bain & Company, female business owners are projected to generate 150-170 million job opportunities in India by 2030. This signifies that the Government of India (GOI) must proactively engage with female owners of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to assist them in recovering and resuming their business operations after the epidemic. According to a 2019 research titled 'Powering the Economy With Her', female entrepreneurship is of great importance for India as it encourages women to join the workforce, especially considering that India's Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) is currently low. **(B.S, (February, 2018)**

Kumar, (2019) the primary goal of Mudra Yojana is to provide finance to those who were previously unable to access formal credit, particularly in the unregistered and informal sectors. This initiative has shown to be effective in ensuring that these individuals now have access to financial support.

Ajay Kumar SALGOTRA, (2021) carried out a study in Jammu and Kashmir to determine the correlation between financial access and poverty reduction. The study yielded favourable results, indicating that the Mudra Yojana, which provides credit to those without access to banking services, is effectively reducing poverty. In Maharashtra, **Mahajan (2019)** did a study to evaluate the effectiveness of the Mudra Yojana. The survey revealed that women constitute 75% of the participants in the Shishu category, and they account for 95.78% of the total number of accounts established in this category.

In a study conducted by **Mol S.TP (2014)**, it was elucidated that there are some challenges, such as financial illiteracy, lack of awareness, and high customer acquisition. The Reserve Bank of India has initiated various initiatives to enhance financial inclusion. Information and communication technology provides prospects for improving financial inclusion.

Mehar L (2014) has shown that financial inclusion in India has experienced growth in recent years, attributed to the introduction of new technologies such as mobile banking and ultra-tiny branches.

Roy and Anup Kumar (2016) have demonstrated that small enterprises serve as the bedrock of economic progress. According to **Verma S. (2015)**, the MUDRA scheme's design not only addresses the financial issues faced by MSMEs but also provides moral encouragement to a significant number of young individuals to pursue entrepreneurship.

Rudrawar and Uttarwar (2016) have elucidated that PMMY has the potential to facilitate a desired transformation. If implemented effectively at the grassroots level, this proposal has the potential to revolutionise the Indian economy. The inclusion of minimal documentation and enhanced accessibility is crucial.

R. Rupa (2017) has demonstrated the high efficacy of the MUDRA system in Tamil Nadu. Research indicates that MFIs have significantly contributed to the expansion of the number of accounts financed under the PMMY.

In their study, **Dr J. Venkatesh and MS. R. Lavanya Kumari (2017)** demonstrated that in addition to the schemes implemented for the general advancement of the MSME sector, specific efforts have been established to cater exclusively to entrepreneurs. The initiatives will enhance the welfare of persons involved in small-scale industries while fostering overall economic advancement.

Satya Ranjan Doley (2021)endeavoured to gather data regarding the MUDRA loan disbursements. The foundation of this study is upon the analysis of financial data spanning from 2016 to 2021. The author employed statistical measures such as the Mean, standard deviation, and ANOVA test. Based on the research findings, there is a significant discrepancy in the allocation of policy credit to the institution, as well as a quasi-change in the amount of loans disbursed to this account over the years. Furthermore, it was determined that there is minimal variation. The primary aim of the study is to analyse the amount of loans that have been approved and transferred to various bank accounts.

Govindaraj P. (2020)emphasised that the incidence of Mudra bad loans is steadily rising in banking institutions, leading to a decline in growth. The author asserts that the MUDRA plan is conducive to the development of new entrepreneurs. This essay highlights the challenges encountered by a financial institution throughout the loan recovery process in a period of economic recuperation. The author disclosed that the MUDRA scheme possesses a nonperforming asset ratio of 68%.

In her study, **Manisha Vijayran (2022)** highlighted the challenges encountered by female entrepreneurs when initiating a new business endeavour. The study revealed that GOI, a female entrepreneur, holds the position of leader in a company when women legally possess a majority of 51% of the business shares and 51% of the workforce consists of women. The author analyses government policies aimed at promoting the advancement of women entrepreneurs. The study demonstrates that female entrepreneurs predominantly encounter familial constraints and financial difficulties when initiating a new business venture. The study examined the strategy implemented by the Government of India (GOI) and concluded that the MUDRA initiative effectively facilitated the establishment of new businesses for women entrepreneurs.

Mahesh, K. M., Aithal, P. S., and Sharma, K. R. S. (2022)analysed the performances of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in India. The author stated that in India, 54% of the country's economic activities were still reliant on the agricultural sector, while the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) contributed 40% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The author stated that MUDRA Yojana functions as a refinancing institution for MSME sectors. The study aims to ascertain the level of awareness of MUDRA in the agricultural and allied sectors.

According to **Antony, J. (2021)**, MUDRA Yojana offers a loan with a significantly lower interest rate. Research indicates that the MUDRA Yojana has a positive impact on the self-assurance of the younger population, encouraging them to embark on new entrepreneurial endeavours. This article focuses on the MUDRA Yojana, which aims to create employment possibilities and promote self-employment for women entrepreneurs. This paper is grounded on primary data, specifically 100 samples that were obtained. The research highlights that a significant factor influencing the study is the non-disclosure of account details by certain respondents. The author revealed that of the 100 responders, 60% of them are above the age of 40. The essay demonstrates that the MUDRA Yojana facilitates the creation of additional employment prospects.

Ahmed, M. A. S. S. (2021) examined the challenges encountered by small and micro firms using the financial report from 2012-2014. According to the author, there are a total of 7.99 crore organisations operating in India, with 67% of them being individual entities. The author aims to analyse the performance of the MUDRA Yojana in Marathwada in this paper. Research indicates that Shishu loans receive a higher number of loan applications in comparison to other types of loans. The author noted that the MUDRA system has facilitated the growth and expansion of numerous firms.

Pratham Parekh (2022) referred to the implementation of the MUDRA initiative in 2015, which primarily aims to provide loans of 1 million dollars to non-corporate, non-agricultural micro, and small industrial enterprises. The repayment of a MUDRA loan is currently regarded as a significant indicator of financial inclusivity, especially for women in India. The author examines the performance of MUDRA in 112 districts. The analysis reveals that the Backward Region Grant Fund Commission (2006) focused on infrastructure development in India and encompassed 254 districts.

Gupta, S. K., Matho, K. N., & Dubey, N. D. (2017) stated that PMMY would have a positive influence on the lives of small business owners and contribute to shaping the economy. Investigators conducted a thorough analysis of the efficacy, advantages, and potential of PPMY. They ultimately determined that PMMY has significantly propelled the growth of micro-enterprises in Jharkhand.

Mudra Yojana

As it is already discussed, the Mudra Yojana is the flagship scheme of the Government of India to provide finance to the unbanked population of the country. The scheme provides finances to the people through the three schemes that is SHISHU, KISHORE and TARUN, to start new businesses or Grow existing business units. The scheme was started in year 2015 since then, many funds have been provided through the schemes of PMMY.

As per the data available on the website of, Mudra

Number of Beneficiaries

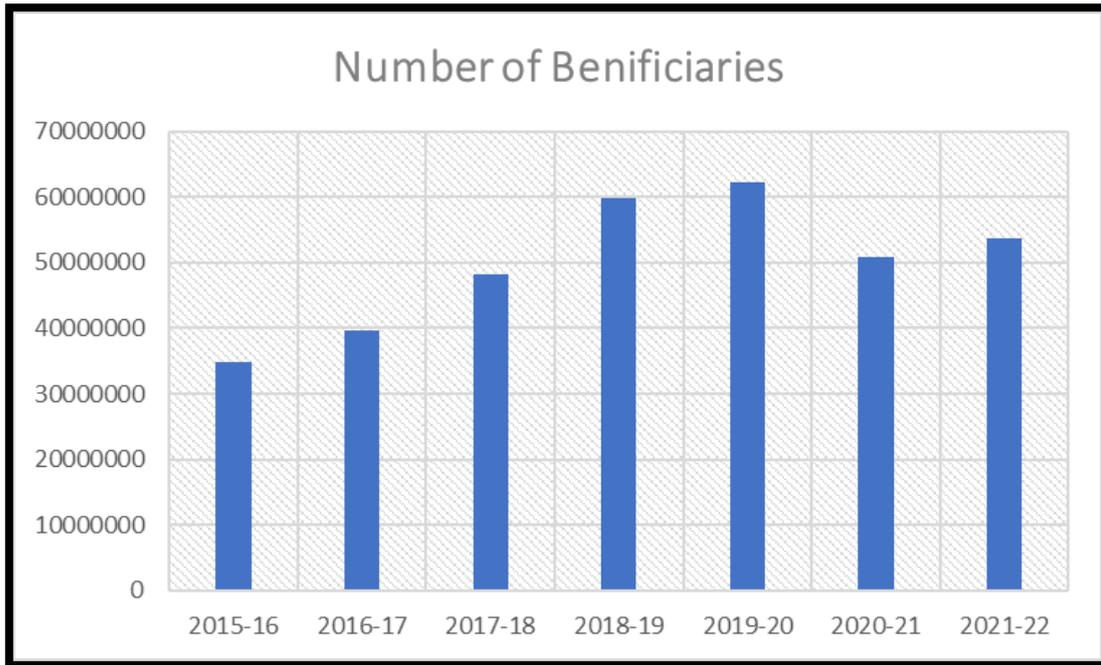


Figure 1: Number of Beneficiaries of MUDRA Yojana

Source- Data compiled by author from the website <https://www.mudra.org.in>

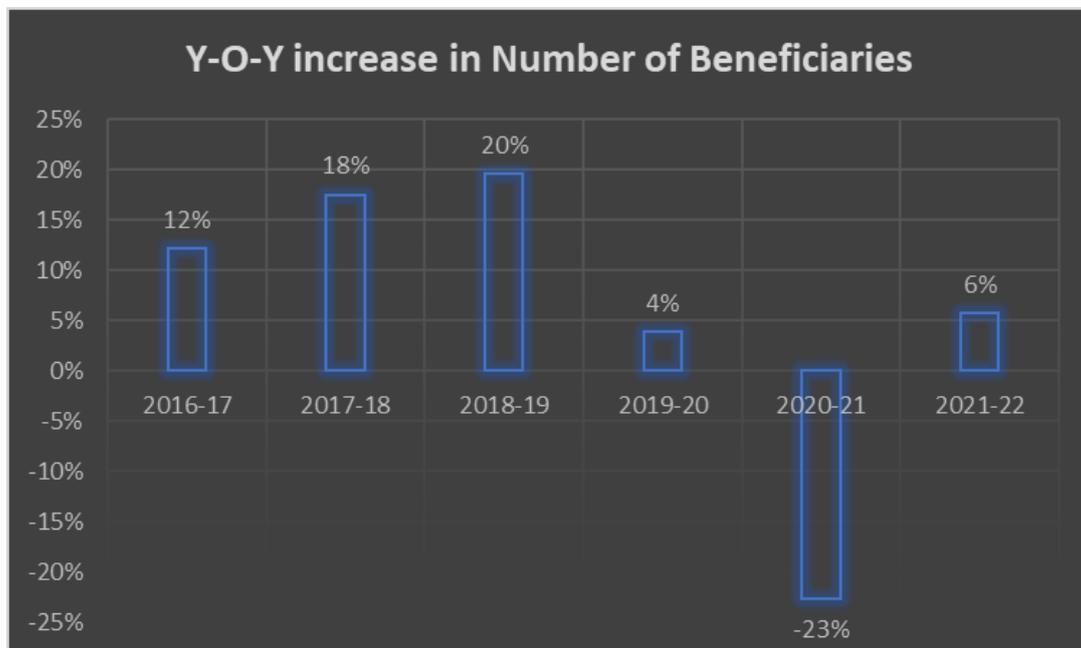


Figure 2: Y-O-Y Growth in Number of Beneficiaries

Source- Author calculation

Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the data related to the number of beneficiaries of MUDRA Yojana over the years; the Figure1 shows the exact numbers, whereas the figure-2 shows the Y-O-Y increase in the number of beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries generally increases each year, with a significant decrease of 23% in 2020-21. However, there is a recovery in the following year, 2021-22, with a 6% increase.

The year-on-year (Y-O-Y) percentage increase in the number of beneficiaries indicates positive growth from 2015-16 to 2018-19, with successive increases of 12%, 18%, and 20%. The growth rate slows in 2019-20, with a 4% increase. However, in 2020-21, there is a substantial deviation from the trend, showing a significant decrease of 23%. The trend reverses in 2021-22, demonstrating a 6% increase, suggesting a recovery or adjustment in the program or system providing benefits.

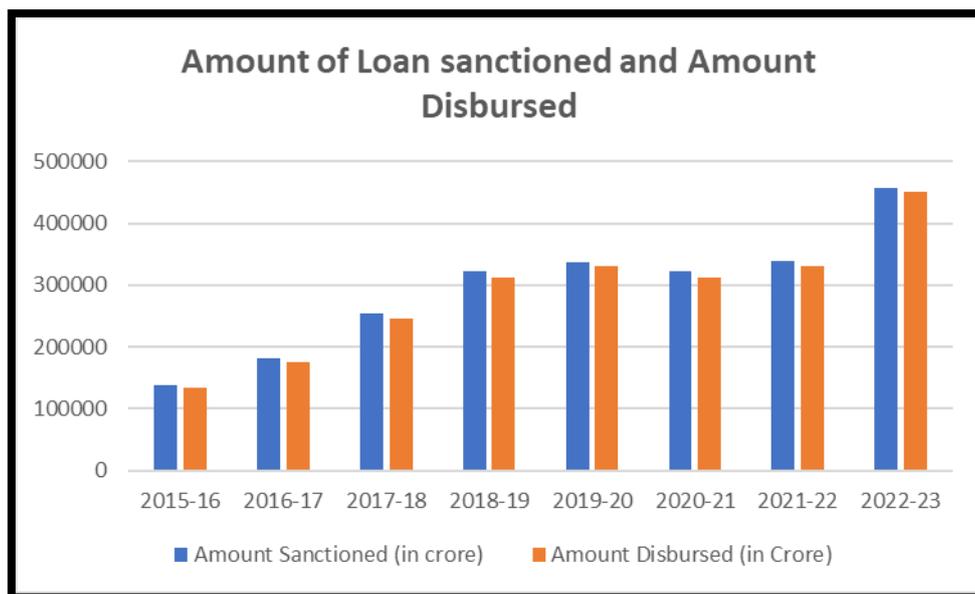


Figure 3: Yearwise Disbursement/ Sanctioned through MUDRA Yojana

Sources- Author compilation through the Mudra website

| Years/ Amount of Loan sanctioned | Amount Sanctioned (in crore) | Amount Disbursed (in Crore) | Percentage of Amount Disbursed out of sanctioned |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 2015-16 | 137449.3 | 132954.7 | 96.73004 |
| 2016-17 | 180528.5 | 175312.1 | 97.11047 |
| 2017-18 | 253677 | 246437.4 | 97.14613 |
| 2018-19 | 321722.8 | 311811.4 | 96.91927 |
| 2019-20 | 337495.5 | 329715 | 97.69464 |
| 2020-21 | 321759.3 | 311754.5 | 96.8906 |
| 2021-22 | 339110.4 | 331402.2 | 97.72695 |
| 2022-23 | 456538 | 450423.7 | 98.66072 |

Table 1: Amount of Loans sanctioned and Disbursed over the years

Sources- Authors Compilation

Table1 and Figure1 show the amount sanctioned under the PMMY (in Rs. Crore) and the amount disbursed out of the sanctioned amount, and the last column shows the percentage of the amount disbursed out of the total sanctioned

amount.

1. Amount of Loan Sanctioned:

- The amount of loans sanctioned has increased consistently over the years, from 137,449.27 crore in 2015-16 to 456,537.98 crore in 2022-23. This indicates a substantial growth in the approval of loans by the lending institution.

2. Amount Disbursed:

- Similar to the sanctioned amount, the disbursed amount has also experienced a notable increase from 132,954.73 crore in 2015-16 to 450,423.66 crore in 2022-23. The trend suggests that the institution has been successful in disbursing larger amounts over time.

3. Percentage of Amount Disbursed out of Sanctioned:

- The percentage of the amount disbursed out of the sanctioned amount has remained relatively stable over the years, with minor fluctuations. It ranged from 96.73% in 2015-16 to a peak of 98.66% in 2022-23. This suggests a consistent and efficient utilisation of the sanctioned funds, with the institution disbursing a high proportion of the approved amounts.

In summary, the variabilities in the table indicate a positive trend in the growth of loan sanctioning and disbursing over the specified years. Despite fluctuations in the percentage of the amount disbursed out of the sanctioned amount, the overall trend suggests effective and consistent utilisation of the approved funds by the lending institution.

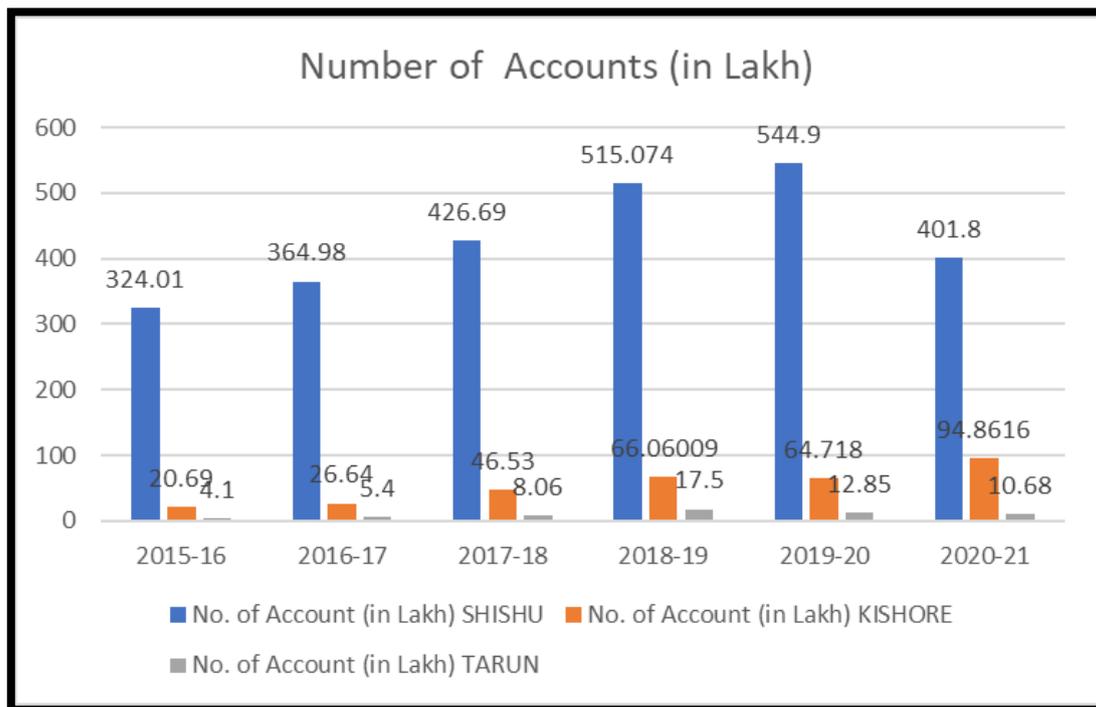


Figure 4: Number of Accounts in per scheme (in Lakh)

Source- Author compilation from <https://www.mudra.org.in/>

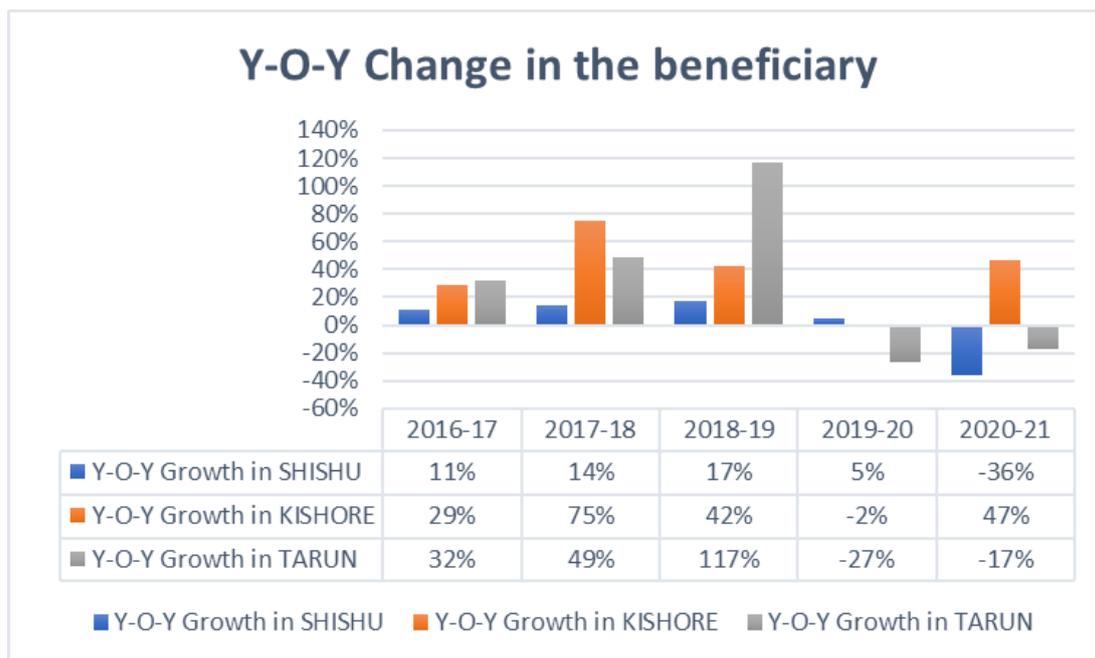


Figure 5: Y-O-Y Change in the Number of Accounts under Various Schemes

Sources- Author’s creation on the basis of data compiled from <https://www.mudra.org.in/>

Figure4& and Figure5 show the data related to the number of beneficiaries under the particular schemes. The table provides data for three account types (SHISHU, KISHORE, and TARUN) across fiscal years from 2015-16 to 2020-21.

The "No. of Account (in Lakh)" column shows variations in the number of accounts for SHISHU, KISHORE, and TARUN over the years.

The columns for Y-O-Y Growth in SHISHU, KISHORE, and TARUN Accounts indicate the year-on-year growth percentages for each account type:

- From 2015-16 to 2016-17, there is positive growth in all three account types, with varying percentages.
- The growth trends continued in 2017-18, showing notable increases, particularly for the KISHORE and TARUN accounts.
- In 2018-19, there were positive growth percentages across all account types, with TARUN accounts experiencing a significant 117% growth.
- However, in 2019-20, there was a decrease in growth for KISHORE and TARUN accounts, and SHISHU accounts showed a modest 5% growth.
- In 2020-21, there was a substantial decrease in SHISHU accounts (-36%), a significant increase in KISHORE accounts (47%), and a decrease in TARUN accounts (-17%).

In order to understand the impact more precisely, we need to examine the data of a number of loans in terms of percentage and amount sanctioned in percentage and compare the data.

| Category | No. of Loans (%) | Amount Sanctioned (%) |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Shishu | 83% | 40% |
| Kishore | 15% | 36% |
| Tarun | 2% | 24% |
| Total | 100% | 100% |

Figure 6: Account type and their percentage share

Source- (PMMY Eased Collateral Free Access to Credit in a Seamless Manner to Micro Enterprises in the Country: Mos Finance Dr Bhagwat Karad, 2023)

From the above figure-6, it is clearly visible that in terms of number of loans offered till Dec 2023 is highest through the Shishu Account, followed by Kishore, and at last Tarun Account. Whereas the percentage of amount sanctioned is highest in the SHISHU scheme is 40% of the total sanctioned amount, 15% of the total Kishore account holds for 36% of the total amount sanctioned, whereas the two percent of total beneficiaries who accounts for twenty-four percent of total amount sanctioned under the scheme.

Reach of Mudra Yojana Scheme among Various Classes of Society

To study the reach of the funding of MUDRA Yojana among the various classes of society, we need to discuss the data related to a number of loans issued under the various categories as per the reservation scheme of the Government of India.

In order to study the objectives, secondary data has been used, which was fetched from the annual progress report available on the MUDRA official website. On the basis of data obtained from the annual progress report, the tables were created and based on that, the piecharts and figures were obtained.

Shishu Scheme and its reach among various categories

As per the data obtained about the number of loans issued to the various categories till 2022 is used. As per the data till 2022, the following is the scenario.

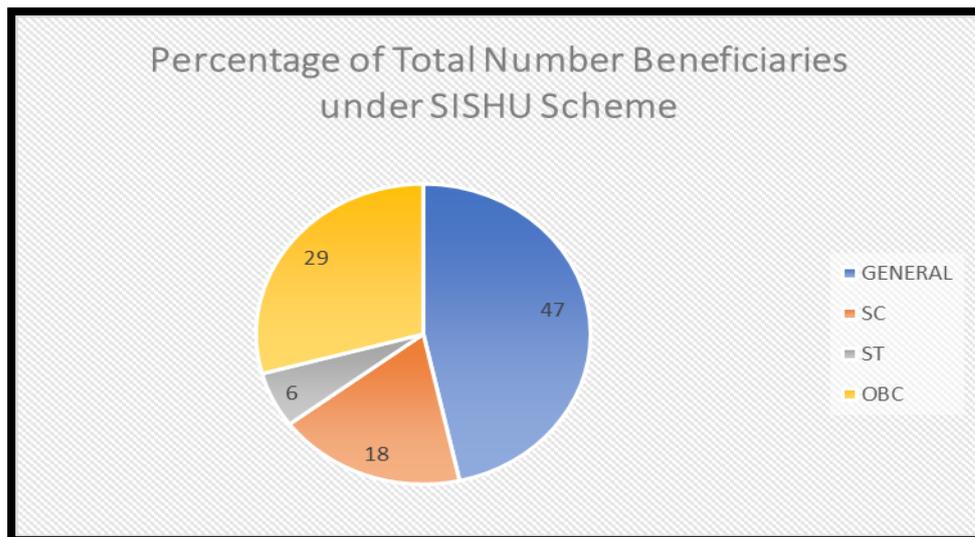


Figure 7: Number of Accounts under the SHISHU Scheme in various categories

Sources- Author’s Creation based on the data obtained from <https://www.mudra.org.in>

The figure-7 shows the percentage of the number of accounts as per which the loans were issued to various categories; as per the figure, the highest number of loans were issued to the General category people, followed by the OBC, which accounts for 29% of a total number of accounts, 18% of Schedule cast people, and only six percent of the total number of loan issued is to the schedule tribe.

Participation in various categories under the KISHORE Scheme

The number of accounts is the measure to analyse the participation of various categories under the KISHORE scheme.

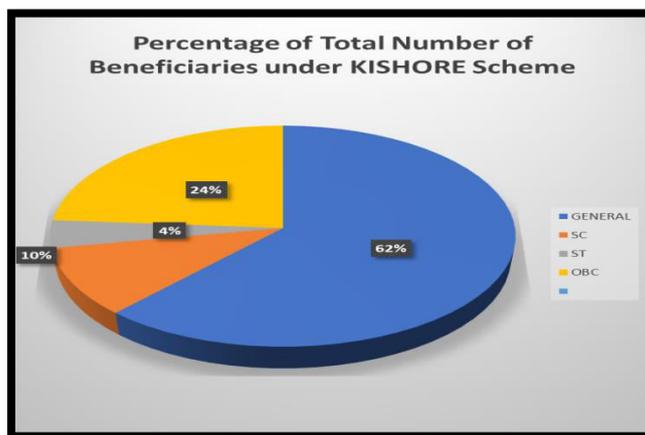


Figure 8: Category-wise percentage of the Number of Accounts under the KISHORE Scheme

Source- Author’s Creation based on the data obtained from <https://www.mudra.org.in>

As per the figure-8, the most number of beneficiaries under the KISHORE Scheme are of the general category people, followed by the OBCs, which is 24% of the total number of accounts, whereas the schedule cast stands third with ten percent of the total number of accounts and the schedule tribes are the least beneficiaries of the scheme with only having four percent of the total number of loans issued under KISHORE scheme.

TARUN Scheme and its penetration among various categories

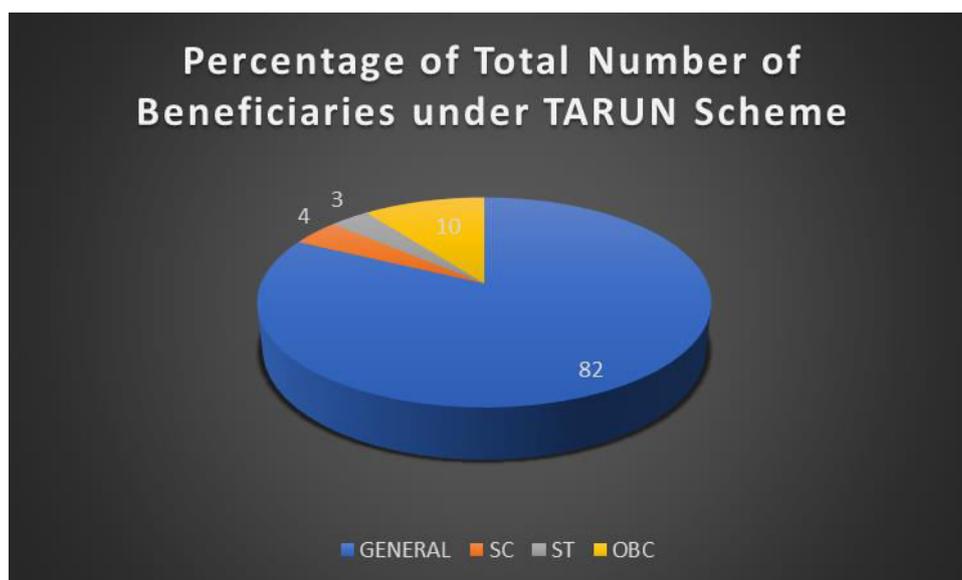


Figure 9: Category wise percentage of the Number of Accounts under the TARUN Scheme

Source- Author’s Creation based on the data obtained from <https://www.mudra.org.in>

As per the data of the number of accounts till the year 2022, the most number of beneficiaries are from the general category, is 82%, followed by the OBC category, which is ten percentage of the total number of loans issued under the TARUN scheme, only seven percent of accounts are of either of scheduled class or schedule tribe.

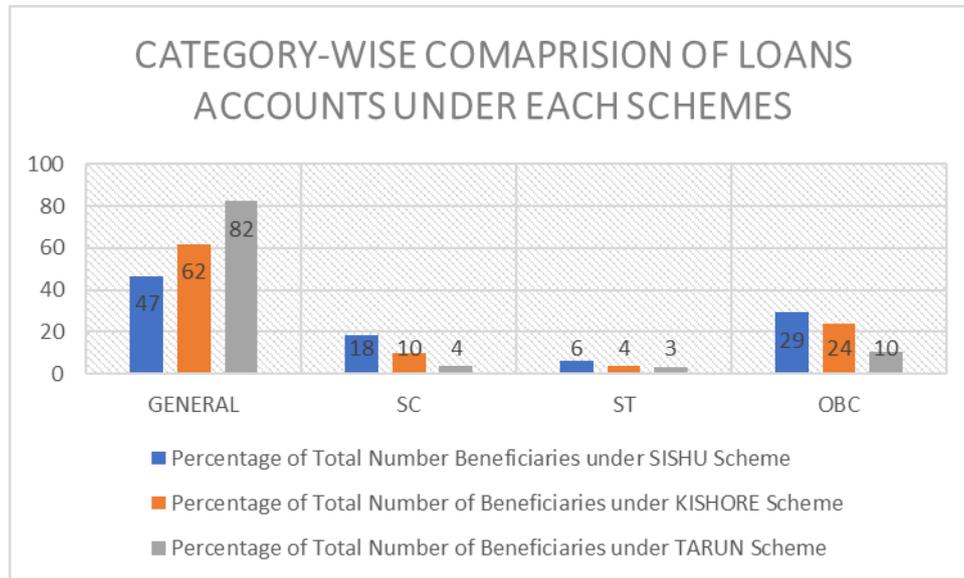


Figure 10: Category-Wise Comparison Of Loans Accounts Under Each Schemes

Sources- Source- Author's Creation based on the data obtained from <https://www.mudra.org.in>

Figure 10 indicates the comparative scenario of the percentage of the number of loan accounts to various categories under each of the three schemes.

Conclusion

After analysing the data from various aspects it can be concluded that:

- The reach of the MUDRA Scheme has been increasing day-by-day.
- The number of beneficiaries under each of the three schemes is increasing except in the year 2020-21.
- The highest number of beneficiaries are under the SHISHU scheme; this shows that the Mudra Yojana is able to generate new entrepreneurs.
- Women are the major portion of beneficiaries under the Shishu scheme owning seventy-two percent of the total number of loan accounts, fifty per cent of the total number of accounts held by the women under the KISHORE scheme and twenty-four percent of accounts under the TARUN scheme.
- The participation of General category people is the highest in all three accounts; it is 47%, 62% and 82% in the SHISHU, Kishore and Tarun schemes, respectively.
- The number of beneficiaries of OBC, SC and ST is satisfactory in the SHISHU scheme, but the numbers decline as the amount of loans increased to Kishore, and Tarun.

Suggestions

- Apart from the funding through the Mudra Yojana, the Government must try to support strategically to make

plans for the growth of their existing business units or provide consultative services to make their business grow so that they become able to get funds under the Kishore as well as Tarun schemes.

- For inclusive development as well as to achieve the motto of sabkasaathsabka Vikash, the plan for literacy among the reserved categories, especially schedule cast and schedule tribe about the yojana, must be introduced.
- The other important aspect is that, there must be a proper system of continuous tracing of the entrepreneurs after issuing of loans; it will be helpful to make them grow in size, which can be more beneficial to generate direct employment through those units.

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