

**PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA/ MUDRA:
BOOST TO MICRO ENTERPRISES**

Dr Anita Dikshit

Assistant Professor, Government D. B. Girls P.G.
(Autonomous) College, Raipur Chhattisgarh

ABSTRACT

In a developing country like India characterize by large population, high rate of unemployment and even under employment, small business play an important role not only in contributing to nation GDP but also by providing employment to large number of people. After identifying the importance of small scale sector & analyzing their contribution in GDP government launched MUDRA Yojana on April 8, 2015. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched basically to provide financial assistance to micro enterprises & Non- corporate Small Business Sector (NCSBS). This paper is an attempt to know the contribution of MSME's sector in the Indian Economy, Overview of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana & why PMMY was launched by the Indian government when similar schemes for availing credit is already existing & the performance evaluation of MUDRA Yojana for the financial year 2015-16 & 2016-17.

Keywords: Mudra yojana, PMMY, MSME's, Indian Economy

INTRODUCTION

India is the Asia third largest and fastest growing economy. The large number of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME's) sector is the second largest employment provider after agriculture. Micro enterprises comprises of innumerable low scale activity such as handlooms, handicraft, cottage industries, street vendors, clay pot making, beauticians, jhadoo making, transport (3 wheeler tempos & auto's), fruits & vegetable vendors, welders, food service units, repair shops etc. These low scale activities together referred as Non- corporate Small Business Sector (NCSBS). In recent years all micro, tiny, small & medium enterprises are clubbed in Micro, small & medium enterprises. Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 has clearly defined the small & medium sector as micro, small & medium enterprises. MSMED Act, 2006 has defined these enterprises in terms investment limits. Thing to be noted is that Act has prescribed different investment limit for manufacturing and service

enterprises. The following slab have been given under MSMED Act, 2006 to determine the status of enterprise as micro, small or medium enterprise.

S.No	Type of Enterprise	Manufacturing Industry (Investment in plant & machinery)	Service Industry (Investment in plant & machinery)
1	Micro	Does not exceed Rs 25 lakh	Does not exceed Rs 10 Lakh
2	Small	Exceeds Rs 25 Lakh but less than Rs 5 Crore	Exceeds Rs 10 Lakh but less than Rs 2 Crore
3	Medium	Exceeds Rs 5 Crore but less than 10 Crore	Exceeds Rs 2 Crore but less than Rs 5 Crore

On February 7, 2018 Union Cabinet approved the change in criteria. Now the new criterion for determining the status of enterprise is annual turnover. Previously it was investment in Plant & Machinery. The new annual turnover criteria will be more suitable for the GST Network & other formats of differentiating the micro, small & medium enterprises.

Classification of MSME's	New Classification (Annual Turnover)	Previous Classification (Investment in Plant & Machinery)
Micro	Not exceeding Rs 5 Crore	Below Rs 25 Lakh
Small	Rs 5 Crore to Rs 75 Crore	Rs 25 Lakh to Rs 5 Crore
Medium	Rs 75 Crore to Rs 250 Crore	Rs 5 Crore to Rs 10 Crore

Under investment in plant & Machinery criteria (previous criteria), separate investment criteria was followed for service sector. Under annual turnover criteria not separate criteria is adopted to determine the status of enterprise as micro, small or medium under service sector.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To know the current status & contribution of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME's) sector in the Indian Economy.
2. To get Overview of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY).
3. To find out why Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana launched despite of presence of similar Scheme.
4. To know the status of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises after introduction of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

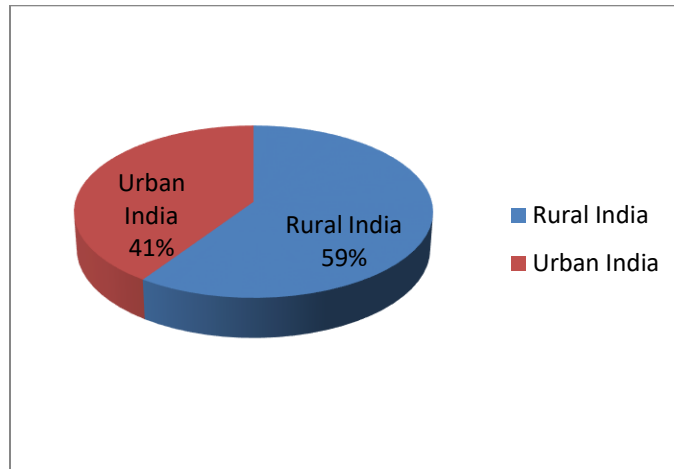
The data & information for the present study is gathered from secondary sources like various published reports, newspapers, various websites.

CONTRIBUTION OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (MSME's) SECTOR IN INDIAN ECONOMY

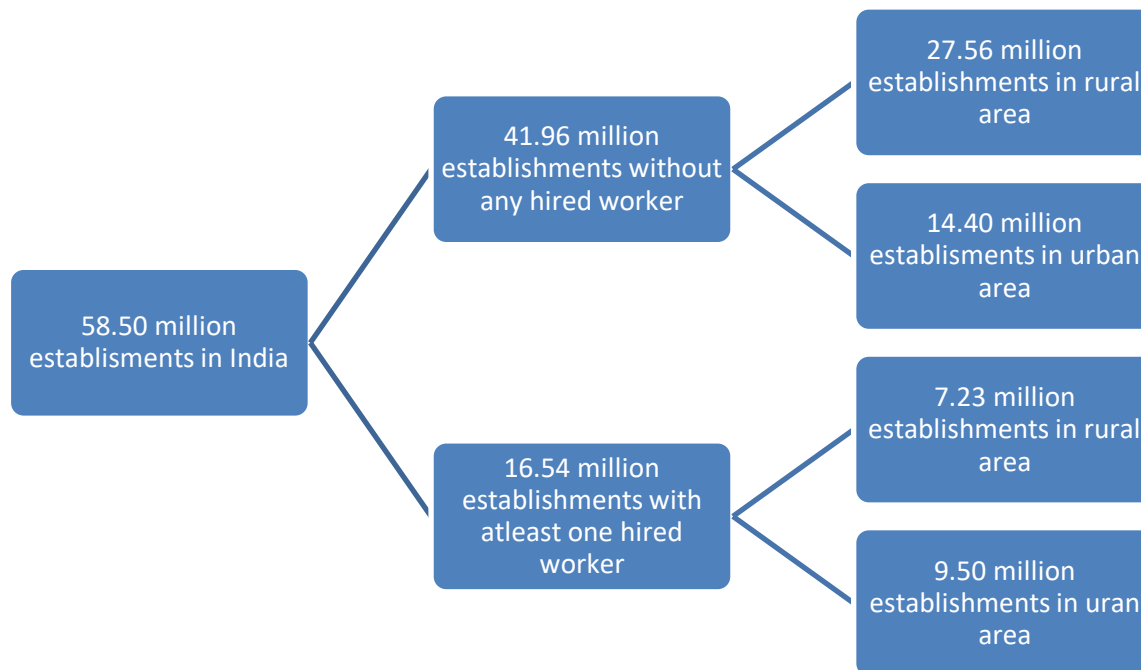
Micro, small & medium enterprises have been playing important role in the growth of Indian economy. India, where millions of people remain under employed or unemployed, these MSME's provide jobs to the people. This sector also helps in eradicating poverty by providing job opportunities. This MSME's sector proved to be second largest employment provider to people after agriculture.

According to the data provided by the 6th Economics Census, there are 58.50 million establishments in the country. These 58.50 million establishments were engaged in different economic activities other than plantation, crop production, public administration, defense & other social security services. From total 58.50 million establishments 38.40 million establishments that constitute 59.48 % are in rural areas & 23.70 million establishments that constitute 40.52 % are in urban areas.

Percentage share of rural and urban establishments in India



Uttar Pradesh (11.43 %), Maharashtra (10.49 %), West Bengal (10.10%), Tamil Nadu (8.60 %) & Andhra Pradesh (7.25 %) together account for nearly 50 % of the total establishments in India.



41.96 million (71.74 %) establishments are without any hired worker i.e Own Account Establishments (OAE). Out of 41.96 million establishments 24.56 million establishments are in rural areas & 14.40 million establishments are in urban areas. 16.54 million (28.26 %)

establishments are with at least on hired worker. Out of 16.54 million establishments 7.23 million (43.74 %) establishments are in rural areas & 9.50 million (56.26 %) establishments are in urban areas.

In rural areas, out of the total 38.40 million establishments which constitute around 34.73 % were engaged in agricultural activities whereas 22.71 million establishments which constitute 65.27% were engaged in non agricultural activities. 27.56 millions Establishments in rural areas are Owned Account establishment (OAE) whereas rests 7.23 million were establishments with at least one hired worker.

In urban area, out of total 23.70 million establishments, 22.65 million establishments were engaged in non agricultural activities & 1.05 million establishments were engaged in agricultural activities. 14.40 million establishments were Owned Account Establishments (OAE) & 9.30 million establishments with at least one hired worker.

The MSME's are increasing their domain by working in various sector of the economy & providing with vast range of product and services. Large range of product & services help in fulfilling domestic market demand as well as global market demand.

According to data provided by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, contribution of Micro, Small & Medium enterprises sector in Indian Economy in terms of Gross Value Added (GVA) & Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices for last 5 years is as follows:-

Table: Contribution of MSME's in country's Economy at Current Prices

Year	MSME's GVA	Growth (%)	Total GVA	Share of MSME's in GVA (%)	Total GDP	Share of MSME's in GDP (in %)
2011-12	2583263	-	8106946	31.86	8736329	29.57
2012-13	2977623	15.27	9202692	32.36	9944013	29.94
2013-14	3343009	12.27	10363153	32.26	11233522	29.76
2014-15	3658196	9.43	11481794	31.86	12445128	29.39
2015-16	3936788	7.62	12458642	31.60	13682035	28.77

Source: CSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Contribution of Manufacturing MSME's in the country's total manufacturing GVO at current prices has also remained consistent at about 33 %.

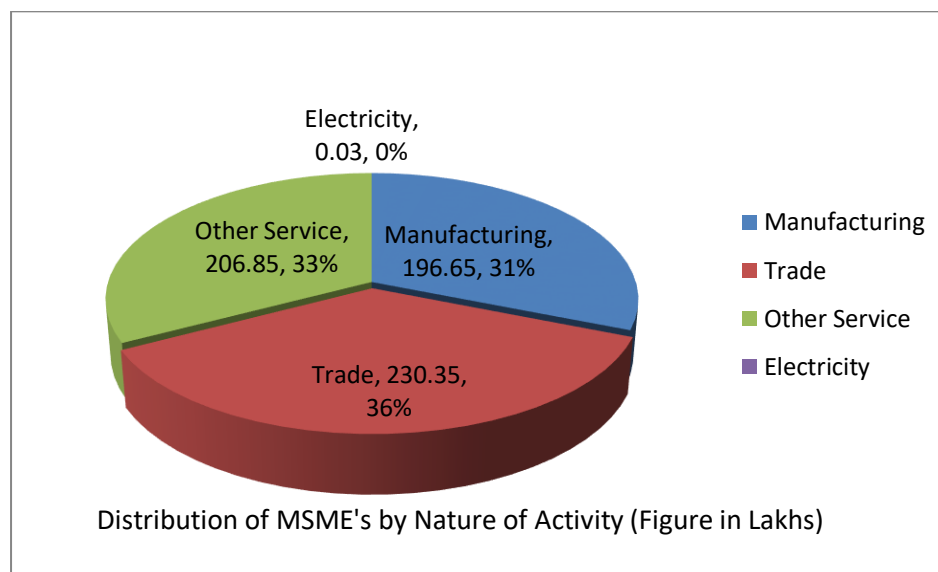
Number of Micro, Small & Medium enterprise in the Country

According to the National Sample Survey (NSS), 73rd Round Survey conducted by National Sample Survey office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation during the year 2015-16, there were 633.88 lakh unregistered non- agriculture MSME’s in the country engaged in different economic activity like manufacturing, trade, other services, electricity excluding the MSME’s registered under (a) Companies Act, 1956 (b) Section 2m(i) & Section 2m(ii) of the Factories Act 1948 (c) Construction activities falling under section F of National Industrial Classification (NIC), 2008.

Table: Estimated Number of MSME’s (Activity Wise)

Activity Category	Estimated Number of Enterprises (in Lakh)			Share (%)
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Manufacturing	114.41	82.50	196.65	31
Trade	108.71	121.64	230.35	36
Other Service	120.00	104.85	206.85	33
Electricity	0.03	0.01	0.03	0
All	324.88	309.00	633.88	100

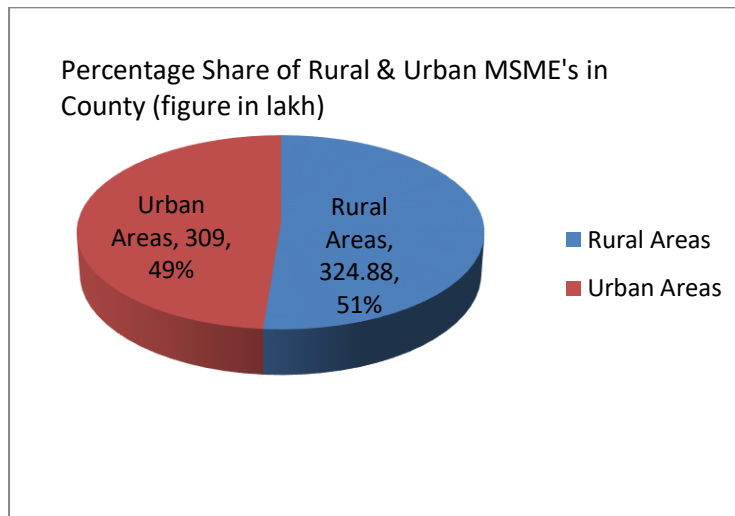
Note :- Non captive Electricity generation & Transmission & distribution by units not registered with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA)



From above table & chart it was found that

- Total number of Estimated MSME’s enterprises is 633.88 lakh.
- Out of 633.88 lakh enterprises maximum number of enterprises 230.35 lakh were engaged in trade activity, 206.85 lakh enterprises were engaged in other activity & 196.65 lakh enterprises were engaged in manufacturing activity & 0.03 lakh enterprises in electricity.
- 31 % MSME’s engaged in Manufacturing activity, 36 % in Trade activity & 33 % in other services.

Out of total 633.88 lakh MSME’s 324.88 lakh (51.25%) were engaged in rural areas & 309 lakh MSME’s (48.75 %) were engaged in urban area.



Distribution of different category of enterprises in rural & urban area.

Sector	Micro (in lakh)	Small (in lakh)	Medium (in lakh)	Total	Share (%)
Rural	324.09	0.78	0.01	324.88	51
Urban	306.43	2.53	0.04	309.00	49
All	630.52	3.31	0.05	633.88	100

From the table we find:-

- The Micro sector with 630.52 lakh estimated enterprises accounts for 99.46% of total estimated numbers of MSME’s.

- The Small sector with 3.31 lakh estimated enterprises accounts for 0.52% of estimated numbers of MSME's
- The Medium sector with 0.05 lakh estimated enterprises accounts for 0.0079% of estimated numbers of MSME's.
- Rural area share 51 % of total MSME's & urban area share 49% of MSME's.

Type of Ownership of Enterprises

Male / Female Ownership

Table: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises in Rural & Urban areas (Male / Female Ownership)

Sector	Category Wise		All
	Male	Female	
Rural	77.76	22.24	100
Urban	81.58	18.42	100
All	79.63	20.37	100

From the Table:-

- 608.41 lakh out of 633.81 lakh MSME's were proprietary enterprises.
- There has been dominance of male owners in proprietary enterprises.
- MSME's consist of 79.63% male owners & 20.37% female owners.
- In both rural as well as in urban area male owners are larger in comparison of female owners.
- If we compare the percentage of male owners in both urban & rural area we will find the percentage of male owners in urban area is 81.58%, which is greater than percentage of male owner in rural area 77.76%.
- Percentage of female owner is higher in rural area 22.24% in comparison to urban area 18.42%.

Table: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises by Male /Female owners

Category	Male	Female	All
Micro	79.56	20.44	100
Small	94.74	5.26	100
Medium	97.33	2.67	100
All	79.63	20.37	100

From the table :-

- In all the three category Micro, Small & Medium we find the dominance of male owners.
- Major male dominance found in Medium enterprises 97.33 %, than in small enterprises 94.74 % and least in Micro enterprises 79.56 %.

Ownership of Enterprises Social Category Wise

Table: Percentage distribution of Enterprises by Social Group of Owners

Sector	Social Group					All
	SC	ST	OBC	Other	Not Known	
Rural	15.37	6.70	51.99	25.62	0.72	100
Urban	9.45	1.43	47.80	40.46	0.86	100
All	12.45	4.10	49.72	32.95	0.79	100

From the Table:-

- The Socially Backward groups ST (12.45%), SC (4.10%), and OBC (49.72%) owned 66.27% of MSME's
- In rural area 73.67 % of MSME's were owned by socially backward group. SC (15.37%), ST (6.70%), OBC (51.99%).
- In Urban area 58.68 % of MSME's were owned by socially backward group. SC (9.45%), ST (1.43%), OBC (47.80%).

Table: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises Social Category Wise

Sector	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Not Known	All
Micro	12.48	4.11	49.83	32.79	0.79	100
Small	5.50	1.65	29.62	62.82	0.39	100
Medium	0.00	1.09	23.85	70.80	4.27	100
All	12.45	4.10	49.72	32.95	0.79	100

From Table:-

- In Micro Sector 66.42% of enterprises are owned by socially backward group. SC (12.48%), ST (4.11%), OBC (32.79%).

- In Small Sector 36.80% of enterprises are owned by socially backward group. SC (5.50%), ST (1.65%), OBC (29.62%).
- In Medium Sector 24.94% of enterprises are owned by socially backward group. SC (0.00%), ST (4.10 %), OBC (23.85 %).

EMPLOYMENT

Table: Estimated Employment in Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise Sector (Broad Activity category wise)

Broad Activity Category	Employment (in Lakh)			Share (%)
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Manufacturing	186.56	173.86	360.41	32
Trade	160.64	226.54	387.18	35
Other Service	150.53	211.69	362.22	33
Electricity	0.06	0.02	0.07	0
All	497.78	612.10	1109.89	100

Note :- Non Captive Electricity Generation & Transport

According to National Sample Survey (NSS) 73rd Round, conducted by National Sample Survey Office during 2015-16, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Sector has been creating 1109.89 lakh jobs in urban & rural areas in the country. Manufacturing (360.41 lakh), Trade (387.18 lakh), other Services (362.22 lakh) & Electricity (0.07lakh).

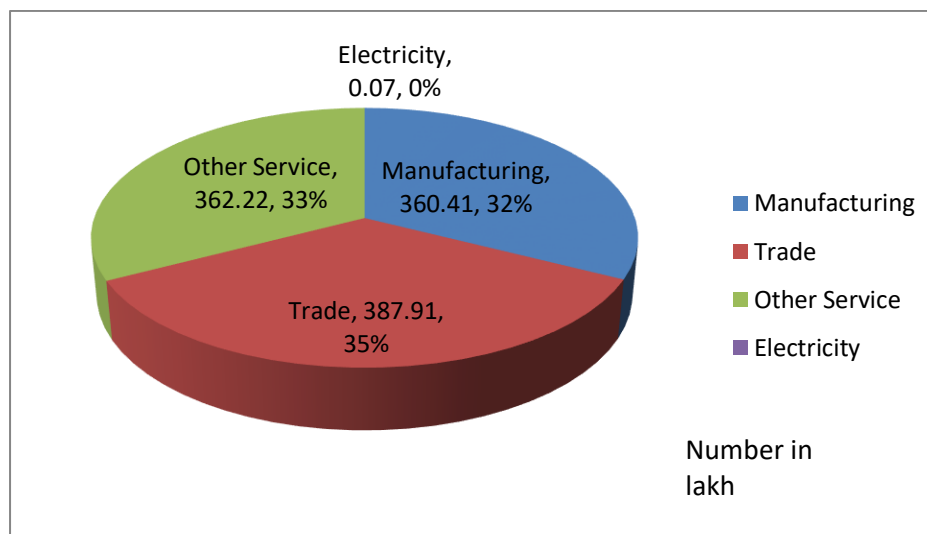


Chart: - Distribution of Employment in the MSME Sector (Broad Activity Category Wise)

Table: Distribution of Employment in Rural & Urban Areas (Number in lakh)

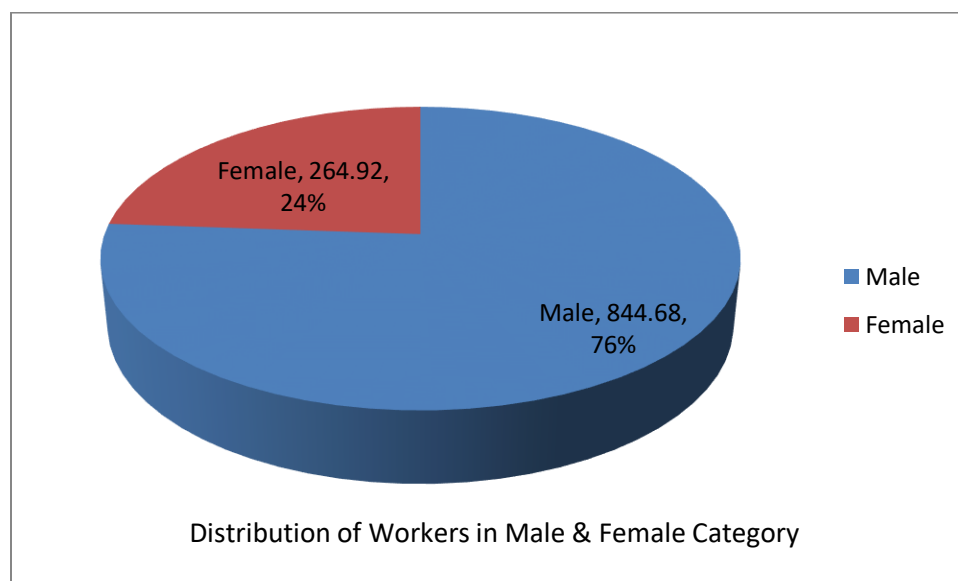
Sector	Micro	Small	Medium	Total	Share
Rural	489.30	7.88	0.60	497.78	45
Urban	586.88	24.06	1.16	612.10	55
All	1076.19	3193	1.75	1109.89	100

- 630.52 lakh estimated enterprises under Micro sector provide employment to 1076.19 lakh employees which is around 97 % of total employment in the sector.
- 3.31 lakh estimated enterprises under Small sector provide employment to 3193 lakh employees , which is around 2.88% of total employment in the sector.
- 0.05 lakh estimated enterprises under Medium sector provide employment to 1.15 lakh employees, which is around 0.16 % of total employment in sector.

Figure: - Percentage Share of Employment in Rural & Urban Area

Table: Sectoral Distribution of Workers in Male & Female Category (in lakh)

Sector	Male	Female	Total	Share (%)
Rural	360.15	137.50	497.78	45
Urban	484.54	127.42	612.10	55
Total	844.68	264.92	1109.89	100



OVERVIEW OF PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA

On April 8, 2015 Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) & Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Limited (MUDRA) was launched by Honorable Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The guidelines of PMMY issued by Department of Financial Services (DFS), Government of India requires all banks to lend loan up to Rs 10 lakh to micro enterprises engaged in manufacturing, trading, processing & service sector activities.

According to the financial service secretary Hasmukh Adhia, MUDRA is a Non-Banking Financial Corporation (NBFC) & is a subsidiary of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). After a year MUDRA will take form of bank through bill. MUDRA bank is for “Formalising the Informal by Funding the Unfunded”. MUDRA bank will provide credit of up to Rs 10 lakh to small entrepreneurs & act as a regulator for Micro-Finance Institution (MFI's). MUDRA bank will also refinance MFI's through PMMY. The main object behind setting up of Mudra Bank is to encourage small entrepreneurs & small business units to expand, to improve their skill & competences, expand operations & to diminish over indebtedness & to provide formal and easy system of credit.

MUDRA BANK

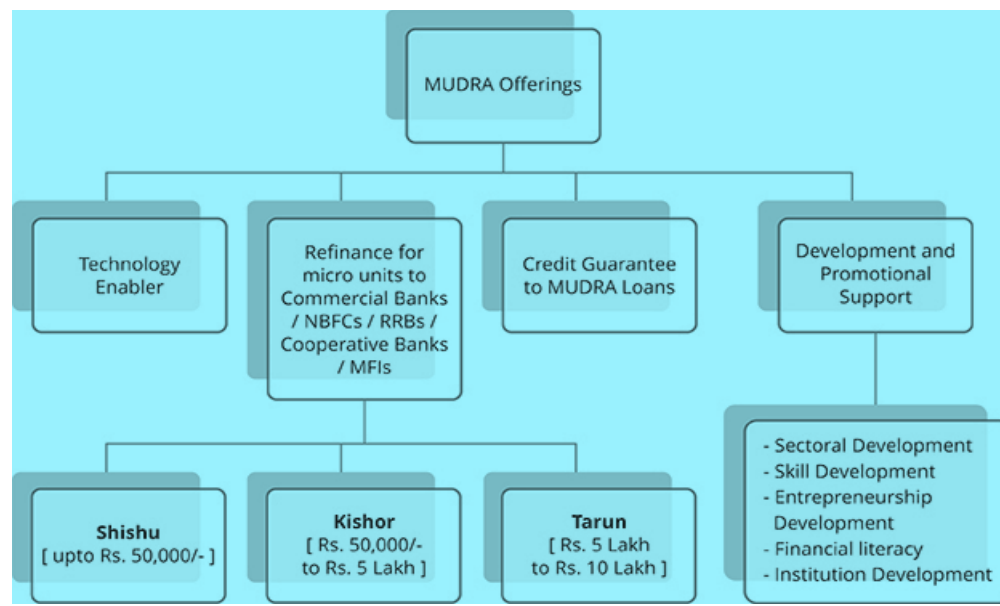
The Union budget conferred by Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley, for financial year 2015-16, declared the formation of MUDRA bank. It is registered as company under Companies Act, 2013 in March 2015. MUDRA bank is also Non-Banking Financial Institution (NBFI) with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on April 7, 2015. MUDRA bank is not a fully fledged bank but it is a refinancing agency. MUDRA bank is a major step taken by the government for financial inclusion of especially Micro enterprises. MUDRA bank is a partner with banks, micro financial institutions & other lending institutions.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MUDRA BANK

- To create a good architecture to develop an effective system for last mile credit delivery to micro business units.
- Regulating and refinancing all micro finance institutions which are in a business of lending money to micro and small business units engaged in manufacturing, trading & service activities.
- To give priority to social backward groups.
- Formulating & running credit guarantee scheme for providing guarantee against the loan provided to micro enterprises.

- Development of standardized rules & regulations for governing the last mile lending to micro & small enterprises.
- Laying down responsible financing practice to avoid over indebtedness.
- Assist the lower- income group people to develop & grow their business.
- To provide way for Institutional Finance for Small Business Units (SBU's).
- Increasing the access of finance to un-banked people & entities.
- To bring down the cost of finance
- Accreditation of MFI's.
- Registration & regulation of MFI's.
- Laying down policy & guidelines for micro/small finance business.

MUDRA PRODUCTS AND OTHER OFFERINGS



The present study focuses on the refinance & loan providing function MUDRA bank under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY). Mudra Bank has divided the borrowers into three categories depicted in following table.

Loan Category	Loan Amount	Interest Rate	Loan Description
Shishu	Up to Rs 50,000	10-12 %	Targeted toward Start – Ups
Kishore	Rs 50,001 to Rs 5,00,000	14-17 %	Targeted toward already existing business, to help small entrepreneurs, reach out to more customers
Tarun	Rs 5,00,001 to Rs 10,00,000	Starts from 16 %	Help well established business to reach a higher level.

WHY MUDRA YOJANA WAS LAUNCHED DESPITE THE PRESENCE OF SIMILAR SCHEMES ?

From the above data given by NSS during period 2015-16 we can derive a conclusion that

- Contribution of Manufacturing MSME's in Country's Economy at current price remain consistent to around 33% i.e one-third during the last five years from 2011-12 to 2015-16
- Out of total 633.88 lakh estimated number of enterprises 324.80 lakh are in rural area & 309 lakh are in urban area
- Numbers of Micro enterprises are larger in comparison to Small & Medium enterprises.
- There has been predominance of male owners in proprietary MSME's.
- Number of female owners in rural area are greater than urban area.
- 66.42 % of micro enterprises, 36.80 % of small enterprises & 29.94 % of medium enterprises are owned by socially backward group.
- MSME's provide jobs to 1109.89 lakh employees. 844.68 lakh are male employees & 264.92 lakh are female employees.

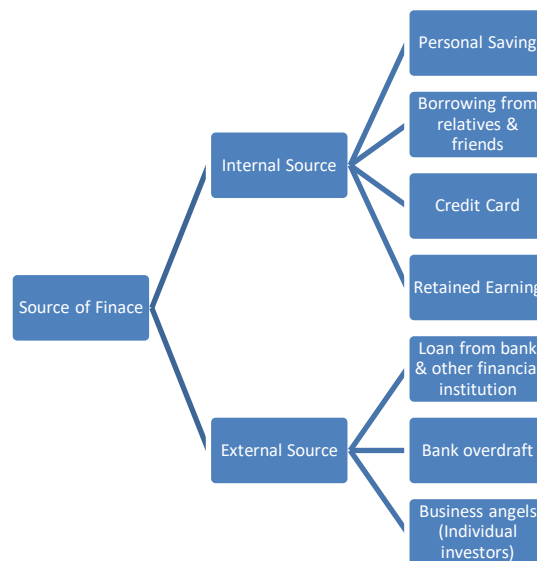
After seeing the prevailing condition in the economy we can say that there is need to promote MSME's sector more so that it can contribute more than 33% to the economy. Government has taken several measures to promote these Micro, Small & Medium enterprises.

For starting any type of business most important thing which every entrepreneur need is Finance. Finance is the blood of business. As blood is necessary for any living being in the same way finance is necessary for business. MSME's need finance for the following reason:

- For starting business
- For purchasing of new machines, equipment & other assets
- For Research & Development

- For purchasing working capital
- For faster growth
- For Contingency
- For day to day expense
- Other expenditure like promotion & advertisement expenditure etc.

SOURCES OF FINANCE



There are various challenges in front of MSME's entrepreneur for getting finance like high interest rate, high fees, high collateral demand, lack of availability of adequate & timely credit, disclosure requirement and huge paperwork .MUDRA (Micro Unit Development & Refinance Agency) or MUDRA bank under Jan Dhan Yojana was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on April 8, 2015 for providing easy credit to rural & urban area people for starting new business. Despite for many credit providing scheme Government launched MUDRA on recommendation of Reserve Bank of India appointee Nachiket Mor committee. Nachiket Mor Committee on financial inclusion recommended easier credit facilities to all. MUDRA yojana was launched keeping in mind the areas where normal banks cannot reach such as remote areas in the country where loan & credit facility is not available.Lack of credit facility to unorganized sector led the government to launch this MUDRA yojana.

Credit provider to MSME's

- Micro Finance Institution which operates through Bank Mitra or Business Correspondent.
- Self Help Group (SHG) formation, then get licensed & get loan from Grameen Bank or Cooperative Bank.

- Priority Sector lending (PSL).
- PMEGP provides financial assistance to start ups.
- Credit Guarantee Funds Scheme for SME's
- Swarna Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana.
- Public Sector Banks
- Co-operative Banks
- Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana
- SIDBI
- NABARD

WHY MUDRA ?

- Public Sector Banks ask for the collateral securities which keep large section deprived of credit facilities.
- Co-operative banks does not follow priority sector lending & give credit on their own terms.
- Micro Finance Institution borrow money from public sector banks & then give on higher interest rate (24-30%) to micro & small enterprises & which in case of failure result in indebtedness.

MUDRA is better than its predecessor due to following reason

- It is not a bank but it will regulate the interest rate on loans given by Micro Finance Institution to MSME's.
- It will rate small industries based on their performance which will make easy to get loan in future.
- It will act as a guarantor of loan of Micro enterprises.
- It will register & regulate micro & small industries.
- It will provide client protection in loan recovery & last mile delivery of credit.
- It focus on small & micro business which lacks in most of the previous scheme.
- Credit Guarantee system which avoid non performing assets (NPA) were not present in previous scheme.
- Previously lending was left at the discretion of individual banks whereas in MUDRA there are Shishu, Kishore & Tarun category.
- Debit card for borrowers so that money can be withdrawn through an ATM & loan can be repaid through ATM.

PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA PROGRESS

	F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y.2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18
No of PMMY loan sanctioned	34880924	39701047	48130593
Amount Sanctioned	132954.27	180528.54	253677.10
Amount Disbursed	132954.73	175312.13	246437.40

According to the table provided above regarding progress of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana number of PMMY loans sanctioned for the Financial Year 2015-16, 2016-17,2017-18 is 34880924, 39701047,481305393 respectively.

Amount sanctioned for financial year 2015-16 is 137449.27 crore which is 24 % of the total amount sanctioned till 2017-18. Amount sanctioned for financial year 2016-17 is 180528.54 crore which is 32 % of the total amount sanctioned till 2017-18. Amount sanctioned for financial year 2017-18 is 253677.1 crore which is 24 % of the total amount sanctioned till 2017-18.

Amount Disbursed for the financial year 2015-16,2016-17 & 2017-18 is Rs 132954.73 crore, Rs 175312.13 crore, Rs 246437.40 crore respectively which is 24%, 32% & 44% respectively of the total disbursed till 2017-18.

REGION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA (PMMY) FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2016 -17

REGION	SHISHU		KISHORE		TARUN		TOTAL	
	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	NO OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED
NORTH	5845356	1363156	650874	14726.99	177501	13526.32	6667731 (17)	41884.86 (23)
EAST & NORTH EAST	13906283	33271.15	444128	9504.75	87452	6989.81	14437863 (36)	49765.69 (28)
SOUTH	10190459	23224.70	1094966	18592.11	144719	11059.83	11430144 (29)	52876.65 (29)

WEST	6555715	14973.34	473534	10721.31	136060	10306.69	7165309 (18)	36001.35 (20)
TOTAL	36497813	85100.75	2663502	53545.14	539732	41882.66	39701047	180528.54
SHARE TO TOTAL(%)	91.93	47.14	6.71	29.66	1.36	23.20	100	100

Source: - Annual Report of Mudra 2016-17

Note:-

- East & North East region cover Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh.
- West region cover Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
- South region covers Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, and Lakshadweep.
- North region covers Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, and Rajasthan.

Analysis of Regionwise distribution of PMMY for the financial year 2016-17

Region wise total number of accounts is 39701047 lakh. Maximum numbers of accounts were opened in east & north east region 14437863 lakh which accounted for 36 % & minimum number of accounts were opened in North region 6667731 lakh which accounts for 17 %. In south & west region 11430144 lakh & 7165309 lakh accounts were opened which account for 29 % & 18 % respectively. Region Wise total amount sanctioned is Rs 180528 Crore. Maximum amount is sanctioned to south region Rs 52876.65 crore which accounts for 29 %. Minimum amount sanctioned to West region rs 36001.35 crore which account for 20 %. Rs 41884.86 crore is sanctioned for North region which account for 23 % & Rs 49765.69 Crore for South region which account for 28 %.

Region wise Number of accounts & Amount disbursement under Shishu category for the Financial year 2016-17

Total number of accounts opened under Shishu category is 36497813 lakh which accounts for 91.93 %. Maximum numbers of accounts under Shishu category were opened in North & north east region, 13906283 lakh which accounts for 38%. Minimum number of accounts is 5845356 lakh in North region which account for 16%. Region wise total number of amount sanctioned

under Shishu category is Rs 85100.75 crore which accounts for 47.14 % of the total amount sanctioned. Maximum amount is sanctioned to East & north east region Rs 33271.15 crore. Least to North region Rs 13631.56 crore.

Region wise Number of accounts & Amount disbursement under Kishor category for the Financial Year 2016-17

Total number of accounts opened under Kishor category is 2663502 lakh which accounts for 6.71 % total accounts opened during the year. Under Kishor category maximum accounts were opened in South region 1094966 lakh which accounts for 41% total number of accounts opened. Less number of accounts was opened in North & North East 444128 lakh which accounts for 17%. Region wise total amount sanctioned under Kishor category is Rs 53545.14 crore which accounts for 29.66 % total amount sanctioned. Maximum amount is sanctioned to South region Rs 18592.11 crore which account for 35 %, Rs 14726.99 crore to North region which account for 27 % , Rs 10721.31 crore for West region which accounts for 20% & RS 9504.75 crore to East & North east region which accounts for 18%.

Region wise Number of accounts & Amount Disbursement under Tarun Category for the Financial Year 2016-17

Region wise total number of accounts opened opened under Tarun category is 539732 lakh which accounts for just 1.36 %. Maximum number of accounts were opened in North region 177501 lakh which account for 33%. 144719 lakh accounts were opened in south region, 136060 lakh accounts in West region & 87452 lakh account in East and North east region.

Region wise total amount sanctioned under Tarun category is Rs 41882.66 crore which accounts for 23.20%. Under Tarun category maximum amount is sanctioned to North region Rs 13526.32 crore which accounts for 32 % & minimum amount is sanctioned for East and North east region Rs 6989.81 crore which account for 17 % . Rs 11059.83 crore to South region which accounts for 26% & Rs 10303.69 crore for West region which account for 25 %.

COMPARTIVE ANALYSIS OF CATEGORIES OF MUDRA LOANS AND BORROWERS FOR 2015-16 & 2016-17

CATEGORY	FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2015-16			FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2016-17		
	NO. OF ACCOUNTS (IN LAKH)	AMOUNT SANCTIONED (IN CRORE)	AMOUNT DISBURSED (IN CRORE)	NO OF ACCOUNTS (IN LAKH)	AMOUNT SANCTIONED (IN CRORE)	AMOUNT DISBURSED (IN CRORE)
SHISHU	324.01	62894.96	62027.69	364.98	85100.74	83891.88
KISHOR	20.70	43052.55	41073.28	26.63	53545.14	51063.12
TARUN	4.10	31501.76	29853.76	5.40	41882.66	40357.13
TOTAL	348.81	137449.27	132954.73	397.01	180528.54	175312.13
OUT OF THE ABOVE						
NEW ENTREPRENEUR	124.75	61649.95	58908.00	99.90	729610.14	69973.96
WOMEN ENTREPRENEUR	276.30	82183.53	63190.43	291.47	80289.68	78249.78
SHARE OF SC/ST/OBC	184.02	50237.52	49196.33	225.01	67943.38	66279.86

Total number of accounts opened under three category for the financial year 2015-16 are 348.81 lakh as compared to financial year 2016-16 397.01 lakh accounts. Number of accounts opened under **Shishu category** for the year 2015-16 is 324.01 lakh which is 93% of total accounts opened & for the financial year 2016-17 is 364.94 lakh which is 92 % of total account opened. Number of accounts opened under **Kishor category** for the financial year 2015-16 is 20.70 lakh which 6% of total accounts opened & for the financial year 2016-17 26.63 lakh accounts which is % of total accounts opened. Numbers of accounts opened under **Tarun category** for the financial year 2015-16 is 4.10 lakh which % of total account & in the year 2016-17 number of accounts is 5.40 lakh which is % . Number of accounts opened under **New Entrepreneur category** for the year 2015-16 is 124.75 lakh (35.76 %) & for the year 2016-17 is 99.90 lakh (25.16 %) accounts which is lesser in comparison of 2015-16. Under **Women Entrepreneur Category** number of accounts opened for year 2015-16 is 276.30 lakh as compared to 291.47 lakh opened in 2016-17. Number of accounts has been increased in this category. Number of accounts opened for socially backward class for the year 2016-17 is 225.01 lakh which is greater than accounts opened for the year 2015-16 184.02 lakh.

Total amount sanctioned for the financial year 2016-17 is Rs 180528.54 crore as compared to Rs 137449.27 crore for the year 2015-16. Amount Sanctioned under **Shishu category** for the year 2016-17 is Rs 85100.74 crore which is % of amount sanctioned in the year. Amount sanctioned in the Year 2015-16 is Rs 62894.96 crore which is % of amount sanctioned in the year. Amount Sanctioned under **Kishor category** for the year 2016-17 is Rs 53545.14 crore which is % of amount sanctioned in the year. Amount sanctioned in the Year 2015-16 is Rs 43052.55 crore which is % of amount sanctioned in the year. Amount Sanctioned under **Tarun category** for the year 2016-17 is Rs 41882.66 crore which is % of amount sanctioned in the year. Amount sanctioned in the Year 2015-16 is Rs 31501.76 crore which is % of amount sanctioned in the year. Amount Sanctioned under **New Entrepreneur category** for the year 2016-17 is Rs 729610.14 crore (40 %). Amount sanctioned in the Year 2015-16 is Rs 61649.95 crore(45.25%). Amount Sanctioned under **Women entrepreneur** category for the year 2016-17 is Rs 80289.68 crore(44%). Amount sanctioned in the Year 2015-16 is Rs 82183.53 crore(59.79 %) . Amount Sanctioned under **socially backward category** for the year 2016-17 is Rs 67943.38 crore (37.22%). Amount sanctioned in the Year 2015-16 is Rs 50237.52 crore (39.41%).

Total amount disbursed during the financial year 2016-17 is Rs 175312.13 crore as compared to Rs 132954.73 crore in the financial year 2015-16. Amount disbursed under **Shishu category** for the year 2016-17 is Rs 83891.88 crore which is % of total amount disbursed. Amount disbursed in year 2015-16 is Rs 62027.69 crore which is % of amount disbursed. Amount disbursed under **Kishor category** for the year 2016-17 is Rs 51063.12 crore which is % of total amount disbursed. Amount disbursed in year 2015-16 is Rs 41073.28 crore which is % of amount disbursed. Amount disbursed under **Tarun category** for the year 2016-17 is Rs 40357.13 crore which is % of total amount disbursed. Amount disbursed in year 2015-16 is Rs 29853.76 crore which is % of amount disbursed. Amount disbursed under **New Entrepreneur category** is Rs 69973.96 crore & Rs 58908.00 crore for the year 2016-17 & 2015-16 respectively. Amount disbursed under **Women Entrepreneur** category for the year 2016-17 is Rs 782449.28 crore & for the year 2015-16 is Rs 63190.43 crore. Amount disbursed for **socially backward category** is Rs 66279.80 crore in year 2016-17 & Rs 49196.33 crore in year 2015-16

Castewise Distribution of Loans for Financial Year 2015-16

AMOUNT IN CRORE								
Category	SHISHU		KISHORE		TARUN		TOTAL	
	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED
GENERAL	14680840	29071.86	1458346	31770.54	340239	26369.35	16479425	87211.75
SC	5952482	10811.29	143357	2805.05	18898	1358.73	6114737	14975.07
ST	1606484	3022.4	62869	1249.3	8993	606.53	1678346	4878.23
OBC	10161240	19989.41	404889	7227.66	42287	3167.15	10608416	30384.22
TOTAL	32401046	62894.96	2069461	43052.55	410417	31501.76	34880924	137449.27

Total number of accounts opened for the financial year 2015-16 under caste wise distribution of loans is 34880924 lakh & the total amount sanctioned under this category is Rs 137449.27 crore. Number of accounts under Shishu Category 32401046 lakh, under Kishore category 2069461 & under Tarun category 34880924. Amount sanctioned under Shishu category Rs 62894.96 crore, under Kishor category Rs 43052.55 crore , Tarun category Rs 31501.76 crore.

Total number of account for General category under the entire three categories is 16479425 lakh & the amount sanctioned is Rs 87211.75 crore. Number of account SC category is 6114737 lakh & the amount sanctioned is Rs 14975.07 crore. Total number of account for ST category under the entire three categories is 1678346 lakh & the amount sanctioned is Rs 4878.23 crore. Total number of account for OBCcategory under the entire three categories is 10608416 lakh & the amount sanctioned is Rs 137449.27 crore

Caste wise distribution of Loans for Financial Year 2016-17

AMOUNT IN CRORE & NO. OF ACCOUNTS IN LAKH								
CATEGORY	SHISHU		KISHORE		TARUN		TOTAL	
	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED
GENERAL	14835512	35163.69	1896749	40820	468592	36600.85	17200853	11285.16
SC	6985508	15976.2	139982	2170.84	10134	750.79	7135624	18897.83
ST	1726857	3831.23	59987	1030.01	5658	411.5	17292502	5272.74
OBC	12949936	30129.63	566784	9523.67	55348	4119.52	13572068	43772.82
TOTAL	36497813	85100.74	2663502	53545.14	539732	41882.66	39701047	180528.54

Total number of accounts opened for the financial year 2016-17 under caste wise distribution of loans is 39701047 lakh & the total amount sanctioned under this category is Rs 180528.54 crore. Number of accounts under Shishu Category 36497813 lakh, under Kishor category 2663502 & under Tarun category 539732 lakh. Amount sanctioned under Shishu category Rs 85100.74crore, under Kishor category Rs 53545.14 crore, Tarun category Rs 41882.66 crore.

Total number of account for General category under the entire three categories is 17200853 lakh & the amount sanctioned is Rs 11285.16 crore. Number of account SC category is 7135624 lakh & the amount sanctioned is Rs 18897.83 crore. Total number of account for ST category under the entire three categories is 17292502 lakh & the amount sanctioned is Rs 5272.74 crore. Total number of account for OBC category under the entire three categories is 13572608 lakh & the amount sanctioned is Rs 43772.82 crore.

Distribution of Loans to Women, Minority & New Entrepreneurs for Financial Year 2015-16

AMOUNT IN CRORE								
CATEGORY	SHISHU		KISHORE		TARUN		TOTAL	
	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED
WOMEN ENTERPRENURS	27103118	69038.97	473536	9068.03	51611	4076.55	27628265	82183.55
NEW ENTERPRENEURS	11081122	21426.03	1191917	24265.16	201629	15958.76	12474668	61649.95
MINORITY	3831950	6940.44	222084	4528.23	34176	2549.32	4088210	14017.99

Total number of accounts of women entrepreneurs is 27628265 lakh & the amount sanctioned is Rs 82183.55 crore for the year 2015-16. Number of accounts of new entrepreneur is 12474668 lakh & the amount sanctioned is Rs 61649.95 crore. Number of account of minority 4088210 lakh & the amount sanctioned is Rs 14017.99. Maximum number of accounts were opened in under Shishu category

Distribution Of loans to Women, Minority & New Entrepreneurs for the Financial Year 2016-17

CATEGORY	AMOUNT IN CRORE							
	SHISHU		KISHORE		TARUN		TOTAL	
	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED
WOMEN ENTERPRENURS	28472344	66997.91	624925	9541.63	49625	3750.13	29146894	80289.68
MINORITY	4786834	11341.14	324071	5690.97	43646	3243.96	5154551	20276.07
NEW ENTERPRENURS	8110486	18720	1586010	31757.94	292974	22481.56	9989470	72960.14

Total number of accounts for women entrepreneur is 29146894 lakh & the amount disbursed is Rs 80289.68 crore for the year 2016-17. Number of accounts of new entrepreneur is 9989470 lakh & the amount sanctioned is Rs72960.14 crore. Number of account of minority. 5154551 lakh & the amount sanctioned is Rs 20276.07. Maximum number of accounts were opened in under Shishu category & maximum amount is disbursed to women entrepreneurs.

CONCLUSION

From the data we can conclude that with the introduction of MUDRA yojana number of micro enterprises has increased. Maximum beneficiary of this yojana are the entrepreneurs which fall under Shishu category. Maximum amount has been sanctioned for this category & maximum amount has been disbursed. Large number of entrepreneurs provide jobs to large population. This help in increasing job opportunity and removing the poverty. It is successful in financial inclusion which was the main objective behind launching it.

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