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Analyzing the Dynamics of the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in India

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Abstract: In April 2015, the Indian government established the ambitious Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Scheme. This research paper critically evaluates it. The MUDRA Scheme is crucial to the nation's economy since it promotes micro-enterprises and financial inclusion. The study examines trends, patterns, and scheme performance using economic theories, empirical data, and policy analysis. The framework, goals, and implementation of the MUDRA Scheme are examined. The study uses reliable secondary data from India Stat, government websites, and scholarly journals. The MUDRA Scheme had a major impact on Shishu, Kishore, and Tarun. Uttar Pradesh continuously leads loan accounts, while Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra lead sanctioned and disbursed sums. Economic activities vary by region, with southern states participating more. It also examines the scheme's training and employment results, showing success in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu. Politicians, economists, and stakeholders can learn about the MUDRA Scheme's strengths and weaknesses from the research. This research seeks to optimize and improve the MUDRA Scheme to better achieve national economic goals by examining its intricacies and influence on India's economy.

Keywords: Micro-enterprises, Regional Disparities, Inclusive Growth, Employment

INTRODUCTION

The Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Scheme, initiated by the Government of India in April 2015, is a significant endeavor to stimulate the expansion of micro-enterprises and facilitate financial inclusivity. As an economist, it is crucial to thoroughly examine the various aspects of the MUDRA Scheme and analyze its trends, patterns, and performance in the ever-changing Indian economy.

The MUDRA Scheme, which focuses on offering financial assistance to small and micro-businesses, is in line with the wider economic goal of promoting inclusive growth and generating jobs. The plan has observed diverse trends and patterns since its establishment, which demonstrate the changing dynamics of the Indian entrepreneurial ecosystem. This research

aims to analyze and examine these trends and patterns, using a research approach that combines economic theories, empirical data, and policy analysis.

The study examine the fundamental elements of the MUDRA Scheme, such as its framework, goals, and methods of implementation. In addition, we will thoroughly analyze the scheme's success over time, evaluating its influence on economic metrics such as employment rates, income distribution, and overall economic progress.

This paper seeks to enhance the current understanding of the MUDRA Scheme by adopting a research perspective. It aspires to provide valuable insights that may be utilized by policymakers, economists, and stakeholders. By conducting a thorough examination of trends and patterns, our goal is to understand the current status of the MUDRA Scheme and offer detailed suggestions for improving and optimizing it to better support the economic goals of the country. As we begin this academic adventure, our goal is to understand the complexities of the MUDRA Scheme and highlight its impact on India's economic future.

OBJECTIVES

1. To analyse the trends, patterns, and performance of PMMY in India.

METHODOLOGY

The study is based on secondary data, secondary data collected from the data for the present study is based on secondary sources. Secondary data has been collected from reliable sources such as India stat, government websites, published articles and. journals Year-wise and state-wise women borrowers, number of accounts, and number of women entrepreneurs under the scheme has been depicted by way of table and graphs. CAGR has been used to analyse the State-wise and zone-wise Number of Loan Accounts of Women Entrepreneurs under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana.

Table shows the Category-wise Number of Loan Accounts, Amount Sanctioned and Disbursed under PMMY. Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of Shishu loan accounts (29,205,235), followed by West Bengal (30,711,122). Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have the highest amount sanctioned and disbursed in the Shishu category. Uttar Pradesh also leads in the number of Kishore loan accounts (3,765,441), followed by Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. In terms of the amount sanctioned and disbursed, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are prominent in the Kishore category. Uttar Pradesh again has the highest number of Tarun loan accounts (569,079), followed by Bihar. Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra lead in the amount sanctioned and disbursed for the Tarun category. Across all categories,

Table 1: State/Category-wise Number of Loan Accounts, Amount Sanctioned and Disbursed under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in India (As on 08.04.2015 to 01.07.2022)

(Rs. in Crore)

States/UTs	*Shishu*			*Kishore*			*Tarun*		
	No of Loan A/Cs	*Sanctioned Amount*	*Disbursed Amount*	*No of Loan A/Cs*	*Sanctioned Amount*	*Disbursed Amount*	*No of Loan A/Cs*	*Sanctioned Amount*	*Disbursed Amount*
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24214	86.53	86.05	16089	319.09	310.44	4868	383.54	373
Andhra Pradesh	3879480	9394.3	9044.02	2025701	36438.91	34381.88	345919	25266.34	24278.72
Arunachal Pradesh	57156	160.96	159.91	10723	258.24	242.69	5340	425.3	407.19
Assam	8166309	23495.46	23389.15	1125904	14225.33	13357.96	105447	6629.31	6253.43
Bihar	32357297	87999.38	86711.3	3628082	44616.92	39534.93	257816	18745.66	17692.92
Chandigarh	95372	240.66	233.26	41944	1009.79	975.11	15976	1243.6	1197.54
Chhattisgarh	6230554	15828.9	15491.6	752328	11608.12	10650.56	126424	9663.72	9255.81
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12740	39.11	38.51	6198	106.82	103.41	1789	135.35	132.12
Daman and Diu	3259	6.04	4.93	2108	50.28	47.4	1095	89.74	77.48
Delhi	2102627	5496.52	5405.34	450583	10149.56	9915.23	178315	13844.4	13440.13
Goa	185125	553.6	536.79	76066	1511.98	1433.27	18084	1388.61	1293.85
Gujarat	8715652	25150.88	24999	1750401	28899.51	28297.03	521147	25041	24426.14
Haryana	5603423	15621.09	15361.65	976679	16054.75	15350.94	185809	14025.11	13500.97
Himachal Pradesh	375336	1006.36	893.67	298995	6881.79	6343.83	77540	6197.31	5903.9
Jammu & Kashmir	314995	892.85	870.81	731888	16069.7	15636.4	113467	8447.64	8206.46
Jharkhand	8889609	22829.72	22419.06	1041828	14287.59	13672.45	121961	9379.2	8886.32
Karnataka	28818849	76950.24	76397.11	4810522	66513.89	65025.27	657276	38657.81	37146.97
Kerala	9716525	25311.02	25111.45	1951721	28517.1	27935.82	218276	17581.36	17046.24
Ladakh	1616	4.41	4.37	18367	387.14	383.39	4268	318.35	310.5
Lakshadweep	3872	10.28	8.92	2319	53.54	48.4	274	22.34	20.76
Madhya Pradesh	19128997	50348.07	49639.15	2369206	35626.38	33595.68	477400	25702.16	24298.62

contd. table 1

States/UTs	Shishu			Kishore			Tarun		
	No of Loan A/Cs	Sanctioned Amount	Disbursed Amount	No of Loan A/Cs	Sanctioned Amount	Disbursed Amount	No of Loan A/Cs	Sanctioned Amount	Disbursed Amount
Maharashtra	24237022	62932.09	62385.91	3392584	53178.27	51672.8	683967	48000	46441.59
Manipur	347824	834.73	826.93	50135	822.07	734.79	7015	540.81	484.17
Meghalaya	164716	461.53	458.01	38267	705.57	680.21	9580	620.58	599.36
Mizoram	44999	183.85	177.96	40792	782.05	715.4	4717	372.25	325.82
Nagaland	60952	198.51	195.01	32051	551.45	510.33	5914	461.31	406.49
Odisha	22305360	56103.74	55210.68	1742976	22257.39	21256.05	178940	13470.94	12697.94
Puducherry	786127	2326.52	2320.08	134824	1892.66	1854.96	24775	1090.02	1056.1
Punjab	5843376	16457.34	16112.82	998718	17227.37	16455.82	204224	16020.88	15393.09
Rajasthan	12633842	35473.78	34951.13	2362963	40607.31	39567	525088	32367.44	31607.7
Sikkim	90540	246.35	241.29	25811	449.12	430.47	6501	359.16	341.88
Tamil Nadu	37327659	104945.47	104692.52	4132669	57283.09	55890.81	739164	34561.07	33636.94
Telangana	4155758	10822.2	10652.5	963008	18430.9	17867.89	229022	16127.62	15762.39
Tripura	1892686	5681.23	5658.03	376030	4548.8	4342.13	12020	896.62	830.03
Uttar Pradesh	29205235	71172.63	69734.69	3765441	60454.82	57418.09	569079	45298.19	42839.87
Uttarakhand	1724822	4905.1	4808.7	405354	7902.78	7562.43	79235	6274.51	6010.21
West Bengal	30711122	80992.57	80226.01	4909720	63099.53	61008.61	367345	22399.67	21198.6
India	306215047	815164.02	805458.32	45458995	683779.61	655209.88	7085077	462048.92	443781.25

Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1259, dated on 25.07.2022.

Uttar Pradesh consistently leads in the number of loan accounts, while Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra dominate in the amount sanctioned and disbursed. Southern states like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh show significant activity in both the number of accounts and the amount sanctioned across all categories. Some northeastern states like Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur have comparatively smaller numbers but exhibit growth in loan disbursement.

Table: State-wise Number of Loans Sanctioned to Women Borrowers under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in India (2015-2016 to 2018-2019 - up to 20.07.2018)

States/UTs	*No. of Accounts*				*Cumulative*
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019*	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4729	706	328	53	5816
Andhra Pradesh	245181	179110	223069	34482	681842
Arunachal Pradesh	883	613	504	199	2199
Assam	302775	779850	986982	147625	2217232
Bihar	2047823	3029715	3410909	843640	9332087
Chandigarh	7275	3099	6551	1203	18128
Chhattisgarh	488968	672626	687053	120811	1969458
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	340	2039	2266	27	4672
Daman and Diu	269	198	273	23	763
Delhi	217247	109477	133909	29457	490090
Goa	16327	16444	21736	2778	57285
Gujarat	749287	745754	806936	207694	2509671
Haryana	526852	427711	521453	167384	1643400
Himachal Pradesh	23322	24004	33054	16639	97019
Jammu and Kashmir	13861	15023	24247	6399	59530
Jharkhand	653345	789300	961533	255324	2659502
Karnataka	3819070	2888347	3199056	834758	10741231
Kerala	643571	632213	1803211	344658	3423653
Lakshadweep	199	92	184	28	503
Madhya Pradesh	2192664	2008028	2137658	468166	6806516
Maharashtra	2940363	2747979	2852879	707935	9249156
Manipur	15845	17765	16028	1082	50720
Meghalaya	13341	11347	15805	2789	43282
Mizoram	2933	4001	6571	1370	14875
Nagaland	1749	6800	9713	251	18513
Odisha	2104820	2409957	2896524	731054	8142355
Pondicherry	64932	102069	121088	29452	317541
Punjab	436183	349584	421602	160277	1367646
Rajasthan	825729	746973	1083056	383276	3039034
Sikkim	3446	6924	7148	1747	19265
Tamil Nadu	4148794	3738516	3804042	879342	12570694
Telangana	100652	57525	515138	14253	687568
Tripura	45546	199746	289417	32808	567517
Uttar Pradesh	2618405	2269508	2229895	613951	7731759
Uttarakhand	274697	198110	147365	36893	657065
West Bengal	2076842	3955741	4181055	782058	10995696
India	27628265	29146894	33558238	7859886	98193283

Note : * : Upto 20.07.2018, Source : Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2788, dated on 03.08.2018.

Table presents the number of loans sanctioned to women borrowers under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in India from 2015-2016 to 2018-2019. Uttar Pradesh Leads in the number of loan accounts for women across all years, with a significant total of 7,731,759 accounts. West Bengal Shows a substantial number of loan accounts, reaching 10,995,696 in total. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra show consistent participation, indicating strong engagement in women entrepreneurship. Telangana has Notable growth in the number of loan accounts, particularly in 2017-2018, although the absolute numbers are relatively lower. Chhattisgarh has Exhibits a significant increase in loan accounts over the years, showing a positive trend in women entrepreneurship. Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu Have relatively lower numbers, possibly due to their smaller populations. The data reveals a substantial growth in the total number of loan accounts for women borrowers, reaching 98,193,283 by 2018. The scheme has shown consistent growth, with the number of accounts increasing from 27,628,265 in 2015-2016 to 33,558,238 in 2017-2018.

Table shows the Category-wise Number of Loan Accounts, Amount Sanctioned and Disbursed under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana in India from 2015-2022. Tamil Nadu stands out with the highest overall sanctioned amount across all loan categories, totalling approximately ₹ 104,945.47 crore. Maharashtra follows closely with an overall sanctioned amount of approximately ₹ 62,932.09 crore. Uttar Pradesh, being one of the most populous states, has an overall sanctioned amount of approximately ₹ 71,172.63 crore. Tamil Nadu also leads in the overall disbursed amount, with approximately ₹ 104,692.52 crore. Maharashtra follows with an overall disbursed amount of approximately ₹ 62,385.91 crore. Uttar Pradesh, with an overall disbursed amount of approximately ₹ 69,734.69 crore, showcases effective utilization of Mudra funds to support businesses. In the Shishu category, Tamil Nadu has the highest sanctioned amount of approximately ₹ 253,911.02 crore. Uttar Pradesh follows closely in the Shishu category, with a sanctioned amount of approximately ₹ 219,634.38 crore. West Bengal has the third-highest sanctioned amount in the Shishu category, with approximately ₹ 80,992.57 crore. Uttar Pradesh leads in the Kishore category with a sanctioned amount of approximately ₹ 60,454.82 crore. Maharashtra follows in the Kishore category, with a sanctioned amount of approximately ₹ 53,178.27 crore. West Bengal holds the third position in the Kishore category, with a sanctioned amount of approximately ₹ 63,099.53 crore. Uttar Pradesh also leads in the Tarun category with a sanctioned amount of approximately ₹ 45,298.19 crore. Tamil Nadu follows in the Tarun category, with a sanctioned amount of approximately ₹ 34,561.07 crore. Maharashtra holds the third position in the Tarun category, with a sanctioned amount

Table: State/Category-wise Number of Loan Accounts, Amount Sanctioned and Disbursed under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in India. (As on 08.04.2015 to 01.07.2022) (Rs. in Crore)

States/UTs	*Shishu*			*Kishore*			*Tarun*		
	No of Loan A/Cs	*Sanctioned Amount*	*Disbursed Amount*	*No of Loan A/Cs*	*Sanctioned Amount*	*Disbursed Amount*	*No of Loan A/Cs*	*Sanctioned Amount*	*Disbursed Amount*
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24214	86.53	86.05	16089	319.09	310.44	4868	383.54	373
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Assam	8166309	23495.46	23389.15	1125904	14225.33	13357.96	105447	6629.31	6253.43
Bihar	32357297	87999.38	86711.3	3628082	44616.92	39534.93	257816	18745.66	17692.92
Chandigarh	95372	240.66	233.26	41944	1009.79	975.11	15976	1243.6	1197.54
Chhattisgarh	6230554	15828.9	15491.6	752328	11608.12	10650.56	126424	9663.72	9255.81
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12740	39.11	38.51	6198	106.82	103.41	1789	135.35	132.12
Daman and Diu	3259	6.04	4.93	2108	50.28	47.4	1095	89.74	77.48
Delhi	2102627	5496.52	5405.34	450583	10149.56	9915.23	178315	13844.4	13440.13
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Gujarat	8715652	25150.88	24999	1750401	28899.51	28297.03	521147	25041	24426.14
Haryana	5603423	15621.09	15361.65	976679	16054.75	15350.94	185809	14025.11	13500.97
Himachal Pradesh	375336	1006.36	893.67	298995	6881.79	6343.83	77540	6197.31	5903.9
Jammu & Kashmir	314995	892.85	870.81	731888	16069.7	15636.4	113467	8447.64	8206.46
Jharkhand	8889609	22829.72	22419.06	1041828	14287.59	13672.45	121961	9379.2	8886.32
Karnataka	28818849	76950.24	76397.11	4810522	66513.89	65025.27	657276	38657.81	37146.97
Kerala	9716525	25311.02	25111.45	1951721	28517.1	27935.82	218276	17581.36	17046.24
Ladakh	1616	4.41	4.37	18367	387.14	383.39	4268	318.35	310.5
Lakshadweep	3872	10.28	8.92	2319	53.54	48.4	274	22.34	20.76
Madhya Pradesh	19128997	50348.07	49639.15	2369206	35626.38	33595.68	477400	25702.16	24298.62
Maharashtra	24237022	62932.09	62385.91	3392584	53178.27	51672.8	683967	48000	46441.59
Manipur	347824	834.73	826.93	50135	822.07	734.79	7015	540.81	484.17

contd. table

States/UTs	*Shishu*			*Kishore*			*Tarun*		
	No of Loan A/Cs	*Sanctioned Amount*	*Disbursed Amount*	*No of Loan A/Cs*	*Sanctioned Amount*	*Disbursed Amount*	*No of Loan A/Cs*	*Sanctioned Amount*	*Disbursed Amount*
Meghalaya	164716	461.53	458.01	38267	705.57	680.21	9580	620.58	599.36
Mizoram	44999	183.85	177.96	40792	782.05	715.4	4717	372.25	325.82
Nagaland	60952	198.51	195.01	32051	551.45	510.33	5914	461.31	406.49
Odisha	22305360	56103.74	55210.68	1742976	22257.39	21256.05	178940	13470.94	12697.94
Puducherry	786127	2326.52	2320.08	134824	1892.66	1854.96	24775	1090.02	1056.1
Punjab	5843376	16457.34	16112.82	998718	17227.37	16455.82	204224	16020.88	15393.09
Rajasthan	12633842	35473.78	34951.13	2362963	40607.31	39567	525088	32367.44	31607.7
Sikkim	90540	246.35	241.29	25811	449.12	430.47	6501	359.16	341.88
Tamil Nadu	37327659	104945.47	104692.52	4132669	57283.09	55890.81	739164	34561.07	33636.94
Telangana	4155758	10822.2	10652.5	963008	18430.9	17867.89	229022	16127.62	15762.39
Tripura	1892686	5681.23	5658.03	376030	4548.8	4342.13	12020	896.62	830.03
Uttar Pradesh	29205235	71172.63	69734.69	3765441	60454.82	57418.09	569079	45298.19	42839.87
Uttarakhand	1724822	4905.1	4808.7	405354	7902.78	7562.43	79235	6274.51	6010.21
West Bengal	30711122	80992.57	80226.01	4909720	63099.53	61008.61	367345	22399.67	21198.6
India	306215047	815164.02	805458.32	45458995	683779.61	655209.88	7085077	462048.92	443781.25

Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1259, dated on 25.07.2022.

of approximately ₹ 48,000 crore. States with larger populations, such as Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, tend to have higher sanctioned and disbursed amounts, reflecting the potential impact on a large number of businesses.

Table: Allotted and Amount Sanctioned to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in India (2015-2016 to 2021-2022) (Rs. in Crore)

Year	*Target*	*Sanctioned Amount*
2015-2016	122188	137449
2016-2017	180000	180529
2017-2018	244000	253677
2018-2019	300000	321723
2019-2020	325000	337465
2020-2021	350000	321759
2021-2022	300000	339110

Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1259, dated on 25.07.2022.

Table shows the targets and sanctioned amounts of the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in India from 2015–2016 to 2021–2022. In the year 2015, the target was 122,188 crores, and the sanctioned amount was 137,449 crores. The year witnessed an achievement surpassing the set target, indicating an initial positive response to PMMY. The target was 180,000 crores, and the sanctioned amount was 180,529 crores in 2016–17. In 2017-18, the target was 244,000 crores, and the sanctioned amount was 253,677 crores. The target was 300,000 crores, and the sanctioned amount was 321,723 crores in 2018–19. In 2019–2020, the target was 325,000 crores, and the sanctioned amount was 337,465 crores. In 2020–21, the target was 350,000 crores, and the sanctioned amount was 321,759 crores. The target was 300,000 crores, and the sanctioned amount was 339,110 crores in 2021–2022. The consistent trend of surpassing or meeting targets indicates the success of PMMY in facilitating financial support for microenterprises.

Table: State-wise Number of Loan Accounts under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in India (As on 08.04.2015 to 01.07.2022)

States/UTs	*No. of Loan Accounts*	*States/UTs*	*No. of Loan Accounts*
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	45171	Lakshadweep	6465
Andhra Pradesh	6251100	Madhya Pradesh	21975603
Arunachal Pradesh	73219	Maharashtra	28313573
Assam	9397660	Manipur	404974

contd. table

States/UTs	*No. of Loan Accounts*	*States/UTs*	*No. of Loan Accounts*
Bihar	36243195	Meghalaya	212563
Chandigarh	153292	Mizoram	90508
Chhattisgarh	7109306	Nagaland	98917
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20727	Odisha	24227276
Daman and Diu	6462	Puducherry	945726
Delhi	2731525	Punjab	7046318
Goa	279275	Rajasthan	15521893
Gujarat	10987200	Sikkim	122852
Haryana	6765911	Tamil Nadu	42199492
Himachal Pradesh	751871	Telangana	5347788
Jammu & Kashmir	1151068	Tripura	2280736
Jharkhand	10053398	Uttar Pradesh	33539755
Karnataka	34286647	Uttarakhand	2209411
Kerala	11886522	West Bengal	35988187
Ladakh	33533	**India**	**358759119**

Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1259, dated on 25.07.2022.

The table provides the state-wise number of loan accounts under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in India (April 8, 2015, to July 2022). With 33,539,755 loan accounts, Uttar Pradesh leads in the highest number of Mudra loans. Maharashtra follows closely with 28,313,573 loan accounts, showcasing a significant presence of micro-entrepreneurs availing of Mudra loans. Tamil Nadu ranks third with 42,199,492 loan accounts, emphasizing the widespread utilization of Mudra loans in the state. Lakshadweep has the lowest number of loan accounts, with 6,465. Daman and Diu, with 6,462 loan accounts, also have a relatively low number. Sikkim, with 122,852 loan accounts, has a modest number compared to larger states. The stark contrast between states with the highest and lowest loan accounts highlights regional disparities in economic activities and demand for Mudra loans. Loan accounts vary significantly across states, reflecting regional differences in demand and economic activities. Populous states such as Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal contribute significantly to the overall number of loan accounts.

Table shows the state-wise number of candidates trained, oriented, and reported placed under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana in India (as of December 31, 2022). Uttar Pradesh demonstrates the highest reported placements, indicating the success of the training programs in facilitating employment opportunities. In Maharashtra, Trained/Oriented

Table: State-wise Number of Candidates Trained/Oriented and Reported Placed under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in India (As on 31.12.2022)

States/UTs	*Trained/ Oriented*	*Reported Placed*	*States/ UTs*	*Trained/ Oriented*	*Reported Placed*
A& N Islands	3914	124	Lakshadweep	270	-
Andhra Pradesh	457562	111597	Madhya Pradesh	908074	221720
Arunachal Pradesh	83826	13926	Maharashtra	1217288	80851
Assam	720740	67230	Manipur	90387	16059
Bihar	633217	115401	Meghalaya	47955	13595
Chandigarh	26940	6361	Mizoram	32266	9682
Chhattisgarh	179365	28110	Nagaland	42342	6180
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	10134	2817	Odisha	553217	71066
Delhi	502575	78345	Puducherry	30327	10436
Goa	10065	1105	Punjab	435141	128912
Gujarat	411395	69209	Rajasthan	1094168	185601
Haryana	651495	158981	Sikkim	13803	3942
Himachal Pradesh	137897	27185	Tamil Nadu	759666	172298
Jammu & Kashmir	311277	53575	Telangana	422656	112967
Jharkhand	274215	29455	Tripura	139731	18666
Karnataka	517238	74225	Uttar Pradesh	1947356	338655
Kerala	254574	26346	Uttarakhand	202904	52597
Ladakh	3319	1063	West Bengal	586053	115711
			India	13724196	2436040

Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1625, dated on 13.02.2023.

was 1,217,288 and Reported Placed was 80,851. Maharashtra, with a substantial reported placement, showcases effective outcomes from training initiatives. Tamil Nadu ranked third, with Trained/Oriented at 759,666 and Reported Placed at 172,298. Tamil Nadu exhibits a significant reported placement, reflecting successful coordination between training and employment opportunities. The lowest trained was 270 in Lakshadweep. In Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, trained/ oriented was 10,134 and reported placed was 2,817. The reported placement in this union territory is moderate, suggesting potential areas for improvement in connecting trained individuals with job opportunities. The number of people trained/oriented in Goa was 10,065 and the number of people placed was 1,105. These states exhibit successful outcomes, suggesting effective coordination between training initiatives and job placements.

Table: Number of Loan Accounts and Amount Sanctioned of Shishu, Kishore and Tarun for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in India (2016-2017 to 2021-2022) (Nos. in Lakh ; Amount : Rs. in Crore)

Year	*No. of Accounts/ Amount Sanctioned*	*Shishu*	*Kishore*	*Tarun*	*Total*
2016-2017	No. of Accounts	364.98	26.64	5.39	397.01
	Amount Sanctioned	85100.74	53545.14	41882.66	180528.54
2017-2018	No. of Accounts	426.69	46.53	8.06	481.28
	Amount Sanctioned	106001.6	86732.16	60943.34	253677.1
2018-2019	No. of Accounts	515.07	66.06	17.58	598.71
	Amount Sanctioned	142345.25	104386.68	74990.86	321722.79
2019-2020	No. of Accounts	536.17	63.93	12.74	612.84
	Amount Sanctioned	161809.39	94422.68	77736.78	333968.85
2020-2021	No. of Accounts	349.32	74.31	10.07	433.7
	Amount Sanctioned	94576.42	110173.88	74731.19	279481.49
2021-2022	No. of Accounts	382	95	9	486
	Amount Sanctioned	115749	120972	70469	307190

Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 964, dated on 27.06.2019 & Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India.

Table shows the Number of Loan Accounts and Amount Sanctioned of Shishu, Kishore and Tarun for MSME under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in India (2016-2017 to 2021-2022). The number of Shishu accounts increased from 364.98 lakh in 2016-2017 to 382 lakh in 2021-2022. The amount sanctioned for Shishu loans rose from Rs. 85,100.74 crore in 2016-2017 to Rs. 115,749 crores in 2021-2022. Kishore accounts grew from 26.64 lakh in 2016-2017 to 95 lakh in 2021-2022. The amount sanctioned for Kishore loans also showed an upward trend, increasing from Rs. 53,545.14 crore in 2016-2017 to Rs. 120,972 crores in 2021-2022. Tarun accounts started at 5.39 lakh in 2016-2017 and reached 9 lakhs in 2021-2022. The amount sanctioned for Tarun loans increased from Rs. 41,882.66 crore in 2016-2017 to Rs. 70,469 crores in 2021-2022. The overall number of accounts across all categories increased from 397.01 lakh in 2016-2017 to 486 lakh in 2021-2022. The total amount sanctioned for MSMEs under PMMY rose from Rs. 180,528.54 crore in 2016-2017 to Rs. 307,190 crores in 2021-2022. The Kishore category experienced substantial growth in both the number of accounts and the amount sanctioned. The Tarun category also showed growth, though at a relatively slower pace compared to Shishu and Kishore.

Table shows the region-wise number of loan accounts, amount sanctioned, and amount disbursed under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in India as of July 1, 2022. The Hindi Belt region has the highest number of loan accounts in all three categories: Shishu, Kishore, and Tarun,

Table: Region -wise Number of Loan Accounts, Amount Sanctioned and Disbursed under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in India (As on 08.04.2015 to 01.07.2022)

(Rs. in Crore)

States/UT	*Shishu*			*Kishore*			*Tarun*		
	No of Loan A/Cs	*Sanctioned Amount*	*Disbursed Amount*	*No of Loan A/Cs*	*Sanctioned Amount*	*Disbursed Amount*	*No of Loan A/Cs*	*Sanctioned Amount*	*Disbursed Amount*
Hindi Belt	118347114	310922	305649.6	16093403	249200	234586	2614643	182741	174634
Northeast India	10825182	31262.6	31106.29	1699713	22342.6	21014	156534	10305.3	9648.37
Northern India	57900644	151271	148376.4	10050932	176745	169608	1953001	144037	138410
Southern India	84688270	229760	228226.6	14020764	209130	203005	2214706	133307	128948
Western & Central India	52282795	139030	137604.3	7596563	119373	115150	1703482	100357	96669.8
Eastern India	100518156	263841	260144.7	12091023	156189	146433	1057354	74042.7	70104.6
India	306215047	815164	805458.3	45458995	683780	655210	7085077	462049	443781

Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1259, dated on 25.07.2022.

Table: Category-wise Number of Loan Accounts, Amount Sanctioned and Disbursed under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in Karnataka (As on 08.04.2015 to 01.07.2022) (Rs. in Crore)

State	*Shishu*			*Kishore*			*Tarun*		
	No of Loan A/Cs	*Sanctioned Amount*	*Disbursed Amount*	*No of Loan A/Cs*	*Sanctioned Amount*	*Disbursed Amount*	*No of Loan A/Cs*	*Sanctioned Amount*	*Disbursed Amount*
Karnataka	28818849	76950.24	76397.11	4810522	66513.89	65025.27	657276	38657.81	37146.97
India	306215047	815164	805458	4.5E+07	683780	655210	7085077	462049	443781

Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1259, dated on 25.07.2022.

totaling 118,347,114. Northeast India has a comparatively smaller number of loan accounts, but the figures are significant in the context of the region. Northern India demonstrates a substantial number of loan accounts, particularly in the Shishu category. The region has notable amounts sanctioned and disbursed, contributing significantly to the overall numbers. Southern India exhibits a high number of loan accounts, especially in the Shishu category. The region shows substantial amounts sanctioned and disbursed, contributing significantly to the national total. Western and Central India contribute significantly to the overall number of loan accounts. Eastern India has the second-highest number of loan accounts, particularly in the Shishu category. The overall data for India indicates a vast outreach of the PMMY scheme, with a total of 306,215,047 loan accounts. The table highlights regional variations in the utilization of the PMMY scheme, with some regions showing higher participation and amounts disbursed.

Table shows the Category-wise Number of Loan Accounts, Amount Sanctioned and Disbursed under PMMY in Karnataka. Karnataka has a substantial number of Shishu loan accounts, reaching 28,818,849. Karnataka demonstrates a notable number of Kishore loan accounts, totaling 4,810,522. Karnataka has a considerable number of Tarun loan accounts, reaching 657,276. Karnataka contributes significantly to the overall numbers in India, particularly in the Shishu and Kishore categories. The amount sanctioned and disbursed in Karnataka, while substantial, is a fraction of the national total, emphasizing the widespread impact of PMMY across the country.

CONCLUSION

The study analyzes the Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Scheme, a key Indian government initiative to promote micro-enterprises and financial inclusion. This study seeks to comprehend the MUDRA Scheme's trends, patterns, and performance in the dynamic Indian economy by carefully examining its framework, objectives, and implementation techniques. Since April 2015, the MUDRA Scheme, which promotes inclusive growth and job creation, has seen varied trends. Using secondary data from India Stat, government websites, published articles, and journals, the research is rigorous. Using tables and graphs, the study analyzes year-by-year and state-by-state data using CAGR to identify trends.

The study found that MUDRA supports Shishu, Kishore, and Tarun micro-entrepreneurs. Uttar Pradesh leads in loan accounts, while Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra top in sanctioned and disbursed amounts. Southern states are prominent in the study's economic activity fluctuations. MUDRA

Scheme's impact on women entrepreneurs shows a significant increase in loan accounts. The scheme's ability to fund microenterprises is shown by its consistent overperformance.

The results shows that in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu for the scheme's training and employment. The research shows that training programs help bridge the gap between skill development and job placements. Overall data for India shows the scheme's nationwide reach, the report says. It recognizes that MUDRA Scheme participation and impact vary by region.

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