

## **PERFORMANCE OF PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA (PMMY): A CASE STUDY OF HARYANA**

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### **Abstract**

Small enterprises play a key role in the development of developing countries, which are facing a problem of high unemployment. The main problem in the establishment of small enterprises is the scarcity of finance. To promote the small enterprises, government started a scheme known as Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) in April 2015. The study revealed the performance of banks in the sanction of loans under PMMY scheme at districts level as well as category-wise in Haryana state exclusively. To fulfil the objectives of this descriptive cum analytical study required data has been collected from the StateLevel Banker's Committee, Haryana. Results of the study depict that private banks provide more loans under Shishucategory when compared other two categories of MUDRALoans. This is because the loan amounts under Kishore and Taruncategoryare much higher, and therefore, riskier to private banks. Furthermore, the analysis of district-wise performance of the PMMY symbolizes that under Shishucategory, semi urbanized large districts have the highest number of beneficiaries and amount sanctioned. For the Kishore andTarun categories, most urbanized and thickly populated districts shares for the largest proportions. But the darker side district-wise performance of the PMMY is that rural and backward districts show extremely no contribution in all the categories of PMMY in Hararyana This is really a major issue of concern and need immediate attention.

**Keywords:**MUDRA, financial inclusion, MSMEs.

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## 1. Introduction

The development of small enterprises is one of the key factors to enhance the economic growth of a country. Beside contribution in GDP, small enterprises have the capacity to generate employment opportunities significantly. In developing countries like India where the population is very high and unemployment is a major socio-economic problem, the role of small enterprises becomes very vital. The main problem in the establishment of a small business enterprise is the lack of entrepreneurship ability and scarcity of finance. The Government of India (GOI) has launched its MUDRA (Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency) Bank initiative on April 8, 2015. It is a financial initiative for facilitating micro-units and providing them with sufficient funds to help them develop their business. The GOI has started Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojna (PMMY) to promote small entrepreneurs and take a step to bring them to the formal sector of the economy. It comes with the motto of “fund the unfunded” i.e. this scheme primarily intends to provide financial assistance to the weaker and backward section of the society. This is a focused entity toward enhancing the flow of fund to the micro and small sector which will ultimately lead to social and financial inclusion in the economy (Shiny, 2017). As a financial tool, PMMY is quite effective in its initial stage and it has the capacity to boost Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector (Chowdappa, et al., 2017). The financial support by this scheme in the form of categorically designed loans encourages aspirants of entrepreneurship to start new ventures, and moreover, empowers them by providing self-sufficiency in terms of finance (Mahajan, 2018). Financial inclusion is one another objective of PMMY. Financial inclusion through PMMY increases the opportunities for credit requirement and refinance (Godha and Nama, 2017). The MUDRA loan provided under PMMY comes in three categories namely Shishu, Kishore and Tarun. Under the Shishu category, a loan up to Rs. 50,000 is provided to those entrepreneurs who are at the initial stage of business or seeking to start a business; the loan amount, in case of Kishore category is up to Rs. 5 lakh for those who want to expand their operation; and sanctions up to Rs. 10 lakhs come under the category of Tarun. Overall 27 public sector banks, 31 regional rural banks, 17 private sector banks, 36 microfinance institutions, 25 non-banking financial institutions and 4 co-operative banks have been selected for disbursing this loan as of now. 60 percent of the loans under the scheme to be offered via Shishu option and the remaining 40 percent would be via Kishore and Tarun categories.

The PMMY is a highly ambitious scheme of the Government of India. The key objective of PMMY is to create an inclusive and sustainable entrepreneurial culture in collaboration with partner institutions to achieve financial security and economic success. The figures of PMMY, presented by MUDRA organization, reflects huge success not only at national level but also at state level in terms of number of beneficiaries and total amount of loan sanctioned. Particularly, here in Haryana, the majority of the working population is engaged in either agriculture or service sector activities. The entrepreneurial development has been neglected somewhere or not focused in the policy documents as available in the state. No evidence has been observed which seems to endorse the aspiring entrepreneurs of Haryana in entrepreneurial culture vis-a-vis there is no concrete effort has been observed which can motivate or provide financial support to their entrepreneurial courage. In such scenario, PMMY seems to be very effective in the state like Haryana.

The present study focuses on addressing the coverage and distribution of MUDRA loan in entire Haryana state and try to underline the disparity therein by applying descriptive cum analytical approach.

### **1.1. Objectives of the Study**

The statistics of PMMY reflects gigantic success not only at national level but also at state level as in Haryana in terms of number of beneficiaries and total amount of loan sanctioned. By now, PMMY has almost completed four years. In this context, it is important to know and analyze the coverage of PMMY in terms of the bank-wise and districts wise distribution with its progress of PMMY in Haryana state. Therefore, this study focuses on attainment of following objectives-

- 1) To analyze the bank-wise distribution and progress of MUDRA loan under PMMY in Haryana.
- 2) To examine district-wise coverage and trends of MUDRA loan under PMMY in Haryana.

## 2. Literature Review

So far, only a few studies have been done in the context of PMMY. Most of them talk about its modalities, objectives, importance or challenges. No study is found that analytically probes bank-wise and district-wise distribution of it in any of the states exclusively.

**Gupta (2015)** highlighted the functioning and offering of MUDRA. This study offers a clear concept of MUDRA Yojana through the detailed description of function, roles and responsibility of MUDRA. It also provides insight on financial inclusion by enabling different micro finance activities and credit-plus approach for the development and support service to the target audience. The study highlights the MUDRA Yojana as a game changing idea, with an indigenously conceived architecture, especially designed for Indian context, which is likely to facilitate inclusion of last mile financiers and thereby help expand access to finance for micro enterprises.**Roy (2016)** investigated PMMY and its key objectives, the role and importance of MUDRA bank towards the small business unit or the micro finance institutions is discussed precisely in the study. The study also attempts to know and visualize different scheme under PMMY. Data from various secondary source is collected to depict a picture of loan sanctioned and distributed under the PMMY for different category of borrowers. The study concludes with the importance of MUDRA Yojana and envisaged the efficiency of it in the context of its vital role in boosting small and micro businesses in India.**Shahid & Irshad (2016)** attempted to study the objectives and product offerings of MUDRA bank and analyzed the working MUDRA Bank in Karnataka. The study revealed that there is a progress in MUDRA Yojana in Karnataka by comparing between 2015-16 and 2016-17. The study used secondary data and descriptive tools to portray the overview of the PMMY scheme. Jindal and Bhardwaj (2016) highlighted the importance of entrepreneurship in a developing country like India as it can lead to the generation of job opportunities and more importantly contribute to the nation building. The government of India has introduced various initiatives for entrepreneurship development in the country. PMMY is considered as one of the prestigious and promising initiative which can boost the economy by promoting small and micro enterprises but the study recommends that proper supervision and monitoring is compulsory to analyze the outcome of the scheme on regular intervals.**Soni(2016)** commented on the legal framework required to avail benefits under the MUDRA scheme. The applicants are required to have an adequate credit track record and the necessary skills to begin

the proposed activity. According to the study, MUDRA Yojana as per the key objectives can stand with other initiatives like Make in India, Startup India and Standup India campaign. **Kavitha and Baag (2016)** analyzed the banks' efficiency in execution of PMMY scheme in India. The Data Envelopment Analysis approach has been used to find the technical and scale efficiency of 42 banks in India and conducted a comparative analysis between the private and public sector banks in the implementation of the PMMY Scheme. The study found that public sector banks were successful in sanctioning and disbursement of sanctioned loans compared to private sector banks. The study concludes that there must be strict rules by the Government of India on the private sector banks to provide MUDRA loans to startups and existing enterprises under the MUDRA scheme. **Shiny (2017)** opined that MUDRA Yojana can encourage more entrepreneurs to come up with creative business ideas which can lead to the development of Indian economy. MUDRA can act as an ideal regulator to collectivize and coordinate all the financial institutions of micro and small sectors under an umbrella. The study anticipates that MUDRA to take up the role of a development agency for providing credit services and other related services of the small and micro enterprises. **Godha and Nama (2017)** keeping the major objective of "Fund the Unfunded" opined that PMMY is a new financial inclusion initiative by the Government of India. The study focused on the role, progress and achievement level of PMMY in the state of Rajasthan. MUDRA scheme was successful in terms of the number of sanctioned loans and its disbursement to small and micro enterprises in the state of Rajasthan during the FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17. **Chowdappa et al., (2017)** attempted to understand the role of MUDRA scheme on achieving sustainable development in MSME and its complex nature. The study analyses the mission, vision, objectives and product offerings of MUDRA scheme and recognizes that they are in favor of development of MSMEs in a sustainable manner. MUDRA scheme can definitely help to increase the contribution of MSME manufacturing sector towards GDP which has been steadily declining over the past decades. **Gupta et al., (2017)** asserted the role of MUDRA Yojana in the advancement of financial inclusion in the state of Jharkhand. The study found that the number of sanctioned and disbursement amount of Shishu loan (54 percent) is much more than the Kishore and Tarun in Jharkhand during the financial year 2016-17. **Rajiv and Dhirender (2017)** studied the impact of MUDRA loan scheme on micro and small printing units situated in semi urban area in Hisar region. The study made use of questionnaires to collect data from owners of hundred printing

firms in the study area and data were analyzed using graphical measures. It is found that 40 percent of the printer units in the study used the MUDRA fund to upgrade their machinery into the latest technology. The survey highlights that 48 percent of owners of printing units of the selected units are expecting the increasing ceiling amount under the scheme. **Agarwal and Dwivedi (2017)** deployed a critical approach to study the state, caste and category wise performance of the MUDRA scheme. SWOT analysis has been used to understand the strength weaknesses opportunities and challenges associated with the scheme. The study reveals that among the entrepreneurs' women are mostly benefited by the scheme because the percentage share of disbursement in 2015-16 is 46 percent and in 2016-17 it is 46.2 for women entrepreneurs. The paper recommended that the scheme should also target the minority sector and extended to the personal sector other than farms and factories. **George and Nalini (2018)** focused on the lead role played by the MUDRA Bank in the growth of MSMEs. The study also analyses the performances of MUDRA bank in Kerala and found that the MUDRA bank was successful in the delivery of MUDRA products and disbursement of the sanctioned amount timely without much delay. **Mahajan (2018)** analyzed the impact and performance of MUDRA Yojana under The PMMY in 2016 on the small business owners and self-employed people. Descriptive statistical tools were used to analyze the data collected from the secondary sources. Region-wise analysis of PMMY shows that all the four regions have received wide coverage but the south region is more benefitted in the year. Individual bank-wise performance shows that State Bank of India stands first among all of the banks in terms of disbursement of MUDRA loan in the year. The study concludes that if the products derived out of MUDRA scheme can earn foreign currency then it can improve the demand of Indian Rupees in the international trade market.

Thus, there are only descriptive studies in the context of PMMY that describes the overview, nature, vision, mission, product offerings etc. related to PMMY but hardly any analytical studies are available in this field. The present study differs from the previous studies as it is encompassing analysis of distribution of it exclusively in the context of the study area.

### **3. Scope and Methodology:**

#### **3.1. Scope and coverage of the Study:**

This study is carried in entire Haryana state. One of the states of northern India, has 22 districts with the population of 25.35 million. For the study, Haryana is chosen due to two reasons- i) Despite being economically rich state, financial inclusion stays behind and entrepreneurial culture is still exceedingly immature in Haryana. ii) Haryana is one of the leading states in terms of number of PMMY beneficiaries. The MUDRA loan under PMMY is offered majorly by three categories of banks viz. public sector banks (PSBs), private banks (PBs) and regional rural banks (RRBs). Hence, the present study envisages entire Haryana state wherein bank-wise and district-wise performance of PMMY is evaluated and compared to underline the disparity in the performance of PMMY.

### **3.2. Methodology of the Study:**

#### **3.2.1. Research Design:**

In this study, descriptive-cum-analytical research design is applied that provides insights into, and an understanding of, the concepts related to PMMY in terms of its coverage and patterns in Haryana.

For this empirical research work, 'Time Series Analysis' method is used that systematically captures the coverage and patterns of PMMY over the period in Haryana.

#### **3.2.2. Data and Procedure:**

This is an empirical study based on secondary data sources. For the purpose of fulfilling the set objectives of this study, secondary data is collected exclusively from State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), Haryana (Convener-Punjab National Bank) situated in Chandigarh, the capital of Haryana state. The SLBC, Haryana is only the sole authority to generate and classify district level and bank level data on PMMY in Haryana.

The study uses the data on PMMY in Haryana state for four years from 2015-16 to 2018-2019.

#### **3.2.3. Data Analysis:**

In the study, the analysis of collected data is carried out using statistical packages STATA 14 and MS-Excel wherein simple percentage method of data analysis is applied on collected time

series data to draw the results. As this is a comparison-based analysis, the obtained results are also represented by using various bar diagrams in order to figure out the important findings.

#### 4. Results and Discussions

##### 4.1. Bank-wise trends and patterns of MUDRA Loans in Haryana from 2015-16 to 2018-19.

In Haryana, there are 21 PSBs, 18 PBs, one RRBs and one Haryana State Cooperative Apex Bank Limited (HARCO) Bank that are authorized to offer MUDRA loan under PMMY. Till now, HARCO Bank has not offered any MUDRA loan. Here, the performance of the three different categories of banks- PSBs, PBs and RRBs is evaluated in offering MUDRA loan under PMMY.

Table 4.1.1 (a) and Table 4.1.1 (b) represent the bank-wise percentage share of various MUDRA offerings viz Shishu, Kishore and Tarun in terms of number of beneficiaries and sanctioned amount respectively from 2015-16 to 2018-19.

Category	Shishu				Kishore				Kishore			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>Bank</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>
<b>PSBs</b>	53.22	30.68	37.25	18.95	67.2	67.88	67.16	58.28	73.24	63.84	66.71	64.88
<b>PBs</b>	40.6	61.37	59.08	79.1	26.16	22.36	16.98	20.73	25.57	34.65	31.1	32.97
<b>RRBs</b>	6.18	7.95	3.67	1.95	6.64	9.76	15.86	20.99	1.19	1.51	2.19	2.15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>											

Table 4.1.1 (a) shows that the percentage share of number of beneficiaries under Shishu category of MUDRA loan offered by PSBs and RRBs have declined over the years under consideration. In the case of PSBs, it declined from 53.22 percent in 2015-16 to 18.95 percent in 2018-19 whereas for RRBs it failed from 6.18 percent in 2015-16 to 1.95 percent in 2018-19. But percentage share of number of beneficiaries under Shishu category has increased in the case of PBs from 40.61 percent in 2015-16 to 79.10 percent in 2018-19.

On the other hand, the percentage share of number of beneficiaries for Kishore category by PSBs are almost the same over the time period while the PBs have shown minor decline from 26.16 percent in 2015-16 to 20.73 percent in 2018-19. Here, it is noticeable that RRBs have performed extra-ordinary as their percentage share of number of beneficiaries for Kishore category increased almost threefold.

**Table 4.1.1 (b). Bank-wise Percentage Share in Various MUDRA Offerings in Terms of Amount Sanctioned from 2015-16 to 2018-19**

Category	Shishu				Kishore				Kishore			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Banks</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-19</b>
<b>PSBs</b>	53.5	37.39	44.3	22.44	65.88	65.51	67.09	57.83	73.17	68	69.82	66.78
<b>PBs</b>	40.92	57.88	51.34	75.18	30.41	28.77	21.8	27.69	25.5	30.72	27.76	30.95
<b>RRBs</b>	5.58	4.73	4.36	2.38	3.71	5.72	11.11	14.48	1.33	1.28	2.42	2.27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>											

Looking at the percentage share of amount sanctioned, in the Table 4.1.1 (b), under Shishu category of MUDRA loan offered by PSBs and RRBs have declined significantly. In the case of PSBs, it declined from 53.50 percent in 2015-16 to 22.44 percent in 2018-19 whereas for RRBs it came down to 2.38 percent in 2018-19 from 5.58 percent in 2015-16. But percentage share of amount sanctioned under Shishu category has increased in the case of PBs from 40.92 percent in 2015-16 to 75.18 percent in 2018-19.

The percentage share of amount sanctioned for Kishore category by PSBs are almost the same over the time period except in year 2018-19. The PBs have shown minor decline from 30.41 percent in 2015-16 to 27.69 percent in 2018-19. But surprisingly, the share of RRBs for Kishore category in amount sanctioned increased from 3.71 percent in 2015-16 to 14.48 percent in 2018-19.

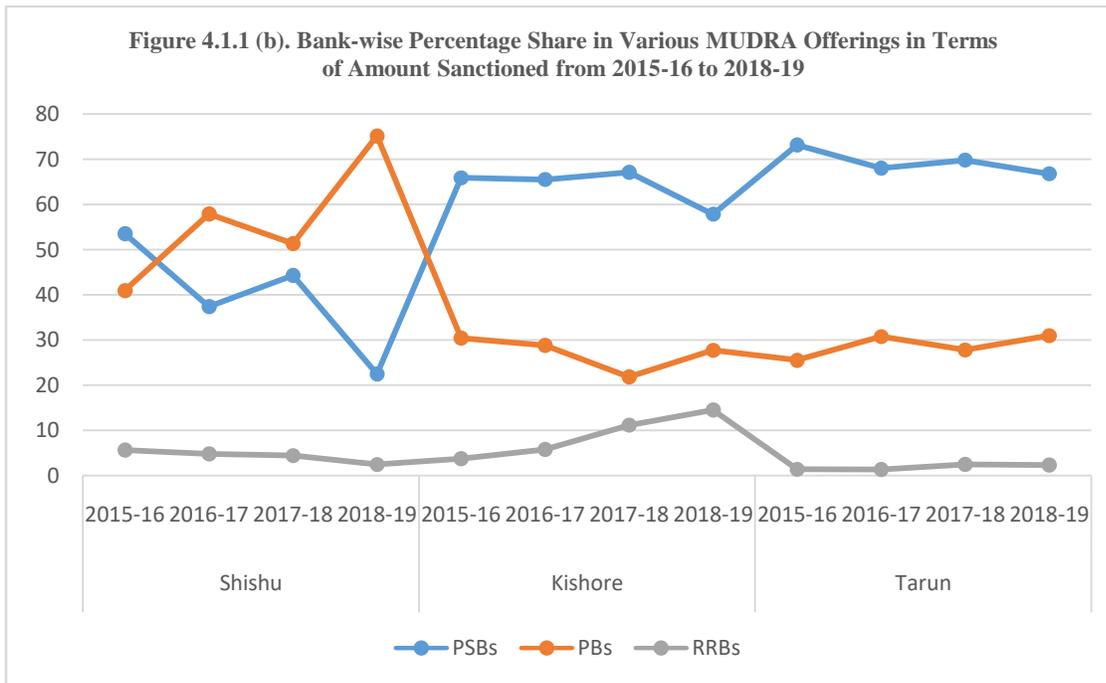
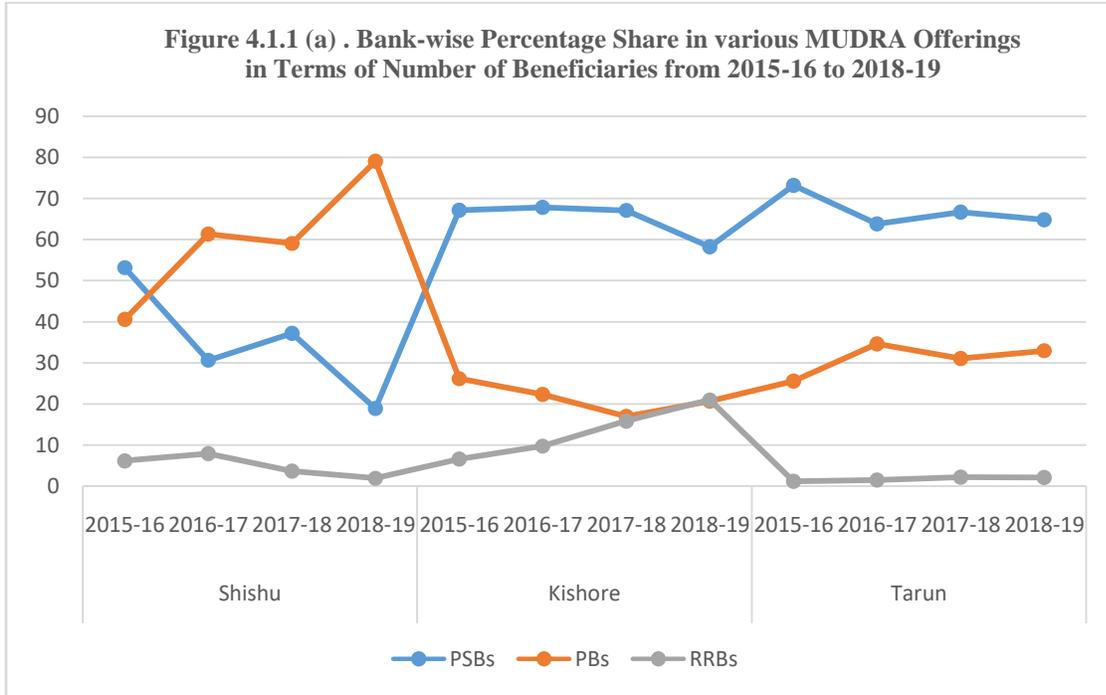
Furthermore, for Tarun, the percentage share of number of beneficiaries declines continuously every year in case of PSBs; but it increases by almost 8 percent for PBs during 2015-16 to 2018-

19. As for as RRBs are concerned, the percentage share of number of beneficiaries remains near about 2 percent during the entire period.

Now, for Tarun, percentage share of number of beneficiaries and percentage share of amount sanctioned, in case of PSBs and PBs both, reflect a zigzag trend. Regarding PSBs, in the beginning year of 2015-16, the share of beneficiaries was 73.24 percent and the share of amount sanctioned was 73.17 percent. In very next year, in 2016-17, the share of beneficiaries and the share of amount sanctioned fell down to 63.84 percent and 68.00 percent respectively. But, in 2017-18, these figures improved and became 66.71 percent and 69.82 percent respectively. Again, in year 2018-2019, a slight decline noticed. For PBs, percentage share of number of beneficiaries and percentage share of amount sanctioned were 25.57 percent and 25.50 percent in 2015-16, 34.65 percent and 30.72 percent in 2016-17, 31.10 percent and 27.76 percent in 2017-18, 32.97 percent and 30.95 percent in 2018-19.

As far as RRBs are concerned, percentage share of number of beneficiaries and percentage share of amount sanctioned, remained near about 2 percent during the entire period.

As discussed above, Figure 4.1.1 (a) and Figure 4.1.1 (b), using trend line diagramme, represents the bank-wise percentage share of various MUDRA offerings viz Shishu, Kishore and Tarun in terms of number of beneficiaries and sanctioned amount respectively from 2015-16 to 2018-19.



Initially, PBs were reluctant to provide MUDRALoans under the PMMY. The reasons, for this, may be the various relaxations which are in favour of beneficiaries and risk associated with those loans regarding repayment. In addition, the PMMY was a GOI initiative that can be easily

implemented through the PSBs and RRBs compared to private sector banks during the initial phases. Later on, GOI has taken necessary steps to force the PBs to provide MUDRA loans under the PMMY. As a result, there was a sudden rise in the share of number of beneficiaries and share of amount sanctioned of MUDRA loans PBs. The PBs have shown more interest in providing MUDRA loans under Shishu category since the risk associated with this is less compared to other two – Kishore and Tarun. Meanwhile, PSBs are changing their focus from Shishu to Tarun and Kishore categories.

#### 4.2. District-wise trends and patterns of MUDRA Loans in Haryana in 2018-19.

As Haryana state is comprised of 22 districts, an effort is made to see district-wise trends and patterns of MUDRA loans for 2018-19. Table 4.2.1. represents the distribution of MUDRA loans for all three categories in terms of percentage share of number of beneficiaries and percentage share of amount sanctioned in the districts of Haryana during 2018-19. It can easily be seen that, in Shishu category, in terms of number of beneficiaries, Bhiwani district is contributing highest (7.75%) followed by Sirsa (7.59%) and Jind (7.7%). Here, districts Nuh (0.22%), Charkhi Dadri (0.41%) and Panchkula (1.09%) occupy the least positions. For the Kishore category, in terms of number of beneficiaries, Hissar (7.81%) is on the top followed by Gurugram (7.0%) and Karnal (6.76%) whereas Charkhi Dadri (1.04%), Nuh (1.05%) and Palwal (2.23%) are at the lowest. In Tarun category, as far as number of beneficiaries is concerned, district Gurugram (13.76%) contributes highest share followed by Faridabad (11.43%) and Karnal (7.49%). Same as the Kishore category, Charkhi Dadri (0.6%), Nuh (0.86%) and Palwal (1.53%) are at the lowest three in Tarun category as well. Looking at the percentage share of sanctioned amount, for all the three categories of MUDRA loan, virtually same trends and patterns are observed.

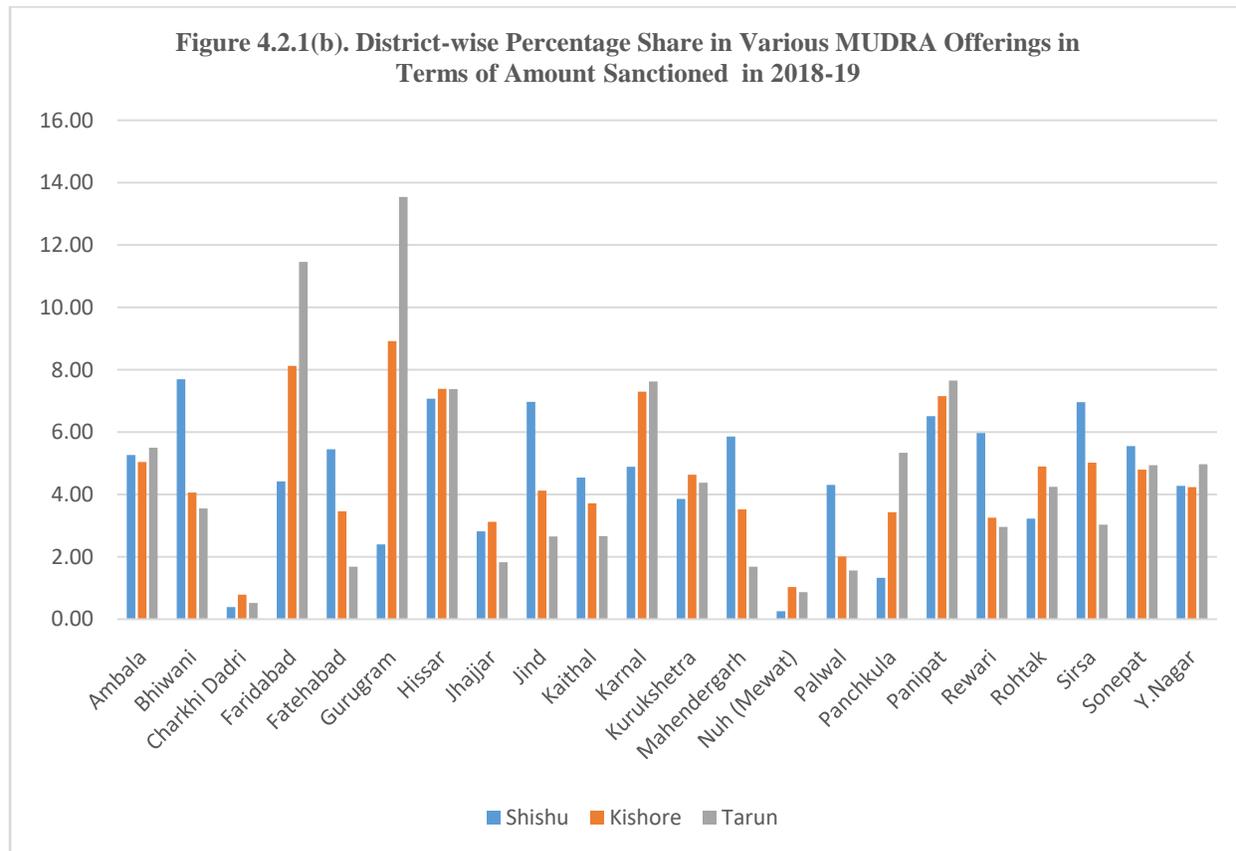
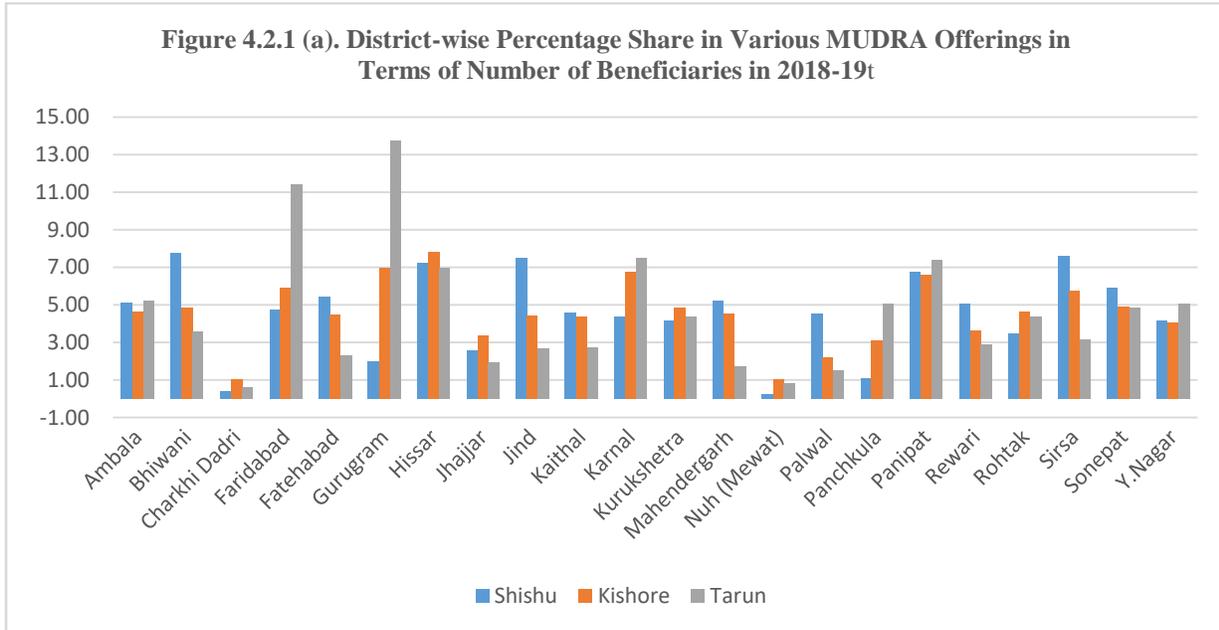
**Table 4.2.1. District-wise Percentage Share in Various MUDRA Offerings in Terms of Number of Beneficiaries and Sanctioned Amount in 2018-19**

Sr No.	Category	Shishu		Kishore		Tarun	
	District	Beneficiaries (%)	Sanctioned Amount (%)	Beneficiaries (%)	Sanctioned Amount (%)	Beneficiaries (%)	Sanctioned Amount (%)
1	Ambala	5.14	5.26	4.67	5.04	5.23	5.50
2	Bhiwani	7.75	7.69	4.87	4.07	3.58	3.55

3	Charkhi Dadri	0.41	0.38	1.04	0.79	0.60	0.52
4	Faridabad	4.76	4.42	5.88	8.12	11.43	11.46
5	Fatehabad	5.45	5.45	4.49	3.46	2.29	1.68
6	Gurugram	2.01	2.40	7.00	8.91	13.76	13.54
7	Hissar	7.24	7.07	7.81	7.39	6.97	7.38
8	Jhajjar	2.57	2.81	3.37	3.12	1.91	1.83
9	Jind	7.50	6.97	4.43	4.12	2.69	2.65
10	Kaithal	4.57	4.54	4.36	3.71	2.75	2.66
11	Karnal	4.39	4.89	6.76	7.30	7.49	7.62
12	Kurukshetra	4.17	3.86	4.84	4.63	4.40	4.38
13	Mahendergar h	5.22	5.86	4.51	3.52	1.74	1.68
14	Nuh (Mewat)	0.22	0.26	1.05	1.03	0.86	0.87
15	Palwal	4.55	4.31	2.23	2.01	1.53	1.57
16	Panchkula	1.09	1.33	3.09	3.43	5.04	5.33
17	Panipat	6.76	6.51	6.60	7.16	7.40	7.65
18	Rewari	5.07	5.97	3.63	3.26	2.88	2.96
19	Rohtak	3.47	3.22	4.67	4.90	4.36	4.24
20	Sirsa	7.59	6.96	5.74	5.02	3.18	3.03
21	Sonepat	5.90	5.56	4.89	4.80	4.87	4.94
22	Yamuna Nagar	4.16	4.28	4.06	4.23	5.05	4.97
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

It is revealed from Figure 4.2.1 (a) and Figure 4.2.1 (b) that three districts- Charkhi Dadri, Nuh (Mewat) and Jhajjar are performing very poor in all categories of MUDRA offerings in terms of both- number of beneficiaries and amount sanctioned. Districts Hissar, Panipat and Sonapat are

performing remarkably well and consistent in all categories of MUDRA offerings in terms of both- number of beneficiaries and amount sanctioned.



## 5. Conclusion

Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) has provided a life changing services to large number of small, marginal and especially women entrepreneurs in Haryana. These beneficiaries were strengthened and supported by extending credit funds under different MUDRAloans to establish or modify their micro business. This study found that private banks provide more loans under Shishucategory when compared other categories of MUDRAloans - Kishore and Tarun. This is because the loan amount under Kishore and Taruncategories are higher; and therefore, riskier to private sector banks. Thus, all the three categories of MUDRA funding institutions- public sector banks, private banks and regional rural banks, to a certain degree, are not working in synchronized way in Haryana. Unless these core funding institutions work as extended hands to each other for PMMY, the ultimate objectives of creation of entrepreneurial culture and social justice through this ambitious scheme would remain unrealized.

Furthermore, the analysis of district-wise performance of the PMMY embodiethatthe highest number of beneficiaries andamount sanctioned under Shishucategory, is reported indistricts Bhiwani, Sirsa, Hissar and Jind. It is notable that these four districts are largest in area and semi-urbanized. For the KishoreCategory, Gurugarm, Faridabad, Hissar and Karnal districts show top performance. Same as, for Taruncategory, Gurugram, Faridabad, Panipat and Karnal districts are sharing the highest contribution. This is because these districts are most urbanized and thickly populated; and therefore, resource markets and product markets are fairly developed. This gives a boost to not only to the beneficiaries but to the funding institutions as well. But the darker side of the analysis of district-wise performance of the PMMY is that rural and backward districts in Harayana viz Charkhi Dadri, Nuh, Palwal are showing extremely no contribution in all the categories of PMMY. This is really a major issue of concern and need immediate attention. Hence, on the one hand, the core funding institutions are lacking synchronization and high level of disparity in terms of PMMY prevailing amongst the districts in Haryana on the other. If these two key findings of the study are taken into the consideration by policy makers, no doubt the objectives sought by of Government of India through PMMY would be able to take a sustainable shape.

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## Appendix 1

### Map of Haryana and its Districts

