



Pratidhwani the Echo

A Peer-Reviewed International Journal of Humanities & Social Science

ISSN: 2278-5264 (Online) 2321-9319 (Print)

Impact Factor: 6.28 (Index Copernicus International)

Volume-XII, Issue-II, January 2024, Page No.248-261

Published by Dept. of Bengali, Karimganj College, Karimganj, Assam, India

Website: <http://www.thecho.in>

Performance Review of PMMY in the North- Eastern States- A Comparative Study

Monalisha Dutta

Assistant Professor, Department of BBA & P.G. Commerce, B. H. College, Howly, Assam

Bhabananda Deb Nath

Assistant Professor, Department of Accountancy, B. H. College, Howly, Assam

Abstract:

PMMY is a flagship programme launched by our Honorable Prime Minister on April, 2015 to provide financial assistance to those who want to start their entrepreneurial venture. It mainly focused on the MSME sector which are not given due attention by any financial institutions mainly due to their need for micro-credit. The North Eastern Region of the country consisting of eight states is rich in resources and potential; they only suffer lack of finance and adequate guidance. So there is a dearth of entrepreneurial development in this region. This issue of them has been to some extent been addressed by the PMMY scheme since its inception in 2015. The present study is an attempt to have a performance review of PMMY in the North Eastern Region. The study found that few states like Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have shown satisfactory performance under different categories of loan under PMMY, whereas states like Assam and Nagaland need to improve their performance as their performance are not satisfactory. The rest of the states have shown progress from the last financial year. Also during the FY 2022-23, Shishu category had the lowest share in the total amount of loan disbursed in the North East Region. So the Government should take measures to increase financial literacy among the local youths and also increase their accessibility to different banking facilities.

Keywords: PMMY, Shishu, Kishore, Tarun.

Introduction: The North- Eastern region is the easternmost part of the country comprising of eight states - Seven sisters namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura and the newly formed Brother state Sikkim. This region is one of the least developed regions when it comes to entrepreneurship. However this region has high potential for entrepreneurial development due to the abundance of natural resources and also this region is the corridor to enter different foreign markets. A major reason for this drawback can be attributed to the lack of finance which the small business concerns and local entrepreneurs face due to limited access to banking facilities and also due to lack of financial literacy. Finance is the life blood of every business and is essential to run it in a smooth manner thereby helping the business to sustain and grow in the market.

In order to assist these small business concerns and local entrepreneurs, the Government of India started the Prime Minister Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in April, 2015. This was in line with the initiative taken by our Honorable Prime Minister of “Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas”. PMMY has become a new hope for people belonging to both middle and lower classes. The main aim of PMMY is to provide collateral free micro credit up to Rs 10 lakhs to non corporate, non -farm small and micro entrepreneurs for different economic activities in order to make them self reliant. Easy availability of credit also encourages budding entrepreneurs to use their innovative capabilities and create jobs thereby assisting in the economic development of the region. The three important pillars of PMMY namely: Banking the unbanked, Securing the unsecured and Funding the unfunded (Source: pib.gov.in) has created an ecosystem of financial inclusion in the country. The North Eastern region has also been receiving the benefits of this scheme since its inception. In the financial year 2022-23, The North eastern states have a total of 1084117 PMMY beneficiaries and a total amount of Rs. 10,486.13 crores have been disbursed to these beneficiaries.(source: Annual Report MUDRA, 2022-23).

Categories of Loan offered under PMMY: The loans under PMMY are categorized to serve the different financial needs of the micro and small enterprise. PMMY loan schemes are divided into three categories:

- 1. Shishu:** This category is targeted towards startups and the sanctioned amount is up to Rs 50,000. The idea is to support the startups to cover their expenses for business setup.
- 2. Kishore:** This category is targeted towards already existing businesses which lack exposure. The sanctioned amount is between Rs. 50,000 and Rs.5,00,000. This category helps businesses to expand their supply segment and reach out to more customers.
- 3. Tarun:** This category is for businesses which have grown to a certain level and now want to expand the business. The sanctioned amount in this category is between Rs. 5,00,000 to Rs. 10,00,000.

Statement of the problem: Unemployment is the root cause of poverty in a highly populous country like India. Again the quality of education is also developing in this country resulting in a large number of educated unemployed. Instead of relying on others to provide them employment, a good number of them are using their knowledge and skills to start businesses that not only contribute to creation of jobs but also help the country to become self-reliant. The north eastern part of the country has abundance of natural resources which are not properly utilized. Also the local youths are keen to showcase their talents to the outside world. They do this by establishing ventures which project their ethnicity, tradition and cultural norms. However a major issue that the local entrepreneurs face is the lack of funds mainly due to limited access to adequate and timely banking facilities. In this regard, the PMMY is a flagship programme initiated by our Honorable Prime Minister which pledges to fund the unfunded by providing credit up to Rs. 10 lakhs at concessional interest rates. This has encouraged the local people from the north eastern

region including women to start their businesses. So, the present treatise is an attempt to review the performance of PMMY in the North Eastern region.

Review of Literature: Several studies have been conducted on PMMY by different scholars and in different contexts. In conducting the proposed study, the following research works have been reviewed:

1. Seema (2015) has stated that the Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) under the aegis of PMMY is established to attain development in an inclusive and sustainable manner by creating an eco-system of growth for micro-enterprise sector.

2. Verma S (2015) has explained that the design of MUDRA under the aegis of PMMY will not only cater to the financial problems of MSMEs but also will give moral support to a lot of young population to entrepreneurs.

3. Rudrawar M.A.A & Uttarwar V.R (2016) has stated that the desired transformation can be achieved from PMMY Scheme. If applied properly at the bottom level, it may act as a game-changing idea and may increase, boost and prosper the Indian economy. It should include less documentation and should be easily accessible. In the coming few years, MUDRA will be a catalyst for employment generation, GDP growth and development of the economy at large.

4. Gachuiwo H & Yarso AS (2018) are of the view that the people of the North Eastern Region can take advantage to a greater extent by utilizing the funds available to the MSMEs under the PMMY scheme because this region is blessed with a strategic location and abundant resources along with specialized production from each state. They also stated that this scheme has helped in budding numbers of rural set-up in the North Eastern Region and has also made it easy for the entrepreneurs to acquire capital.

5. Biswas (2019) has stated that financial inclusion through PMMY is instrumental to bring economic change in the society. This yojana is a reform measure taken by the Government of India to boost up the financial condition of MSMEs. This financial initiative facilitates the micro units by providing credits and funds to develop their small businesses. He also states that people are getting encouraged to develop entrepreneurship by taking initiative to start their own work.

6. Sahu T.N, Agarwala V & Maity S. (2021) are of the view that Government and policy makers have initiated microcredit programmes to uplift individuals at the 'bottom of the pyramid'. PMMY, a microcredit programme is an example of the Indian Government initiative to promote employment and sustain the livelihood status of the above mentioned individuals.

Objectives of the study: The study is conducted to achieve the following objectives:

1. To review the performance of PMMY in the North Eastern Region.
2. To have a comparative study of the performance of PMMY in the states of the North Eastern Region.

Research Methodology: The present paper is descriptive in nature. It is based entirely on secondary data. The study uses data collected from published sources available in various journals and websites.

Table No 1: Review of the performance of PMMY in the North Eastern Region for the Financial Year 2022-23:

Region	No. of A/Cs	Share in total no of A/Cs (%)	Amount Disbursed(in crores)	Share in total amount Disbursed (%)
North	13557609	21.76	111573.18	24.77
East	21009744	33.72	124667.22	27.68
North- East	1084117	1.74	10486.13	2.33
West	10787679	17.31	79047	17.55
South	15871449	25.47	124650.13	27.67
Total	62310598	100	450423.66	100

Source: Annual Report, MUDRA, 2022-23

Interpretation: From the above table, it can be inferred that in the Financial Year 2022-23, The North Eastern Region has the least number of accounts opened constituting only 1.74% of the total accounts opened under PMMY in the country. Also the total amount disbursed in this region is also the least constituting only 2.33% of the total disbursed amount. The disbursed amount in the North Eastern Region consisting of 8 states is too less as compared to the Eastern Region which though consisting of only 5 states but has the highest share (27.68%) of the total amount disbursed.

Table No 2: Table showing the disbursement of different categories of loan under PMMY (in crores) in different states of North Eastern Region in the FY 2022-23:

States / Categories	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura	Sikkim
Shishu	32.15 (14.98%)	1083.2 (17.52%)	77.28 (16.39%)	48.61 (14.66%)	59.97 (14.25%)	19.09 (6.43%)	767.51 (32.67%)	19.16 (8.74%)
Kishore	90.74 (42.29%)	3288.4 4 (53.19%)	242.67 (51.49%)	153.02 (46.16%)	167.44 (39.78%)	148.47 (50.03%)	1337.0 1 (56.90%)	124.76 (56.89%)
Tarun	91.69 (42.73%)	1810.5 5 (29.29%)	151.49 (32.12%)	129.89 (39.18%)	193.51 (45.97%)	129.23 (43.54%)	245.09 (10.43%)	75.38 (34.37%)
Total	214.59 (100%)	6182.1 9 (100%)	471.22 (100%)	331.52 (100%)	420.92 (100%)	296.78 (100%)	2349.6 1 (100%)	219.3 (100%)

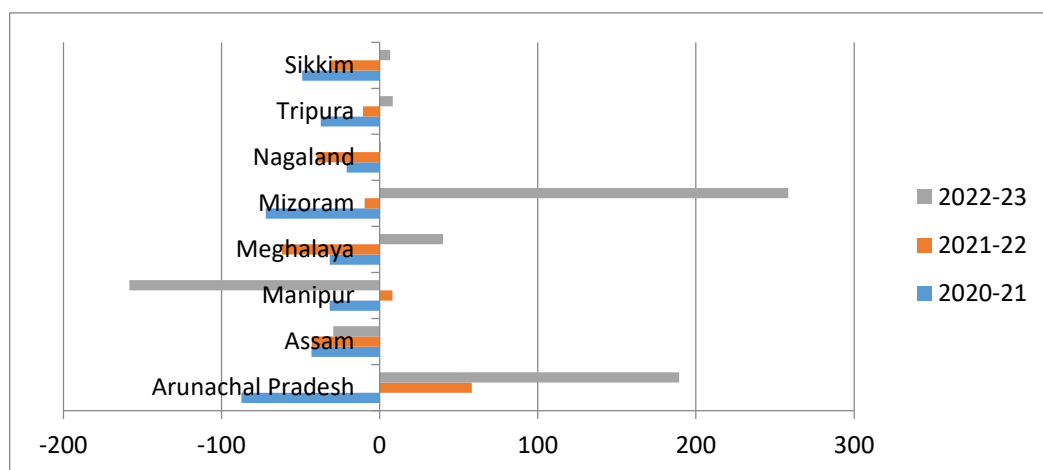
Source: Annual Report, MUDRA, 2022-23

Interpretation: From the above table it can be inferred that in most of the North Eastern states, Shishu category constitute the lowest share in the total amount disbursed. Nagaland (6.43%) and Sikkim (8.74%) have the lowest share in this category. So, the mission of PMMY of providing at least 60% of loan in the category of Shishu has not been fulfilled in these states. However, the Category of Kishore has the highest share in all the states. Among all the states, Tripura (56.90%) and Sikkim (56.89%) are leading in this category. In the category of Tarun, Mizoram (45.97%) and Nagaland (43.54%) are leading while Tripura has the lowest share of 10.43%.

Table No 3: State wise performance of PMMY under the category of Shishu in the North Eastern Region in terms of number of accounts opened:

States	2019-20	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	No of A/Cs	No of A/Cs	% Growth from 2019-20	No of A/Cs	% Growth from 2020-21	No of A/Cs	% Growth from 2021-22
Arunachal Pradesh	20088	2506	-87.52	3968	58.34	11483	189.39
Assam	1516050	862844	-43.09	491693	-43.01	347744	-29.28
Manipur	81858	56050	-31.52	60528	7.98	23445	-158.17
Meghalaya	38751	26513	-31.58	10146	-61.73	14212	40.07
Mizoram	13784	3849	-72.08	3485	-9.46	12492	258.45
Nagaland	11360	9000	-20.77	5412	-39.87	5450	0.70
Tripura	371417	233223	-37.21	208833	-10.46	226255	8.34
Sikkim	14587	7437	-49.02	5176	-30.40	5517	6.59

Source: Annual Report, MUDRA

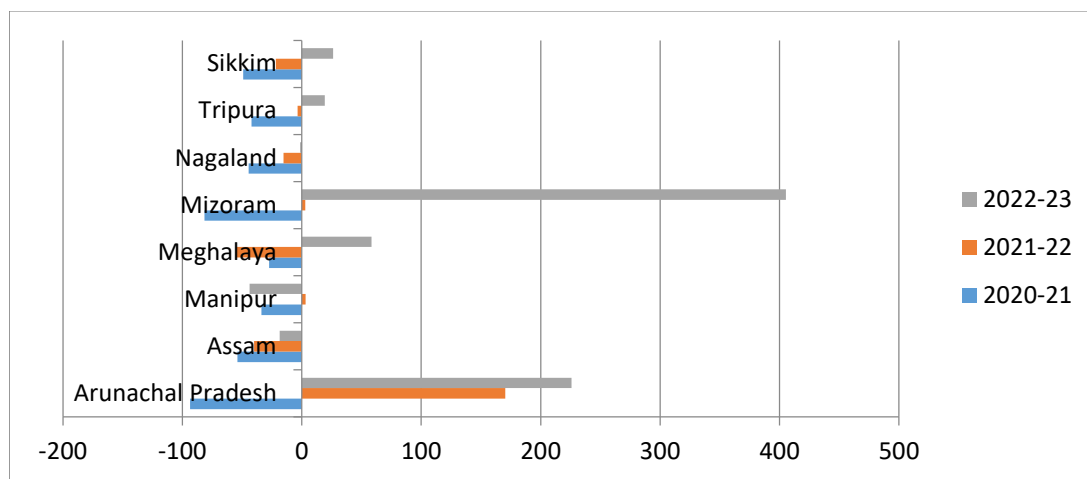
Figure 1: Chart showing growth rate of the Shishu Category Loan in the North Eastern States:

Interpretation: From figure 1, it is seen that during the FY 2020-21, all the states had a negative growth rate in terms of the number of accounts opened under Shishu category. However, during the FY 2021-22, Arunachal Pradesh had the highest growth rate of 58.34% followed by Manipur (7.98%). All the other states showed a negative growth rate. During the FY 2022-23, only Assam (-29.28%) and Manipur (-158.17%) showed a negative growth rate. Mizoram had an annual growth rate of 258.45% which was the highest followed by Arunachal Pradesh (189.39%).

Table No 4: State wise performance of PMMY under the Shishu Category in the North Eastern Region in terms of amount disbursed in crores:

States	2019-20	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Amount disbursed	Amount disbursed	% Growth rate	Amount disbursed	% Growth rate	Amount disbursed	% Growth rate
Arunachal Pradesh	57.03	3.65	-93.60	9.87	170.41	32.15	225.73
Assam	4797.85	2215.83	-53.82	1329.19	-40.01	1083.2	-18.51
Manipur	200.56	132.67	-33.85	136.77	3.09	77.06	-43.66
Meghalaya	93.76	68.17	-27.29	30.7	-54.97	48.61	58.34
Mizoram	62.83	11.54	-81.63	11.87	2.86	59.97	405.22
Nagaland	41.19	22.85	-44.53	19.37	-15.23	19.09	-1.45
Tripura	1151.37	667.03	-42.07	643.51	-3.53	767.51	19.27
Sikkim	36.67	19.4	-47.10	15.18	-21.75	19.16	26.22

Source: Annual Report, MUDRA

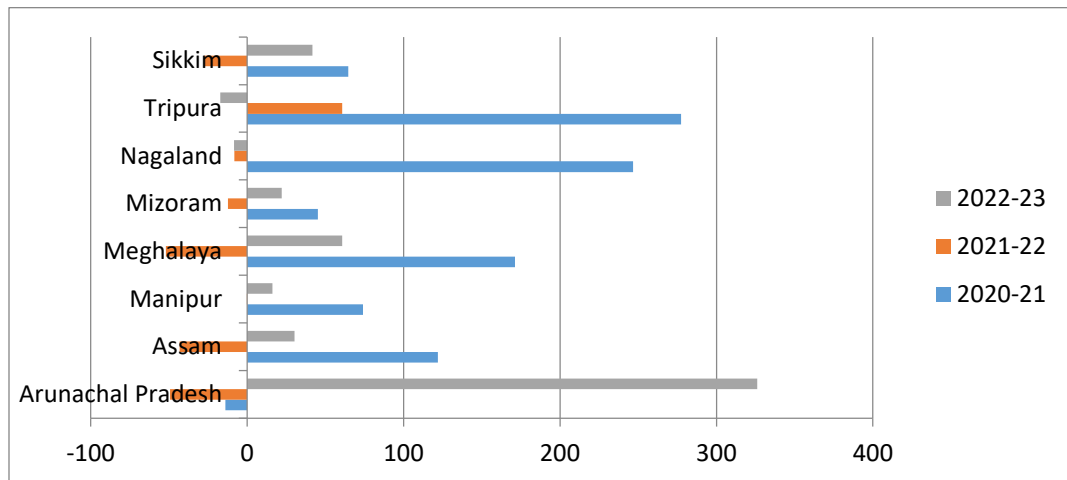
Figure 2: Chart showing growth rate of PMMY under the Shishu Category in the North Eastern States in terms of amount disbursed:

Interpretation: From figure 2, it is seen that during the FY 2020-21, all the states had a negative growth rate in terms of amount disbursed under Shishu category. However, during the FY 2021-22, Arunachal Pradesh had the highest growth rate of 170.41% followed by Manipur (3.09%) and Mizoram (2.86%). All the other states showed a negative growth rate. During The FY 2022-23, only Assam (-18.51%) and Manipur (-43.66%) and Nagaland (-1.45%) showed a negative growth rate. Mizoram had an annual growth rate of 405.22% which was the highest followed by Arunachal Pradesh (225.75%).

Table No 5: State wise performance of PMMY under the category of Kishore in the North Eastern Region in terms of number of accounts opened:

States	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	No of A/Cs	No of A/Cs	% Growth rate	No of A/Cs	% Growth rate	No of A/Cs	% Growth rate	
Arunachal Pradesh	2435	2094	-14.00	1063	-49.24	4530	326.15	
Assam	138233	306802	121.95	174191	-43.22	226740	30.17	
Manipur	7074	12312	74.05	12296	-0.13	14277	16.11	
Meghalaya	4330	11744	171.22	5630	-52.06	9052	60.78	
Mizoram	5514	8011	45.28	7031	-12.23	8590	22.17	
Nagaland	2749	9529	246.64	8740	-8.28	8013	-8.32	
Tripura	24072	90827	277.31	146001	60.75	121000	-17.12	
Sikkim	4297	7067	64.67	5130	-27.41	7269	41.70	

Source: Annual Report, MUDRA

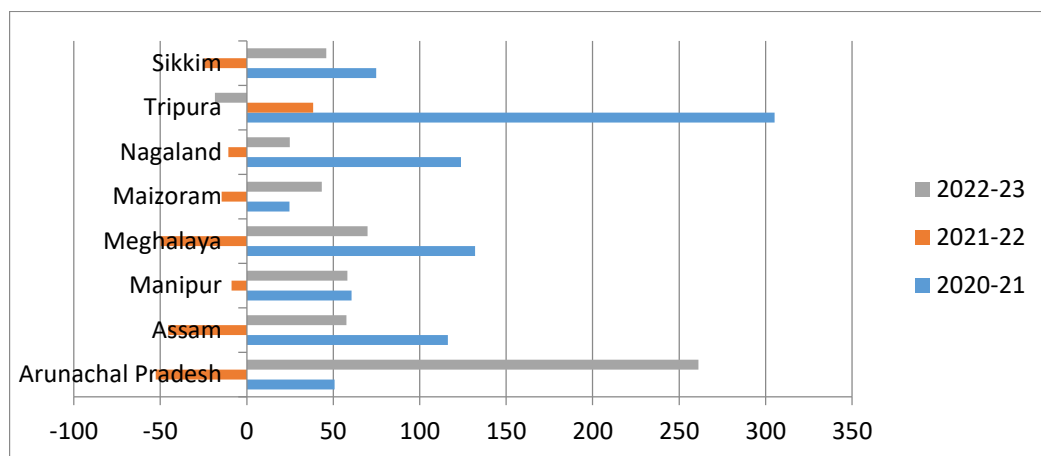
Figure 3: Chart showing growth rate of the Kishore Category Loan in the North Eastern States in terms of accounts opened:

Interpretation: From figure 3 it is seen that during the FY 2020-21, all the states except Arunachal Pradesh (-14.00%) had a positive growth rate with Tripura showing the highest annual growth rate of 277.31% in terms of number of accounts opened under Kishore category. However, during the FY 2021-22, Tripura only had the positive growth rate of 60.75%, rest of all the states showed a negative growth rate. During the FY 2022-23, only Nagaland (-8.32%) and Tripura (-17.12%) showed a negative growth rate. Arunachal Pradesh had an annual growth rate of 326.15% which was the highest followed by Meghalaya (60.78%) and Sikkim (41.70%).

Table No 6: State wise performance of PMMY under the category of Kishore in the North Eastern Region in terms of amount disbursed in crores:

States	2019-20	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Amount Disbursed	Amount Disbursed	% Growth Rate	Amount Disbursed	% Growth Rate	Amount Disbursed	% Growth Rate
Arunachal Pradesh	35.02	52.77	50.69	25.03	-52.57	90.74	261.17
Assam	1766.81	3822.95	116.37	2087.01	-45.41	3288.44	57.57
Manipur	104.74	168.16	60.55	153.35	-8.81	242.67	58.25
Meghalaya	77.6	180.1	132.09	90.14	-49.95	153.02	69.76
Mizoram	109.67	136.68	24.63	116.82	-14.53	167.44	43.33
Nagaland	59.4	132.98	123.87	118.86	-10.61	148.47	24.91
Tripura	292.44	1184.72	305.12	1639.38	38.38	1337.01	-18.44
Sikkim	64.76	113.28	74.92	85.46	-24.56	124.76	45.99

Source: Annual Report, MUDRA

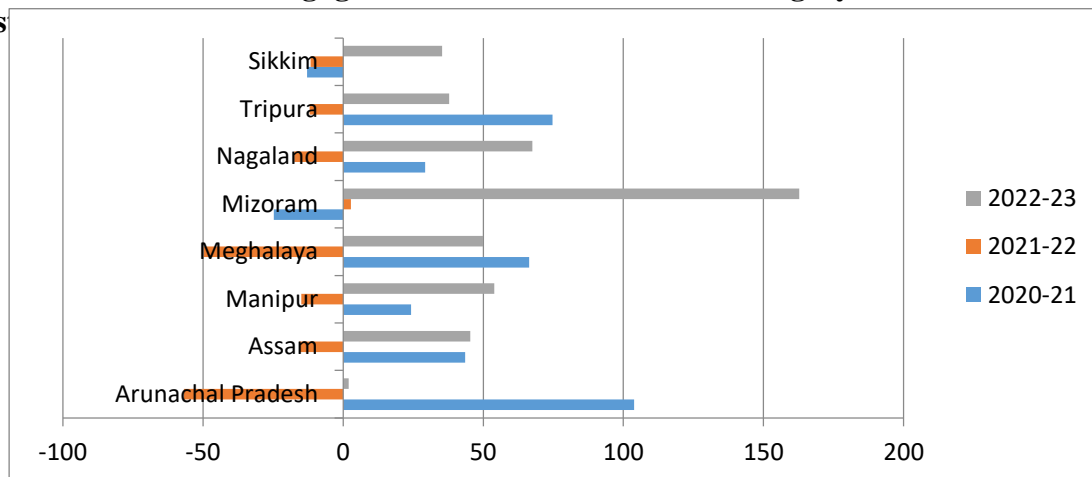
Figure 4: Chart showing growth rate of the Kishore Category Loan in the North Eastern States in terms of amount disbursed in crores:

Interpretation: From figure 4, it is seen that during the FY 2020-21, all the states showed a positive growth rate with Tripura having the highest growth rate of 305.12% in terms of amount disbursed under Kishore category. However, during the FY 2021-22, Tripura only had the positive growth rate of 38.38%, rest of all the states showed a negative growth rate. During the FY 2022-23, only Tripura (-18.44%) showed a negative growth rate. Rest all the states showed a positive growth rate with Arunachal Pradesh having the highest annual growth rate of 261.17%, followed by Meghalaya (69.76%) and Manipur (58.25%).

Table No 7: State wise performance of PMMY under the category of Tarun in the North Eastern Region in terms of number of accounts opened:

States	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	No of A/Cs	No of A/Cs	% Growth rate	No of A/Cs	% Growth rate	No of A/Cs	% Growth rate	
Arunachal Pradesh	765	1559	103.79	674	-56.77	1180	75.07	
Assam	14064	20183	43.51	17005	-15.75	24729	45.42	
Manipur	1243	1544	24.22	1314	-14.90	2022	53.88	
Meghalaya	1335	2221	66.37	1116	-49.75	1673	49.91	
Mizoram	1137	856	-24.71	880	2.80	2312	162.73	
Nagaland	973	1258	29.29	1039	-17.41	1709	64.49	
Tripura	1605	2805	74.77	2470	-11.94	3404	37.81	
Sikkim	978	852	-12.88	753	-11.62	1019	35.33	

Source: Annual Report, MUDRA

Figure 5: Chart showing growth rate of the Tarun Category Loan in the North East

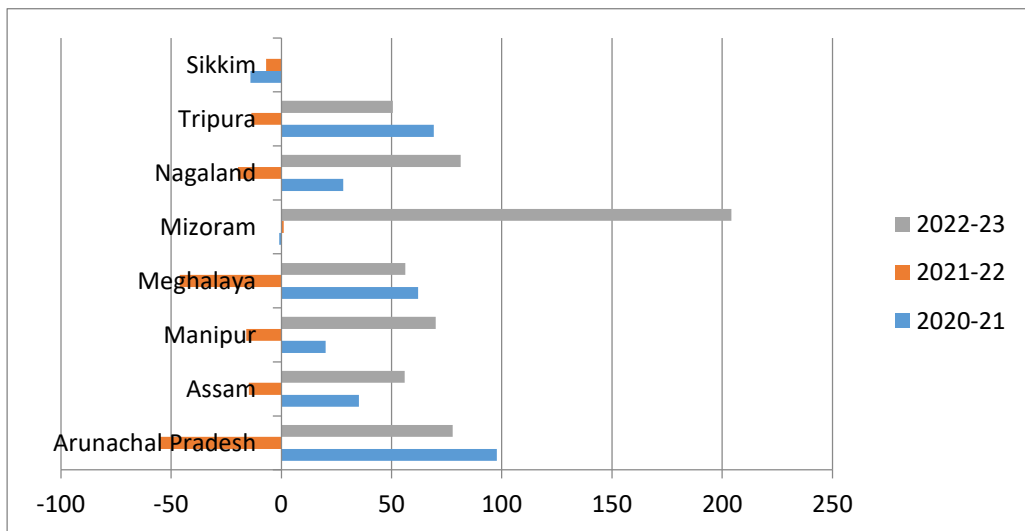
Interpretation: From figure 5, it is seen that during the FY 2020-21, all the states except Mizoram (-24.71%) and Sikkim(-12.88%) had a positive growth rate with Arunachal Pradesh showing the highest annual growth rate of 103.79% in terms of number of accounts opened under the Tarun category. However, during the FY 2021-22, Mizoram only had the positive growth rate of 2.80%, rest of all the states showed a negative growth rate. During the FY 2022-23, all the states showed a positive growth rate with Mizoram having the highest annual growth rate of 162.73% followed by Arunachal Pradesh (77.66%) and Nagaland (81.38%).

Table No 8: State wise performance of PMMY under the category of Tarun in the North Eastern Region in terms of amount disbursed in crores:

States	2019-20	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Amount disbursed	Amount disbursed	% Growth rate	Amount disbursed	% Growth rate	Amount disbursed	% Growth rate
Arunachal Pradesh	58.51	115.7	97.74	51.61	-55.39	91.69	77.66
Assam	1006.94	1360.89	35.15	1161.09	-14.68	1810.55	55.94
Manipur	88.13	105.85	20.11	89.08	-15.84	151.49	70.06
Meghalaya	95.09	154.16	62.12	83.16	-46.06	129.89	56.19
Mizoram	63.59	62.94	-1.02	63.61	1.06	193.51	204.21
Nagaland	69.25	88.65	28.01	71.25	-19.63	129.23	81.38
Tripura	111.5	188.6	69.15	162.84	-13.66	245.09	50.51
Sikkim	70.24	60.41	-13.99	56.25	-6.88	75.38	34.01

Source: Annual Report, MUDRA

Figure 6: Chart showing growth rate of the Tarun Category Loan in the North Eastern States in terms of amount disbursed in crores:



Interpretation: From figure 6, it is seen that during the FY 2020-21, all the states except Mizoram (-1.02%) and Sikkim(-13.99%) had a positive growth rate with Arunachal Pradesh showing the highest annual growth rate of 97.74% in terms of amount disbursed under the Tarun category. However, during the FY 2021-22, Mizoram only had the positive growth rate of 1.06%, rest of all the states showed a negative growth rate. During the FY 2022-23, all the states showed a positive growth rate with Mizoram having the highest annual growth rate of 204.21% followed by Nagaland (81.38%) and Arunachal Pradesh (77.66%).

Findings: The following are some of the findings in regard to the study undertaken:

1. From Table 1, during the FY 2022-23, it is seen that the North Eastern Region had received the lowest share (2.33%) of amount disbursed under PMMY in comparison to other regions of the country. This may be due to lack of financial literacy or access to different institutions offering loans under PMMY in this region.

2. From Table 2, during the FY 2022-23, it is seen that in all the states, Shishu category constituted the lowest share in the total amount of loan disbursed. Amount disbursed in Nagaland (6.43%) and Sikkim (8.74%) were the lowest in this category. So these states had not been able to serve the mission of PMMY of providing at least 60 % of the total amount to the category of Shishu. However, it has been seen that Kishore category constituted the highest share in most of the states which is clear evidence that most people in these states had availed this loan for enhancing their supply segment. States like Arunachal Pradesh (42.73%) and Mizoram (45.97%) had the highest share in the category of Tarun which means that people in these two states had availed the loan for expanding their ventures.

3. From Table 3, it is seen that, during the FY 2020-21, all the states faced a negative growth in terms of number of accounts opened under the category of Shishu. This may be due to the pandemic situation in the country. However, only Arunachal Pradesh (58.34%) and Manipur (7.98%) were able to exhibit a positive growth rate and among all the other states showing negative growth, Meghalaya (-61.73%) and Nagaland (-39.87%) were the lowest performers during the FY 2021-22. During FY 2022-23, all the states except Manipur (-158.17%) and Assam (-29.28%) projected a positive growth rate with Mizoram (258.45%) and Arunachal Pradesh (189.39%) being the highest performers. Overall, it has been seen that states like Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram had improved their performance to a great extent, while the performance of Manipur was not satisfactory because even she had a positive growth rate during the FY 2021-22, her performance in the next financial year was really disappointing. Also Assam continued to reel under the negative growth rate consecutively for the last three years.

4. From Table 4, it is seen that, during the FY 2020-21, all the states faced a negative growth in terms of amount disbursed under the category of Shishu. However, only Arunachal Pradesh (170.41%) and Manipur (3.09%) and Mizoram (2.86%) were able to exhibit a positive growth rate and among all the other states showing negative growth, Meghalaya (-54.97%) and Assam (-40.01%) were the lowest performers during the FY 2021-22. During FY 2022-23, all the states except Manipur (-43.66%) and Assam (-18.51%) and Nagaland (1.45%) projected a positive growth rate with Mizoram (405.22%) and Arunachal Pradesh (225.75%) being the highest performers. Overall, it has been seen that states like Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram had improved their performance to a great extent, while the performance of Manipur was not satisfactory because even she had a positive growth rate during the FY 2021-22, her performance in the next financial year was really disappointing. Also Assam and Nagaland continued to reel under the negative growth rate consecutively for the last three years.

5. From Table 5, it is seen that, during the FY 2020-21, all the states except Arunachal Pradesh (-14.00%) projected a positive growth, with Tripura achieving the highest annual growth rate of 277.31% in terms of number of accounts opened under the category of Kishore. However, during the FY 2021-22, there was a negative growth rate in all the states with the lowest being Meghalaya (-52.06%) and Arunachal Pradesh (-49.34%). Only Tripura showed a positive growth rate of 60.75%. During FY 2022-23, all the states except Tripura (-17.12%) and Nagaland (-8.32%) projected a positive growth rate with Arunachal Pradesh (326.15%) and Meghalaya (60.48%) being the highest performers. Overall, it has been seen that all the states had improved their performance to a great extent, while the performance of Tripura was not satisfactory because even being the highest performer for the last two years; she had a negative growth during the FY 2022-23. Also Nagaland continued to reel under the negative growth rate consecutively for the last two years.

6. From Table 6, it is seen that, during the FY 2020-21, all the states witnessed a positive growth with Tripura being the highest performer with an annual growth rate of 305.12% in

terms of amount disbursed under the category of Kishore. However, during the FY 2021-22, there was a negative growth rate in all the states with the lowest being Arunachal Pradesh (-52.57%) and Meghalaya (-49.95%). Only Tripura showed a positive growth rate of 38.38%. During FY 2022-23, all the states except Tripura (-18.44%) projected a positive growth rate with Arunachal Pradesh (261.17%) and Meghalaya (69.76%) being the highest performers. Overall, it has been seen that all the states had improved their performance to a great extent, while the performance of Tripura was not satisfactory because even being the highest performer for the last two years; she had a negative growth during the FY 2022-23.

7. From Table 7, it is seen that, during the FY 2020-21, all the states except Mizoram (-24.71%) and Sikkim (-12.88%) projected a positive growth, with Arunachal Pradesh achieving the highest annual growth rate of 103.79% in terms of number of accounts opened under the category of Tarun. However, during the FY 2021-22, there was a negative growth rate in all the states with the lowest being Arunachal Pradesh (-56.77%) and Meghalaya (-49.75%). Only Mizoram showed a positive growth rate of 2.80%. During FY 2022-23, all the states projected a positive growth rate with Mizoram (162.73%) and Arunachal Pradesh (75.07%) being the highest performers. Overall, it has been seen that all the states had improved their performance to a great extent.

8. From Table 8, it is seen that, during the FY 2020-21, all the states except Sikkim (-13.99%) and Mizoram (-1.02%) projected a positive growth, with Arunachal Pradesh achieving the highest annual growth rate of 97.74% in terms of amount disbursed under the category of Tarun. However, during the FY 2021-22, there was a negative growth rate in all the states with the lowest being Arunachal Pradesh (-55.39%) and Meghalaya (-46.06%). Only Mizoram showed a positive growth rate of 1.06%. During FY 2022-23, all the states projected a positive growth rate with Mizoram (204.21%) and Nagaland (81.38%) being the highest performers. Overall, it has been seen that all the states had improved their performance to a great extent.

Suggestions: The following suggestions are forwarded in regard to the study undertaken:

1. The government in collaboration with different financial institutions, higher educational institutes and SHGs should organize campaigns to make more people of the North Eastern Region aware of the facilities and benefits of the scheme. Also, it should be made clear that the facilities of the scheme could be accessed by the local people without any hassle.
2. Adequate provision should be made to increase the proportion of share to be disbursed in the category of Shishu in the North Eastern Region so that the region is able to reach the target. This can be made by establishing bank mitras in the remote places.
3. If possible, the amount disbursed under the category of Tarun should be increased.

Conclusion: The Micro Small and Medium sector has always been the focal point of all Government programmes in the country. PMMY is one such flagship programme which has paved the way for people to pursue entrepreneurial ventures or carry out other livelihood activities by providing them with financial assistance. However, through a closer look, it is seen that there are variations in the number of beneficiaries in different regions of the

country. Also the distribution pattern of loan amount is also uneven. The North Eastern Region, being alienated from the mainland (New Delhi) has been the sufferers in this regard. During the FY 2022-23, this region has received only 2.33% share in the total amount disbursed under different categories of PMMY, thus making it the least among all the other recipients. Among all the categories of PMMY, the category of Shishu has the lowest share in this region making it unable to reach the set target. This may be because of their lack of financial literacy of the local people and their accessibility to banking facilities. However, Kishore has outperformed in most of the states which is clearly evident that people in these states have availed this loan for enhancing their supply segment. Also states like Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland has highest share of Tarun category.

On the contrary, inspite of few challenges, PMMY is contributing actively in enhancing the entrepreneurial capabilities of the local youths of the North Eastern Region. The Government is required to keep a close eye in the implementation of the scheme in this region and make sure that during the next years to come, the disbursed amount to this region can be enhanced.

References:

- 1) Seema. (2015). MUDRA: Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency, International Journal in Commerce, IT & Social Sciences, ISSN: 2394-5702 (Impact Factor: 2446), 1(10): 1-28.
- 2) Verma, S. Chandra. (2015). MUDRA BANK TO FUND SMALL BUSINESS, Research Spectra, ISSN: 2394-9085, Vol 1, Issue No. 2-3.
- 3) . Rudrawar, M.A.A. & Uttarwar, V.R. (2016). An Evaluatory Study of MUDRA Scheme, International Journal of Multifaceted and Multilingual Studies, 3(6).
- 4) Gachuiwo, H. & Yarso, A.S. (2018). A Study on the Role of MUDRA Bank in Promoting Entrepreneurs in North East India, International Journal of Management 10(2), 37-49.
- 5) Biswas, B. (2019). Comparative performance of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in West Bengal and other select states in India, Parikalpana: KIIT Journal of Management 15(1/2), 153-165.
- 6) Sahu, T.S., Agarwala, V., Maity, S. (2021). Effectiveness of microcredit in employment generation and livelihood transformation of tribal women entrepreneurs: evidence from PMMY, Journal of Small Business and Entrepreneurship, 1-22.
- 7) (2019-20). Annual Report. New Delhi: MUDRA.
- 8) (2020-21). Annual Report. New Delhi: MUDRA.
- 9) (2021-22). Annual Report. New Delhi: MUDRA.
- 10) (2022-23). Annual Report. New Delhi: MUDRA.