

Role of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Scheme in Economic Rehabilitation of Urban Rural Population: A Case Study of Lucknow City

**(SUMMARY)
DISSERTATION**

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Submitted By :

Priyanka Tripathi

Enrollment number: 951/14

Under the Supervision of :

Dr. D. K. Yadav

Assistant Professor

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
SCHOOL FOR AMBEDKAR STUDIES
BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY
(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)
VidyaVihar, Raebareli Road Lucknow-226025(U.P), India

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Chapter 1 discusses about introduction, Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy which is known for its huge geographical coverage and largest employer of work-force, particularly of unskilled workforce. Land is one of the four factors of production (other three being labour, capital and organization). Among these four, land is the most important segment as it is a scarce factor. On the one hand, the extent of land is fixed by the nature, which can neither be increased nor decreased by human efforts and on the other hand, because of the increasing population the demand for the land is ever increasing. Land acquisition is a big issue in India at present. The government acquires the land for public purpose or for the development of infrastructure. Compulsory land acquisition creates a problem for the farmers because the fertile land is acquired. It affects the production of agricultural products. Indian economy is many agriculture based economy. So many agricultural products are exported to other countries but the policy of land acquisition affects negatively to the production and it is possible that India's exports of agricultural products will decline in future. If the fertile land will be acquired then how is it possible that India exports the products produced by the land. The production will be low and India will import the food-grains in future.

Urbanization is increasing at very rapid pace in India, which is encroaching to rural areas through land acquisition of farmers by developers and urban development authorities. It is the integral part of economic development takes place in cities, and growth in productivity and income is easier in an urban context increase in urbanisation which boosts the secondary sector and reduce the primary sector is considered on primary sector of economic growth and development.

Pradhan Mantri mudra yojana, one among the flagship schemes of India was launched on 8th April, 2015 by the hon'ble prime minister to fund the unfunded by bringing such enterprises to the formal financial system and extending affordable credit to them. Under this scheme any individual, proprietor, partner etc which is engaged in non-form & allied to agricultural activities for starting extending business activities such as manufacturing trading and services and activities allied to agriculture. MUDRA and the PMMY will help crores of micro entrepreneurs to access credit from the formal financial system. One of the major ills of the micro enterprise segment is the lack of adequate credit access, leading to borrowings from informal sources or dependence on limited internal resources, thereby stifling the growth of the sector. MUDRA aims to overcome this difficulty. Key services required are service of finance, skill development marketing of products. Considering this aspect mudra yojana which consist all those economic features of urban rural population

In India, some of these studies are Comprehensive referred especially to understand collective impact of there and its phenomenon such as promoting a small business and evaluation of promotional agencies as well in rural economy since we know that There be a dynamic synergy between agriculture in rural areas and micro, small and medium enterprises in urban centers which is a key to the development of local economies and *poor* economic growth for the country as a whole. It is, therefore, necessary to substantially minimize rural-urban divide and simultaneous strengthen rural-urban linkage so as to help the pradhanmantri mudra yojana (PMMY). The Pradhan Mantri mudra yojana has an important role for Rural-Urban Linkage in India. The State Governments are responsible for implementation of Pradhan Mantri mudra Yojana (PMMY)) in the State, as such; it is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure funding of fund this program (Dr.T vijayaravan). However, since the program lays special emphasize the Nonfarm sector so there are some criteria for under the scheme and it is also categories in three tier shishu, Kishore and Tarun. 1. Shishu – loans up to 50,000/, 2. Kishore– loans above Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 5.00 Lakh, 3. Tarun – Loans above Rs. 5.00 lakh to Rs. 10.00 Lakh.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Research study proposed has following objective to fulfill.

1. To analysis the impact of land acquisition on socio-economic condition of Urban Rural population.
2. To explore the change taken place in occupational pattern of urban rural population after land acquisition.
3. To analysis the role of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Scheme in economic rehabilitation in urban rural population.

Hypothesis OF THE STUDY

The study may test the following hypothesis:

1. Land acquisition due to urbanisation have adversely affected to socio economic condition of urban rural population.
2. After land acquisition most of the urban-Rural populations are employed in to low productive non-farm activities.
3. Pradhan Mantri mudra scheme is playing very important role in economic rehabilitation of urban rural population.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCE:

A research design is a plan according to which observations are made and data are assembled. This study has been analyzed quantitative point of view. For accomplishing the objectives of study has been done mainly under primary source. Primary data has been collected through field survey at Lucknow, research schedule has been used for data collection but the secondary data has been also be used which is collected through various sources which would mainly comprise of Mudra website, journals, newspapers, Uttar Pradesh and union development report etc. the area of study has been Lucknow. Study has been based on 120 samples of households chosen by well defined multistage stratified random sample method. Sample size divided in two parts first that those household whose land has been acquired and second whose land have not been acquired. At the first stage Lucknow has been divided in to four parts that is eastern, western, southern and northern. At the second stage for each part of Lucknow as development processes is along the side of highways connecting to urban village existing on each connecting highways i.e. Sultanpur road, Unnao road, Sitapur road and Raebareilly road. At third stage from each village 15-15 households will be surveyed for collecting the information relating to research objective.

Chapter 2 analyzed about conceptual and theoretical framework. First section deals with the Conceptual background and second section deals with the Theoretical framework. In this chapter essentially deals with several case studies relating to socio-economic characteristics prevailing in different areas in the Lucknow city namely urban, urbanizing and rural areas. The basic aim of this chapter is to appreciate the socio economic characteristics with particular some reference of occupation income and finance impact in peri-urban areas. In this chapter we discussed about correlation between migration and rapid urbanization and growth in the largest cities of the developing world. The topics include the characteristics of urbanization, government policies toward population migration, the change in absolute size of the rural population, and the problems of urbanization especially due to land acquisition. In this chapter also highlights the role of microfinance with regard to socio economic indicators such as income level, saving amount, family size, educational status, housing condition, social security, electric facility etc. it clearly depicts that those who have been access to banking services have better standard of living in all stages. It shows that by shaking the hands to microfinance services, poor artisans may protect themselves from poverty, increase their source of income, increase their savings and also increase the right path of hunger, illiteracy and poverty.

Chapter 3 analyzed that Social status of society always plays an important role in determining the economic growth of the country. A good social status of an individual always helps in improving the quality of life and standard of living of an individual. Socio economic status can be determined by the individual's education, income, housing condition, Social security's and other important indicator of the individual. Socio economic status is an economic and sociological combined total measure of person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, and occupation. Socio economic status (SES) is an important determinant of the standard of living and health status. This chapter analyzes the social and economic status of the surveyed households of urban rural population. The city of Lucknow in U.P was selected to be studied in accordance with the objective. The study tries to develop significant insights into the social and economic conditions of urban rural population. The present chapter analyzes the social and economic status of the surveyed households of urban rural population where of urban rural population is only the means of livelihood to them. In order to determine the quality of life and standard of living they are living it is important to study the social status of these population.

This chapter study will analyze the social and economic condition of urban rural population by taking into consideration the education level, income condition, Gender, religion, age, social security, land holding size, electric facility housing condition, etc. An attempt is made in this chapter to present the socio economic condition of Urban Rural population. and the chapter is divided in to nine part i.e. Introduction, Education occupation, income condition housing condition ,land holding size, social security ,electric facility and conclusion which explain all about socio economic condition of Urban Rural population.

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Chapter 4 analyzed about occupational pattern. Occupational pattern plays also an important role in determining the economic growth of the country. A good occupational pattern of an individual always helps in improving the standard of living of an individual. Our purpose in this chapter is to clarify that the processes of land acquisition has affected to occupational pattern of urban-rural population. The nature of work and occupations are changing, it is difficult to say with certainty what the changes imply. Acquisition of agricultural land and conversion of it into non-agricultural land has not only changed the pattern of livelihood of the dispossessed households but also diversified the occupation of household. The occupational structure of rehabillitee population of Lucknow is known worldwide and has a very vital significance in the economic development of the Uttar Pradesh state. Apart from the fact that rehabillitee population in economy can be establishing with changes in which occupational changes are most important things for economy. The chapter contains the important findings of the study which explains about the occupational changes of rehabillitee population. The study presents a historical account of the rehabillitee population with a view to identify the factors and problem due to occupational changes leading to its situation after land acquisition.

The chapter is also analyse that which kind of land is more acquire and above we finding that the majority of agricultural land are acquire so there are so may problem due land acquisition since agriculture land are more acquire so there arise problem related to agriculture sector. Also above we find that more of that land is acquire which is small in size. There are so many problems due to land acquisition like occupational problem, migration problem, living standard problem etc out of these in this chapter we find out that majority population face the occupational problem. So after the land acquisition occupational structure is changed.

In this chapter we find that living standard changed and more affected due to occupational changed. And satisfaction level of occupational change is less due to land acquisition. After land acquisition occupation changes taken place and changed to new occupation.

In this chapter we also analyzed that in which pattern changed the new occupation to initial or traditional occupation. From above we see that in initial occupation more household involved in agricultural sector while in new occupation more of household involved in nonfarm sector.

Chapter 5 analyzed about Pradhan Mantri Mudra Scheme in economic rehabilitation of urban rural population. , in present chapter we are going to discuss the role of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Scheme in economic rehabilitation of urban rural population. Nature of mudra yojana in Lucknow has been analyzed on the ground of the financial services which are available for them. As, the financial requirement of displaced population is very much associated with their flow of income, education, and occupational pattern which is very much volatile, frequent, and small in nature. And hence, in order to understand the financial need of displaced population, it is important to study the role of Pradhan Mantri mudra scheme in economic rehabilitation of urban rural population.

In India most of the people are depending upon small scale businesses as their source of livelihood. Most of the individuals depend on unorganised sectors for loans and other credit facilities which have high rate of interest along with unbearable terms and conditions. Ultimately it will lead these poor people to fall in debts. A vast part of the non-corporate sector operates as unregistered enterprises. This chapter also found out about the MUDRA Yojana and how it is help for urban rural population. Population or poor population who want to loan for start-up the business or other related its key objectives. For analyzing such facts primary sources of data has been collected. It is not very much correct time to evaluate the PMMY scheme which is only in its infant stage. But an attempt has been made in this paper to analyze the product offerings and performance so far of the scheme.

After the land acquisition household face so many problem and in them occupation is a big problem, here we see that after changing the occupation 34.2 percent facing capital problem ,12.5 skill problem and only 2.5 percent household facing market problem.i.e. Majority of household facing capital problem. And we analyzed the source of capital i.e. 30.8 percent of household fulfilled our problem from semi-institution. Only 5.0 percent getting institutional support. Only 17.5 percent registered under PMMY which shows that maximum rehabilitee population are not registered under mudra scheme .mudra scheme is most helpful for rehabilitee population provided by the government to promote financial services If comparing the primary and secondary data found out a big gap between them.

Findings

- Land acquisition processes has adversely affected to socio-economic conditions of urban rural population.

- Land acquisitions has also affected to occupational pattern of urban rural population. After land acquisition most of the urban-rural populations are employed in to low productive non-farm activities. Population is facing the problem of capital, market of their products, and appropriate skill required for shifting in new occupation.
- Field level investigation and analysis of the study shows that Pradhan Mantri Mudra Scheme has very limited role in economic rehabilitation of urban rural population.

Recommendations

- As processes of land acquisition is adversely affected the socio-economic condition of urban rural population, it is recommended that land acquisition should be voluntary, not compulsory. It should be left to decision of farmers whether he/she want to sell his/her land or not. Further, if land is being acquired, appropriate compensation should be given to the farmer so that their socio-economic condition should not affect adversely.
- There should be appropriate body, consisting team of experts, to facilitate the farmers in shifting from farm activities to non-farm activities.
- As Pradhan Mantri mudra scheme is very much relevant for urban-rural population to solve their problem of capital, sincere efforts should be made to aware population about provisions of scheme so that more and more people can take the benefit of Pradhan Mantri mudra scheme.

Limitations

- The sample size of the study is too small to generalize the overall results especially for mudra loan.
- Analysis of the study is mostly based on sample observation and descriptive statistics due to the time constraint we could not make use of advanced tools of statistics and econometrics. This may be done in further research for making the results of the study more reliable and acceptable.
- Due to lack of time and resources, we could not review the detailed status of Mudra Loan of Lucknow