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D.H.S.K. Commerce College, Dibrugarh, Assam, India

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**POVERTY ERADICATION IN INDIA THROUGH MGNREGA  
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JOYPUR  
BLOCK, DIBRUGARH DISTRICT**

**Indira Baruah**

**ABSTRACT**

*Among all the rural development programs, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act had been considered as a major program that could improve inclusive growth. This program is primarily designed as a social safety net, has the potential to transform rural India into a more productive, equitable, connected society. MGNREGA is a policy response of the Indian government to a situation of poverty and inequality by focusing inclusive growth India is a highly populous country. Poverty is a chronic problem in India. Poverty in India declined from 36% in 1993-1994 to 26% in 2012-13. However, nearly 300 million people still live in poverty on less than one dollar a day. Initially, the program was known as National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). This Act was enacted in August, 2005 amidst great hype and hope. Indian parliament passed a revolutionary novel and unique Act i.e National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 2005. The ongoing programmes of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and National food for work programme (NFFWP) were subsumed within MGNREGA. It was renamed on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009, as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).*

*This Act is very important in the present day situation. In India majority of the poor people live in the rural areas. It is expected to enhance people's livelihood on sustained basis by developing economic social infrastructure in rural areas. This paper wants to focus that rural employments guarantee scheme*

Baruah

*is demand drive instead of supply drive. This paper also played a very constructive, positive & active & role in giving information about MGNREGA. MGNREGA helps reduce property in equality (Report of June 18, 2012-New Delhi-The UN) it is observed that majority of the poor in rural areas of the country largely depend on the wages earned through unskilled casual manual labors. This paper is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data has been collected through personal investigation from 300 beneficiaries through questionnaires, interview schedule and personal interaction etc. Secondary data has been collected from Panchayat Office, development block, different types of journals and newspaper. This paper covers five Gaon Panchayats of Joypur development block Dibrugarh District.*

**Introduction:**

Among all the Rural Development programs, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act had been considered as a major program that could improve inclusive growth further. Unlike other social sector programs, the design of MGNREGA was robust wherein the use of information technology in terms of identification, implementation and distribution of wage payment was been made through e-FMS (Electronic Fund Management System) and there is strong role of local people through social systems.

MGNREGA is launched in the policy response of the India government to a situation of poverty and inequality by focusing on inclusive growth. India is a highly populous country. Poverty is a chronic problem in India. Poverty in India declined from 36% in 1993-94 to 26% in 2012-13. However, close to 300 million people still live in poverty on less than one dollar a day. Recent assessments of poverty by the Suresh Tendulkar Committee place 37% below poverty line. The World Bank estimates the BPL (Below Poverty Line) population at 40% unemployment and out of labour force days of rural agricultural 104 days (76 days for male and 141 days for female) [Kurukshetra, Dec 2015].

MGNREGA is a flagship programme of the Government of India which guarantees every rural household 100 days of wage employment and an unemployment allowance on

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## Poverty Eradication In India

failure to provide such employment. It is the largest public employment programme ever undertaken in any part of the world. At All India level, the number of households demanded and provided employment is 49.4 million and 40.9 million respectively during the year 2013-14.

An important positive aspect of the implementation of this programme is the inclusion of the large proportions of the poor and vulnerable groups. In terms of providing employment to members of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) households in 2013-14, the figure stood at 22 percent and 20 percent as compared to their actual population share of 16 percent and 8 percent respectively at all India level.

Indian Economy suffers from several distortions since Independence. Though, Current Indian Economy is on a higher growth trajectory, it still suffers from high incidence of poverty and unemployment in rural India, agriculture and allied sectors which houses at least 60% of Indian population is a backbone of rural economy. The low rate of growth of agriculture sector also affected the rate of creation of employment opportunities in rural areas.

It is observed that majority of the poor in rural areas of the country largely depend on the wages earned through unskilled casual manual laborers. They are often on threshold levels of subsistence and are not free from possibility of sinking from transient to chronic poverty. The inadequate labour demand in lean period or unpredictable events like natural disaster or personal ill health, all such factors have adverse impact on the level of employment, Income and livelihood securities of rural population.

India is a country of villages and about 50% of the villages have very poor economic condition (Assam, 2011 Jatin Bordoloi). Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, has the potential to transform the geography of poverty.

MGNREGA has become a powerful instrument for inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood, security and democratic governance. It is a flagship program of the government of India which guarantees every rural household 100 days of wage employment and an unemployment allowance on failure to provide such employment. It is the largest public employment program ever undertaken in any part of the world.

Baruah

**Performance of MGNREGA in India:**

Since the Mahatma Gandhi MGNREGA was launched, every year around 5 crore households, mostly in rural areas, find employment under the programme. From the launch of the programme till December 13, MGNREGA has provided 1575 person days of employment and Rs 1,55,000 crore has been spent on wages, which represents 70 percent of the total expenditure.

**Table No 1: Performance of the Mahatma Gandhi MGNREGA  
(National Overview) [in Crore]**

Financial Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total Job Card issued	3.78	6.48	10.01	11.25	11.98	12.50	12.79	12.72
Employment provided to households	2.10	3.39	4.51	5.26	5.49	5.06	4.98	3.81
Person days								
Total	90.5	143.59	216.32	283.59	257.15	218.76	229.86	134.80
SCs	22.95 (25%)	39.36 (27%)	63.36 (29%)	86.45 (30%)	78.76 (31%)	48.47 (22%)	50.96 (22%)	31.53 (23%)
STs	32.98 (36%)	42.07 (29%)	55.02 (25%)	58.74 (21%)	53.62 (21%)	40.92 (19%)	40.75 (18%)	21.09 (16%)
Women	36.40 (40%)	61.15 (43%)	103.57 (48%)	136.40 (48%)	122.74 (48%)	105.27 (48%)	117.93 (51%)	73.33 (54%)
Others	34.56 (38%)	62.16 (43%)	97.95 (45%)	138.40 (49%)	124.78 (48%)	129.38 (59%)	138.14 (60%)	82.18 (61%)

**Source:** Ministry of Rural Development Report to the People, 2014

MGNREGA has provided the rural people with an alternate means of employment with dignity of labour. MGNREGA has helped to bring about gender parity on wages and significantly reduced gender-based discrimination. During reference period 2014-15, the number of households who demanded employment was 42438376 in 2014-15. The number of households who was provided employment was 36009444. Thus, the percentage of households who was provided employment was 84.85% of the total households who demanded employment in 2014-15. (Ministry of Rural Development, Annual Reports).

**Performances of MGNREGA in Assam:**

Assam, one of the major states of North-East India is also covered under MGNREGA. In Assam, the five tribal dominated districts i.e. Karbi Anglong, Kokrajhar,

## Poverty Eradication In India

Dima Hasao, Lakhimpur and Dhemaji were the beneficiaries of MGNREGAS in the first phase of implementation of the Scheme (2006-07). The Scheme was extended to Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Cachar, Darrang, Goalpara, Hailakandi, Morigaon and Nalbari districts of Assam in 2007-08 and from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008 the Scheme was implemented in all the remaining districts of Assam.

The Table presents the achievements of MGNREGA in Assam from 2007-08 to 2011-12. It is apparent from the table that during reference period, the MGNREGA was able to generate 2695.82 lakh mandays of employment of which 24.91% to women. The employment generated to SC and ST was 9.62% and 30.06% respectively while 60.32% of the total employment belonged to the other communities. Thus, the lion's share of the employment was occupied by the other communities including OBC and MOBC etc.

**Table No 2: Physical Achievements under MGNREGA  
in Assam, 2007-08 to 2011-12**

Year	Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays)						
	SC	%	ST	%	Others	%	Total
2007-08	40.69	8.13	191.37	38.26	268.19	53.61	500.25
2008-09	78.08	10.42	258.32	34.50	412.40	55.08	748.80
2009-10	89.03	12.11	227.36	30.92	418.78	56.97	735.17
2010-11	19.78	5.53	69.94	19.51	268.58	74.96	358.30
2011-12	31.72	8.99	63.28	17.91	258.30	73.11	353.3
Total	259.3	9.62	810.27	30.06	1626.25	60.32	2695.82

Source: Statistical Hand Book Assam 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011

Table No 3. State: Assam

1	2	Employment Generated During The Financial Year 2014-2015																	
		3				4				5				6					
SN	DISTRICTWISE	a	b	c	d	Cumulative No of HH demanded employment (Till the reporting month)	LB: HHs projected up to the month	Cumulative No of HH provided (Till the reporting month)	No of HH working under NREGA during the reporting month	LB: Projected person days up to the month	9				Cumulative No of HH completed 100 days (Till the reporting month)	No of HH which are beneficiary of land reform/AY	12		
		Cumulative No. of HH issued job cards (Till the reporting month)									Cumulative Person days generated (Till the reporting month)							SCA	STs
		a	b	c	d						a	b	c	d	c				
Total Phase I 7 districts		42944	37260	7	592115	1007665	216830	143847	201518	31477	6955000	147528	1392678	2137580	3677786	1284744	1546	7451	235
Total Phase II 6 districts		66156	38145	938479	164278	267236	112036	229944	30588	7268472	370238	206766	4701615	5278619	120261	2772	2616	653	
Total Phase III 14 districts		158611	285411	1796708	2232630	598945	383122	558717	8128	18649930	762200	1589207	977810	12138217	3447104	6131	8005	778	
Total		259611	696163	3327302	4282076	1083011	639005	967179	143193	33875402	1279966	3197651	16617005	21094622	5934459	10449	18072	1466	

**Objectives:**

The study will be taken up with the following objectives:

- To study the socio-economic background of the beneficiaries under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Joypur Block, Dibrugarh District.
- To analyse the impact of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on employment, income, savings.
- To understand the benefits enjoyed by the beneficiaries under the scheme and the problems, if any faced by them in availing the benefit.

**Reference Year:**

From the selected sample villages primary data were collected for the financial year 2014-15 in a predesigned questionnaire.

**Methodology:**

**Study area:**

MGNREGA is a flagship programme of government of India which guarantees every rural household 100 days of wage employment and an unemployment allowance on failure to provide such employment. Every adult of a household living in rural areas is entitled to manual work and may submit his or her personal details such as name, age and address, to the local Gram Panchayat. The unit for registration is a household. After due process of verification a Job card is issued to every registered household, within 15 days of application. The job card serves as an identification document and is valid for 5 years and may be further renewed. The act was first proposed in 1991 by P.V. Narasimha Rao, it was finally accepted in the parliament and commenced implementation in 625 districts of India. This programme is demand driven not supply driven and also important for inclusive growth. With the objective of producing a well designed wage employment program to address poverty more effectively, the government of India formulated the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2005, aimed at enhancing the livelihood security of the poor by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed employment in India.

MGNREGA is an important scheme because before implementation of MGNREGA, other programme was launched in India but these programmes have not proved highly successful due to providing insufficient employment. But MGNREGA is beneficial for the rural people of India. The study is going to present the poverty eradication through MGNREGA in India with special reference to Joypur Block. So it is necessary to represent about the Joypur Development Block.

## Baruah

One of the important District of Assam is Dibrugarh District. The District, Dibrugarh extends from 27°33'46° E to 95°29'8° E longitude. It is bounded by Dhemaji District on the North, Tinsukia District. Tirap district of Arunachal Pradesh on the South-East and Sibsagar District on the North and South-West.

The study covers five Gaon Panchayat of Joypur Block of Dibrugarh District, Assam. The study is an attempt to present the profile of the Dibrugarh District and five Gaon Panchayats under Joypur Development Block. Before going to discuss the sample Gaon Panchayat it is necessary to give a picture of the Dibrugarh District in brief.

There are 7 development Blocks under Dibrugarh District. One of the important Block under Dibrugarh District is Joypur Block. Joypur Block has been selected because it is one of the important blocks among 7 development blocks of Dibrugarh District. To create self employment and daily wage earner labourers harmoniously in the rural areas, the Govt. of India has initiated many new programmes since April 1999. All these programmes have been successfully implemented in the Joypur Development Block and impact of these programmes on the rural masses has been more and more stronger. So, this Block has been selected. There are 14 Gaon Panchayats and 93 villages in this Block. During financial year 2014-15, total household that got employment under MGNREGA is 9237 and also 1,29,856 marginal groups (SC,ST) got employment. Total number of women engaged under MGNREGA work is 53,959. Total of card issued is 20,229. There are 16 (sixteen) disabled beneficiaries under this Block during the financial year 2014-15.

For this study among fourteen (14) Gram Panchayats, five (5) Gram Panchayats have been selected by adopting stratified random sampling on the basis of the Caste system, that is –

- OBC and Others.
- Scheduled Caste
- Scheduled Tribes

The sample Gaon Panchayat are given as follows -

- Kachari Pathar Gram Panchayat
- Namrup Gram Panchayat
- Shantipur Gram Panchayat
- Ghinai Gram Panchayat
- Tipam Fakial Gram Panchayat

## Poverty Eradication In India

From each gaon Panchayat randomly two villages with sixty job card holder beneficiaries have been selected. The total number of beneficiaries is 300. Which is analysed in it.

Profile of the five Gaon Panchayat is given below with the help of a table:

**Table No 4: Details of the selected Gaon Panchayat and sample villages.**

Block	Gaon Panchayat	Villages	Population Structure			
			GEN/OBC	ST	SC	Total
Joypur Block	Kachari Pathar Gaon	1. Kachari Pathar Gaon	315	431	0	746
		2.Kamar Gaon	690	709	52	1451
	Namrup Gaon Panchayat	1. Dillighat No2	1075	12	71	1158
		2.Tiniali Bongali Gaon	123	0	01	124
	Shantipur	1.Borholla				
		2.Tinikunia	1294	65	250	1609
	Tipam Fakial	1. Dihing Kinar Bongali Block	192	6	989	1187
		2.Tipam Fakial	1016	23	381	1420
	Ghinai	1.Ghinai	1529	139	0	1668
		2.Rajgorh Rangoli	1615	01	0	1616

**Source:** Rural Development, Govt. of India

From the above table, it is found that Kachari pathar Gaon Panchayat has been selected on the basis of the scheduled tribe population. The highest scheduled tribe populations have been living in this Panchayat. There are eleven villages in this Panchayat. Total population is 8726. Among them 2544 scheduled Tribe population live in the villages. Mainly, two villages i-e kachari Pathar Gaon and Kamar Gaon are scheduled Tribal population dominated area. Maximum scheduled Tribe population has been living in two villages. Total number of household with Job card is 1495. The literacy rate is low it is nearby 40%. During 2014-15 No. of household working under MGNREGA are 111. Cumulative person days generate 2606 days and only 1 household is able to complete 100 days works. On the other hand, cumulative number of household demanded employment is 544.

Baruah

On the other hand Tipam Fakial Gaon Panchayat has been selected on the basis of the scheduled Caste population. The highest scheduled caste population have been living in this Panchayat. One of the important features of this panchayat is that maximum scheduled Caste population have been living in this panchayat .

Moreover, highest other backward classes people have been living in Namrup, Ghinai and Shantipur Gaon Panchayat.

Maximum tea community people have been living in Shantipur and Ghinai Gaon Panchayat. More than 80% tea community population has been living in these Panchayats from the very early period.

Total population of Namrup Gaon Panchayat is 10795. The literacy rate of women is around 48% where male literacy rate is around 67%. Household with job card is 1198. and Below poverty line families are 702. Literacy rate is 42%. Maximum other backward classes, more other backward classes and general people have been living in this panchayat.

From the survey it is known that they are not aware about the new scheme. Total population of Shantipur Gram Panchayat is 1327. The beneficiaries with job cards are 1382 and literacy rate is very low that is 40%. Cumulative number of household demanded employment during 2014-15 is 541 and provided employment was 476.

So as the total population of Ghinai is 12197 and total numbers of household with job card is 1412. Literacy rate is very low. The economic condition is not so good. Household with below poverty line is 145 and another Gaon Panchayat under Joypur Block is Namrup Gram Panchayats.

From above explanation it is found that for the study of the topic, five Gaon Panchayat have been selected on the caste system.

After selection of Gaon Panchayat 2 (two) villages from each Gaon Panchayat have been selected by adopting random sampling. Total villages are 10 (ten). After selection of villages, 60(sixty) job card holder beneficiaries have been selected from each Gaon Panchayat. Total number of beneficiaries is  $60 \times 5 = 300$ . So, three hundred beneficiaries have been analyzed.

**Data Collection:**

The study is exploratory in nature, study of selected beneficiaries of Joypur Block. Both primary and secondary data are used to analyze.

## Poverty Eradication In India

Primary data are collected through personal investigation from 300 beneficiaries through questionnaire, interview schedule and personal interaction, field observation, discussion with the grass roots level workers under the scheme.

Secondary data are collected from Panchayat office, development block, different types of books, journals, newspaper and also statistical handbook also. To present the review of related literature, the materials are collected from journals, magazine, bulletin, newspapers and internet.

### Socio Economic Status of the Study Area:

#### Social Factors:

Educational status of the beneficiary generally in rural area is very low. The literacy rate of the rural area is lower than the urban areas. According to 2011 census report the literacy rate of India is 74.04. But in Assam it is 73.2. In rural areas one of the factors responsible for poverty is low literacy rate.

The educational status of the study area is given with the help of a table.

**Table No 5: Educational Status of the beneficiary in the study area.**

Gram Panchayat	Villages	Illiterate	Literate				Total
			V to X	HSLC	HS	BA	
Kachari Pathar	Kachari Gaon + Kamar Gaon	09	49	02	0	0	60
Namrup	Dillighat No 2 + Tiniali Bongali Gaon	05	53	01	01	0	60
Ghinai	Ghinai + Rajgorh Rongali	05	50	04	01	0	60
Shantipur	Borholla + Tinikunia	16	44	0	0	0	60
Tipam Fakial	Dihing kinar Bongali Block+ Tipam Fakial	07	45	04	02	02	60

**Source:** Primary data (Field study)

From the above table, it is found that the highest beneficiaries belong to class V to X. Only two beneficiaries have B.A. degree in the study area. Total number of illiterate in the study area is 42 and the highest number of illiterate is found in the two villages under Shantipur Gaon Panchayat.

Baruah

**Sanitation and Hygiene:**

Nutritional wellbeing requires not only adequate and nutrition's food intake but also clean drinking water, adequate sanitation and health services.

In the study area it is found that the people who live in Kaccha have no proper sanitation facilities and few of them also go out in the open space for nature call. Even in Pacca houses, sanitary latrines are very few. It is found from the survey that 10% beneficiaries among the five Gaon Panchayat go out in the open space for nature call.

**Family System:**

Early marriage of women folk in the villages lead to high birth rate and this affects the socio-economic status of individuals. It has been normally observed that people belonging to the higher income have lower fertility and vice-versa. In the study area more than 50% are of nuclear families and only 48% are joint families. This is shown in a table below –

**Table No 6: Size of the family.**

Name of the Panchayat	Name of the Villages	Types of Families		
		Nuclear	Joint	Total
Namrup	Dillighat No 2 + Tiniali Bongali Gaon	30	30	60
Ghinai	Ghinai + Rajgorh Rongali	35	25	60
Shantipur	Borholla + Tinikunia	25	35	60
Tipam Fakial	Dihing kiner Bongali Block + Tipam Fakial	39	21	60
Kachari Pathar	Kachari Pathar Gaon + Kamar Gaon	15	45	60

**Source:** Primary data

From the above table, the highest joint families are found in the two villages of Kachari Pathar Gaon Panchayat and the lowest is found in the study area under Tipam Fakial Gaon Panchayat. The highest nuclear families are found in two villages under Tipam Fakial Gaon Panchayat and the lowest nuclear families are found in the study area under Kachari Pathar Gaon Panchayat.

**Types of Houses:**

During the study, a survey had been done among the 330 households, from each gram Panchayat, 60 households have been selected. From the survey, it is concluded that out of 330 houses, 90% lives in kaccha houses and other live in pacca houses, this is shown in a table –

**Table No 7: Types of Houses**

Name of the Panchayat	Name of the Village	Types of Houses			Total	PC
		Kaccha	Pacca	Semi Pacca		
Namrup	Dillighat No 2 + Tiniali Bongali Gaon	46	05	09	60	
Kachari Pathar	Kachari Gaon + Kamar Gaon	42	09	09	60	
Ghinai	Ghinai + Rajgorh Rongali	52	04	04	60	
Shantipur	Borholla + Tinikunia	49	04	07	60	
Tipam Fakial	Dihing kiner Bongali Block	59	00	01	60	

**Source:** Primary Data (Field Study)

**Economic Factors:**

High unemployment ratio and low income are the two chronic problems in India (Assam), largely contributed by slower economic development, single cropping in large parts of the region and unfamiliarity of skill based education. So low income level in Assam and other states of North Eastern region. Rural development is of paramount importance and government is also taking different policies for the removal of poverty in these areas.

Before joining MGNREGA, they are engaged in different sectors of the economy to run their family.

**Table No 8: Occupational structure of the beneficiaries before joining MGNREGA**

Name of the Panchayat	Villages	Cultivaor	Daily Wage earner	Temporay Worker	Vegetable Sellers	Carpenter	Small Tea growers	Others	Total
Kachari Pathar	Kachari Gaon+Komar Gaon	15	20	5	04	02	06	10	60
Tipam Fakial	Tipam Fakial+ Dihing kirar Borgali Gaon	40	10	02	05			03	60
Shantipur	Borholla+ Timikunia	15	10	15		06	14		60
Namrup	Dillighat No2+ Timiali Bongali Gaon	05	20	12	10	03	02	08	60
Ghinai	Ghinai+Rajgarh Rongali	20	15	16	02	02		05	60

**Source:** Primary Data

Before joining MGNREGA, they are engaged in different sector in the economy. But their income is not sound. Their income is minimum and they cannot maintain their family. Among five Gaon Panchayats, maximum beneficiary respondents of Tipam Fakial Gaon Panchayat are engaged in cultivation.

In the study area, maximum beneficiary respondents are poor and a few of them are living below poverty line.

**Monthly Expenditure of the Beneficiaries:**

Before joining MGNREGA, the beneficiaries of the study area are engaged in different sector of the economy. Their monthly consumption expenditure is given below with the help of a table –

**Table No 9: Monthly consumption expenditure**

Monthly Expenditure	No of Beneficiary
1000 - 2000	100 (33.33)
2000 - 3000	150(50%)
3000 - 4000	30(10%)
4000- 5000	20(6.66%)
Total	300

**Source:** Primary data (Field study)

## Poverty Eradication In India

Before joining MGNREGA, the consumption expenditure of the beneficiaries are given above table. In rural areas of Assam, the economic condition of the rural people is not good. Income of the workers is not enough to meet their basic needs. Sometime they had to borrow to maintain their routine.

### **Impact of the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act on Employment, Income, Saving and Natural Resources in the Study Area:**

#### **Impact of MGNREGA on Employment Generation:**

In the study area Five Gaon Panchayats of Dibrugarh District under Joypur Block have been selected.

The impact of MGNREGA on poverty alleviation among the respondents was assessed with the impact of MGNREGA in terms of annual income increased due to the programme.

The scheme which was primarily aimed at guaranteeing employment for the rural poor has been able to generate employment too. Moreover the scheme is also able to create seasonal employment. Employment opportunities under the study area are shown with the help of a table.

**Table No 10: Employment Generation**

SL. No.	Name of the Panchayat	Name of the Village	No of Employment generated in different sectors	Total Emp. (Days)
1	Ghinai	a) Ghinai b) Rajgarh Rangoli	439+320	759
2	Namrup	a) Dillighat No 2 b) Tiniali Bongali Gaon	606+550	1156
3	Tipam Fakial	a) Tipam Fakial b) Dihing kinar Bongali Block	509+1143	1652
4	Shantipur	a) Borholla b) Tinikunia	300+200	500
5	Kachari Pathar	a) Kachari Gaon b) Komar Gaon	424+400	824
Total Employment Generate				4891

**Source:** Primary Data

## Baruah

In the above table, it is found that the highest number of employment generated is 1652 in the study area under Tipam fakial Gaon Panchayat and the lowest is in Shantipur Gaon Panchayat that is 500. In two villages under this Gaon Panchayat, the beneficiaries are engaged in two activities because during the financial year 2014-15, only two works had been done.

### Impact of MGNREGA on Income:

Table No 11: Income level of the beneficiary respondent

Sl. No	Annual Income of the Beneficiary	Before Joining MNREGA	After Joining MNREGA
1.	= 20,000	50 (16.66%)	10 (3.33%)
2.	20,000 – 30,000	80 (26.66%)	15 (5%)
3.	30,000 – 40,000	100 (33.33%)	25 (8.33%)
4.	40,000 – 50,000	35 (11.66%)	100 (33.33%)
5.	50,000 – 60,000	25 (8.33%)	80 (26.67%)
6.	= 60,000	10 (3.33%)	70 (13.33%)

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows the annual income level of the beneficiary respondents of the study area. Before joining MGNREGA 33.33% beneficiary respondents belonged to Rs (30,000-40,000) income group. After joining, income has reduced to 8.33%. Before joining MGNREGA the highest income group is e" 60,000 but only 3.33% belongs to this income group and after joining MGNREGA it has increased to 13.33%. They are poor because income level is minimum on the basis of their income, it is found that per day income of the respondents below Rs. 32. For taking 2400 calories in rural area, the monthly expenditure in food should be Rs 972 according to Rangaranjan Committee.

- Because of increased income after working under MGNREGA programmes, annual expenditure of the beneficiary respondents have increased.

Social Impact of MGNREGA as perceived by the sample respondents —

- Social status has increased.
- Equal status for males and females.
- Women of the house started working outside of the house.

**Impact of MGNREGA on Expenditure:**

**Table No 12: Impact of MGNREGA on expenditure**

Sl. No	Heads which the money has been spent	Kachari Pathar GP	Tipam Fakial GP	Shantipur GP	Ghinai GP	Namrup GP	Total
1	Consumption expenditure (For Electricity bill, Gas connection, Buying of domestic animal)	20 (33.33%)	35 (58.33%)	27 (45%)	25 (41.67%)	30 (50%)	
2	Agricultural Expenses	10 (16.67%)	10 (16.67%)	5 (8.33%)	5 (8.33%)	3 (5%)	
3	Educational Expenses (Admission Fees, For Books, Uniform etc)	15 (25%)	5 (8.33%)	7 (11.67%)	10 (16.67%)	10 (16.67%)	
4	Health Expenses	10 (16.67%)	3 (5%)	11 (18.33%)	10 (16.67%)	5 (8.33%)	
5	House Repairing	4 (6.67%)	2 (3.33%)	5 (8.33%)	5 (8.33%)	7 (11.67%)	
6	Debt Repaying	6 (10%)	5 (8.33%)	2 (3.33%)	5 (8.33%)	5 (8.33%)	
	Total	60	60	60	60	60	300

**Source:** Primary Data

The above table shows that the beneficiaries in our sample who are mostly small farmers, daily wage earners etc spent the major part of their earnings on food articles and necessary household consumption, especially in tribal region of Kachari Pathar Gaon Panchayat and Tipam Fakial Gaon Panchayat. In ST dominated study area, 25% of beneficiaries spent their earnings on educational expenses. On the other hand SC dominated study area, 58.33% spent their earnings on consumer able goods.

Baruah

In the study area under Shantipur Gaon Panchayat, 18.33% beneficiaries spent their earnings on health care. In case of a debt repaying, 10% beneficiaries spent their income on debt repayment.

**Different Works had been done under MGNREGA in the Study Area:**

This is shown with the help of a table –

**Table No 13: The nature of the work under MGNREGA in the study area.**

Sl. No.	Name of the activity in which the beneficiary worked	Name of the Panchayat				
		Kachari Pathar GP ST (Maximum) population	Tipam Fakial GP SC (Maximum) population	Ghinai GP OBC/ Others	Shantipur GP OBC/ Others	Namrup GP OBC/ Others
1	Land Development	30 (50%)	40 (66.67%)	20 (33.33%)	10 (16.67%)	20 (33.33%)
2	Rural Connectivity	10 (16.67%)	20 (33.33%)	30 (50%)	50 (83.33%)	20 (33.33%)
3	Flood Control and Protection					2 (3.33%)
4	Drought Proofing (Plantation)	15 (25%)		10 (16.67%)		8 (13.33%)
5	Other Work					5 (8.33%)
	a. Indira Gandhi adarsha paki path b. Bhupen Hazarika open stage	5 (8.33%)				5 (8.33%)

**Source:** Primary Data

The above table shows that different work had been done among the five Gaon Panchayats of the study area. Among five Gaon Panchayats, it is found that the study area under Namrup Gaon Panchayat had done all types of work. The survey provided evidence that many of the works created under MGNREGA represented new and substantive additions to the resource base and infrastructure while some works involved new constructions.

Particularly in sample villages under Namrup Gaon Panchayat 33.33% are engaged in land development and equal amount of respondents i.e. 33.33% are also engaged in rural connectivity during the year of 2014-15. 3.33% are engaged in flood control 13.33% are engaged in plantation and 8.33% respondents are engaged in other works like Indira Gandhi Adasha Paki Path and construction of Dr. Bhupen Hazarika Open stage.

## Poverty Eradication In India

On the other hand ST population dominated area is Kachari Pathar Gaon Panchayat. More than 50% Scheduled Tribe people live here. In the sample villages under this Gaon Panchayat, 50% beneficiary respondents were engaged in Land development work, 25% are in Plantation, 16.67% were engaged in Rural Connectivity.

Another panchayat i.e Tipam Fakial Panchayat where maximum Scheduled Caste population is living here. In financial year 2014-15, only two types of work had been done.

- Land Development
- Rural Connectivity

66.67% beneficiary respondents had done Land Development work and 33.33% of beneficiary respondents had done the works of Rural Connectivity.

In the sample villages under Ghinai Gaon Panchayat mainly three works had been done.

- Land Development
- Rural Connectivity
- Drought Proofing (Plantation)

### Impact of MGNREGA on savings per annum:

Table No 14: Impact of MGNREGA on savings per annum:

Impact of MGNREGA on Saving (Per annum)	No. of Beneficiary	Percentage
No Saving	200	66.67%
<1200	50	15.16%
1200 – 2000	30	10%
= 2000	20	6.67%
Total	300	

Source: Primary Data

It is known that the household saving is a function of a household income and expenditure. It is found from the above table that 66.67% beneficiaries are unable to save. Only 15.16% of beneficiary respondents save only < 1200. 10% beneficiary respondents save between Rs (1200-2000) and 6.67% beneficiary respondents save = 2000. because more than 60% people in the study area have been living below poverty line.

**Benefits Received by the Beneficiary Respondents for the use of MGNREGA:**

This scheme is very beneficial for the rural poor. The benefits received by the beneficiary are given below –

- In the study area, 80% beneficiaries said that the scheme is very beneficial for the rural poor because it creates employment opportunity for the rural poor and livelihood security programme. This scheme also increases consumption food security and the rural people are able to take nutrition and as a result of this, there is a positive impact on health and education.
- The most important benefit according to workers is self-respect particularly, women participant got independence for collection and spending of MGNREGA wages. It indicates greater decision making power within the household.
- Asset creation benefit and rural development of the country and environmental protection.
- Positive impact on agricultural wages.
- Help marginalized Section (SCs and ST): Poverty is associated with structural factors such as low wages, insecure casual employment, low productivity in small land holdings and low social status of SC and ST.
- Financial inclusion: Since inception, MGNREGA has seen over 9.3 Crore rural accounts being opened up in various banks and post office, resulting in 80% of total wages being paid through those channels. This has resulted in greater financial inclusion and has significantly reduced the possibility of financial misappropriation by vested interests. Another benefit is that the rural poor have been brought into the organized sector and now have access to credit facilities and other benefits of the banking sector.
- Inclusive growth and women participation: In the study area, of Kachari Pathar Gaon Panchayat more than 30% ST women were engaged in work.  
So, as in Tipam Fakial Panchayat more than 40% SC women were engaged in land development and road connectivity.
- This scheme is strengthening the grass-root processes of democracy infusing transparency and accountability in governance particularly involvement of Panchayat. Social audit can improve governance.

## Poverty Eradication In India

Though the scheme is very beneficial for the rural people but the different problems faced by the beneficiaries in the study area are given below –

In this scheme total number of household completed 100 days in the following financial years.

Financial Year	Total no of H.H
2014-15	10,449
2015-16	42,233
2016-17	7303

From the above statistics, it is found that in financial year 2016-17 total no of household decreases who have completed 100 days of work from 42,233 to 7303. The programme is beneficial for the poor because it reduces 32% and prevented 14 million poor people falling below poverty line.

Though, this scheme is very beneficial but the beneficiaries under this scheme face many problems in the working site which are given below –

- Delay in wage payments
- Lack of durable assets creation
- Children work
- Under Employment
- Anomaly in job cards
- Grievances Redressal
- Low level of awareness

In the study area the following main problems faced by the beneficiary.

- Delay in payment.
- Wage structure is not uniform.
- Problems in materials supply.
- During the working hours, there is no rest time for them.
- Few beneficiaries in the study area reported that during the working hours there is no availability of drinking water.
- Lack of shade during the working times.

**About the Beneficiaries of the Study Area:**

Assam is one of the state of North-East India while most other states in India are gradually moving from their traditional Agricultures based economy towards Industry or service-oriented economy. Assam is still heavily dependent on the agricultural sector. In the study area the sample population is poor because their income level is very low. After survey it is found that their per capita income is below the state per capita income Assam's per capita income is lower than the all India level.

By 1980-81 Assam's per capita income was 27% lower than the national average. By 2012-13, the gap had widened to 39%. In Assam also maximum population is living in rural areas. The rural economy is different from urban area. There is inequality between rural economy and urban economy.

In the study more than 60% population is living below poverty line. From their income level, expenditure pattern and living standard recognized them as poor. In Assam maximum population depends on Agriculture. But in the study area the beneficiaries have no sufficient land for cultivation. They are landless and they are daily wage earner, vegetable sellers and temporary workers and their family income is very low. All respondents are poor but more than Sixty percent (60%) beneficiaries are living below poverty line even they have no permanent houses to live in.

The estimate of poverty in India is made on the basis of the per capita availability of food. A person is said to be below poverty line by the planning commission who fails to obtain about 2400 calories of food in rural areas and 2100 calories of food in urban area.

According to Rangarajan Committee those people will be treated as living below poverty line, whose monthly per capita consumption expenditure is less than Rs. 972.00 in rural areas and Rs. 1407.00 in urban areas in 2011-12.

In the study area 60% beneficiaries live below poverty line. Their monthly income is below Rs. 36,000.00 and monthly consumption expenditure is below Rs. 972.00. Mainly Scheduled Caste dominated area Tipam Fakial Gaon Panchayat, where the maximum population of Dihing Kinar Bongali Gaon and Tipam Fakial village is living below poverty line. So in Namrup Gaon Panchayat (Dillighat No 2 village), maximum beneficiaries are living below poverty line. Even in this village, there are no proper sanitation facilities and few of them go to the open place for nature call.

## Poverty Eradication In India

In Kachari Pathar Gaon Panchayat, maximum joint families have been found. In Ghinai village, more than 80% is tea garden labours, and they do not have sufficient facilities to maintain a good standard of living.

So, in the study area, maximum population is living below poverty line.

Another index of poverty is literacy rate. In Assam, literacy rate is 74.04%. But in rural areas, it is lower than 60%. In the study area the literacy rate is low. Among five gaon panchayat, Shantipur Gaon Panchayat has the lowest literacy rate i.e is 40%, in Kachari Pathar it is only 47%, 65% in Namrup Panchayat and 68% in Tipam Fakial Gaon Panchayat.

But the respondents beneficiaries under study area have low literacy rate. Maximum beneficiaries are having educational qualification of class V to X level (83.33%) . H.S. passed beneficiaries are only 4 (Four) in the study area and graduate is only 2 (Two) and 14% are illiterate. Their living standard is not satisfactory. Low educational qualification implies low income. Low income implies poverty.

Another factor which measures the poor is health. There is a strong link between poverty and health needs to be recognized long term illness and expensive illness can drive even the non-poor into poverty.

There are lack of these facilities in the study area.

According to M.S. Swaminathan (2007), the nation has a large reservoir of untapped production opportunities in the country. The region – Bihar, eastern UP, West Bengal and Assam – has abundant water availability and good soils. So people of the Assam should pay attention to the conservation-cultivation- consumption- commerce chain in its totality. So the people of Assam has opportunity for the fish production. Fisheries sector alone could provide jobs for the rural poor.

- **Animal Husbandry**
- **Dairy**
- **Poultry**
- **Plantation**

Moreover handlooms and handicrafts, food processing industries and different services can provide a large number of self employments in rural areas. Government should supply weaving materials to the weaver of the rural areas in cheap price through Panchayat level.

In Assam high poverty is found in rural areas. Below in a table which shows the percentage of rural population below the calorie norms 2004-05 and 2011-12.

State	2004-05	2011-12
Assam	84%	86.5%
All India	79.8%	77.2%

**Source:** Secondary Data

Poverty estimates based on the Tendulkar Committee methodology using household consumption expenditure survey data collected by the NSSO in its 68<sup>th</sup> round (2011-12) shows that the incidence of poverty declined from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 21.9% in 2011-12 for the country as a whole with a sharper decline in the number of rural poor. High rural poverty can be attributed to lower farm incomes, lack of sustainable livelihoods in rural areas, impact of rise in prices of food products on rural incomes lack of skills and under employment and unemployment. In Assam population below poverty line is between 30-40%. (Economic Survey 2015-16, vol II)

**Suggestions:**

Some suggestions are incorporated here on the basis of field observations and interactions with enlightened village people.

- All the programmes under MGNREGA must be planned well ahead of time with a definite time frame for completion.
- In Assam, there are more than 26 lakh farmers of which about 85 per cent belong to marginal and small categories.
- Present target of 100 days employment per household should be increased to at least 150 days.
- Wage rate should have parity with outside rate and ongoing price hike which would reduce the migration of labour from village to nearby township or city.
- In Assam, there are abundant lands lying as cultivable waste land under some department. Such land could be brought under cultivation.
- More transparency is needed about the sanctioned work and financial involvement therein.
- Auditing may be done through an extra government agency in addition to Gram Panchayat to check mishandling of fund

## Poverty Eradication In India

- Panchayat should be empowered financially and job responsibility should be distributed to all the elected members. Some amount of MGNREGA programmes may be granted as remuneration of the elected panchayat members.
- Any kind of political intervention should be stopped.
- During kharif crop season, employment is not as acute as in other season. Therefore, village people have a suggestion to start the MGNREGA programme during lean season of employment.

### Conclusion:

MGNREGA is the most important rural development programme in India in recent time. MGNREGA aimed at enhancing livelihood security of household in rural area of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household. MGNREGA increases employment opportunities for the rural poor. So that MGNREGA scheme is stronger than other rural development scheme. There is no doubt most popular mandate in developing countries is to reach out to the poor by creating employment opportunities. The MGNREGA guaranteed not only for right to work but also provides economic security, women empowerment asset creation and impact on agriculture and wages. Indian government has many new proposal to improve the employment generation in rural areas through MGNREGA with the continuous support of the government.

If the MGNREGA is implemented in a proper way as in Assam it can reduce poverty at the bottom level and it can empower the poor in the short run. The MGNREGA programme, being implemented everywhere in Assam, has not achieved its goal fully. The MGNREGA is the biggest and the most ambitious programme which touches almost all facets of rural life including unemployment, poverty, hunger, malnutrition etc.

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**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB SATISFACTION AND LIFE  
SATISFACTION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY**

**Kasturi Saikia**

**ABSTRACT**

*Job is an integral part of life and the relationship between the two has been a topic of debate in satisfaction studies. In a layman's understanding, job satisfaction is directly related to life satisfaction as the kind of job that we do determines the kind of life that we live. A person's income determines the standard of living. But to many both job and life are different aspects of life. A person may be happy with their job but they might not be able to maintain life satisfaction due to different reasons such as work-life conflict. Thus, this topic of maintaining work life balance has become very important especially in the present scenario when people are having high work pressures and they are not able to give time to their family. An in-depth study on this topic will reveal various factors that affect job and life satisfaction which will ultimately contribute in maintaining work-life balance. For this study, two organisations in the oil sector are studied where questionnaires are distributed among employees and responses have been analysed to come up with the relationship between job satisfaction and life satisfaction. The basic idea behind this study is to see if employees who are happy with their job are also happy with their life or not. The study further has a lot of scope where similar relationship can be studied in different types of organisations, both in the public and private sector.*

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**Introduction:**

Satisfaction is an emotional response and as such in itself is a complex study of human behaviour, as different people may derive satisfaction from different factors. It may be related to job, family, health, personal development, money, power etc. Satisfaction is the outcome of expectations out of perception; one may perceive one factor to be more important than the other. And in many cases, satisfaction in one area may also pass on to other areas of life, thus influencing many aspects of life.

Job is an important part of life and as such people who are working spend almost half of the life in their work place. Employee satisfaction from job may cover wide range of sub factors such as workplace flexibility, working condition, relationship with supervisor and peers, skills utilisation, teamwork, remuneration, autonomy, promotional opportunities etc. As job and life move simultaneously on the same track, an individual wishes to prosper equally in both the fields and hence work place satisfaction can be said to have an impact on the general life of an individual. A satisfied employee is a happy individual who is content and is productive. A positive working environment makes an individual leave office with content and that is reflected in their personal life as well. Such an individual can be a motivator and contribute positively towards their family life, which plays a big role in overall satisfaction with life. He can be said to have a better well being, which leads to life satisfaction. On the contrary, if people are not happy with their jobs, it might have an adverse impact on their personal life. In the recent times, it is seen that people tend to change their course of career because they aren't happy with their job and they wish to do something that will lead them to a feeling of accomplishment and satisfaction. This also shows that there exists relationship between Job Satisfaction (JS) and Life Satisfaction (LS).

But on the other hand, it is also seen that people are happy with their job but not life as a whole due to various circumstances and vice-versa. Situation also exists where people are satisfied in their life but not with their job. They are stuck at certain jobs even though they don't wish because of higher pay. Work stress, a negative working environment leads to low morale among employees. Hence, to many, job satisfaction influences life satisfaction, and both are closely related. But to others, life satisfaction is much beyond job satisfaction as it includes security, social relationship, achievement of personal goals and desires.

## **Relationship Between Job**

So keeping this point in mind, the present study is initiated to identify if there exists any relationship between job and life satisfaction, among the employees of two refineries situated in the state of Assam, India. The Two refineries viz., Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) and Bongaigaon Refinery (BGR) under Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), have been selected for the proposed study. Assam is famous for the oil sector companies and the oil industry does play a very important role in the economic development of this state.

### **Literature Review:**

The topic of job satisfaction has been widely studied in the field of management and commerce but life satisfaction is an area which has not been explored much. Job Satisfaction is how employees feel about their work and evaluates his/ her own job, appraising oneself based on their expectations (Locke 1969; Smith et al, 1969) and it is mostly associated with satisfaction with work, supervision, coworkers, pay and promotion (Smith et al, 1969). Job satisfaction can be best studied by understanding the three constructs separately: evaluation of job, belief about job and affective experiences at work. That will lead to better results and developed measurement (Weiss, 2002). Life satisfaction, on the other hand is evaluation of one's life (Graves et al, 2007; Ye et al, 2012) and is one of the major indicators of well being (Diener, 1984). It is a key part of subjective well being, which is defined as peoples experience and evaluation of their own life (Diener et al, 1985) based on inner well being and human spiritual well being associated with one's personal characteristics and features (Alatartseva & Barysheva, 2015). It is based on one's own judgement comparing their life with a standard they set for themselves and not externally imposed upon some criterion set by the researcher (Diener et al 1985). Since the last decade, various studies (Rice et al, 1980; Keon & McDonald, 1982; Near, 1984; Cropanzano & Wright, 1999; Wright & Cropanzo, 2000; Bowling et al, 2010; Unanue et al, 2017) have debated the relationship between job and life satisfaction. Most of the studies supports that Job Satisfaction influences overall Life Satisfaction and is a basic indicator of an employees' well being ( Judge et al ,2001 ;Diner & Tay, 2012). Rain et al (1991) also supports that there exists relationship between job and life, so further research is suggested.

Three hypotheses has been explained and discussed by researchers in relation to the relationship between employee satisfaction and life satisfaction. According to some,

both the satisfaction are different from each other and can be segmented from each other (Gupta & Beehr, 1981; Loscocco & Roschelle, 1991) on the assumption that employees keep the work-related variables separate from non-work activities. Thus, there exists no relationship between the two. Infact, research has also suggested that Job Satisfaction does not predict Life Satisfaction nor vice-versa (Near, 1984).

While other hypothesis states that people compensate for job satisfaction in different ways by finding satisfaction in other areas of non work life which means that there is no direct relationship between the two (Iris & Baret, 1972; Bamundo & Kopelman, 1980). But the most supported hypothesis about this is the spillover hypothesis (Bowling et al, 2010) which states that there exists a positive relationship between Job satisfaction and Life satisfaction (Rice et al, 2010) It also stated that the causal relationship from Social Well Being (SWB) to JS was stronger than the causal relationship from JS to SWB. Other results also indicated that JS has stronger effect on SWLS than vice versa (Iverson & Maguire, 2000). But this discussion on causal relationship is still debated.

#### **Research Gap:**

The review of literature clearly indicates that there have been different views on the relationship between job satisfaction and life satisfaction and the topic is widely debated. So in order to get an empirical view, the study was carried out. Further, for a state like Assam, famous for the oil sector, and having four major refineries along with Oil India Limited (OIL) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), it was considered appropriate to study the employees working in this particular sector. Also, being in the public sector, the employees receive both monetary and non-monetary benefits, which may contribute towards their satisfaction in relation to both job and life. Thus, considering this, the following objectives have been set for the paper:-

- 1) To identify the relationship between JS and LS
- 2) To identify the relationship between JS and LS on the basis of different variables i.e gender, position, marital status and experience.

#### **Methodology:**

Spector's Job Satisfaction Survey (JSS) has been used to measure job satisfaction of the employees that consists of a nine facet scale including 36 items; each facet assessed with four items. The nine facets of JSS are Pay, Promotion, Supervision, Fringe benefits,

## **Relationship Between Job**

Contingent Rewards, operating procedures, coworkers, nature of work and communication. This is a widely accepted tool for measuring job satisfaction, with high reliability and is applicable to all organizations. In terms of life satisfaction, the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) developed by Diener et al (1985) has stood out as the most popular tool for measuring life satisfaction. SWLS is a 5 item scale designed to measure cognitive judgment of one's life satisfaction. This scale was considered to be suitable as it is a valid and reliable measure of life satisfaction suitable for various groups and different age groups. It measures satisfaction of the respondent's life as a whole (Pavot et al, 1991). This instrument was therefore adopted for the purpose of measuring life satisfaction in the present study. Though JSS is a six point likert scale, in order to make the comparison with SWLS, 6 point scale has been converted to 7 point so as to standardize both the JSS and SWLS scoring. After calculating the total score of both the JSS and SWLS, their average is taken to compare both the variables and correlation is used to identify if there is any relationship between the variables. In addition, demographic factors are also kept in mind, and correlation based on gender, experience, marital status and the categories of employees (executive and non executive) are also carried out. Pearson correlation is used as the variables are measured on interval scale. Though the basic variable are ordinal in nature but summing up the items made it convert into interval scale.

### **Sampling Design:**

The sample of respondents consists of two sets of employees for both the organisation, NRL and BGR. Different departments of the refineries have been approached for collection of data which includes Human Resource, Finance and Accounts, Internal Audit, Information System, Operations, Quality Control, Workshop for Mechanical, Electrical and Civil maintenance, Fire and Safety, Power and Utility etc. The employees in the above mentioned departments are categorized as Executives and Non-executives. The Executives are the ones having a higher position (managerial function) in the organization, while non executives are basically the employees working inside the plant as technician, operator, lab assistant, general workmen (operational function). They are the ones who carry out the work process according to the orders of the managers and officers (executives). Stratified random sampling is used to draw minimum 10% of total employees', ensuring proper representative from each strata of Executives and Non-Executives in both the refineries. The details have been presented in Table 1. The departments are further

divided into sub-departments and they have offices in both the administrative building and the refinery plant. And the employees in the plant worked on a shift basis. Thus, keeping all the points in mind, it was found suitable to use convenience sampling within the strata. A total of 104 valid responses from NRL and 148 from BGR have been obtained for the study.

The demographic representation of the sample, depicting gender, experience, position and marital status is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Profile of respondents						
Age	NRL	%	BGR	%	Total	%
<b>Male</b>	94	90.38	142	95.95	236	93.65
<b>Female</b>	10	9.62	6	4.05	16	6.35
<b>N</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Experience (in years)</b>						
5 and below	10	9.62	16	10.81	26	10.32
6 to 15	50	48.08	20	13.51	70	27.78
16 to 25	25	24.04	36	24.32	61	24.21
25 and above	19	18.27	76	51.35	95	37.70
Average experience (in years)	<b>15.10</b>		<b>22.67</b>		<b>19.54</b>	
<b>Ex</b>	53	50.96	52	35.14	105	41.67
<b>Nonex</b>	51	49.04	96	64.86	147	58.33
<b>Married</b>	85	81.73	133	89.86	218	86.51
<b>Unmarried</b>	19	18.27	15	10.14	34	13.49

The respondents in both the refineries are grouped into 4 categories depending on the experience in the respective refineries. Almost 90 % of the employees, in both the organisations have an experience of more than 5 years, including 49 % respondents between 6 to 15 years of experience in NRL and more than 50 % in BGR above 25 years, which

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indicates that the respondents have been involved with the organisation for a long period of time.

In NRL, the size of executives and non-executives is quite similar; however in BGR the gap is more. But a huge difference is seen in the distribution of male and female employees which is due to the strength of organizations' employee distribution as the numbers of female workers are very few.

### Findings:

Pearson correlation coefficient is used for the particular study as the data used is an average of items summed up together. Both Job satisfaction (JS) items and life satisfaction (LS) items are summed up and then on the basis of the average, Pearson correlation is used. Table 2 shows a significant positive relationship between the two which can be interpreted as change in one variable positively affects the other variable. But the association among the variables isn't strong as it lies between 0.1 and 0.3. Employees have rated more satisfaction in life as compared to job.

Descriptive Statistics				Correlations	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N		JS
LS	5.093	.970	252	Pearson Correlation	.247**
				Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
JS	4.592	.537	252	LS	252
				**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).	

Further, in order to see if this relationship is also valid for both the organisation separately, organisation wise relationship is also carried out (Table 3) which shows positive correlation in both the refineries but the correlation in case of BGR is significant. In NRL, it is a not significant relationship. But BGR exhibits a medium positive association as the value ranges from 0.3 to 0.5. Hence in case of NRL, employees' life and job satisfaction may not influence each other, but in BGR, both the variables do have an impact on each other.

**Table 3: Correlation between LS and JS (Organisation wise)**

		Descriptive Statistics			Correlations		
Org		Mean	Std. Deviation	N			JS
NRL	LS	5.183	.987	104	LS	Pearson Correlation	0.153
						Sig. (2-tailed)	0.121
	JS	4.578	.593	104		N	104
BGR	LS	5.030	.956	148	LS	Pearson Correlation	.335**
						Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
	JS	4.602	.496	148		N	148

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The employees' response in both the organisation represents a better life satisfaction than job satisfaction. But, the standard deviation is also high in case of LS and JS which means that the deviation in the response is also high. It is obvious as satisfaction on life depends on many factors and hence different individuals rate it according to their perception. Similar trend is seen in all the cases of comparison among demographic variables as well (Table 4; Table 5; Table 6 and Table 7). Thus, it can be stated that people rate their overall life satisfaction higher than their satisfaction in work life.

## Relationship Between Job

It can be interpreted from the Table 4 that Gender-wise, there exists a positive significant correlation among the men employees whereas there is a negative relationship among the female employees, but a not significant one. This means that the satisfaction derived by the female employees in relation to the variables studied are different in comparison to their male counterparts. Female employees' needs differ from that of the males and hence this negative relationship. For a woman, life satisfaction is a much broader concept and job is a small part of it and both the variables can be segmented from each other in a way that work life doesn't impact on non-work life and vice-versa.

Table 5: Correlation between LS and JS (position wise)							
Descriptive Statistics				Correlations			
Class		Mean	Std. Deviation	N	Class	JS	
Exe	LS	5.044	.900	105	Exe	Pearson Correlation	0.068
						Sig. (2-tailed)	0.492
	JS	4.526	.465	105	LS	N	105
Nonexe	LS	5.128	1.018	147	Nonexe	Pearson Correlation	.334**
						Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
	JS	4.640	.580	147	LS	N	147
					**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).		

The levels of satisfaction among employees may also differ according to the position held by them which is depicted in Table 5. In both NRL and BGR, employees are divided as executives and non executives. The relationship between JS and LS among non executives is positively and significantly correlated while there is insignificant relationship among the executive. The reason may be because of expectation of the employees in both the cadres. As it is a known fact that satisfaction is derived from expectation, hence it can be argued here that the non executives expectation may be lower than the executives and they might be happy with their life as a whole, while on the other hand executives must have certain desires which couldn't be fulfilled within the job culture and hence may not contribute towards life satisfaction.

Descriptive Statistics					Correlations			
		Mean	Std. Deviation	N	Marital status		JS	
Married	LS	5.095	.938	218	Married	LS	Pearson Correlation	.260**
	JS	4.601	.547	218			Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
							N	218
Unmarried	LS	5.076	1.168	34	Unmarried	LS	Pearson Correlation	.181
	JS	4.539	.474	34			Sig. (2-tailed)	.306
							N	34
					** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Interestingly, Table 6 reveals that married people shows significant positive relationship than the unmarried ones. The reason for this might be again related to expectations. The expectations of the married and the unmarried, from life are different and hence the difference between the two categories.

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Descriptive Statistics					Correlations			
EXP		Mean	Std. Deviation	N	Exp		JS	
<=5	LS	5.139	.874	26	<=5	LS	Pearson Correlation	.018
							Sig. (2-tailed)	.929
	JS	4.537	.283	26			N	26
5-15	LS	5.303	.924	70	5-15	LS	Pearson Correlation	.152
							Sig. (2-tailed)	.209
	JS	4.596	.521	70			N	70
15-25	LS	4.990	.989	61	15-25	LS	Pearson Correlation	.246
							Sig. (2-tailed)	.056
	JS	4.510	.616	61			N	61
>25	LS	4.992	1.003	95	>25	LS	Pearson Correlation	.355**
							Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	JS	4.657	.546	95			N	95
					**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

In case of experience (Table 7), people who have worked for a period of more than 25 years show a positive significant relationship, which isn't the case with the people who are comparatively new to the organisation. Though the correlation between JS and LS are positive for all the groups i.e employees who have worked for a period of 5 years, between 5 to 15 and between 15 to 25, it tends to show an increasing correlation, but not significant. It may mean that with more experience in the organisation people tend to get more satisfied with their job and overall life as a result. This is an interesting point that needs attention and further study can be carried out keeping this view in mind.

**Conclusion:**

The study dealt with the basic idea of relating life satisfaction with job satisfaction. This study serves as a basis for the concept as it deals with only correlating the items of life and job satisfaction. Though both the concepts look similar but in a way differ from each other, it shows that there is indeed a relationship between job and life satisfaction.

People are satisfied with their life, in general as everyone perceived it to be better than job, without considering the other factors. And even the correlation is always positive, except for female employees, which makes it very clear that there indeed exists a relationship, but some correlations are not significant as in case of female employees', executives, unmarried individuals and people working in the organisation for a period of less than 25 years. Female employee's job satisfaction is not directly related to life as for women, her family holds different place and a different set of responsibilities. Hence, her satisfaction for life may cover a wider scope compared to job. Since people perceive things in different way, there may be slight variation in the correlation when gender, experience, class and marital status are considered. But an interesting finding that came out was that with more experience people tend to relate in a similar way to job and life satisfaction i.e the satisfaction tends to increase as more time is spent. An employee who works in an organisation for a long period of time, get attached and inculcate the culture of the organisation in oneself and hence the satisfaction towards their job keeps on increasing. Thus, with a positive environment and a happy work culture, people tend to be more satisfied with their job which as a result affects the life as a whole. An average individual spends around 7-8 hours working, hence if that individual remains happy and content for that particular duration, he will return home happy. Thus, organisations should consider work-life balance as one of the priority so that employees are able to have a satisfied life, both in and out of job. Most of the organisations are giving importance to this aspect of job so as to increase the efficiency of the employees.

This study can be further carried out on a large scale in order to compare the life and job satisfaction of the employees, both in the public and private sector, so as to provide a better insight and understanding of this topic among the academicians.

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**INEQUALITY IN DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME IN SLUMS OF  
DIBRUGARH TOWN**

**Poppy Gogoi**

**ABSTRACT**

*Inequality in distribution of income is a serious problem of an economy. The rising inequality in income is a major problem in India because the distribution of gains of growth has been extremely uneven. This situation deprives a section of people to take participation fully in the economy in the form of consumer, employee, investor, borrower and depositor. The objective of the study is to analyse the situation of distribution of income among the slum households of Dibrugarh town .*

*Key words: Inequality in income, slum pockets of Dibrugarh town, distribution.*

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**Introduction:**

The distribution of income within a society is very important .It determines the poverty level for any given level of Gross Domestic product. There are some countries with relatively high level of income but characterised by large unequal distribution of income which results in a high level of poverty, as in Brazil<sup>1</sup>.

Inequality can be defined as a deviation from equality where an individual is receiving less than his proportionate share of aggregate income. This state is referred to as relative deprivation, whereas absolute deprivation is equated with poverty. In a nation with perfect income equality, each and every individual has an equal share in the total income. This is opposite with perfect income inequality, where one individual has all of the total income. In no economy these extreme situations do exist. In practice, nations maintain income distributions between the two extremes. Income equality can be compared internally for a given nation, as well as externally between multiple nations<sup>2</sup>.

According to NSSO survey in India the inequality in income rises after the turn of the century<sup>3</sup>. In IHDC survey it was found that inequality in income in our country rises from .54 in 2004-5 to .55 in 2011-12. In 2016 India was ranked as the second most unequal country of the world in respect of distribution of income.

In developing countries the slum is a consequence of poverty and socio economic backwardness. The problem of inequality in income among the slum households deprives them from participating fully in the economy in the form of consumer ,employee, investor, borrower and depositor.

For census of INDIA, 2001, the slum areas broadly constitute of:

1. All specified areas in town or city notified as 'slum' by state. Union Territories, Administration Local Govt. under any Act including a (slum Act)
2. All areas recognized as 'slum' by state, U.T Administration or Local Government, Housing and Slum Boards, which may not have been formally notified as slum under any act.
3. A compact area of at least three hundred populations or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities<sup>3</sup>.

## **Inequality In Distribution**

### **Significance of the Study:**

Poverty is a function of not only mean incomes but also of income distribution. The level of inequality determines what is the share of the poor in the growth process will be. In countries with high initial inequality, the poor tend to have a lower share of the gains from growth<sup>4</sup>.

Hence this study is important for identifying the situation of income inequality in the slum pockets of Dibrugarh town. Such type of study will provide adequate data to take measures to tackle the emerging problems related to inequality in income.

### **Scope of the Study:**

The study is in the nature of case study and a situational analysis of distribution of income in slum pockets of Dibrugarh town. There are ten notified slum pockets in Dibrugarh town. According to town and country planning, Assam there were 24025 slum dwellers in this town in 2002 which constitute 2.53 percent of state's total slum population.

### **Objective of the Study :**

The study intends to analyse the situation of distribution of income among the slum households of Dibrugarh town.

### **Design and Methodology of the Study :**

There are ten notified slum pockets in Dibrugarh town where 3338 households inhabited. These slum areas are situated in different wards of Dibrugarh municipality. As 2 percent households are selected randomly from each slum pocket for the sample the sample size become sixty two. Numbers of randomly selected slum households while taking into account two percent of slum households from each of the slum pockets are given in table 1.1

**Table 1.1**  
**Numbers of randomly selected households from each of the notified**  
**slum pockets of Dibrugarh town**

Serial number	Name of the slum pockets	Ward number	Number of households	Sample households
1	Gangapara	21	262	5
2	Paltan Bazar	22	479	10
3	Graham bazar	17&18	583	12
4	Pathan Potty	04	295	06
5	Tulsi Gaon	05	243	00
6	Shanti para	12&13	350	07
7	Lohar Potty	09&10	266	05
8	Mirza Bagh	08	330	07
9	Tinkunia	17	160	03
10	Dibrujan	22	370	07
Total			3338	62

**Source :**Dibrugarh Municipality Board

These sixty two households consist of 371 family members.

**Data Collection:**

Following methods were used mainly to collect data:

- (i) Structured interview schedule.
- (ii) The Secondary source of data.

**Data Analysis:**

The methodology adopted for the study is descriptive. Following this method the data derived from the field survey is analyzed and presented in table. Inequality in distribution of income of sample slum households of Dibrugarh town is measured with the help of Gini ratio.

**Occupational Pattern :**

The occupational pattern of slum households affects the distribution of income among them. Table 1.2 reveals the occupational pattern of the sample slum households.

**Table 1.2**  
**Occupational pattern of sample slum households**

Sl. No.	Pattern of occupation	Number of persons employed	Number of persons employed in percentage
1.	Craftsman and artisans	4	3.50
2.	Unskilled workers	28	24.56
3.	rickshaw pullers	7	6.14
4.	Domestic servant	10	8.77
5.	Employed in Private firm	20	17.54
6.	Small petty business	13	11.40
7.	driver	5	4.38
8.	Wood cutter	8	7.01
9.	peon	6	5.26
10.	Skilled worker	5	4.38
11.	clerk	8	7.01
	total	114	100

**Source:** field survey

Table 1.2 reveals that among the sixty two sample households the total number of employed persons are 114. These employed persons are divided into two categories. These are – permanent worker and temporary worker. Among all these workers only twenty four workers are found to be permanent workers. This means that of the total work force only 21 percent workers are permanent workers.

**Distribution of Income Among Slum Households:**

In order to give a picture of distribution of income among sample households it is necessary to look how many people are found at different levels of income. For this purpose income is divided into eleven categories which is given in table 1.3. After that income category wise distribution of sample households is observed in table 1.3.

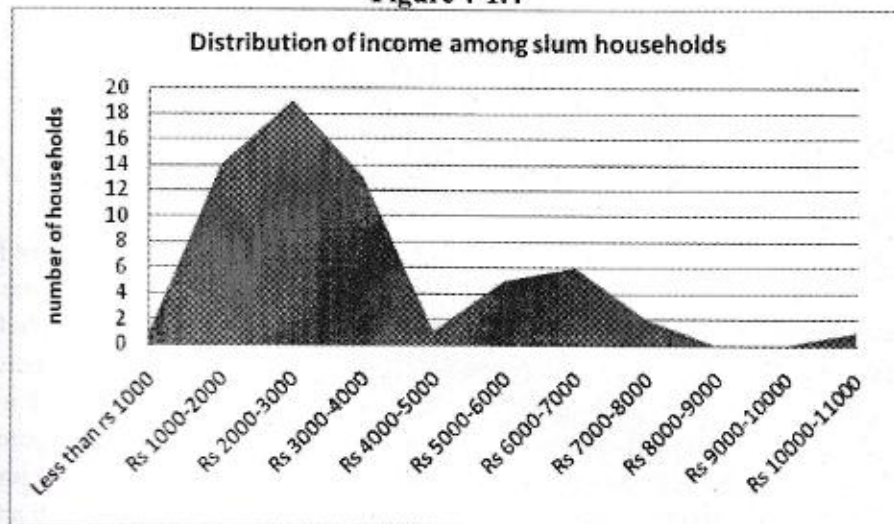
**Table 1.3**  
**Distribution of Income**

Sl. No.	Income	No of households	Percentage of total no of households
1	Less than Rs 1000	1	1.61
2	Rs 1000-2000	14	22.58
3	Rs 2000-3000	19	30.64
4	Rs 3000-4000	13	20.96
5	Rs 4000-5000	1	1.61
6	Rs 5000-6000	5	8.06
7	Rs 6000-7000	6	9.67
8	Rs 7000-8000	2	3.22
9	Rs 8000-9000	0	0
10	Rs 9000-10000	0	0
11	Rs 10000-11000	1	1.61
Total		62	100

**Source** – Field survey

From the above table it is clear that most of the households i.e. 30.64 percent fall in income level of Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000. There is only one household for the income level of less than Rs. 1000. Similarly for the income levels of Rs. 4000 to Rs. 5000 and Rs. 10000 to Rs. 11000 only one household is found for each income level. On the basis of the above table the following figure is drawn.

Figure : 1.4



In figure 1.4 income is measured on horizontal axis and number of slum households is measured on vertical axis. The figure shows that most of the households i.e. 19 households earn income between Rs. 2000 Rs.3000. It is also seen in figure that there is only one household whose income level falls below Rs. 1000 and between Rs. 10000 and Rs. 11000.

**Measuring inequalities of Income Among the Slum Households :**

For measuring inequalities in income Corrado Gini ,an Italian statistician and demographer, introduce a measure called “Gini Ratio” to study the extent of inequality numerically. Various methods have been given for calculating Gini ratio, but the Trapezoidal rule is simplest .It can be calculated with the aid of the formula:

Trapezoidal Rule :

$$L = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^n (P_k - P_{k-1}) (q_k - q_{k-1}) / 10000$$

Where:

L= Gini ratio

P=Cumulative percentage of households.

q =cumulative percentage of income households.

n= No. of classes used in the analysis.

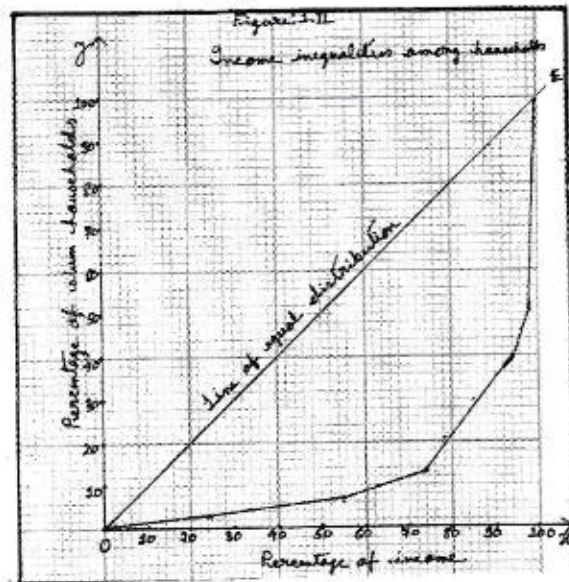
The value of Gini ratio (L) can range from 0 to 1.

- (a) When  $L=0$  ; there is perfect equality in the distribution of income. In such a situation, the Lorenz curve coincides with egalitarian line.
- (b) When  $L=1$  ; there is perfect inequality in the distributions of income. In this case, the Lorenz curve coincides with x axis.

By applying the above formula we find that inequality (Gini ratio) in income among the slum households is 0.3384 .

Since the use of Lorenz curve is an effective way of showing inequality of income or consumption within and between regions it is used to show inequalities in income among the households of the slum. The cumulative percentage of households of the slum belonging to different income levels is plotted along the horizontal axis while the cumulative percentage of income is plotted along the vertical axis (figure 1.5 ).The diagonal line is the line of perfect equality showing all persons having exactly equal income. We plot the percentage of the cumulated values of income against the percentage of the corresponding cumulated frequencies of households for the given distribution and join these points with a smooth free curve . When the distribution of income is not proportionately equal, the variability is indicated and the curve is moved upward further from the line of equal distribution.

Figure 1.5



## **Inequality In Distribution**

### **Conclusion:**

From the above discussion it is found that there is inequality in distribution of income among slum households of Dibrugarh town and the surveyed Gini's Coefficient (i.e. 0.338) is less than our nation's Gini's Coefficient in 2014-15. In the national scenario Gini's coefficient for income distribution was 0.386 for the year 2014-15. In 2012 inequality of income in Assam was 0.32.

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**A STUDY ON THE PRODUCTION AND EXPORT  
OF INDIAN CHILLIES**

**Nabanita Dutta**

**ABSTRACT**

*India is known as "The home of spices". We Indians can not even think of our food without the tadka of spices. Spices are not only adding flavor to our food, but also bringing a good lot of money to the country. In this respect, Chillies are taking the lead. Therefore, this present paper is making an attempt to analyse production trend and export scenario of Indian chillies. India is a leading producer and exporter of chillies. It can be placed at 5<sup>th</sup> position so far as world production of chilly is concerned with 1456917 metric tones of chilli. It is also in the 6<sup>th</sup> position in the list of largest exporters of chillies, by exporting chilli of the value 50.5 millions (in dollars) in 2016. Although chilly production is showing a upward trend throughout the years, but at the same time it is facing tough competition in the world market due to it's high price. Here we need the support from the government. If India would be able to supply quality chilly at reasonable price, it will be able to take the control of the world chilly market.*

**Key words:** *Chilly, production, productivity, export*

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### 1.1 Introduction:

Spices are indispensable part of Indian cuisine. Indian kitchen will be incomplete without the exotic aroma and delicious flavor of these spices. Each spice has a very unique Characteristics, but when mixed together with other spices, it takes the taste of the food to a different level. Although a good number of spices are used in Indian kitchens, but there are a few which are part and parcel of almost all kitchen's of India. It includes Turmeric(haldi,) Cinnamon (Darchinni), Cloves (Lavang), Cardamon(Elaichi), Fennel seeds(saunf), Fenugreek seeds (Methi), Cumin seeds(Jerea), Coriander seeds (Dhania) Asafoetida(Hing), Cinamomum tamala (Tej patta), chilly powder, dried chilli etc. Besides giving mouthwatering flavor, Indian spices are bringing a good volume of earning to the country as well. India contributes almost half of the global trading in spices and produces nearly 75 of the 109 varieties of spices listed by International Organisation for Standardization (ISO). Among all these spices, chilly is the most widely used universal spice. Named as wonder spice, it is best known for adding pungency, taste and colour to the dishes. India is one of the world leaders in the production of this hottest spice. Indian chilly is famous for its colour and pungency. A large varieties of chillies are found in India. Some are thin and long, some are large and thick while some others are bell shaped, small and round. However, the major varieties in India are birds eye chilli, Ellachipur, Kanthari White, Kashmiri Chilly etc. India has also the privilege of growing Ghost Chilli, one of the hottest chillies of the world and is extensively cultivated in North Eastern Region of India specially in the states of Assam, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland. The identity of the chilly is not confined to the spice only. It has number of medicinal uses. As a medicine, it is used as an counter irritant in Lumbaago, Nueralgia and Rheumatic disorders. The capsaicin found in chilly is very effective in pain relief, against the growth of prostate cancer cells, weight loss, in reducing cardiovascular diseases etc.

### 1.2 Importance of the study:

Chilly, which belongs to the species Capsicum, offers a fruity pepper aroma along with a continual scent of capsaicin. It is traditionally used as a food and a spice, both in raw and dried forms by the people all over the world, to heat up the curries and to add flavor and colour. It is a very popular name both in Asian and even Western markets. The world trade in chilly accounts for 16% of the total spice in the world, occupying second position after black pepper. The world area and production of chilly is around 20.2 million

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hectres and 37.62 million tones respectively. India, being one of the largest producer of chillies produces 13.76 million tones annually. Although Indian Chilly exports is showing quite a satisfactory trend, but at the same time it is facing tough competition in the world market due to its high price. Therefore, this present paper is making an attempt to analyse production trend and export scenario of Indian chillies.

### **1.3 Objective of the study:**

The objective of this paper is

- (1) To study India's position in the world chilly market
- (2) To study on production and export of chilly from India

### **1.4 Methodology:**

The research paper is entirely based on secondary data. As the study has concentrated mainly on the production and export of Indian chillies, so all relevant informations is collected from reputed books, journals, government reports and websites as well. The researcher has taken data of ten years ie from 2009 to 2018. The analysis of the paper is completely descriptive in nature.

### **1.5 Chilli—A hot spice:**

The origin of chillies is believed to be as old as 7000 B.C used in Maxico. Chillies were grown and cultivated from 3500 B.C. Chistopher Columbus who discovered America in 1493 introduced chilly to rest of the world. By the time, it become the indispensable spice for the world. India Was introduced to chilly by Portuguese explorer Vasco – da –Gama who reached Indian shores bringing with him the pungent spice. There are more than 400 varieties of chillies found all over the world. Besides being a hot spice, it possesses various medicinal values which has given chilly a unique identity.

#### **1.5.1 Chilly in the world market:**

The chilly ,which is also known as wonder spice, is becoming a hot favourite in almost all countries of the world. This hot spice is cultivated in a good numbers of countries due to its growing dmand. The major chilly growing countries include China, Maxico, Turkey, Inonesia, India, Spain and US. The amount of chilly produced in these countries is shown in the table below.

**Table:1**  
**Chilly production in major chilly growing countries in 2016**

Country	Rank	Export value (In dollars)	Share in export
Maxico	1	1.31 B	21.75%
Spain	2	1.3B	21.16%
Netherland	3	1.1 B	17.78%
Canada	4	344M	5.73%
US	5	256.2 M	4.27%
India	6	50.5M	0.85%

Source:<https://www.tridge.com/site>

Table 2 reveals that although Maxico is in second position so far world production of chilli in 2016 is concerned, but it has the highest share in global chilli export and it amounts to 21.75%. Spain, which is second in the list, has exported nearly equal the amount of chillies exported by Maxico and its share in world chilly export is 21.16%. Coming in at third is Netherlands which share is 17.78%, followed by Canada (5.73%) and US (4.27%). At the last of the list is India which shares only 0.85% of the chilly export of the globe.

Considering table 1 and 2, it is found that although China is the top most producer of chillies, but it is not among the top chilli exporting countries of the world. Similarly, Turkey and Indonesia, which are 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> major chilly producing countries, are not in the list of top chilly exporting countries.

### 1.5.2 Chilly Production Trend in India:

India is the leading producer and consumer of chilly. Nearly 80% India's production is consumed within the country and only 15 to 20% of the domestic production is exported. Even then, India is one of the largest exporters of chilly occupying the sixth position in the list of leading chilly exporters of the world. In 2015-16, India exported 347500 metric tonnes of chilli worth rupees 393170 lakh to different countries of the world. The yearwise area, production and productivity of chillies in this country is shown in the table below.

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**Table-3**  
**Yearwise area, production and productivity of chillies in India**

Year	Area (lakh hectares)	Production (lakh metric tones)	Productivity (kg/hectres)
2009-10	7.67	12.03	1568.4
2010-11	7.92	12.23	1544.2
2011-12	8.05	12.76	1585.1
2012-13	7.94	13.04	1642.3
2013-14	7.91	13.76	1739.6
2014-15	7.67	16.21	2113.4
2015-16	7.43	14.97	2014.8
2016-17(provisional)	8.64	23.94	2770.8
2017-18 (Estimated)	8.14	23.03	2829.2

**Source:** State Agri/Hort. Department/DASD Kozhikkode

Table 3 reveals that the area under chilly production in India has increased from 7.67 lakh hectares in 2009-10 to 7.94 lakh hectares in 2012-13 and then to 8.64 lakh hectares in 2016-17. The production of this spice has also shown an upward trend as it is seen in the table that chilly production has jumped from 12.03 lakh metric tones in 2009-10 to 16.21 lakh metric tones in 2014-15 and 23.94 lakh metric tones in 2016-17. Coming to the productivity of chillies, it is observed in table 3 that yield per hectare which was 1568.4 in 2009-10 has reached 2770.8 in 2016-17 amounting to an increase of 76.67 % which is quite encouraging for the chilly producers of the country.

**Table:4**  
**1 statewise production and productivity of chilly(2015-16)**

States	Area ( hectares)	Production ( metric tones)
Andhra Pradesh	156055 (21)	618420 (41.3)
Telungana	81597 (10.9)	227610 (15.2)
Gujrat	14723 (1.98)	26910 (1.8)
Rajasthan	12320 (1.66)	18220 (1.2)
Karnataka	102290 (13.77)	103242 (6.89)
Tamil Nadu	46522 (6.26)	23762 (1.59)
Utter Pradesh	13550 (1.82)	10260 (0.69)
West bangal	65123 (8.77)	100338 (6.7)
Orissa	75000 (10.09)	70000 (4.67)
Madhya Pradesh	79736 (10.73)	132438(8.84)
Maharastra	17323 (2.33)	35875 (2.4)
Assam	19929 (2.68)	17736 (1.18)
Total(Including others)	742950	1497440

(Figures in brackets are showing percentages)

**Source:**State Agri/Hort. Department/DASD Kozhikkode

Coming to the statewise production, Andhra Pradesh is contributing the highest percentage to the chilly production in India in 2015-16 and it accounts for 41.3%, followed by Telengana (15.2) and Madhya Pradesh (8.84). Production of chilly in Uttar Pradesh in that year was 10260 metric tones which is 0.69% of the total chilly production in India in that year. So far as area under cultivation is concerned, top position is occupied by Andhra Pradesh where chilly cultivation area is concerned, Andhra Pradesh occupies 21% of the total area under chilly cultivation in india. It is followed by Karnataka (13.77%) and Telengana (10.9%). In Rajasthan, 12320 hectares land is used for chilly cultivation which accounts for 1.66% of the total area under chilly production in India.

### 1.5.3 Export of Chillies:

India is a leading producer and exporter of chillies. It can be placed at 5<sup>th</sup> position so far as world production of chilly is concerned with 1456917 metric tones of chilli. It is also in the 6<sup>th</sup> position in the list of largest exporters of chillies, by exporting chilli of the

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value 50.5 millions (in dollars) in 2016. Looking at the quantity exported yearwise in table 5, it is observed that there is a consistent growth in the quantity of chillies exported by India. It was 241000 MT in 2011-12 which increased to 312500 MT in 2013-14 and then to 347500 MT in 2015-16. If we consider the value of export, it is seen that in 2011-12, it was 214408 lakh which became 272227 lakh in 2013-14 and 393170 lakh in 2015-16.

**Table:5**  
**Export of chilly by India (Quantity in MT and price in lakh)**

Year	Quantity	Value
2011-12	241000	214408
2012-13	301000	238060
2013-14	312500	272227
2014-15	347000	351710
2015-16	347500	393170

Source: <https://www.indianspices.com/site>

Being one of the leading exporters of chillies, Indian chillies are exported to a good number of countries. This includes Vietnam, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, UAE, USA, Indonesia, Mexico, UK and many more as shown in table 6. Among them, Malaysia, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Thailand, USA and Sri Lanka are significant importers of Indian chillies. Malaysia is the largest importer of Indian chillies in 2013-14. The value of chillies exported to Malaysia was Rs 36416.93 lakh which increased to Rs 38144.86 lakh in 2014-15 and 40013.33 lakh in 2015-16. However, in 2014-15 and 2015-16, Vietnam became the largest importer of Indian chillies and during this time, the country imported chillies of Rs 63537.42 lakh and Rs 78559.98 lakh respectively.

**Table:6**  
**Export of chillies from india(Quantity in MT,value in lakhs)**

Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Viatnam	32485.31	35856.67	51829.10	63537.42	58842.62	78559.98
Thailand	21849.64	30141.15	47703.06	45184.38	59916.14	70671.43
Srilanka	44360.83	28679.84	49900.51	38783.78	46508.5	50120.24
Malaysia	35580.69	36416.93	33868.09	38144.86	30994.31	40031.33
U.S.A	21076.37	29080.69	23109.12	31652.51	24074.47	37846.45
U.A.E	9207.10	13319.26	18049.71	12774.48	33786.07	23689.53
Indonesia	18095.24	14150.42	17479.58	15545.03	19855.6	22115.91
Mexico	7709.38	9098.30	13280.30	16377.14	10588.7	14719.16
U.K	5307.78	6724.79	5053.62	6825.68	6694.74	8714.88
Bangladesh	43578.29	32647.89	41916.79	32977.11	14426.43	5614.2
Singapore	3306.37	4009.67	3826.15	4274.90	3432.36	4314.95
Nepal	5909.14	3432.97	6327.72	4384.13	5167.96	4143.29
Saudi Arabia	5192.72	3650.93	4091.13	3559.05	2017.01	2829.59
Qatar	1354.57	1024.48	1965.70	1532.94	3571.49	2696.3
Canada	1259.28	1685.44	1313.34	1760.85	1471.75	2267.06
China	3531.51	3170.85	2378.34	2469.37	2029.35	2211.42
Australia	1206.78	1574.62	1294.84	1719.61	1356.77	2136.23
Oman	2353.37	1493.49	2031.39	1501.69	2226.85	2071.6
Soth Africa	2508.30	2906.01	2881.12	3252.30	1483.85	2034.59
Total (Inclisive others)	312500	27227.20	347000	351710	347500	393170

Source: <https://www.indianspices.com/site>

#### 1.6 Conclusion:

India is known as "The home of spices". We Indians can not even think of our food without the tadka of spices. Besides adding flavor to our food, Indian spices are also bringing a good lot of money to the country. In this respect, Chilies are taking the lead. Although chilly production is showing an upward trend throughout the years, but India's share in the global chilli export is very depressing. Now a days, demand for chilli is increasing in both Asian and European countries. International chilly market is growing day by day. In such a growing world market, the only reason for India's dropping share in world chilly export is due to the high price of Indian chillies. Here we need the support from the government. If India would be able to supply quality chilly at reasonable price, it will be able to take the control of the world chilly market.

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**PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA (PMMY): AN ANALYSIS OF  
PERFORMANCE IN INDIA AND ASSAM**

**Dhiren Deka &  
Kumud Ch. Goswami**

**ABSTRACT**

*Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) is an important initiative of Government of India to rejuvenate millions micro enterprises which are providing employment next to agriculture. On 8<sup>th</sup> April 2015, PMMY was launched for supporting last mile financial institutions, banks, microfinance institutions and other lending institutions which are in the business of lending micro enterprises engaged in manufacturing, trading, services and other income generating activities. The credit is supplied under three categories of MUDRA loans - Shishu, Kishore and Tarun. Since inauguration, PMMY has completed three financial years starting from FY 2015-2016 to FY 2017-2018. In light of this, the present paper appraises the performance of Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana in India and Assam. The data for performance evaluation is collected from Annual Reports of MUDRA. Besides, performance is assessed in three basic yardsticks, namely – overall performance, state wise performance and bank wise performance.*

**Key Words:** *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY), Micro enterprises, MUDRA loans, Shishu, Kishore, Tarun*

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**Background of the Study:**

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector contributes significantly in the economic and social development of India by promoting entrepreneurship and generating huge employment opportunities at relatively lower capital cost. Over the last five decades this sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy. This sector contributes 28.77% (at current price) in the total GDP in 2015-16 and has created 11.10 crore jobs during the same period. The micro sector has alone provides employment to 1076.19 lakh persons, which accounts for around 97% of the total employment in the sector while small and medium sectors provide employment to 31.95 lakh and 1.75 lakh persons respectively. As of now, there are 630.52 lakh estimated micro enterprises and accounts for more than 99% of total estimate number of MSMEs in India (MSME Annual Report 2007-18). In Assam, 12.14 lakh estimated numbers of MSMEs are operating with 18.15 lakh number of persons employed in these enterprises (NSS 73<sup>rd</sup> Round, 2017). But, the biggest bottleneck to the growth of entrepreneurship in this sector is lack of financial support. Out of the total non-agricultural establishments in India only 2.3% borrowed from financial institutions, 0.5% has taken loans from SHGs and 6.9% has received financial assistance from government sources. Majority of the establishments i.e., 78.2% are self financed and 0.9% borrowed from non-institutions or money lenders (All India Report of Sixth Economic Census, 2016). More than 90% of Non-Corporate Small Business Sector (NCSB) does not have access to formal sources of finance. This exclusion limits inclusive growth and development of India. Access to basic financial services such as bank accounts, low cost credit, and insurance is the essence of economic inclusion and financial empowerment.

In order to fulfil the credit needs of micro businesses and self-employed individuals, Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in New Delhi on 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2015 along with launch of MUDRA. The Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Limited (MUDRA) is for supporting the last mile financial institutions, banks, micro-finance institutions, non-banking financial institutions and other lending institutions which are in the business of lending micro enterprises. It provides refinance, credit guarantee and other development support to these lending institutions to expand their outreach and providing support for funding the unfunded. The mandate of MUDRA is to develop micro enterprises into a viable economic sector through financial and non-

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financial interventions. The Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) has completed three financial years starting from 2015-2016 to 2017-2018. In light of this, the present paper examines the performance of PMMY with special reference to Assam.

### **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY): An Overview**

*Genesis of PMMY:* Shri Arun Jaitley announced the formation of MUDRA bank while presenting the union budget for the financial year 2015-16. Accordingly MUDRA (Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency) was registered as a company in March 2015 under the Companies Act 2013 and as a Non Banking Finance Institution with the RBI on 7<sup>th</sup> April 2015. The Prime Minister of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in New Delhi on April 08, 2015, along with launch of MUDRA. The mandate of MUDRA includes developing the micro enterprise into a viable economic sector, through various developmental interventions, both financial and non-financial, with a view to enhance the income and employment opportunities in the country.

*Vision, Mission and Purpose of MUDRA:* The Vision is to be an integrated financial and support services provider par excellence benchmarked with global best practices and standards for the bottom of the pyramid universe for their comprehensive economic and social development. The Mission is to create an inclusive, sustainable and value based entrepreneurial culture, in collaboration with our partner institutions in achieving economic success and financial security. The basic purpose is to attain development in an inclusive and sustainable manner by supporting and promoting partner institutions and creating an ecosystem of growth for micro enterprises sector.

*MUDRA Loans:* MUDRA supports the last mile financial institutions, banks, Micro-finance Institutions (MFIs), Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFCs) and other lending institutions, which are in the business of lending to micro enterprises, engaged in manufacturing, trading, services and other income generating activities. Under the aegis of Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY), MUDRA directed towards supporting income generating micro enterprises engaged in manufacturing, trading and services sectors with a loan requirement up to Rs. 10 lakh. Any Indian Citizen, who is eligible to avail of loan and has a business plan for an income generating activity, can avail of MUDRA loan under PMMY. MUDRA loans are disbursed in three categories as below:

- a. Shishu: Covering loans upto Rs. 50,000
- b. Kishor: Covering loans above Rs. 50,000 and up to Rs. 5 lakh and
- c. Tarun: Covering loans above Rs. 5 lakh and up to Rs. 10 lakh

*Implementation of PMMY:* PMMY loans are being extended by all Public and Private Sector Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Cooperative Banks, Foreign Banks, MicroFinance Institutions and Non-Banking Finance Companies. Awareness is created to ensure that every individual at the bottom of the pyramid is benefited; wide publicity for the scheme is provided through electronic media, radio, posters, newspaper and other advertisements. Town hall meetings are held and credit camps are organized as part of awareness creation. Further, simplified common loan application form for Shishu category is introduced and the application forms for Kishore and Tarun loans are also standardized.

**Review of Literature:**

Public Policy Research Centre (2018) assessed the impact and extent of livelihood and job generation through the MUDRA scheme in the state of Delhi NCT. The research was conducted by using a mix of primary and secondary research methodology. It has found positive correlation between access of finance to micro entrepreneurs and employment generation as 37% of all beneficiaries have created new jobs. The maximum beneficiaries i.e., 50% in the Shishu segment and 78% of the beneficiaries used the loan for expanding their current businesses. The scheme has become an alternative to private money lenders and 80% of the beneficiaries took loan for their business for the first time. The study suggested creating a robust mechanism that effectively addresses the challenges impacting the scheme. Agarwal and Dwivedi (2017) made a SWOT analysis of the MUDRA scheme based on secondary data. The study found strengths of the scheme are - support and empower the needy and small business, normal interest rate, very easy to apply for loan, credit guarantee to the loanee etc. The weaknesses are – potential conflict of interest due to the nature of roles and responsibilities of MUDRA bank, promotion of shadow banking and multiple regulators for MFIs etc. The opportunities of the scheme are – more focus on job creation, can be extended to personal sector other than farms and factories, more collaboration with MFIs and more encouragement for women entrepreneurs. The threats of the scheme are – prior existence of refinance agencies and confusion due to variable interest rates. The study recommended extending the scheme to personal sector, more concentration on minority sector and more encouragement to women entrepreneurs. Rupa (2017) examined the progress of MUDRA and analysed the pattern and amount of loans advanced to Tamil Nadu. The data have been collected from secondary sources.

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The study found that 36% of the loan amount was given to new entrepreneurs, 2.76 crore i.e., 79% of the fund given to women, 12% loans were provided to minorities and out of the total sanctioned loans 13% has been to Tamil Nadu.

Mahajan (2018) examined impacts of MUDRA on Indian small business owners and self employed people and also reviewed the performance of PMMY in the financial year 2016. The study was descriptive in nature and based on secondary data. The study concludes that PMMY has enhanced liquidity, increased production capacity, increased share in GDP and expected to benefit around 5.77 crore small business.

Talekar and Nayabrao Pimple (2017) studied performance of MUDRA bank in India based on secondary source of information. The study analysed performance of MUDRA bank for the financial year 2015-2016. They concluded that MUDRA scheme will fulfil the financial needs of 5.77 crore small businesses who are currently facing many difficulties in getting credit from formal banking system.

Aravindaraj and Bala (2018) studied the South Indian States' performance under PMMY in 2016-2017. The data has been collected from secondary sources. The study reveals that Tamil Nadu and Karnataka states have more number of beneficiaries in South India. They also found that small scale entrepreneurs are still not aware of the scheme and many have doubts how to take loans. They suggested creating more awareness among youths via social media.

### Research Gap:

The review of related literature reveals that since the inception of PMMY in April 2015, many studies have been going on across the different corners. Most of the studies examined the progress of the scheme primarily based on secondary data. Some of the studies are area specific and majority are found covering all over India. But, discernable studies are found appraising of performance of PMMY covering all the financial years i.e., 2015-2016 to 2017-2018. Besides, most of the studies have not used statistical tools like mean, dispersion, correlation etc., in order to analyse the performance of the scheme. The present paper intends to fill up this gap.

### Objectives of the Study:

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- a. To study the performance of PMMY during the period of 2015-2016 to 2017-2018.
- b. To examine the position of Assam in PMMY during the same period.

**Methodology of the Study:**

The study is based on secondary data and all the relevant information is collected from annual reports of PMMY, research articles, research papers, magazines and websites. The collected data has been analysed and presented with the help of appropriate statistical tools like standard deviation (SD), percentage, charts and tables. The appraisal of performance of PMMY is done since its inception till the FY 2017-2018, covering a period of three financial years. The performance is examined in three basic yardsticks namely – overall performance, state wise performance and bank wise performance.

**Performance Appraisal of PMMY:**

Performance appraisal of Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana is an attempt to measure the achievement made by the scheme in different parameters. The main objective of the scheme is to provide necessary credit facilities to all the micro enterprises engaged in trading, manufacturing and services activities. The performance is measured in terms of number of MUDRA loan accounts opened and disbursement amount against these loans. The other parameter is state wise number of accounts and disbursement amount and finally bank wise number of accounts and disbursement amount are also analysed. The performance of Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) is appraised by using three main yardsticks. These are:

1. Overall Performance of PMMY
2. State Wise Performance and
3. Bank Wise Performance

The following discussion shows all the yardsticks:

1. **Overall Performance of PMMY:** The overall performance of PMMY can be examined under two categories. These are:
  - a. Number of accounts and Disbursement amount under Shishu, Kishore and Tarun
  - b. Category wise Overall Performance

**a. Number of Accounts and Disbursement Amount under Shishu, Kishore and Tarun:** One of the significant yardsticks to measure the performance of any financial scheme is the number of accounts opened and the disbursement amount over a period of time. This shows the overall performance at a glance of the scheme. Therefore, the number of accounts and disbursement amount is presented below.

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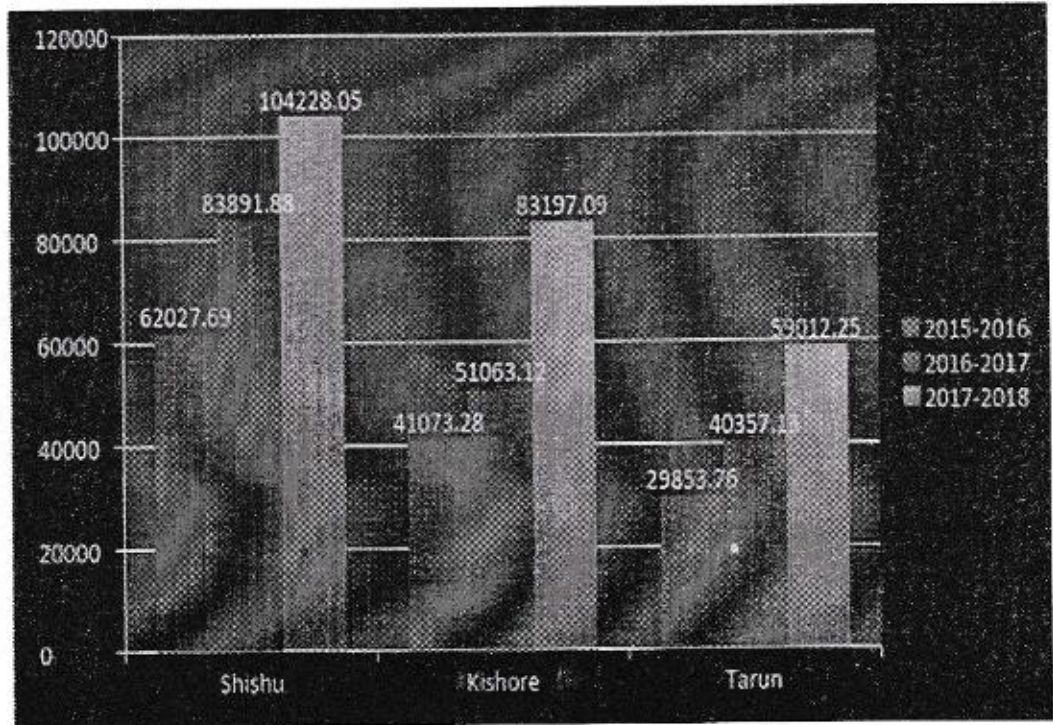
**Table No. 01**  
**Number of Accounts and Disbursement Amount**

Number of Accounts and Disbursement Amount under PMMY [Amount Rs. in Crore]								
Category of Loans	2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		Total	
	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt
Shishu	32401046	62027.69	36497813	83891.88	42669795	104228.05	111568654	8436207.15
Kishore	2069461	41073.28	2663502	51063.12	4653874	83197.09	4653874	9390945.09
Tarun	410417	29853.76	539732	40357.13	806924	59012.25	906293	1772229.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>34880924</b>	<b>132954.73</b>	<b>39701047</b>	<b>175312.13</b>	<b>48130593</b>	<b>246437.39</b>	<b>117128821</b>	<b>19599381.87</b>

**Source:** Compiled from Annual Reports, MUDRA

The Table No. 01 shows the number of accounts and disbursement amount under PMMY over the last three financial years viz., 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018. The total amount disbursed during the period is Rs. 19599381.74 crore against 117128821 number of PMMY accounts. The loans were given under three categories, namely – Shishu, Kishore and Tarun. In FY 2015-2016, total number of accounts was 34880924 and total disbursement amount was Rs. 132954.73 crore. The maximum amount disbursed in Shishu category of loans and minimum amount in Tarun category. In FY 2016-2017, the total number of PMMY accounts increased by 12.14% and disbursement amount increased by 24.16%. The same way, in FY 2017-2018, the number of accounts grew by 17.51% and disbursement amount increased by 28.86%. It can be observed that, the amount of disbursement and numbers of accounts are increasing over the period.

The comparative loan wise disbursement amount for the financial years 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 under different categories of loans is also presented in the following figure for further clarification.



**Figure 01: Loan Wise Disbursement Amount (in Crore)**

The Figure 01 shows loan wise disbursement amount over the last three financial years viz., 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018. It is observed that the maximum loan amount is disbursed under Shishu category. In FY 2015-2016, an amount Rs. 62027.69 crore was disbursed under Shishu, which was increased by 26.06% in FY 2016-2017 and 19.51% in FY 2017-2018. The amount of disbursement was Rs. 41073.28 Crore, Rs. 51063.12 Crore and Rs. 83197.09 crore in FY 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 respectively under Kishore. It is noticeable that in FY 2017-2018, the amount of disbursement under Kishore is increased by 38.63%. On the other hand, Rs. 59012.25 crore, Rs. 40357.13 crore and Rs. 29853.76 crore was disbursed under Tarun in FY 2017-2018, 2016-2017 and 2015-2016 respectively. The percentage growth of disbursement under Tarun was 31.61 in FY 2017-2018 and 26.02 in FY 2016-2017.

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*b. Category Wise Overall Performance:* MUDRA loans are also classified in different social strata like - General, SC, ST and OBC. The total number of accounts and disbursement amount are presented in the following table:

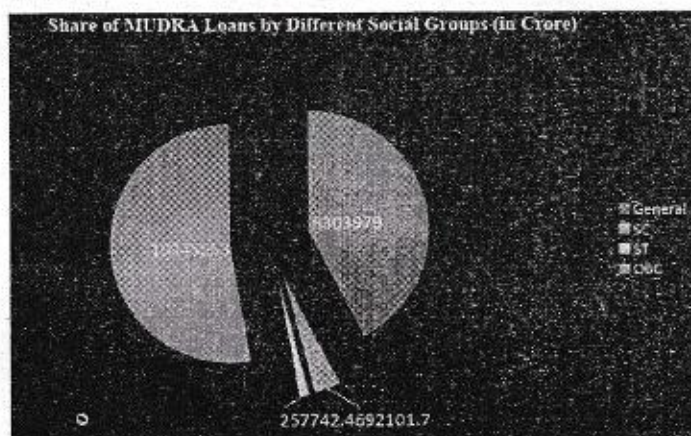
**Table No. 02:**  
**Category wise Overall Performance of PMMY**

Shishu (Loans up to Rs. 50,000)									
Sl. No	Category	[Amount Rs. in Crore]							
		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		Total	
		No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt
1	General	14680840	28523.44	14835512	34615.71	17911238	46539.48	47427590	109678.63
2	SC	5952482	10715.83	6985508	15774.74	8186001	19068.53	21123991	45559.10
3	ST	1606484	2982.88	1726857	3763.66	2418131	5475.88	5751472	12222.42
4	OBC	10161240	19805.54	12949936	29737.77	14154425	33144.16	37265601	8268747.00
5	<b>Total</b>	<b>32401046</b>	<b>62027.69</b>	<b>36497813</b>	<b>83891.88</b>	<b>42669795</b>	<b>104228.05</b>	<b>111568654</b>	<b>8436207.15</b>
Kishore (Loans from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5.00 Lakh)									
Sl. No	Category	[Amount Rs. in Crore]							
		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		Total	
		No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt
1	General	1458346	30286.31	1896749	39135.12	3283034	63885.28	3283034	6629953.28
2	SC	143357	2680.14	139982	2040.03	307214	3718.07	307214	618146.07
3	ST	62869	1179.43	59987	954.25	112795	1680.81	112795	227270.81
4	OBC	404889	6927.4	566784	8933.73	950831	13912.94	950831	1915574.9
5	<b>Total</b>	<b>2069461</b>	<b>41073.28</b>	<b>2663502</b>	<b>51063.12</b>	<b>4653874</b>	<b>83197.09</b>	<b>4653874</b>	<b>9390945.09</b>
Tarun (Loans from Rs. 5.00 Lakh to Rs. 10.00 Lakh)									
Sl. No	Category	[Amount Rs. in Crore]							
		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		Total	
		No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt
1	General	340239	24948.65	468592	35281.49	712207	52325.68	799814	1564346.85
2	SC	18898	1295.82	10134	709.32	12946	897.61	14553	28396.54
3	ST	8993	579.72	5658	387.64	8381	549.76	9318	18249.16
4	OBC	42287	3029.57	55348	3978.69	73390	5239.2	82608	161237.09
5	<b>Total</b>	<b>410417</b>	<b>29853.76</b>	<b>539732</b>	<b>40357.13</b>	<b>806924</b>	<b>59012.25</b>	<b>906293</b>	<b>1772229.63</b>

Source: Compiled from Annual Reports, MUDRA

The Table 02 depicts the total number of MUDRA accounts and disbursement amount among different social strata. It is observed from the above table that the maximum number of accounts and disbursement goes to general category in all types of loans. SC got minimum amount i.e., Rs.45559.10 crore in Shishu while under Kishore, OBC received minimum amount i.e., Rs. 1915574.90 crore and ST got minimum amount i.e., Rs. 18249.16 crore in Tarun category.

The share of MUDRA loan disbursement amount by different social groups is presented in the following diagram:



**Figure 02:** Share of MUDRA loans by Social Groups

The figure 02 shows the share of disbursement amount in MUDRA loans by different social groups. The highest share is received by OBC i.e., Rs. 10345559 crore, the next highest received by General i.e., Rs. 8303979 crore and minimum share received by ST i.e., Rs. 257742.4 crore.

**2. State Wise Performance of PMMY:**

The state wise performance of PMMY reveals the status on number of accounts opened and amount disbursed under MUDRA scheme among different states and union territories. In the last three financial years, Tamil Nadu is in the first position among all the states and union territories in terms of number of MUDRA accounts with 15951589 and disbursement amount with Rs. 58234.17 Crore. On the other hand, Lakshadweep is in the last position in terms of number of accounts and disbursement amount with 2257 and Rs. 21.39 crore respectively. The state wise performance of PMMY in the last three financial years is presented in the following table:

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**Table No.03:  
State wise Total No. Of Accounts and Disbursement Amount**

PMMY – State wise Performance									
Sl. No.	State Name	No. Of Accounts			Disbursement Amount (Rs. in Crore)				
		2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Total	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24719	3353	3829	31901	212.78	78.34	100.26	391.38
2	Andhra Pradesh	795688	587569	801845	2185102	5790.79	5731.8	10214.1	21736.7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4625	6109	11004	21738	71.62	78.67	103.27	253.56
4	Assam	427272	1255754	1713004	3396030	1728.46	4824.54	6570.32	13123.32
5	Bihar	2451439	3756716	4314861	10523016	7265.91	11585.63	15396.75	34248.29
6	Chandigarh	22605	19039	18257	59901	204.52	221.26	409.15	834.93
7	Chhattisgarh	639711	884941	962079	2486731	2156.14	3209.86	4501.48	9867.48
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1236	2587	3408	7231	21.27	22.61	36.3	80.18
9	Daman and Diu	1109	774	1086	2969	12.02	12.08	22.56	46.66
10	Delhi	394388	224975	241797	861160	2837.97	3700.31	4337.35	10915.83
11	Goa	45471	31289	39397	116157	376.04	372.78	484.45	1233.27
12	Gujarat	1086407	1103453	1501226	3691086	5910.02	7692.07	11202.52	24804.61
13	Haryana	745535	716622	786328	2248485	3152.62	3697.59	5745.03	12595.24
14	Himachal Pradesh	83564	82851	91992	260407	965.7	1214.02	1801.44	3981.16
15	Jammu and Kashmir	57974	89712	103125	250811	1152.15	1663.51	2514.84	5330.50
16	Jharkhand	872868	1023593	1212671	3109132	2845.66	3908.99	5233.05	11987.70
17	Karnataka	4459609	3933578	4568493	12961680	16469.43	17290.7	22500.67	56260.8
18	Kerala	830411	982260	2289805	4102476	4727.38	6140.44	9282.57	20150.39
19	Lakshadweep	740	473	1044	2257	5.35	4.51	11.53	21.39
20	Madhya Pradesh	2511191	2683052	2899123	8093366	7769.29	10191.91	14357.52	32318.72
21	Maharashtra	3535065	3344154	3596620	10475839	13372.42	16976.76	22266.2	52615.38
22	Manipur	24021	21865	33186	79072	120.03	142.47	200.68	463.18
23	Meghalaya	19151	23915	28846	71912	162.41	185.74	212.04	560.19
24	Mizoram	7772	6973	12400	27145	77.78	90.31	152.9	320.99
25	Nagaland	5134	11051	14141	30326	76.54	103.83	124.61	304.98
26	Odisha	2343261	2606769	3470312	8420342	3436.26	7600.68	11115.88	24152.82
27	Pondicherry	82866	130360	150477	363703	331.91	485.49	881.77	1699.17
28	Punjab	653973	705569	819836	2179378	3484.49	4512.28	6524.12	14520.89
29	Rajasthan	1159819	1204837	1746748	4111404	5248.28	8223.3	13503.76	27575.3
30	Sikkim	6889	19865	21588	48342	54.61	96.54	112.65	263.80
31	Tamil Nadu	4781567	5309857	5860165	15951589	15496.86	17756.39	24980.92	58234.17
32	Telangana	400761	482694	789315	1672770	3694.34	3780.49	6430.81	13905.64
33	Tripura	68146	253807	399299	721252	337.26	968.55	1460.6	2766.41
34	Uttar Pradesh	3345382	3337547	4401217	11084146	11880.93	14753.59	21174.46	47808.98
35	Uttarakhand	360007	286579	254783	901369	1745.08	1913.88	2480.09	6139.05
36	West Bengal	2628548	4566505	4967286	12162339	7740.41	15480.03	19970.76	43191.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34680924</b>	<b>39701047</b>	<b>48130593</b>	<b>122712564</b>	<b>132954.73</b>	<b>175312.13</b>	<b>246437.4</b>	<b>554704.26</b>

Source: Compiled from Annual Reports, MUDRA

Table No. 03 shows state wise total number of MUDRA (Shishu, Kishore & Tarun) accounts and total disbursement amount in the financial years 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018. The number of MUDRA account was 34880924 in FY 2015-2016 and against these Rs. 132954.73 crore was disbursed. In FY 2016-2017, MUDRA accounts increased by 12.14% and Disbursement amount increased by 24.16% during the same period and the number of MUDRA account was 397011047 and Disbursement amount was Rs. 175312.13 crore. On the other hand, in FY 2017-2018, MUDRA accounts increased to 48130593 and Disbursement amount increased to Rs. 246437.4 crore. The total number of MUDRA accounts for all the three Financial Years is 122712564 and against these the Disbursement amount is Rs. 554704.26 crore.

On the basis of Table No.03, the average value and Standard deviation value are presented as below:

- a. *National Average of MUDRA accounts and Disbursement Amount:* The national average for MUDRA accounts for the financial years 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 were 968915, 1102807 and 1336961. The total average of MUDRA accounts for all the three financial years is 3408682. While, the national average of Disbursement amount for the financial years 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 were Rs. 3693.19 crore, 4869.78 crore and 6845.48 crore. The total average of Disbursement for all the three financial years is Rs. 15408.45 crore.
- b. *Maximum and Minimum Range of MUDRA accounts and Disbursement Amount:* The maximum number of MUDRA accounts opened in Tamil Nadu with 15951589 number of accounts and minimum accounts opened in Lakshadweep with 2257 number of accounts in the last three financial years. Again, in terms of disbursement amount among states and union territories, Tamil Nadu got first rank with Rs. 58234.17 Crore and Lakshadweep is in the last rank with Rs. 21.39 crore during the same period.
- c. *Standard Deviation of MUDRA accounts and Disbursement Amount:* The Standard Deviation (SD) of MUDRA accounts for the FY 2015-2016 is 1333505.62, for the FY 2016-2017 is 1491001.272 and for FY 2017-2018 is 1713302.463. While, the SD of the total MUDRA accounts for all the three FY is 4491732.893. The SD of Disbursement amount for the FY 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 is Rs. 4493.120 crore, Rs. 5601.897 crore and Rs. 7632.788 crore. The SD of total Disbursement amount for all the financial years is Rs. 17618.608.

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### 3. Bank Wise Performance of PMMY:

MUDRA is responsible for refinancing all the last mile financiers such as Commercial Banks, RRBs, Micro Finance Institutions, NBFCs, Small Finance Banks etc. All loans sanctioned on or after April 08, 2015 upto a loan size of Rs. 10 lakh for non-farm income generating activities will be branded as PMMY loans. Therefore, performance analysis of PMMY would be incomplete without examining the number of MUDRA accounts and amount disbursed by different banks and financial institutions.

The following tables show the bank wise performance of Shishu, Kishore and Tarun loans over a period of last three financial years viz., 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018.

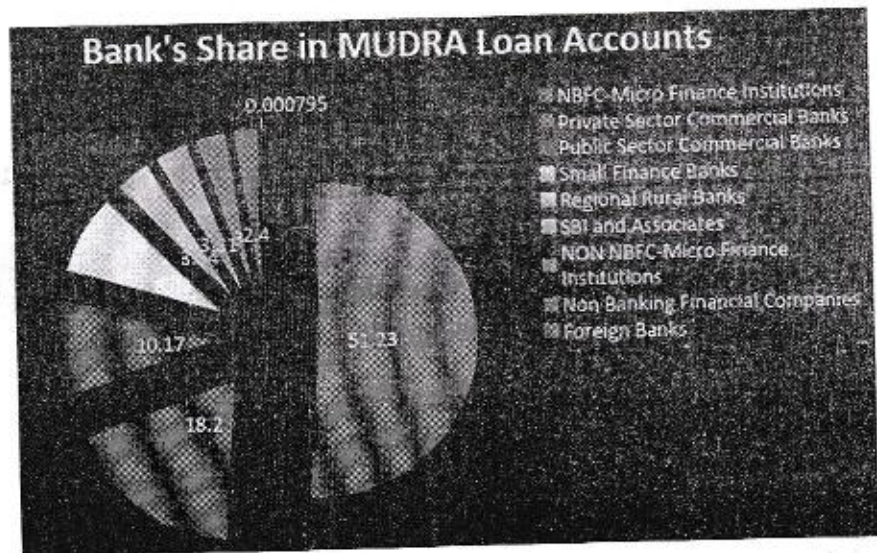
**Table No. 04:**  
**Bank Wise Performance of MUDRA loans**

Total MUDRA Loans (2015-2016 to 2017-2018)								
Name of Banks	[Amount Rs. in Crore]							
	Shishu		Kishore		Tarun		Total	
	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt	No Of A/Cs	Disbursement Amt
SBI and Associates	2584392	4500.88	1010239	26753.99	471769	36693.09	4066400	67947.96
Public Sector Commercial Banks	7727733	16045.64	4045274	75257.21	713981	52955.1	12486988	144257.95
Private Sector Commercial Banks	20490503	58326.08	1527454	27095.55	327667	22652.21	22345624	108073.84
Foreign Banks	0	0	520	15.94	455	37.7	975	53.64
Regional Rural Banks	2764396	8515.78	1516541	23522.79	64392	4768.58	4345329	36807.15
NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions	62633144	129227	238781	1845.64	2298	181.36	62874223	131254
NON NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions	3673969	5785.28	8540	154.42	0	0	3682509	5939.7
Non Banking Financial Companies	2045378	5685.3	786779	15070.37	121565	8068.63	2953722	28824.3
Small Finance Banks	9649139	22061.66	252709	5617.59	54946	3866.48	9956794	31545.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>111568654</b>	<b>250147.6</b>	<b>9386837</b>	<b>175333.5</b>	<b>1757073</b>	<b>129223.1</b>	<b>122712564</b>	<b>554704.2</b>

Source: Compiled from Annual Reports, MUDRA

The above table shows the bank wise number of MUDRA loans and disbursement amount for the financial years 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018. It is observed that the Private Sector Commercial banks have disbursed the maximum amount (RS.144257.95 crore) of MUDRA loans and Small Finance Banks disbursed minimum amount (Rs. 53.64 crore) among all banks. While, NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions have opened highest number (62874223) of MUDRA accounts and foreign banks have opened minimum (975) accounts. The average disbursement amount is Rs. 61633.80 crore and average number of accounts opened is 13634729.

The relative share of different banks in MUDRA accounts and disbursement amount is presented in the following diagram:



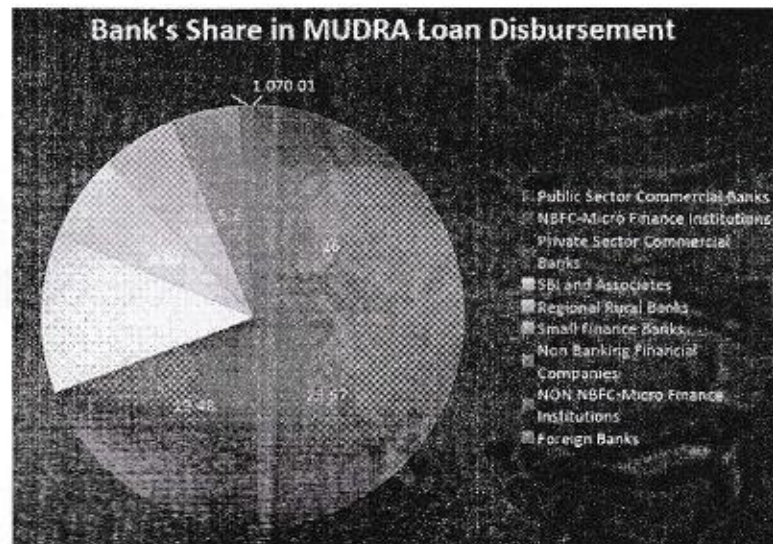
**Figure 03:** Share of Banks in MUDRA Loan Accounts (in %)

The Figure 03, clearly shows the percentage share of banks in total number of MUDRA loans opened by different banks in the last three financial years. The maximum share (51.23%) is covered by NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions and minimum share (.000795%) hold by Foreign Banks. The private sector commercial banks and public sector commercial

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banks have share of 18.2% and 10.17% respectively in the total number of MUDRA accounts opened during the period. The small finance banks, regional rural banks, SBI and Associates, Non NBFC Micro Finance Institutions, Non Banking Financial Companies and foreign banks all together share 20.4% in the total number of accounts.

The relative share of different banks in MUDRA loan disbursement amount is presented in the following diagram:



**Figure 04:** Share of Banks in MUDRA Loan Disbursement (in %)

The Figure 04 depicts the relative share of disbursement amount of MUDRA loans by different banks. The Public Sector Commercial Banks disbursed maximum amount i.e., 26% and Foreign Banks disbursed minimum amount i.e., 0.01% in the total amount of MUDRA loan disbursement. The second and third highest amount disbursed by Private Sector Commercial Banks and SBI and Associates. The Regional Rural Banks disbursed 12.25% of the total loans. The Small Finance Banks, Non Banking Financial Companies, Non NBFC Micro Finance Institutions and Foreign Banks share 6.63%, 5.69%, 5.2%, 1.07% and 0.01% respectively.

**Position of Assam in PMMY: An Analysis**

On 8<sup>th</sup> April 2015, the Prime Minister of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) covering all the states and union territories. Accordingly, the scheme also implemented in Assam.

The position of Assam in terms of numbers of MUDRA accounts and disbursement amount under PMMY is presented below:

**MUDRA Accounts in Assam:**

Assam achieved 12<sup>th</sup> Position in terms of number of MUDRA accounts opened in India. In the last three financial years Assam has opened 3396030 number of MUDRA Accounts. The national average of number of MUDRA account is 3408682 and Assam's position is little below the national average. While, the state Tamil Nadu is in the first position with 15951589 number of MUDRA accounts. The number of MUDRA accounts opened in 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 are 427272, 1255754 and 1713004 respectively.

The status of Shishu, Kishore and Tarun MUDRA loans is given in the following table:

**Table No 05.****No of MUDRA Accounts in Assam and India**

MUDRA Loans	No. Of MUDRA Accounts in Assam and India							
	2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		Total	
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
Shishu	390320	32401046	1214502	36497813	1558335	42669795	3163157	47391287
Kishore	32121	2069461	34363	2663502	145421	4653874	211905	5011200
Tarun	4831	410417	6889	539732	9248	806924	20968	1757073
<b>Total</b>	<b>427272</b>	<b>34880924</b>	<b>1255754</b>	<b>39701047</b>	<b>1713004</b>	<b>48130593</b>	<b>3396030</b>	<b>54159560</b>

**Source:** Compiled from Annual Reports, MUDRA

The Table No 05 portrays number of different MUDRA loans in Assam and India. It is observed that the number of accounts is increasing year after year. In 2016-2017, the number of accounts in Assam is increased by 65.97%, while, in India the rate is 26.69% and the same way in 2017-2018, it is increased by 12.14% and 17.51%. The highest number of MUDRA accounts opened in Shishu and lowest accounts opened in Tarun. In Assam, 3163157 number of Shishu accounts opened during the last three financial years and in India it is 47391287. In the same period, the number of Kishore and Tarun accounts in Assam is 211905 and 20968 respectively. It is noticeable that as the loan amount increases from Shishu to Tarun, the number of accounts is reduced.

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In order to understand the position of Assam in PMMY, it would be more appropriate to compare the number of MUDRA accounts of Assam with the national average value or the mean value.

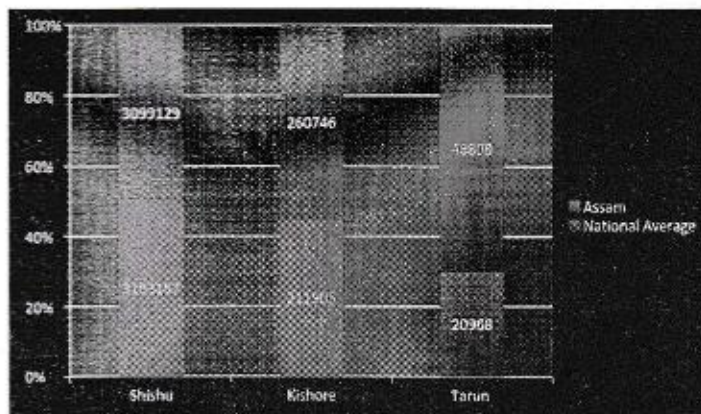
The following table compares the number of MUDRA account of Assam and national average:

**Table No 06.**  
**MUDRA Account of Assam and National Average**

MUDRA Accounts of Assam and National Average								
MUDRA Loans	2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		Total	
	Assam	National Average	Assam	National Average	Assam	National Average	Assam	National Average
Shishu	390320	900029	1214502	1013828	1558335	1185272	3163157	3099129
Kishore	32121	57485	34363	73986	145421	129274	211905	260746
Tarun	4831	11400	6889	14993	9248	22415	20968	48808

**Source:** Compiled from Annual Reports, MUDRA

The above table compares the number of MUDRA accounts of different categories opened in Assam with national average value. It is observed that Assam is capable to open a slightly more Shishu account than national average but left far behind in Tarun account. The national average for Tarun account is 48808, while Assam could only open 20968. Besides, Assam could not achieve the national average in case of Kishore account.



**Figure 05.** Comparison of MUDRA Accounts Between Assam and National Average

The Figure 05 give a picture of comparison of MUDRA accounts opened in Assam with the national mean value. Assam did well in Shishu but could not achieve the national average in Kishore and Tarun.

**Disbursement Amount under PMMY in Assam:**

During the FY 2015-2016 to 2017-2018, a sum total of Rs. 554704.26 crore has been disbursed India and Rs 13123.33 crore disbursed in Assam under PMMY. In all India ranking for disbursement of MUDRA loan amount, Assam is in the 15<sup>th</sup> Position and Tamil Nadu is in 1<sup>st</sup> Position. The total disbursement amount in Assam under MUDRA loan is presented following table:

**Table No 07.**  
**MUDRA Loan Disbursement in Assam and India**

MUDRA Loan Disbursement in Assam and India (in Crore)								
Financial Year	Shishu		Kishore		Tarun		Total	
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
2015-2016	759.22	62027.69	614.57	41073.28	354.67	29853.76	1728.46	132954.73
2016-2017	3593.18	83891.88	725.46	51063.12	505.91	40357.13	4824.55	175312.13
2017-2018	4311.15	104228.05	1583.47	83197.09	675.7	59012.25	6570.32	246437.4
Total	8663.55	250147.62	2923.50	175333.49	1536.28	129223.14	13123.33	554704.26

**Source:** Compiled from Annual Reports, MUDRA

It is observed from the Table No. 07 that in FY 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 Rs. 1728.46 crore, Rs. 4824.55 crore and Rs. 6570.32 crore disbursed in Assam. The amount of disbursement in Assam was increased by 64.17% in FY 2016-2017 and 26.57% in FY 2017-2018. In Assam, the maximum disbursement amount i.e., Rs. 8663.55 crore was in Shishu loan and minimum amount in Tarun loan. While in India Rs. 132954.73 crore in 2015-2016, Rs. 175312.13 crore in 2016-2017 and Rs. 246437.4 crore were disbursed.

When we compare the MUDRA loan disbursement amount in Assam with national average or mean value the picture is not satisfactory in particularly in Kishore and Tarun loans. The national average or mean disbursement of MUDRA loan in India is Rs. 15408.45 crore and the disbursement amount in Assam is Rs. 13123.33 crore, which lower than the national average. The national mean disbursement for Shishu, Kishore and Tarun is

## Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana

Rs.6948.55 crore, Rs. 4870.37 crore and Rs. 3589.53 crore respectively. On the other hand, the disbursement in Assam under Shishu, Kishore and Tarun is Rs. 8663.55 crore, Rs. 2923.50 crore and Rs. 1536.28 crore.

### Findings of the Study:

The major findings of the study are:

- The total disbursement amount under PMMY during the FY 2015-2016 to 2017-2018 is Rs. 19599381.74 crore and the total number of MUDRA account opened during the same period is 117128821.
- The maximum amount disbursed is in Shishu loans. In FY 2015-2016 Rs. 62027.69 crore was disbursed which was increased by 26.06% in FY 2016-2017 and 19.51% in FY 2017-2018. The minimum disbursement amount is in Tarun loans.
- The highest share of MUDRA loan is received by OBC i.e., Rs. 10345559 crore, the next highest received by General i.e., Rs. 8303979 crore and minimum share received by ST i.e., Rs. 257742.4 crore.
- The national average of number of MUDRA account is 3408682 and national mean disbursement amount is Rs. 15408.45 crore.
- Tamil Nadu is in the first position among all states and union territories in terms of number of MUDRA accounts with 15951589 and disbursement amount with Rs. 58234.17 Crore. Lakshadweep is in the last position in terms of number of accounts as well as disbursement amount with 2257 and Rs. 21.39 crore respectively.
- The SD of MUDRA account for all the three financial years is 4491732.893 and SD of Disbursement amount is Rs. 17618.608.
- Maximum number of MUDRA account is opened by NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions i.e., 51.23% and minimum account is opened by Foreign banks i.e., .000795%. The private sector commercial banks and public sector commercial banks have share of 18.2% and 10.17% respectively.
- The Public Sector Commercial Banks disbursed maximum amount i.e., 26% and Foreign Banks disbursed minimum amount i.e., 0.01% in the total amount of MUDRA loan disbursement. The second and third highest amount disbursed by Private Sector Commercial Banks and SBI and Associates.

- Assam achieved 12<sup>th</sup> Position in terms of number of MUDRA accounts opened in India. Assam has opened 3396030 number of MUDRA Accounts in the last three financial years.
- Assam did well in Shishu but could not achieve the national average in Kishore and Tarun in opening number of MUDRA accounts.
- Assam attained 15<sup>th</sup> Position in all India ranking for disbursement of MUDRA loan amount.
- During the FY 2015-2016 to 2017-2018, a sum total of Rs. 13123.33 crore has been disbursed in Assam under PMMY.
- The amount of disbursement in Assam was increased by 64.17% in FY 2016-2017 and 26.57% in FY 2017-2018.
- The national average or mean disbursement of MUDRA loan in India is Rs. 15408.45 crore and the disbursement amount in Assam is Rs. 13123.33 crore, which lower than the national average.
- While, national mean disbursement for Shishu, Kishore and Tarun is Rs.6948.55 crore, Rs. 4870.37 crore and Rs. 3589.53 crore respectively. The disbursement in Assam under Shishu, Kishore and Tarun is Rs. 8663.55 crore, Rs. 2923.50 crore and Rs. 1536.28 crore.
- When we compare the MUDRA loan disbursement amount in Assam with national average or mean value the picture is not satisfactory in particularly in Kishore and Tarun loans.

**Conclusion:**

Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana is one of the key initiatives taken by Honourable Prime Minister Narendra Modi to rejuvenate MSME sector in India. The micro enterprises play pivotal role in employment generation and growth of GDP. But, this sector faces lots of problems and challenges; and supply of adequate credit is one of such problems encountered by this sector. MUDRA loans aimed to provide necessary and timely credit to this sector in the form of Shishu, Kishore and Tarun. In the last three financial years starting from 2015-2016 to 2017-2018, 117128821 number of MUDRA accounts opened and against these accounts Rs. 19599381.74 crore disbursed in India. But, these accounts and disbursement are not symmetrical among the states and union territories and hence

PMMY implementing authority should consider this issue. The performance of Assam in PMMY is more or less satisfactory in comparison to many states and union territories. Assam achieved 12<sup>th</sup> position in opening MUDRA accounts and 15<sup>th</sup> position in disbursement amount in all India ranking. But, Assam has to focus on Kishore and Tarun loans in opening MUDRA accounts and disbursement amount, as both could achieve the national average value.

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