

Is MUDRA Bank Rightly Moving and Are the Growth Envisaged Through Financial Inclusion a Reality: An Analysis of State-wide First Responses

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Introduction

Up to Dec 2014, the aggregate loan portfolio of India's for-profit microfinance institutions (MFIs) registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) were to the tune of Rs.31,450 crore, disbursed to 28.7 million borrowers. In the December quarter, loan disbursements in terms of amount rose by 46% even as the number of loans grew by 33% over the year-ago period.

Why MUDRA Bank:

In this paper, we look at the role of banks at a time when the economy is at the crossroads, emerging from a deep slumber and ushering in a new phase of growth. With economic recovery on the horizon, the demand for credit is set to witness a dramatic increase once again in the coming years. In the current (current decade refers to period between FY11-FY20) decade, India's success story is set to enter a new era of inclusive growth. Significant progress will be visible in terms of growth percolating to a larger section of the society, an aspiration that has largely remained unaccomplished in the growth story so far. India's gross domestic savings (GDS) as a per cent of GDP has remained above 30 per cent since 2004 and stood at 30.8 per cent in FY12. Two-thirds of India's population lives in rural areas where financial services have made few inroads so far. Rural India, however, has seen steady rise in incomes creating an increasingly significant market for financial services. There are several stand-alone networks of Self Help Groups (SHGs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) in different parts of rural India. Cross-utilisation of these channels can facilitate faster penetration of a wider suite of financial services in rural India. Increasing use of technology to reach rural India is the paradigm-shifting enabler. Internet kiosk based channels are expected to become the bridge that connects rural India to financial services.

The coverage of conventional institutions despite being geographically well disbursed, with southern and eastern India accounting for 29% each of the market share, and the northern and western parts accounting for 21% each, further if we include the not-for-profit MFIs, the portfolio though will be slightly bigger, but even then, their overall exposure will be about half a percent of the loan assets of India's banking system. There are 57.7 million small business units and only 4% of them are able to access institutional finance. How does one solve the funding gap? Further, MFIs do not meet the funding requirements of small entrepreneurs who want more than Rs.50,000 and up to a few lakhs.¹ Commercial banks, too, are reluctant to have business relationships with this segment of borrowers.

¹ Typically, an MFI does not give loans beyond Rs.50,000 to a single borrower and the average loan amount disbursed per account by NBFC-MFIs is Rs.16,194.

Indian government so set up Mudra Bank (Micro Units Development Refinance Agency Bank) to take care of this. Mudra Bank have a corpus of Rs.20,000 crore to refinance all types of MFIs-both non-profit and for-profit MFIs. On the pattern of Bangladesh entity for financing micro-credit-the Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) established in 1990, to provide funds to various organizations for their micro-credit programmes that finance the poor who have no land or any credible material possession²; Mudra Bank is a statutory body responsible for regulating and refinancing all MFIs that are in the business of lending to micro and small businesses engaged in manufacturing, trading and services activities (refer: <http://www.livemint.com/Opinion/l3rEXvKQV6FFuIWDoW4FUJ/Do-we-need-Mudra-Bank.html>).

Objectives of MUDRA Bank: Funding the Unfunded:

Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank (**MUDRA Bank**), is a new institution setup by the Government of India essentially

1. For development of micro units and refinance of MFIs
2. To encourage entrepreneurship in India &
3. Provide the funding to the non corporate small business sector.

Atypically, the scheme provides and guarantees the benefits encompassing the following salient

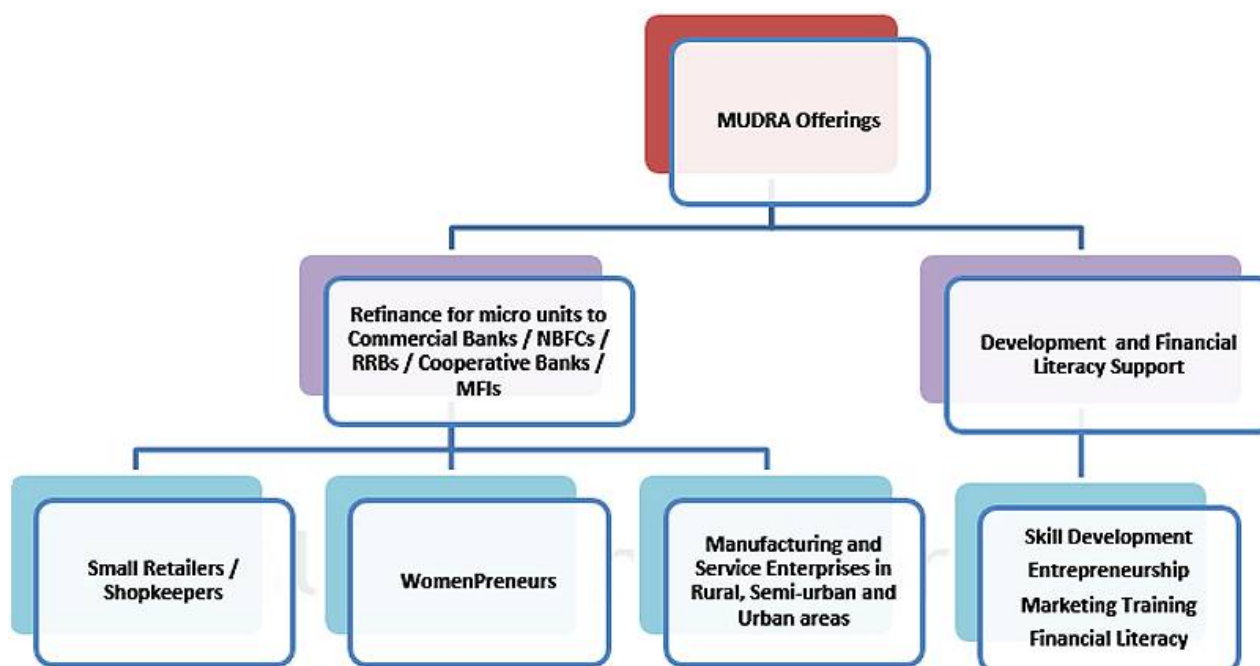
1. Micro Credit Scheme (MCS)
2. Refinance Scheme for Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) / Scheduled Co-operative Banks
3. Mahila Uddyami Scheme
4. Business Loan for Traders & Shopkeepers
5. Missing Middle Credit Scheme - Equipment Finance for Micro Units

Mudra Bank stands for Micro Units Development Refinance Agency (MUDRA). Also, Mudra, in Hindi, means currency. Mudra Bank is to cater to 5.77 crore small business units (according to the NSSO survey of 2013) that are spread all across India who find it difficult to access credit from the regular banking system. The interventions have been named 'Shishu', 'Kishor' and 'Tarun' to signify the stage of growth / development and funding needs of the beneficiary micro unit / entrepreneur and also provide a reference point for the next phase of graduation / growth to look forward to :

- **Shishu** : covering loans upto 50,000/-
- **Kishor** : covering loans above 50,000/- and upto 5 lakh
- **Tarun** : covering loans above 5 lakh and upto 10 lakh

² Access to resources creates employment opportunities and enhances their livelihood. PKSF provides assistance to the poor through different non-government, semi-government and government organizations; voluntary agencies and societies; local government bodies; institutions; groups and individuals, which are called partner organizations.

It would be ensured that at least 60% of the credit flows to Shishu Category Units and the balance to Kishor and Tarun Categories. Micro Credit Scheme : Financial support to MFIs for on lending to individuals/ groups of individuals /JLGs/ SHGs for creation of qualifying assets as per RBI guidelines towards setting up / running micro enterprises as per MSMED Act and non-farm income generating activities.



Data Sources

The sources of Information being secondary mostly,. Other than the Government records on MUDRA Bank , Industrial data is procured from VI MSME Census, as well as Annual Reports 2014-15 of Ministry of MSME, Govt of India. Tendulkar Committee report is referred for Poverty Estimates across States.Other Sources include Inter-Regional Disparities in Industrial Growth from Institute for Studies in Industrial Development.

The Moot Question Is 'Is MUDRA Bank Rightly Moving towards the Growth Envisaged'.

For this the first and foremost aspect was to look into average amount disbursed in the Scheme. As was envisaged, about 17 per cent loan in different states were in the category of Kishore and Tarun, that are loans extending from Rs 50000 and plus.

Table 1: Percent Sanctions under Shishu, Kishore and Tarun Classes

State	Percent Sanctions			Sanctioned amount per Unit (Rs '000)	Ranking of Distribution			Remarks
	Shishu	Kishore	Tarun		Shishu	Kishore	Tarun	
Andhra Pradesh	78.21	20.35	1.44	70.04	17	5	20	
Assam	83.58	14.38	2.05	66.35	11	10	13	
Bihar	80.76	17.89	1.35	63.84	16	6	21	
Chhattisgarh	87.87	10.43	1.70	53.28	2	18	17.5	
Goa	70.16	24.95	4.89	105.71	18	4	3	
Gujarat	80.99	14.89	4.12	80.92	15	9	5	
Haryana	82.72	12.94	4.34	78.08	12	12	4	
Himachal Pradesh	68.86	25.70	5.44	120.17	19	3	2	
J and K	34.28	57.66	8.05	195.43	21	1	1	
Jharkhand	86.82	11.15	2.03	59.11	5	15	14	
Karnataka	86.16	12.28	1.56	52.37	7.5	13	19	
Kerala	66.78	29.72	3.50	101.10	20	2	7	
Madhya Pradesh	90.64	7.64	1.72	47.34	1	21	16	
Maharashtra	86.75	10.40	2.85	63.77	6	19	10	
Odisha	87.70	10.60	1.70	51.78	3	17	17.5	
Punjab	85.36	10.82	3.82	72.96	9	16	6	
Rajasthan	87.69	9.14	3.16	63.50	4	20	8	
Tamil Nadu	81.51	16.52	1.96	60.16	13	7	15	
Uttar Pradesh	86.16	11.40	2.44	60.59	7.5	14	11	
Uttarakhand	81.22	15.72	3.06	76.61	14	8	9	
West Bengal	83.98	13.65	2.37	58.64	10	11	12	
Total	83.50	14.09	2.41	64.47				

Despite all apprehensions, ifs and buts, the total sanction in 8 months came closer to 8 millions, with average amount being Rs 64500 per unit. Although, small, about a sixth of these sanctions were more than Rs 50000, and about 2.4 per cent being more than Rs 500,000/- . Kerala with more than 33 per cent, Himachal Pradesh with 31 per cent and Goa about 29 per cent provided significant boast to MFIs with more than Rs 50,000/- rs sanctions under scheme. Overall, about 1.32 million MFIs could muster loan beyond Rs 50,000/-.

In eight months (April to Nov, 2015), the Bank has lent loans to more than 79 lakh enterprises/ establishments. Almost 83.5 percent of those assisted are covered under Shishu schemes, Kishore sanctions comes to about 14.1, and just about 2.4 percent amount to Tarun loans. So far as the inclusion of Social and backward classes are concerned an amount of Rs 42,520.08 crore till November end was disbursed under the scheme to over 66 lakh borrowers. Of the borrowers, over 23.50 lakh are women and 32.86 lakh are new entrepreneurs. As many as 22,01,944 borrowers belong to SC/ST and OBC categories³.

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http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/articleshow/49997893.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst

Yet looking into the huge target of 57.65 million tentative beneficiaries (Self employed as per NSSO Survey of 2013) unable to receive the financial support to refinance their activities spread over urban and rural tracts (mainly rural) as per NSSO and Rs 11 lakh crore financial needs (average being approx Rs 17000 per unit); the coverage of 8 million overall, and financial support of 51,000 crore in eight months seem much below the targets.

It is found that almost 92.4 per cent of total sanctions (7352928 out of 7952335) while are made in big states, their share in total disbursement to MFIs account just about 90.4 per cent (Rs 46356 crores out of Rs 51265 Crores).

Table 2: States in different ranges of Amount per Unit Disbursed and Percentage Sanctions in these States

SI No	Amount Range	Names of States	Per cent Population in the States
1	45-50000	MP	6.83
2	50-60000	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, T N, W B	37.631
3	60-70000	Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, UP	28.451
4	70-80000	Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand	11.460
5	80-100000	Gujarat	4.080
6	100-120000	Goa, Kerala	3.076
7	120-150000	HP	0.502
8	150-200000	J & K	0.431

Another significant aspect worth noticing is the average amount being disbursed to these micro finance units. As against average amount disbursed to the tune of Rs 17000/- per unit (Refer: NSSO, 2013), on the whole average amount ranges from about 45-50000 to about Rs 200,000 (refer Table 1) . Further one finds that almost 80 percent of the sanctions (spread over 15 major states) are in ranges of Rs 50-80000 (Table 2).

Hypothesis

For a judicious evaluation of the Scheme: it is needed to test

- i) Level of developments with levels of (percentage of small medium and big loans)
- ii) Number of sanctions vs. Levels of Industrial development across state
- iii) How far Small Refinance needs of MSMEs (mainly unregistered units) met out: a cross check across states

A. Linking the level of developments with levels of (percentage of small medium and big loans):

Inter-regional disparity in levels of development and incomes is a major issue of economic, social and political significance in India. That there are wide disparities across the states is well known and is also recognized as a concern to be addressed through public policy. The poverty levels which is indicative of developmental levels of the states (and people thereof) with respect to MUDRA bank sanctions is attempted a priori to establish the fact of proper targeted approach as claimed under the objectives of the Scheme.

Table3: Relationship Poverty levels Percentage (Percentage Number of Poor State-wise to Total in the Country) with Sanctions under Shishu and Overall (State-wise Share in the country) :

Relationship attributes	Shishu Sanctions (State-wise Sanctions share vs State-wise poor people share)	Total Sanctions (State-wise Sanctions share vs State-wise poor people share)
r	0.383	0.372
T values	.900	.863
Degrees of freedom	1	1
Type	2	2

Table 3 (a) Relationship of Number of Poor in a state with Number of Sanctions in the state

Relationship attributes	Sanctions under Shishu Scheme with	
	Shishu	Total Sanctions
r	0.383	0.374
T values	.0001	.00008
Degrees of freedom	1	

As envisaged the states with more number and percent share of poor are more likely to get higher number and share of sanctions. It indicates

1. The states with higher number and share of poor people or less of per capita income are more providing loans to the poor. Accessibility of the MUDRA Banks to these sections is indicative of more reach of poor states as well.
2. As the Shishu category is having further marginally more positive correlation, type of loan provided is more to the Shishu category.

B. Number of sanctions vs. Levels of Industrial development across state:

Table4: Relationship of Sanctions under Shishu, Kishore and Tarun Classes in the states with Registered and unregistered Units in the State :

Relationship attributes	Sanctions under Shishu Scheme with		Sanctions under Kishore Scheme with		Sanctions under Tarun Scheme with		Sanctions Total with	
	Registered Units	Unregistered Units	Registered Units	Unregistered Units	Registered Units	Unregistered Units	Registered Units	Unregistered Units
r	0.479	0.691	0.567	0.683	0.692	0.825	0.499	0.700
T values	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Degrees of freedom	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

As the bank is a sort of financial initiative, created in order to facilitate the micro units and provide them sufficient funds in order to develop, it was looked in to perceive the link across states of number of registered and un – registered units and no of sanctions (overall). It is found from the table above that MUDRA scheme is more prone to help the unregistered units. The positive correlation and greater ‘r’ values for unregistered sector units indicate the fact that as number of unregistered units across states is higher it’s going to have higher number of sanctions. The tendency is found to persist in all types of sanctions – Shishu, Kishore and Tarun.

Herein percentage of registered / unregistered units (percent with respect to all-India) are correlated with percent of sanctions in a state (of total all-India) are attempted. This is done to check

- a. What is the relationship of the Mudra with the people devoid of small loans till date?
- b. How far we find Mudra Bank is helping the States with lesser industrialisation. An interlinked aspect being which states are able to better target the sanctions?

MSME development levels till date vs. Sanctions levels: The analysis to indicate which states are performing better, and which states not performing that well. This would also provide indirectly whether states with lower level of industrial development in terms of registered/unregistered units are better off in greater sanctions under Mudra Bank or vice-versa.

Table 5 (a): Distribution of States in Different Classes of Industrial development (Registered MSMEs) and Total Sanctions to MFIs

Sanctions (Total) across States	MSME development level (Registered Units spread across States)				
	Highest	More than average	Average	Less than average	Least
Highest		Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh,		
More than average	Maharashtra Tamil Nadu U P	M P			
Average	Gujarat		Bihar Rajasthan W B	Odisha	
Less than average		Kerala	Punjab	Chhattisgarh Haryana Jharkhand	
least				Assam	Goa H P J & K Uttarakhand

So far as the registered units covered under the scheme are concerned, there are noticed state-level variations. Best performing one is AP. Karnataka, and Odisha also have performed quite satisfactorily. Those less performing are Maharashtra, TN, UP, Punjab, and Assam. Average performers are MP, Bihar, Rajasthan, W B, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Goa, HP, J& K, and Uttarakhand. Worst performers include Worst performance included that of Gujarat and Kerala.

Table 5 (b): Distribution of States in Different Classes of Industrial development (Un-Registered MSMEs) and Total Sanctions to MFIs

Sanctions (total)	MSME development level Un-Registered Units)				
	Highest	More average	Average	Less than average	Least
Highest		A P	Karnataka		
More than average	Maharashtra Tamil Nadu U P		M P		
Average			Bihar Gujarat Odisha Rajasthan	W B	
Less than average			Kerala Punjab	Haryana Jharkhand	Chhattisgarh
least				Assam Goa	H P J & K Uttarakhand

Unregistered units across states too have had differential levels in meeting out their requirements through MUDRA bank sanctions. Better performing are AP, Karnataka, MP, WB and Chhattisgarh. Those Less performing are Maharashtra, TN, UP, Kerala, Punjab, Assam and Goa. Average performers are Bihar, Gujarat, Odisha, Rajasthan, Haryana, Jharkhand, HP, J& K, and Uttarakhand

C. How far Small Refinance needs of MSMEs (mainly unregistered units) met out: a cross check across states

MUDRA Bank is planned to help out the tiny and small borrowers who were not covered till date by formal banking system. MUDRA bank thus provided to help them out too with refinancing up to 50,000 at very low costs (interest rates). 'How are MSME level and Mudra Bank sanctions correlated' is attempted using an indirect approach of cross-check. how far the scheme is getting prominence in terms of the Establishments requiring the benefits of financial assistance in reality (those unregistered mainly) are assisted more within a state in terms of providing minimal assistance.⁴

- a) Relationship hence attempted is between percentage of unregistered units in the states of total (registered + unregistered) units versus percent of Shishu sanctions of total (shishu+kishore+ tarun) sanctions.

⁴ Since small entrepreneurs are businesses are often cut off from banking system because of limited branch presence, Mudra Bank will partner with local coordinators and provide finance to "Last Mile Financiers" of small/micro businesses.

- b) Which states are able to better target that is more assistance to lower order establishments, which states are mediocre and which are poor in proper targeting is attempted using the classifications of performances.

Table 6 : Relationship between percentage of unregistered units in the states units versus percent of Shishu sanctions

Per cent Shishu Sanctions (of Total)	MSME development level percent Un-Registered Units (of Total)				
	Highest	More than average	Average	Less than average	Least
Highest		Odisha	MP Punjab Rajasthan		
More than average	WB	AP Jharkhand Maharashtra	Chhattisgarh UP	Karnataka	
Average			Assam Bihar Haryana	Tamil Nadu Uttarakhand	Gujarat
Less than average					
least			Goa HP J & K	Kerala	

Better performing states means States lying in lower order percentage share of unregistered units lying in higher order levels of loans. Those in reverse order are worse performing states. Those lying in same category (that means same category both ways: Category of percentage of unregistered units and category of percent of shishu loans) are termed as average performing states.

Odisha, Chhattisgarh, UP, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand have performed better, while states of MP, Punjab, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat are outstanding performers. Andhra, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Assam, Bihar and Haryana are average performers. West Bengal, and Kerala are poor performing states. Extremely poor states are Goa, HP and J& K.

References:

1. State/UT wise Distribution of Estimated Number of Enterprises and Employment+, Chapter II, Growth and Performance of MSME Sector, Annual Report 2014-15, Min of MSME, Govt of India, pp27
2. Provisional Results of Sixth Economic Census, 2014

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5. http://planningcommission.nic.in/news/pre_pov2307.pdf

State Wise PMMY Report [Amount Rs. in Crore]

States/ UTs	Shishu (Loans up to Rs. 50,000)			Kishore (50,001 to Rs. 5.00 Lakh)			Tarun (Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 10.00 Lakh)			Total		
	No Of Sancti ions	Sancti oned Amt	Disburs ement Amt	No Of Sancti ions	Sancti oned Amt	Disburs ement Amt	No Of Sancti ions	Sancti oned Amt	Disburs ement Amt	No Of Sancti ions	Sancti oned Amt	Disburs ement Amt
A & N Islands	1552	4.25	3.51	618	14.3	13.28	185	14.17	12.86	2355	32.72	29.65
A Prades h	3728 35	770.94	703.74	9701 5	2026.2 2	1942.63	6854	541.49	505.37	4767 04	3338.6 5	3151.74
Arun Pr	2595	5.57	3.97	569	17.23	16.56	266	21.74	20.97	3430	44.54	41.5
Assam	9387 2	235.03	195.08	1614 6	337.3	315.36	2302	172.88	160.21	1123 20	745.21	670.65
Bihar	3135 03	671.12	628.37	6945 0	1391.0 3	1338.76	5231	415.98	365.61	3881 84	2478.1 3	2332.74
Chandi garh	8987	17.18	14.74	1806	43.32	40.68	643	49.34	45.21	1143 6	109.84	100.63
Chhatti sgarh	1177 57	266.18	214.73	1398 3	266.44	228.01	2273	181.44	162.37	1340 13	714.06	605.11
Chhatti sgarh	1177 57	266.18	214.73	1398 3	266.44	228.01	2273	181.44	162.37	1340 13	714.06	605.11
D & N Haveli	844	1.43	1.14	181	5.23	5.11	122	9.02	8.94	1147	15.68	15.19
Delhi	8186 7	152.78	123.94	1946 2	576.21	555.24	8621	627.36	594.19	1099 50	1356.3 5	1273.37
Goa	1534 0	41.17	33.14	5456	109.87	101.46	1069	80.1	72.7	2186 5	231.14	207.3
Gujarat	2627 77	547.61	485.27	4829 8	1089.1 7	1054.39	1337 7	988.58	948.29	3244 52	2625.3 6	2487.95
Haryan a	1259 30	239.1	213.64	1969 7	449.54	419.89	6604	499.99	457.4	1522 31	1188.6 3	1090.93
H P	2748 2	57.21	49.24	1025 6	249.38	226.34	2171	172.98	157.69	3990 9	479.57	433.27
J and K	1173 9	38.62	33.66	1974 5	428.59	418.5	2757	201.97	193.78	3424 1	669.18	645.94
Jharkh and	1521 16	334.14	267.23	1953 4	430.4	392.55	3565	271.13	245.3	1752 15	1035.6 7	905.08
Karnata ka	1046 473	2136.3 5	2051.58	1490 96	2802.9 1	2704.1	1894 9	1420.6 6	1349.99	1214 518	6359.9 2	6105.67
Kerala	1487 62	365.35	343.03	6620 5	1281.1 7	1247.98	7788	605.45	568.76	2227 55	2251.9 7	2159.77
Laksha dweep	487	1.1	0.8	99	2.36	1.94	15	1.26	0.93	601	4.72	3.67
M P	4924 42	927.9	811.01	4152 3	915.43	788.92	9356	729	636.52	5433 21	2572.3 3	2236.45
Mahara shtra	6845 18	1268.2 5	1157.5	8206 5	2054.5 9	1908.43	2250 3	1709.1	1572.5	7890 86	5031.9 4	4638.43
Manipu r	5186	14.36	12.03	1569	38.19	34.6	209	14.9	13.41	6964	67.45	60.04
Meghal aya	5809	17.64	13.65	2027	51.27	49.99	311	24.39	23.36	8147	93.3	87
Mizora m	3369	15.13	13.01	971	19.49	16.47	138	10.6	9.57	4478	45.22	39.05
Nagala nd	2831	9.89	4.66	913	24.26	20.07	230	16.61	12.1	3974	50.76	36.83
Odisha	2127 87	421.2	397.92	2571 6	518.54	479.52	4134	316.57	287.11	2426 37	1256.3 1	1164.55
Pondic	1649	36.89	35.88	4412	68.09	66.82	352	27.03	25.38	2125	132.01	128.08

herry	5									9		
Punjab	1746 94	371.54	341.94	2213 7	522	488.25	7825	599.63	553.6	2046 56	1493.1 7	1383.79
Rajasthan	2576 73	517.31	477.7	2686 8	632.67	582.4	9296	715.81	635.76	2938 37	1865.7 9	1695.86
Sikkim	4140	8.65	7.26	538	13.04	11.64	112	8.8	7.91	4790	30.49	26.81
Tamil Nadu	6326 94	1146.1 7	1120.76	1282 49	2366.6 8	2296.05	1523 8	1157	1066.63	7761 81	4669.8 5	4483.44
Telangana	1970 93	418.61	390.79	5742 1	1134.2 9	1084.31	6593	500.01	481.97	2611 07	2052.9 1	1957.07
Tripura	2165 1	53.49	49.07	3674	72.06	65.76	431	33.49	30.4	2575 6	159.04	145.23
Uttar Pradesh	5850 88	1142.4 2	1003.16	7739 8	1682.1 1	1520.64	1657 8	1290.0 8	1136.63	6790 64	4114.6 1	3660.43
Uttarakhand	6316 3	119.94	110.57	1222 2	291.22	265.73	2380	184.62	169.62	7776 5	595.78	545.92
West Bengal	3778 78	687.06	627.2	6143 0	1263.3 2	1109.77	1066 6	688.35	603.41	4499 74	2638.7 3	2340.38
Total	6640 186	13327. 76	12155.6 5	1120 732	23454. 36	22040.1 6	1914 17	14482. 97	13298.8 2	7952 335	51265. 09	47494.6 3

Table: State wise Number of Enterprises in MSME sector

State/UTs	Number of Enterprises (Lakh)				Employment (Lakh)			
	Registered Sector	Unregistered Sector			Registered Sector	Unregistered Sector		
		Sample	EC(2005)	Total		Sample	EC(2005)	Total
J & K	0.15	1.18	1.68	3.01	0.90	2.17	2.68	5.75
H P	0.12	1.60	1.16	2.87	0.65	2.27	1.76	4.68
Punjab	0.48	9.66	4.32	14.46	4.16	14.16	8.48	26.79
Chandigarh	0.01	0.28	0.20	0.49	0.12	0.58	0.53	1.23
Uttarakhand	0.24	2.00	1.51	3.74	0.80	3.62	2.54	6.96
Haryana	0.33	4.87	3.46	8.66	3.82	8.41	6.61	18.84
Delhi	0.04	1.75	3.74	5.52	0.58	5.94	13.29	19.81
Rajasthan	0.55	9.14	6.96	16.64	3.42	15.00	12.37	30.79
Uttar Pradesh	1.88	22.34	19.82	44.03	7.55	51.76	33.06	92.36
Bihar	0.50	7.48	6.72	14.70	1.48	15.97	10.81	28.26
Sikkim	0.00	0.06	0.10	0.17	0.01	0.56	0.22	0.79
Arun Pr	0.00	0.25	0.15	0.41	0.05	0.82	0.31	1.19
Nagaland	0.01	0.16	0.21	0.39	0.16	1.00	0.54	1.71
Manipur	0.04	0.44	0.43	0.91	0.20	1.38	0.78	2.36
Mizoram	0.04	0.10	0.16	0.29	0.26	0.30	0.25	0.81
Tripura	0.01	0.26	0.70	0.98	0.23	0.53	0.99	1.75
Meghalaya	0.03	0.47	0.38	0.88	0.13	1.04	0.75	1.92
Assam	0.20	2.14	4.28	6.62	2.11	4.48	7.66	14.25
West Bengal	0.43	20.80	13.41	34.64	3.60	54.93	27.24	85.78
Jharkhand	0.18	4.25	2.32	6.75	0.75	8.24	3.92	12.91
Odisha	0.20	9.77	5.76	15.73	1.73	21.94	9.57	33.24
Chhattisgarh	0.23	2.78	2.19	5.20	0.75	4.68	4.09	9.52
Madhya Pradesh	1.07	11.50	6.76	19.33	2.98	17.32	13.36	33.66

Gujarat	2.30	13.03	6.46	21.78	12.45	21.97	13.31	47.73
Daman & Diu	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.26	0.03	0.09	0.37
D & N Haveli	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.26	0.07	0.07	0.41
Maharashtra	0.87	14.45	15.31	30.63	10.89	24.72	34.43	70.04
Andhra Pradesh	0.46	14.90	10.60	25.96	3.83	35.15	31.71	70.69
Karnataka	1.36	11.12	7.70	20.19	7.89	22.58	16.24	46.72
Goa	0.03	0.56	0.27	0.86	0.33	0.87	0.68	1.88
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.06
Kerala	1.50	12.94	7.69	22.13	6.21	26.98	16.42	49.62
Tamil Nadu	2.34	18.21	12.58	33.13	14.26	38.89	27.82	80.98
Puducherry	0.01	0.13	0.21	0.35	0.21	0.25	0.55	1.01
A & N lands	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.06	0.18	0.15	0.38
All India	15.64	198.74	147.38	361.76	93.09	408.84	303.31	805.24

Source: Table 2.4, STATE/UT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND EMPLOYMENT, Chapter II, Growth and Performance of MSME Sector, Annual Report 2014-15, Min of MSME, Govt of India, pp27