

MUDRA – A TOOL FOR UPLIFTING MICRO ENTERPRISES IN INDIA**Dr.V.DHEENADHAYALAN****Assistant Professor in Commerce,
Annamalai University,****Abstract**

Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Bank is a new institution being set up by Government of India for development and refinancing activities relating to micro units. The purpose of MUDRA is to provide funding to the non corporate small business sector. In this paper the author assessed the performance of MUDRA initiative in India on the basis of stage wise, institution wise and state wise disbursement of amount under this scheme and concluded that According to World Bank data about 70 per cent of people in India living in rural areas of which a sizeable number of people (34880924) have been availing benefit from MUDRA and it will help the growth of Indian MSME Sector and help them increase their contribution to Indian present GDP. Under this scheme, Rs.132954.73 crore disbursements have been done in the space of less than a year. If such rates of growth were maintained, they would constitute a sizeable chunk of total non-farm credit in the economy.

Key Words: MUDRA, Micro Enterprise, Shishu .Kishor ,Tarun , MSME

Introduction

Micro enterprises constitute a major economic segment in our country and provides large employment after agriculture. This segment include micro units engaged in manufacturing, processing, trading and services sector. It provides employment to nearly 10 crore people. Many of these units are proprietary/ single ownership or Own Account enterprises and many a time referred as Non Corporate Small Business sector.

The major constraints faced by the myriad of the micro enterprises along the length and breadth of the country include:

- Access to Finance
- Skill Development Gaps
- Knowledge Gaps
- Infrastructure Gaps
- Policy Advocacy Needs
- Information Asymmetry
- Lack of growth orientation
- Lack of Market Development / Market Making
- Entry Level Technologies

The biggest bottleneck to the growth of entrepreneurship in the NCSBS is lack of financial support to this sector. The support from the Banks to this sector is meagre, with less than 15% of bank credit going to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

A vast part of the non-corporate sector operates as unregistered enterprises. They do not maintain proper Books of Accounts and are not formally covered under taxation areas. Therefore, the banks find it difficult to lend to them. Majority of this sector does not access outside sources of finance.

In the above backdrop the Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd (MUDRA) was set up by the Government of India (GoI). MUDRA has been initially formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of Small Industries Development bank of India (SIDBI) with 100% capital being contributed by it. Presently, the authorized capital of MUDRA is 1000 crores and paid up capital is 750 crore, fully subscribed by SIDBI. More capital is expected to enhance the functioning of MUDRA.

This Agency would be responsible for developing and refinancing all Micro-enterprises sector by supporting the finance Institutions which are in the business of lending to micro / small business entities engaged in manufacturing, trading and service activities. MUDRA would partner with Banks, MFIs and

other lending institutions at state level / regional level to provide micro finance support to the micro enterprise sector in the country

Micro Finance is an economic development tool whose objective is to provide income generating opportunities to the people at the bottom of the pyramid. It covers a range of services which include, in addition to the provision of credit, many other credit plus services , financial literacy and other social support services.

Mudra – Key Features

- Micro unit development & refinance agency ltd. popularly known as Mudra has set up by the Indian government to support the micro business and startups. It is a refinancing agency and not a direct financial institution.
- Mudra is a common platform where financial institutions such as banks, RRBs, MFIs, NBFCs will meet the applicants who are willing to set up their micro and small enterprises.
- The Mudra was set up and announced by the Finance Minister of India during the budget announcement of financial year 2016.
- Mudra is also associated with a government scheme namely PradhanMantri Mudra Yojana, under which the applicants can apply for the loan for their small and micro enterprises.
- Mudra will provide financial supports to only those enterprises which are non-corporate small business segments. Under these segments there can be sole proprietors, partnership firms, manufacturers, machinery business and many more can be considered.

Aim of Mudra

- The main objective of setting up Mudra is to provide financial assistance to the non-corporate small businesses. The government of India has already started a number of schemes that provide financial and technical support to the startups and small businesses. Mudra is a way to support the micro sector of the country.
- Small businesses like food service, artisans, vendors and other micro businesses both in urban and rural areas will be boosted up by the assistance Mudra is providing. These sectors are often get avoided by the government but a lot of people are depending on these. Mudra will take a step forward to encourage the sectors from now on.
- Mudra will connect the financial institutions with the common people who are in need of loans for their micro enterprises. Through this Mudra can be liquefy the money into more channels especially in rural areas.

Implementation / Functions of Mudra

Mudra acts as a loan facilitator under the scheme namely PradhanMantri Mudra Yojana. In Mudra they have already set up a three tier loan facility depending upon the requirement. There are three stages of growth that Mudra has identified. Based on these growth stages Mudra will help one to acquire loans.

- Stage 1: Shishu (Kid): It is the lowest stage of the business where your enterprise is tiniest. Under this stage the loan amount is up to Rs. 50, 000/-
- Stage 2: Kishor (Young): In second stage, a little more growth has already happened to your enterprise Mudra will lend you loan ranging from Rs. 50, 000/- to Rs. 5 Lac.
- Stage 3: Tarun (Adult): Under this stage, the loan amount will be Rs. 5 Lac to Rs. 10 Lac for the micro enterprise that is in good shape and growing more.

SHISHU loan is designed for startups while the KISHOR loan is designed for businesses who have already started up and require financial help for establishing themselves. The TARUN loan is designed for those business which are already established but require financial help for expansion of the business.

Mudra is not a direct financial institute which provides loan. Mudra primarily channelizes the loan to the leading financial agencies like Banks, RRBs, NBFCs, MFIs and etc. Mudra has also tied up with other trusts, industries, financial institutions and other sectors which provide informal loans to the micro enterprises.

Rate of interest Charged

Shishu: The rate of interest charged under this scheme by the banks is around 10% to 12%. and public sectors banks are charging at lower rate.

Kishor: The rate of interest is from 14% to 17% depends on bank to bank.

Tarun : The rate of interest starts at 16%

Businesses and Mudra

To avail the Mudra loan there must be some rules that one needs to keep in his mind. Mudra does not support any startups in India. The startup must be a non-corporate micro or small segment. The fields in which an applicant can start their business and can avail loans under Mudra are as follows:

Food service units, truck operators, vegetable and fruit vendors, repair shops, fashion store, artisans, small industries, food processor units, shopkeepers, service sector units, potters, carpentry, RO water purifier and such are the fields of businesses that are eligible for the Mudra Loans. Manufacturing, processing and trading related to these fields can be financed by Mudra under PradhanMantri Mudra Yojana.

Eligibility of Mudra Loans

To avail Mudra loans under PMMY one has to follow some eligibility criteria. The rules are as follows:

- The applicant must be an Indian citizen, above 18 years old and has to have a business plan to show. The business plan must contain the structure, investment plans, nature of product, marketing and future results as well.
- The nature of industry should be non-farm earning activity related and needs investment of not more than Rs. 10 Lac. Other regulations will be same as the RBI guidelines and PMMY rules.

Review of Literature

Shiralashetti (2012)¹ stressed that absence of adequate and timely supply of bank finance, limited capital and knowledge, lack of power, low quality inputs, low return, non availability of suitable technology, low production capacity; ineffective marketing strategies are the main problems of MSMEs in India. **Dheenadhayalan (2014)²** stressed that more support is needed for MSMEs from the government, industry associations and chambers of commerce in the form of priority sector lending, government procurement programme, marketing support and strategies, upgrade their knowledge about global product and quality standards, technical standards, entrepreneurial and managerial competence, intellectual property rights, credit and performance ratings and marketing support. Technology transfers (such as green technology) and networking can revive the growth of MSMEs. **Nishanth, Zakkariya (2014)³** reviewed that “there exists problem in accessing finance from banks and financial institutions and also viewed that this problem may differ from region to region between sectors, or between individual enterprises within a sector. Various barriers faced by these units in raising finance and also tried to identify various sources of finance other than banks. The study was restricted to Kozhikode district in Kerala. **Thangavel.N., and Hariharan.V. (2015)⁴** argued that lack of adequate and timely access to finance has been the biggest challenge for MSME sector. Financial institutions have limited their exposure to the sector due to a higher risk perception and limited access of MSMEs to immovable collateral and reveals that there is a substantial amount of gap in the overall finance for the

¹Shiralashetti, A. S. (2012), Prospects and Problems of MSMEs in India. International Journal of Multidisciplinary and AccademicResearch , 1 (2).

²Dheenadhayalan V, (2014), Growth and Performance of MSME Sector in India. Indian Economic Panorama, Vol.23 No.3A. January, New Delhi, Pp. 25-30

³ Nishanth P, Dr. Zakkariya K.A; “Barriers faced by Micro, Small & Medium enterprises in raising finance”, Abhinav National Monthly Referred Journal of Research in Commerce and Management; Vol.3, Issue 5 (May 2014), ISSN – 2277-1166; pp: 39-46.

⁴Thangavel.N., and Hariharan.V. (2015). “Financing MSME Sector - Gaps and Challenges”, IJER, Serials Publications 12(2), 2015: 303-310 ISSN: 0972-9380, pp. 303-310.

MSME sector. Singh et al.⁵ (2012) analyzed the performance of Small scale industry in India and focused on policy changes which have opened new opportunities for this sector. Their study concluded that SSI sector has made good progress in terms of number of SSI units, production & employment levels. The study recommended the emergence of technology development and strengthening of financial infrastructure to boost SSI and to achieve growth target.

Objective of the Study

The primary objective of the study is to assess the performance of MUDRA initiative in India. The following are the specific objectives of the study.

1. To study about the stage wise number of Accounts opened Under MUDRA Scheme.
2. To study about the number of accounts opened under MUDRA scheme by the various banks in India.
3. To study about State wise and Stage wise distribution of Amount under MUDRA.
4. To study about State wise and Stage wise Number of accounts opened under MUDRA.

Methodology of the Study

In order to achieve the said objectives of the research study, the researcher is completely based on analysis of secondary data.

Sources of data

Data were collected from secondary sources like Reports of Government of India, Banks Reports (which are offering MUDRA Loans) RBI, and NABARD, MUDRA website etc. are referred to know about the performance of MUDRA loans and their outreach.

Scope of the Study

The study attempts to fill the gap in empirical studies in general and India in particular regarding disbursement and performance of MUDRA initiative. This study is limited to the period of 2015-16.

Results and Discussion

The following tables reveals about the assessment and performance of MUDRA initiative in India.

Sr No	Bank Type	Shishu	In %	Kishore	In %	Tarun	In %	Total	In %
1	NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions	22953181	70.84	96260	4.65	1006	0.25	23050447	66.08
2	SBI and Associates	925650	2.86	259973	12.56	114966	28.01	1300589	3.73
3	Public Sector Commercial Banks	4081928	12.60	1047953	50.64	177107	43.15	5306988	15.21
4	Private Sector Commercial Banks	2667337	8.23	299495	14.47	100854	24.57	3067686	8.79
5	Foreign Banks	0	0.00	295	0.01	152	0.04	447	0.00
6	Regional Rural Banks	1029664	3.18	364791	17.63	16332	3.98	1410787	4.04
7	NON NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions	743286	2.29	694	0.03	0	0.00	743980	2.13
GrandTotal		32401046	100.00	2069461	100.00	410417	100.00	34880924	100.00

Source: MUDRA Annual Report 2015-16 <http://www.mudra.org.in/>

From the above table it is inferred that 34880924 accounts are opened under MUDRA scheme in the various financial institutions at the end of the financial year 2015-16, of which 32401046 accounts are opened under shishu stage, 2069461 under Kishore stage and 410417 Tarun Stage. Of the total of 34880924 account 23050447, 1300589, 5306988, 3067686, 447, 1410787 and 743980 accounts are opened in NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions, SBI and Associates, Public Sector Commercial Banks, Private Sector Commercial Banks, Foreign Banks, Regional Rural Banks and NON NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions

⁵ Singh, R., Verma, O.P., and Anjum, B. (2012), 'Small Scale Industry: An Engine of Growth', Zenith International Journal of Business Economics & Management Research, Vol.2 Issue 5. Online available at <http://www.zenithresearch.org.in>

respectively in India under MUDRA scheme during the financial year ending 2016. Regarding number of account opened under MUDRA Scheme a maximum of 66.08 percentage account are opened in NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions followed by Public Sector Commercial Banks 15.21 percentage, Private Sector Commercial Banks (8.79 percentage), SBI and Associates (3.73 Percentage), Regional Rural Banks (4.04 Percentage), NON NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions (2.13 percentage).

It was found from the above table Maximum of 70.84 percentage of Shishu accounts are opened in NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions, 50.64 percentage of Kishore accounts and 43.15 percentage of Tarun accounts are opened in Public sector commercial banks in India under MUDRA Scheme during the year ending 2016.

It was also found from the above table a maximum of 66.08 percentage of MUDRA accounts are opened in NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions followed by Public Sector Commercial Banks 15.21 percentage and 8.79 percentage in Private Sector Commercial Banks in India under MUDRA Scheme during the year ending 2016.

Sr No	Bank Type	Shishu	In %	Kishore	In %	Tarun	In %	Total	In %
1	NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions	43179.21	69.61	767.99	1.87	78.86	0.264	44026.06	33.11
2	SBI and Associates	1376.14	2.22	6850.85	16.68	8772.83	29.39	16999.82	12.79
3	Public Sector Commercial Banks	6708.43	10.82	19729.14	48.03	12689.71	42.51	39127.28	29.43
4	Private Sector Commercial Banks	5938.72	9.57	6987.36	17.01	7099.57	23.78	20025.65	15.06
5	Foreign Banks	0	0.00	8.96	0.02	12.38	0.041	21.34	0.02
6	Regional Rural Banks	2960.53	4.77	6715.28	16.35	1200.41	4.021	10876.22	8.18
7	Non NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions	1864.66	3.01	13.7	0.03	0	0	1878.36	1.41
Grand Total		62027.69	100.00	41073.28	100.00	29853.76	100	132954.73	100.00
Source: MUDRA Annual Report 2015-16 http://www.mudra.org.in/									

From the above table it is inferred that Rs. 132954.73 crore are disbursed under MUDRA scheme at the end of the financial year 2015-16, of which Rs. 62027.69 core are disbursed under shishu stage, Rs. 41073.28 crore under Kishore stage and Rs. 29853.76 crore under Tarun Stage. Of the total disbursement of Rs. 132954.73 crore under Mudra Scheme Rs. 44026.06 crore, Rs. 16999.82 crore, Rs. 39127.28 crore, Rs. 20025.65 crore, Rs. 21.34 crore, Rs. 10876.22 crore, Rs.1878.36 crore are disbursed by NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions, SBI and Associates, Public Sector Commercial Banks, Private Sector Commercial Banks, Foreign Banks, Regional Rural Banks and NON NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions respectively in India under MUDRA scheme during the financial year ending 2016. Regarding amount of disbursement under MUDRA Scheme a maximum of 33.11 percentage of amount disbursed through NON NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions followed by Public Sector Commercial Banks 29.43 percentage, Private Sector Commercial Banks (15.06 percentage), SBI and Associates (12.79 Percentage), Regional Rural Banks (8.18 Percentage) and NON NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions (1.41 percentage).

It was found from the above table the amount of disbursement under the various stages of MUDRA scheme a maximum of 69.61 percentage of amount are disbursed under shishu scheme by NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions, followed by 48.03 percentage of amount are disbursed for Kishore stage by Public Sector Commercial banks and 42.51 percentage of amount are disbursed for Tarun stage by Public sector commercial banks in India under MUDRA Scheme during the year ending 2016.

It was also found from the above table a maximum of 33.11 percentage of amount are disbursed under MUDRA scheme by NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions followed by Public Sector

Commercial Banks 29.43 percentage and 12.79 percentage by SBI and Associates Banks in India under MUDRA Scheme during the year ending 2016.

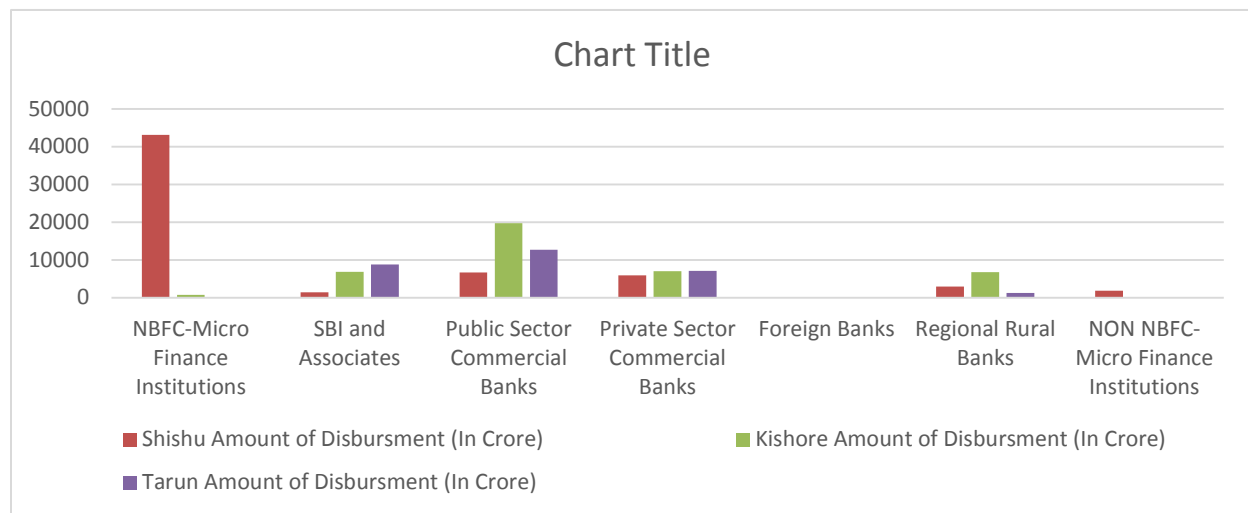
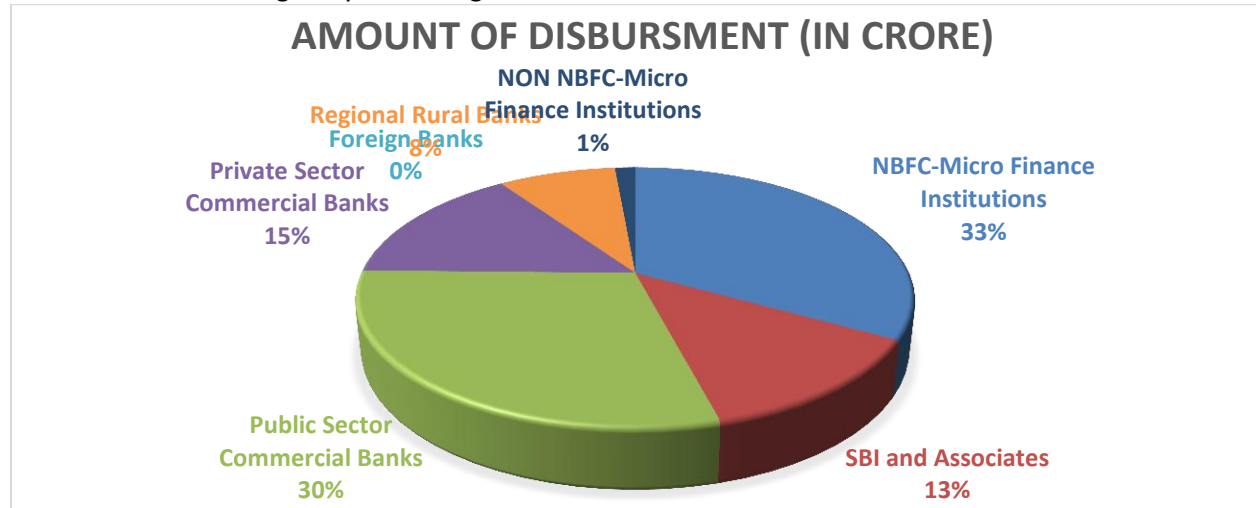


Table 3: State wise and Stage wise distribution of Amount Under MUDRA (In Crore)

Sr No	State Name	Shishu	in %	Kishore	in %	Tarun	in %	Total	in %
1	Karnataka	9071.71	14.63	4744.94	11.55	2652.78	8.89	16469.43	12.39
2	Tamil Nadu	8231.68	13.27	4282.07	10.43	2983.11	9.99	15496.86	11.66
3	Maharashtra	6616.11	10.67	3461.97	8.43	3294.34	11.03	13372.42	10.06
4	Uttar Pradesh	5849.68	9.43	3325.18	8.10	2706.07	9.06	11880.93	8.94
5	Madhya Pradesh	4610.76	7.43	1653.63	4.03	1504.9	5.04	7769.29	5.84
6	West Bengal	4086.8	6.59	2201.84	5.36	1451.77	4.86	7740.41	5.82
7	Bihar	4113.7	6.63	2227.77	5.42	924.44	3.10	7265.91	5.46
8	Gujarat	2171.87	3.50	1851.5	4.51	1886.65	6.32	5910.02	4.45
9	Andhra Pradesh	1312.12	2.12	3151.6	7.67	1327.07	4.45	5790.79	4.36
10	Odisha	3753.86	6.05	977.75	2.38	704.65	2.36	5436.26	4.09
11	Rajasthan	2004.32	3.23	1504.66	3.66	1739.3	5.83	5248.28	3.95
12	Kerala	1414.08	2.28	2194.29	5.34	1119.01	3.75	4727.38	3.56
13	Telangana	588.37	0.95	2014.98	4.91	1090.99	3.65	3694.34	2.78
14	Punjab	1231.47	1.99	994.68	2.42	1258.34	4.22	3484.49	2.62
15	Haryana	1371.96	2.21	847.43	2.06	933.23	3.13	3152.62	2.37
16	Delhi	692.9	1.12	1002.95	2.44	1162.12	3.89	2857.97	2.15
17	Jharkhand	1515.15	2.44	780.69	1.90	549.82	1.84	2845.66	2.14
18	Chhattisgarh	1178.78	1.90	512.08	1.25	465.28	1.56	2156.14	1.62
19	Uttarakhand	688.99	1.11	632.07	1.54	424.02	1.42	1745.08	1.31
20	Assam	759.22	1.22	614.57	1.50	354.67	1.19	1728.46	1.30
21	Jammu and Kashmir	62.32	0.10	738.18	1.80	351.65	1.18	1152.15	0.87
22	Himachal Pradesh	103.17	0.17	492.6	1.20	369.93	1.24	965.7	0.73
23	Goa	89.83	0.14	155.73	0.38	130.48	0.44	376.04	0.28
24	Tripura	136.83	0.22	141.05	0.34	59.38	0.20	337.26	0.25
25	Pondicherry	145.52	0.23	121.58	0.30	64.81	0.22	331.91	0.25
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	64.54	0.10	100.65	0.25	47.59	0.16	212.78	0.16
27	Chandigarh	32.41	0.05	74.89	0.18	97.22	0.33	204.52	0.15
28	Meghalaya	40.24	0.06	74.2	0.18	47.97	0.16	162.41	0.12
29	Manipur	35.41	0.06	58.66	0.14	25.96	0.09	120.03	0.09
30	Mizoram	19.44	0.03	35.24	0.09	23.1	0.08	77.78	0.06
31	Nagaland	10.32	0.02	36.75	0.09	29.47	0.10	76.54	0.06
32	Arunachal Pradesh	8.18	0.01	27.44	0.07	36	0.12	71.62	0.05
33	Sikkim	12.1	0.02	24.82	0.06	17.69	0.06	54.61	0.04
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.65	0.00	7.24	0.02	12.38	0.04	21.27	0.02
35	Daman and Diu	1.16	0.00	4.54	0.01	6.32	0.02	12.02	0.01
36	Lakshadweep	1.04	0.00	3.06	0.01	1.25	0.00	5.35	0.00
	Total	62027.69		41073.28		29853.76		132954.73	100.00

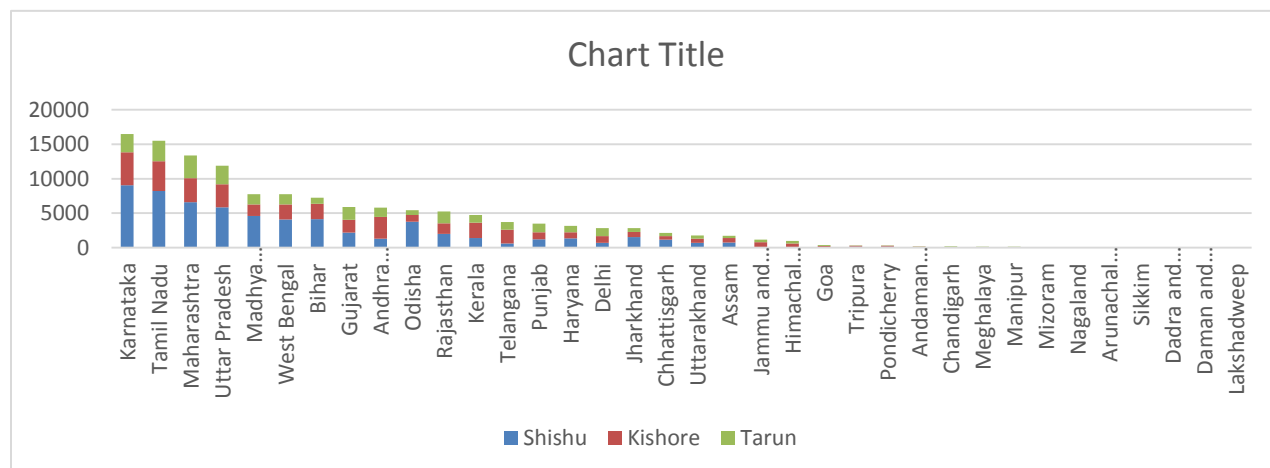
Source: MUDRA Annual Report 2015-16 <http://www.mudra.org.in/>

The above table reveals about State wise amount disbursed under the various stages of MUDRA Scheme in India at the end of financial year 2015-16. In India Rs.132954.73 Crore are disbursed under the scheme of Mudra through various states in India among these Rs.62027.60 crore, Rs.41073.28 crore and Rs.29853.76 crore are disbursed under the various stages of MUDRA like Shisu, Kishore and Tarun respectively in India. Amongst the 36 states, Karnataka (12.39 percentage), Tamilnadu (11.66 percentage), Maharashtra (10.06 percentage), Uttar Pradesh (8.94 percentage) and Madhya Pradesh (5.84 percentage) were in top five positions in disbursement of amount under the various stages of MUDRA Scheme in India during the financial year ending 2015-16. Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep are bottom three states in disbursement of amount under the various stages of MUDRA Scheme in India. It showed that this scheme is reached in the above states.

Regarding stages wise disbursement of amount in state wise Karnataka accounted Rs.9071.71 crore (14.63 percentage) followed by Tamilnadu Rs.8231.68 crore (13.27 percentage) and Maharashtra Rs.6616.11 crore (10.67 percentage) are distributed under Shishu Stage during the financial year ending 2015-16.

Under Kishore stage during the year ending 2015-16, Rs. 41073.28 core are distributed of which maximum of Rs.4744.94 Crore(11.55 percentage) are disbursed to Karnataka followed by Rs.4282.07 Crore (10.43 percentage) to Tamilnadu and Rs.3461.97 crore (8.43 percentage) are disbursed to Maharashtra state.

Under Tarun stage during the year ending 2015-16, Rs. 29853.76 crore are distributed of which maximum of Rs.3294.34 crore (11.03 percentage) are disbursed to Maharashtra state, followed by Rs.2983.11 Crore (9.99 percentage) to Tamilnadu and Rs.2652.78 Crore (8.89 percentage) are disbursed to Karnataka.



Sr No	State Name	Shishu	in %	Kishore	in %	Tarun	in %	Total	in %
1	Tamil Nadu	4506237	13.91	234824	11.35	40506	9.87	4781567	13.71
2	Karnataka	4153714	12.82	264744	12.79	41151	10.03	4459609	12.79
3	Maharashtra	3337382	10.30	154441	7.46	43242	10.54	3535065	10.13
4	Uttar Pradesh	3149078	9.72	160502	7.76	35802	8.72	3345382	9.59
5	West Bengal	2487603	7.68	118927	5.75	22018	5.36	2628548	7.54
6	Madhya Pradesh	2406310	7.43	84343	4.08	20538	5.00	2511191	7.20
7	Bihar	2310112	7.13	129001	6.23	12326	3.00	2451439	7.03
8	Odisha	2281495	7.04	51401	2.48	10365	2.53	2343261	6.72
9	Rajasthan	1068001	3.30	68468	3.31	23350	5.69	1159819	3.33
10	Gujarat	975320	3.01	85245	4.12	25842	6.30	1086407	3.11
11	Jharkhand	828785	2.56	36637	1.77	7446	1.81	872868	2.50
12	Kerala	707492	2.18	107975	5.22	14944	3.64	830411	2.38
13	Andhra Pradesh	612312	1.89	165306	7.99	18070	4.40	795688	2.28
14	Haryana	693408	2.14	39525	1.91	12602	3.07	745535	2.14
15	Punjab	594025	1.83	43347	2.09	16601	4.04	653973	1.87
16	Chhattisgarh	605051	1.87	28559	1.38	6101	1.49	639711	1.83
17	Assam	390320	1.20	32121	1.55	4831	1.18	427272	1.22
18	Telangana	286985	0.89	98675	4.77	15101	3.68	400761	1.15
19	Delhi	341933	1.06	36077	1.74	16378	3.99	394388	1.13
20	Uttarakhand	326802	1.01	27554	1.33	5651	1.38	360007	1.03
21	Himachal Pradesh	59757	0.18	21122	1.02	4685	1.14	85564	0.25
22	Pondicherry	74516	0.23	7482	0.36	868	0.21	82866	0.24
23	Tripura	59298	0.18	7967	0.38	881	0.21	68146	0.20
24	Jammu and Kashmir	19057	0.06	34388	1.66	4529	1.10	57974	0.17

25	Goa	36247	0.11	7441	0.36	1783	0.43	45471	0.13
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15724	0.05	8275	0.40	720	0.18	24719	0.07
27	Manipur	20943	0.06	2679	0.13	399	0.10	24021	0.07
28	Chandigarh	18082	0.06	3238	0.16	1285	0.31	22605	0.06
29	Meghalaya	15451	0.05	3051	0.15	649	0.16	19151	0.05
30	Mizoram	5473	0.02	1993	0.10	306	0.07	7772	0.02
31	Sikkim	5491	0.02	1145	0.06	253	0.06	6889	0.02
32	Nagaland	3247	0.01	1418	0.07	469	0.11	5134	0.01
33	Arunachal Pradesh	3194	0.01	977	0.05	454	0.11	4625	0.01
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	815	0.00	254	0.01	167	0.04	1236	0.00
35	Daman and Diu	835	0.00	189	0.01	85	0.02	1109	0.00
36	Lakshadweep	551	0.00	170	0.01	19	0.00	740	0.00
	Total	32401046		2069461		410417		34880924	100.00

Source: MUDRA Annual Report 2015-16 <http://www.mudra.org.in/>

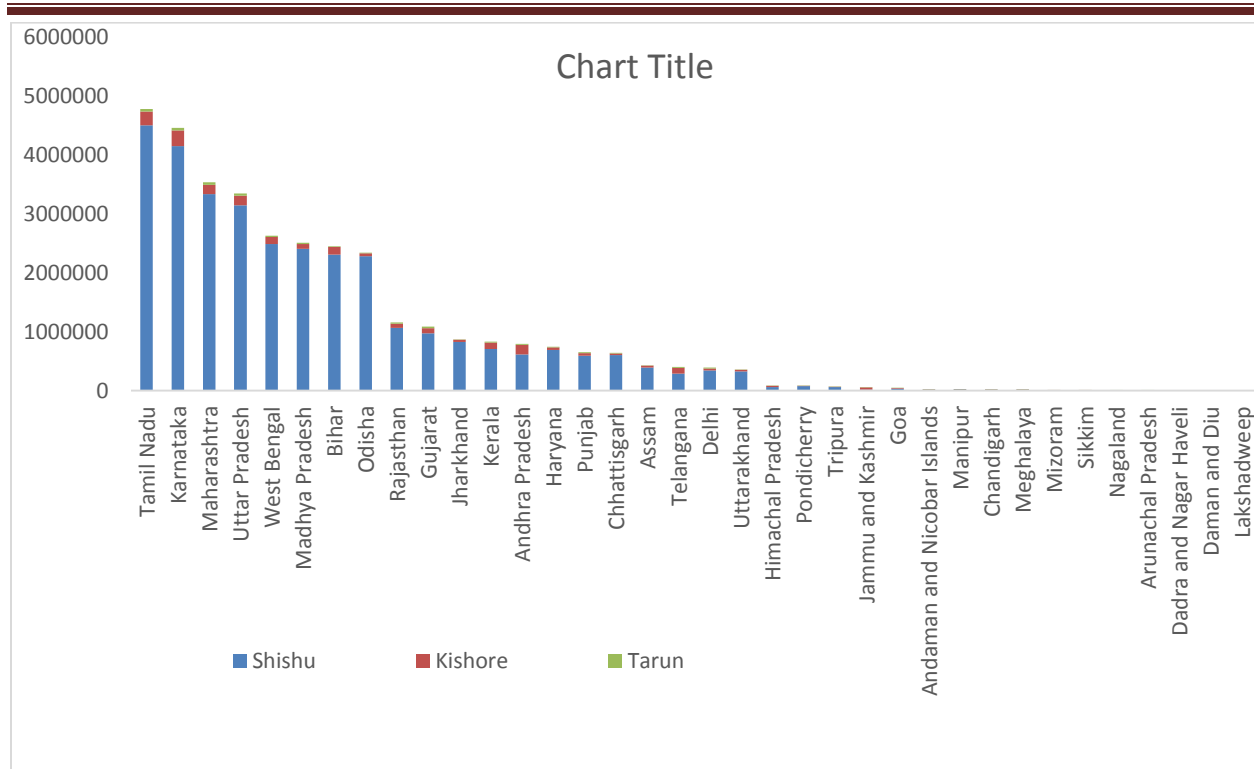
The above table reveals about State wise Number of Account opened under the various stages of MUDRA Scheme in India at the end of financial year 2015-16. In India 34880924 accounts are opened under the scheme of Mudra through various states in India among these 32401046, 2069461 and 410417 accounts are opened under the various stages of MUDRA like Shisu, Kishore and Tarun respectively in various states in India.

Amongst the 36 states, In Tamilnadu 4781567 (13.71 percentage), Karnataka 4459609 (12.79 percentage), Maharashtra 3535065 (10.13 percentage), Uttar Pradesh 3345382 (9.59 percentage) and West Bengal 2628548 (7.54 percentage) accounts are opened under MUDRA scheme and they were in top five positions in opening of account. Dadra and Nagar Haveli 1236, Daman & Diu 1109 and Lakshadweep 740 accounts are opened and they are bottom three states in opening of account under MUDRA scheme.

Regarding stages wise opening of number of account in state wise, Tamilnadu accounted 4506237 account (13.91 percentage) followed by Karnataka 4153714 (12.82 percentage) and Maharashtra 3337382 (10.30 percentage) accounts are opened under Shishu Stage during the financial year ending 2015-16.

Under Kishore stage during the year ending 2015-16, 32401046 accounts are opened of which maximum of 234824 (11.35 percentage) accounts are opened in Tamilnadu followed by 264744 (12.79 percentage) in Karnataka and 154441 (7.46 percentage) are in Maharashtra state.

Under Tarun stage during the year ending 2015-16, 2069460 accounts are opened of which maximum of 43242 (10.54 percentage) accounts opened in Maharashtra state, followed by 41151 (10.03 percentage) in Karnataka and 40506 (8.89 percentage) accounts opened in Karnataka.



Findings

It was found that maximum of 70.84 percentage of Shishu accounts are opened in NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions in India under MUDRA Scheme during the year ending 2016.

It was also found that a maximum of 66.08 percentages of MUDRA accounts are opened in NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions in India under MUDRA Scheme during the year ending 2016.

It was found that the amount of disbursement under the various stages of MUDRA scheme a maximum of 69.61 percentage of amount are disbursed under shisu scheme by NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions.

It was also found that a maximum of 33.11 percentage of amount are disbursed under MUDRA scheme by NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions followed by Public Sector Commercial Banks 29.43 percentage and 12.79 percentage by SBI and Associates Banks in India under MUDRA Scheme during the year ending 2016.

Regarding stages wise disbursement of amount in state wise Karnataka accounted Rs.9071.71 crore (14.63 percentage) are distributed under Shishu Stage during the financial year ending 2015-16.

Under Kishore stage during the year ending 2015-16, Rs. 41073.28 core are distributed of which maximum of Rs.4744.94 Crore (11.55 percentage) are disbursed to Karnataka state.

Under Tarun stage during the year ending 2015-16, Rs. 29853.76 crore are distributed of which maximum of Rs.3294.34 crore (11.03 percentage) are disbursed to Maharashtra state.

Regarding stages wise opening of number of account in state wise, Tamilnadu accounted 4506237 account (13.91 percentage) are opened under Shishu Stage during the financial year ending 2015-16.

Under Kishore stage during the year ending 2015-16, 32401046 accounts are opened of which maximum of 234824 (11.35 percentage) accounts are opened in Tamilnadu state.

Under Tarun stage during the year ending 2015-16, 2069460 accounts are opened of which maximum of 43242 (10.54 percentage) accounts opened in Maharashtra state.

CONCLUSION

According to World Bank data about 70 per cent of people in India living in rural areas of which a sizeable number of people (34880924) have been availing benefit from MUDRA and it will help the growth of Indian MSME Sector and help them increase their contribution to Indian present GDP. Under this scheme, Rs.132954.73 crore disbursements have been done in the space of less than a year. If such rates of growth were maintained, they would constitute a sizeable chunk of total non-farm credit in the economy. Therefore, given its importance to the future evolution of the economy, it is useful to have as precise an idea as possible, ex-ante, of the economic and social outcomes that the government is seeking with such generous credit support.

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<http://www.mudra.org.in/AboutUs/Genesis>

<http://mudrabank.com/>

Category	No. of accounts	Amount disbursed (₹ crore)
Shishu	324.02	62,028
Kishore	20.69	41,073
Tarun	4.10	29,854
Total	348.81	1,32,955
<i>Out of the above</i>		
New entrepreneurs	124.75 (36%)	58,908
Women entrepreneurs	276.28 (79%)	63,190
Share of SC/ST/ OBC	184.00 (53%)	49,196.33

New Entrepreneurs	124.75	36	58908
Women Entrepreneurs	276.28	79	63190
Share of SC/ST/OBC	184..00	53	49196.33