

IMPACT OF MSME'S ROLE ON EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA

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Abstract:

The Micro Small and Medium Enterprises help in the growth of economy by generating employment, which in turn leads to abolition of problems like unemployment, economic disparities in the society and poverty of the country. MSMEs seem to be a minor and insignificant part of the economy but on a contrary we need to recognize that the MSMEs create employment more than the agriculture. MSME segment has been considered as engine of Socio Economic development in India and the overall contribution to national GDP. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME's) have been widely accepted as being vital to the Indian economy given their role in employment creation and their ability to foster entrepreneurship. The manufacturing and service enterprises are categorized into Micro, small and medium enterprises based on investment criteria. The Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is playing a key role in the economic and social development of the State and is providing direct employment opportunities to 1109.89 lakh people and with a vast network of around 633.88 lakh units.

The main objective of the present study is to analyze the role of MSME sector on employment generation in India. The paper used secondary source collected from the secondary data from various government journals, MSME reports.

Key words: Employment, MSMEs, Economic Growth, GDP

I. Introduction:

“MSME” is a short form of “Micro, Small and medium enterprises”. It is not a new concept for India economy and it is a fundamental part since the olden days. The MSME sector has been the main stay of the Indian economy by providing the second largest share of employment to Indian population after agriculture. MSMEs have reduced regional imbalances by helping the industrialization of rural and backward areas. MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector contributes enormously to the socio-economic development of the country.

The MSME sector contributes greatly to growth of Indian economy with a vast network of over 46 million units, creating employment of over 110.989 million, manufacturing more than 7000 products, contributing about 48% to manufacturing output and about 43% of exports. This sector even assumes greater importance now as the country moves towards a faster and inclusive growth agenda. MSMEs have also shown higher growth rate. Moreover, it is the MSME sector which can help realize the target of proposed National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) of raising the share of manufacturing sector in GDP from 16% at present to 25% by 2022.

Definitions of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises: In accordance with the provision of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are classified as below:

Manufacturing Sector	
Enterprise Category	Investment in plant & machinery
Micro Enterprises	Does not exceed twenty five lakh rupees
Small Enterprises	More than twenty five lakh rupees but does not exceed five crore rupees
Medium Enterprises	More than five crore rupees but does not exceed ten crore rupees
Service Sector	
Enterprise Category	Investment in plant & machinery
Micro Enterprises	Does not exceed ten lakh rupees
Small Enterprises	More than ten lakh rupees but does not exceed two crore rupees
Medium Enterprises	More than two crore rupees but does not exceed five crore rupees

Objectives of the study:

1. To examine the role of MSME sector in creating employment in the country
2. To study the distribution of MSME organizations all over the country during the study period.
3. To study the Male and Female employees distribution in the MSME's
4. To estimate the number of Rural and urban MSME's in activity wise in India.
5. To observe the contribution of MSME's in country economy at current price

II. Methodology

The study entirely based on secondary data. The secondary data are collected from the website of the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises; the Government of India and Final Report of Fifth census MSME sector 2013 -14 and highlights the Role of MSME sector in India. The SPSS 20.0 version was applied to derive the results.

III. Literature review:

MSME's are the ideal target for research scholars to identify the core problems in the social sciences because it provides the largest employment in the society. Some of them were presented here which provides various dimensions of MSME's.

Das, S. K (2014) the Entrepreneurship Development is a weapon to eradicate the various socio economic variables, unemployment, poverty and overall achievement of the economic growth.

Sharma P (2013) observed that there is a necessity in promoting women entrepreneurship. She also focuses on gender partnership in all life styles particularly in the economic development.

Kumar, S (2013) in his research paper that MSMEs are the key elements of economy which drives the economy of the country. It has significant industrial production, which meets the demands of the society and creates the unmatched employment to any other industry. Today MSME's future MNC's.

Sudha V (2012) the SMEs sector to will develop only when it takes the government support and if it fully utilizes its potential. It is quite evident that, SME sector is quite essential for the smooth well being of the economy of the nation.

Kalam, P.G. (2012) observed that many factors are influencing the SSI units so the number of units is also decreasing day by day. The government needs to take sufficient measures to revive the MSME industry moreover he concluded that SSI is the stepping stones for the newbie's.

Singh (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.

Venkatesh and Muthiah (2012) found that the role of small & medium enterprises (SMEs) in the industrial sector is growing rapidly and they have become a thrust area for future growth. They emphasized that nurturing SME sector is essential for the economic well-being of the nation. The above literature highlights the various aspects viz. performance, growth & problems of MSMEs in Indian economy and induces for continuous research in this field.

D.Venkatramaraju (2011) the SSI Units plays an important role in the development of the economy. SSI encompasses vast scope activities like manufacturing, Services, retailing, financing construction, infrastructure etc.

Dixit and Pandey (2011) applied co-integration analysis to examine the causal relationship between SMEs output, exports, employment, number of SMEs and their fixed investment and India's GDP, total exports and employment (public and private) for the period 1973-74 to 2006-07. Their study revealed the positive causality between SMEs output and India's GDP.

Bargal (2009) examined the causal relationship among the three variables GDP, SSI output and SSI exports and also have compared the performance parameters of SSIs in the pre and post liberalization era. The study found that the annual average growth rate of different parameters of SSIs have declined in the period of nineties vis-à-vis the pre-reform years. There is an absence of any lead lag causal relationship between exports and production in small-scale sector and GDP of Indian economy.

Lokhande, M. A. (2007) observed that the Women are the most successful entrepreneur, can run any type of business enterprises having managerial skills provided a conducive business environment is created. It is in the hands of the government to assist the women with different types of schemes to empower themselves. In today's world, entrepreneurs are the backbone of the economic activities.

Lokhande, M.A. (2005) concluded that the SC/ST entrepreneurs are facing lot of financial funding problems and they rely on borrowed funds. Loan sanction and disbursement of loan usually took a very long time. In his research paper, he highlighted the issues and problems of Dalit entrepreneurs.

BalaSubrahmanya (2004) highlighted the impact of globalization and domestic reforms on small-scale industries sector. The study stated that small industry had suffered in terms of growth of units, employment, output and exports. The Researcher highlighted that the policy changes had also thrown open new opportunities and markets for the small-scale industries sector. He suggested that the focus must be turned to technology development and strengthening of financial infrastructure in order to make Indian small industry internationally competitive and contribute to national income and employment.

Mali (1998) observed that small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and micro enterprises have to face increasing competition in the present scenario of globalization, they have to specifically improve themselves in the fields of management, marketing, product diversification, infrastructural development, technological upgradation. Moreover, new small and medium enterprises may have to move from slow growth area to the high growth area and they have to form strategic alliance with entrepreneurs of

neighboring countries. Data bank on industries to guide the prospective entrepreneurs including investors from abroad is also needed.

IV. Scope of Study

The study takes into consideration the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises sector and opportunities provided by this sector for the development of the nation as whole. For the purpose of studying the employment opportunities and threats faced by these sectors, accurate information regarding the initiative taken and policies framed by the central government are taken into consideration for the study.

V. Data Analysis:

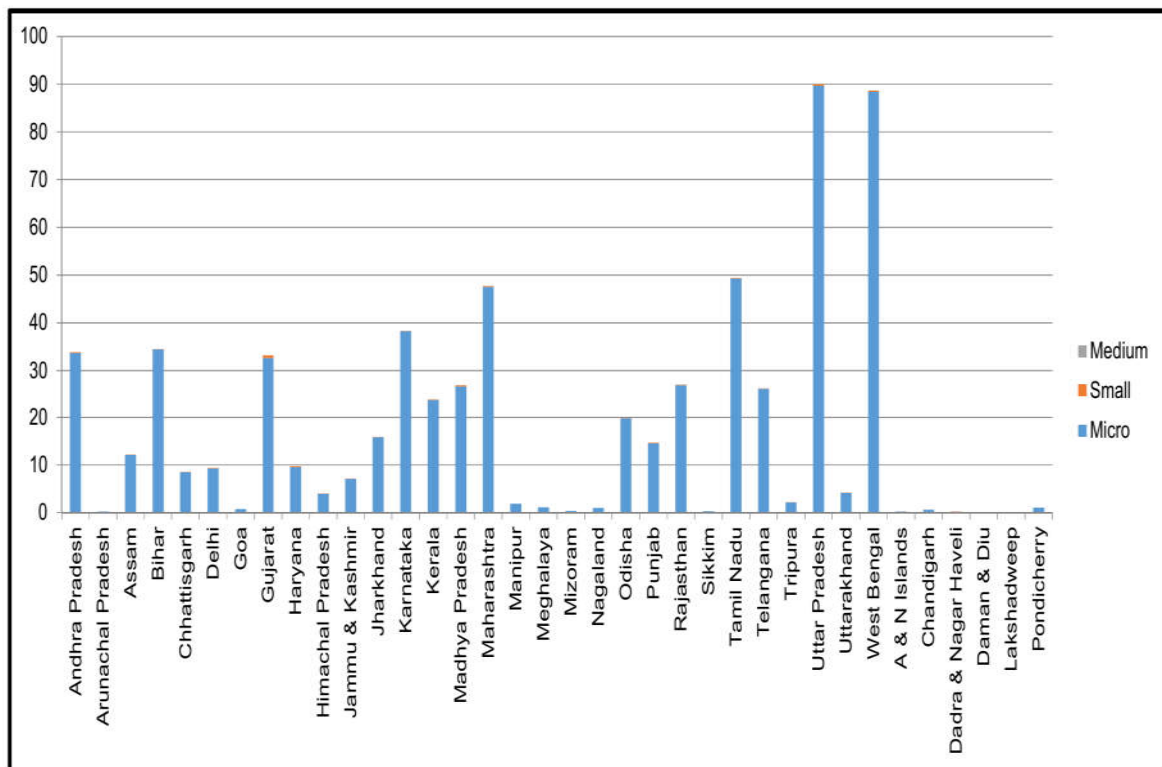
Table No: 1: State-wise Distribution Estimated Number of MSME (NSS 73rd Round)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated number of enterprises (Number in lakh)			
		Micro	Small	Medium	MSME
1	Andhra Pradesh	33.74	0.13	0	33.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.22	0	0	0.23
3	Assam	12.1	0.04	0	12.14
4	Bihar	34.41	0.04	0	34.46
5	Chhattisgarh	8.45	0.03	0	8.48
6	Delhi	9.25	0.11	0	9.36
7	Goa	0.7	0	0	0.7
8	Gujarat	32.67	0.5	0	33.16
9	Haryana	9.53	0.17	0	9.7
10	Himachal Pradesh	3.86	0.06	0	3.92
11	Jammu & Kashmir	7.06	0.03	0	7.09
12	Jharkhand	15.78	0.1	0	15.88
13	Karnataka	38.25	0.09	0	38.34
14	Kerala	23.58	0.21	0	23.79
15	Madhya Pradesh	26.42	0.31	0.01	26.74
16	Maharashtra	47.6	0.17	0	47.78
17	Manipur	1.8	0	0	1.8
18	Meghalaya	1.12	0	0	1.12
19	Mizoram	0.35	0	0	0.35
20	Nagaland	0.91	0	0	0.91
21	Odisha	19.8	0.04	0	19.84
22	Punjab	14.56	0.09	0	14.65
23	Rajasthan	26.66	0.2	0.01	26.87
24	Sikkim	0.26	0	0	0.26
25	Tamil Nadu	49.27	0.21	0	49.48
26	Telangana	25.94	0.1	0.01	26.05

27	Tripura	2.1	0.01	0	2.11
28	Uttar Pradesh	89.64	0.36	0	89.99
29	Uttarakhand	4.14	0.02	0	4.17
30	West Bengal	88.41	0.26	0.01	88.67
31	A & N Islands	0.19	0	0	0.19
32	Chandigarh	0.56	0	0	0.56
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.15	0.01	0	0.16
34	Daman & Diu	0.08	0	0	0.08
35	Lakshadweep	0.02	0	0	0.02
36	Pondicherry	0.96	0	0	0.96
ALL		630.52	3.31	0.05	633.88

Source: MSME Annual Report 2017-18.

Graph No: 1: Graphical representation of State-wise Distribution Estimated Number of MSME (NSS 73rd Round)



Source: MSME Annual Report 2017-18.

Source: MSME Annual Report 2017-18.

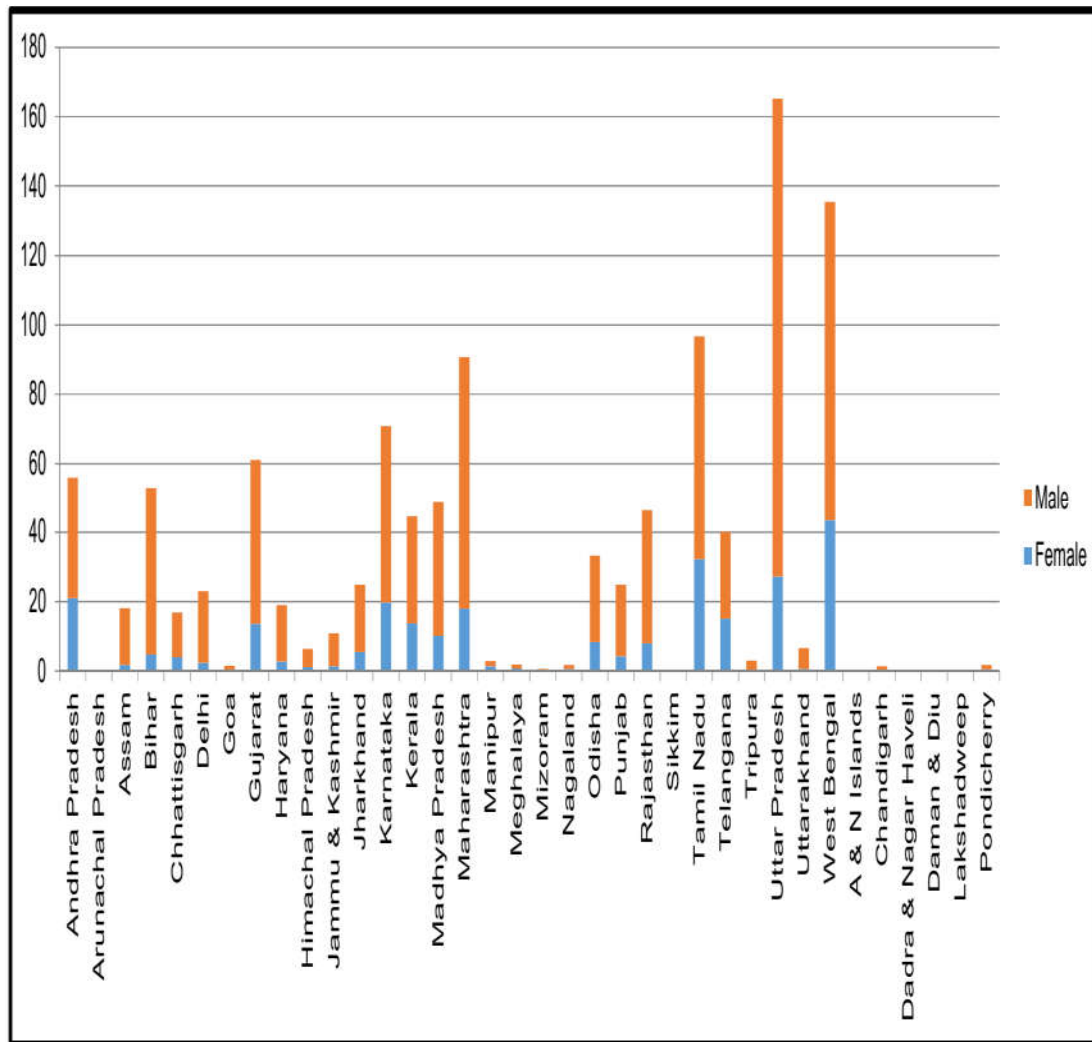
From the above pictorial information, it is identify that the state of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are the highest volume of MSME enterprises with 89.99 lakh and 88.67lakhs. Next to this TamilNadu state has the 49.48 lakh enterprises. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states consist of 33.87 lakh and 26.05 lakh enterprises operating are in working conditions.

Table 2: State-wise Estimated Number of Employees (NSS 73rd Round)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Employment (Number in lakh)		Total
		Female	Male	
1	Andhra Pradesh	21.01	34.98	55.99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.11	0.29	0.41
3	Assam	1.78	16.37	18.15
4	Bihar	4.79	48.26	53.07
5	Chhattisgarh	4.07	12.79	16.86
6	Delhi	2.41	20.59	23
7	Goa	0.41	1.2	1.6
8	Gujarat	13.71	47.44	61.16
9	Haryana	2.78	16.27	19.06
10	Himachal Pradesh	1.13	5.29	6.43
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1.5	9.37	10.88
12	Jharkhand	5.57	19.34	24.91
13	Karnataka	19.73	51.11	70.84
14	Kerala	13.77	30.86	44.64
15	Madhya Pradesh	10.13	38.61	48.8
16	Maharashtra	17.97	72.77	90.77
17	Manipur	1.4	1.52	2.92
18	Meghalaya	0.72	1.19	1.91
19	Mizoram	0.28	0.34	0.62
20	Nagaland	0.59	1.18	1.77
21	Odisha	8.37	24.87	33.26
22	Punjab	4.24	20.55	24.8
23	Rajasthan	8.01	38.31	46.33
24	Sikkim	0.14	0.31	0.45
25	Tamil Nadu	32.27	64.45	96.73
26	Telangana	15.24	24.91	40.16
27	Tripura	0.44	2.51	2.95
28	Uttar Pradesh	27.27	137.92	165.26
29	Uttarakhand	0.69	5.91	6.6
30	West Bengal	43.51	91.95	135.52
31	A & N Islands	0.1	0.29	0.39
32	Chandigarh	0.12	1.17	1.29
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.07	0.29	0.36
34	Daman & Diu	0.02	0.12	0.14
35	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.02	0.03
36	Pondicherry	0.57	1.27	1.84
Total		264.92	844.68	1109.9

Source: MSME Annual Report 2017-18.

Graph No: 2: Graphical representation of State-wise Estimated Number of Employees (NSS 73rd Round)



Source: MSME Annual Report 2017-18.

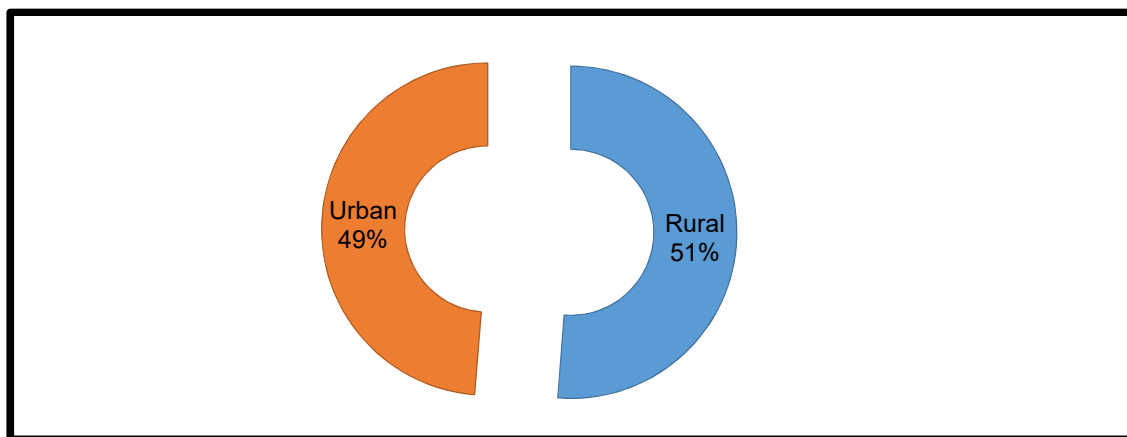
It is observed from the study male employees are more than women employees. It is around three times higher than the women employees. As the enterprises are more in the state of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the numbers of employees are more than the other states in the country. In Andhra Pradesh state Male employees are 34.98 lakhs and women employees are 21.01 lakhs.

Table No: 4: Distribution of Enterprises Category Wise (Numbers in lakh)

Sector	Micro	Small	Medium	Total	Share (%)
Rural	324.09	0.78	0.01	324.88	51
Urban	306.43	2.53	0.04	309	49
All	630.52	3.31	0.05	633.88	100

Source: MSME Annual Report 2017-18.

The Micro sector with 630.52 lakh estimated enterprises accounts for more than 99% of total estimated number of MSMEs. Small sector with 3.31 lakh and Medium sector with 0.05 lakh estimated MSMEs accounts for 0.52% and 0.01% of total estimated MSMEs, respectively. From that information it is identified that rural and urban areas are very close to setting up of a new entity. The following Chart depicts the distribution of different categories of enterprises in rural and urban areas.

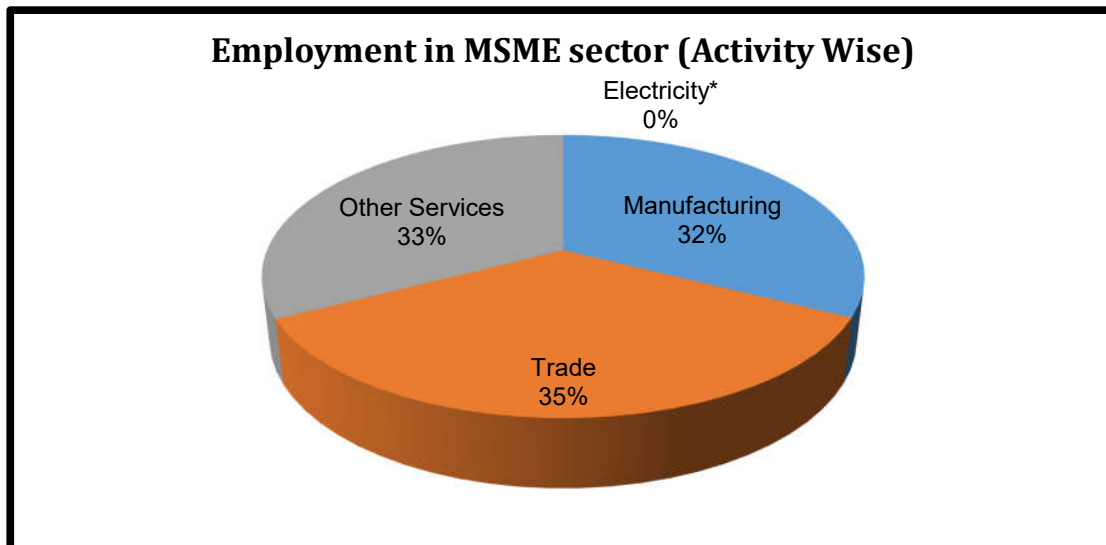
Figure No: 2: Distribution of Enterprises Percentage share of rural and urban MSMEs in the country**Table 5: Estimated Employment in MSME Sector (Broad Activity Category Wise)**

Activity Category	Employment (in lakh)			Share (%)
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Manufacturing	186.56	173.86	360.41	32
Trade	160.64	226.54	387.18	35
Other Services	150.53	211.69	362.22	33
Electricity*	0.06	0.02	0.07	0
All	497.78	612.10	1109.89	100

*Non-captive electricity generation and transmission Source: MSME Annual Report 2017-18.

As per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 73rd round conducted during the period 2015-16, MSME sector has been creating 11.10 crore jobs(360.41 lakh in Manufacturing, 387.18 lakh in Trade and 362.82 lakh in Other Services and 0.07 lakh in Non-captive Electricity Generation and Transmission) in the rural and the urban areas across the country. The following chart shows the distribution of MSMEs activity wise.

Figure No: 3: Distribution of Employment in the MSME Sector Broad Activity Category wise



*Non-captive electricity generation and transmission

Table 6: Distribution of Employment in Rural and Urban Areas (Number in lakh)

Sector	Micro	Small	Medium	Total	Share (%)
Rural	489.3	7.88	0.6	497.78	45
Urban	586.88	24.06	1.16	612.1	55
All	1076.2	31.95	1.75	1109.9	100

Source: MSME Annual Report 2017-18.

Micro sector with 630.52 lakh estimated enterprises provides employment to 1076.19 lakh persons, which accounts for around 97% of total employment in the sector. Small sector with 3.31 lakh and Medium sector with 0.05 lakh estimated MSMEs provides employment to 31.95 lakh (2.88%) and 1.75 lakh (0.16%) persons of total employment in MSME sector, respectively. The following chart shows the sectoral distribution of employment in MSMEs.

Figure No: 4: Percentage Share of Rural and Urban MSMEs in the Country

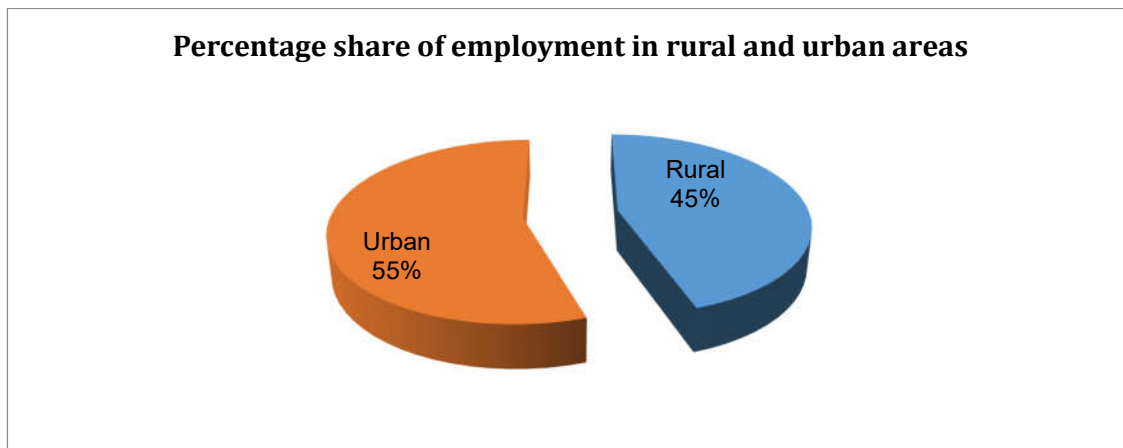


Table No 7: Sectoral distribution of workers in Male and Female Category (in Lakh)

Sector	Female	Male	Total	Share (%)
Rural	137.5	360.15	497.78	45
Urban	127.42	484.54	612.1	55
Total	264.92	844.68	1109.89	100

Source: MSME Annual Report 2017-18.

Out of 1109.89 lakh employees in MSME sector, 844.68 (76%) are male employees and remaining 264.92 lakh (24%) are females. The following chart shows the gender wise distribution of workforce in MSME sector.

Figure No: 5: Distribution of workers in Male and Female Category

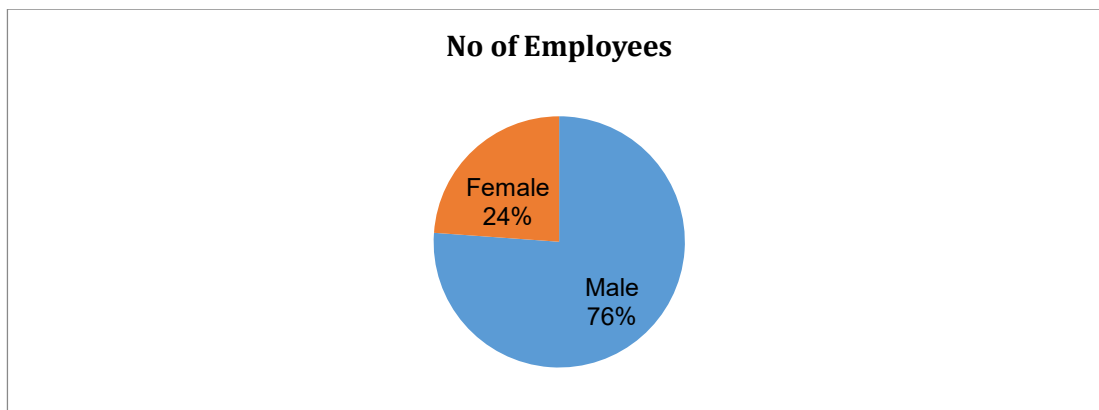


Table No 8: State-wise Distribution of enterprises

Sl. No	State/UT	Estimate Number of MSMEs	
		Number (in lakh)	Share (in %)
1	Uttar Pradesh	89.99	14
2	West Bengal	88.67	14
3	Tamil Nadu	49.48	8
4	Maharashtra	47.78	8
5	Karnataka	38.34	6
6	Bihar	34.46	5
7	Andhra Pradesh	33.87	5
8	Gujarat	33.16	5
9	Rajasthan	26.87	4
10	Madhya Pradesh	26.74	4
11	Total of above ten States	469.36	74
12	Other State/UTs	164.52	26
13	All	633.88	100

Source: MSME Annual Report 2017-18.

State of Uttar Pradesh had the largest number of estimated MSMEs with a share of 14.20% of MSMEs in the country. West Bengal comes as close second with a share of 14% again. The top 10 States together accounted for a share of 74.05% of the total estimated number of MSMEs in the country. The following graph shows the distribution of estimated enterprises in top ten States.

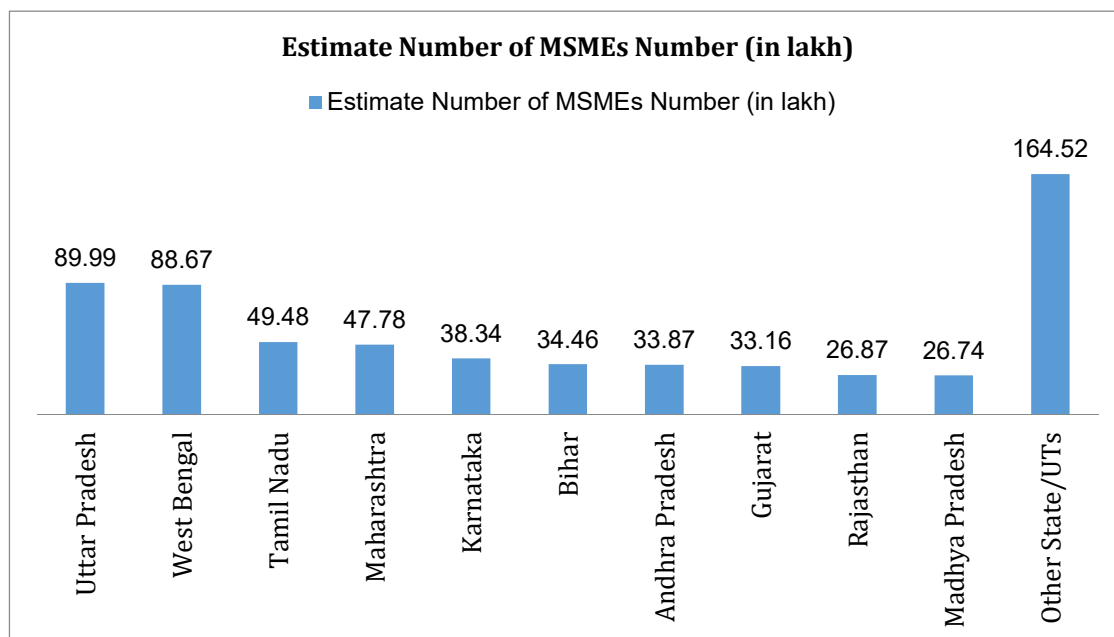
GraphNo: 3: Distribution of MSMEs in Top Ten States

Table 9: Year wise Number of Enterprises and Employees

Sl No	Year	Total No of Enterprises (in Lakhs)	Total No of Employees (in Lakhs)
1	2006-07	361.76	805.23
2	2007-08	377.36	842
3	2008-09	393.7	880.84
4	2009-10	410.8	921.79
5	2010-11	428.73	965.15
6	2011-12	447.64	1011.69
7	2012-13	467.54	1061.40
8	2013-14	488.46	1114.29
9	2014-15	510.57	1171.32
10	2015-16	511.45	1105.24
11	2016-17	512.99	1112.28
12	2017-18	633.88	1109.89
CAGR		4.784941521	2.710142708

Source: collected from MSME Annual Reports.

Performance of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is assessed by conduct of periodic All India Census of the Sector. The latest census conducted was Fifth All India Census of MSME. The scope and coverage of the MSME sector was broadened significantly under the MSMED Act, 2006, which recognized the concept of “enterprise” and to include both manufacturing and services sector, besides defining the medium enterprises under MSME sector. It is clear from the study that number of enterprises, employment, investment in fixed assets and gross output of MSME units in India show an increasing trend over the years. Number of enterprises and employment registered an annual growth of 4.78% and 2.71% approx.

Correlation Analysis between Enterprises established and Employment

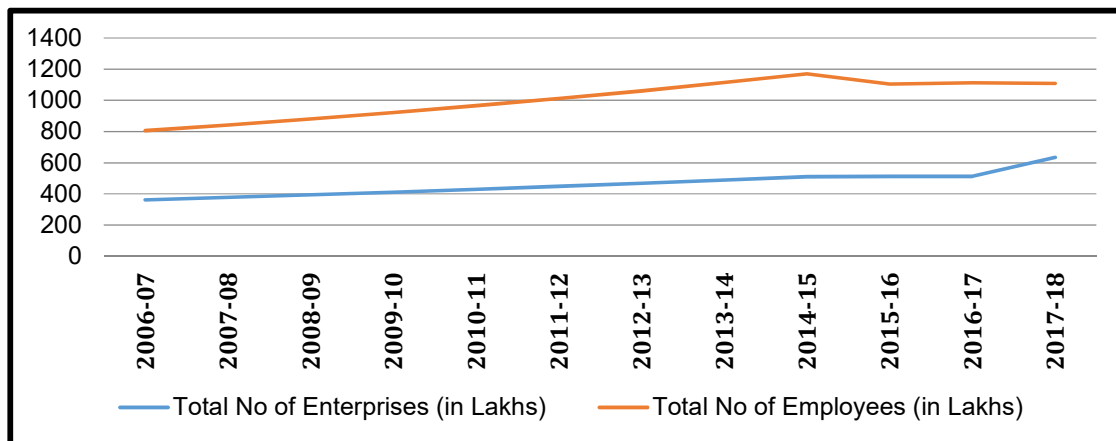
		enterprises	employees
Enterprises	Pearson Correlation	1	.853**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	12	12
Employees	Pearson Correlation	.853**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	12	12

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

Calculated from SPSS V20

The correlation analysis explains the relationship between enterprises established and employment generated during the study. It has highly positive correlated and highly significant. Hence it can be understood that the more MSMEs established the more employment will generate in the country. The Compounding Annual Growth Rate also explaining the growth in enterprises establishment and employment generating in the country.

Graph No: 4: Trend of the Number of Enterprises and Employees during the study period 2006-07 to 2017-18.



It is observed from the above graph the more number of enterprises make more number of employees during the study. The number of Enterprises increases from 361.76lakhs in 2006-07 to 633.88lakhs in 2017-18. The number of Employees increases from 805.23lakhs in 2006-07 to 1109.89lakhs in 2017-18. The number of enterprises established during the study period projected a CAGR of 4.78% and number of employees in the enterprises during the study period projected 2.71%.

Contribution of MSMEs in Country's Economy at Current Price

(Figures in Rs. Crores adjusted for FISIM ¹ at current prices)						
Year	MSME GVA ²	Growth (%)	Total GVA	Share of MSME in GVA (%)	Total GDP ³	Share of MSME in GDP (in %)
2011-12	2583263	-	8106946	31.86	8736329	29.57
2012-13	2977623	15.27	9202692	32.36	9944013	29.94
2013-14	3343009	12.27	10363153	32.26	11233522	29.76
2014-15	3658196	9.43	11481794	31.86	12445128	29.39
2015-16	3936788	7.62	12458642	31.6	13682035	28.77

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been contributing significantly to the expansion of entrepreneurial Endeavour's through business innovations. The MSMEs are widening their domain across sectors of the economy, producing diverse range of products and services to meet demands of domestic as well as global markets.

This growth momentum will be supported by a prudent fiscal policy gearing to an investment-led growth, low inflation, progress on stalled projects and accelerated policy reforms.

¹FISIM stands for Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured. In the System of National Accounts it is an estimate of the value of the services provided by financial intermediaries, such as banks, for which no explicit charges are made; instead these services are paid for as part of the margin between rates applied to savers and borrowers. The supposition is that savers would receive a lower interest rate and borrowers pay a higher interest rate if all financial services had explicit charges.

²Gross Value Added (GVA): It may be noted that estimates of GVA had been prepared at factor cost in the earlier series (base year 2004-05), while these are being prepared at basic prices in the new series (2011-12). GVA estimated by production approach: (GVA = Output – Material Inputs) and GVA estimated by income approach: (GVA = Compensation of Employees + Operating Surplus + CFC).

³Gross Domestic Product (GDP): GDP is derived by adding taxes on products, net of subsidies on products, to GVA at basic prices.

VI. Findings of the study

1. The number of established enterprises in micro segment plays a major role and it contributes around 99.46%.
2. Distribution of enterprises in rural areas and urban area are close to each other of 51% and 49% respectively.
3. Though enterprises are more in rural area but generating employment is higher in the urban area.
4. The employment in urban area is 612.10lakhs and in rural area 497.78lakhs of about 55.15% in urban and 44.85%.
5. Trade is the majority segment proving employment more than the other sectors around 35%. While, the manufacturing and other services contributed equal amount of employment opportunities. .
6. The percentage of male employees contributed 76.10% and women employees are 23.90%.
7. Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were contributing major number of enterprises among the states and it contributes a total of 28%.

VII. Suggestions

1. The availability of surplus of work force is needed for the growth of manufacturing sector in India.
2. Focus on labour-intensive sector can provide employment opportunities and help in achieving higher rates of growth in manufacturing sectors.
3. The MSME sector urgently needs infrastructural, technological and fiscal support. Despite clear guidelines from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the credit access to this sector is under severe stress.
4. A clustered approach may be useful to overcome the infrastructure deficit. The contribution of this sector to exports is also significant.
5. Despite its micro and small character, this sector has a major contribution to the economy and well-being of people. Therefore, special measures are required for its revival.
6. The MSME's can make a significant dent into the image of '**Make in India**'.

VII. Conclusion:

From the study it is evident that MSME plays a significant role in the economic development. MSME is one of the key variables to generating employment to eradicate the poverty and socio – economic variables. Employment is the standard where one can lead the life in a safer way so MSME's are providing a significant number of employment opportunities in the country. It helps our economy growth and life standards of the society. MSME's are the riskier enterprises so that entrepreneurs are the one who takes the risk. It is concluded that MSME sector providing the greater opportunities of entrepreneurs which it generates the employment opportunities in India.

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