

# Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Position in Economic Growth: A Report on India's Outlook

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## ABSTRACT

As of late, the centrality of MSME has been perceived on the planet's nations for its major commitment in different financial goals, for example, higher financial development and work yield, supporting business and consolation and backing for trades. MSME assume an indispensable job in the mechanical improvement of any nation. The MSME area is a spine of Indian economy for its commitment to development of Indian economy. This part is a lot of significant for moves towards a quicker and comprehensive development of nation. The MSME division can help for accomplishing the objective of Country Manufacturing Policy that assembling ought to contribute 25% in India's GDP by 2022. For that reason, the legislature of India has taken a decent activity of "Make in India". This paper is to concentrate on execution of MSME and development and openings. It is presumed that this part essentially contributes in work, sends out and fabricating yield.

## 1. Introduction

Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in India and abroad have exhibited impressive quality and resilience in keeping up a steady rate of development and work age during the global downturn and financial stoppage. Indian economy during the ongoing years has demonstrated a calculable development execution by contributing to creation of job chances to a huge number of people, in upgrading the fare potential and in expanding the by and large financial development of the nation.

It is globally perceived that MSMEs are the spine of the economy. Their commitments extend from boosting economy and fares to giving gainful business and tending to the different financial holes explicit to a creating country. As an inheritance of Gandhian theory in India, since freedom MSME parts have assumed a significant job in the financial improvement of the nation. Particularly since the initiation of getting ready for financial development, sufficient accentuation has been given on the improvement of MSMEs by strategy creators, lawmakers and the scholarly people the same (Gupta, 2006 & Banerjee, 2005).

The MSME area is a significant mainstay of Indian economy as it contributes extraordinarily to development of Indian economy with a tremendous system of around 30 million units, making work of around 70 million, producing in excess of 6000 items, contributing about 45% to fabricating yield and about 40% of fares, legitimately what's more, in a roundabout way. These divisions even accept more prominent significance presently as the nation moves towards a quicker and comprehensive development plan. In addition, it is the MSME division which can help understand the objective of proposed National Manufacturing Strategy of raising the portion of assembling segment in GDP from 16% at present to 25% before the finish of 2022 (Planning Commission). The target of paper is to discover current status of execution of MSMEs in India additionally to look at the significant difficulties looked by

MSMEs for comprehensive development and to discover the open doors accessible for improvement of this segment.

## 2. Materials and Method

The exhaustive writing exhibits that MSMEs are essential for supported financial development and advancement of any economy including India. To legitimize the need of present investigation, following writing has been checked on:

**Dr. Meeravali S., K.Ramesh et al. (Walk 2017)** found that however MSME all out working enterprises, business what's more, showcase estimation of fixed resources developed at CAGR of 4.39%, 4.75% and 6.64% individually, the commitment from assembling and administration segment MSME commitment to Gross domestic product is - 1.53% and 1.82% individually. Scientists moreover recommend that administration needs to receive coordinated policy, promote aptitude advancement to expand profitability and furthermore giving open credit through government supported office only to MSME is fundamental to increment profitability and commitment to monetary development.

**MSME (2009-10)** the principle standards that prevail to characterize the MSMEs division are the quantity of workers, turnover and the monetary record absolute.

**UNIDO (1969)** in an examination dependent on proof from a number of creating nations showed that little ventures with a lower level of speculation per laborer will in general accomplish a higher efficiency of capital than do the bigger, progressively capital serious ventures.

**Mali (1998)** saw that little and medium enterprises (SMEs) and miniaturized scale ventures need to confront expanding rivalry in the current situation of globalization, they have to explicitly develop themselves in the fields of the executives, showcasing, item expansion, infrastructural improvement, mechanical up degree. Also, new little and medium ventures may need to move from moderate development zone to the high development region and they need to shape key coalition

with business visionaries of neighbouring nations. Information bank on ventures to direct the forthcoming business people including financial specialists from abroad is likewise required.

**Bala Subrahmanya (2004)** featured the effect of globalization and household changes for little scope businesses part. The investigation expressed that little industry had endured in terms of development of units, business, yield and fares. The Researcher featured that the approach changes had too opened up new chances and markets for the small scale ventures division. He proposed that the centre must be gone to innovation advancement and reinforcing of money related framework so as to make Indian little industry universally serious and add to national salary also, business.

**Bargal et al. (2009)** analyzed the causal relationship among the three factors GDP, SSI yield and SSI sends out and furthermore have thought about the exhibition parameters of SSIs in the pre what's more, post progression period. The investigation found that the yearly normal development pace of various parameters of SSIs have declined in the time of nineties opposite the pre-change a long time. There is a nonattendance of any lead-slack causal relationship among fares and creation in little scope area and Gross domestic product of Indian economy.

**Dixit and Pandey (2011)** applied coordination examination to inspect the causal connection between SMEs yield, sends out, business, number of SMEs and their fixed speculation and India's GDP, complete fares and work (open and private) for the period 1973-74 to 2006-07. Their study uncovered the positive causality between SMEs yield also, India's GDP.

**Singh et al. (2012)** broke down the exhibition of Small scope industry in India and concentrated on approach changes which have opened new open doors for this part. Their examination reasoned that SSI area has gained great ground as far as number of SSI units, creation and business levels. The study suggested the rise of innovation improvement and reinforcing of money related framework to support SSI and to accomplish development target.

**Venkatesh and Muthiah (2012)** found that the job of little and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the mechanical division is developing quickly and they have become a pushed territory for future development. They underlined that sustaining SME area is fundamental for the financial prosperity of the country. The above writing features the different perspectives viz. execution, development and issues of MSMEs in Indian economy and instigates for consistent research in this field.

**Krishnaveni Muthiah and Sudha Venkates (2012)** in their article entitled "A Study on Barriers Affecting the Growth of Small Scale Industries in India" recognized that the organizations which are not keen on doing the business for long have not enlisted their organizations. Subsequently, firms need to know the benefits of enlisting their organizations to benefit offices, for example, outside credit, government orders and different administrations offered by the SMEs supporting organizations. Firms can change their authoritative document to association or private restricted organizations; this will produce more assets and more hands to work. At first the assets can be produced through family members and companions, as the business improves they can without much of a stretch benefit bank advances. By improving the business exercises, effectively constraining the credit time frame and

using the creation ability to the greatest level, the monetary position will improve considerably.

**Haseeb Drabu (2010)** in his article entitled "Banks Need to Change Lending Model to Promote SMEs", calls attention to that the Public Sector Banks need to change loaning model to advance SMEs". Therefore, he encourages the banks to put forth cognizant attempt to increment the nature of advance portfolio through legitimate evaluation of proposition and powerful post disbursal checking.

**Gaurav Sehgal and Ashok Aima (2011)** in their article entitled "Microfinance for SMEs: Prospects, Challenges and Implication", uncovers that because of absence of guarantee also, budgetary information, SMEs experience issues in raising assets from business banks. In the mean time, SMEs face a problem in that microfinance advances are insufficient to meet their capital interest. Thus, they are compelled to raise assets from casual money for example, the advances shark or borrowings from family members. He additionally recommends that banks underpins all around characterized credit examination methods and those procedures supporting SMEs for long time. Rather than concentrating on just budgetary figures, the banks ought to comprehend genuine states of SMEs by a cautious glance at every client, and arrangement their tasks methodically and productively.

### 3. Methodology

#### Objectives of the Study

Looking different parts of MSMEs division in India, a study was required to comprehend the present situation for example how far and to what degree this division is contributing in financial advancement of the nation. There are different express and understood variables identified with this area. With this background, the goals of our investigation had been expressed all the more absolutely as follows:

- I. To contemplate the MSMEs part in India and its execution in Indian economy.
- II. To bring out significant favorable circumstances, challenges and different plans of MSMEs segment in India.
- III. To offer proposals to strategy creators to improve the exhibition of MSMEs.

#### Data collection process

The current examination is only founded on auxiliary information which has been gathered from the different issues of Annual Reports on MSMEs and Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy distributed by Ministry of MSMEs, SIDBI site what's more, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) separately. The investigation considers the time span from 2006-07 to 2018-19. To look at the presentation of MSMEs in India, the accessible information have been handled and introduced in appropriate tables.

#### Meaning of micro, small and medium enterprise

The meaning of SMEs shifts in various nations and studies. The term SME covers a wide scope of definitions and measures, differing from nation to nation and differing between the sources detailing SME measurements (**Gilaninia,2011**). There is no single and fixed definition for little and medium organizations and existing definitions is changed from nation to nation and from one modern division to other mechanical

segments. SMEs are characterized based on number of representatives utilized and speculation; in a large portion of the nations.

In India, the ventures have been grouped comprehensively into two classifications:

- I. Manufacturing; and
- II. Those occupied with giving / rendering of administrations.

The two classifications of ventures have been additionally arranged into miniaturized scale, little and medium enterprises dependent on their interest in plant and hardware (for assembling undertakings) or on supplies (if there should be an occurrence of enterprises giving or rendering administrations). The current roof on speculation to be named miniaturized scale, little or medium undertakings is as under: (Table: 1)

<b>(As Per Micro, Small &amp; Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006)</b>		
<b>Type</b>	<b>Enterprises</b>	
	<b>Manufacturing Sector (Investment in Plants and Machinery)</b>	<b>Service Sector (Investment in Equipments)</b>
<b>Micro</b>	Up-to Rs. 25 lakhs	Up-to Rs. 10 lakhs
<b>Small</b>	More than Rs. 25 lakhs up-to Rs. 5 crores	More than Rs. 10 lakhs up-to Rs. 2 crores
<b>Medium</b>	More than Rs. 5 crores up-to Rs. 5 crores	More than Rs. 2 crores up-to Rs. 5 crores

Table: 1 Source: The Gazette of India, 16th June, 2006

Indian MSME part is a lot of heterogeneous whether regarding speculation or item assortment or administrations or nature of innovation is utilized, regardless of whether enlisted or unregistered units and so forth. As per Annual Report of MSME 2016-2017, the Ministry of MSME is assuming a vital job in consistent helping all the states to support business enterprise, work age, vocation openings and redesign the intensity of MSME in the changed financial field. As development (with value) process must be in every case ace poor or genius hindered segment of the general public. In this manner for a quicker and comprehensive development, advancement of MSME is probably the best choice (Nagaraja, 2013).

**Main provisions of MSMED act, 2006**

This enactment for encouraging advancement and improvement what's more, upgrading the seriousness of miniaturized scale, little and medium enterprises got operational from October 2, 2006.

- The demonstration characterizes enterprises rather than industry to give due acknowledgment to the administration division.
- The demonstration characterizes medium enterprises to encourage innovation up degree and graduation.
- Two phases enrolment procedure of SSI subbed with discretionary filling of update with District industry centre's (DICs) by all smaller scale and little ventures.
- Filling of update by medium enterprises rendering administrations additionally discretionary.
- Filling of update by assembling medium ventures with locale businesses focuses.
- The demonstration gives legal essential to obtainment inclination polices of focal and state governments for

products and ventures gave by miniaturized scale and little undertakings.

- It reinforces the legitimate arrangements to check deferred installments to smaller scale and little enterprises.
- Representative of undertakings Associations included in the MSE help gatherings for settling on instances of postponed installment.
- Provision for guaranteeing convenient and smooth progression of credit to MSMEs.
- All plans/projects of help to be advised under the demonstration.
- The demonstration accommodates a legal National Board for Smaller scale, Small and Medium Enterprises to exhort the focal government on issues under the Act.

**4. Result & Discussion**

**Present performance of MSME sector in India**

The little part has assumed a significant job in the financial advancement of the nation during the previous five decades. It has critical commitment to the general development regarding the total national output (GDP), business age and fares. The presentation of the little scope part along these lines directly affects the development of the in general economy. The MSME division covers both the enlisted and casual segments. The characterization of miniaturized scale, little and medium undertakings at present depends on the basis of interest in plant and apparatus by each undertaking. The investigation has been done to quantify the execution of MSME in India for the period 2006-07 to 2015-16 dependent on four significant execution factors like absolute working MSMEs, business age, showcase esteem of fixed resources and portion of MSME segment in all out GDP.

Distribution of EM-II filed MSMEs by type of Enterprise					
S.No.	Year	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	2007-08	153110	16730	467	170307
2	2008-09	170262	18792	702	189756
3	2009-10	185180	23870	1409	210459
4	2010-11	205112	29125	1263	235500
5	2011-12	242539	34225	2949	279713
6	2012-13	275867	41502	5449	322818
7	2013-14	296526	59127	7338	362991
8	2014-15	346206	70933	8219	425358
<b>Average working enterprises from 2007 to 2015</b>		<b>234350</b>	<b>36788</b>	<b>3475</b>	<b>276370</b>
<b>CAGR*</b>		<b>10.74%</b>	<b>19.79%</b>	<b>43.12%</b>	<b>11.93%</b>

Table: 2 Source: Annual Report, 2016-17(Ministry of MSME, GoI)

\* CAGR: Compound Annual Growth Rate

The average working Micro, Small and Medium undertakings during 2007 to 2015 are 234350, 36788 and 3475 respectively with by and large normal development growth of 11.93%. The most extreme development was seen by medium

scale endeavors is 43.12%. At the year finishing 2014- 15, there were 234350 small scale ventures with yearly development rate is 10.74%.

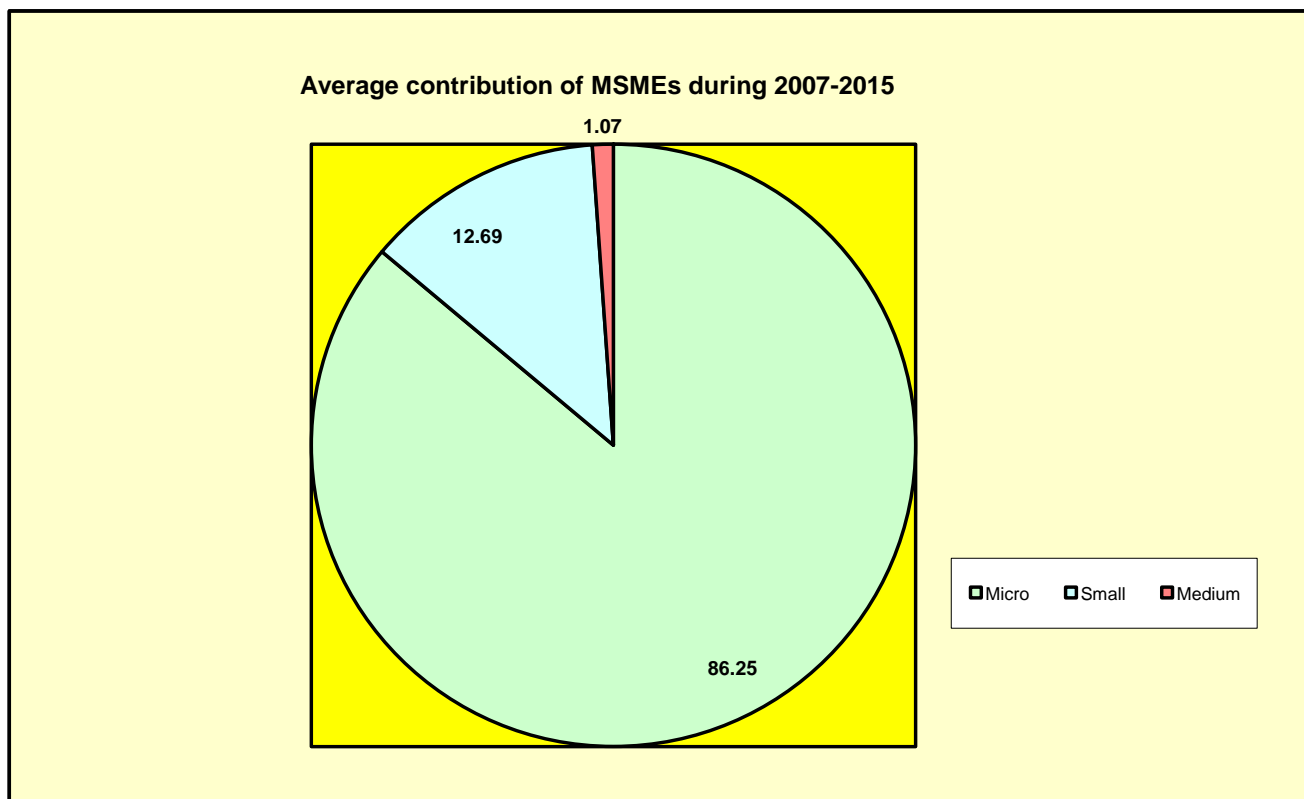


Fig:1 Distribution of MSMEs during 2007-2015

**5. Importance of MSMEs sector in the country**

As indicated by different financial studies sorted out, MSMEs are giving acceptable work chances to youth. The great development of MSME part is making in reverse what's more, forward linkages solid welcoming more interests in this part. According to the yearly report of Ministry of MSMEs there were close to 362 lakhs undertakings in the year 2006-07

giving around 805 lakhs work and it has expanded to 633.88 lakhs undertakings 1,109.80 laksh representatives in the 2014-2015 an expansion of 45.5% in business and 41 % in number working endeavors. This expansion has plainly demonstrates the huge commitment of MSMEs in making work openings.

Sl.No.	Year	Total Working Enterprises ( In Lakh)	Employment (in Lakh)	Market Value of Fixed Assets (Rs in crore)	Share of MSME Sector in total GDP (%)*
1	2006-07	361.76	805.23	868543.79	35.13
2	2007-08	377.36	842	920459.84	35.41
3	2008-09	393.7	880.84	977114.72	36.12
4	2009-10	410.8	921.89	1038546.08	36.05
5	2010-11	428.73	965.15	1105934.09	36.69
6	2011-12	447.64	1011.69	1182757.64	37.97
7	2012-13	447.54	1061.4	1268763.67	37.54
8	2013-14	488.46	1114.29	1363700.54	30.64
9	2014-15	510.57	1,171.32	1471912.94	30.74
10	2015-16	633.88	1109.8	1543491.66	28.77
<b>CAGR</b>		<b>5.77 %</b>	<b>3.26 %</b>	<b>5.92 %</b>	<b>-1.98 %</b>

Table: 3 Source: Annual Report, 2016-17(Ministry of MSME, Gol)

\* CAGR: Compound Annual Growth Rate

The CAGR in regard of market estimation of fixed resources is the most noteworthy followed by no of units and work (Table 3). The examination uncovers that there is an expanding design in the quantities of units, work, advertise estimation of fixed resources. It is huge to take note of that there exists high level of connection between the absolute MSME units and business what’s more, advertises estimation of fixed resources. From prior examination it is seen that MSMEs has displayed a decent presentation in the late years.

MSMEs comprise a significant and pivotal section of the mechanical area in Indian economy. By adding to the generally speaking development of the total national output, business age and fares, the segment is developed as the motor of development for Indian economy. The presentation of MSMEs has an immediate effect on the development of generally speaking economy. In later past the PM team on MSMEs and twelfth working gathering on MSMEs have talked about issues identified with the MSME segment.

Growth of MSME from 2007-2015

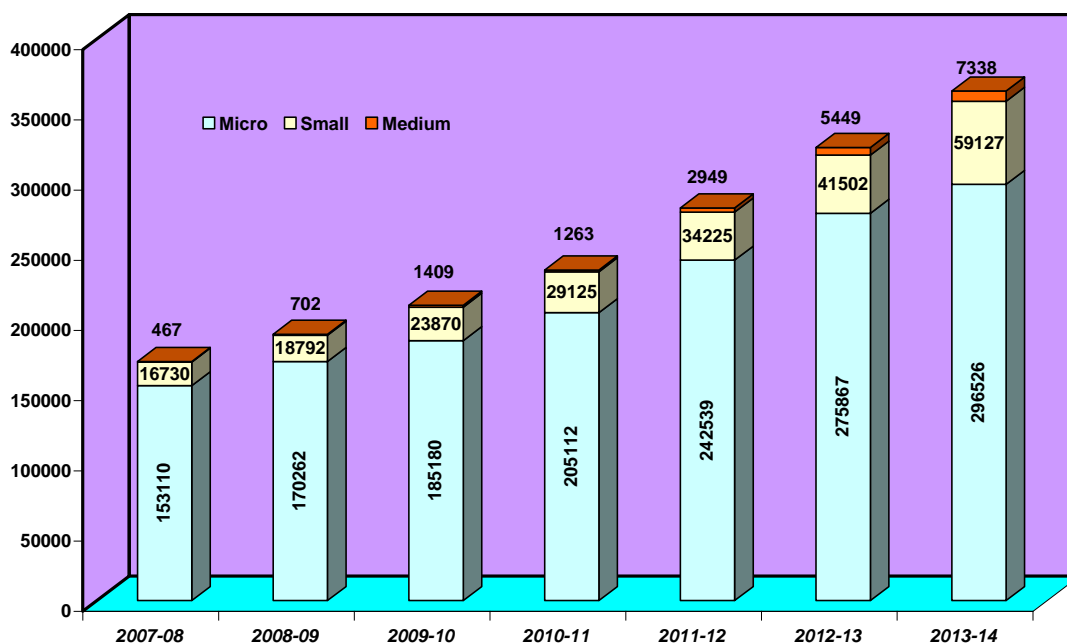


Fig: 2 Source: Annual Report, 2016-17(Ministry of MSME, Gol)

At the point when the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Act were presented in 2006, MSME in India consistently has indicated a dynamic furthermore, positive development. On the off chance that we look in the above diagram the absolute number of Entrepreneur Memorandum – II recorded from 2007

to 2015 (Fig 2), it’s extremely evident that it is an upward moving pattern.

**6. Problems and challenges**

With expanding rivalry by virtue of globalization of the Indian economy, size of the ventures and the degree of

innovation utilized by them have accepted basic noteworthiness with regards to the little enterprises getting all around serious. A few approach activities have been taken during the years to address the issues looked by the segment, which primarily identify with access to auspicious and satisfactory credit, mechanical out of date quality, framework bottlenecks, promoting limitations and a plenty of rule and guidelines. Notwithstanding various approach measures during the previous four decades, Indian little scope units have remained generally small, innovatively in reverse and ailing in serious quality, versus the enormous units. Following are the portion of the explanations behind their disappointment.

A portion of the significant difficulties faced by these undertakings incorporate; absence of sufficient credit and capital, poor and insufficient infrastructural offices, lacking access and showcasing linkages, mechanical outdated nature and lacking utilization of new technology, lack of gifted human resources, dilatory also, awkward administrative practices for clearance and poor versatility to rising universal trends. This calls for the need for key intercession to improve coordination and linkages between different partners including the Government, industries and different organizations/affiliations working in this field.

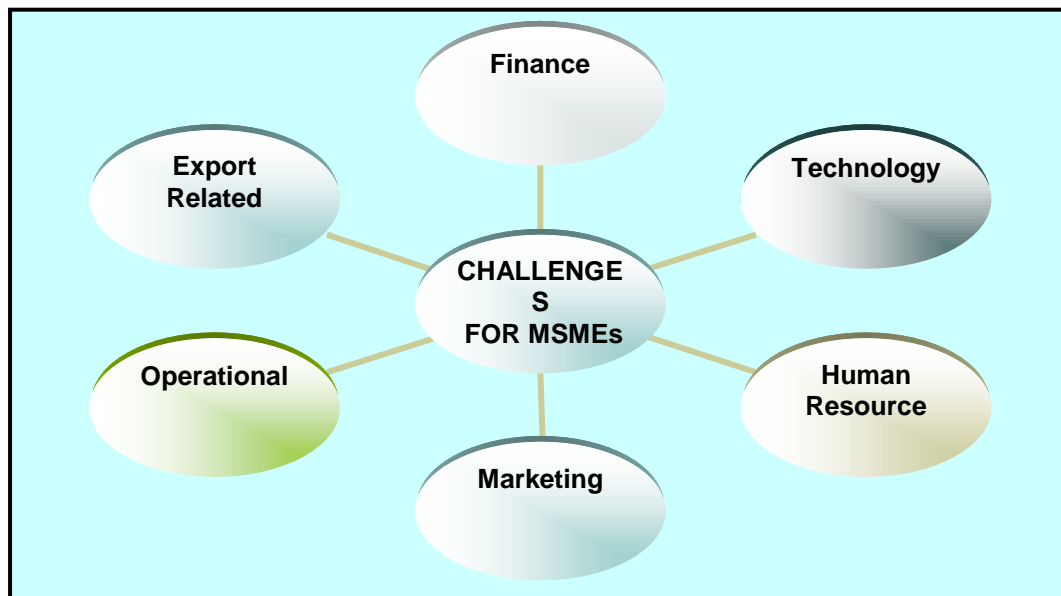


Fig: 3 Challenges of the MSME sector

• **Absence of Adequate Capital and Credit:**

Perhaps the best tests which oblige the development of MSMEs in our nation identifies with deficient capital and credit offices. Simple and auspicious access to credit is significant factor to improvement and development of undertakings. The Report of the Working Group on Rehabilitation of wiped out MSMEs by the Reserve Bank of India has distinguished this circumstance as an essential purpose behind mechanical affliction of this area. Complex pledges rather by the banks, bulky approval systems and postponement in payment and high pace of enthusiasm on term advances further decline the circumstance.

• **Lack of distribution of marketing channels**

Poor promoting linkages described by lacking Government support what's more, support absence of sufficient showcasing foundation/arrange offices keep on being a more prominent test for showcasing and offer of MSME items. In a non-bunch circumstance, these undertakings get isolated and can't guarantee decrease in acquisition cost from huge organizations and neglect to smooth out the yield flexibly chain.

• **Poor and Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities:**

One of the significant concern is absence of Infrastructural offices, it can make genuine harms an enterprises worth chain procedure, for example, creation, utilization and conveyance of the items, additionally, absence of account, mechanical out of

date quality and insufficient advertising offices and so on that are by and large as of now looked by MSMEs. Normal framework ventures for MSMEs could be answer for this, MSMEs meeting up and sharing the expenses of framework, which are something else excessively expensive for individual or single MSMEs, could profit by economies of scale, cooperative energy what's more, aggregate dealing by working together with one another especially if there should arise an occurrence of normal foundation, normal offices, crude material obtainment, advertising and transportation of completed products, testing lab, normal tooling/machining, Research and Development and so forth.

• **Lack of Skilled Human Resources:**

Non-accessibility of gifted workforce and better administrative/innovative aptitude at reasonable expense close to the area of undertakings is another such large challenge for the MSMEs in our nation. Absence of administrative fitness, nonappearance of legitimate preparing on asset arranging and capital administration and so forth impedes the development of ventures.

• **Absence of Access to New Technology:**

The majority of the enterprises today require use of trend setting innovation in their activities while in the Indian setting duration of low innovation base outcomes in low efficiency by making these endeavours uncompetitive in the ever- extending market settings. Aside from upgrading profitability and quality,

new innovation ought to be embraced for a general change and serious edge.

#### • **Unavailability Resources:**

Due to non accessibility of crude materials, work power and different contributions to the advertise. Along these lines it is hard to deliver the items at reasonable costs.

### 7. Suggestions

MSME segment is a basic financial factor in India. They make up a greater part of the local business exchanges and simultaneously assume a significant job in global exchange. They have risen as a lively and dynamic segment of the economy by goodness of their critical commitment to Gross domestic product, mechanical creation and fares. Thinking about its potential and its capacity hardly any recommendations has suggested underneath. They are as per the following:

- MSMEs can drive money related improvement, so governments ought to empty objectives additionally; make an enabling circumstance to win remote exchange.
- Since the overall economy ends up being logically subject to information correspondence developments (ICTs) to get, process, and pass on information, MSMEs in India are depended upon to go for ICTs.
- As MSME face competition from overall mammoths due to which they demand affirmation, imaginative

and cash related assistance from the State. So India should organize into the overall deftly chain, offer for re-appropriating associations, and addition their own gainfulness.

### 8. Conclusion

In India MSMEs has accomplished consistent development in the course of the last couple of years. The job of MSMEs segment is developing quickly furthermore, they have become a pushed region for future development. India ought to advance the development of SMEs so as to maintain a strategic distance from monopolistic and oligopolistic markets with the correct sort of arrangements and administrative structure. The Indian market is developing and the Indian business is gaining quick ground in different Industries like assembling, food handling, and material what's more, pieces of clothing, retail, accuracy designing, data innovation, pharmaceuticals, agro and administration segments. Under the changing monetary situation the SMEs have both the openings and difficulties before them. The help given by the national and the state governments to the SMEs isn't sufficiently sufficient to tackle their issues. Anyway for the area to completely use its latent capacity, it is basic that the business visionaries alongside the administration bolster take fundamental strides for additional turn of events. It is very obvious that, sustaining this division is fundamental for the financial prosperity of the country. It is fundamental to deal with the part to empower it to deal with the Indian economy.

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