

**GROWTH HORIZONS:
IDENTIFYING EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES FOR
MSMEs IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY**

Editor's Name:

Dr. P. VELLINGIRI

*Associate Professor & HoD of Commerce (CA),
VET Institute of Arts and Science (Co-Education) College, Erode.*

Ms. R. JAYASHREE

*Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce (CA),
VET Institute of Arts and Science (Co-Education) College, Erode.*

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Ms. R. JAYASHREE

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FOR MSMES IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY**

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ROLE OF MSME IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Ms. D.SARANYA, Assistant Professor, UG Department of Commerce (CA),
NGM College, Pollachi.

ABSTARCT

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the backbone of economic development, driving growth, employment, and innovation across global economies. These enterprises account for a significant share of industrial output and exports, fostering inclusive economic progress by bridging the urban-rural divide and empowering marginalized communities. MSMEs play a vital role in job creation, absorbing a large section of the workforce, particularly in developing nations, thereby reducing unemployment and poverty levels. Additionally, their adaptability and resilience contribute to regional development, technology advancement, and entrepreneurial ecosystem growth. With the right policy support, access to credit, and infrastructure, MSMEs have the potential to act as catalysts for sustainable development and economic transformation.

Keywords: Concepts, skill training eco-System, progress of skill development

INTRODCUTION

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are a vital component of any nation's economic framework, playing a strategic role in driving growth, innovation, and development. These enterprises form the backbone of economies by fostering entrepreneurship, generating employment, and contributing significantly to industrial output and exports. Across developed and developing countries alike, MSMEs are recognized as engines of economic diversification and social transformation. In developing nations, MSMEs are particularly crucial as they provide a platform for marginalized groups, including women and rural populations, to participate in economic activities. By creating opportunities at the grassroots level, they help alleviate poverty, reduce income inequalities, and promote balanced regional development.

Furthermore, their agility and adaptability allow them to innovate and respond swiftly to market changes, making them a key driver of competitiveness and resilience in the global economy. Despite their significant contributions, MSMEs face numerous challenges, including limited access to credit, lack of technological support, and regulatory complexities. Overcoming these barriers is essential to harness the full potential of MSMEs in economic development. Policymakers, financial institutions, and other stakeholders have a critical role in fostering an environment that encourages the growth and sustainability of MSMEs through measures such as financial inclusion, skill development, and infrastructure development. This paper explores the pivotal role of MSMEs in economic development, highlights the challenges

they face, and emphasizes the need for comprehensive strategies to unlock their potential for sustainable growth.

OBJECTIVES AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

- To understand how MSMEs generate more jobs.
- To analyze the growth and expansion of MSMEs in India.
- To identify the challenges encountered by MSMEs in India.

CONCEPT OF MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs):

- **Micro Enterprises:** The smallest category of enterprises, typically operating with minimal capital, resources, and workforce. These businesses often employ up to 10 people and serve local markets.
- **Small Enterprises:** Larger than micro enterprises, small enterprises usually employ between 10–50 people, with moderately higher levels of investment and turnover. They often cater to regional and national markets.
- **Medium Enterprises:** These are more developed enterprises with higher levels of investment and turnover compared to micro and small enterprises. Medium enterprises generally employ between 50–250 people and can operate on a national or international scale.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MSMEs:

- **Low Initial Capital Requirement:** MSMEs require relatively smaller investments compared to large-scale industries, making them accessible to entrepreneurs.
- **Employment Generation:** MSMEs are labor-intensive, providing employment to a significant portion of the population, especially in rural and semi-urban areas.
- **Flexibility and Adaptability:** These enterprises can quickly adapt to changes in market conditions, customer demands, and economic trends due to their smaller size and lean structures.
- **Entrepreneurial Ecosystem:** MSMEs encourage entrepreneurship by offering opportunities to new and aspiring business owners.

IMPORTANCE OF MSME

1. Employment Generation

MSMEs are a cornerstone of employment creation, providing jobs to millions of people across both urban and rural areas. Due to their labor-intensive nature, they are particularly effective in absorbing a large segment of the workforce, including semi-skilled and unskilled labor. MSMEs generate employment at a much lower cost than

large-scale industries, making them critical for tackling unemployment and poverty. In many developing nations, MSMEs are second only to agriculture in terms of employment generation, contributing significantly to improving livelihoods and reducing economic inequality.

2. Economic Growth and GDP Contribution

MSMEs play a substantial role in contributing to the GDP of a nation by enhancing industrial productivity and economic output. They form the backbone of industrial growth by serving as suppliers and support systems for larger industries. Additionally, their widespread presence across various sectors—such as manufacturing, services, and trade—ensures a diversified economy. This diversity helps nations achieve robust and sustainable economic growth, making MSMEs a crucial driver of development.

3. Promoting Entrepreneurship

MSMEs foster an entrepreneurial ecosystem by enabling individuals to start businesses with minimal capital investment. They encourage the growth of new ideas, products, and services, acting as incubators for innovation and creativity. By providing a platform for budding entrepreneurs, MSMEs nurture a culture of self-reliance and economic empowerment. Their ability to identify and tap into niche markets drives the competitive edge of an economy.

4. Regional and Rural Development

MSMEs play an essential role in reducing regional imbalances by promoting industrialization in rural and semi-urban areas. They provide employment opportunities locally, helping reduce the need for migration to cities and large industrial hubs. By acting as a source of income in less developed regions, MSMEs contribute to balanced regional development and reduce economic disparities between urban and rural areas. This localized growth fosters community well-being and inclusive development.

5. Export Contribution

MSMEs are key contributors to a country's export sector, producing high-quality goods and services that meet international standards. In industries such as textiles, handicrafts, and IT services, MSMEs dominate export markets, generating significant foreign exchange earnings. Their ability to cater to global demands ensures their role in strengthening the country's trade balance and expanding its presence in international markets.

6. Inclusive Growth

By integrating marginalized groups, including women, youth, and rural entrepreneurs, MSMEs play a critical role in fostering inclusive economic development. They provide equal opportunities for these groups to participate in economic activities, empowering them socially and economically. The presence of women-led MSMEs, in particular, has been transformative in breaking social barriers and contributing to household income, thereby promoting gender equality.

7. Innovation and Competitiveness

MSMEs are inherently flexible and adaptable, making them a hub for innovation and technological advancement. Due to their smaller size and simpler structures, they can experiment with new ideas and respond quickly to changing market trends. This ability to innovate and adapt ensures that MSMEs remain competitive, both domestically and globally. Their contributions to research and development often lead to cost-effective and practical solutions for modern-day challenges.

8. Industrial Linkages and Supply Chains

MSMEs act as crucial components of the supply chain by supporting larger industries as suppliers, subcontractors, and service providers. They manufacture essential components, provide support services, and help large-scale industries maintain efficiency and cost-effectiveness. By strengthening the supply chain, MSMEs enhance the overall industrial ecosystem, ensuring that businesses of all sizes can thrive.

9. Low Capital and Resource Utilization

One of the hallmarks of MSMEs is their ability to operate effectively with limited resources and low capital investment. This makes them accessible to a wide range of entrepreneurs, even in resource-constrained environments. Additionally, MSMEs often adopt sustainable practices and innovative techniques to optimize the use of resources. Their cost-effective models contribute significantly to economic growth while promoting environmental sustainability.

10. Tax and Revenue Contribution

MSMEs contribute significantly to a nation's tax revenue through direct and indirect taxes. Their widespread presence across industries ensures a steady flow of income for government coffers, which can then be used for public welfare, infrastructure development, and social programs. By fostering a diverse and active business environment, MSMEs help strengthen the financial foundation of a country.

SKILL TRAINING ECO-SYSTEM OF MINISTRY OF MSME:

The Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises has established a comprehensive skill training ecosystem to drive the growth of the industry in the Indian economy. This ecosystem primarily focuses on supporting Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by addressing the high demand for skilled manpower in various emerging and traditional sectors. The Ministry has organized numerous skill development programs and courses to enhance the capabilities of both existing as well as potential entrepreneurs. These training initiatives are designed to meet the industry's needs and cater to the evolving dynamics and challenges of the MSME ecosystem in India. The implementation of these programs is carried out through a network of agencies under the Shodh Samarth- Research Journal of Commerce, Management & Economics 58 Ministry, including Khadi Industries and Village Industries Commission, National Small Industries Corporation Ltd, Coir Board, National MSME Institutes, and MSMEs Technology Centres (TCs). The TCs offer a wide range of degree programs, certifications, diplomas, and postgraduate degree programs to individuals at different levels, from school dropouts to those pursuing M.Tech. courses. Specialized training is also provided in traditional sectors such as the Khadi industries and village industries, as well as the coconut industry in India.

PROGRESS OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

The Ministry of MSMEs oversees skill development programs that cater to both young individuals seeking suitable employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, as well as existing entrepreneurs and the workforce looking to enhance their professional skills. These programs are carried out through various schemes like National SC/ST Centre, Mahila Coir Yojna Capacity building, MSME-TCs, ATI, and Coir Vikas Yojna - Skill Upgrading. Additionally, customized industry-specific training and mandatory courses are also provided by the Ministry.

CHALLENGES FACED BY MSMEs:

MSMEs face various types of challenges such as accessing essential raw materials, skilled labour, and other necessary inputs, hindering their ability to manufacture products competitively. Limited access to bank credit, insufficient technological advancement, inadequate training programs, and lack of diverse marketing channels also contribute to the struggles faced by MSMEs in India. The inadequate infrastructure of these enterprises leads to low production capacity and increased production costs. Global competition from multinational corporations offering quality products at competitive prices further adds to the challenges.

1. Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) face challenges in accessing essential raw materials, skilled labor, and other necessary inputs, hindering their ability to manufacture products competitively.
2. Despite the growth of MSMEs, inadequate infrastructure leads to low production capacity and increased production costs for these businesses.
3. MSMEs struggle with intense competition from multinational corporations that offer quality products at competitive prices in the globalized market.
4. MSMEs encounter difficulties in obtaining sufficient bank credit, with high-interest rates ranging between 7.75% and 15.25% for loans.
5. Owners of MSMEs lack awareness of modern manufacturing techniques and advanced technologies, hindering technological advancement.
6. Lack of knowledge of innovative production methods and insufficient government-led capacity development programs contribute to the skills gap among MSME owners.
7. MSMEs often fail to utilize diverse marketing channels effectively, resulting in underperforming sales due to ineffective advertising strategies.

CONCLUSION:

Micro, Small, and Medium enterprises sector is experiencing rapid growth with increased job opportunities. Manufacturing and Service segments of MSMEs play a significant role in contributing to the country's GDP. The government of India is actively working towards promoting the growth of MSMEs across the nation. To ensure the effective implementation of government policies and provide guidance to entrepreneurs, partnerships, and agreements are being formed with NGOs, government agencies, and universities. Despite the above said efforts, MSMEs face various types of challenges at present. One of the key challenges is the lack of upgrading technological awareness, which can be addressed through efficient training and skill development programs. Low-cost credit access is also crucial for MSMEs, especially, due to decreasing involvement of foreign banks in approving loans for the industry. Currently, it is also noted that less than 50% of the fixed assets utilized by MSMEs are funded through bank credits. Owners rely on personal funds for working capital. Therefore, it is essential to establish an expert panel to assess the needs and conditions of MSMEs. Additionally, measures like the online portal Champions non-tax benefits for upward changes in MSME status, and the Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance program have been introduced to foster the growth of the sector. The Indian government has recently taken significant steps to further support MSMEs such as the Rs. 5 lakh crore Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS), and Rs. 50,000 crore equity infusion through the MSME Self-Reliant India Fund. And the inclusion of Retail and Wholesale trades as

MSMEs demonstrates this commitment. India's MSME sector holds a promising future and will continue the country's economic development in the future.

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