

# Analysis of MSME Sector in India and Suggestions for Achieving Growth and Success: A Review Report

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## ABSTRACT

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are those small enterprises carry out the manufacture and production of goods of any industry in the first schedule as per the industries development regulation act, 1951. Those include employing plant and machinery in the process of value addition to the final product having a distinct name or character or use and other The enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services and are defined in terms of investment in equipment. On the basis of this background this paper critically reviews and analyses the MSME sector in India and provide useful suggestions for achieving growth and success. The authors also made a sincere attempt to make India, number one in industrial revolution growth and success and lead the rest of other nations on this front.

**Keywords:** Growth, MSME, plant and machinery, gross domestic product

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## INTRODUCTION

The prosperity and grade of a Country is measured by its G.D.P. (i.e.) Gross Domestic Products, consisting of value of goods and services produced by it during the year. Every Country takes efforts to boost the GDP for the betterment of Country and its people to live with more prosperity, peace and wealth. Our Country also has become one of the fastest growing one on par with advanced and developed countries.

Our nation is basically agriculture based and our production of goods and services are par excellence with advanced countries enabling more export earnings. The Govt. of India, various State Governments, support for achieving higher GDP thro' various schemes, notifications, concessions to enable big industries and also small units to increase the output of goods and services. The PSU Banks under the guidance of RBI play a vital role in achieving above.

The GDP of India during 2017-2018 is around 7% and expected to be 7.4% to 7.7% during 2018-2019. The GDP of India consists of Contribution of 57% from production of goods, 26% from services and 17% from Agriculture sector. The GDP of India has doubled in a decade (Economic Survey 2017-18).

While big industrial houses produce in a big way, the MSME viz. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises too contribute for the GDP.

The Indian MSME Sector is the backbone of the national economic structure and has unremittingly acted as the bulwark for the Indian Economy, providing it resilience to ward off global economic shocks and adversities with around 36.1 million units of MSME throughout the Country, MSME contribute around 6.11% of manufacturing GDP and 24.63% of GDP of service sector as well as 33.4% of India's manufacturing output (about 1/3) they have been able to give employment to around 120 million persons and contribute around 45% of overall exports from India. The Centre for Economics and Business Research reported in July, 2018 mentioned that India would overtake both Britain and France this year in terms of GDP and has a chance to become the third highest by 2032.

MSMEs play a crucial role in providing large scale employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost than large industries and also in industrialization of rural & backward areas. The Government has also initiated the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana for development and refinancing activities relating to micro industrial units (Economic Survey, 2017-18).

### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (G.D.P.)

The Gross Domestic Product, popularly called G.D.P. of many advanced countries like U.S.A., China, Europe, Singapore are very high when compared to the GDP of India. The GDP of major developed and developing countries and India are as follows (IMF 2018):

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	U.S.D (Lakh Crores of)
1.	U.S.A.	19.39
2.	China	12.24
3.	Japan	4.83
4.	Germany	3.67
5.	U.K.	2.60
6.	India	2.60
7.	France	2.42
8.	Brazil	2.14
9.	Italy	1.81
10.	Canada	1.60

Despite our Country getting Independence in 1947 (i.e.) over 7 decades, having 130 Crore population with diversity, different states having different languages and culture, having good number of highly educated, well developed infrastructure, having vast lands, being leader in milk production of the world, exporting to various countries, our GDP is less and we are not number one. Our currency is also weak before European and American currency and even Singapore which has a land approximate equivalent to Tamil Nadu, their GDP is more and their currency value is high.

#### Major currencies in Rs. (as on 24.09.2018)

1 USD	...	Rs.	72.75
1 Singapore Dollar	...	Rs.	53.33
1 Euro	...	Rs.	85.61
1 British Pound £	...	Rs.	95.61
1 Chinese Yuan	...	Rs.	10.61

The above indicates prosperity level and economic strength of various nations.

#### **Brief on MSME**

After five decades viz. on 18.01.2006, the Govt. of India enacted in Parliament MSMED Act, 2006, to enable MSMEs Sector for vibrant growth and installed a separate Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, with Independent Minister incharge was created and presently Hon'ble Minister, Shri Giriraj Singh, Minister of State (independent charge) for MSME under able and dynamic leadership of our respected Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modiji and are taking all positive steps for growth of MSME Sector. (website: msme.gov.in)

The significance and contribution of the Sector by successive Governments results in providing the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 for facilitating the promotion, development and enhancing the competitiveness of MSME and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto.

As per MSMED Act 2006, the definition of MSME, confines with reference to the value of investment made in plant and machinery with regard to production, purchasing or presentation of goods.

#### **I. Manufacturing Sector:**

- i). Micro Enterprises ... Investment in Plant & Machinery not over Rs. 25.00 lakhs.
- ii). A Small Enterprises ... Investment in Plant & Machinery over Rs.25.00 lakhs but upto Rs. 5.00 crores.
- iii). A Medium Enterprises.. Investment in Plant & Machinery over 5.00 crores but less than Rs. 10.00 crores.

#### **II. For Enterprises providing Services; the limit of Plant & Machinery investment.**

- i). A Micro Enterprises ... Investment in Plant & Machinery / Equipment upto Rs. 10.00 lacs.
- ii). A Small Enterprises ... Investment in Plant & Machinery / Equipment over Rs.10 lacs – upto Rs. 2 crores.
- iii). A Medium Enterprises... Investment in Plant & Machinery / Equipment over Rs.2 Crores but less than Rs.5 Crores

Over and above limits, the enterprises do not come under purview / benefits under MSMED segment and not covered under MSMED Act, 2006.

#### **Recent amendment to MSME Act, 2006 :**

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 07.02.2018 has approved change in the basis of classifying Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises from investment in Plant & Machinery/Equipment to “Annual Turnover”. The change is yet to be approved in Parliament and needs to be amended to MSMED Act, 2006. This is a bold step, a dynamic and vibrant proposal. This will encourage ease of doing business, make the norms of classification growth oriented and align them to new tax regime rendering around Goods & Services Tax popularly known as GST.

Section-7 of the MSMED Act 2006 accordingly is proposed to be amended to define units producing goods and rendering services in terms of annual turnover as follows (MSME amendment act 2018):

- A Micro Enterprises will be defined as a Unit Value the annual Turnover does not exceed Rs.5 crores.
- A Small Enterprises will be defined as a unit where the annual Turnover is more than Rs. 5crores but does not exceed Rs.75 crores.
- A Medium Enterprises will be defined as a unit where the annual Turnover is more than Rs.75 crores but less than Rs.250 crores.

Thus, over Rs.250 Crores Turnover it will not be under MSMED Act, 2006.

The above is a classical deviation on par with advanced countries delinking investment in Plant, Machinery and Equipments etc. but on the basis of Annual Turnover of Units.

Taking Turnover as a criterion can be pegged with reliable figures available e.g. in GST network and other methods of ascertaining which will help in having a non-discretionary, transparent and objective criteria and will eliminate the need for inspections, making the classification system progressive and evolutionary, help in overcoming the uncertainties associated with the classifications based on investment in Plant & Machinery / Equipment and employment, and improve the ease of doing business. The consequent growth and will pave way for increased direct and indirect employment in the MSME Sector of the Country.

We need to know the special features of MSMEs as it is totally different from big enterprises, large industrial houses and MSMEs are Small Scattered, less investment, both in rural and urban and make living and do good in quality goods, export and earn foreign exchange for the nation. Comparatively it has less problems and minor issues due to size and the nature of business.

#### **The following are special features of MSME Segment Enterprises:**

- \* The Enterprises are comparatively small in size when compared to big industrial houses.
- \* The investment is very less starting from Rs.25 lacs to Rs. 10 crores for manufacturing enterprises and Rs.10 lacs to Rs.5 crores on small sector units.
- \* Easy to start and operate.
- \* Gets support of Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India for technology, marketing, banking and other issues.
- \* Space required is comparatively less.
- \* Being small, easily controllable, secrecy of technology can be maintained.
- \* High overheads are avoided.

#### **Major advantages of MSMEs**

- Employment generation
- IT Initiatives
- New Initiatives
- Accountability to Credit
- Skill Development & Training
- Performance of attached organization

Thro' MSME Ministry, Development Industries in India so far 6.42.272 people were trained and 91634 got placements. Under assistance to training institutions 207235 were trained of which 43761 got wage employment and 21783 self-employed.

The MSMEs in India gives about 45% of manufacturing output of the nation and Rs.20 lacs crores value of goods and services, about 40% of exports. It contributes about 8% to Gross Domestic Product and provides employment of over 120 Million (12 Crores) people mostly in rural areas of the country making the largest source of employment after agriculture.

With the lower capital cost, than large industries, Indian MSME Sectors companies of 633.88 lakhs units as per national survey 73<sup>rd</sup> round in 2016, contribute for Nation's prosperity.

**MSME also has following drawbacks / disadvantages:**

- \* Being small, very difficult to manage during high competition, scarcity of goods, market fluctuations.
- \* Personal problems affect the units as other professionals are not engaged on management.
- \* Compliance of Acts / Tax Rules etc. becomes difficult.
- \* Do not get adequate support / help from banks, Govt. etc. as they are small and cannot exert pressure.
- \* During change of technology, non-upgradation results in less production / more cost and heavy loss.
- \* Being small, very difficult to grow fast even it market expands like acceptance of export order etc. due to compliance of various Acts / Rules / Regulations.
- \* Any loss / deficit to be totally borne by the entrepreneur.
- \* Health problems, finance problems of entrepreneur directly attacks the enterprise, continuity of the same becomes difficult.
- \* Raising Loans / Advances is more difficult.

**Recent Trends in Growth of MSME:**

**(Filing of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) during 2007-08 to 2014-15)**

MSMEs have shown consistent growth in terms of number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part II) / [EM-11] filed every year. Number shows that MSME sector registered consistent growth in terms of number of EM-II filed every year. Number of EM-II filed during 2007-08 in the DICs across the country was 1.73 lakh. This has increased continuously during 2007-08 to 2014-15 periods, which shows that even in adverse environment, both internal and external, the entrepreneurs have shown their courage and had firm belief in the economic fundamentals of the economy. Thus, year wise numbers of EM-II filed during 2007-08 to 2014-15 EM-II has shown continuously rising bars in the below bar diagram:

Out of the total EM-II filed, discussed above, distribution among Micro, Small & Medium segments are as noted below.

YEAR	Number of EM-II Filed Pertaining to			
	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
2007-08	1,53,110 *	16,730 *	467*	<b>1,72,703</b>
2008-09	1,70,262 *	18,792 *	702*	<b>1,93,026</b>
2009-10	1,85,180 *	23,870 *	1,409 *	<b>2,13,206</b>
2010-11	2,095,112 *	29,125 *	1,263 *	<b>2,38,429</b>
2011-12	2,42,539 *	34,225 *	2,949*	<b>2,82,429</b>
2012-13	2,75,867	41,502	5,449	<b>3,22,818</b>
2013-14	2,96,526	59,127	7,338	<b>3,62,991</b>
2014-15	3,46,206	70,933	8,219	<b>4,25,358</b>

Number of MSMEs filling EM-II has shown consistent growth rate around 11% every year till 2010-11. The highest growth in recent time was recorded 2011-12 (18%) whereas during year 2012-13 and 2013-14 growth rate has declined and was around 14% and 12%, respectively. The growth rate again shown impressive results for the year 2014-15, it increased to around rate again 17% as shown in below chart

**Estimated Employment in MSME Sector (Broad Activity Category wise) Annual Report – 2017-18**

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

Sector	Micro	Small	Medium	Total	Share (%)
Rural	489.30	7.88	0.60	497.78	45
Urban	586.88	24.06	1.16	612.10	55
<b>All</b>	<b>1076.19</b>	<b>31.95</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1109.89</b>	<b>100</b>

Sector	Female	Male	Total	Share (%)
Rural	137.50	360.15	497.78	45
Urban	127.42	484.54	612.10	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>264.92</b>	<b>844.68</b>	<b>1109.89</b>	<b>100</b>

Sl. No.	State / UT	Number of EM0-II Filed							
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Tamil Nadu	27,309	32,049	41,799	57,902	70,639	90,974	116,393	<b>143,104</b>
2.	Gujarat	13,185	17,886	19,992	27,939	51,781	68,235	58,627	<b>64,160</b>
3.	Uttar Pradesh	30,443	31,629	33,479	33,027	32,304	30,933	45,342	<b>52,203</b>
4.	Maharashtra	10,244	11,682	11,898	14,496	15,606	16,136	19,926	<b>36,992</b>
5.	Karnataka	14,984	15,705	17,195	18,434	21,021	24,208	25,966	<b>28,754</b>
6.	Madhya Pradesh	12,319	14,183	19,748	19,704	20,104	19,832	19,374	<b>19,903</b>
7.	Rajasthan	13,786	14,703	14,631	14,863	14,678	15,363	17,601	<b>18,655</b>
8.	West Bengal	17,618	13,428	11,685	10,109	13,470	10,342	11,380	<b>15,244</b>
9.	Kerala	10,757	15,541	10,956	11,089	11,071	13,551	14,997	<b>14,906</b>
10.	Telangana	2,745	2,836	4,528	6,177	6,479	5,332	6,844	<b>5,787</b>
11.	Jharkhand	940	1,051	669	690	939	4,554	3,592	<b>3,450</b>
12.	Odisha	1,515	1,588	1,758	1,657	2,155	2,622	2,815	<b>2,995</b>
13.	Andhra Pradesh	1,733	1,890	4,616	3,027	2,781	2,868	2,403	<b>2,810</b>
14.	Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	<b>All India</b>	<b>172,703</b>	<b>193,026</b>	<b>213,206</b>	<b>238,429</b>	<b>282,428</b>	<b>322,818</b>	<b>362,991</b>	<b>425,358</b>

Parameter	NSS 73 <sup>rd</sup> Round 2015-16	Fourth All India Census of MSMEs, 2006-07	Annual Compound Growth Rate (%)
<b>No. of MSMEs (Total)</b>	<b>633.88</b>	<b>361.76</b>	<b>6.43</b>
Manufacturing	196.65	115.00	6.14
Services	437.23	246.76	6.56
<b>Employment (Total)</b>	<b>1109.89</b>	<b>805.24</b>	<b>3.63</b>
Manufacturing	360.42	320.03	1.33
Services	749.47	485.21	4.95

\* Service includes Trade, Electricity & other services

(MSME Annual Record 2017-18)

**Comparative Distribution of Top Ten States between NSS**

Sl. No.	State / UT	NSS 73 <sup>RD</sup> Round (2015-16)		Fourth All India Census of MSME (2006-07)	
		Number (in Lakh)	Share (%)	Number (in Lakh)	Share (%)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	89.99	14	44.03	12
2.	West Bengal	88.67	14	34.64	10
3.	Tamil Nadu	49.48	8	33.13	9
4.	Maharashtra	47.78	8	30.63	8

5.	Karnataka	38.34	6	20.19	6
6.	Bihar	34.46	5	14.70	4
7.	Andhra Pradesh**	33.87	5	25.96	7
8.	Gujarat	33.16	5	21.78	6
9.	Rajasthan	26.87	4	16.64	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	26.74	4	19.33	5
11.	<b>Total of top ten States</b>	<b>469.4</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>261.04</b>	<b>72</b>
12.	<b>Other States / UTs</b>	164.5	26	100.72	28
13.	<b>All</b>	<b>633.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>361.76</b>	<b>100</b>

Including Telangana in Fourth All India Census of MSME.

#### Khadi & Village Industries & Coir Board

Khadi & Village Industries Commission Industrial Sales MSME Report – 2018 (Khadi Sales – Rs.in Cr.)			Coir Board Export of Coir & Coir Products (Coir Sales – Rs. in Cr.)		
Sl. No.	Y E A R	Rs. in Cr.	Sl. No.	Y E A R	Rs. in Cr.
1.	2012 – 13	26818 cr.	1.	2012 – 13	116 cr.
2.	2013 - 14	30073 cr.	2.	2013 - 14	1476 cr.
3.	2014 - 15	31965 cr.	3.	2014 - 15	1630 cr.
4.	2015 – 16	40385 cr.	4.	2015 – 16	1901 cr.
5.	2016 – 17	49992 cr.	5.	2016 – 17	2282 cr.
6.	2017 – 18 (upto 1/18)	55335 cr.	6.	2017 – 18 (upto 9/17)	1195 cr.

#### Coir Importers from India

Sl. No.	Country	Quantity (Tonnes)	Percentage (%)	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage (%)
1.	China	439884.57	45.96	66655.52	29.21
2.	USA	133536.72	13.95	53286.56	23.35
3.	Netherlands	82487.53	8.62	18148.78	7.95
4.	UK	17668.15	1.85	11076.22	4.85
5.	South Korea	57545.12	6.01	9486.28	4.16

**Innovative “Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM) based on self declaration information has been put for on line filing system for promoting and ease of business.**

Since September 2015 UDM filed upto 31.12.2017 is 38.99 lakh MSMEs have registered.

#### Brief Analysis: UAM Filings by MSMEs

A.	Share of UAMS :	Manufacturing and Service of MSMEs required.		
	Manufacturing :	2144111 ...	55%	
	Service :	1749818 ...	45%	
B.	Micro Enterprises :	3488624 ...	89.5%	
	Small Enterprises :	391804 ...	10%	
	Medium Enterprises :	15317 ...	0.5%	
C.	OBC :	1381543 ...	70%	
	S.C. :	461515 ...	23%	
	S.T. :	143893 ...	7%	

In fact before MSMED Act 2006, there was a registration system by Small Scale Industries Units to DICs. Now after above Act, Entrepreneurs Memorandum Part-I is filed with DIC before start of Enterprise. A total 2196902 filings had taken place between 2007 and 2015. Till December 2017, 38.99 lakhs MSMEs have already registered in UAM as mentioned in (B) above. Similarly Micro enterprise constitute 89.5% who have filed UAMs since 2015 and Small Enterprise is 10% while Medium is very meager 0.5%.

**Top 6 States for UAM filing:**

Bihar	...	727415
Uttar Pradesh	...	532951
Tamil Nadu	...	459066
Gujarat	...	386515
Maharashtra	...	349918
Madhya Pradesh	...	269349
Rajasthan	...	220957
Andhra Pradesh	...	217226

**Key Results of NSS 73<sup>rd</sup> Round Survey (2015-16) on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:**

**Estimated Number of MSMEs (Activity-wise)**

Activity Category	Estimated Number of Enterprises (In Lakh)			Share (%)
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Manufacturing	114.14	82.50	<b>196.65</b>	31
Trade	108.71	121.64	<b>230.35</b>	36
Other Services	102.00	104.85	<b>206.85</b>	33
Electricity *	0.03	0.01	<b>0.03</b>	0
<b>All</b>	<b>324.88</b>	<b>309.00</b>	<b>633.88</b>	100

**MSME Vs. OTHER AGENCIES / ORGANIZATIONS INTER-RELATION**

The MSME as such is inter-related with other agencies / organizations and MSME is not independent by itself. This is to say that the growth and recession of MSME depends on so many sectors contributed by other agencies, they are:

- i). R.B.I.
- ii). PSU Banks
- iii). Govt. of India policies on MSME / Taxes
- iv). Concerned State Govt.- in our case Telangana State attitude towards MSME.
- v). MSME Hq. and MSMEDI Hyderabad.
- vi). National and Global Market situation like boom and recession.

**HYPOTHESIS**

Hypotheses that have been formulated are tested and find and describe relationship / correlation between variables. On the basis of analysis of data collected through survey / questionnaires, following are the inferences:

- ❖ There is relationship / correlation between financial assistance provided to MSMEs by PSY Banks and its growth & success.
- ❖ There are other factors like Technology changes, cheaper availability of goods (Chinese goods), Product Cycle, Govt.'s heavy levies on basis raw materials imported, Govt's preference of MSME goods, support by Big Industrial Players & Big PSU Units Global recession, imposition / concession of taxes, Govt's initiatives in providing power, water, Technology, at subsidized rates, availability of cheaper Cost Loans, Liberal Sanctions of Loans, with less or minimum Collateral Securities do have direct impact, relationship and correlation and play vital role in Growth & Success of MSMEs.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR GROWTH & SUCCESS OF MSMEs**

The following suggestions are considered good for growth and success of MSME Sector:

**(A). Actions to be taken by Govt. of India:**

- ❖ GOI to enact amendment to MSMED Act, 2006, changing the classification from existing basis of value of investments in Plant & Machinery to Annual Turnover basis without further delay. This dynamic and vibrant proposal be done on Top Priority for boost of MSME Sector in India.
- ❖ Bring Petroleum Byproducts under GST to reduce cost of production and be Globally Competitive.
- ❖ Reduce GST for MSME Sector or through subsidy on GST for MSMEs.

- ❖ Grant of subsidized loans, less on no Collateral Security to MSME
- ❖ Grant of Subsidized Power / Water to MSME
- ❖ Reduction of IT for MSME Sector
- ❖ Making availability of Latest Technology at cheaper rates.

**(B). Actions to be taken by State Govts:**

- ❖ Making availability of Lands, infra at cheaper rates.
- ❖ Quick approvals, online system in all departments to expedite and avoid corruption.
- ❖ Effective grievance cell
- ❖ Speedy action on revival of Sick Units
- ❖ Release of subsidies in time.

**(C). MSME Offices:**

- ❖ Coordinate for section of loans. Technology, QC upgradation, Tax Planning.
- ❖ Holding hand support for MSMEs
- ❖ Explaining facilities, benefits of MSMEs to new entrants.
- ❖ Expedite Revival of sick units thro' coordination with Director of Industries.

**(D). Actions to be taken by RBI / PSU Banks:**

- ❖ Have sympathetic attitude towards MSME Clients as they are small, simple, and have no backing, or influence.
- ❖ Educate them in Technology, taxation, insurance of free system on taxes, return Filing etc.
- ❖ Follow Bank codes strictly on Loan release, recoveries, and action on revival.
- ❖ MSME Specialized branches to be exclusively for MSME Clients for better concentration on MSME Sector.

**(E). Actions to be taken by Big Industrial hands / PSUs:**

Adopt small, efficient MSMEs thro' order support, timely payment, Technology upgradation, training, Marketing & Administration.

**(F). Actions / Attitudes to be taken by Entrepreneurs / Enterprises:**

Be honest, efficient, faithful, follow Govt., rules, taxes and be technologically up to date, use of minimum facilities and achieve high productivity with up to date. Knowledge venture exports, capture not only Local, National even Global Market for Growth, Success & Prosperity of MSMEs.

## CONCLUSION

To achieve the survival, growth and success the other agencies as mentioned above, like Govt. of India, various State Governments, Banks, especially Public Sector Banks, RBI, Department and Ministry of MSME and above all the positive attitude, honesty, dedication in the part of entrepreneurs of MSME, play a big role.

The MSME sector facing multiple challenges, including one tied to various regulations of Government, RBI etc. heightened quality stress levels; facing new competitors are poised for new heights and levels, due to high enthusiasm, positive approach and the hunger for higher growth and success.

In spite of all odds, including recession, strict tax compliance, higher cost due to inflation the MSME Sector grown but to accelerate their growth some more support, extending helping hand, guidance, interims of monetary support like grant of loans / advances of soft loans, grant of various subsidies as mentioned in the report would definitely poise for super growth and success. This needs to continue to strengthen its process to evaluate from all angles which will benefit the MSME Sector in particular and the general benefit the society in a large way.

Despite MSMEs are not big on economic front / status, they are hardworking, innovative, sincere, dedicated, urge to grow and hunger for success and in the recent mishap in Thailand during end of July 2018 when 18 football trainees and their coach got happened in a cave and held for a week before they could be rescued, it is heartening to note that it was MSME firms in Thailand offered free oxygen cylinders to their survival. This was praised by all over the world. This just explains the positive attitude, human approach and helpful to others.

Similar to what do to get more rain by installing / growing more trees, the MSMEs also need constant, continues, nourishment, monitoring, and help to reap the fullest benefits out of MSME sector and also multi-benefit like more production, productivity, higher GDP, more employment and in-turn more prosperity for our country. The MSMEs need support socially, economically, technologically, financially must create confidence on entrepreneurs / firms so that



the purpose of various introduction o MSME Act, proposed amendments, subsidy etc. are purposeful, meaningful and effective and justified. As said by **Dr. Fredrick, U.S. Management Expert** “**motivation comes from achievement, personal development, job satisfaction and recognition**”.

The astute leadership and strength of conviction turned conflict into a win-win benefiting all concerned in India. The success in leading the change rests on its ability to determine its own destiny – as independent and professionally managed units of MSMEs. This unique character of MSME, coupled with hard work, dedication in the base for growth and success. The sky is not the limit for growth of MSMEs.

Above all, the uniqueness of India is different states having different people following different religions like Hinduism, Jainism, Muslim (Mohammadism), Sikhs, Christians etc. speaking different languages over 18 and different cultures all live together in peace, harmony, happiness and respect for each other. The magic mantra “Unity is Diversity” is so unique, is not prevailing anywhere in the world except our **India**.

**Let us make India, number one in industrial revolution growth and success and lead the rest of other nations on this front also.**

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