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SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF MICRO SMALL MEDIUM ENTREPRENEURS (MSMEs) IN TELANGANA STATE: A STUDY OF KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Micro Small and Medium Enterprises play a vital role in economic development of country. It is providing large scale employment the following suggestions are offered for the development of MSMEs. State & Central government have to increase the budget allocation for MSMEs sector & provide assistance to MSMEs for strengthening the share Capital, banks to increase loan amount, government have tax exemption for MSMEs & provide marketing facilities, transport facilities and subsidies, government has to provide raw material, machinery and equipment directly to the MSMEs order to maintain and also providing training in machines, government has to take necessary steps in order to sale the MSMEs products through e – commerce like amazon, snapdeal, and flipkart etc., government has to establish new industrial parks and developing the infrastructural facilities & promotion policies, government should be conduct training and development, awareness programmes, government has to relaxation in labour laws & red tape and governments need to conduct health checkup camps.

KEYWORDS

socio-economic conditions, micro small medium entrepreneurs (MSMEs).

INTRODUCTION

The MSMEs play vital role in the economic-social development of the country, often acting as nursery of entrepreneurship they also play a key role in the development of the economy with their effective, flexible and innovative entrepreneurial spirit. The MSMEs sector contributes significantly to the country's manufacturing output employment and exports and is credited with generality the higher employment growth as well as accounting for major share of industrial production and exports.

OFFICIAL DEFINITION OF MSMEs IN INDIA

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act in India in 2006, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are classified into:

Manufacturing Sector: The enterprises engaged in the manufacture or production of goods pertaining to any industry specified in the first schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The manufacturing enterprises are defined in terms of investment in plant & machinery (as notified vide S.O. 1642(E), dated 29-Sep-2006), which is presented in the table below:

TABLE 1: SHOWING INVESTMENT CEILINGS FOR MSMEs IN MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Manufacturing Sector	Investment in Plant & Machinery
Micro Enterprises	Does not exceed twenty five lakh rupees, i.e. 2.5 Million Rupees
Small Enterprises	More than twenty five lakh rupees but does not exceed five crore rupees, i.e. 50 Million Rupees
Medium Enterprises	More than five crore rupees but does not exceed ten crore rupees, i.e. 100 Million Rupees

Source: Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India.

Service Sector: The enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services defined in terms of investment in equipment (as notified vide S.O. 1642(E), dated 29-Sep-2006), which is presented in the table below:

TABLE 2: SHOWING INVESTMENT CEILINGS FOR MSMEs IN SERVICE SECTOR

Service Sector	Investment in Equipment
Micro Enterprises	Does not exceed ten lakh rupees, i.e. One Million Rupees
Small Enterprises	More than ten lakh rupees but does not exceed two crore rupees, i.e. 20 Million Rupees
Medium Enterprises	More than two crore rupees but does not exceed five core rupees, i.e. 50 Million Rupees

Source: Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sonia and Kansai Rajeev (2009) studied the effects of globalization on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) during pre and post liberalization from 1973-74 to 2008-09. They used four economic parameters namely number of units, production, employment and export and interpreted study results based on Annual Average Growth Rate (AAGR) calculation.

Chakrabarty. K. C. (2010) States that with increasing competition, introduction of new products and stringent regulatory environment, the role of banks needs to change from mere lenders to partners in business. There is a need for greater participation of banks in the affairs of their constituents by convergence of credit services and non-credit services.

Subrahmanya Bala (2011) has probed the impact of globalization on the exports potentials of the small enterprises. The study shows that share of SSI export in total export has increased in protection period but remain more or less stagnated during the liberalization period.

Rajib Lahiri (2011) the study made an attempt to critically analyze the definition aspect of MSMEs and explore the opportunities enjoyed and the constraints faced by them in the era of globalization after analyzing the performance of MSMEs in India during the pre and post liberalization period. The study revealed that except marginal increase in growth rate in employment generation, the growth rate in other parameters is not encouraging during the liberalization period.

Raj Kumar Gautam and Raghbir Singh (2011) in their article, "Marketing Barriers of Small Firms: The Punjab Perspective," presented the findings of a study on marketing barriers of small enterprises based on a sample of 173 small manufacturing enterprises from Punjab.

Shailendra Dasari (2011) in his article, "Marketing Strategies for Maize Seed Industry: A Farmer Centric Approach", analyses the potential of maize seed industry in Andhra Pradesh, and the expectations of the farmers from maize seed industry based on the field study conducted in six districts of Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh covering 100 farmers and 30 dealers.

Uma, H.R. (2012), in her article, "Challenges in India's Foreign Trade" outlines the challenges being faced by India in exports and imports, and underscores the importance of increase in South-South trade in world trade which accounts for 22 per cent of global trade, and almost 50 per cent of total merchandise trade of developing countries at present. Among developing countries, India has emerged as a vibrant economy fueled by robust growth in international trade and investment. The South's impressive growth would provide a new impetus to a sustained growth of the global economy, and contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Dr. Padmasani, S. Karthika (2013), A study on Problems and Prospects of Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprise in Textile Exports with special reference to Tirupur and Coimbatore District. This paper has examined the problems of MSMEs in the era of global economy and also has identified the factors affecting MSMEs.

Dr. NeeruGarg (Sept. 2014), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in India: Current Scenario and Challenges. This paper made an attempt to highlight the growth of this sector and analyze various problems and challenges faced by MSME sector in India in general.

K. Suneetha and T. Sankaraiyah, Problems of MSMEs and Entrepreneurs in Kadapa District, IOSR Journal of Economics and Finance: The study conducted a survey on 156 enterprises to study their problems. It was found that 103 enterprises were facing financial problems and among them 62.8 per cent are from Micro enterprises. Moreover 23 percent found as meager assistance from government agencies. In the study the divisions of Kadapa, Jammulamadugu and Rajampet were covered.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

The Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has been accepted as the engine of economic growth and promoting equitable development. In the present scenario, the MSMEs have been facing cut throat competition from the MNCs and big entrepreneurs, whose products are coming out with the sophisticated technology, huge amount of capital, marketing strategies, etc., at this section the proposed research is need of the hour, for which I have selected the Karimnagar district of Telangana state.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study will focus on the following objectives

1. To study the present situation of MSMEs.
2. To examine the Socio-economic conditions of MSMEs.
3. To offer suggestions for the development of the MSMEs.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study broadly examines the Socio-economic conditions of MSMEs in Karimnagar district from 2005-2015. i.e., 10 years' period.

METHODOLOGY

Sources of Data: The required data has been collected using both the primary and secondary data.

Primary Data: The main source of the primary data are the Micro Small Medium Entrepreneurs by serving a structured questionnaire a part from this, personal interviews, group discussions and observations methods were used in collecting the first hand information

Secondary Data: Secondary data for the study has been collected using published annual reports on MSMEs by the government, Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy published by Ministry of MSMEs, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Annual Reports of Karimnagar district, Daily newspapers, published research papers in the reputed journals, books, thesis and dissertation and visiting websites relating to the presented research.

SAMPLE SIZE: Sample of 100 Respondents selected from the Karimnagar District.

TOOLS OF DATA ANALYSIS: The collected data will be classified, tabulated and analysed in a significant manner. For the data analysis simple statistical techniques will be applied such as percentages, averages.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The limitations of present study are as per following:

1. The study is essentially a micro level study.
2. The information through the questionnaires may not have covered correct figures Socio-economic conditions of Micro Small Medium Entrepreneurs.
3. The opinions and expressions of Micro Small Medium Entrepreneurs are based on the personal experience with the industries.
4. Secondary data are taken as MSMEs annual reports however the primary data is added to know the present conditions of Micro Small Medium Entrepreneurs.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

An attempt is made in this paper is to examine the Socio-economic conditions of sample respondents focusing on the basis of age wise, area wise, religion wise, caste wise, educational qualification, type of the family, size of the family, occupational background, type of the house, loan taken from the MSMEs, annual income, experience profile, initial of the present business, nature of business, number of persons working in your organization, type of the enterprises mobilized your initial capital and initial capital.

TABLE 1: AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MSMEs

S.NO	AGE GROUPS (YEARS)	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Below 25	5	5
2	25-35	12	12
3	35-45	50	50
4	Above 45	33	33
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table-1 shows the age-wise distribution of MSMEs. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 50(50.00%) Respondents are in the age group of 35-45 years, 33(33.00%) Respondents are in the age group of above 45 years, 12(12.00%) Respondents are in the age group of 25-35 years and only 5(5.00%) Respondents are in the age group of below 25 years.

TABLE 2: AREA-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MSMEs

S.NO	AREA	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Urban	70	70
2	Rral	30	30
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table-2 clears that area-wise distribution of MSMEs. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 70(70.00%) Respondents are living in the urban area and only 30(30.00%) Respondents are living in the rural area.

TABLE 3: RELIGION- WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MSMEs

S.NO	RELIGION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Hindu	81	81
2	Muslim	14	14
3	Christian	5	5
4	Others	0	0
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table-3 clears that religion-wise distribution of MSMEs. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 81(81.00%) Respondents are belongs to Hindu, 14(14.00%) Respondents are belongs to Muslim and only 5(5.00%) Respondents are belongs to Christian.

TABLE 4: CASTE- WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MSMEs

S.NO	CASTE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	BC	40	40
2	SC	20	20
3	ST	10	10
4	FC	30	30
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table-4 clears that caste-wise distribution of MSMEs. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 40(40.00%) Respondents are belongs to BC, 30(30.00%) Respondents are belongs to FC, 20(20.00%) Respondents are belongs to SC and only 10(10.00%) Respondents are belongs to ST.

TABLE 5: EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF THE MSMEs

S.NO	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Illiterates	4	4
2	Primary level	9	9
3	Secondary level	24	24
4	Graduation & Above	48	48
5	Technical	15	15
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table-5 reveals that educational qualification of MSMEs. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 48(48.00%) Respondents are studied graduation & above, 24(24.00%) Respondents are studied secondary level, 15(15.00%) Respondents are studied technical 9(9.00%) Respondents are studied primary level and only 4(4.00%) Respondents are illiterates.

TABLE 6: TYPE OF THE FAMILY OF MSMEs

S.NO	FAMILY	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Joint family	14	14
2	Nuclear family	86	86
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table-6 clears that type of the family of MSMEs. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 86(86.00%) Respondents are living in the nuclear family and only 14(14.00%) Respondents are living in the joint family.

TABLE 7: SIZE OF THE FAMILY OF MSMEs

S.NO	FAMILY SIZE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Small (below3)	4	4
2	Medium (4-6)	83	83
3	Large (6 above)	13	13
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table-7 shows that size of the family of MSMEs. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 83(86.00%) Respondents family size medium, 13(13.00%) Respondents family size large and only 4(4.00%) Respondents family size small.

TABLE 8: OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE FAMILY OF MSMEs

S.NO	OCCUPATION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Agriculture	44	44
2	Business	34	34
3	Govt Employee	0	0
4	Private Employee	22	22
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table-8 reveals that occupational background of the family of MSMEs. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 44(44.00%) Respondents are occupational background agriculture, 34(34.00%) Respondents are occupational background business and only 22(22.00%) Respondents are occupational background private employee.

TABLE 9: TYPE OF THE HOUSE OF MSMEs

S.NO	TYPE OF THE HOUSE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	RCC (Building)	51	51
2	Shed	29	29
3	Tiles	20	20
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table-9 shows that type of the house of MSMEs. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 51(51.00%) respondents are living in the RCC, 29(29.00%) respondents are living in the shed and only 20(20.00%) respondents are living in the tiles.

TABLE 10: LOAN TAKEN OF THE MSMEs

S.NO	TYPE OF THE LOAN	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Bank	56	56
2	Micro finance	23	23
3	Others	21	21
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table-10 clears that loan taken of the MSMEs. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 56(56.00%) respondents are taking loan from bank, 23(23.00%) respondents are taking loan from micro finance and only 21(21.00%) respondents are taking loan from others.

TABLE 11: ANNUAL INCOME OF THE MSMEs

S.NO	ANNUAL INCOME	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Below 25,000	6	6
2	25,000-50,000	6	6
3	50,000-1,00,000	23	23
4	1,00,000-2,00,000	38	38
5	Above 2,00,000	27	27
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table-11 shows that annual income of the MSMEs. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 38(38.00%) respondents annual income 1,00,000-2,00,000, 27(27.00%) respondents annual income above 2,00,000, 23(23.00%) respondents annual income 50,000-1,00,000, 6(6.00%) respondents annual income 25,000-50,000 and only 6(6.00%) respondents annual income below 25,000

TABLE 12: EXPERIENCE OF MSMEs

S.NO	EXPERIENCE (Years)	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Below 10 years	12	12
2	10 – 20 years	14	14
3	20 – 30 years	50	50
4	Above 30 years	24	24
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table-12 describes that experience of MSMEs. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 50(50.00%) respondents are experience 20-30 years, 24(24.00%) respondents are experience above 30 years, 14(14.00%) respondents are experience 10-20 years and only 12(12.00%) respondents are experience below 10 years.

TABLE 13: INITIAL IDEA OF THE PRESENT BUSINESS

S.NO	INITIAL IDEA OF THE PRESENT BUSINESS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Own Idea	12	12
2	Friends & Relatives	37	37
3	Institutional Guidance	8	8
4	Advised by Parents	41	41
5	Advised by Others	2	2
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table-13 shows that initial idea of the present business. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 41(41.00%) respondents initial idea of the present business is Advised by Parents, 37(37.00%) respondents initial idea of the present business is Friends & Relatives, 12(12.00%) respondents initial idea of the present business is Own Idea, 8(8.00%) respondents initial idea of the present business is Institutional Guidance and only 2(8.00%) respondents initial idea of the present business is Advised by Others.

TABLE 14: NATURE OF THE BUSINESS OF MSMEs

S. NO	NATURE OF THE BUSINESS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Manufacturing	56	56
2	Servicing	34	34
3	Trading	10	10
Total		100	100

Source: Field Survey

The above table-14 describes that nature of the business of MSMEs. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 56(56.00%) respondents are manufacturing, 34(34.00%) respondents are servicing and only 10(10.00%) respondents are trading.

TABLE 15: TYPE OF THE ENTERPRISE

S.NO	TYPE OF THE ENTERPRISE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Registered	88	88
2	Unregistered	12	12
Total		100	100

Source: Field Survey

The above table-15 shows that type of the enterprise. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 88(88.00%) enterprises are registered and only 12(12.00%) enterprises are unregistered.

TABLE 16: MOBILISED THE INITIAL CAPITAL OF MSMEs

S.NO	MOBILISED THE INITIAL CAPITAL OF MSMEs	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Owned funds	20	20
2	Borrowed from Friends & Relatives	33	33
3	Borrowed from Bank	32	32
4	Borrowed from Financial Institutions	0	0
5	Borrowed from Others	15	15
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table-16 shows that mobilised the initial capital of MSMEs. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 33(33.00%) respondents are mobilised the initial capital of MSMEs Borrowed from Friends & Relatives, 32(32.00%) respondents are mobilised the initial capital of MSMEs Borrowed from Bank, 20(20.00%) respondents are mobilised the initial capital of MSMEs from Owned fund and only 15(15.00%) respondents are mobilised the initial capital of MSMEs from Borrowed from Others.

TABLE 17: INITIAL CAPITAL OF THE MSMEs

S.NO	INITIAL CAPITAL	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Below 30,000	12	12
2	30,000-60,000	15	15
3	60,000-1,20,000	26	26
4	1,20,000-2,40,000	24	24
5	Above 2,40,000	23	23
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table-17 shows that initial capital of MSMEs. In the Karimnagar District has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 26(26.00%) respondents are initial capital 60,000-1,20,000, 24(24.00%) respondents are initial capital 1,20,000-2,40,000, 23(23.00%) respondents are initial capital above 2,40,000, 15 (15.00%) respondents are initial capital 30,000-60,000 and only 12(12.00%) respondents are initial capital below 30,000.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The following are the summary of findings presented below

1. It is found that majority of the respondents in the age group of 35-45 years.
2. MSMEs belong to both rural and urban areas.
3. MSMEs are include Hindus, Christians, Muslims the majority of the respondents are belong to Hindu.
4. MSMEs are include BC, SC, ST and FC the majority of the respondents are belong to BC.
5. The majority of respondents are studies graduation and above.
6. MSMEs are include joint family nuclear family it is observed that the majority of respondents are living in the nuclear family, because of urbanization decentralization and globalization.
7. MSMEs are family size include small, medium and large. The majority of respondents are family size medium.
8. It is observed that the majority of respondents occupational background agriculture.
9. It is found that majority of respondents are living in RCC house.
10. Source of loan include bank, micro finance and others. The majority of respondents taking loan from bank.
11. It is observed that majority of respondents annual income Rs. 1,00,000 – Rs. 2,00,000
12. Experience of MSMEs is include below 10 years, 10 – 20 years, 20-30 years and above 30 years. The majority of respondents experience 20-30 years.
13. It is found that majority of respondents initial idea of the present business friends and relatives.
14. Nature of the business of MSMEs includes Manufacturing, Servicing and Trading. The majority of respondents are manufacturing.
15. Enterprises are divide into two i.e., registered and unregistered the majority of enterprises are registered.
16. It is observed that the majority of respondents mobilized the initial capital borrowed from banks.
17. Initial capital of the MSMEs are include below Rs. 30,000 Rs. 30,000-60,000 Rs. 60,000-1,20,000 Rs. 1,20,000-2,40,000 and above Rs. 2,40,000 the majority of respondents are initial capital Rs. 1,20,000 – 2,40,000.

CONCLUSION

Micro Small and Medium Enterprises play a vital role in economic development of country. It is providing large scale employment the following suggestions are offered for the development of MSMEs. State & Central government have to increase the budget allocation for MSMEs sector & provide assistance to MSMEs for strengthening the share Capital, banks to increase loan amount, government have tax exemption for MSMEs & provide marketing facilities, transport facilities and subsidies, government has to provide raw material, machinery and equipment directly to the MSMEs order to maintain and also providing training in machines, government gas to take necessary steps in order to sale the MSMEs products through e – commerce like amazon, snapdeal, and flipkart etc., government has to establish new industrial parks and developing the infrastructural facilities & promotion policies, government should be conduct training and development, awareness programmes, government has to relaxation in labour laws & red tape and governments need to conduct health check up camps.

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