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**DIMENSIONS IN GROWTH OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (MSMEs) IN ODISHA: AN IMPACT OF EMPLOYEES**

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**ABSTRACT**

*In a developing country like India, Small Scale industries play a significant role in economic development of the country. These industries represent a stage in economic transition from traditional to modern technology after globalization. The variation in transitional nature of this process is reflected in the diversity of these industries. Most of the small scale industries use simple skills and machinery. Small scale industries also play social and political role in local employment creation, balanced resource utilization, income generation and in helping to promote change in a gradual and peaceful manner. It is focused that the smaller SSIs are growing not only numerically but also in terms of employments, investment and output. The present study is basically based on secondary data collected from unpublished journals, literature, economic survey, MSMEs annual reports and reports of government of Odisha. The research tools like ratio, percentages, average etc., are being used to reach valid findings and conclusion.*

**KEYWORDS**

SSIs, growth of industry units, investment, employment.

**INTRODUCTION**

Industrialization is sine qua non of economic progress. The objectives of industrialization are high growth rates, employment generation and equitable distribution of income and wealth. The countries are trying to solve their endemic problems of poverty, inequality and unemployment through a systematic process of industrialization. The development of industrialization has played a crucial role in economic development of any country. Small industries play a key role in countries economic development with advantages of low investment, high potential of employment generation, decentralization of industries base and dispense of industries to rural and semi urban areas. It is associated with technical progress and increasing labour productivity resulting in higher level of national income and employment. It is also considered as a means to transfer surplus labour out of agriculture to the modern industrial sector. The development achieved has not made any significant impact on their basic problem of poverty, unemployment and inequalities.

Illiteracy came in their way of adopting latest science and technology for pushing up the production. With the introduction of the latest technology in the industrial sector, the production process may tend to be capital intensive, as a result of which the unemployment became more intense even though there is development at certain levels. Therefore, it is now recognized that small enterprises are as economical as large enterprises and in fact in some product lines they are even more economical on terms of capital investment, employment generation and output. Hence these countries have diverted their attention towards the development of small, tiny village and cottage industries to attain their basic objectives of development.

The establishment of industrial estate was therefore adopted as an effective means of solving these problems and for developing small industries in all parts of the country with a view to balancing regional development and to improve the economic condition of the poor.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The research is a continuous process. The review of literature seems to be indispensable, as it provides strong feedback to the present study to strengthen research activities. The some of the important provisional research literature covering various dimensions of SSI/MSMEs are presented.

**Singh et al. (2012)** analyzed the performance of small scale industry in India and focused on policy changes which have opened new opportunities for this sector. Their study concluded that SSI sector has made good progress in terms of number SSI units, production and employment levels. This study recommended the emergency of technology development of strengthening financial infrastructure to boost SSI and to achieve growth target.

**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. However, the correlation co-efficient in liberalization period is higher than that of protection period suggesting that the relationship between the total export and SSI export has become stronger in liberalization period. This may be due to the drastic change in composition of SSI export items from traditional to non-traditional and growth in its contribution to total export through trading houses, export houses and subcontracting relation with large enterprises. Thus, the current policy of increasing competitiveness through infusion of improved technology, finance, and marketing techniques should be emphasized.

**Bhavani T.A. (2010)** highlights the issue of quality employment generation by the SSIs and negates the short term attitude of increasing the volume of employment generation compromising with quality. The author argues that employment generation by the SSIs may be high in quantitative term but very low in quality. Technological up gradation would enable the small firms to create quality employment improving remuneration, duration and skill. This structural shift may reduce the rate of employment generation in the short run but would ensure high-income employment generation in the long run.

**Bargal et al. (2009)** examined the casual relationship among the three variables GDP, SSI output and SSI export and also have compared the performance parameters of SSI's in the pre and post liberalization era. The study found that the annual average growth rate of different parameters of SSIs have declined in the period

of nineties vis-à-vis the pre-reforms years. There is an absence of any lead-lag casual relationship between exports and production in small scale sector and GDP of Indian economy.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The primary objective of the study is to evaluate critically the contribution made by small scale industries to balanced growth of the economic and development backward areas like rural and urban areas. The studies also analyze present status and future prospects of the small scale industry in Odisha. It will examine the relative contribution of labour and capital growth in Odisha.

### METHODOLOGY

The period of the study is 2000-2015 and is based on secondary information. The secondary information's were collected from the various publications of government and non-government organization. This paper examined the importance, contribution and development potential of small scale industries in the state of Odisha.

### ROLE OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SSI requires less capital per unit of output and provides quick returns on investment due to shorter gestation period. They help to remove regional disparities by industrialization rural and backward areas. SSI also helps to improve the standard of living in sub-urban and rural areas. These industries facilitated the growth of local entrepreneurs and self-employed professionals in small towns and villages.

SSI helps reducing pressure on the countries balance of payments in two ways. Firstly, they do not require imports of sophisticated machinery or raw materials. Secondly, SSI can earn valuable foreign exchange through exports. There has been a substantial increase in exports from the small scale sector.

### GROWTH OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN ODISHA

A small scale industry (SSI) is an industrial undertaking in which the investment in fixed assets in plant & machinery, whether held on ownership term or on lease or hire purchase, more than Rs. 25 lakh rupees but does not exceed Rs. 5 crore in manufacturing sector and in services sector more than Rs.10 lakh rupees but does not exceed Rs. 1 crore. However, this investment limit is varied by the Government from time to time.

The analysis of growth and development of SSI in Odisha indicates in different districts the number of units promoted by entrepreneurs is increasing manifold. Their contribution in the overall production, employment and investment is a multiplier impact on the different sectors. Various factors are affecting the performance of entrepreneurship over a period of time. The government changed its policy to give a boost to entrepreneurship in the country. The growth of the SSI sub-sector is being emphasized not only became of its potential for generation of employment opportunities, but also for its contribution to industrial output in the state.

Table 1 shows the number of small scale units has increased from 3676 units in 2000-01 to 7009 units in 2013-14, that is an increases of nearly two times and at the same time 15.38 per cent increase over the previous year 2012-13. Similarly, the level of employment has increased from 18115 numbers of persons in 2000-01 to 32136 numbers of persons during 2013-14 showing a rise of 43.63 per cent. Investment in the small scale sector too marks a rapid increase during the study period. During the year 2000-01 to 2013-14 investment increased from 15318 lakhs to 66944 lakh recording a rise of 77.11 per cent. The compound average growth rate of investment was substantially higher and this provided impetus to the growth of employment and production of SSI/MSMEs. Investment grew at a compound rate of 11.11 per cent and employment rose at the rate of 4.18 per cent. Consequently, the number of small scale units during the period of 2000-15 the growth rate is 4.72 per cent.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF UNITS, INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF SSI/MSMEs IN ODISHA

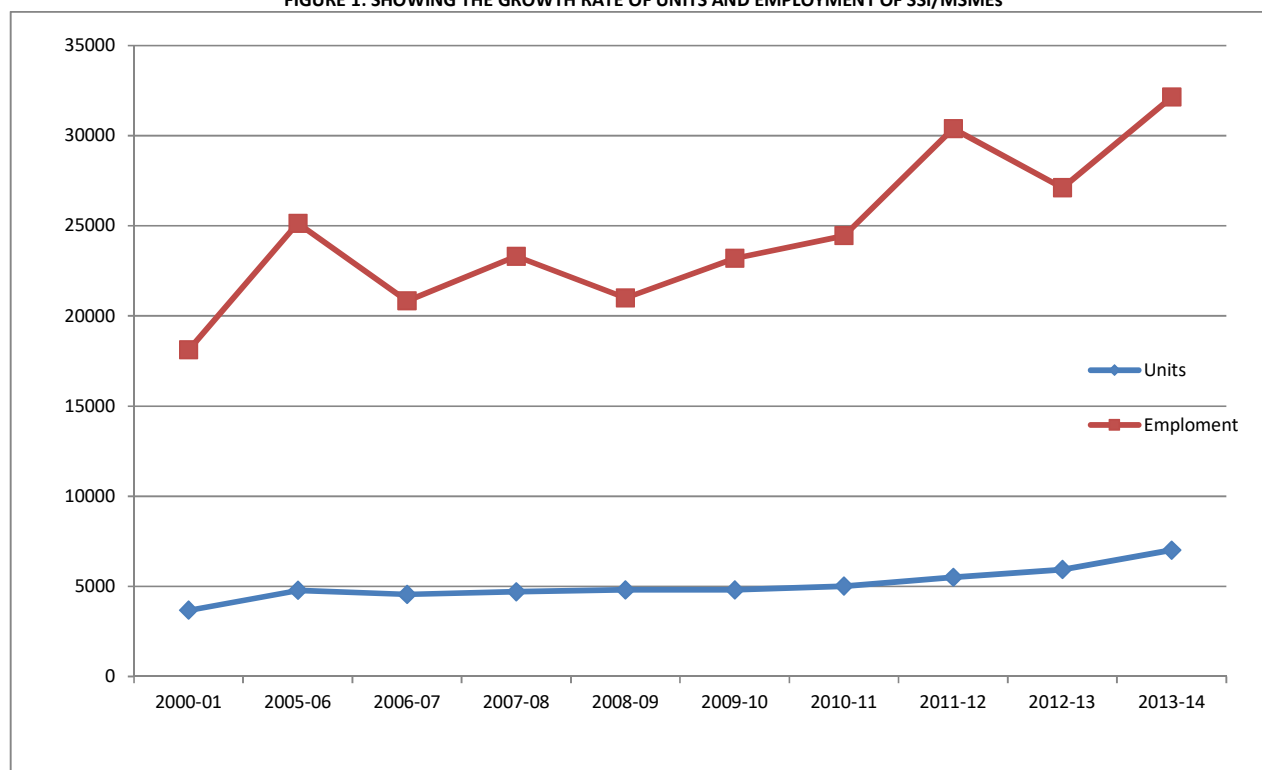
Year	No. of SSI units setup	Investment made (Rs. Lakh)	No. Employment Generated
2000-01	3676	15318	18115
2001-02	3919	16523	16582
2002-03	4008	15514	16302
2003-04	4435	17013	20547
2004-05	4507	24559	21898
2005-06	4786	27044	25142
2006-07	4556	27114	20839
2007-08	4710	29551	23301
2008-09	4806	22792	20996
2009-10	4907	29235	23195
2010-11	5016	23902	24451
2011-12	5505	50073	30387
2012-13	5931	43290	27104
2013-14	7009	66944	32136
MEAN	4840.786	21331.29	18696.76
CAGR	4.72%	11.11%	4.18%
AGR	67.95	212.88	70.01
AAGR	5.23	16.38	5.39

a. Source: Economic survey 2014-15 Govt. of Odisha.

b. Source: Annual report 2014-15 of MSMEs Govt. of Odisha.

The figure 1 vividly shows the small scale units and employees which are increases in SSI/MSMEs in Odisha. It was 4786 number of units in the year 2005-06 which has increased continuously up to the year 2013-14 as 7009 units. But the number of units in SSI/MSMEs in Odisha has been declined to 4556 units in the year 2006-07, further it has increased up to the year 2013-14. The growth of employees was 20839 numbers of persons in the year 2006-07 which is shows negative growth of employees in SSI/MSMEs. But in the year 2011-12 the growth has been increased as 30387 numbers of persons.

FIGURE 1: SHOWING THE GROWTH RATE OF UNITS AND EMPLOYMENT OF SSI/MSMEs



Source: Economic survey 2014-15 Govt. of Odisha.

The above plotted graph clearly shows that increase in number of Units of SSI always followed by an increase in the employment generation.

TABLE 2: SHOWING COMPOUND AVERAGE GROWTH RATE OF SSI/MSMEs

Year	No. of Units	Investment (lakh)	No. of Employment
2000-01	3676	15318	18115
2006-07	4556	27114	20839
2007-08	4710	29551	23301
2013-14	7009	66944	32136
<b>Compound Average Growth Rate (CAGR)</b>			
2000-01 to 2006-07	3.11%	8.50%	2.02%
2007-08 to 2013-14	5.84%	12.39%	4.70%

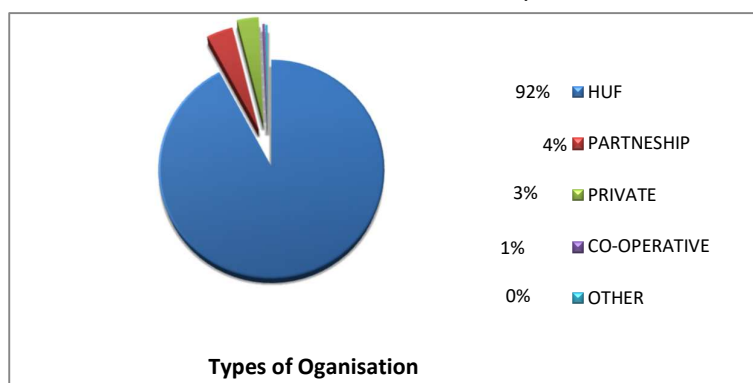
a. Source: Economic survey 2014-15 Govt. of Odisha.

b. Source: Annual report 2014-15 of MSMEs Govt. of Odisha.

The above table shows the present study of 2000-01 to 2013-14 compound average growth rate of SSI/MSMEs in Odisha over the course seven years 2000-01 to 2006-07 the number of units growth rate 3.11 per cent and the investment and employment growth rates are 8.50 per cent and 2.02 per cent respectively. The period of next seven years (2007-08 to 2013-14) the compound average growth rate increase of nearly two times over the previous seven years i.e. 2000-01 to 2006-07.

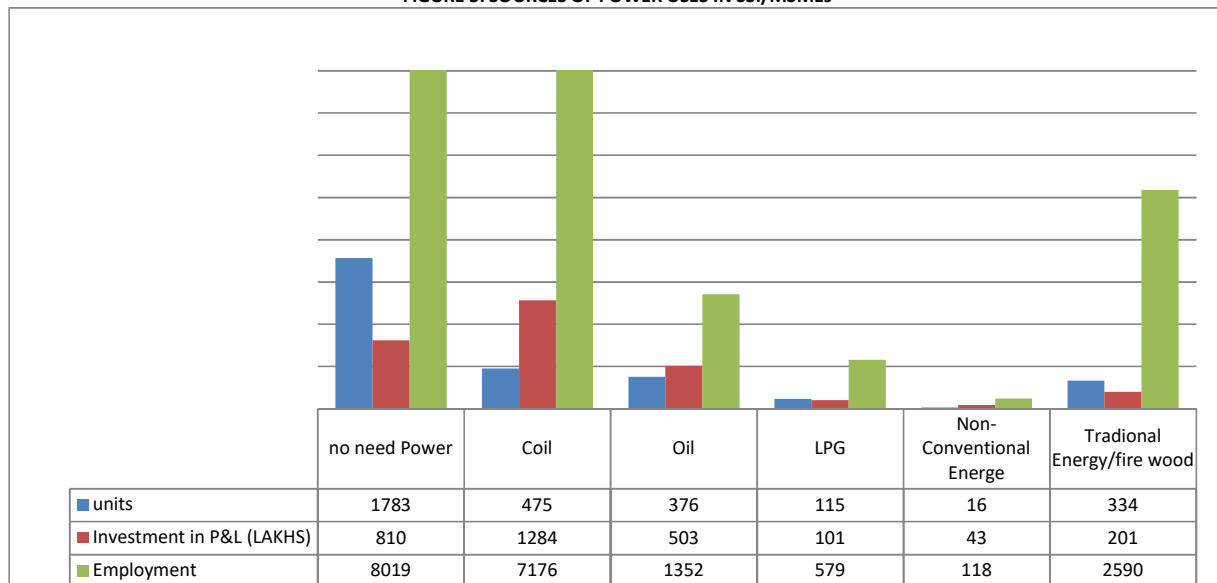
Figure 2 SSI units carry their business in different forms of organization. The popular forms of organization are proprietor or HUF, partnership, private and co-operative business in SSI. Showing types of organization of SSI/MSMEs in Odisha Result shows that 92% of the enterprises in the small scale industries sector were proprietor or HUF industries. About 4% of the industries were run by partnership and 3% of the industries were run by private company. The rest were run by co-operative or others.

FIGURE 2: SHOWING TYPES OF ORGANIZATION OF SSI/MSMEs IN ODISHA



Source: india.gov.in/check-details-registered-small-scale-industries-odisha

FIGURE 3: SOURCES OF POWER USES IN SSI/MSMEs



Source: india.gov.in/check-details-registered-small-scale-industries-odisha

## CONCLUSION

The present study revealed that there is a growth of number of Small Scale Industry units. The growth of these sectors enhances production units, generate employment and increase the capital investment of the state. SSI sector has made significant contributions to employment generation and also to develop rural industrialization. This sector is ideally suited to build on the strength of our traditional skills and knowledge by the use of technology. It is very good and healthy sign towards progress and prosperity of Odisha.

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