

PERFORMANCE OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN INDIA

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MSMEs contributes significantly in the economic and social development of the country by fostering entrepreneurship and generating large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost, next only to agriculture. MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector contributes significantly in the inclusive industrial development of the country. In this paper an attempt to Operating performance of the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), Number of Digital transactions for the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), Number of Digital transactions for the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) Limited during the year 2010-11- to 2019-20, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Coir Board, Budgetary support to Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization, National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, (NI-MSME) and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).

Keywords: NSIC, KVIC, Coir Board, Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural, industrialization, NI-MSME and SIDBI.

INTRODUCTION

MSMEs contributes significantly in the economic and social development of the country by fostering entrepreneurship and generating large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost, next only to agriculture. MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector contributes significantly in the inclusive industrial development of the country. The MSMEs are widening their domain across sectors of the economy, producing diverse range of products and services to meet demands of domestic as well as global markets.

A number of statutory and non-statutory bodies work under the aegis of the ministry of MSMEs. These include the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the Coir Board besides National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME) and Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation (MGIRI). Details about the mandate and performance of these bodies are provided in this section.

Operating performance of the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)

Table 1 depicts that the operating performance of the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) during the 2010-11 to 2019-20. It could be observed from the table the operating performance raw material distribution was Rs.790.11 crores in 2010-11, it was gradually grown up Rs.1235.49 crores in 2019-20 with compound growth rate was 63.95 percent. Consortia and tender marketing of Rs.150.23 crores in 2010-11, it was increased of Rs.454.20 crores in 2019-20 with compound growth rate was 33.08 percent. Credit support of Rs.3215.12 crores in 2010-11, it was steadily increased of Rs.5276.78 crores in 2019-20 with compound growth rate was 60.93 percent. A single point registration scheme of 1521.36 units in 2010-11 and it was increased to 4234 units in 2019-20 with 35.93 percent. Revenue generated by Technical Centre was Rs.952.12 crores in 2010-11 and it was increased to Rs.1129.23 crores in 2019-20. The common facility services was Rs.111.52 crores in 2010-11 and it was increased to Rs.2121.36 crores in 2019-20. The E-marketing services value was Rs.1.30 crores in 2010-11 and it was increased to Rs.5.97 crores in 2019-20 and through national SC & ST Hub services value was Rs.15.92 crores in 2010-11 and it was increased to Rs.55.24 crores in 2019-20.

The NSIC operating performance in between 2010-11 to 2019-20 in eight aspects growth rate was good. The credit support growth was Rs.2061.66 crores (64.12 percent), raw material distribution growth was Rs.445.35 crores (56.36 percent), and single point registration scheme growth in units were 2,71,264 units (178.30 percent).

Table 1
Operating performance of the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)
 (Rs. In Crore)

Schemes	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	CGR
Raw Material Distribution	790.11	860.20	950.25	1050.23	1125.36	1425.12	1545.21	1623.25	1856.69	1235.49	63.95
Consortia and Tender Marketing	150.23	260.35	362.25	422.14	452.31	515.25	552.26	570.11	615.65	454.20	33.08
Credit Support	3215.12	3953.45	4201.31	5526.51	5863.20	6015.32	6425.00	6521.36	6912.00	5276.78	60.93
Single Point Registration Scheme (units)	1521.36	1826.85	2015.26	2245.63	3025.65	3535.22	3632.52	4215.15	4850.00	4234.00	35.93
NSIC Technical Services Centres	952.12	1020.32	1150.23	2615.00	2956.32	3245.26	3945.62	3985.36	41201	1129.23	84.32
Common Facility Services	111.52	210.26	209.56	310.25	315.36	392.26	4012.36	4252.55	4536.31	2121.36	5.26
E-Marketing	1.30	1.91	2.20	4.72	8556	9.65	10.23	10.25	10.31	5.97	21.78
National SC&ST Hub	15.92	17.23	18.32	19.52	20.23	25.32	26.12	47.56	52.13	55.24	28.8

Source: Annual Reports of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Number of Digital transactions for the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)

Table 2 shows that the Digital Transaction for the Ministry of MSME and its attached offices during the 2010-11 to 2019-20. It could be seen from the table the National Small Industries Corporation Value of Digital Transactions was 87.52 percent and number of Digital Transactions was 84.49 percent in 2010-11. It was progressively increased Value of Digital Transactions was 92.70 percent and number of Digital Transactions was 90.74 percent in 2019-20. The Ministry of MSME, engaged to promote and support Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises by providing integrated support services encompassing, Marketing, Finance, Technology and other Services

The NSIC transactions in between 2010-11 and 2019-20, the total transactions value growth was Rs.9156.22 crores (62.64 percent) and the digital means of transactions value was Rs.7216.52 crores (66.35 percent).

Table 2
Number of Digital transactions for the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)
Limited during the year 2010-11- to 2019-20

Year	Total		By Digital Means		Percentages	
	No. of Transactions	Value in Rs. (In crores)	No. of Transactions	Value in Rs. (In crores)	No. of Digital Transactions (%)	Value of Digital Transactions (%)
2010-11	182513	24513	154201	21453	84.49	87.52
2011-12	192581	28451	172522	26842	89.58	94.34
2012-13	214530	31425	193652	29851	90.27	94.99
2013-14	218953	34258	201150	32150	91.87	93.85
2014-15	224561	36452	214532	34251	95.53	93.96
2015-16	234564	38452	224560	37456	95.74	97.41
2016-17	246235	43256	231453	42510	94.00	98.28
2017-18	251560	45263	241022	44125	95.81	97.49
2018-19	256338	49250	224474	47308	87.57	96.06
2019-20	134815	15356.78	122329	14235.48	90.74	92.70

Source: Annual Reports of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (KVIC)

Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) established under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 (61 of 1956), is a Statutory Organization under the aegis of the Ministry of MSME, engaged in promoting and developing Khadi and Village Industries for providing employment opportunities in the rural areas, thereby strengthening the rural economy. KVIC has been identified as one of the major organizations in the decentralized sector for generating sustainable non-farm employment opportunities in rural areas at a low per capita investment. It undertakes activities like skill improvement, transfers of technology, research & development, marketing, etc., and helps in generating employment /self-employment opportunities in rural areas.

Khadi Sector in India

Khadi activity is considered as potential tool for creation of employment opportunities at the doorstep of rural Artisans at very low capital investment. Immediately after independence, Khadi and Village Industries productivity became the grand symbol of nationalism. As such, Khadi came to be known not just a piece of cloth, but as a symbol of freedom and self-reliance. KVIC is a Statutory Organisation tasked with the role of promoting the production and sale of Khadi. Over 2737 Khadi Institutions form the vast network are implementing the programmes of KVIC in India. Over 4.97 Lakh people are engaged in this activity. Out of which, over 80 percent are women Artisans.

Production, Sales and Employment in Khadi Sector in India

Table 3 exposes that the Production, Sales and Employment in Khadi Sector in India during 2010-11 to 2019-20. It could be seen from the table the production of Rs.698.56 crore in 2010-11, it is progressively increased to Rs.2324.24 crore in 2019-20. The sales of Rs.887.62 crore in 2010-11, it is gradually increased to Rs.4211.26 crore in 2019-20. Employment was a minor fluctuation during the year 2010-2020. It is observed from the table overall performance of Khadi sector in India was provide the employment opportunities especially to rural women entrepreneurs. It was providing the employment was 11.06 lakh artisans. In between 2010-11 to 2019-20 the production increased to Rs.1625.68 crores (232.71 percent), the sales increased to Rs.3323.64 crores (374.44 percent) percent and employment was decreased to -4.44 lakhs.

Table 3
Production, Sales and Employment in Khadi Sector in India

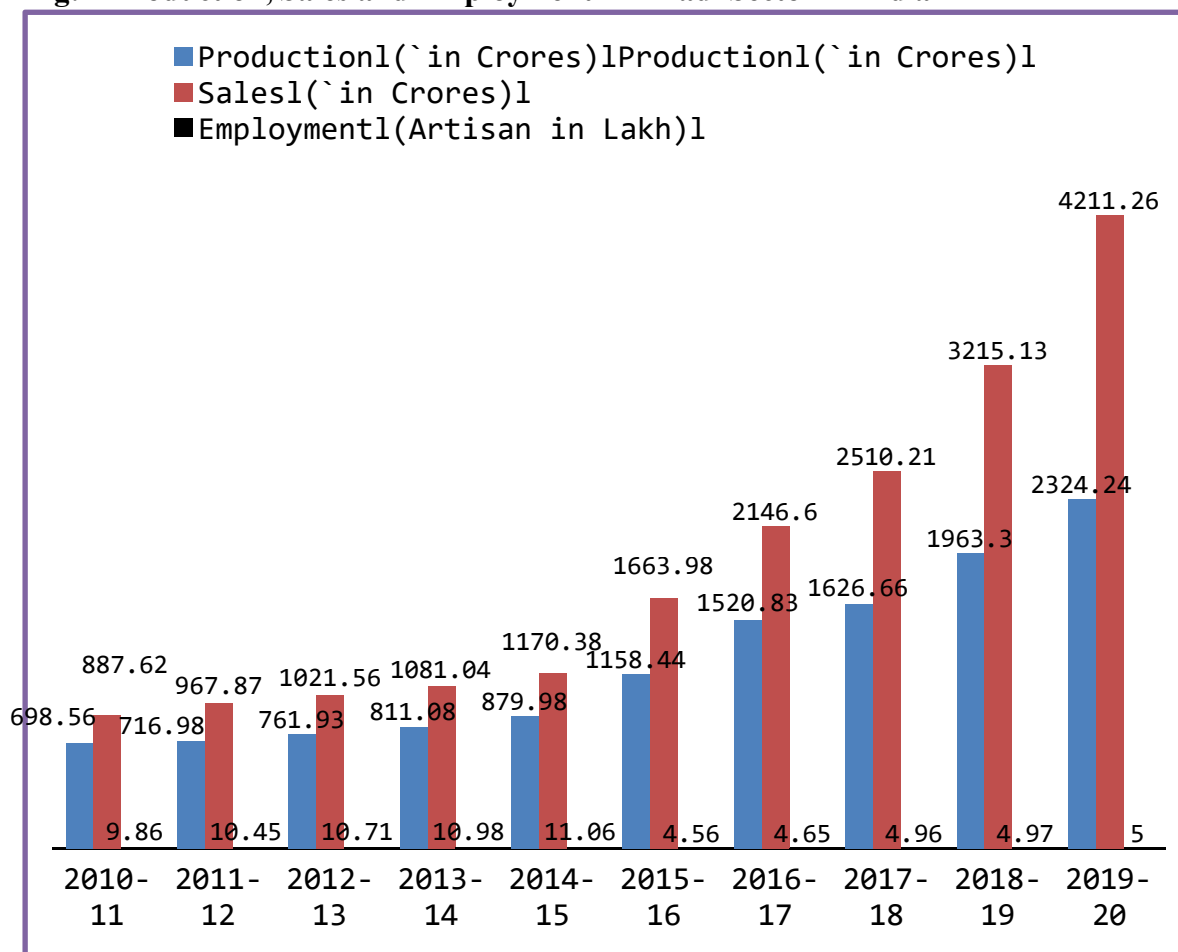
Year	Production (Rs. in Crores)	Sales (Rs. in Crores)	Employment (Artisan in Lakh)
2010-11	698.56	887.62	9.86
2011-12	716.98	967.87	10.45
2012-13	761.93	1021.56	10.71
2013-14	811.08	1081.04	10.98
2014-15	879.98	1170.38	11.06
2015-16	1158.44	1663.98	4.56
2016-17	1520.83	2146.60	4.65
2017-18	1626.66	2510.21	4.96
2018-19	1963.30	3215.13	4.97
2019-20	2324.24	4211.26	5.00
SD	581.40	1126.81	3.07
Skew	0.81	1.15	0.03
Averages	12462	1887.66	7.72
Variance	338024.8	1269699	9.42

Source: Ministry of MSMEs, Annual Reports 2021

As an ANOVA results calculated value of F is 17.0395. Table value of F at 5 percent level of significance for (2.27) degree of freedom is 3.3541. As the calculated value is greater than the table value, we reject the null hypothesis. It can conclude that there is significant difference in Production, Sales and Employment in Khadi Sector in India.

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	18263330	2	9131665	17.0395	1.6363	3.3541
Within Groups	14469602	27	535911.2			
Total	32732932	29				

Fig: 1 Production, Sales and Employment in Khadi Sector in India



Production, Sales and employment of Village Industries

Village Industries have shown growth over the previous years. Production, sales and employment of Village Industries Products during last 10 years and current year 2019-20, Table 4 depicts that the Production, Sales and employment of Village Industries. In 2010-11 production was Rs.20154.10 crore, it was increased to Rs.65343.07 crores in 2019-20. In 2010-11 Sales was Rs.24327.30 crore it was increased to Rs.84664.28 crores in 2019-20. In 2010-11 the employment was Rs.104.32 lakhs it was increased to Rs.147.76 lakhs in 2019-20. The standard deviation of production was 20296.56, Sales was 27537.97 and employment was 16.90. The Skewness was positively distributed, the averages of production were 40219.64, Sales was 50272.53 and employment was 128.11. There is different variation in production, sales and employment. In between 2010-11 to 2019-20 the

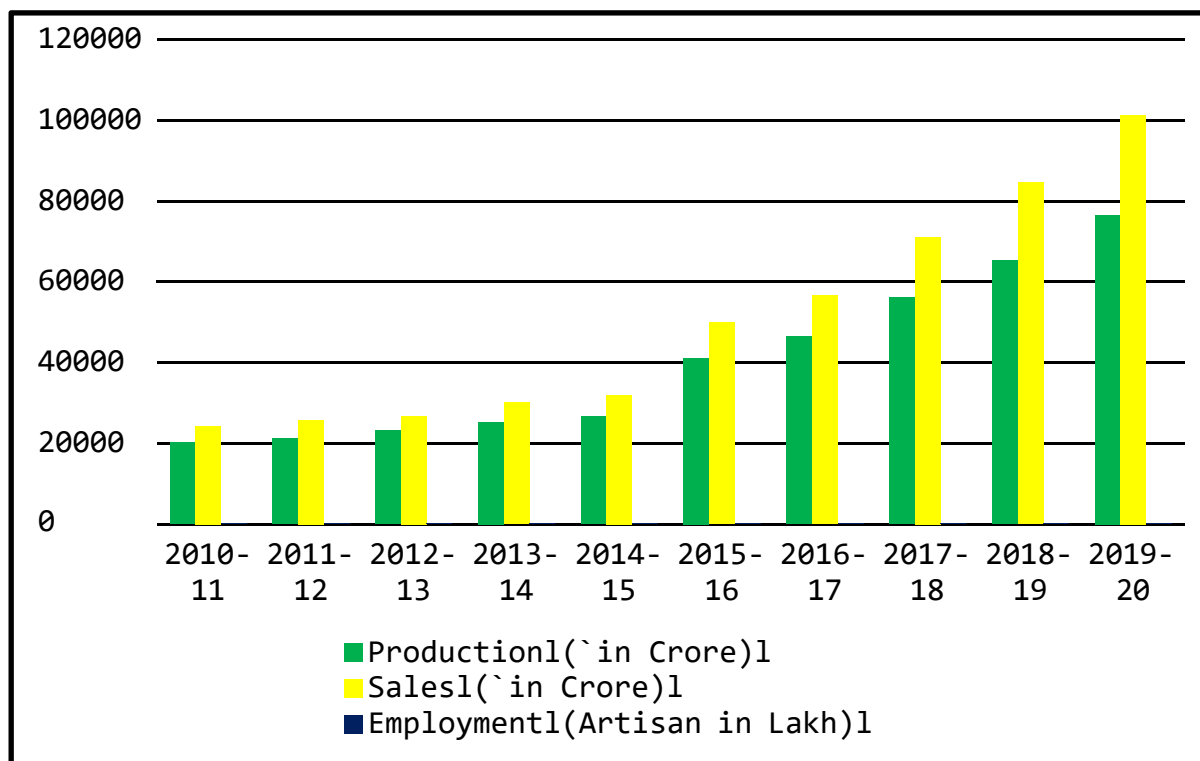
production increased to Rs.45188.97 crores (224.21 percent), the sales increased to Rs.60336.98 crores (248.02 percent) and employment was increased to 43.44 lakhs (41.64 percent).

Table 4
Production, Sales and employment of Village Industries

Year	Production (Rs. in Crore)	Growth	Sales (Rs. in Crore)	Employment (Artisan in Lakh)
2010-11	20154.10	-	24327.30	104.32
2011-12	21135.06	104.87	25829.26	108.65
2012-13	23262.31	110.07	26818.13	114.05
2013-14	25298.00	108.75	30073.16	119.40
2014-15	26689.39	105.50	31965.52	123.19
2015-16	32455.12	106.12	38456.68	125.36
2016-17	41110.26	154.03	49991.61	131.84
2017-18	46454.75	113.00	56672.22	135.71
2018-19	56167.04	120.91	71076.96	142.03
2019-20	65343.07	116.34	84664.28	147.76
SD	20296.56	-	27537.97	16.90
Skew	0.71	-	0.82	0.12
Averages	40219.64		50272.53	128.11
Variance	411949970.50		758339337.10	285.61

Source: Ministry of MSMEs, Annual Reports 2021

Fig: 2 Production, Sales and employment of Village Industries



Number of Digital transactions for the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)

Table 5 shows that the Digital Transaction for the Ministry of MSME and its attached offices during the 2010-11 to 2019-20. It could be seen from the table the KVIC Value of Digital Transactions was Rs.2312.12 crores and number of Digital Transactions was 2231252 in 2010-11. It was a small fluctuation of Rs.4955.58 crores to number of Digital Transactions were 4690036 in 2019-20. The Ministry of MSME, engaged in promoting and developing Khadi and Village Industries for providing employment opportunities in the rural areas, there by strengthening the rural economy. KVIC has been identified as one of the major organizations in the decentralized sector for generating sustainable non-farm employment opportunities in rural areas at a low per capita investment. The KVIC total transactions value growth in between 2010-11 and 2019-20 was Rs.2643.46 crores (114.33 percent) and digital means transactions value growth was Rs.3032.08 crores (164.32 percent).

Table 5
Number of Digital transactions for the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during the year 2010-11- to 2019-20

Year	Total		By Digital Means		Percentages	
	No. of Transactions	Value in Rs. (Incrores)	No. of Transactions	Value in Rs. (In crores)	No. of Digital Transactions (%)	Value of Digital Transactions (%)
2010-11	2231252	2312.12	2231252	2312.12	100	100
2019-20	4690036	4955.58	4690036	4955.58	100	100

2010-11	2231252	2312.12	2125254	1845.22	95.25	79.81
2011-12	2345620	2542.00	2212852	2015.85	94.34	79.30
2012-13	2448230	2798.85	2268788	2414.12	92.67	86.25
2013-14	2648124	2954.45	2334682	2542.10	88.16	86.04
2014-15	2846922	3127.14	2598610	2843.20	91.28	90.92
2015-16	3145824	3469.21	2863223	3215.26	91.02	92.68
2016-17	3845620	4385.24	3178920	4125.25	82.66	94.07
2017-18	4256140	5532.21	3825610	5234.15	89.88	94.61
2018-19	5597197	6762.00	4601023	6494.00	82.20	96.04
2019-20	4690036	4955.58	3964381	4877.30	84.53	98.42

Source: Annual Reports of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

COIR BOARD

Coir Board is a Statutory Body established under the Coir Industry Act, 1953 for promoting the overall development of coir industry including export promotion of Coir and Coir Products and improvement of the living conditions of the workers engaged in this traditional industry in India.

Coir Industry in India

Coir is a coarse fibre extracted from husk, the fibrous outer shell of coconut. Ropes and cordage, made out of coconut fibre have been in use from ancient times. Indian navigators, who sailed the seas to Malaya, Java, China and to the Gulf of Arabia centuries ago, had been using coir as their ship's cables. Matting and other floor coverings, was started in India on a factory basis, over a hundred and fifty years ago when the first factory was set up in Alappuzha in 1859. Coir industry is an agro-based traditional industry, which originated in the State of Kerala and proliferated to the other coconut producing states like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Assam, Tripura, etc. It is an export-oriented industry having potential to enhance exports by value addition through technological interventions.

Exports of Coir industry

Table 6 reveals that the Exports of Coir industry during 2010-11 to 2019-20. In 2010-11 exports of Coir industry quantity was 482320 MT it was increased to 988996 MT in 2019-20. The value of coir industry exports Rs.124580.52 lakhs in 2010-11 and it was steadily increased to Rs.275790.13. In between 2010-11 and 2019-20 the coir industry exports quantity increased 5,06,676 MT (105.04 percent) and increased value was Rs.151209.61 lakhs (121.37 percent).

Table 6
Exports of Coir industry during the 2010-11 to 2019-20

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. In Lakhs)	Growth
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2010-11	482320	124580.52	-
2011-12	576230	142536.63	113.98
2012-13	642545	162458.52	108.25
2013-14	684550	175862.25	103.22
2014-15	712454	181521.32	104.75
2015-16	752020	190142.52	120.00
2016-17	957045	228164.82	110.98
2017-18	1016564	253227.84	107.73
2018-19	964046	272804.59	101.09
2019-20	988996	275790.13	108.78

Source: Ministry of MSMEs, Annual Reports 2021

Number of Digital transactions for Coir Board

Digital transactions for Coir Board during the year 2010-11- to 2019-20 presented in Table 7. It is observed from the table in the year 2010-11 the number of digital transactions of 10022 (80.49 percent) at value of Rs.115 cores with 95.04 percent. It was eventually improved number of digital transactions 19071 (82.98 percent) at value of Rs.230.42 crores with 97.44 percent in 2019-20.

The coir board the number of total transactions increased 10532 crores and the value increased to 115.48 crores (95.43 percent) in between 2010-11 and 2019-20. By digital means the number transactions increased to 9049 and value of digital value was Rs.115.42 crores (100.36 percent) of this coir board.

Table 7
Digital transactions for Coir Board during the year 2010-11- to 2019-20

Year	Total		By Digital Means		Percentages	
	No. of Transactions	Value in Rs. (Incrores)	No. of Transactions	Value in Rs. (Incrores)	No.of Digital Transactions (%)	Value of Digital Transactions (%)
2010-11	12451	121	10022	115	80.49	95.04
2011-12	13212	126	11520	119	87.19	94.44
2012-13	14258	128	13280	124	93.14	96.88
2013-14	16453	132	15201	129	92.39	97.73
2014-15	18452	137	16528	132	89.57	96.35
2015-16	19850	144	18420	139	92.80	96.53
2016-17	21502	148	19852	142	92.33	95.95
2017-18	23151	152	19258	148	83.18	97.37
2018-19	24619	168	20855	160	84.71	95.24

2019-20	22983	236.48	19071	230.42	82.98	97.44
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Source: Annual Reports of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Budgetary support to Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization

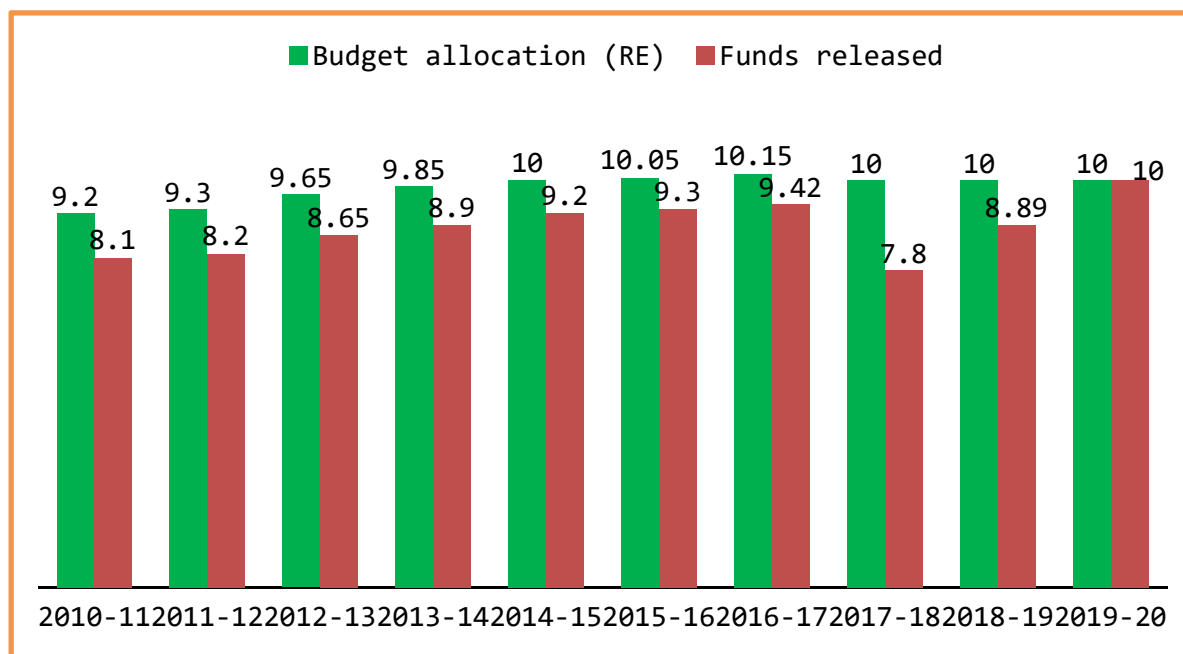
The Union Government through Ministry of MSME provides funds to MGIRI for undertaking its various activities. The details of funds provided to MGIRI during the last four years and current financial year is as under. Table 8 shows that the Budgetary support to Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization, in 2010-11 budget allocation of Rs.9.20 crore and funds released of Rs.8.10 crore, it was gradually increased to budget allocation of Rs.10 crores and funds released of Rs.10 crores in 2019-20. The Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization budget allocation and growth in budget allocation was Rs.0.8 crores and Rs.-1.09 crores in the study period and the fund released growth was Rs.1.9 crores.

Table 8
Budgetary support to Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization
(Rs in crore)

Year	Budget allocation (RE)	Growth of Budget allocation	Funds released	Growth of funds released
2010-11	9.20	-	8.10	-
2011-12	9.30	101.09	8.20	101.23
2012-13	9.65	103.76	8.65	105.49
2013-14	9.85	102.07	8.90	102.89
2014-15	10.00	101.52	9.20	103.37
2015-16	10.05	100.50	9.30	101.09
2016-17	10.15	101.00	9.42	101.29
2017-18	10.00	98.52	7.80	82.80
2018-19	10.00	100.00	8.89	113.97
2019-20	10.00	100.00	10.00	112.49

Source: Ministry of MSMEs, Annual Reports 2021

Fig: 3 Budgetary support to Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization



Digital transactions for the MGIRI

Table 9 reveals that the Digital transactions for Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization during the year 2010-11- to 2019-20. It is pragmatic from the table in the year 2010-11 the number of digital transactions of 490 (71.95 percent) at value of Rs.4.28 cores with 74.56 percent. It was increased to the number of digital transactions were 1076 (87.91 percent) at value of Rs.4 crores with 93.33 percent in 2019-20.

The MGIRI total number of transactions are 543 (79.73 percent), value in Rs.9.26 cores (161.32 percent) increased in the study period. By digital means the number of transactions 586 (119.59 percent) and value in Rs.9.72. cores (227.10 percent) increased in the study period.

Table 9
Digital transactions for the MGIRI during the year 2010-11- to 2019-20

Year	Total		By Digital Means		Percentages	
	No. of Transact ions	Value in Rs. (Incrores)	No. of Transacti ons	Value in Rs. (Incrores)	No.of Digital Transacti ons (%)	Value of Digital Transactions (%)
2010-11	681	5.74	490	4.28	71.95	74.56
2011-12	741	7.21	524	6.32	70.72	87.66
2012-13	823	8.21	632	7.42	76.79	90.38
2013-14	920	9.69	764	8.32	83.04	85.86
2014-15	945	10.25	852	9.85	90.16	96.10
2015-16	1052	11.58	962	10.36	91.44	89.46
2016-17	1156	12.10	1050	11.25	90.83	92.98
2017-18	1292	13.20	1120	12.90	86.69	97.73
2018-19	1390	14.63	1250	13.38	89.93	91.46

2019-20	1224	15.00	1076	14.00	87.91	93.33
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Source: Annual Reports of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES,
(NI-MSME)**

NI-MSME was originally set up as Central Industrial Extension Training Institute (CIETI) in New Delhi in 1960 under the then Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Government of India. The Institute was shifted to Hyderabad in 1962 as a registered Society in the name of Small Industry Extension Training Institute (SIET). After the enactment of MSMED Act, 2006, the Institute expanded focus of its objectives and re-designated its organization structure. In line with the new Act, the Institute was rechristened as National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (NI-MSME). It is currently an organization under the aegis of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (formerly Ministry of SSI & ARI), Government of India.

The primary objective of NI-MSME was to be the trainer of trainers. Today, with the technological development and ever-changing market scenario, the organisation's involvement has undergone changes too. From being merely trainers NI-MSME has widened its scope of activities to consultancy, research, extension and information services.

Digital transactions for the NI-MSME

Table 10 discloses that the Digital transactions for the NI-MSME during the year 2010-11- to 2019-20. In line with the national objective of economic development through industrialization, and based on the expertise that is available, the Institute has identified thrust areas that need emphasis and exploration. These are: Entrepreneurship Development, Technology Up-gradation & Transfer, Policy Issues, NGO Networking, Environment Concerns, Cluster Development, Management Consultancy, Quality Management Services, Financial Services, and Information Services. It could be observed from the table in the year 2010-11 the number of digital transactions were 1825 (95.30 percent) at value of Rs.14.01 cores with 97.97 percent. It was increased to the number of digital transactions were 3051 (74.09 percent) at value of Rs.17 crores with 74.06 percent in 2019-20. The NIMSME total number of transactions are 2203 (115.03 percent) and value in Rs.14.7 crores (102.79 percent) growth in the study period. By digital means the growth of number of transactions were 1226 (67.17 percent) and value in Rs.2.99 crores (21.34 percent) in the study period.

Table 10
Digital transactions for the NI-MSME during the year 2010-11- to 2019-20

Year	Total	By Digital Means	Percentages
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	No. of Transactions	Value in Rs. (Incrores)	No. of Transactions	Value in Rs. (Incrores)	No. of Digital Transactions (%)	Value of Digital Transactions (%)
2010-11	1915	14.30	1825	14.01	95.30	97.97
2011-12	2115	15.02	2001	15.15	94.61	100.87
2012-13	2545	18.27	2140	16.23	84.09	88.83
2013-14	2985	21.36	2615	17.21	87.60	80.57
2014-15	3212	24.36	3002	18.20	93.46	74.71
2015-16	3682	26.15	3421	19.50	92.91	74.57
2016-17	3815	27.25	3645	21.25	95.54	77.98
2017-18	4285	28.32	4100	23.82	95.68	84.11
2018-19	4803	31.98	4245	26.18	88.38	81.86
2019-20	4118	29.00	3051	17.00	74.09	58.62

Source: Annual Reports of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Digital transactions for the DC office

Table 11 examines that the Digital transactions for the DC office during the year 2010-11- to 2019-20, it is observed from the table the number of digital transactions were 51482 with 55.27 percent and value of digital transactions of Rs.520.36 crores at 91.27 percent in 2010-11, it was gradually increased to number of digital transactions were 84999 at 84.43 percent and value of Rs.2838 crores at 95.36 percent in 2019-20. The digital transactions for DC office number of digital transactions was 7524 (8.08 percent), total value is Rs.2405.88 crores (421.9 percent), by digital means transactions are 35,517 (65.10 percent) and total value is Rs.2317.64 crores (445.39 percent) in study period.

Table 11
Digital transactions for the DC office during the year 2010-11- to 2019-20

Year	Total		By Digital Means		Percentages	
	No. of Transactions	Value in Rs. (Incrores)	No. of Transactions	Value in Rs. (Incrores)	No. of Digital Transactions (%)	Value of Digital Transactions (%)
2010-11	93151	570.12	51482	520.36	55.27	91.27
2011-12	94580	610.42	57420	510.25	60.71	83.59
2012-13	95452	680.12	61502	590.17	64.43	86.77
2013-14	97258	725.50	65152	620.10	66.99	85.47
2014-15	98125	790.14	68420	690.14	69.73	87.34
2015-16	98450	860.45	79850	801.25	81.11	93.12
2016-17	100425	912.45	81214	870.12	80.87	95.36
2017-18	101250	950.25	83154	902.13	82.13	94.94
2018-19	103842	1066.71	85675	956.29	82.51	89.65
2019-20	100675	2976.00	84999	2838	84.43	95.36

Source: Annual Reports of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Digital transactions for the MSME

Overall performance of Digital transactions for the MSME during the year 2010-11- to 2019-20 incorporated in Table 12. It could be seen from the table the total number of digital transactions were 2343274 with 92.91 percent and total value of digital transactions of Rs.23951.87 crores at 86.98 percent in 2010-11, it was steadily increased to total number of digital transactions were 4194907 at 84.68 percent and total value of Rs.22212.20 crores at 94.24 percent in 2019-20. After that a minor fluctuation total number of digital transactions at 84.68 percent and 94.24 percent for total value of digital transactions.

The MSMEs total transaction increased 33,66,226 (137.44 percent), and value of Rs.29757.04 crores (108 percent) in between 2010-11 and 2018-19 decreased in in total transactions 10,34,338 and in value Rs.33,724.48 crores in between 2018-19 and 2019-20. The total transaction increased to 24,31,888 (96.42 percent) and in value decreased to Rs.3,967.4 crores (-14.41 percent) in the study period i.e., 2010-11 to 2019-20. By Digital mean the total transactions increased 2994248 (110.7 percent) and in value Rs.31005.98 crores (129.45 percent) in between 2010-11 and 2018-19. Decreased in total transactions 7,42,615 and in value Rs.32,745.65 crores in between 2018-19 and 2019-20. The total transaction increased to 18,51,633 (79.01 percent) and decreased to Rs.1739.67 crores (-07.26 percent) in between 2010-11 and 2019-20.

Table 12
Digital transactions for the MSME during the year 2010-11- to 2019-20

Year	Total		By Digital Means		Percentages	
	No. of Transactions	Value in Rs. (Incrores)	No. of Transactions	Value in Rs. (Incrores)	No.of Digital Transactions (%)	Value of Digital Transactions (%)
2010-11	2521963	27536.28	2343274	23951.87	92.91	86.98
2011-12	2648849	31751.65	2456839	29508.57	92.75	92.94
2012-13	2775838	35058.45	2539994	33002.94	91.50	94.14
2013-14	2984693	38101.00	2619564	35466.73	87.77	93.09
2014-15	3192217	40540.89	2901944	37944.39	90.91	93.60
2015-16	3503422	42963.39	3190436	41641.37	91.07	96.92
2016-17	4218753	48741.04	3516134	47679.87	83.35	97.82
2017-18	4637678	51938.98	4174264	50446.00	90.01	97.13
2018-19	5988189	57293.32	4937522	54957.85	82.45	95.92
2019-20	4953851	23568.84	4194907	22212.20	84.68	94.24

Source: Annual Reports of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) was established under an Act of the Parliament in 1990. SIDBI is the Principal Financial Institution engaged in promotion, financing & development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector and coordination of the functions of the various institutions engaged in similar activities.

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) offers a wide range of finance schemes to the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) industry. Loan amounts can range from Rs10 lakh to Rs.25 crore. Loan repayment tenures can go up to 10 years. These loans, which are offered at attractive interest rates, help provide necessary capital for the growth and expansion of MSMEs. Loans above Rs.1 crore can be availed without any collateral required. Loan subsidies are also available.

Objective of SIDBI

The main objective of SIDBI is to offer loans to MSMEs to help in addressing the development and financial gaps in the ecosystem of MSMEs. The company aims to ensure that the MSME sector is globally competitive, vibrant, and strong.

Credit to MSME Sector by SIDBI

Table 13 reveals that the Credit to MSME Sector of SIDBI. It could be observed from the table SIDBI is the Principal Financial Institution engaged in promotion, financing & development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector and coordination of the functions of the various institutions engaged in similar activities. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) offers a wide range of finance schemes to the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) industry. Loan amounts can range from Rs10 lakh to Rs20 crore. Loan repayment tenures can go up to 10 years. In 2011-12, Rs. 9.85 lakh crore credit to MSMEs a share of 6.66 percent, it was steadily increased to 13.66 percent in 2020-21 with 20.21 crores credit. The SIDBI credit to MSME sector increased to Rs.10.36 crores and the percentage of credit to MSMEs by SIDBI is 7 percent in between 2010-11 and 2019-20.

Table 13
Credit to MSME Sector of SIDBI

(Rs. In Crores)		
Year	Credit to MSMEs	Percent of Credit to MSMEs
2010-11	9.85	6.66
2011-12	10.92	7.38
2012-13	11.23	7.59
2013-14	12.84	8.68
2014-15	13.52	9.14
2015-16	14.82	10.02

2016-17	16.98	11.48
2017-18	18.58	12.56
2018-19	18.97	12.82
2019-20	20.21	13.66
Total	147.92	100.00

Source: Annual Reports of SIDBI 2021

CONCLUSION

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are providing a sound base of economic development and growth in India. As far as India is concerned, the economic development and progress of the country have been significantly flourishing due to these MSMEs. So many schemes are introduced by central govt. of India. The MSMEs are showing growth, but in comparison with share of MSMEs with large scale industries in India the MSMEs are showing low. The status and performance levels of MSMEs in India are Moderate.

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