Presentation on



Introduction

- The MSME sector is a nursery of entrepreneurship, often driven by individual creativity & innovation.
- Contributes 8.5 % of the country's GDP, 45 % of the manufactured output & 40% of its exports.
- The MSME's provide employment to about 60 million persons through 26 million enterprises.
- The labour to capital ratio in MSME's & overall growth in the MSME sector is much higher than in the large industries.
- The geographic distribution of the MSME's is also more even. Thus, MSME's are important for the national objectives of growth with equity & inclusion.

Existing and Revised Definition of MSMEs

	Existing MSME	Classification		
Criteria : Investment in Plant & Machinery or Equipment				
Classification	Micro	Small	Medium	
Mfg. Enterprises	Investment < Rs. 25 lakhs	Investment < Rs. 5 Cr	Investment < Rs. 10 Cr	
Service Enterprises	Investment < Rs. 10 lakhs	Investment < Rs. 2 Cr	Investment < Rs. 5 Cr	
Revised N	MSME Classification (Anno	unced by FM Nirmala Sit	araman)	
Co	omposite <mark>Criteria : Inve</mark> stm	ent and Annual Turnove	r	
Classification	Micro	Small	Medium	
	Investment < Rs. 1 Cr	Investment < Rs. 10 Cr	Investment < Rs. 20 Cr	
Manufacturing & Services	and	and	and	
	Turnover < Rs. 5 Cr	Turnover < Rs. 50 Cr	Turnover < Rs. 100 Cr	
Further Revised MS	ME Classification (Annou	nced by Union Minister F	rakash Javdekar)	
Co	omposite Criteria : Investm	ent and Annual Turnove	r	
Classification	Micro	Small	Medium	
	Investment < Rs. 1 Cr	Investment < Rs. 10 Cr	Investment < Rs. 50 Cr	
Manufacturing & Services	and	and	and	
and a series and the second of	Turnover < Rs. 5 Cr	Turnover < Rs. 50 Cr	Turnover < Rs. 250 Cr	

Importance of MSME

- Creates largest Scale Employment
- Economic Stability in terms of Growth
- Cheap Labour & minimum overhead
 - Simple Management Structure of Enterprises
- Econrages Inclusive Growth
 - To make Mission of "Make in India" successful
 - Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



Problem of Raw Material
Problem of Finance
Problem of Marketing
Problem of under Utilization of capacity
Lack of access to new technology
Lack of required credit
Burdensome regulatory Practices
Scarcity of Resources
Lack of FDI's
Low Quality Infrastructure

Remedies for Problems faced by MSME

☐ De	etermination of Technological Needs & Supply of Technologies
	onstitution of a Panel of Consultants
\Box Tr	aining & Development. Awareness Programs
☐ Su	ifficient Availability of the Credit
☐ Pr	oper Research & Development
☐ Pr	omotion of MSME's for Employment Generation
\square M	arket Assistance & Customer Satisfaction Oriented
\square M	inimization of Regional Imbalance
\Box Er	nhancement of Export & Attraction to the foreign Investment
	quitable Allocation of Raw Material

Steps involved in the formation of MSME

- 1) Identifying the Business Opportunity
- 2) Generation of Business Idea
- Product (shape, size & nature)
- Process (technology to produce the product)
- Place (location of plant)
- Partner (technological of Financial collaborator)
- 3) Training by Institutions
- 4) Project Appraisal
- Economical appraisal
- Technical appraisal
- Financial appraisal
- Management appraisal
- Market appraisal
- Organization appraisal

- 5) Marking a Product Choice
- 6) Form of Organization
- 7) Location
- Land
- Material
- Labour
- Transport
- Climate
- Incentives & subsidy
- Services
- 8) Arranging Finance
- 9) Clearances

- 10) Permits
- Business Permits
- Fire department Permits
- Air & water pollutions control Permits
- Zoning & land use Permits
- Health department Permits
- Special state issued business Permits
- Special state issued occupational/Professional licenses
- 11) Technology, Machinery & Equipment
- 12) Licensing & Provisional Registration Procedure
- 13) Production
- Trail Production
- Commercial Production
- 14) Marketing
- Test stage
- Commercial marketing stage
- 15) Quality assurance
- 16) Permanent Registration Certificate (License)

Registration Procedure to acquire license to run sole proprietorship under Maharashtra Shop & Establishment Rules, 2018

- The labour to capital ratio in MSME's & overall growth in the MSME sector is much higher than in the large industries.
- The Shop act is designed to regulate payment of wages, hours of work, leave, holidays, terms of service & other work conditions of people employed in shop & commercial establishments.
- Shop Act is a mandatory registration & is necessary if the business premises are located in municipal limits. It is compulsory to display this document in a prominent place in the business premises.

Udyog Aadhar

- Udyog Aadhar is a 12-digits registration number issued by Ministry of MSME (Micro, small & Medium Enterprises)
- Udyog Aadhar registration inn application to existing MSME's that are engaged in Manufacturing or Service activities.
- Funding is made available from banks under priority sector lending.
- Giving a specific number to a business organization by registering it is an industry base. Industry Aadhar number has 12 digits. Industry Aadhar means "Business Aadhar"

Importance of udyog Aadhar

The owner of an individual (single) business does not have an official identity or recognition. Due to the industry base, such businesses receive official recognition & recognition from the Government of India. The official proof of the existence of the business organization is obtained by the professional through the industry base.

All types of business associations benefit from a variety of industry bases. The significance of these benefits is unique. The importance of industry base can be underlined by the benefits given below.

The benefits that businesses get from the industry base can be categorized into two groups, non-financial benefits & financial benefits.

