

# MSMEs and Their Role in Economic Development in India

G. Hannah Jebamalar

*Assistant Professor, The Research Centre and Department of Economics, Lady Doak College, Madurai, Tamil Nadu*

*Digital Address: [hannahjebamalar@ldc.edu.in](mailto:hannahjebamalar@ldc.edu.in)*

## Abstract

*In a developing economy like India, where employment creation and balanced regional development are key policy objectives, MSMEs play a vital role by fostering entrepreneurship, facilitating income generation, and supporting decentralized industrialization. The MSME sector acts as a bridge between the formal and informal segments of the economy and serves as an important supplier to large industries through ancillary and subcontracting activities. According to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, the MSME sector accounted for approximately 30 percent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and nearly 45 percent of total manufacturing output in recent years. The sector also contributes close to 40 percent of India's exports, highlighting its importance in foreign exchange earnings and trade diversification. Furthermore, MSMEs are the second-largest source of employment after agriculture, providing livelihoods to over 110 million people across rural and urban areas. This employment-intensive nature makes MSMEs a powerful instrument for poverty reduction and inclusive growth. Despite their economic significance, MSMEs in India face persistent challenges that constrain their growth potential. Limited access to institutional finance, technological obsolescence, infrastructural bottlenecks, regulatory complexity, and market access constraints continue to affect productivity and competitiveness. The Government of India has implemented several policy initiatives to strengthen the MSME ecosystem, including credit guarantee schemes, financial inclusion programs, cluster development initiatives, technology upgradation schemes, and ease-of-doing-business reforms.*

*This paper adopts a conceptual and descriptive research approach based on secondary data. The primary objective of the study is to analyze the role of MSMEs in India's economic development, examine their contribution to employment, output, exports, and regional development, and evaluate government initiatives aimed at promoting the sector. The paper also identifies key challenges faced by MSMEs and proposes policy measures to address structural constraints.*

*The study concludes that MSMEs remain indispensable to India's long-term economic development strategy. Strengthening the sector through targeted policy support, improved access to finance, technological modernization, skill development, and regulatory simplification is essential to enhance productivity, global competitiveness, and sustainable growth.*

*Keywords: MSMEs, Economic Development, Employment, Government Policy, India*

## **Introduction and Conceptual Framework**

Economic development is a multidimensional process involving sustained growth in income, employment, productivity, and living standards. In developing economies such as India, achieving inclusive and balanced growth requires active participation of small-scale enterprises alongside large industries. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have emerged as a vital component of India's development strategy due to their ability to generate employment, promote entrepreneurship, and facilitate regional development.

The MSME sector is characterized by low capital intensity, high labor absorption capacity, operational flexibility, and adaptability to changing market conditions. These characteristics make MSMEs particularly suitable for a labor-abundant economy like India. Historically, small-scale industries have played an important role in India's industrialization process by supporting import substitution, promoting indigenous production, and encouraging self-reliance.

The legal and institutional framework governing MSMEs in India was strengthened with the enactment of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. The Act provided a formal definition of MSMEs and emphasized the promotion, development, and competitiveness of the sector. In 2020, the government revised the classification criteria by introducing a composite threshold based on investment and turnover, enabling firms to grow without losing MSME benefits.

Conceptually, MSMEs contribute to economic development through multiple channels. First, they generate employment at a lower cost compared to large enterprises, making them effective tools for reducing unemployment and underemployment. Second, MSMEs foster entrepreneurship and innovation by providing opportunities for self-

employment and small-scale business ownership. Third, they support industrial output by producing a wide range of consumer goods, intermediate inputs, and services. Fourth, MSMEs promote inclusive growth by enabling participation of women, rural populations, and marginalized groups in economic activities.

From a development economics perspective, MSMEs facilitate decentralized industrialization, which helps reduce regional disparities and promotes balanced growth. They play a crucial role in rural industrialization by utilizing local resources, skills, and markets. Moreover, MSMEs contribute significantly to export diversification, thereby enhancing foreign exchange earnings and reducing dependence on a narrow export base.

## **Review of Literature**

The role of MSMEs in economic development has been widely examined in both theoretical and empirical literature. Beck and Demirguc-Kunt (2006) emphasize that small and medium enterprises contribute significantly to employment generation and income distribution, particularly in developing economies. Ayyagari, Beck, and Demirguc-Kunt (2011) highlight that MSMEs account for a substantial share of employment globally and are crucial for inclusive growth.

Tambunan (2008) argues that MSMEs play a critical role in poverty alleviation and regional development by providing employment opportunities in rural and semi-urban areas. Storey (2016) notes that small enterprises contribute to innovation and entrepreneurial dynamism, although their productivity often lags behind large firms.

In the Indian context, several studies underscore the importance of MSMEs in industrial development. Some research observes that MSMEs act as growth engines by supporting large industries through ancillary production and subcontracting. And also highlights that MSMEs are instrumental in promoting entrepreneurship and reducing regional disparities.

Access to finance emerges as a recurring theme in MSME literature. According to the International Finance Corporation (2019), the MSME finance gap in India remains significant despite policy interventions. RBI reports indicate that while credit flow to

MSMEs has improved, a large proportion of enterprises still rely on informal sources of finance.

Government policy reports emphasize the need for technology upgradation, skill development, and infrastructure support to enhance MSME competitiveness. The Economic Survey of India consistently identifies MSMEs as a key driver of employment and inclusive growth, while also highlighting structural bottlenecks that require policy attention.

### **Objectives of the Study**

1. To analyze the role of MSMEs in India's economic development
2. To examine the contribution of MSMEs to employment, output, and exports
3. To assess the role of MSMEs in regional development
4. To review government initiatives for MSME promotion
5. To identify challenges faced by MSMEs and suggest policy measures

### **Research Methodology**

The study is descriptive and conceptual in nature. It is based on secondary data collected from the Ministry of MSME, RBI publications, Economic Survey of India, government reports, and peer-reviewed journals.

### **Role of MSMEs in India's Economic Development**

The role of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in India's economic development can be analytically understood by examining their contribution across key development indicators, namely output growth, employment generation, export performance, entrepreneurship development, and inclusive growth. Using government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, this section evaluates how MSMEs function as a catalyst for India's overall economic development.

1. According to the Ministry of MSME (2022–23), MSMEs contribute approximately 29–30 percent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This sustained contribution indicates that the sector is not peripheral but structurally embedded in India's growth process. Unlike large industries that are often capital-intensive, MSMEs generate output through labor-intensive production, thereby ensuring that economic growth translates into

employment creation. The Economic Survey of India (2022–23) recognizes MSMEs as a key driver of domestic value addition and industrial diversification, both of which are essential for long-term economic growth.

2. Employment generation is a central element of economic development. Government data reveal that MSMEs employ over 110 million people, accounting for nearly 40 percent of India's workforce in the non-agricultural sector (Ministry of MSME, 2023). RBI reports further indicate that MSMEs generate significantly higher employment per unit of capital compared to large enterprises, making them effective instruments for employment-led development. This characteristic is particularly important for India, where demographic pressures necessitate large-scale job creation.
3. Structural transformation involves the shift of labor from low-productivity sectors to higher-productivity industrial and service sectors. MSMEs facilitate this transition by absorbing surplus labor from agriculture and integrating it into manufacturing and services. According to the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), a substantial proportion of rural MSMEs operate in manufacturing and allied services, supporting the gradual transformation of the rural economy.
4. Inclusive growth is a critical objective of India's development strategy. MSMEs promote inclusiveness by providing economic opportunities to women, rural populations, and socially disadvantaged groups. The MSME Annual Report (2023) indicates that over 20 percent of MSMEs are women-owned, while a significant share operate in rural and semi-urban areas. This broad-based participation ensures that economic development benefits are more equitably distributed.
5. Exports are an important driver of economic development through foreign exchange earnings and market expansion. MSMEs contribute nearly 40 percent of India's total exports, according to DGCIS data. By diversifying export products and markets, MSMEs reduce vulnerability to external shocks and enhance economic stability.

### **Contribution of MSME to employment, output, and exports**

According to the Ministry of MSME (2022–23), there are approximately 6.3 crore MSMEs operating across the country, making the sector one of the largest sources of non-agricultural employment in India. These enterprises collectively employ more than 11 crore people, ranking second only to agriculture in terms of employment generation (Government of India, 2023).

1. **Gross Domestic Product and Industrial Output:** The contribution of MSMEs to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has remained substantial over the years. As per the Annual Report of the Ministry of MSME, the sector contributes around 29–30 percent of India's GDP. In terms of industrial production, MSMEs account for nearly 45 percent of total manufacturing output, highlighting their importance in strengthening India's industrial base (MSME Annual Report, 2023). MSMEs operate across diverse industries such as textiles, food processing, engineering goods, pharmaceuticals, leather products, and information technology services. Their diversified production structure enhances industrial resilience and reduces dependence on large-scale industries.
2. **Employment Generation and Inclusive Growth:** Employment generation is one of the most significant contributions of MSMEs. RBI data indicate that MSMEs generate four times more employment per unit of capital investment compared to large enterprises (RBI, 2022). The sector absorbs a large proportion of semi-skilled and unskilled labor, making it crucial for addressing unemployment and underemployment in the economy. MSMEs also promote inclusive growth by providing employment and entrepreneurial opportunities to women, youth, and marginalized communities. Government data suggest that over 20 percent of MSMEs are owned by women, contributing to women's economic empowerment and social inclusion (Ministry of MSME, 2023).
3. **Contribution to Exports:** MSMEs play a vital role in India's export performance. According to the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), MSMEs contribute nearly 40 percent of India's total exports. Products such as textiles, handicrafts, engineering goods, leather products, and processed food constitute major export items from the MSME sector. This contribution strengthens India's foreign exchange earnings and enhances export diversification.
4. **Entrepreneurship Development:** The MSME sector serves as a breeding ground for entrepreneurship by lowering entry barriers and encouraging self-employment. Government initiatives such as Startup India, Udyam Registration, and Mudra loans have further strengthened entrepreneurial activity within the sector.

## **MSMEs and Regional Development**

MSMEs play a crucial role in promoting balanced regional development by facilitating industrialization in rural and backward regions. Unlike large industries that are concentrated in urban and industrial hubs, MSMEs are widely dispersed across the country. According to the

Ministry of MSME, more than 50 percent of MSMEs are located in rural areas, contributing significantly to rural income generation and employment (Government of India, 2023). The low capital requirement and reliance on local resources enable MSMEs to operate efficiently in less-developed regions. Government-led initiatives such as the MSME Cluster Development Programme (CDP) have strengthened industrial clusters in sectors like handlooms, handicrafts, food processing, and engineering goods. These clusters enhance productivity, reduce regional disparities, and support decentralized economic growth. By promoting rural industrialization and reducing migration to urban centers, MSMEs contribute to social stability and balanced economic development across states and regions.

### **Government Initiatives for MSME Development**

#### **1. Financial Support Initiatives:**

- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY): Provides collateral-free loans to micro and small enterprises. As of 2023, over ₹23 lakh crore has been sanctioned under PMMY (Ministry of Finance, 2023).
- Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE): Facilitates access to institutional credit by providing credit guarantees to lenders.
- Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS): Introduced during COVID-19 to address liquidity issues faced by MSMEs.

#### **2. Institutional and Regulatory Support**

- Udyam Registration: Simplified online registration system to formalize MSMEs.
- Priority Sector Lending (PSL): RBI mandates banks to allocate a portion of lending to MSMEs, improving credit flow (RBI, 2022).

#### **3. Technology and Skill Development**

- Technology Upgradation Schemes
- Skill India Mission
- MSME Cluster Development Programme



## **Challenges Faced by MSMEs**

1. **Limited Access to Finance:** RBI reports indicate that a significant proportion of MSMEs still rely on informal sources of finance due to inadequate collateral and credit history.
2. **Technological Obsolescence:** Many MSMEs operate with outdated technology, resulting in low productivity and poor quality standards.
3. **Infrastructure Constraints:** Inadequate power supply, logistics inefficiencies, and lack of industrial infrastructure adversely affect MSME operations.
4. **Regulatory and Compliance Burden:** Complex tax structures, compliance costs, and procedural delays discourage small enterprises from formalization.

## **Policy Implications**

To address the challenges faced by MSMEs, the following policy measures are essential:

- Strengthening credit delivery mechanisms through fintech and digital lending
- Promoting technology adoption via subsidized modernization schemes
- Enhancing skill development aligned with industry needs
- Simplifying regulatory compliance through single-window systems
- Improving infrastructure and market access, especially in rural areas

A coordinated approach involving government agencies, financial institutions, and industry bodies is necessary to ensure sustainable MSME growth.

## **Conclusion**

MSMEs are a cornerstone of India's economic development, contributing significantly to employment generation, industrial output, exports, and regional development. Government and RBI data clearly demonstrate the sector's importance in fostering inclusive and balanced growth. While policy initiatives have strengthened the MSME ecosystem, persistent challenges related to finance, technology, and infrastructure continue to limit its potential. Addressing these issues through targeted policy interventions will be crucial for enhancing productivity, competitiveness, and long-term economic resilience. Strengthening the MSME sector is not only an economic necessity but also a social imperative for achieving sustainable development in India.



## References

1. Ayyagari, M., Beck, T., & Demirguc-Kunt, A. (2011). *Small and medium enterprises across the globe: A new database*. *World Bank Economic Review*, 25(3), 415–434.
2. Banerjee, A. V., & Duflo, E. (2014). *Poor economics: A radical rethinking of the way to fight global poverty*. PublicAffairs.
3. Beck, T., & Demirguc-Kunt, A. (2006). *Small and medium-size enterprises: Access to finance as a growth constraint*. *Journal of Banking & Finance*, 30(11), 2931–2943.
4. Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. (2022). *Foreign trade statistics of India*. Government of India.
5. *Economic Survey of India*. (2022–23). *Economic Survey*. Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
6. Government of India. (2006). *Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006*. Ministry of Law and Justice.
7. Government of India. (2020). *Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan: Economic package*. Ministry of Finance.
8. Government of India. (2023). *Annual report 2022–23*. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
9. International Finance Corporation. (2019). *MSME finance gap: Assessment of the shortfalls and opportunities in financing micro, small and medium enterprises in emerging markets*. World Bank Group.
10. International Labour Organization. (2019). *Small and medium-sized enterprises and decent and productive employment creation*. ILO.
11. Ministry of Finance. (2023). *Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana: Progress report*. Government of India.
12. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. (2021). *MSME sector profile*. Government of India.

13. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. (2022). *Udyam registration statistics*. Government of India.
14. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. (2023). *MSME annual report 2022–23*. Government of India.
15. National Sample Survey Office. (2017). *Employment and unemployment situation in India*. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
16. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2017). *Enhancing the contributions of SMEs in a global and digitalised economy*. OECD Publishing.
17. Reserve Bank of India. (2018). *Report of the expert committee on MSMEs*. RBI.
18. Reserve Bank of India. (2020). *Financial stability report*. RBI.
19. Reserve Bank of India. (2022). *Report on trend and progress of banking in India*. RBI.
20. Storey, D. J. (2016). *Understanding the small business sector*. Routledge.
21. Tambunan, T. (2008). *SME development, economic growth, and government intervention in a developing country: The Indonesian story*. *Journal of International Entrepreneurship*, 6(4), 147–167. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10843-008-0025-7>
22. United Nations Development Programme. (2020). *Inclusive industrialization and sustainable development*. UNDP.
23. United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (2018). *Industrial development report 2018*. UNIDO.
24. World Bank. (2019). *MSMEs, job creation, and inclusive growth*. World Bank Group.
25. World Economic Forum. (2019). *Global competitiveness report*. WEF.