

# A study on rejuvenation process of MSMEs and its impact on employment generation

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**Abstract-** Based on the analysis of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises of the Haryana State, the researchers have found that the MSME sector played a significant role in developing and economically backward regions of the Haryana State. This sector assists in large-scale industries by proper utilization of resources of the state economy. These enterprises are production, employment, investment, and export sources. It enhances the area's prosperity by reducing inequality in wealth, income, and proper consumption of resources. The researchers have collected and analyzed the data of MSMEs of Haryana State from 2011 to 2020 with the help of different techniques like AGR, CAGR, and mean value. The data was tabulated and segregated in the number and types of registered units, types of ownership, social category-wise registrations, and activity-wise registrations of MSMEs in the whole state. It has also been analyzed how much the MSMEs have provided year-wise employment from 2011 to 2020. These results are also depicted through the graphical images.

**Keywords:** MSMEs, Enterprises, Registered, Category-wise, Activity-wise, Units, GDP and Employment.

## INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) constitute the backbone of any country's economic and financial development. During the Covid-19 Pandemic period, worldwide relevant examples have been noticed for the more requirements of small resources, like masks, hand sanitizers, oxygen concentrators, etc., fulfilled by the MSMEs of the country concern (S. N. Tripathy, 2021). This sector plays a significant role in output, employment, manufacturing, and export. This is an essential pillar of the industry that contributes directly or indirectly to the country's growth. This sector contributes 8% to the country's GDP, 28.5 million units, employs more than 60 million people and contributes to more than 40 % of exports (Gaikwad Arun et al. 1, 2020). This sector contributes a lot to domestic production, transformation, regional development, growth in GDP of the country, employment creation, improvement of entrepreneurial skills, social empowerment and export, etc. (Sharma Geetanjali (2022). Indian economy is one of the highest growing

economies in global phenomena. MSMEs played a vital role in the growth of India; that's why they are considered Growth Engines of the economy (Neg Pinnacci and Kaur Virk S., 2019). Indian MSMEs sector has appeared to make extraordinary progress in various variables, i.e., several units, production, employment, and export. This sector has a massive capacity to provide much more to the Indian economy and contribute to getting the right set of support frameworks (Nema D. K., 2021).

To make it more effective and productive, the Government of India changed the definition of Small Scale Industries (SSIs) in 2006. The medium-scale enterprises, which were earlier part of large-scale enterprises, merged with small-scale enterprises. Since then, the name of SSIs has changed to MSMEs. In 2020, the definition of MSMEs was again modified by the Union Cabinet, notified in July 2020. The Government has raised the investment limit in plant and machinery into manufacturing and service enterprises for Micro Enterprises from 25 Lakhs to 01 Crore. The turnover limit was raised up to 05 Crore, for Small Scale Enterprises from 05 Crore to 10 Crore and the turnover limit raised up to 50 Crore, and for Medium Scale Enterprises has raised from 10 Crore to 50 Crore and the turnover limit went up to 250 Crore (Annual Report, Government of India, Ministry of MSMEs, 2020-21).

Based on the analysis annual report 2020-21, there were 633.88 lakh total MSMEs registered in India; out of them, 630.52 lakh (more than 99 %) were registered as micro-enterprises, 3.31(0.005%) lakh were registered as small enterprises, and 0.05(0.00008%) lakh were registered as medium enterprises. Regarding social category, 49.72 lakh enterprises were registered under the General category of entrepreneurs, 16.55 lakh were registered under SC/ST category, and 33.74 lakh were registered under the other type (Annual Report, GOI, Ministry of MSMEs, 2020-21). M Elayaraja and Dr. C Vijai (2020) depicted the importance of MSMEs to alleviate the regional disparity and maintain the equitable distribution of wealth, resources, and national income in the country by providing employment

opportunities for rural and backward areas. P.S. Satyendra and K. Rashmi (2018) analyze the current performance and future aspects of MSMEs after liberalization in the country. The schemes and policies laid down by the State Governments and the Central Government were found to be more suitable and helping hand for the progress of MSMEs in the country. Priyadarshani Zanjurne (2018) revealed that the MSMEs sector has continuously contributed to the employment generation in backward areas and provides goods at affordable prices. This sector contributes 40% of export, 42% million employments, 45% of industrial units and output, and more than 8000 products in the Indian economy despite facing significant challenges. Singh Ajit (202) analyzes the definitions, performance, and the role of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises in their current status. This study has also highlighted the challenges and prospects of this sector in India.

The primary advantages of this sector are the requirement of low capital, proper utilization of available resources, and high employment creation to assist the economy in socio-economic development (Mohanty, J.J. (2018). In India, MSME sector is a highly energetic sector of the economy. It plays a vital role in the country's economic development through the generation of employment and reduction of poverty. This sector is the 2nd largest employment provider and generates many employments after the agriculture sector (Bawa et. all, (2020).

MSMEs promote continuously providing employment and new opportunities to the weaker section of society (Bhargava S. 2019). 63.05 million units have micro-enterprises, 0.33 million are small enterprises, and 5000 are medium enterprises in India. This sector contributes 35.98% of India's manufacturing output in 2020-21 and 36.68% in 2019-20. As per the recent report of Assocham-Crisil, namely MSMEs back to the grind, this sector employs about 111 million employees in India, 50 % contribution to overall export of the country and 27% of GDP of the country (India-briefing.com). The MSME sector meets the local and global markets demand by producing wide range of products and services. This sector plays an important role in providing employment opportunity to the backward and rural areas. It is also helpful in reducing regional imbalance in the society and assuring equal distribution of wealth and income of nations. The researcher used Secondary data in his study and suggested that the government has adopted promotional & skill development policy to enhance the productivity and growth of this sector (Semvam 2021).

As per the 73rd National Sample Survey, conducted in 2015-16, approximately 111 million people were employed in the MSMEs sector in India. This sector provides job opportunities to 11.10 crore people in manufacturing enterprises, 362.82 lakh in service enterprises, and 387.18 lakh in trade-related enterprises. In percentage, 32.5% of people have employed in the manufacturing sector, 34.9% in the trade sector, and 32.6% in other services, i.e., food and transport activities. In addition, 96.9% of people were employed in the micro sector in 2018, 2.9% in small enterprises, and 0.2% in medium enterprises out of total MSMEs. As a result, micro-enterprises employed 1076.19 lakh to the number of people, small sector 3.31 lakh, and medium sector 1.75 lakh people (Annual Report on MSMEs 2021-22).

On 1<sup>st</sup> November 1966, Haryana became the 17<sup>th</sup> state of India and was known as 'Greenland.' In the present scenario, the industrial sector occupied 2<sup>nd</sup> position in the state economy. It's shown the solid industrial base of the state. In Haryana, the state governments promote about 88,014 micro and small-scale enterprise units (Boora Anjoo and Dembla Nidhi, 2019). Haryana state has shown remarkable progress in every sector of the economy. Out of them, MSMEs are one of the state's most important sectors, which solves numerous problems, i.e., the disparity in income, poverty, and employment. This sector employed many people with less investment (Kumar Jitender, 2018). There are more than one lakh MSMEs units, a total investment of more than twenty thousand crore rupees, and creating employment for more than ten lakh people in the state. Automobiles, food & beverages, textiles, metal, and automobiles are the state MSMEs' significant footprints. Most medium units are located in Panipat, Gurugram, and Faridabad districts, and traditional micro & small units are located in Panchkula, Ambala, Kaithal, Rohtak, and Karnal districts (Haryana MSMEs policy, 2019). Kavita (2020) depicted the current status of rural enterprises in the state of Haryana. This study is conducted based on secondary data available on the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum on the various parameters like no of units, social category, type of gender, and employment provided by the enterprises. The present study exhibits that 79.97% of enterprises are registered as Micro Enterprises, 19.08% as Small Enterprises, and 0.93% as Medium Enterprises in the state. Verma N. M. P. and Ahmed Altaf (2018) depicted the growth and performance of the MSMEs sector in terms of the number of units and employment. The study showed that the MSMEs are growing continuously and have continuously provided

employment in the state. This paper suggests that the state and central government are required to develop this sector by providing investment, infrastructure, and transportation.

The manufacturing sectors have blazing spots in the economic growth of Haryana with a rapid growth rate. At present, more than twenty thousand crore rupees Investment in more than one lakh units which generate employment for more than ten lakh employees. The major sectors of Haryana MSMEs are textile, food & beverage, automobile, metals, and engineering-related products. Most micro and small enterprises are located in Ambala, Rohtak, Karnal, and Panchkula, whereas large manufacturing MSMEs are situated in Faridabad, Gurugram, and Panipat. The Haryana government has launched a potential eco-system known as 'Haryana MSME Policy-2019' to promote MSMEs. This policy aims to provide infrastructure for these industries, generating employment, encouraging innovation, and increasing comprehensive, balanced regional growth (Haryana MSMEs Policy 2019).

#### THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To analyze the rejuvenation process of micro, small and medium enterprises in Haryana based on the number of registered units, types, and categories of enterprises.

To analyse the current status of registered MSMEs in terms of manufacturing & service enterprises and employment generation by these units in state of Haryana.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research paper is to perform with the assistance of articles, research papers, journals, annual reports, sites, reports, and publications. The information is collected from published and unpublished research work concerned with appearance. In addition, our paper analyzed secondary data from 2011 to 2021 of these enterprises registered on the Udyog Aadhaar portal of MSMEs. The data were collected from the Director of MSMEs, Panchkula, Haryana. The researchers have collected and analyzed the data of MSMEs of Haryana State from 2011 to 2020 with the help of different techniques like AGR, CAGR, and mean value. The data has tabulated and segregated in the number and types of registered units, types of ownership, social category-wise registrations, and activity-wise registrations of MSMEs in the whole state. It has also been analyzed how much the MSMEs have provided year-wise employment from 2011 to 2020. These results are also depicted through the graphical images.

Table: 1.1- Registered MSMEs Enterprises (Units) in Haryana

Years	Micro		Small		Medium		Total	
	No of Units	AGR	No of Units	AGR	No of Units	AGR	No of Units	AGR
2011	3284		1591		96		4971	
2012	4459	35.78	1771	11.31	99	3.13	6329	27.32
2013	4912	10.16	1810	2.20	81	-18.18	6803	7.49
2014	7796	58.71	2291	26.57	76	-6.17	10163	49.39
2015	11922	52.92	3162	38.02	104	36.84	15188	49.44
2016	16680	39.91	3757	18.82	132	26.92	20569	35.43
2017	25888	55.20	5801	54.41	188	42.42	31877	54.98
2018	31360	21.14	4837	-16.62	140	-25.53	36337	13.99
2019	25396	-19.02	3858	-20.24	114	-18.57	29368	-19.18
2020	26622	4.83	1480	-61.64	65	-42.98	28167	-4.09
Total	26622	259.63	30358	52.83	1095	-2.12	189772	214.77
% of Total	83.43%		16%		0.58%		100%	
Mean	15831.9		3035.8		109.5		18977.2	
AGAR	25.96%		5.28%		-0.21%		21.47%	
CAGR	26%		-1%		-4%		21%	

Sources: Directorate of MSMEs, Panchkula

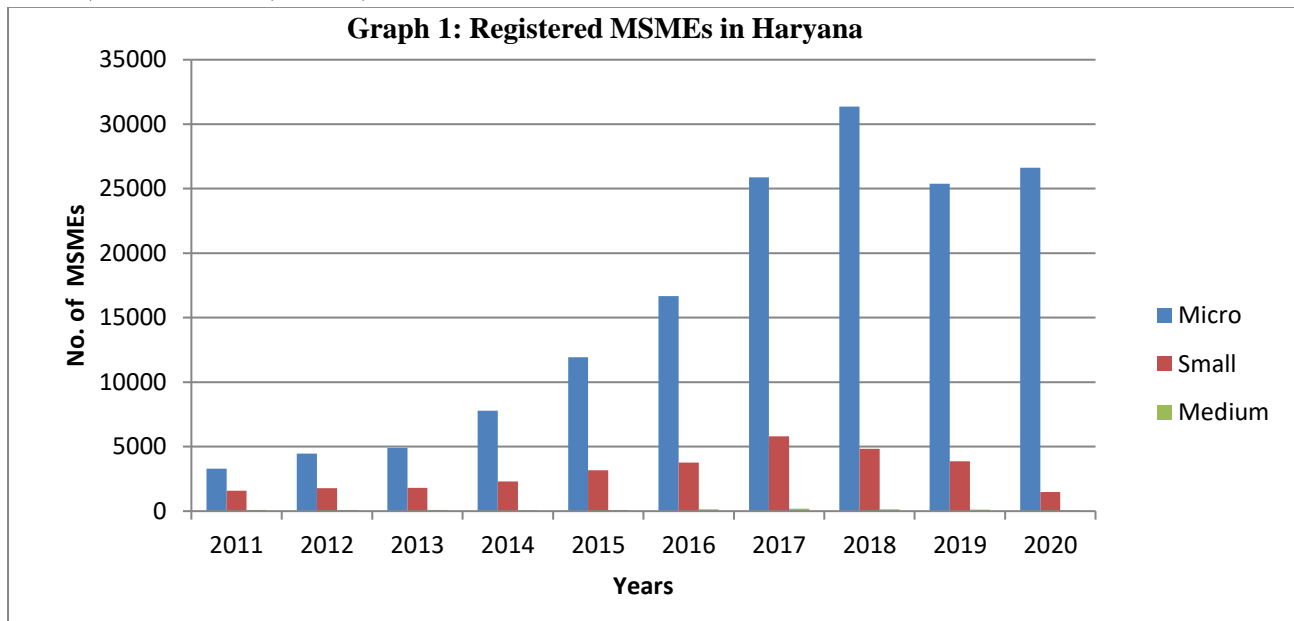
Table 1.1 expresses the total number of registered MSMEs for the study period from 2011 to 2020 in Haryana. The data shows that 83.43% of units were registered as micro-enterprises, followed by small enterprises (16%) and medium enterprises (0.61%). It's also proved by the mean value of micro-units (15831.9), small enterprises (3035.8), and medium enterprises (109.5).

The annual growth rate of micro-enterprises was positive and more than the AAGR except in the years 2013, 2018, 2019, and 2020 as compared to small and medium enterprises in the study period. As a result, the AAGR (25.96%) and CAGR (26%) of micro units showed a higher growth rate than small and medium enterprises.

The compound annual growth of micro-enterprises is depicting 26%, which is higher in comparison to the

overall increase (21%), CAGR of small enterprises (-1%), and medium enterprises (-4%) is negative. Overall, the mean value, AAGR, and CAGR of micro-

enterprises are more than that of small and medium enterprises in the study period.



The above graph display that the majority of MSMEs were registered as micro-enterprises. It shows total registration of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

was increasing except for the last two years of the study period.

Table: 1.2- Type of Ownership wise Registered MSMEs Enterprises (Units)

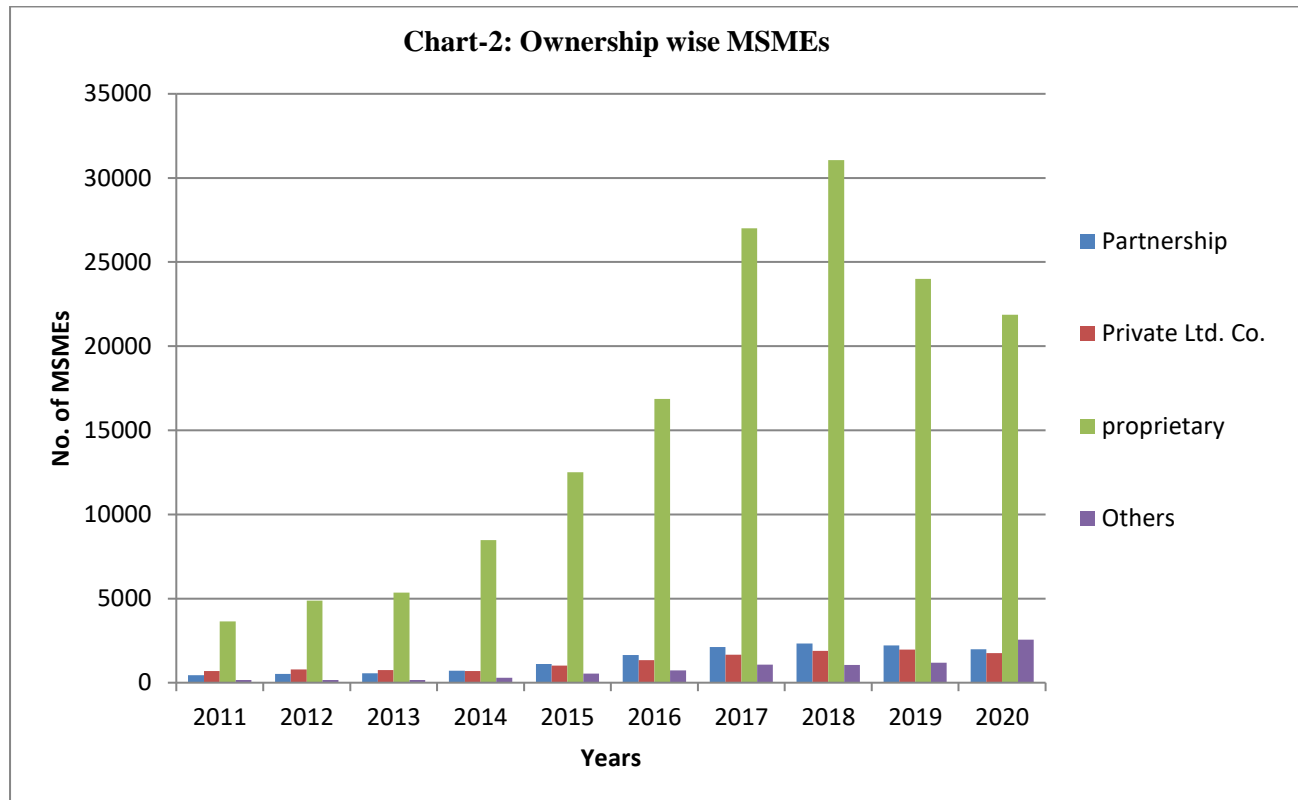
Years	Partnership		Pvt.Ltd.co.		Proprietary		Others		Total	
	No of Units	AGR	No of Units	AGR	No of Units	AGR	No of Units	AGR	No. of Units	AGR
2011	455		702		3650		164		4971	
2012	521	14.51	781	11.25	4870	33.42	157	-4.27	6329	27.32
2013	560	7.49	742	-4.99	5348	9.82	153	-2.55	6803	7.49
2014	709	26.61	685	-7.68	8472	58.41	297	94.12	10163	49.39
2015	1110	56.56	1016	48.32	12514	47.71	548	84.51	15188	49.44
2016	1637	47.48	1333	31.20	16873	34.83	726	32.48	20569	35.43
2017	2126	29.87	1665	24.91	27014	60.10	1072	47.66	31877	54.98
2018	2338	9.97	1887	13.33	31055	14.96	1057	-1.40	36337	13.99
2019	2209	-5.52	1975	4.66	24004	-22.70	1180	11.64	29368	-19.18
2020	1996	-9.64	1753	-11.24	21865	-8.91	2553	116.36	28167	-4.09
Total	13661	177.32	12539	109.76	155665	227.64	7907	378.55	189772	214.77
%of total	7.20%		6.61%		82.03%		4.17%		100%	
Mean	1366.1		1253.9		15566.5		790.9		18977.2	
AAGR	18%		11%		23%		38%		21.48%	
CAGR	15.94%		9.58%		19.60%		31.59%		18.94%	

Sources: Directorate of MSMEs, Panchkula

Table 1.2 revealed the total number of registered units of micro, small and medium enterprises under the type of enterprises, i.e. partnership, Pvt. Ltd. co, Proprietary, and others i.e., Public Limited Company, HUF, Limited Liability Partnership, Self Housing group, Co-operative Society and Trust, etc. for the study period of 2011 to 2020 in the Haryana. Other types of enterprises include several, so to find the proper result in the analysis, we include partnership, Pvt. Ltd. co, and Proprietary.

In the study period, 7.20% of units were registered under the partnership, 6.61% of departments were registered as Private limited company enterprises, 82.03% % were registered under proprietary enterprises and 4.17% were registered under other types of enterprises. It is also proven that by the means, values are higher (15566.5) for the proprietary kind of enterprises.

The AAGR of partnership units is 18%, Private limited company (11%), Proprietary (23%), and 36% for other types of enterprises. The CAGR of partnership units is 18%, Private limited company (11%), proprietary (22%), and 36% for other types of enterprises. Most units were registered as proprietary types of enterprises, followed by a partnership, a private limited company, and others. Growth of proprietary type of enterprises was higher than partnership and Pvt.Ltd.co.



The above graph shows that most enterprises registered as propriety, followed by the partnership, private limited companies, and other types of enterprises.

Table-1.3: Social Category-wise Registered MSMEs (Units)

Years	GEN		OBC		SC/ST		Total	
	No	of	No	of	No of Units	AGR	No of Units	AGR
	Units	AGR	Units	AGR				
2011	4061		688		222		4971	
2012	5089	25.31	925	34.45	315	41.89	6329	27.32
2013	5334	4.81	1020	10.27	450	42.86	6803	7.49
2014	7873	47.60	1584	55.29	706	56.89	10163	49.39
2015	11432	45.21	2549	60.92	1207	70.96	15188	49.44
2016	15468	35.30	3494	37.07	1607	33.14	20569	35.43
2017	24972	61.44	4775	36.66	2130	32.55	31877	54.98
2018	25935	3.86	6396	33.95	4006	88.08	36337	13.99
2019	22656	-12.64	4585	-28.31	2127	-46.90	29368	-19.18
2020	20685	-8.70	5414	18.08	2068	-2.77	28167	-4.09
Total	143505	202.19	31430	258.38	14838	316.68	189772	214.77
% of Total	75.62%		16.56%		7.82%		100%	
Mean	14350.5		3143		1483.8		18977.2	
AAGR	20.22%		25.84%		31.67%		21.48%	
CAGR	19.83%		25.76%		28.14%		21.25%	

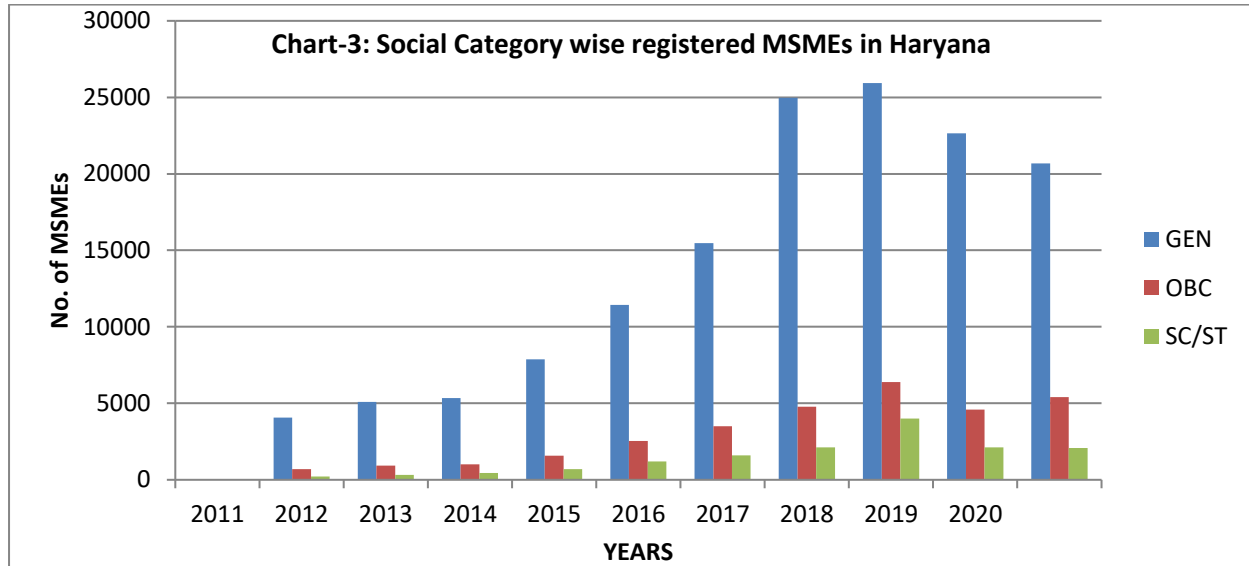
Sources: Directorate of MSMEs, Panchkula

Table 1.3 expresses the social category-wise registered units of MSMEs from 2011 to 2020 in Haryana. In the study period, 75.62% of units were registered under the GEN category, followed by OBC (16.56 %) and SC/ST

(7.82 %). The mean value of the category also proves it, i.e., GEN category units (14350.5), OBC category units (3143), and SC/ST category units (1483.8).

The AAGR (31.67%) of SC/ST category unit were higher than OBC (25.84%) and GEN (20.22%) category units. AGR of S.C. category units was positive and higher than its AAGR, except for the last two years of the study period, where it was negative. In the case of the OBC category, it was positive and above its AAGR except in 2013, 2019 (-28.31%), and 2020. The average growth rate of GEN category units was more than the AAGR (20.22 %) between 2012 and 2014 to 2017.

However, the last two years of the study period showed a negative growth rate. The compound annual growth showed the same growth trend, i.e., SC/ST category (28.14 %) followed by the OBC category (25.76 %) and GEN category units (19.83%) during the study period. Most of units were registered under the GEN category of enterprises, followed by the OBC and SC/ST categories and the growth rate of SC/ST was higher than the other type of category.



The above graph represents the majority of enterprises registered under the GEN category followed by OBC and SC/ST.

Table-1.4:- Activity wise registered MSMEs in Haryana

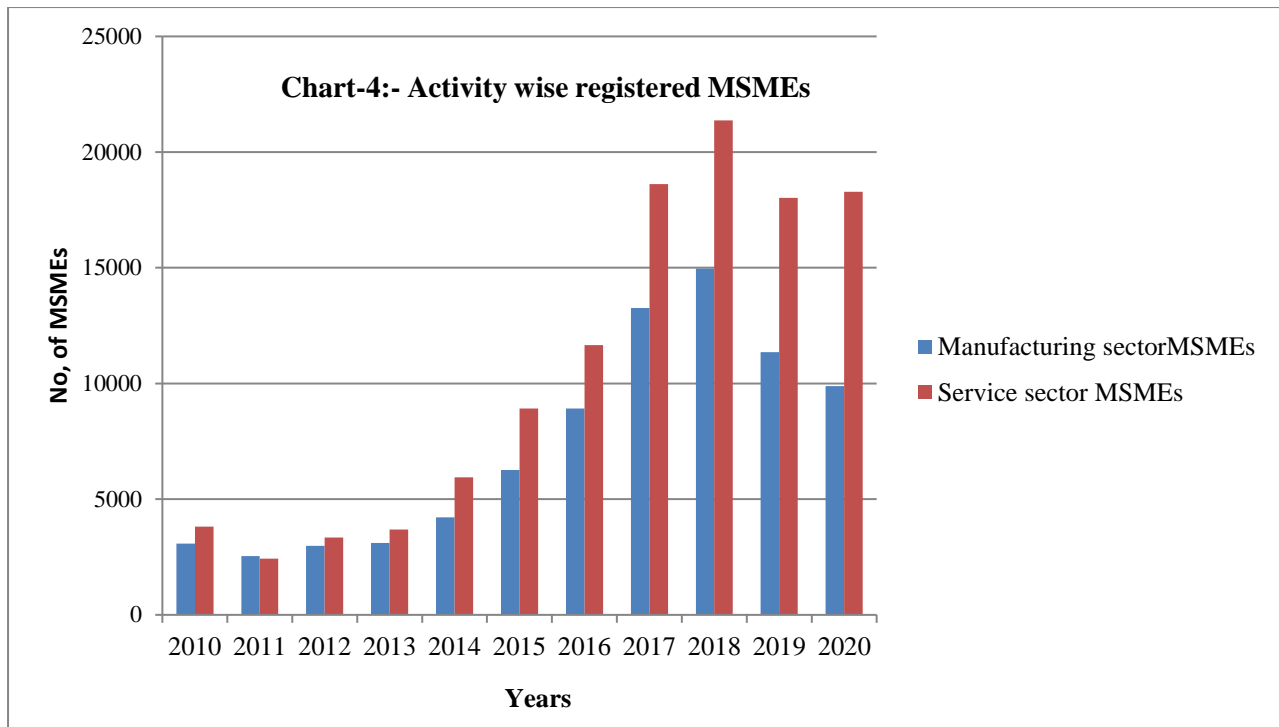
Year	Manufacturing Units				Service units				Aggregate		
	No of units	% of Total	AGR	Yc	No of units	% of Total	AGR	Yc	No of units	AGR	Yc
2010	3082	44.70		1763	3813	55.30		1763	6895		60699
2011	2535	51.00	-17.75	4986	2436	49.00	-36.11	4986	4971	-27.90	72695
2012	2984	47.15	17.71	8209	3345	52.85	37.32	8209	6329	27.32	84691
2013	3108	45.69	4.16	11432	3695	54.31	10.46	11432	6803	7.49	96687
2014	4213	41.45	35.55	14655	5950	58.55	61.03	14655	10163	49.39	108683
2015	6265	41.25	48.71	17878	8923	58.75	49.97	17878	15188	49.44	120679
2016	8915	43.34	42.30	21101	11654	56.66	30.61	21101	20569	35.43	132675
2017	13258	41.59	48.72	24324	18619	58.41	59.76	24324	31877	54.98	144671
2018	14965	41.18	12.88	27547	21372	58.82	14.79	27547	36337	13.99	156667
2019	11352	38.65	-24.14	30770	18016	61.35	-15.70	30770	29368	-19.18	168663
2020	9887	35.10	-12.91	33993	18280	64.90	1.47	33993	28167	-4.09	180659
r	0.98										

Sources: directorate of MSMEs, Panchkula

Table 1.4 reveals activities wise registered MSMEs i.e. manufacturing and service enterprises in Haryana state during the study period from 2010 to 2020. Share of manufacturing enterprises was between 35 % to 51 %. Its annual growth rate was fluctuating and negative also. It was 48.72% in 2017 and -24.14% in 2019. Trends value showed an increasing trend. Service sector contribution was between 49% to 64.90% over the study period. Its annual growth rate was fluctuating and even negative also i.e. -36.11% in 2011 & 61.03% in

2014. Its trend value shows an increasing trend. Aggregate annual growth rate of registered MSMEs was fluctuating and positive except the years of 2011, 2019 and 2020. Trend value of total registered units was showed an increasing trend.

In, nutshell, service enterprises are dominating followed by manufacturing enterprises over the study period. There is highly positive correlation (0.98) between the registration of manufacturing and service enterprises.



Above Chart indicate that share of service sector MSMEs was more the manufacturing sector units over the study periods.

Table-1.5:-Activities or type of MSMEs wise status of registered units in Haryana:

Years	Manufacturing units											
	Micro	% of Total	AGR	Yc	Small	% of Total	AGR	Yc	medium	% of Total	AGR	Yc
2010	2222	32.23		494	806	11.69		857	53	0.77		52
2011	1638	32.95	-26.28	1604	842	16.94	4.47	932	55	1.11	3.77	52
2012	2101	33.20	28.27	2713	831	13.13	-1.31	1006	52	0.82	-5.45	53
2013	2169	31.88	3.24	3823	896	13.17	7.82	1080	43	0.63	-17.31	53
2014	3259	32.07	50.25	4932	916	9.01	2.23	1154	38	0.37	-11.63	53
2015	4907	32.31	50.57	6042	1310	8.63	43.01	1228	48	0.32	26.32	54
2016	7084	34.44	44.37	7152	1747	8.49	33.36	1302	84	0.41	75.00	54
2017	11011	34.54	55.43	8261	2180	6.84	24.79	1376	67	0.21	-20.24	55
2018	13042	35.89	18.45	9371	1868	5.14	-14.31	1450	57	0.16	-14.93	55
2019	9774	33.28	-25.06	10480	1524	5.19	-18.42	1525	54	0.18	-5.26	55
2020	9257	32.86	-5.29	11590	589	2.09	-61.35	1599	41	0.15	-24.07	56

Years	Service Units												Aggregate
	Micro	% of Total	AGR	Yc	Small	% of Total	AGR	Yc	medium	% of Total	AGR	Yc	
2010	2672	38.75		-594	1083	15.71		907	59	0.86		47	6895
2011	1646	33.11	-38.40	1284	749	15.07	-30.84	1066	41	0.82	-30.51	49	4971
2012	2358	37.26	43.26	3161	940	14.85	25.50	1226	47	0.74	14.63	51	6329
2013	2743	40.32	16.33	5039	914	13.44	-2.77	1385	38	0.56	-19.15	53	6803
2014	4537	44.64	65.40	6917	1375	13.53	50.44	1544	38	0.37	0.00	54	10163
2015	7015	46.19	54.62	8795	1852	12.19	34.69	1703	56	0.37	47.37	56	15188
2016	9596	46.65	36.79	10673	2010	9.77	8.53	1863	48	0.23	-14.29	58	20569
2017	14877	46.67	55.03	12551	3621	11.36	80.15	2022	121	0.38	152.08	60	31877
2018	18318	50.41	23.13	14429	2969	8.17	-18.01	2181	85	0.23	-29.75	61	36337
2019	15622	53.19	-14.72	16307	2334	7.95	-21.39	2340	60	0.20	-29.41	63	29368
2020	17365	61.65	11.16	18185	891	3.16	-61.83	2500	24	0.09	-60.00	65	28167

Sources: directorate of MSMEs, Panchkula

Table 1.5 shows the micro, small and medium units of manufacturing and service enterprises in Haryana state over the study period. Share of micro manufacturing

units was between 31.88 % to 35.89 % over the study period. Its annual growth was fluctuating and negative i.e. it was -26.28 in 2011 and 55.43% in 2017. Its trend

value showed increasing trend. Share of small manufacturing units was between 2.09 % to 16.94 %. Its annual growth rate was fluctuating and negative also. It was 43.01 % in 2015 and -61.35 % in 2020. Trends value showed an increasing trend. Service sector micro enterprises share was between 33.11% (2011) to 61.65% (2020). Its annual growth rate was fluctuating and negative i.e. it was -38.40% in 2011 and 55.03% in 2017. Its trend value showed an increasing trend. Service sector small enterprises share's was between

3.16% to 15.71%. Its annual growth rate was highly fluctuating and negative also i.e. 80.15% in 2017 and -61.83% in 2020. Share of medium enterprises of manufacturing and service units was bellow than one percentage. Annual growth rate was this sector was also fluctuating and negative. In, nutshell, micro enterprises of manufacturing and service units were dominating the small and medium units. Service enterprises registered more than that of manufacturing units over the study periods.

Table-1.6:- Activity wise Employment status of MSMEs in Haryana

Year	Manufacturing Units				Service Units				Total Employment		
	Emp.	% of Total	AGR	Yc	Emp.	% of Total	AGR	Yc	Emp.	AGR	Yc
2010	38723	50.09		34835	38581	49.91		25863	77304		60695
2011	41655	59.01	7.04	40189	28936	40.99	-33.33	32505	70591	-9.51	72692
2012	41244	50.29	-1.00	45543	40763	49.71	29.01	39147	82007	13.92	84689
2013	41176	54.32	-0.17	50897	34628	45.68	-17.72	45790	75804	-8.18	96686
2014	42062	49.77	2.11	56251	42450	50.23	18.43	52432	84512	10.30	108682
2015	58960	52.60	28.66	61605	53128	47.40	20.10	59074	112088	24.60	120679
2016	78585	57.61	24.97	66959	57827	42.39	8.13	65717	136412	17.83	132676
2017	98643	51.13	20.33	72313	94279	48.87	38.66	72359	192922	29.29	144673
2018	91145	48.93	-8.23	77667	95123	51.07	0.89	79001	186268	-3.57	156670
2019	79241	50.09	-15.02	83021	78963	49.91	-20.47	85644	158204	-17.74	168667
2020	66221	43.75	-19.66	88375	85139	56.25	7.25	92286	151360	-4.52	180663
r	0.92										

Sources: directorate of MSMEs, Panchkula

Table 1.6 reveals the activities wise employment provided by MSMEs of state for the study period of 2010 to 2020. Share of employment provided by the manufacturing activities was between 43.75 % to 59.01 % in the study period. Annual growth rate of fluctuating and negative also. It was 28.66 % in 2015 and -19.66 % in 2020. Trend value showed increasing trend. Share of employment provided by service enterprises was between 42.39% to 56.25% in the study period. Annual

growth rate of employment provided by manufacturing unit was fluctuating and negative i.e. it was -33.33 % and 38.66% in 2017. Trend value showed increasing trend. Overall, annual growth rate of employment provided by MSMEs was negative and fluctuating. It was 29.29% in 2017 and -17.74% in 2019. Its trend value showed increasing trend. There is highly positive correlation (0.92) between the employment provided by manufacturing and service enterprises.

Table-1.7:-Employment provided by MSMEs in Haryana

Year	Micro				Small				Medium				Aggreg ate
	Emp.	% of Total	AGR	Yc	Emp.	% of Total	AGR	Yc	Emp.	% of Total	AGR	Yc	
2010	29028	37.55		9834	38505	49.81		41545	9771	12.64		9320	77304
2011	23677	33.54	-22.60	21437	38293	54.25	-0.55	42332	8621	12.21	-13.34	8926	70591
2012	30482	37.17	22.32	33040	42012	51.23	8.85	43118	9513	11.60	9.38	8533	82007
2013	29545	38.98	-3.17	44643	39255	51.78	-7.02	43904	7004	9.24	-35.82	8140	75804
2014	41093	48.62	28.10	56246	35314	41.79	-11.16	44691	8105	9.59	13.58	7746	84512
2015	55070	49.13	25.38	67849	51853	46.26	31.90	45477	5165	4.61	-56.92	7353	112088
2016	73672	54.01	25.25	79452	55860	40.95	7.17	46264	6880	5.04	24.93	6960	136412
2017	115160	59.69	36.03	91055	70020	36.29	20.22	47050	7742	4.01	11.13	6566	192922
2018	118937	63.85	3.18	102658	59274	31.82	-18.13	47836	8057	4.33	3.91	6173	186268
2019	101290	64.02	-17.42	114261	50977	32.22	-16.28	48623	5937	3.75	-35.71	5780	158204
2020	128386	84.82	21.11	125864	18886	12.48	-169.92	49409	4088	2.70	-45.23	5386	151360

Sources: directorate of MSMEs, Panchkula

Table 1.7 shows the total employment provided by registered MSMEs in Haryana during the study period. Share of employment provided by micro units was between 33.54 % to 84.82 % in the study period.

Annual growth rate was negative and fluctuating also. It was -22.60 % in 2011 and 36.03% in 2017. Trend value also showed increasing trend. Share of small scale enterprises in providing the employment was between



12.48% to 54.25% during the study period. Its annual growth rate was highly fluctuating and negative also. It was 31.90 % in 2015 and -169.92% in 2020. Trend value showed increasing trend also. Medium enterprises share in employment providing was between 2.70% to 12.64%. Its annual growth rate was highly negative and

fluctuating i.e. -56.92% in 2015 and 24.93% in 2016 and trend value showed decreasing trend. In nutshell, employment provided by micro enterprises was more than that of small and medium enterprises over the study period.

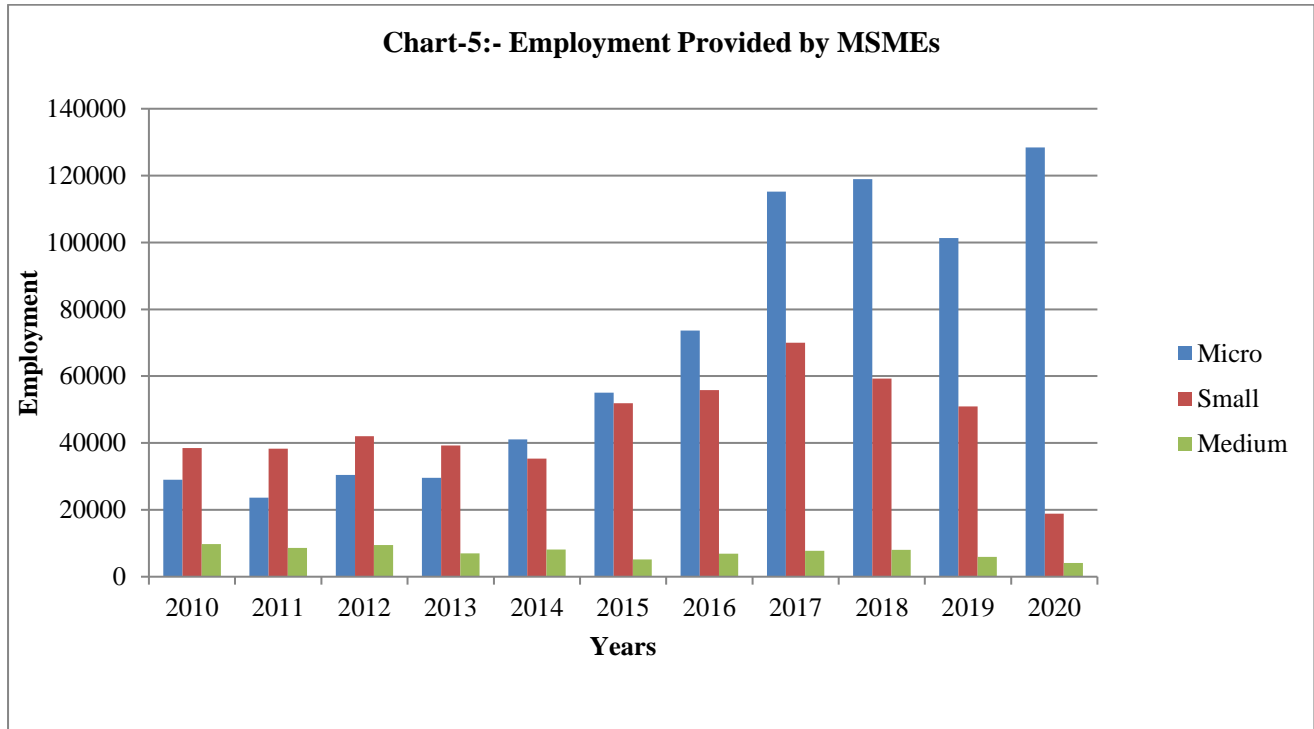


Chart-5 indicates that micro enterprises provide more employment than small and medium enterprises except the 2010-2013.

#### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In brief, it can be concluded that the majority of MSMEs were registered as GEN category of micro-enterprises and Proprietary by nature of ownership. The growth (AAGR or CAGR) rate of micro-enterprise, Proprietary by nature, and SC/ST category of enterprises are more than of their comparative category. Based on the analysis of the data, it has been found a direct impact on the development of MSMEs that how well the policies made by the Central Government and State Governments have been implemented, whether, it is about providing financial assistance, marketing assistance and there should be facility of availability of raw material, power and technical know-how, facility of better research and development centres and help to prepare the better infrastructure facility. The researchers are suggesting that the better coordination should be maintained among all the stakeholders of the MSMEs.

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