Focus on Credit
The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi addressing at the inauguration of the Make in India Week, in Mumbai on February 13, 2016.

The Union Minister for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Shri Kalraj Mishra addressing the Seminar during the Make in India Week function, in Mumbai on February 16, 2016.
Instructions

The material for publication should be sent, in triplicate, neatly typed in double space. The reports on functions or events should be sent immediately after its conclusion. Articles/Reports should be accompanied by photographs with captions pasted upon reverse. The photographs should be placed in between the thick paper, gum clipped and attached to the forwarding letter. Photographs should be focussed more on the events or products than personalities. All efforts have been made to ensure that the information published is correct and reliable. However, the Laghu Udyog Samachar journal holds no responsibility for any inadvertent error, commission or omission. Opinions, photographs and views published in Laghu Udyog Samachar journal do not necessarily reflect the views of Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises or Government.
प्रकाशक की ओर से
संपादक की ओर से
सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास की धुरी है सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम
कारोबार को बढ़ावा देनी मुद्दा योजना
समाचार
फोटो फीचर
Photo Feature
Funding the Micro & Small Enterprises in India: Issues, Challenges and New Opportunities
Role of RBI in the Growth of MSMEs
Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Exchange in India: A New Way of Financing
Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme: An Overview
High Fly Ash Cluster in Chandrapur
Focus on Ease of doing Business for Promoting Exports
VENDEX 2016 at Thane
Monthly Financial and Physical Performance

सूचना
मासिक पत्रिका ‘लघु उद्योग समाचार’ के सामान्य अंक की एक प्रति का मूल्य 20 रुपए और विशेषांक का मूल्य 25 रुपए है, जबकि वार्षिक मूल्य 250 रुपए है। वार्षिक शुल्क बैंक ड्राफ्ट के रूप में सीधे प्रकाशन निर्यातक, भारत सरकार, प्रकाशन विभाग, सिविल लाइस, दिल्ली-110054 को भेजा जा सकता है। पत्रिका नकद भुगतान पर प्रकाशन निर्यातक कार्यालय के विभिन्न बिक्री केंद्रों से भी खरीद री जा सकती है।
पाठकों-लेखकों से अनुरोध है कि इस मासिक को सफल बनाने में सक्रिय रूप से भागीदारी निभायें और इसे लक्षित समूह के लिए अधिक से अधिक उपयोगी बनाने के लिए अपने बहुमूल्य सुझाव इस पत्र पर भेजें :-

लघु उद्योग समाचार
विकास आयुक्त (एमएसएमई) कार्यालय
भूतल (प्रवेश द्वार 4 व 5 के बीच)
निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली–110108
dरूपालय संख्या : 011-23062219 फैक्स : 011-23062219
dेवसाइट : www.dcmsme.gov.in
Udyami Helpline : 1800-180-MSME or 1800-180-6763
क्रेडिट पर केन्द्रित अंक

ये उद्यम को आरंभ करने, आधारभूत संरचना का निर्माण करने और विद्यमान प्रौद्योगिकी का स्तर बढ़ाने में क्रेडिट की भूमिका अति महत्वपूर्ण है। औद्योगिक विकास की आरंभिक यात्रा में क्रेडिट का सहारा बाल्यकाल मजिल तक पहुँचने की चाहत में नई ऊर्जा का संचार करता है।

सरकार इस दिशा में क्या कर रही है? एमएसएमई में किस तरह वह क्रेडिट के अवसरों को दूर कर रही है? क्रेडिट पाने की प्रणाली को किस तरह सरल बनाना रही है? इन सभी पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डाल रहा है ‘क्रेडिट’ विषय पर केन्द्रित यह अंक, जिसे पढ़ कर आप ज्ञान से जुड़ी अपनी विभिन्न उलझनों को सुलझा सकते हैं।

नई दिल्ली
25 फरवरी, 2016

- सुरेन्द्र नाथ त्रिपाठी
अपर सचिव एवं
विकास आयुक्त
क्रेडिट : कहाँ या करिश्मा?

क्रेडिट या ऋण की व्यवस्था और विकास की गति को तीव्र बनाती है। एमएसएमई यानि सुंधर, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम की प्रगति में इसकी भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। एमएसएमई पर प्रधानमंत्री कार्यकलाप की रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों के अनुसार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने क्रेडिट को वांछित वृद्धि के लक्ष्यों को हासिल करने और उसके प्रवाह को सतह बनाने पर विशेष जोर दिया है।

सुंधर और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी निधि स्कीम देश में एमएसएमई की एक ऐसी प्रमुख योजना है जिसके अंतर्गत सुंधर और लघु उद्यमों को अतिरिक्त मुक्त क्रेडिट उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। प्रधानमंत्री के रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम और क्रेडिट से जुड़ी पूंजीगत अनुसूचीय योजना भी इस लिहाज से महत्वपूर्ण है कि इसमें ऋण की प्रभावी लागत को कम करने के लिए मार्जिन राशि और पूंजीगत सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक द्वारा स्थापित ‘क्रेडिट गारंटी निधि न्यास’ क्रेडिट का दायरा और रफ्तार दोनों बढ़ाने के लिए समर्पित है।

बहरहाल, सरकारी स्तर पर इन जैसी अनेक लाभकारी योजनाओं के बावजूद क्रेडिट की वितरण प्रणाली का दौर सर्वाधिक अपुर्व है। इसकी जोड़ीयता की वजह से उद्योगों की चाह रखने वाले अनेक पूर्व क्रेडिट की ओर कदम बढ़ाने से पहले ही भयभीत हो जाते हैं, कुछ यदि हिम्मत बनाए कर आगे बढ़ते भी हैं तो वे बैंकों और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं की कुलपत्ति के बनवजाल में फंस जाते हैं। वे जिंदा मुआ अपने आप को भारतीय आंध्र मानते हैं जो न सिर्फ क्रेडिट पाने में सफल हो जाते हैं बल्कि क्रेडिट लेकर कामयाबी की उड़ान भरने लगते हैं।

एमएसएमई क्षेत्र का मास्टर देश में क्रेडिट की बहुसंख्यक समस्याओं से जुड़ा जहाँ है। एक और जहाँ मांग के अनुरुप क्रेडिट की पर्याप्त सुविधा नहीं है, वहीं इसे आसानी से हासिल कर पाना बड़ी समस्या है। फिर, समय पर ऋण नहीं मिलने से परियोजना को सकारात्मक नहीं हो जाती, यह तारने और उसके निम्न देखी घर है। यही बजाय है कि पूंजीकृत और नै-पूंजीकृत दोनों क्षेत्रों को लिएकर भी एमएसएमई में क्रेडिट को लेकर उद्यमियों में वह उत्साह नहीं है, जिसकी आर्थिक देश और सरकार को है। एमएसएमई की अपनी भी कई कमजौरियाँ हैं। उद्योगर के लिए, वित्तीय प्रबंधन और क्रेडिट के कुल उपयोग में वे उन्नयन माहिति नहीं हैं, जिन्हें बढ़ा उद्योग होते हैं। देर से भुगतान मिलना छोटे उद्यमियों की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है जो क्रेडिट को वर्तमान की जगह अभिषिक्त बना देती है।

दरअसल, क्रेडिट को लेकर केंद्र सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक तथा वित्त सरकारों ने एमएसएमई को अध्यान में रखकर जिन्हें भी दिशा-निर्देश जारी कर रहे हैं, उनका अनुसार यदि समय पर पूरी पारदर्शिता से हो तो क्रेडिट आज भी नये उद्यमियों के लिए एक करिश्मा है, अनुभव परिस्थितियों पर कहर है। हालांकि इन्हें चुनौत प्रयासों से स्थिति को संतोषजनक बनाने के लिए अनेक सरकारी अभियान शुष्क संकेत दिलाने के लिए तत्पर हैं, उथल लाखों उद्योग सुखद परिणाम पाने के लिए आज भी उत्सुक हैं।

नई दिल्ली
25 फरवरी, 2016

- हरेन्द्र प्रताप वरिष्ठ संपादक
सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास की धुरी है सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम

कलराज मिश्र

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय ने ग्रामीण युवाओं को रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अपने स्वयं के उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए ग्रामीण आजीविका बिजनेस इंज्वूटेंट्स (एएएसएमई) हेतु एक नई योजना शुरू की है। इस कार्यक्रम की अन्य विशेषताओं में अभिनव प्रौद्योगिकी के व्यवसायकरण के लिए टेक्नोलॉजी बिजनेस इंज्वूटेंट्स (टीबीएसएम) और निधियों का एक कोष शामिल है। ग्रामीण उद्योगों को सहायता की मात्रा और व्यवसायिता का पैमाना, दोनों तरह से उन्हें पुनरीजित करने के वास्ते पंपरागत उद्योगों के पुनः सृजन के लिए एक योजना का स्थापना किया गया है। अतः ग्रामीण उद्योग के द्वारे में 2,500 दस्तकार तक के क्लस्टर आते हैं जो 8 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, जबकि उसके बाद में 1 करोड़ रुपये का स्थायी निवेश किया जाएगा। किंतु उद्यमी योजना, यथा से जुड़ी सबसे अधिक योजना कॉयर क्षेत्र में पूर्ववर्ती दृष्टि के लिए उद्योगों की स्थापना में व्यावसायिक और आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों के अनुकूलन को प्रोत्साहित करने का उपाय है। इस योजना में कॉन्ट्राक्टर्स की स्थापना के लिए 10 लाख रुपये तक प्राथमिक सीमित की गई। इसके अलावा, एएएसएमई द्वारा विनिर्माण के लिए आर्थिक 20 ठिकानों को अधिक संभावनाओं में सुविधा के लिए आर्टिकल उन्मुक्त सूची से हटा दिया गया है।

पिंकल पांच दस्तकारों में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एएएसएमई) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के उद्देश्य समंजीवन क्षेत्र के तौर पर उभरकर आया है। तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से यह क्षेत्र बड़े उद्योगों की तुलना में कम पूर्वजात लागत पर बड़ी संख्या में रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। एएएसएमई क्षेत्र ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के ऑपरेटर्स क्षेत्र, क्षेत्रिय अर्थव्यवस्था क्षेत्र, राष्ट्रीय आय और धन के अधिक न्यायसंगत वितरण में भी सहायक है।

इस क्षेत्र का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) में करीब 8 प्रतिशत, कूल निर्यात में 40 प्रतिशत और विनिर्माण उत्पादन में 45 प्रतिशत का योगदान है। इस प्रकार सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम क्षेत्र देश के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में मदद कर रहा है। सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों की चौथी अंखिल भारतीय गणना के अनुसार एएएसएमई क्षेत्र के कुल उद्योगों की संख्या 361.76 लख है जिनमें से 15.64 लख पंजीकृत उद्योग हैं। इसमें यह बात भी सामने आई है कि क्षेत्र के 805.24 लख लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान किये गए हैं।

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय और इसके संबंधी राज्यों की उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करते हैं। यह क्षेत्र उद्यमविज्ञान, रोजगार और आजीविका के अवसरों को भी प्रोत्साहित करता है तथा व्यवसायिक परिदृश्य में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम की प्रतिस्थापन को प्रोत्साहित करता है। इस मंत्रालय के अधीन दो सामाजिक निकाय अर्थात् 'खानी एवं प्रामाणिक आयोग (कॉन्ट्राक्टर्स)' तथा 'कॉन्ट्राक्टर्स' हैं। इन दो सामाजिक निकायों को विशेष तौर पर खानी, प्रामाणिक और कॉन्ट्राक्टर्स उद्योगों का प्रगति और विकास का प्रभावी भागीदारी ही दी गई है। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय कॉन्ट्राक्टर्स (नॉडल एजेंसी) और राज्य सरकारों के जरिए प्राधिकरणों रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन भी करता है।

मार्च, 2016
लघु उद्योग समाचार

हाल के महीनों में स्टेंडहोल्डर्स के साथ संबंधित से जुड़ने और इसके विकास कार्यक्रम की पहुंच बढ़ने के लिए मंत्रालय ने अपने को पेंसिल और टिस्कर कैश द्वारा सोशल मीडिया पर लांच किया है। यह, मंत्रालय और इसके श्रेणी कार्यक्रमों को नोवेल-अनुकूल वेबसाइटों के लिए मंत्रालय ने अपने को पेंसिल और टिस्कर कैश द्वारा सोशल मीडिया पर लांच किया है। मंत्रालय के पेंसिल लेख के करीब 70 प्रतिशत फॉलोअफर 18-34 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के हैं।

मंत्रालय ने सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्योग विकास अधिनियम, 2006 के अनुसार 9 को अभिषेक एमएसएम द्वारा पुनरुद्धार और पुनर्निर्माण के लिए एक रूपस्थ आधार का सुझाव दिया है। इस अधिनियम के तहत कोई भी उद्यम बैंकों द्वारा राज्य सरकारों, विशेषज्ञों और अन्य विषयों के साथ गठित एक समिति के जरिए पुनरुद्धार और पुनर्निर्माण के लिए अनुरोध कर सकता है। यह रूपस्थ एमएसएम के पुनरुद्धार और पुनर्निर्माण के लिए एक मंच है जिसपर उद्यमियों को अपनी बातें खोलना का अवसर मिलता है और इससे क्रांति प्रतिक्रिया तथा कर्जस्वार्थ के दिस्तों के बीच संतुलन बने रहने की आशा की जा सकती है।

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्योग मंत्रालय ने ग्रामीण युवाओं को रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अपने व्यवसाय के उद्योग को ध्यान में रखते हुए मंत्रालय ने तकनीकी विज्ञान इंस्टीट्यूट (एलबीआई) हेतु एक नई योजना शुरू की है। इस कार्यक्रम की अन्य विषयाओं में अभिनव प्रीबोगिकों को व्यवसायकरण के लिए टेक्नोलॉजी विज्ञान इंस्टीट्यूट (टीबीआई) और निधियों का एक क्रियान्वयन और आधुनिक प्रीबोगिकों के अनुकूल त्रैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम की आयोजन को प्रोत्साहित करती है। इस योजना में केंद्र इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए 10 लाख रुपये तक वित्तीय समर्पित थी। इसके अलावा, एमएसएम द्वारा विनिमय के लिए आरक्षित 20 वर्षों को अधिक संभावनाओं में सुविधा के लिए आरक्षित सूची से हटा दिया गया है। सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्योग विकास अधिनियम, 2006 में संशोधन के जरिए संकेत और मगरमच्छी में विदेश की सीमा बढ़ाने का मंत्रालय का प्रस्ताव लोकसभा में पेस किए जाने के उपरांत विभाग से संबंधित संसदीय स्थाई समिति के पास विचारध्वनि है।

उद्योगी ज्ञान (ईम्प-11) को फाइलिंग के लिए 13 से अधिक राष्ट्रों और संयुक्त शासित प्रदेशों ने राज्य फोर्मल को लागू किया है, जिससे 46,000 उद्योग को अपने ईम्प-1 ऑनलाइन दायर करने में सुविधा हुई है। विनिमय करने को आपस में जोड़ने के दौरान के लिए अन्य राष्ट्रों और संयुक्त शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा इससे अपनाये जाने के लिए प्रेरित करने का दिशा में काम चल रहा है।

उद्योगशीलता-सह-कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम (ईस्टडीपी) की पहले के भाग के तौर पर सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्योग मंत्रालय ने उद्योगशीलता विकास संस्थाओं के जरिये हाल में 2,60,888 युवाओं को उद्योग के लिए तैयार करते और अपने व्यवसाय के उद्योग को ध्यान में रखते हुए नए, अपने उद्योग बनाने के लिए 9,142 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये हुए हैं। विनिमय के क्षेत्र में उद्यमियों के लिए कूल उद्योग मानवयात्रा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 1,65,340 युवाओं को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और 18 प्रीबोगिकी विकास केंद्रों के जरिये 36,216 युवाओं को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

2014-15 के दौरान संशोधित बजट आवंटन में 2389.90 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं जो कि मंत्रालय की आबंधन ग्रहण का 95.6 प्रतिशत बनाता है। यह 2013-14 के दौरान प्रयोग में लाभ गये 87.73 प्रतिशत (र. 2281.15) से धीमी बेरहमी है। सभी संबंधितों को 2015-16 के बजट अनुमानों में आकार 2612.51 करोड़ रुपये का पूर्ण उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने का बना गया है।

एमएसएम ‘मेक इन इंडिया’ पहल में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान कर रहा है। सूक्ष्म और छोटे उद्योगों के
दिस्कल इंडिया पहल के भाग के तीर पर 606 जिलों का जिला औद्योगिक प्रोफाइल (डीआईपी) और 676 जिलों का कौशल अंतर्विष्ट लेखन तैयार किया गया है। कल्स्टरों के उपयोग के लिए कौशल विकास आवश्यकताओं को भी रखता निर्माण किया गया है। कौशल रेखांकन के भाग के तीर पर कौशल सुधार कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के बाहर आईटीआई और अन्य तकनीकी संस्थाओं जैसे प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं के पास उपलब्ध उपकरणों और मशीनरी की सूची भी तैयार कर ली गई है।

तकनीकी रूप से शिषित युवाओं की कौशल आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ऐमएसएमई ने 10 स्थानों अर्थात लुधियाना, नई दिल्ली, हैदराबाद, अहमदाबाद, औरंगाबाद, पुणे, कोलकाता और मुंबई में सैमसंग तकनीकी स्कूल खोले है। मोबाइल एप्स के विकास के लिए ऐमएसएमई-सैमसंग डिजिटल अकादमी शुरू करने के लिए सैमसंग इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर भी हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं। उद्योग से अन्य क्षेत्रों के उपरांत विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण विषयों पर 71 मॉड्यूल पादरीक्रम भी विकसित किए गये हैं। इन पादरीक्रमों का विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में भी अनुवाद किया जा रहा है।

मंगलता की अन्य प्रमुख विषयों में खादी पर जोर देना है। सीर खरीद की शुरुआत के बाद खादी उत्पादों की विक्रेता बढ़ी है और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा ‘नन की बात’ में इसका उल्लेख किये जाने के बाद मंगलता ने खादी पर जोर देना भी शुरू कर दिया है। मंगलता कामारों को सामाजिक सुपरोक्ष भी प्रदान कर रहा है। इस पहल के भाग के तीर पर, विशेषकर खादी (सूत काटाओं करने वालों और बुनकरों) और छोटे (छिलका एकत्र करने वालों, काटाओं करने वालों और बुनकरों) कामारों को, जो कि गरीब और अन्य आय श्रेणी से आते हैं, आधार से जुड़ने से खादी की खोलने के लिए अंतरित किया जा रहा है तथा वे प्रशासनिक जन भन योजना, प्रशासनिक जीवन सुधार योजना का लाभ लेने के लिए दुर्घटना बीमा करवायें और साथ ही प्रशासनिक जीवन ज्योति योजना के अभिनव जीवन बीमा करवावे हासिल कर सके। उपरोक्त पहलों के अंतर्गत एक निर्देश विभिन्न सीमा के भीतर खादी और प्रारंभिक में 15 लाख और केंद्र केंद्रों में करीब 7 लाख कामारों को शामिल कर लिया जायेगा।

-लेखक यूम, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंडल में केंद्रीय मंत्री है।
कारोबार को बढ़ावा देने मुद्रा योजना

विद्यमान समय के बीच बढ़ते जरूरतों पर निर्भर वाले उद्यमों के साथ संबंधित योजना संप्रभुत मुद्रा योजना। यह योजना मुद्रा का बढ़ावा के लिए बाध्य है। यह योजना का मुद्रा को बढ़ावा के लिए बाध्य है। यह योजना का मुद्रा को बढ़ावा के लिए बाध्य है।

भाषण

बी उद्यमियों के साथ सबसे बड़ी समस्या साक्षरता (स्कूल) सुधार की होनी है। दृश्यक है उद्यमों को अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का अप्राप्त सुधार का

यह देखा गया है कि छोटे कारोबारी छोटी सी मदद मिलने पर अपनी क्षमता को कई गुना बढ़ा सकते हैं। गरीब को सबसे बड़ी पूंजी उसका इच्छा होता है। यदि उनके इच्छा को पूंजी (मुद्रा) के साथ बढ़ा दिया जाए तो वह सकलता की क्षमता सही होता है। उद्यमीकरण में पूंजी के महत्व और लघु उद्यमों को साख सुधार के लिए सिंगल विंडो सिस्टम की स्थापना की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने ‘प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना’ की शुरुआत की है।

लघु उद्योग समाचार
हजार से अधिक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन होता है। एमएसएमई क्षेत्र की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि इसका विवरण देश पर में होता है और इससे लोगों को स्वास्थ्य न्याय पर रोजगार मिलता है। दूसरे, इसमें लगने वाली अधिकतम क्षमता, सामग्री स्वस्थ्य सेवा सेवाओं से समान्यता जाती है। इसमें, इसमें निर्यात कार्यों में मुख्यतः विशेषज्ञों से लेकर अधिकारी तकरीब में होता है। उद्योगशास्त्री अध्यायव्यक्ति बहुआर्थी योगदान देने वाला एमएसएमई क्षेत्र विविध समस्याओं से जुड़ी हुई होती है। इस क्षेत्र के तकरीब व्यावसाय दरों पर पर्यावरण मात्रा में तथा समय रहते ऋण नहीं मिल पाता है। इस क्षेत्र को बैंकों से कम ऋण उपलब्धता का एक प्रमुख कारण बैंकों द्वारा एमएसएमई को ऋण देने में उच्च जोखिम की अवधारणा है। बैंक कोलेज दर की मांग करते हैं जो इन उद्योगों के पास आयमित से उपलब्धुता नहीं होती है। यह समस्या उन सूचना उद्योगों तथा पहली पीढ़ी के उद्योगियों के लिए और अधिक गंभीर हो जाती है जिन्हें कम पूंजी की ऋणें को जहरत होती है।

यह देखा गया है कि छोटे कारोबारियों छोटी दी मदद मिलते पर अपनी मात्रा को कई गुना बढ़ा सकते हैं। गरीब को सबसे बड़ी पूंजी उसका ईमान होता है। यदि उनके ईमान को पूंजी (मुद्रा) के साथ जोड़ दिया जाए तो वह सफलता की कुंजी साबित होता है। उद्योगशीलता में पूंजी के महत्व और लघु उद्योगों को साथ सुंदरता के लिए सिंहल विभिन्न सिस्टम को स्वयं स्वयं को आकर्षित को देखते हुए प्राधारण ने नेट मोड़ी ने 'प्राधारण मुद्रा योजना' की शुरुआत की है।

- **मुद्रा योजना का उदेश्य**

- ऋण दाता संस्थाओं और ऋण लेने वालों का निर्मम करना।
- सूचना वित्त संस्थाओं, छोटे व्यापारियों, फुटकर वित्तक्रियाओं, व्यवसाय संस्थाओं को ऋण देने वाली एजेंसियों को ऋण देने की गतिविधियों में सहयोग करना।
- सभी सूचना वित्त संस्थाओं को रजिस्टर करना और पहली बार प्रदर्शन के स्तर पर और अधिकारिता की प्राप्ति शुरू करना। इससे सूचना वित्त संस्थाओं में प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़नेगी जिसका लाभ कर्ज लेने वालों को मिलेगा।
- कर्ज लेने वालों को ढांचागत विद्यमान उपलब्ध प्रशिक्षण करना।
- पर्यावरण नियम पत्र तैयार करना जो भविष्य में सूचना, लघु और मध्यम उद्योगों की रीढ़ बनेगा।

मार्च, 2016
युद्ध योजना के तहत छोटे व नये उद्यमों को उनकी जरूरत के मुताबिक कर्ज मुहैया कराया जाता है। कारोबारियों को जरूरत के मुताबिक कर्ज मुहैया कराया जाता है। फिलहाल सरकार का मुख्य और छोटे कारोबारियों को कर्ज मुहैया कराने पर है। 8 अगस्त 2015 से शुरू हुई मुद्रा योजना के तहत अब तक 66 लाख लोगों को 42,000 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज बिताता किया गया है और कर्ज लेने वालों में 24 लाख महिलाएं हैं। गौरवलंब है कि देश में 5.77 करोड़ छोटी इकाइयां हैं जिनके बीच से कर्ज मिलते में भारी कठिनाइयों झोंकी पड़ती हैं। इन इकाइयों में 62 प्रतिशत का स्वामित्व अनुपूर्विक जाति, जनजाति व बिहार वर्ग के हत्यार में है। स्पष्ट है मुद्रा बैंकिंग से समावेशी विकास का लक्ष्य भी हासिल होगा। शुरू में मुद्रा बैंक को सिद्धियों की सहायक संस्था के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है तब से अब सरकार ने इस बैंक में तब्दील करने के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दे दी है। सरकार द्वारा इस संवैधानिक रूप भी किया जा चुका है। इसके साथ-साथ सरकार ने 10,000 करोड़ रुपये का स्टार्ट-अप फंड बनाया है जिसका प्रसारण भी सिद्धियों के हाथों में होगा। मुद्रा बैंक और स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया जैसे क्षेत्रों की बढ़ती देश में कर्ज का आधार बढ़ा है और छोटे-छोटे कारोबार के लिए कर्ज सुलभ हो गया है। उल्लेखनीय है कि 2008 के बिंदीय सक्क दे सिवाय के बाद बैंकों के बैंकिंग शीट में छोटे व्यवसाय को दिए जाने वाले कर्ज में कमी आई है जबकि बड़े व्यवसायों को दिए जाने वाले कर्ज में इजाफा हुआ है।

मुद्रा बैंक के तहत अनुमोदित जाति/जनजाति के उद्यमों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कर्ज दिया जाएगा ताकि सामाजिक न्याय का बढ़ावा मिले। मुद्रा बैंक का दायित्व बढ़ाने के लिए डाक विभाग के विशाल नेटवर्क का इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। मुद्रा बैंक के शुरू होने के साल भर से ही कम समय में 42,000 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज वितरित किया गया। यह रुपया 66 लाख उद्यमों और नये उद्यमों को वितरित किया गया जिसमें 24 लाख महिलाएं हैं। स्पष्ट है मुद्रा योजना समावेशी विकास के साथ-साथ महिला सशक्तिकरण का भी बढ़ावा दे रही है।

समग्रत: विशाल बाजार की मोजूडगी और विकसित देशों में सेवा क्षेत्र कोठिट्ट विकास नीति ने भारत के लिए बेंगलुरु मॉड के पैदा किये हैं। दुनिया की 17.5 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या वाले भारत में आधी से अधिक जनसंख्या ऐसे युवाओं की है जिनकी आयु 25 वर्ष से कम है। लेकिन अभी भी भारत इस मौके का फायदा तभी उठा पाएगा जब वह अपनी विशाल आर्थिक शक्ति को दुनिया की जहरों के अनुप्रवेश के बदले और देश भर में आर्थिक कार्य संस्कृति का विकास हो। फिलहाल स्थिति यह है कि देश के कामगारों में से मात्र पांच प्रतिशत का औपचारिक कॉलेज प्रशिक्षण मिलता है। अतः देश की विशाल कामगार जनसंख्या को तकनीकी शिक्षा, सर्वोच्च कर्म के साथ-साथ गुपनवातपूर्ण उद्योगों जैसे ही जरूरी है। स्पष्ट है कि अब वह आ गया है कि हम महाराष्ट्र, काम के बदले अनाज जैसी दान-दानियां व कामचलाक नीतियां से आगे बढ़कर शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, सड़क, बिजली, कोल्ड चेन, खाने प्रसंस्करण, उत्पादों के भंडारण-विपणन व सूचना तकनीक में भरपूर निवेश करेंगे। सबसे बड़कर यह निवेश महानगर कोठिट्ट न होकर देश भर में विकसित होना चाहिए ताकि उदारीकरण के लाभ का समान वितरण हो। स्पष्ट है देश में आर्थिक कार्य संस्कृति के विकास के लिए मुद्रा योजना मौल का पत्थर साफ़ किया रही है।

-लेखक: स्वतंत्र पतकार हैं।
एमएसएमई खरीद नीति की समीक्षा

भारत का वाणिज्यिक राज्यांना मुंबई 13 से 18 फरवरी, 2016 तक ‘मेक इन इंडिया’ सप्ताह के आयोजन में जुटी गई। यह ‘मेक इन इंडिया’ पहल ने नई गाति प्रदान करने के लिए से एक प्रमुख कार्यक्रम रहा। ‘मेक इन इंडिया’ सप्ताह के दौरान विनिमय क्षेत्र में देश की उपलब्धियों की दुनिया के साथ संबंध बनाया गया और इससे साथ ही भारत को वैश्विक स्तर पर एक वरिष्ठ प्रता विनिमय गतिविधि के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया। मुंबई के जीवन महानगर में आरम्भिकता की गयी, यह ‘मेक इन इंडिया’ सप्ताह के दौरान भारत और वैश्विक आंदोलन के नेताओं, दूरस्थ निवासियों, शिक्षाविदों तथा कंपनियों और राज्यों के प्रशासकों तक अपनी अभ्यासित पहचान सुनिश्चित करने और उन्हें संपर्क साधनों के अनुपम अवसर मिले।

‘मेक इन इंडिया’ सप्ताह के दौरान नीति निर्माताओं, उद्योग, उद्यमियों और शिक्षाविदों का संगठन सुनिश्चित किया हुए भारत के नवीन विनिमय क्षेत्र को नई गाति प्रदान करने में सहायक व्याख्या, नीतियों और भावाध्यक्षों को दर्शाया गया। ‘मेक इन इंडिया’ सप्ताह भारत के विनिमय क्षेत्र के प्रति गरीब की नई भवनात्मक रचना करने में सहायक होगा, और इसके साथ ही कॉर्पोरेट और जन भावाध्यक्षों को अपने मुकाबले पर पहुंचा करिया। ग्रामीणों के लिए निवेशकों के समाज ‘मेक इन इंडिया’ गाथा को बढ़ावा देगा, यह मात्र है।

‘मेक इन इंडिया’ सप्ताह के दौरान 49 देशों से सरकारी प्रतिनिधियों और 68 देशों से व्यावसायिक प्रतिनिधि मंडलों की मैज़बानी सुनिश्चित की गई। वाणिज्यिक एवं उद्योग निदेशकों के स्वतंत्र प्रभारी श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारामने कहा, ‘सरकार ने विनिमय क्षेत्र को नई गाति प्रदान करने के लिए निर्देशित नीतित कदम उठाए हैं और भारत में एफडीआई (प्रत्यय विदेशी निवेश) 48 फौस्टी की रो से बढ़ रहा है, जबकि वैश्विक स्तर पर इससे तेज़ी देखने का मिल रहा है। वैश्विक व्यावसायिक समूह ने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में दिख रही वैश्विक अभियान के अवसर उपयोग करने के प्रयास की है।’

मेक इन इंडिया सप्ताह के दौरान विनिमय क्षेत्र में भारत की उपलब्धियों को दर्शाने के साथ-साथ निवेश, विनिर्देश एवं विनिमय कंट्रोल के रूप में भारत को खोला किया गया। मुंबई स्थित एमएसएमई एडिशन पर रूपांतरण में मेक इन इंडिया सप्ताह का आयोजन किया गया और यह दौरान 11 क्षेत्रों (संकटों) के युद्धलाइक विभिन्न उपायों और विनिमय प्रक्रियाओं को प्रदर्शित किया गया। मेक इन इंडिया सप्ताह के दौरान 11 फोकस क्षेत्रों के प्रेयोग के साथ-साथ अनेक देशों के प्रेयोग भी थे। इस दौरान 17 राज्य स्तरीय प्रदर्शनां को आयोजित की गई। इस दौरान स्वीडन, जर्मनी और दक्षिण कोरिया के ओर से भी प्रदर्शनां को आयोजित की गई। 190 से भी ज्यादा प्रदर्शनकों ने विविध क्षेत्रों में हासिल भारत के विनिमय उपलब्धि को दौरा प्रदर्शित किया।

मार्च, 2016
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लघु उद्योग समाचार
Introduction

Micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in India are heterogeneous in terms of ownership pattern, size, levels of technology and in types of goods produced & services rendered. But access to easy, timely and affordable credit remains the sine qua non for growth and survival of micro and small enterprises (MSEs). One of the major challenges affecting the sector is inadequate access to affordable and timely finance due to lack of creditworthiness, non-formal business practices and information asymmetry.

Broadly, sources of funds for small businesses can be classified into – (i) External sources like loans from banks, financial institutions & non-banking finance companies (NBFCs), loan from family & friends, loans raised from the unregulated market, venture capital/ private equity, factoring, trade credit, subsidies and government grant; and (ii) Internal sources like ancestral capital, personal fund including through sale of assets, retained earnings etc.

Credit flow to the MSE sector and the role of credit guarantee schemes

MSEs in India are predominantly sole proprietorship firms, followed by partnerships enterprises and a small percentage of the registered units are run by private enterprises. Hence, dependence on promoters own resources and loans from family & friends are the primary source of finance for these firms; this limits their ability to expand. Loans from banks and financial institutions, therefore, become essential. However, the credit flow to the MSEs is not in line with their economic activity. In order to ease the availability of credit flow to the sector, the government considered providing coverage of credit guarantee to the banks & other financial institutions lending to the MSE sector without collateral/ third party guarantees. Credit guarantee enhances the confidence of formal financial institutions while lending to the micro and small sector.

A Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) was, accordingly, launched by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), in August, 2000, with the objective of making available credit to micro and small enterprises without collateral/ third party guarantees. The scheme covers collateral free credit facility (term loan and/ or working capital) extended by eligible lending institutions to new and existing micro and small enterprises up to ₹ 100 lakh per borrowing unit. The scheme is being operated by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) set up jointly by the Government of India and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). The corpus of CGTMSE is contributed by the Government of India and SIDBI in the ratio of

While there is a need for MSMEs to become more responsible borrowers using the funds available more judiciously; improving their corporate governance practices; adopting better risk management practices and through maintenance of proper books of accounts. The lack of financial literacy, operational skills in respect of accounting and finance, business planning are some of the major issues for MSE borrowers underscoring the need for facilitation by banks in these critical financial areas.
Presently, the corpus of CGTMSE stands at ₹ 2419.96 crore with the contribution of ₹ 1935.97 crore from the Government and ₹ 483.98 crore from SIDBI. As per latest available data, as on 31.12.2015, total credit proposals from the MSE sector covered were 21,60,975 involving an amount of ₹ 103864.11 crore.

**Reserve Bank of India (RBI) directives on improving credit flow to the sector**

Banks have been advised to mandatorily acknowledge all loan applications, submitted manually or online, by their MSME borrowers and ensure that a running serial number is recorded on the application form as well as on the acknowledgement receipt. Banks are further encouraged to start Central Registration of loan applications.

In terms of the recommendations of the Prime Minister’s Task Force on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (January 2010), under the chairmanship of Shri T K A Nair, banks were advised by the RBI as under:

i. Achieve a 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises to ensure enhanced credit flow;

ii. The allocation of 60% of the MSE advances to the micro enterprises is to be achieved from the year 2012-13 onwards; and

iii. Achieve a 10% annual growth in the number of micro enterprise accounts.

All Scheduled Commercial Banks have been advised vide RBI circular dated June 29, 2010 to achieve the targets specified by the PM’s Task Force.

A Standing Advisory Committee has been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India, with Deputy Governor as Chairman, officials of Ministry of MSME, Banks and Associations as members to discuss issues concerning the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The Committee examines issues relating to improving of credit flow to the MSME sector, difficulties / constraints being experienced and steps being taken to overcome them, etc.

The major constraints in accessibility of adequate credit by MSMEs from banks are higher transaction costs and adverse risk perception regarding financing to the sector. A cluster based approach was considered to address these issues in an effective manner. Public sector banks were advised in August 2005 to operationalise at least one specialized MSME branch in every district and centre having a cluster of MSME enterprises. There were about 2,964 specialised MSME branches by the end of March, 2015.

**Initiatives/ programmes of the Ministry of MSME on credit front**

Apart from the CGTMSE, the Ministry of MSME, Government of India is implementing other schemes like Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) and Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). CLCSS aims at facilitating technology upgradation of MSEs by providing 15% capital subsidy (limited to a maximum of ₹ 15 lakhs) for purchase of Plant & Machinery. PMEGP is a major programme of the Government offering credit linked subsidy/ margin money subsidy for setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises. The rate of subsidy varies from 15% to 35% depending on location and category of beneficiaries. The Ministry is also implementing the “Performance & Credit Rating” scheme which envisages to create awareness among micro and small enterprises about the strengths and weakness of their existing operations and to encourage them to obtain a credit rating from one of the established Rating Agencies empanelled under the Scheme. The rating fee payable by the MSEs is subsidized by the Government to the extent of 75% of the rating fee up to a maximum of ₹ 40000/-.  

**Recent Initiatives of the Government of India**

In December 2014, the Government approved a Credit Guarantee Fund for Factoring for MSME units with a corpus of ₹ 500 crore.
The National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) will manage the Fund for guaranteeing factored debts up to a maximum of 50%. Factoring is a financial arrangement for suppliers by making pre-payments against invoices. This provides liquidity to MSMEs and facilitates collection of receivables. The Factoring Regulation Act 2011 provides the legal framework.

The National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd. is a private limited company incorporated under the Companies Act 2013 in March 2014. NCGTC facilitates access to financing through the guarantee schemes under its management.

A Credit Guarantee Scheme for SC Entrepreneurs is being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment since March 2015. The initial corpus of ₹ 200 crore has been released to IFCI. The amount of guarantee cover ranges from ₹ 50 lakh to ₹ 5 crore with 80% of coverage for loan amount up to ₹ 2 crore. The borrower can be engaged in manufacturing, trading and / or service sectors.

The Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana was launched in 2015 to provide funding to non-corporate small business sector through last mile financial institutions like micro finance institutions (MFIs), banks/ NBFCs. The Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Bank launched in April, 2015 provides for three segments of loan, namely, (i) Loans up to ₹ 50,000 (Shishu) (ii) Loans from ₹ 50,001 to ₹ 5 lakh (Kishore) (iii) Loans from ₹ 5 lakh to ₹ 10 lakh (Tarun). By the end of January, 2016, more than 2.26 crore loans were sanctioned and over ₹ 88,376 crore amount disbursed under the scheme.

Recently, the Government approved creation of a Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units Development Refinance Agency (MUDRA) loans in January 2016. The scheme proposes to guarantee loans extended under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana to reduce the credit risks to Banks/ non-banking finance companies (NBFCs)/ MFIs/ other financial intermediaries who are Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) under the Scheme. The Fund is expected to guarantee more than ₹ 1 lakh crore worth of loans to micro and small units. The NCGTC Ltd. shall be the trustee of the Fund.

The Government also approved the Stand Up India Initiative announced by the Prime Minister. The Scheme aims at promoting entrepreneurship among SC/ ST and Women entrepreneurs by facilitating at least two projects per bank branch, on an average one for each category of entrepreneurs. The loan would be secured and backed by a credit guarantee through a credit guarantee scheme for which NCGTC Ltd. would be the operating company.

SIDBI has formulated a scheme for extending direct soft loan assistance to MSMEs. The scheme titled ‘SIDBI Make in India Soft Loan Fund for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (SMILE)’ was launched on 18.8.2015, with a corpus of ₹ 10,000 crore. The objective of SMILE is to provide soft loan, in the nature of quasi-equity and term loan on relatively soft terms to MSMEs to meet the required debt-equity ratio norm as also for pursuing opportunities for growth by existing MSMEs. The focus will be on identified 25 sectors under ‘Make in India’ programme with emphasis on financing smaller enterprises within the MSME sector. The scheme has built in higher concessional terms for the enterprises promoted by Scheduled Caste (SC) / Scheduled Tribe (ST) / Persons with Disabilities (PwD) and women. With average ticket size of ₹ 75 lakh, the scheme is expected to benefit approximately 13,000 enterprises, with employment generation of nearly 2 lakh persons. Under the scheme, as on 31.12.2015, 304 cases have been so far sanctioned for an amount of ₹ 314.08 crore.

Similarly, with the objective of giving a further boost to the Start-ups & Venture Capital ecosystem in the country, SIDBI launched the India Aspiration Fund (IAF) with a corpus of ₹ 2,000 Crore. IAF will act as a Fund of Funds managed by SIDBI and will be contributing to MSME focused Venture Capital Funds (VCFs), which will enable them to raise private capital, thus enhancing the flow of equity to start-ups and growth stage MSMEs.
in the country. So far an amount of ₹ 488 crore has been committed to 17 Venture Capital Funds (VCFs). 13 proposals aggregating ₹ 620 crore have been given in-principle clearance by the Venture Capital Investment Committee.

The RBI has notified guidelines for Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS). The scheme is for setting up and operating the institutional mechanism to facilitate the financing of trade receivables of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) from corporate and other buyers, including government departments and public sector undertakings (PSUs) through multiple financiers. The intention is to facilitate Electronic Bill Factoring Exchanges in the country, which could electronically accept and auction MSME bills so that MSMEs could be paid promptly. TReDS will allow SMEs to post their receivables on the system and get them financed. This will not only give them greater access to finance but may also generate more discipline on corporates. In November 2015, RBI gave “in-principle” approval to three companies to set up and operate the TReDS. The three companies include a joint venture between NSE Strategic Investment Corporation Limited & SIDBI, Axis Bank and Mynd Solutions.

Recently, the Government has given its approval for Interest Equalisation Scheme (earlier called Interest Subvention Scheme) on pre-& post shipment Rupee Export Credit with effect from 1st April, 2015 for five years. The rate of interest equalization would be 3%. The scheme would be available to all exports of MSME and 416 tariff lines. The scheme covers mostly labour intensive and employment generating sectors like processed agriculture/ food items, handicraft, handloom products, miscellaneous items of base metals etc. and all items manufactured by MSMEs other than those covered above.

The Government has also launched its flagship Start-up India programme on 16.1.2016 to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and start-ups in the country that will drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. The Action Plan unveiled for this mega initiative includes funding support and incentives. Funding support through a Fund of Fund with a corpus of ₹ 10000 crore has been envisaged. A credit guarantee mechanism through the NCGTC/ SIDBI is also being envisaged with a budgetary corpus of ₹ 500 crore per year for the next four years.

Other Sources of Capital/ Finance for MSME Sector

The K.V. Kamath Committee (February 2015) has noted that equity as a source of financing is underutilized and prevalence of investment by venture capital and angel investors is low in India when compared to other countries. The vast majority of MSMEs in India are unregistered and the informal nature of their business deters investors. The Kamath Committee has also highlighted the need for receivables financing to address the problem of working capital requirement of a MSME due to long receivables realization cycles.

The current funding flow to MSMEs is dominated by debt while the external equity financing is mostly limited to a few medium enterprises. MSMEs engaged in innovative products need an incubation period before they can be utilised for generating revenue or profit. At this juncture, venture capital comes in to provide them with funds required to enter new markets and attain accelerated growth. Venture capital provides long term equity finance both at early stage and during expansion of a MSME by becoming a business partner sharing the risks as well as rewards of the MSMEs. There are some VC funds operating in India but the sector needs to be encouraged through certain enablers including differential taxation of investments etc. Additional fiscal incentive such as tax incentives on investment exit for MSME focused venture funds could also be considered.

Supply chain finance can also be useful to facilitate MSMEs access to enhanced working capital from bank and non bank sources. This mode of financing enables MSME suppliers to receive short-term credit against the volume supplied during the payment receivable period.
For example, the State Bank of India offers the Electronic Vendor Financing Scheme (e-VFS) through which it provides financing to vendors/suppliers for their receivables from corporate buyers which are Industry Majors. The corporate buyer can upload the details of invoices raised by their vendors on the Bank’s online platform which results in instant credit to vendor account. However, presently such schemes are very limited in their scope and operation.

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) issued guidelines, in May 2010, for setting up of a stock exchange/a trading platform by a recognized stock exchange having nationwide trading terminals for SMEs. Pursuant to the said guidelines of SEBI, Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) have launched SME exchange/platform. BSE launched the ‘BSE SME Platform’ in March, 2012 and NSE launched its SME platform named ‘Emerge’ in September 2012. In order to create awareness among the entrepreneurs and various intermediaries, BSE SME Platform has conducted large number of SME events, group and one to one meetings in co-ordination with various institutions, namely, SEBI, FICCI, CII, etc. and various other local industrial bodies to create awareness about the benefits of listing on the SME platform of BSE. As on 29.1.2016, the number of listed companies on BSE SME Platform was 107 with market capitalization of above ₹ 7030 crore. 21 companies were listed on the institutional trading platform (ITP) of the exchange. The ITP platform facilitates raising of capital by SMEs including start-ups in their early stage of growth with relaxed compliance and cost effective listing. Unfortunately, very few companies are listed on NSE Emerge and trading is very thin.

**Way Forward**

While there is a need for MSMEs to become more responsible borrowers using the funds available more judiciously; improving their corporate governance practices; adopting better risk management practices and through maintenance of proper books of accounts. The lack of financial literacy, operational skills in respect of accounting and finance, business planning are some of the major issues for MSE borrowers underscoring the need for facilitation by banks in these critical financial areas. Given the high extent of financial exclusion in the MSME sector, it is imperative for banks that the excluded units are brought within the fold of the formal banking sector. The bank staff and officers should also be trained through customised training programmes to meet the specific needs of the MSME sector.

MSME-Development Institutes (field offices of the Ministry of MSME) and District Industries Centres of the State Governments should play the role of facilitators and also help identify viable projects of MSEs for bank finance. Thus the Government and RBI should ensure development of an effective MSE lending environment wherein the information asymmetry between the borrowers (the micro and small enterprises) and formal lenders (banks/financial institutions) is bridged or reduced to enable better decision making. Banks must undertake due diligence of MSE projects without causing harassment to small entrepreneurs. RBI should also identify a comprehensive list of loan documents required for MSE loans and circulate the list among all banks for compliance.

The role of credit rating in addressing the problem of creditworthiness of MSE borrowers needs to be highlighted and made popular by the Industry Associations. Credit rating assists the MSMEs in building their business credibility and, hence, reduces the perceived risk of default from the perspective of the banks.

If the new initiatives undertaken by the Government of India are implemented effectively with proper cooperation of the local bank branches along with necessary support from the State Governments and Industry Associations, the biggest challenge afflicting the MSEs, namely, timely and affordable finance is likely to be addressed to a large extent over the next few years.

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Laghu Udyog Samachar
Role of RBI in the Growth of MSMEs

K. Pradeep Kumar

MSME units will continue to enjoy the priority sector lending status up to three years after they grow out of the MSME category concerned in order to ensure that units do not remain under small and medium units merely to remain eligible for priority sector status.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs) play a vital role in the Indian economy. They not only employ a large number of unskilled and semi-skilled people but also support large industries by supplying raw material, basic goods, finished parts and components. This sector contributes nearly 8 percent of the country’s GDP, 45 percent of the manufacturing output and 40 percent of the exports. Further, about 55 percent of the MSMEs are located in rural areas, thus offering a great potential for rural development and inclusive growth. There are an estimated 49 million MSMEs in the country, providing employment to 111 million people which is next only to the agricultural sector. The MSMEs develop a diverse range of products and services to meet the needs of the local markets, the global market and the national and international value chains.


With the enactment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 on June 16, 2006, the services sector has been included in the definition of Micro, Small & Medium enterprises, apart from extending the scope to medium enterprises. The MSMED Act, 2006 has modified the definition of micro, small and medium enterprises engaged in manufacturing or production and providing or rendering of services.

a) Definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

i) Manufacturing Enterprises i.e. Enterprises engaged in the manufacture or production, processing or preservation of goods with investment in plant and machinery (original cost) excluding land and building and the items specified by the Ministry of Small Scale Industries vide its notification No.S.O. 1722(E) dated October 5, 2006.

ii) Service Enterprises i.e. Enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services and whose investment in equipment (original cost excluding land and building and furniture, fittings and other items not directly related to the service rendered or as may be notified under the MSMED Act, 2006).

Based on the cost of investment in plant and machinery/ investment in equipment, MSMEs in the manufacturing and service category are further classified as under.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Manufacturing Enterprises*</th>
<th>Service Enterprises**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Micro</td>
<td>₹ 2.5 million/₹ 25 lakh</td>
<td>₹ 1 million/₹ 10 lakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>₹ 50 million/₹ 5 crore</td>
<td>₹ 20 million/₹ 2 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>₹ 100 million/₹ 10 crore</td>
<td>₹ 50 million/₹ 5 crore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Even after the lapse of around five decades of formulation of policies for development of Small Scale Industries and Ancillary units, which has since been rechristened as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME), the credit flow to the sector is very meagre and only 5 to 10% of the units are linked with formal banking system. Realising the imperative need to promote development of the sector, the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have taken several initiatives to enable the growth of MSMEs in recognition of their role in the overall development of the economy.
These measures can broadly be classified into three categories - institutional measures, policy support measures and measures enabling monitoring of the performance.

III) Institutional Measures

Creation of institutions such as Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Export Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank), State Finance Corporation (SFCs), State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDC)s, National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), etc. has enabled necessary institutional support to MSMEs for meeting their credit needs.

IV) Policy Support Measures

Inclusion of credit to MSMEs as part of the priority sector lending, policy package for stepping up credit flow to the SME sector in 2005, revised Credit Guarantee Scheme for the Micro and Small enterprises (MSEs), Performance and Credit Rating Scheme for the manufacturing MSEs, MSE Cluster Development Programme and financial inclusion policies in the more recent past, have created the enabling policies for growth of MSMEs.

a) Lending to MSME sector under Priority Sector Guidelines.

Bank loans to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, for both Manufacturing and Service sectors are eligible to be classified under the Priority Sector as per the following norms:

i) Bank loans up to ` 5 crore per borrower/ unit to Micro and Small Enterprises and ` 10 crore to Medium Enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services and defined in terms of investment in equipment under MSMED Act, 2006.

ii) All loans to units in the Khadi and Village Industries Sector (KVI KVI sector will be eligible for classification under the sub-target of 7 percent / 7.5 percent prescribed for Micro Enterprises under priority sector.

iii) Bank loans to food and agro processing units will form part of agriculture.

iv) Loans to entities involved in assisting the decentralized sector in the supply of inputs to and marketing of outputs of artisans, village and cottage industries.

v) Loans to co-operatives of producers in the decentralized sector viz. artisans, village and cottage industries.

vi) Loans sanctioned by banks to MFIs for on-lending to MSME sector.

vii) Credit outstanding under General Credit Cards (including Artisan Credit Card, Laghu Udyami Card, Swarojgar Credit Card, and Weaver’s Card etc. in existence and catering to the non-farm entrepreneurial credit needs of individuals).

viii) Outstanding deposits with SIDBI on account of priority sector shortfall.

MSME units will continue to enjoy the priority sector lending status up to three years after they grow out of the MSME category concerned in order to ensure that units do not remain under small and medium units merely to remain eligible for priority sector status. Further, clubbing of investments of two or more enterprises under the same ownership for the purpose of classification of industrial undertakings as SSI has been rescinded, since the MSMED Act, 2006 does not provide for clubbing of investments of different enterprises set up by same person/ company for the purpose of classification.

b) Targets/ sub-targets for lending to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by Domestic Commercial Banks and Foreign Banks operating in India

Advances to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector shall be reckoned in computing achievement under the overall Priority Sector target of 40 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher. Domestic Commercial Banks are required to achieve a sub-target of 7.5 percent of ANBC or
Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, for lending to Micro Enterprises in a phased manner i.e. 7 per cent by March 2016 and 7.5 per cent by March 2017. The sub-target for Micro Enterprises for foreign banks with 20 branches and above operating in India would be made applicable post 2018 after a review in 2017. The sub-target for lending to Micro Enterprises is not applicable to foreign banks with less than 20 branches operating in India.

Bank loans above ₹ 5 crore per borrower/unit to Micro and Small Enterprises and ₹ 10 crore to Medium Enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services and defined in terms of investment in equipment under MSMED Act, 2006, shall not be reckoned in computing overall achievement under the Priority Sector targets. However, bank loans above ₹ 5 crore per borrower/unit to Micro and Small Enterprises would be taken into account while assessing the performance of the banks with regard to their achievement of targets prescribed by the Prime Minister’s Task Force, on MSMEs for lending to MSE sector, as under:

i) 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises,

ii) 10 per cent annual growth in the number of micro enterprise accounts and

iii) 60% of total lending to MSE sector as on preceding March 31st to Micro enterprises

c) Common guidelines/ instructions for lending to MSME sector

Banks have been advised to mandatorily acknowledge all loan applications, submitted manually or online, by their MSME borrowers and ensure that a running serial number is recorded on the application form as well as on the acknowledgement receipt. Banks are further encouraged to start Central Registration of loan applications. The same technology may be used for online submission of loan applications as also for online tracking of loan applications.

d) Collateral

Banks are mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans up to ₹ 10 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector. Banks are also advised to extend collateral-free loans up to ₹ 10 lakh to all units financed under the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) administered by KVIC. Banks may, on the basis of good track record and financial position of the MSE units, increase the limit to dispense with the collateral requirement for loans up to ₹ 25 lakh (with the approval of the appropriate authority). Banks are advised to strongly encourage their branch level functionaries to avail of the Credit Guarantee Scheme cover, including making performance in this regard a criterion in the evaluation of their field staff.

e) Composite loan

A composite loan limit of ₹ 1 crore can be sanctioned by banks to enable the MSE entrepreneurs to avail of their working capital and term loan requirement through Single Window.

f) Cluster Approach

i) All SLBC Convenor banks have to incorporate in their Annual Credit Plans, the credit requirement in the clusters identified by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India.

ii) As per Ganguly Committee recommendations (September 4, 2004), banks have been advised that a full-service approach to cater to the diverse needs of the MSE sector may be achieved through extending banking services to recognized MSE clusters by adopting a 4-C approach namely, Customer focus, Cost control, Cross sell and Contain risk. Cluster based approach to lending is more beneficial:

(A) in dealing with well-defined and recognized groups;

(B) availability of appropriate information for risk assessment and

(C) monitoring by the lending institutions.

iii) Clusters may be identified based on factors such as trade record, competitiveness and growth prospects and/or other cluster specific data.

iv) All SLBC Convenor banks have been advised
to review their institutional arrangements for delivering credit to the MSME sector, especially in 388 clusters identified by United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) spread over 21 states in various parts of the country.

v) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has approved a list of clusters under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) located in 121 Minority Concentration Districts. Accordingly, appropriate measures have been taken to improve the credit flow to the identified clusters of micro and small entrepreneurs from the Minority Communities residing in the minority concentrated districts of the country.

vi) In terms of recommendations of the Prime Minister’s Task Force on MSMEs banks should open more MSE focused branch offices at different MSE clusters which can also act as Counselling Centres for MSEs. Each lead bank of a district need to adopt at least one MSE cluster.

g) Specialised MSME branches

Public sector banks have been advised to open at least one specialised branch in each district. Further, banks have been permitted to categorise their general banking branches having 60% or more of their advances to MSME sector as specialized MSME branches in order to encourage them to open more specialised MSME branches for providing better service to this sector as a whole. The public sector banks must ensure specialized MSME branches in identified clusters/centres with preponderance of small enterprises to enable the entrepreneurs to have easy access to the bank credit and to equip bank personnel to develop requisite expertise. The existing specialised SSI branches, if any, may also be redesignated as MSME branches. Though their core competence will be utilized for extending finance and other services to MSME sector, they will have operational flexibility to extend finance/ render other services to other sectors/borrowers.

h) Delayed Payment

Under the Amendment Act, 1998 of Interest on Delayed Payment to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings, penal provisions have been incorporated to take care of delayed payments to MSME units. After the enactment of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED), Act 2006, the existing provisions of the Interest on Delayed Payment Act, 1998 to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings, have been strengthened as under:

i) The buyer has to make payment to the supplier on or before the date agreed upon between him and the supplier in writing or, in case of no agreement, before the appointed day. The period agreed upon between the supplier and the buyer shall not exceed forty five days from the date of acceptance or the day of deemed acceptance.

ii) In case the buyer fails to make payment of the amount to the supplier, he shall be liable to pay compound interest with monthly rests to the supplier on the amount from the appointed day or, on the date agreed on, at three times of the Bank Rate notified by Reserve Bank.

iii) For any goods supplied or services rendered by the supplier, the buyer shall be liable to pay the interest as advised at (ii) above.

iv) In case of dispute with regard to any amount due, a reference shall be made to the Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Council, constituted by the respective State Government.

v) Further, banks have been advised to fix sub-limits within the overall working capital limits to the large borrowers specifically for meeting the payment obligation in respect of purchases from MSMEs. Trade Receivables Discounting System to solve the problem of delayed payments, clearly indicate significance attached by the Government and the Reserve Bank to this sector.
i) **Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitation of Sick Micro and Small Enterprises**

As per the recommendations of Working Group on rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units (Chairman: Dr. K. C. Chakrabarty), a Micro or Small Enterprise (as defined in the MSMED Act 2006) may be said to have become Sick, if (a) any of the borrowal account of the enterprise remains NPA for three months or more OR (b) there is erosion in the net worth due to accumulated losses to the extent of 50% of its net worth during the previous accounting year. The objective of the revised guidelines is to hasten the process of identification of a unit as sick, early detection of incipient sickness, and to lay down a procedure to be adopted by banks before declaring a unit as unviable.

The revised guidelines also provide the procedures to be adopted by the banks before declaring any unit as unviable. Banks have been advised that the decision on viability of the unit should be taken at the earliest but not later than 3 months of becoming sick under any circumstances and the rehabilitation package should be fully implemented within six months from the date the unit is declared as ‘potentially viable’/‘viable’.

j) **Financial Literacy and consultancy support**

The lack of financial literacy, operational skills, including accounting and finance, business planning etc. represent formidable challenge for MSE borrowers underscoring the need for facilitation by banks in these critical financial areas. Moreover, MSE enterprises are further handicapped in this regard by absence of scale and size. To effectively and decisively address these handicaps, Scheduled commercial banks have been advised that the banks could either separately set up special cells at their branches, or vertically integrate this function in the Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) set up by them, as per their comparative advantage. The bank staff should also be trained through customised training programs to meet the specific needs of the sector.

V) **Measures enabling Monitoring of the Performance**

Monitoring of credit flow to MSMEs from banks through off-site returns, onsite inspections and in fora such as SLBC etc. has put in place a strong monitoring mechanism to ensure increased flow of credit to MSMEs. Based on the recommendations of the Indian Banking Association (IBA)-led Sub-Committee (Chairman: Shri K.R. Kamath), banks have been advised to suggest a structured mechanism to be put in place by banks to monitor the entire gamut of credit related issues pertaining to the sector, in view of the concerns of deceleration in credit growth to the MSE sector.

i) Strengthen their existing systems of monitoring credit growth to the sector and put in place a system-driven comprehensive performance management information system (MIS) at every supervisory level (branch, region, zone, head office) which should be critically evaluated on a regular basis;

ii) Put in place a system of e-tracking of MSE loan applications and monitor the loan application disposal process in banks, giving branch-wise, region-wise, zone-wise and State-wise positions. The position in this regard is to be displayed by banks on their websites; and

iii) Monitor timely rehabilitation of sick MSE units. The progress in rehabilitation of sick MSE units is to be made available on the website of banks.

a) **Standing Advisory Committee**

Standing Advisory Committee for MSME Sector has been constituted at Central Office level to review the flow of institutional credit to MSME sector. The Committee is chaired by the Deputy Governor with representative from Ministry of MSME, CMD of SIDBI, NABARD, CEO of KVIC, CMDs of select public and private sector banks as members. The committee meets at half yearly intervals to discuss and evolve policies on the undernoted items.

i) Review the flow of institutional credit to
MSME sector

ii) Restructuring and rehabilitation of sick enterprises- timely intervention by banks at the handholding stage and banks should be proactive

iii) Policy intervention, if any, needed by banks to facilitate credit flow

iv) Increase of ceiling limit on plant & investment in view of rise in price index.

v) Introduction of credit scoring model in evaluation of loan proposals in order to avoid cumbersome credit appraisal processes. Due to large number of loan applications the BMs do not get time to attend to them even if he has intention to do so.

vi) Enhancing the CGTMSE limit from the present level of ₹ 1 crore.

vii) Release of subsidy of PMEGP which is given by BI to KVIC.

b) Empowered Committee on MSMEs

Empowered Committees on MSMEs have been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Regional Directors with the representatives of SLBC Convenor, senior level officers from two banks having predominant share in MSME financing in the state, representative of SIDBI Regional Office, the Director of Industries of the State Government, one or two senior level representatives from the MSME Associations in the state, and a senior level officer from SFC/SIDC as members. The Committee will meet periodically and review the progress in MSME financing as also rehabilitation of sick Micro, Small and Medium units. It will also coordinate with other banks/financial institutions and the state government in removing bottlenecks, if any, to ensure smooth flow of credit to the sector. The committees may decide the need to have similar committees at cluster/district levels.

c) State Level Inter Institutional Committee (SLIIC)

In order to deal with the problems of co-ordination for rehabilitation of sick micro and small units, State Level Inter-Institutional Committees were set up in the States. However, the matter of continuation or otherwise, of the SLIIC Forum has been left to the individual States / Union Territory. The meetings of these Committees are convened by Regional Offices of RBI and presided over by the Secretary, Industry of the concerned State Government. It provides a useful forum for adequate interfacing between the State Government Officials and State Level Institutions on the one side and the term lending institutions and banks on the other. It closely monitors timely sanction of working capital to units which have been provided term loans by SFCs, implementation of special schemes such as Margin Money Scheme of State Government and reviews general problems faced by industries and sickness in MSE sector based on the data furnished by banks. Among others, the representatives of the local state level MSE associations are invited to the meetings of SLIIC which are held quarterly. A sub-committee of SLIIC looks into the problems of individual sick MSE unit and submits its recommendations to the forum of SLIIC for consideration.

VI) Debt Restructuring Mechanism for MSMEs

Prudential Guidelines on SME Debt Restructuring by banks have been advised to all commercial banks. In the light of the recommendations of the Working Group on Rehabilitation of Sick MSEs (Chairman: Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty), all commercial banks were advised to:

i) put in place loan policies governing extension of credit facilities, Restructuring/Rehabilitation policy for revival of potentially viable sick units/enterprises and non- discretionary One Time Settlement scheme for recovery of non-performing loans for the MSE sector, with the approval of the Board of Directors and

ii) implement recommendations with regard to timely and adequate flow of credit to the MSE sector.

Banks have also been advised to give wide
publicity to the One Time settlement scheme implemented by them, by placing it on the bank’s website and through other possible modes of dissemination. They may allow reasonable time to the borrowers to submit the application and also make payment of the dues in order to extend the benefits of the scheme to eligible borrowers.

VII) Scheme of Small Enterprises Financial Centres (SEFCs):

A scheme for strategic alliance between branches of banks and SIDBI located in clusters, named as “Small Enterprises Financial Centres” has been formulated in consultation with the then Ministry of SSI and Banking Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, SIDBI, IBA and select banks and circulated to all scheduled commercial banks. SIDBI has so far executed MoUs with 15 banks in this regard.

VIII) Banking Codes and Standard Board of India (BCSBI)

The Banking Codes and Standard Board of India (BCSBI) has formulated a Code of Bank’s Commitment to Micro and Small Enterprises. A voluntary Code, which sets the minimum standards of banking practices for banks to follow when they are dealing with Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). It provides protection to MSE and explains how banks are expected to deal with MSE for their day to-day operations and in times of financial difficulty. The Code does not replace or supersede regulatory or supervisory instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and banks will comply with such instructions /directions issued by the RBI from time to time.

IX) Committees on flow of Credit to MSE sector

a) Report of the High Level Committee on Credit to SSI (now MSE) (Kapur Committee)

The one man High Level Committee (June 30, 1998) headed by Shri S.L. Kapur, (IAS, Retd.), Former Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Industry, appointed for improving the delivery system and simplification of procedures for credit to SSI sector made 126 recommendations covering wide range of areas pertaining to financing of SSI sector. RBI had examined all the recommendations and decided to accept 88 recommendations.

b) Report of the Committee to Examine the Adequacy of Institutional Credit to SSI Sector (now MSE) and Related Aspects (Nayak Committee)

The Committee constituted by Reserve Bank of India in December 1991 under the Chairmanship of Shri P. R. Nayak, the then Deputy Governor to examine the issues confronting SSIs (now MSE) in the matter of obtaining finance, submitted its report in 1992. All the major recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and the banks have been inter-alia advised to:

i) give preference to village industries, tiny industries and other small scale units in that order, while meeting the credit requirements of the small scale sector;

ii) grant working capital credit limits to SSI (now MSE) units computed on the basis of minimum 20% of their estimated annual turnover whose credit limit in individual cases is upto ₹ 2 crore [since raised to ₹ 5 crore];

iii) prepare annual credit budget on the ‘bottom-up’ basis to ensure that the legitimate requirements of SSI (now MSE) sector are met in full;

iv) extend ‘Single Window Scheme’ of SIDBI to all districts to meet the financial requirements (both working capital and term loan) of SSIs (now MSE);

v) ensure that there should not be any delay in sanctioning and disbursal of credit. In case of rejection/curtailment of credit limit of the loan proposal, a reference to higher authorities should be made;

vi) not to insist on compulsory deposit as a ‘quid pro-quo’ for sanctioning the credit;

vii) open specialised SSI (now MSE) bank
branches or convert those branches which have a fairly large number of SSI (now MSE) borrowal accounts, into specialised SSI (now MSE) branches;

viii) identify sick SSI (now MSE) units and take urgent action to put them on nursing programmes;

ix) standardise loan application forms for SSI (now MSE) borrowers; and

x) impart training to staff working at specialised branches to bring about attitudinal change in them.

c) Report of the Working Group on Flow of Credit to SSI (now MSE) Sector (Ganguly Committee)

A “Working Group on Flow of Credit to SSI sector” was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. A S Ganguly, as per the announcement made by the Governor, Reserve Bank of India, in the Mid-Term Review of the Monetary and Credit Policy 2003-2004. The Committee made 31 recommendations covering wide range of areas pertaining to financing of SSI sector and RBI has accepted 8 recommendations so far and commended to banks for implementation vide circular RPCD.PLNFS.BC.28/06.02.31(WG)/ 2004-05 dated September 4, 2004

d) Working Group on Rehabilitation of Sick SMEs (Chairman: Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty)

The Working Group on Rehabilitation of Sick MSEs (Chairman: Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty, the then CMD of Punjab National Bank), all commercial banks were advised vide circular RPCD. SME & NFS.BC.No. 102/06.04.01/2008-09 dated May 4, 2009 to:

i) put in place loan policies governing extension of credit facilities, Restructuring/Rehabilitation policy for revival of potentially viable sick units/enterprises and non-discretionary One Time Settlement scheme for recovery of non-performing loans for the MSE sector, with the approval of the Board of Directors and

ii) implement the recommendations with regard to timely and adequate flow of credit to the MSE sector as detailed in the aforesaid circular.

Banks were also advised to consider implementation of the recommendations, inter alia, that lending in case of all advances upto ₹ 2 crores may be done on the basis of scoring model. Banks have further been advised vide circular DBOD. Dir. BC.No. 106/13.03.00/2013-14 dated April 15, 2014 to undertake a review of their loan policy governing extension of credit facilities to the MSE sector, with a view to using Board approved credit scoring models in their evaluation of the loan proposals of MSE borrowers.

e) Prime Minister’s Task Force on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

A High Level Task Force constituted by the Government of India (Chairman: Shri T.K.A. Nair), in January 2010, to consider various issues raised by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) recommended several measures on; credit, marketing, labour, exit policy, infrastructure/technology/skill development and taxation. The comprehensive recommendations cover measures that need immediate action as well as medium term institutional measures along with legal and regulatory structures and recommendations for North-Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir. Banks are urged to keep in view the recommendations made by the Task Force and take effective steps to increase the flow of credit to the MSE sector, particularly to the micro enterprises. All scheduled commercial banks have been advised vide RPCD. SME & NFS BC. No. 90/06.02.31/2009-10 dated June 29, 2010 to implement the recommendations of the Prime Minister’s task Force on MSMEs.

f) Working Group to Review the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises

The Working Group was constituted by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of Shri V.K. Sharma, Executive Director, to review the working of the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS)of
CGTMSE and suggest measures to enhance its usage and facilitate increased flow of collateral free loans to MSEs. The recommendations of the Working Group included, inter alia, mandatory doubling of the limit for collateral free loans to micro and small enterprises (MSEs) sector from ₹ 5 lakh to ₹ 10 lakh and enjoining upon the Chief Executive Officers of banks to strongly encourage the branch level functionaries to avail of the CGS cover and making performance in this regard a criterion in the evaluation of their field staff, etc. have been advised to all banks. All scheduled commercial banks were mandated not accept collateral security in the case of loans upto ₹ 10 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector and to strongly encourage their branch level functionaries to avail of the CGS cover, including making performance in this regard a criterion in the evaluation of their field staff.

X) Issues and Problems of Entrepreneurs and Banks

The measures taken by the Reserve Bank of India and Government of India have, certainly, provided an enabling environment and have facilitated the growth of MSMEs. However, there are many factors attributed to be hindering the development of MSMEs, viz. financing, infrastructure, Government policies (taxes and regulation), marketing and technology. The finance related issues continue to be a major concern for MSMEs amongst the above. Non-finance issues include: difficulties in procurement of raw materials, availability as well as price; low production capacity; lack of skilled manpower; inadequate infrastructure facilities; lack of access to modern technology; constraints on modernization and expansion and lack of access to global markets.

Banks also face certain concerns while lending to smaller enterprises, which include lack of availability of credit information about small enterprises, high cost involved in collecting such information etc. The lack of collateral which the small enterprises have to offer either refrain the lenders from providing credit or load the cost of information asymmetry into the lending rates. The absence of a separate set of tool for assessment of risk of smaller enterprises, as against the conventional tools dissuade banks from lending to such enterprises. Further, smaller enterprises, in many instances, revolve around a single entrepreneur - key man- and lack good succession planning which discourages creditors to lend to such enterprises.

Building a robust and resilient MSME sector is an imperative need of the hour considering the critical role played by MSMEs in the economic development, contribution in employment generation, export competitiveness, entrepreneurial development and balanced regional development. However, the extent of financial exclusion in the MSME sector is very high as it is evident from the fact that only 5 to 10% of MSMEs are covered by funding from formal banking system. There is a need to bridge the huge gap through enabling policies and banks and financial institutions need to support the MSMEs to enable them to grow into large corporates and potential MNCs in future. The banks and financial institutions to implement guidelines of Reserve Bank of India to increase the credit flow to this vital sector. The Chambers of Commerce and MSME Associations can also play a pivotal role in facilitating finance for MSMEs through various pro-active measures as also create greater awareness among their members about credit facilities available in the formal banking system, the benefits of credit rating, alternate finance options in addition to engaging with policymakers and organising training / capacity building programmes. The MSMEs should also be responsible borrowers on their part by using bank finance judiciously and take advantage of the business opportunities. They should also try to improve their governance, adopt better risk management practices, maintain proper books of accounts for scrutiny by its lenders and to become more competitive and efficient in its endeavour to contribute to economic development of the country.

―Writer is Manager in Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi.
Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Exchange in India: A New Way of Financing

– Gaurav Arya

Abstract

The MSME Sector is the largest employment generating sector in the Indian economy providing employment to about 70 million people. It forms a major portion of the industrial activity, yet this sector has to largely depend on the banking sector for funds to grow and in most cases bankers do not seem keen to lend to this sector for various reasons. To handle this situation of lack of finance the Government of India has set up the Small and Medium stock exchange (SME) to cater to the needs of small businessmen. Today listing on the SME can be done at a fraction of the cost against that to the main board and with all the benefits. Several companies have taken advantage of this platform and have listed their companies on the SME platform.

Background

In India Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSEME’s) contribute 8% of its GDP, 45% of the manufactured output and 40% of exports (GoI, 2010). The MSME Sector is the largest employment generator sector of the Indian economy providing employment to about 70 million people. It forms a major portion of the industrial activity, yet this sector has to largely depend on the banking sector for funds to grow and in most cases bankers do not seem keen to lend to this sector for various reasons. To handle this situation of lack of finance, the Small and Medium stock exchange (SME) was set up to cater the needs of small businessmen. SME exchange is a stock exchange dedicated for trading the shares of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) who, otherwise, find it difficult to get listed in the main exchanges.

The concept of SME Exchange originated from the difficulties like faced by SMEs in gaining visibility or attracting sufficient trading volumes when listed along with other stocks in the main exchanges. World over, trading platforms/exchanges for the shares of SMEs are known by different names such as Alternate Investment Markets (AIM) or growth enterprises market, SME Board etc.

Need for SME Exchange in India

One of the critical constraints on the growth of MSMEs is its inability to raise equity funds/risk capital. Despite banks being selective and cautious in lending to them, the MSMEs have primarily relied on debt financing from banks and non-bank financing institutions. This is mainly because the Indian equity markets have been averse to funding smaller and early stage businesses. One of the main reasons for this was the absence of a Stock Exchange for MSMEs or a separate platform of an existing stock exchange for the MSMEs (GoI, 2010). These enterprises were therefore, unable to access capital market. An exchange designed for the needs of the Indian SMEs will have several advantages.

- A dedicated SME exchange will provide SMEs with equity financing opportunities to grow their business - from expansion to acquisitions
- Listing the company would facilitate expansion of the investors’ base, which in turn help company get secondary market for equity financing, including private placement.
- With the availability of equity financing options, the debt burden can be set lower resulting in a healthier balance sheet and lowered financing cost
- Company’s visibility will improve with the coverage from analysts and media that can add to the credence and image of the SME leading to benchmarking its fair value
- The listing would result in an increased participation by venture capital players as they would have a ready, transparent and tax-efficient exit route.
- Listing would add value to the companies who wish to make use of ESOPs and other stock options.
base compensation plans as a tool to reward and retain their employees. It is expected to encourage innovation and entrepreneurial spirit, much required from the perspective of Indian national economy.

Definition of SME Exchange in India

In India, “SME exchange” is defined in Chapter XA of the Securities And Exchange Board Of India (SEBI) Regulations as a trading platform of a recognised stock exchange or a dedicated exchange permitted by SEBI to list the securities issued in accordance with Chapter XA of SEBI (ICDR) Regulations and this excludes the Main Board (which in turn is defined as a recognized stock exchange having nationwide trading terminals, other than SME exchange like NSE and BSE). “A Company desiring to list on BSE SME Platform should fulfill the condition of having a track record of distributable profits in terms of Section 205 of the Companies Act, 1956, for at least two years out of immediately preceding three financial years (FYS). Each FY has to be of at least 12 months. Extra-ordinary income shall not be considered for calculating distributable profits. Otherwise, the net worth should be at least ₹ 3 Crores” (SEBI).

BSE SME Exchange/Platform is the first SME Exchange in the country to get final approval of the regulator SEBI on 27th September, 2011 and National Stock Exchange of India’s (NSE) SME platform started in September, 2012. There were less than 100 companies listed on these platforms till January 2015 with 84 companies listed on the BSE platform (BSE SME) and 6 companies listed on the NSE platform (Emerge) (Kamath, 2015). However, the two platforms (BSE & NSE) have not expanded in the way it was envisaged. It is, thus, suggested that the existing requirement of market making for a period of three years could be reduced to a shorter period as deemed appropriate by the regulatory authorities. In addition, a separate SME index can be developed for the SME exchange platforms.

Features of SME Exchange in India

The Prime Minister’s Task Force (2010) recommended the setting-up of a dedicated Stock Exchange/Platform for SME. At present, there are only two SME Exchanges in India i.e. BSE SME platform (BSE) and EMERGE Platform (NSE). Both have their own eligibility norms in addition to SEBI norms for listing. The SME platform of NSE is a new exciting platform for small and medium sized companies with high growth potential. The NSE platform has strong relationships with leading Institutions like SBI, IDBI Bank & SIDBI as platform partners.

The SME platform of NSE would be open for SMEs whose post issue paid up capital shall be less than or equal to ₹ 25 crores. This means that the SME Exchange is not limited to the Small and Medium Scale enterprises which are defined under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" as enterprises where the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed ₹ 10 Crore. As of now, to get listed on the Main Board of National Stock Exchange (NSE), the minimum paid up capital required is INR 10 Crore and that of Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) is INR 3 Crore. Hence, those companies with paid up capital between INR 10 Crore to INR 25 Crore has the option of migrating from SME Exchange to the Main Board or vice versa.

Benefits to SMEs through SME Exchange

There have been traditional ways of funding available to the SME Companies. A dedicated platform for these SMEs will help them in finding a solution to their financial requirements to execute their expansion plans. Listing of a company on the exchange gives better valuation to the company. The debt and equity ratios will improve and the balance sheet will look much healthier.

The tax benefits are immense who are listed in SME Exchange. The unlisted shares will attract short term capital gains tax of upto 30% (depending upon an assessee’s income slab) and long term capital gains tax of 20%. Whereas, in the case of listed securities the rates of short term and long term capital gains tax are 15% and nil respectively, provided that an investor has paid Securities Transaction Tax (STT). As the promoters of SMEs have huge shareholding with them, they are going to be immensely benefited from taxation point of view, by listing their companies’ shares on BSE SME Platform.

The listed SMEs will unlock their wealth in the medium to long term and will create wealth for the promoters and the investors. Transparency and
corporate governance will improve manifold, in listing on the BSE SME Platform. The repose of faith by the investors, both domestic and foreign in the listed SMEs will be high. Listed Company will have easy accessibility to alternate funding options. The banks, Private Equity Funds and other Financial Institutions provide them loans easily. Also, the Company can raise more funds through follow-on public offerings.

Benefits to the Investors from SME Exchange

Many investors view SMEs as risky investments because they lack information about these credit histories. Listing on the SME exchange would increase the analysis and coverage of an SME, which means that there would be more credible information available to investors. It provides an immense opportunity for investors also to identify and invest in emerging, high growth SMEs and participate in the valuation of companies. This will ultimately create wealth for all the stakeholders, including investors. In addition, there are tax benefits for investors. It will also enhance liquidity, by making entry and exits easier in the secondary market, which will attract venture capitalist and angel investors also who are generally afraid of investing in smaller firms due to a lack of exit options.

Global SME Exchanges

Internationally also countries have provided for a separate exchange/trading platform to facilitate listing of securities of growth companies/new economy companies/small and medium companies (SEBI, 2008). Some of the global known markets for SMEs are AIM (Alternate Investment Market) in UK, TSX Ventures in Canada, GEM (Growth Enterprises Market) in Hong Kong, MOTHERS (Market of the High-growth and Emerging Stocks) in Japan, Catalist in Singapore and the latest initiative in China – Chinext.

AIM provides for ease of entry and less onerous disclosure requirements but appropriate level of regulation for smaller companies. It also provides faster admission process and no pre-vetting by regulator. GEM operates on the philosophy of "buyers beware" and "let the market decide" based on a strong disclosure regime. Here the rules and requirements are designed to foster a culture of self compliance by the listed issuers in the discharge of their responsibilities. In the case of MOTHERS, the emerging companies applying there must have the potential for high growth though there are no specific numerical criteria for determining growth potential. Further, the applicant company is mandated to make a public offering of at least 500 trading units. Globally, most of these SME exchanges are still at an evolving stage considering the many hurdles they are facing like, declining prices of listed stocks and their illiquidity, a gradual reduction in new listings and decline in profits of the exchanges etc.

Problems faced by SME Exchange in India

Unlike in India, many of the SME exchanges in various countries operate at a global level, due to smallness of the market, allowing for listing by both domestic as well as foreign companies. Though the names suggest that these are set up for SMEs, these exchanges hardly follow the definition of SMEs in their respective jurisdictions. Despite the benefits associated with public listing, the SMEs were not able to access the capital markets through extant of Stock Exchanges due to several factors such as stringent regulatory, disclosure and financial requirements and the like. Still there are many challenges in the growth of SMEs like lack of financial resources in general, lack of support from investors, little research and development, poor adaptability to changing trends, no access to technological information, competition from cheaper imports, availability of fiscal-aid for being small and dearth of technically trained human resources.

Many of the Indian SME’s lack the basic knowledge regarding the stock markets and other funding options and that is why the SME exchange plays a very important role in the growth and development of Indian SME sectors. The SME platform introduced by BSE will assist the SME’s in India to raise the equity capital required by them and an effective access to it. Efficient SME platforms can prove to be a vital source of capital for MSMEs. As per the recommendations of Kamath Committee (2015) and Report of PM’s Task Force on MSMEs (2010) the more the SMEs will register in SME Exchange more they will avail the benefits.

–Writer is Assistant Director in the O/o Development Commissioner (MSME), Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme: An Overview

Entrepreneurs Development Programme (EDP)- EDP training is mandatory for the PMEGP beneficiaries. After sanction of the loan and before disbursement, each beneficiary has to undergo 1-2 weeks EDP programmes being conducted by KVIC through RSETI/RUDSETI training centers and other training centers run by Central or State Governments. An MoU has been signed by KVIC with RESETI on 20th Feb., 2015 for providing EDP trainings.

Introduction

PMEGP is a major credit-linked subsidy programme being implemented by this Ministry aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. Any activity (barring a few indicated in the negative list of PMEGP guidelines) can be taken up under PMEGP, broadly in the areas as mentioned below:

I. Agro Based & Food Processing Industry (ABFPI),
II. Forest Based Industry (FBI)
III. Mineral Based Industry (MBI),
IV. Polymer & Chemical Based industry (PCBI),
V. Rural Engineering & Bio Technology Industry (REBTI),
VI. Handmade Paper & Fibre Industry (HMPFI), and Service & Textiles.

The maximum cost of projects is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in service sector. Project cost includes Capital Expenditure and one cycle of Working Capital. Cost of the land is not included in the project cost. Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the nodal agency for implementation of the Scheme at national level. State offices of KVIC, KVIBs and DICs are the implementing agencies in the States, in the ratio of 30:30:40

Target Groups & eligibility

(i) Any individual, above 18 years of age.
(ii) For setting up of project costing above ₹ 10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above ₹ 5 lakh in the business/service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification.
(iii) Assistance under the Scheme is available only for new projects sanctioned specifically under the PMEGP.
(iv) Self Help Groups (including those belonging to BPL provided that they have not availed benefits under any other Scheme).
(v) Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860;
(vi) Production Co-operative Societies, and
(viii) Charitable Trusts.

Benefits

General category beneficiaries can avail of Margin Money (MM) subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas, personal contribution is 10%. For beneficiaries belonging to
special categories such as SC/ST/OBC/minorities/women, ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc. the MM subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas, personal contribution is 5%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP</th>
<th>Beneficiary’s contribution (of project cost)</th>
<th>Rate of Subsidy (of project cost)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (location of project/unit)</td>
<td>Urban Rural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Category</td>
<td>10% 15% 25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special (including SC / ST / OBC / Minorities/Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc.)</td>
<td>05% 25% 35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How to apply**

Beneficiaries can apply on-line in a simplified single page online form. The form is available at http://www.kviconline.gov.in/pmegp/pmegponlineapp/.

After scrutiny by sponsoring agencies and DLTFC, the application recommended to the concerned Banks, which sanctions loans as per their own credit decisions.

MM(subsidy) released in favour of the loanee is kept in the Term Deposit Receipt (TDR) of three years at Financing branch in the name of the beneficiary/Institution. This is adjusted in the loan account after physical verification of the units after three years.

Scheme was launched in August 2008 and since inception, 3.46 lakh micro units have been setup with margin money subsidy of ₹ 6926.41 crore providing employment to 29.58 lakh youths.

Entrepreneurs Development Programme (EDP)- EDP training is mandatory for the PMEGP beneficiaries. After sanction of the loan and before disbursement, each beneficiary has to undergo 1-2 weeks EDP programmes being conducted by KVIC through RSETI/RUDSETI training centers and other training centers run by Central or State Governments. An MoU has been signed by KVIC with RESETI on 20th Feb.,2015 for providing EDP trainings.

**Scheme Simplification**

Scheme has been simplified by introducing single page on-line form. Further simplification in the application/process-flow and funds-flow for the Scheme is under active consideration of the Government.

**E-tracking** - KVIC has designed and developed web based PMEGP online application tracking to monitor the scheme and also tracking the application status at any point of time.

457 model projects including, 150 from NSIC incubation centers are put up on PMEGP website for the benefit of potential beneficiaries. A template for preparing project by the beneficiary himself is also available on the website.

In order to expand the scope of PMEGP and attract more entrepreneurs, the negative list under Scheme has recently been modified. Rural and Urban Transport activities, value added products for tea, coffee, rubber, sericulture, horticulture & floriculture, processing of pashmina wool and other products like hand spinning and hand weaving etc. have been included under the Scheme.

PMEGP Scheme is an important contributor to the programmes “Make in India” and “Stand up India” of the Government by encouraging small entrepreneurs to setup their manufacturing/services units and thereby generating employment opportunities for self and other unemployed youth.

Further details about the Scheme are available on the KVIC’s website www.kvic.org.in / www.pmegp.in.

Success stories of the some entrepreneurs who have set up their units under PMEGP are enclosed.

–Source: Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India.
High Fly Ash Cluster in Chandrapur

Under MSE-CDP Cluster guidelines MSME-DI, Nagpur identified High Fly Ash Cluster in Year 2010. It is the first of its kind fly-ash based cluster project in India that could be adopted at places having thermal power stations. With fly-ash readily available at Chandrapur, it was the need of local industries to utilise the fly ash into newer product from the fly ash. Hence MSME-DI, Nagpur initiated to take up this cluster.

The Govt. of India, Ministry of MSME has granted the administrative approval in 24th Steering Committee of MSE-CDP on 2011 for setting up of CFC in Fly Ash Cluster, Chandrapur, Maharashtra at a total cost of ₹ 1537.78 lakhs with Govt. of India assistance to ₹ 13.50 lakhs. The cluster has formed an SPV namely “High Fly Ash Cluster Pvt. Ltd., Chandrapur under Companies Act. The cluster is having 105 no. of units engaged in manufacturing of Fly Ash based products in Chandrapur. The CFC is located at Plot No. FA 43, MIDC, Chandrapur. The Cluster comprises 90% Micro units in Chandrapur. In Hard Intervention under MSE-CDP, the following facilities has been created.

1. Power Supply 280 KVA
2. Electrification & installation (Indoor & Outdoor)
3. Training Centre
4. Marketing & Networking Centre
5. Testing Lab
6. Silos
7. Fly Ash classifier
8. Raw(slug) classifier & sand washing/drying of sand
9. Bagging & packing plant
10. Cabin chassis & Fly Ash Bulker
11. Furniture & Fixtures

The Present Status of cluster is 1) The sanction of ₹ 8.10 Cr. As 1st installment released to MIDC, Nagpur 2) The SPV has utilized the amount of ₹ 5.07,294.71 lakhs & the balance amount of ₹ 2.43 Cr. has surrendered to MIDC. 2) Part procurement of 2nd phase machineries required for 0.75 KW captive power plant has completed & goods received at site. 3) Plot allotment process has been started by MIDC & out of 41 applicants 15 members have received the allotted of plots. 4) Fly ash zone identified by additional MIDC, Chandrapur has nearby completed the infrastructure on 100 acres of land reserved for Fly Ash Industries i.e. Road, Light, Water etc. 5) Partially CFC was started on trial basis, R&D & Training facility is in operation on no earning profit.

The benefits from CFC Cluster formation help in providing high return with low input in all areas viz, Time, Energy, Money, Manpower etc. It make the final product/service more competitive, viable cheaper, better in Quality & Faster. The capital investment is curtailed, it helps in processing common raw material/semi-finished goods/finished goods, it helps industry drivers to work effortlessly since most of the activities are driven by the Common Facility Centre viz. Marketing, Brand building, administrative activities, operational activities, Liaisoning etc.

Minimizes capital investment, common infrastructure, raw material procurement storage, testing / R&D, knowledge, sharing, skill development and training of employes.

The industries in cluster will use total 500 metric tonnes of fly-ash per day in first stage. The project will also generate around 2,000 direct and indirect employment for local people.

–Source: MSME–Development Institute, Nagpur.
Focus on Ease of doing Business for Promoting Exports

CAPEXIL Export Awards 2012-13 were presented by the Union Minister of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Shri Kalraj Mishra in New Delhi. The awards were given in the category of 3 Highest Export awards, 16 Top Export Awards, 63 Special Export Awards and 136 Certificates of Merit.

Giving away the awards, the MSME Minister said that the focus of the govt is on Ease of Doing Business so that the entrepreneurs, particularly in the MSME sector, are freed from all complications so that they are facilitated in their efforts to increase exports.

Highlighting the efforts made by MSME Ministry, Mr. Kalraj Mishra said that two months back, a radical simplification was carried out in the process of registration by creating an online Udyog Aadhar Portal which now only has one-page form. The Minister said that online filing on this portal can be done in just three minutes to get registration without spending any money. Highlighting the success of such efforts on Ease of Doing Business, the MSME Minister said that more than 1,60,000 registrations have taken place within two months of launch of the Aadhar portal. Highlighting that the flow of credit to the MSME sector was of paramount necessity for increasing exports, Mr. Mishra said that provisions have been made for collateral free loan for an amount of upto ₹ 1 crore.

The Minister praised the MSME entrepreneurs for having withstood the global slowdown and ensuring export growth in the MSME sector. Mr. Kalraj Mishra said that MSME is a sector that projects a nation to growth. When the entrepreneurial mentality develops, self-reliance will also happen.

Earlier, delivering the address as the Guest of Honour, Mr. Arvind Mehta, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, said that the contribution of MSME was notable in ensuring a consistent growth in the exports from this sector notwithstanding an overall slowdown in the global economy.

The Highest Export Award for 2012-13 under the Canalised Agency (Minerals and Ores Sector) was given to M/s MMTC Limited, New Delhi. Under the Processed Minerals category, the award was given to M/s National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO), Bhubaneswar. Under the Non-Minerals Sector, the Highest Export Award was given to M/s Balkrishna Industries Ltd, Mumbai.

CAPEXIL, an Export Promotion Council, functioning under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry was set up to facilitate and promote export of Chemical based Allied Products. Total export of products falling under the jurisdiction of CAPEXIL during 2014-15 was an impressive $13.93 billion. CAPEXIL has 16 panels, which are broadly divided into two categories viz. minerals and non-mineral.

The Make-in-India issue of Laghu Udyog Samachar released by Union Minister for MSME Shri Kalraj Mishra

The Make-in-India issue of Laghu Udyog Samachar (February, 2016) was released by the Union Minister of MSME Shri Kalraj Mishra on 29th January, 2016 in New Delhi during the National Level Meeting of MSME Officials. Additional Secretary & Development Commissioner (MSME), Shri Surendra Nath Tripathi along with Senior Officers of MSME were also present during the meeting. Releasing the monthly magazine of the Ministry, the Minister said that the different aspects of the schemes, policies & programmes of Government of India namely, Digital India, Make-in-India, Start-up and Success Stories will be focused in the forthcoming issues of Laghu Udyog Samachar regularly.
The MSME-Development Institute, Mumbai in association with Chamber of Small Industry Associations (COSIA), Thane organized National Vendor Development Programme-cum-Industrial Exhibition named VENDEX-2016 at Thane from 15th to 17th January, 2016. The Hon’ble Union Minister of MSME Shri Kalraj Mishra inaugurated the event on 15th Jan. 2016 in presence of Hon’ble Member of Parliament Shri Rajan Vichare and representatives of many Industries Associations and Government officials. While inaugurating the event Hon’ble Union Minister emphasized the importance of MSME sector and brought to the notice of the audience how the Ministry of MSME is helping Micro, Small and Medium Entrepreneurs. Total 121 Exhibitors had put their stalls for showcasing their products which were having specialty of innovation, green technology and use of modern technology. The Hon’ble Minister visited all the stalls and encouraged the MSME entrepreneurs by his kind words.

The Ministry of MSME has recently launched Udyog Aadhar facility through its portal www.udyogaadhar.gov.in and arrangement was made in the VENDEX-2016 for assisting entrepreneurs for filing Udyog Aadhar. The first Udyog Aadhar Memorandum filed in VENDEX-2016 was given at the hands of Hon’ble Union Minister to the entrepreneur. The Public Sector Enterprises like Western Railway, Konkan Railway, HPCL, BPCL, Mazgaon Dock, Mumbai Port Trust, Bureau of Indian Standards and MTNL were present for business exchange with Micro and Small Entrepreneurs in the VENDEX-2016. The organizations under the Ministry of MSME like IDEMI, IGTR, Coir Board, KVIC, SIDBI and MSME Testing Centre (Western Region) had also made their presence prominently in the exhibition. The Industries Department of Govt. of Maharashtra was represented by Joint Director of Industries, Konkan Region. During VENDEX-2016 sessions were organized about Vendor Registration procedure, Credit Flow, CGTMSE, Mudra, CLCSS, Start up, Venture Capital, Credit limits in routine business, Funds for diversification, ZED, Ease of doing business etc. in a special programme - Manthan 2016.

On the concluding day, Hon’ble Industries Minister of Govt. of Maharashtra Shri Subhash Desai made a special address to the participants. Shri Eknath Shinde, Hon’ble PWD Minister of Maharashtra and Shri Rajan Vichare, Hon’ble Member of Parliament, Thane were also present on the concluding day.
Monthly Financial and Physical Performance (January, 2016)

Expenditure as on January, 2016

BE : 2015-16 : Rs. 832.01 Crore

Government of India
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
Office of the Development Commissioner (MSME)
Statistics & Databank Division
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110 108
I. Scheme-wise Financial Performance

Table 1: Details of scheme-wise expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl .No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Jan., 2016</th>
<th>As on Jan. end (28.1.2016)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>QUALITY OF TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT INSTITUTIONS &amp; PROGRAMMES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NMCP (6 Components)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Lean Manufacturing competitiveness Scheme</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>11.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Promotion of ICT Tools in MSME Sector</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification Support to MSMEs</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>10.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>4.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Design Clinics Scheme for MSME Sector</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>Enabling manufacturing Sector to be competitive through Quality Management Standards and Quality Technology Tools</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ISO 9000/14001 Reimbursement</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>203.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.45</strong></td>
<td><strong>233.42</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILL DEVELOPMENTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DC (MSME)Officers’ Training Programme</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Provision for Workshops/ Trg.</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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### Table 2: Details of scheme-wise physical performance

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<td>1</td>
<td>QUALITY OF TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT INSTITUTIONS &amp; PROGRAMMES</td>
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<td><strong>Entrepreneurship Skill Developments</strong></td>
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**लेखकों के लिए सूचना**
लघु उद्योग समाचार का अप्रैल, 2016 अंक बजट विषय पर केन्द्रित है। लेखकों से अनुरोध है कि इस विषय पर अपने लेख सम्पादकीय कार्यालय को 14 मार्च, 2016 तक भेजने का कष्ट करें।
The Union Minister for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Shri Kalraj Mishra releasing Make in India issue of Laghu Udyog Samachar bilingual monthly (February, 2016) on January 29, 2016 in New Delhi.

अगला अंक

बजट

लघु उद्योग समाचार (द्विभाषी/मासिक)
का आगामी अंक (अप्रैल, 2016)
बजट विषय पर आधारित है।

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प्रकाशन विभाग
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय
सिविल लाइंस
दिल्ली-110054
भारत सरकार
सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय
(आईएसओ 9001:2008 प्रमाणित संगठन)

MSE-CDP
Micro and Small Enterprise Cluster Development programmes for holistic development of selected MSEs clusters through value chain and supply chain management on co-operative basis

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
A credit linked scheme to facilitate participation of financial institutions for higher credit flow to micro sector. Its objectives are to generate continuous and sustainable employment opportunities in rural and urban areas of the country through start-ups.

National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme
To promote growth-oriented enterprise through 10 interventions like lean manufacturing, design clinic, quality management systems etc.

ASPIRE
To promote Innovation & Rural Entrepreneurship through rural livelihood incubator, technology business incubator and fund of funds to establish Technology Centre Network to promote Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Agri-Industry. (Propose to set up a fund with a corpus of Rs. 200 crore. 1068.)

Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)
Making traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the traditional industries and artisans into clusters.

Performance & Credit Rating Scheme
To create an eco-system of MSEs for easier/cheaper access to credit for the rated enterprises. The rating done for MSEs generates an awareness about the strengths and weaknesses of the operations and creditworthiness of the enterprise.

Assistance to Training Institution
To promote entrepreneurship and skill development through capital grant for creation/strengthening of infrastructure and programme support for conducting entrepreneurship, development and skill development programmes.

Marketing Assistance
To assist MSMEs to organise participation in exhibition of their products and services in domestic and global markets. Organising Buyer-Seller Meets, Intensive Campaigns and Marketing Promotion Events are also included.

Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Schemes (CLCSS)
To enable micro and small enterprises to adopt modern technology to improve their productivity.

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