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DEVELOPMENT AND ENACTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN KARNATAKA- A STATISTICAL STUDY

Manjunath P Myagedi

Assistant Professor, Department of Statistics, BLDE Association SBS Arts, Commerce and Science College for Women, Vijayapur, Karnataka, India

ABSTRACT

Small scale industries (SSI) refer to those small entrepreneurs who are engaged in production, manufacturing or service at a micro-scale. Small scale industries have played a vital role in the economic and social development of the country in the pre and post- independence era. Small scale industries constitute the backbone of a developing economy with its effective, efficient, flexible and innovative entrepreneurial spirit. Small scale industries are considered an engine of economic growth all over the world. In the present scenario of globalisation and information technology, SSIs are playing a significant role in supply chains of larger organisations. To sustain their importance and performance, SSIs are feeling more pressures to improve their competitiveness as compared to past protective markets. In view of the above, this paper attempts to discuss the role of small scale industries in Karnataka with special focus on financial outlay during planned periods and compound annual growth rate in terms of number of SSI units, investment and Employability.

KEYWORDS: Small Scale Industry, Five-Year Plan, Growth performance

INTRODUCTION

The Government is making all efforts to provide conducive atmosphere, level playingground and policy support to enable the SSIs sector to achieve higher levels of production, exports and employment. The small-scale industry evokes different meanings for different agencies and financial institutions. However, small industries are an important aspect of Government policy as it identifies the target groups. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, enacted on 16th June 2006 empowered the Government to establish a National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise. The small-scale sector has been assigned an important role in the industrial economy of the country on account of some of its inherent advantages like low capital intensity, high employment generation capacity, regionally balanced development and even distribution of wealth and income. The Industrial Policy Resolution, Five Year Plans and recommendation of different committees on SSIs focus on the need for adequate and timely delivery of credit to the SSIs sector by commercial banks. The increase in the working capital limits, as suggested by different committees on the financing of SSI units, would ease the flow of bank credit to the small-scale industry.

The growth of Small Scale Industries in our country since independence is rightly regarded as one of the most significant features of planned economic development. The very concept of small-scale industries, as we know, was not in vogue on the eve of independence. Rural and Cottage industries, which constituted the “indigenous sector” of our industries, were widespread throughout the length and breadth of our country. Various programmes to sustain, modernise and further develop this group of industries were initiated soon after the independence, and the modern small-scale industry scheme has gradually emerged out of this programme. Small Scale Industries have provided opportunities for self-employment to educated young men and experienced technicians from the middle level of society and contributed fully to the growth of industrial entrepreneurship in our country. Today the small-scale industry is regarded as a powerful tool for balanced regional economic development, and is primarily due to the dynamic, enterprising spirit of the small-scale industrialists themselves.

CONCEPT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Small scale industries (SSI) refer to those small entrepreneurs who are engaged in production, manufacturing or service at a micro scale with the help of relatively smaller machines and a few workers and employees. The definition of small scale industries is changing its central idea and has been shaped under the various five-year plans. Since 2006, these units have been merged with “Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises” (MSME).

The act divides the industries into two categories; namely enterprises engaged in the manufacturing or production of goods and the other enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services.

The MSMEs of manufacturing enterprises have been classified into micro, small and medium enterprises based on the amount of investment in plant and machinery as follows: **Manufacturing enterprises-Investment in plant and Machinery**



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Description	Amount
Micro Enterprises	Up to Rs. 25 Lakhs
Small Enterprises	Above Rs. 25 Lakhs & Up to Rs. 5 Crores
Medium Enterprises	Above Rs. 5 Crores & Up to Rs. 10 Crores

The MSMEs of service enterprises have been classified into micro, small and medium enterprises based on the amount of investment in equipments are as follows:

Service Enterprises-Investment in Equipment's

Description	Amount
Micro Enterprises	Up to Rs. 10 Lakhs
Small Enterprises	Above Rs. 10 Lakhs & Up to Rs. 2 Crores
Medium Enterprises	Above Rs. 2 Crores & Up to Rs. 5 Crores

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To examine the financial outlays to SSIs in Karnataka during the five-year plans.
- 2) To evaluate the trend, investment and employment in SSI units, during tenth,eleventh and twelfth five year plans.

COLLECTION OF DATA

The present study has adopted descriptive research design. It has taken into account the survey and analysis of data conducted by various organisations associated with small scale industries in Karnataka such as Annual reports of Economic survey of Karnataka,reports of planning commission (Karnataka), District Industrial Corporation (DIC), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Indiastats.com, Karnatastats.com and relevant journals, magazines, newspapers and websites.

TOOLS OF ANALYSIS

Probability statistics were used as a tool to arrive at mean, Standard deviation and Coefficient variation.

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION

The coefficient of variation (CV) is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean. The higher the coefficient of the variation represents the greater the level of dispersion around the mean and the lower the value of coefficient of variation represented the more precise the estimate. It is expressed as a percentage. The equation for CV is presented below:

$$CV = \frac{SD}{X} \times 100$$

Compound Annual Growth Rate

The compound annual growth rate is the rate of returns that would be required for an investment to grow from its beginning balance to its ending balance, assuming the profit were re-invested at the end of each year of the lifespan of the investment. The equation of CAGR is:

$$CAGR = \left(\frac{\text{Ending Value}}{\text{Beginning Value}} \right)^{\left(\frac{1}{\text{\# of years}} \right)}$$



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INDUSTRIAL OVERVIEW OF KARNATAKA STATE

Karnataka has been a driving force in the growth of Indian industry, particularly in terms of high-technology industries in the areas of electrical and electronics, information & communication technology (ICT), biotechnology and, more recently, nanotechnology. The industrial structure of Karnataka presents a blend of modern high-tech capital goods and knowledge intensive industries on the one hand and traditional consumer goods industries on the other.

Trends in Industrial Production - The general index of industrial production (IIP) of Karnataka covering mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors for 2017-18 stood at 193.24. The overall organized industrial sector of Karnataka has registered 2.55% growth in 2017-18 as compared to 2016-17. Within the organized industrial sector, manufacturing sector shows the highest growth of 2.64% followed by the Electricity sector 2.06% and Mining sector registered lowest growth of 1.81%. As a result of this, moderate growth of 2.55% was observed in General Index.

The compound average growth rate (CAGR) for 2017-18 the entire organized industry was about 5.2% whereas it was 5.7% for manufacturing and 4.8% for electricity. A decline of 1.8% was seen in the output of the State's mining sector. In 2017-18, with reference to the use-based classification of industries among the four broad groups, Consumer goods registered the highest growth of 2.80% followed by Basic goods at 2.62%, Intermediate goods at 2.57% & Capital goods at 2.51%.

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) statistics indicate that Karnataka accounted for 5.57% of the total registered factories in 2015-16 in the country. The contribution of registered factories of Karnataka stood at 6.18% of total fixed capital, 6.38% of total output and 6.18% of Gross Value Added (GVA) in the same year. In terms of GVA per worker, at a value added of Rs. 49801, Karnataka performed better than the all - India average of Rs. 44347.

TOTAL OUTLAY ON SSI IN KARNATAKA DURING FIVE-YEAR PLANS

The small-scale sector assumes an important role in the country on account of some of its inherent advantages like low capital intensity, high employment generation capacity, balanced regional development and even distribution of wealth and income. Special emphasis has been laid on the promotion and development of small-scale sector during the various plan periods. Various measures taken by the Government to promote small scale sector under Five Year Plans are described as under.

Table 1: Outlay for Village and Small Scale Industries over the plan periods (VSSI) in Karnataka.

Five Year Plans	Total plan Outlay (In Crores)	Outlay on Industrial Sector (In Crores)	Outlay on village and small scale industries (VSSI) (In Crores)	Percentage VSSI of Industrial Sector Outlay	Percentage VSSI of Total Plan outlay
First	40.54	1.23	0.63	51.21	1.55
Second	145.13	12.10	5.01	41.40	3.45
Third	264.14	15.28	4.11	26.89	1.55
Fourth	287.94	16.95	5.70	33.62	1.97
Fifth	554.69	51.50	8.16	15.84	1.47
Sixth	2652.73	281.91	26.00	9.22	0.98
Seventh	2922.84	340.58	26.80	7.86	0.91
Eighth	11000.00	544.33	188.26	34.58	1.71
Ninth	23400.00	1026.00	565.00	55.06	2.41
Tenth	43558.22	1452.87	1140.21	78.47	2.61
Eleventh	96702.89	1197.86	935.00	78.05	0.96

Source: Data's compiled from Karnataka state gazetteer and planning commission reports.



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➤ First Five Year Plan (1951 to 1956)

In Karnataka, the First Plan was adopted only to old Mysore and Bellary regions. During this plan, Heavy and Medium Irrigation Projects were given priority. Of the total outlay of Rs. 40.54 crores only Rs. 0.63 crores were spent accounting to 1.55 per cent of the total outlay. The fund provided for the industrial sector was Rs. 1.23 crores, of which 51.21 per cent was allocated to Village and Small Industries. During this plan also importance was given for the development of sericulture. Since the First plan was the modest beginning, and as there was no complete reorganisation of the State, industrial investment was very much restricted during the period.

➤ Second Five Year Plan (1956 to 1961)

In Karnataka, the Second Plan was inaugurated on 1st April 1956. The new state of Mysore was formed seven months later. It, therefore, became necessary to draw the plan afresh after integration. It could not fully integrate the various development programmes in line with the needs and potentialities of the State. The total outlay planned was Rs.145.13 crores. The plan outlay for the development of industries was Rs. 12.10 crores. An amount of Rs. 5.01 lakh crores has been provided to Cottage and Small-Scale Industries under the State Aid to Industries Act. There were unavoidable delays, administrative difficulties, and shortages of technical personnel and equipments owing to the reorganisation of State.

➤ Third Five Year Plan (1961 to 1966)

The Small-Scale industries were provided with Rs. 4.11 crores for the Third Plan. The setting up of Industrial Estates was a major aim of this period. It was expected that there would be 8 to 10 Industrial estates established during the period. In Karnataka, during the Annual Plans (1966-1969), Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB) was established, and this was to overcome the procedural difficulties in the acquisition of lands. During the Three Annual Plans, the Industrial Estate Programme was taken up vigorously. The Government announced several incentives like relief from Octroi (tax on goods entering the city), reservation of Government purchases for products of new industries etc.

➤ The Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974)

During the fourth-five-year plan, the industrial development in the State has lost momentum. This was partially due to the shortage of power in the State, and the other being the absence of the spelt out scheme of incentives to new industries. Thus during the fourth five year plan an outlay of Rs. 16.95 crores were allotted to the industrial sector of which Rs 5.70 crores were allotted for VSSI. Keeping these things in view, the State Government announced important concession and incentives to new industries, such as concession on sales tax, exemption of payment on raw materials, building materials and capital equipment's required by new industries. All new industries were exempted from the payment of electricity tax, and there was a revision in terms of land holdings etc.

Development in new Mysore:

In pursuance of policy guidelines, the State Government drew up various promotional schemes within the five-year plan framework for improving the competitive strength of the small-scale sector in Karnataka. The major move was that Commercial banks after the State Bank of India's pilot scheme started financing village and small industries. The State Apex bodies like Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), and State Financial Corporations started providing long-term finance to the small-scale industries.

➤ Fifth Five Year Plan (1974 to 1979)

During this period, the village and small industries were considered important for expanding the opportunities for productive employment to the underemployed, both in urban rural and backward areas. The total outlay proposed for the village and small industries sector is Rs.8.16 crores during the Fifth Plan. Of this, the development of Industrial Corporations was also included.

➤ Sixth Five Year Plan (1980 to 1985)

Karnataka's Sixth Plan had difficulties towards the full utilisation of the potential resources and capabilities, removal of regional imbalances and elimination of unemployment. The industrial progress in the state had been adversely affected by the power and energy cuts as well as by problems connected with raw-materials and labour. There was also a tendency in the state to adopt highly capital and power-intensive industrial units. Karnataka had the



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potential to grow at a faster rate bringing equitable income distribution. The magnitude of the addition to the labour force each year, the resource constraints and the rate of inflation prevented in getting the desired result. Against this background and to achieve the above-said Objectives, was estimated that the total investment of Rs. 281.91 crores were allotted to Industrial sector of which Rs. 26.00 crores for the village and small industries were set aside.

➤ **Seventh Five Year Plan (1985 to 1990)**

The major thrust in the 7th plan for industrial development was the creation of productive employment opportunities, Government support for this focused on promotional measures, subsidies and infrastructural support. The outlay allotted for Village and small industries was Rs. 26.80 crores. In the small-scale sector, more than 10,000 units were set-up on an average per year during the 7th plan period, and the same level was anticipated to be maintained during the subsequent years.

➤ **Eighth Five Year Plan (1992 to 1997)**

The outlay for the small-scale industry during this Plan period was Rs.188.26 crores, which was 1.71 per cent of the total outlay. The approach of the Government of Karnataka towards SSIs in the Eighth Plan was broadly based on the Industrial Policy announced by the Government during September 1990. The Policy stressed the importance of curbing the imbalance that had arisen and to exploit the strengths; development. The policy highlighted the development of growth centre with comprehensive infrastructure facilities. To achieve the desired goals, a package of incentives and concessions also were announced suitably to ensure that the entrepreneurs of the state were well placed and also to orient them towards the development of backward areas in the state. Accordingly, the state was divided into 4 zones viz,

- **Zone I** - Industrially most forward taluks (Bangalore Urban, Mysore City Corporation limits)
- **Zone II** - Industrially forward taluks (380 taluks of state)
- **Zone III** - Industrially backward taluks (128 taluks of the state)
- **Zone IV** - Industrially most backward taluk (9 taluks including three growth centres at Raichur, Dharwar and Hassan).

➤ **Ninth Five Year Plan (1997 to 2002)**

Out of a total of Rs. 1026.00 Crores to industrial sector, 55.06 per cent of outlay was allocated towards the village and small industries during the 9th Plan. This increase in outlay and expenditure on industries reflected the importance attached to these vital aspects by the planners. A overall growth in almost all categories of industries were noticed. Government has also took initiative for the development of the industries in all sectors.

➤ **Tenth Five Year Plan (2002 to 2007)**

During this period adequate credit facilities were made available to SSI units through encouraging proactive policies with regard to banks that meet the need of SSIs. Procedures for credit approval and disbursement in the public sector banks were modernised to ensure a quick response. A total outlay of Rs. 1140.21 crores of rupees were allotted to the village and small industries during this period.

➤ **Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007 to 2012)**

In general, the eleventh five-year plan aimed to achieve an overall growth rate of 7.6%. This was envisaged to be achieved through 5% growth in agriculture and allied sectors, 10% growth in industry and 8% growth in the service sector. Particularly at the state level a total outlay of Rs. 1197.86 crores were allotted to Industrial sector of which Rs. 935 crore was allotted to village and small scale industry.

GROWTH, INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF SSI IN KARNATAKA

As seen in the previous section the Government of Karnataka during the five year plans have appreciably contributed towards the growth of small scale industries by introducing many new initiatives periodically. In the present section, an attempt is made to analyse the growth, investment and employment in small scale industries in Karnataka during the last three five year plans (i.e. Xth, XIth and XIIth plans i.e. between 2002-03 to 2017-18). The Coefficient of variation and compound annual growth rate is calculated to analyse the performance of small scale industries in Karnataka.



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GROWTH

Table 2 shows the growth of the SSI units in data about a cumulative number of units and increase/decrease percentage in the small-scale industries units in Karnataka from 2002-2003 to 2017-2018. It could be observed from Table that the small-scale industries units increased from 298148 units in 2002-03 to 626599 units in 2017-18. The percentage of increase was the highest during the year 2017-18, with an increase of 48482 units. The growth of the SSIs units in Karnataka ranged between 3.62 and 8.39 percent during the study period. The lowest growth rate of 3.62% was observed in the year 2004-05.

Table 2: Growth of SSI units in Karnataka (2002-03) to (2017-18)

Year	Number of SSI Units set up	Increase / Decrease	Percentage of Increase / Decrease
2002-03	298148	-	-
2003-04	310368	12220	4.10
2004-05	321606	11238	3.62
2005-06	334386	12780	3.97
2006-07	346966	12580	3.76
2007-08	361950	14984	4.32
2008-09	377655	15705	4.34
2009-10	394850	17195	4.55
2010-11	413284	18434	4.67
2011-12	434305	21021	5.09
2012-13	458511	24206	5.57
2013-14	484549	26038	5.68
2014-15	513291	28742	5.93
2015-16	538947	25656	5.00
2016-17	578117	39170	7.27
2017-18	626599	48482	8.39

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

Table 2.1: Compound Growth rate and magnitude of variation in growth of SSI units in Karnataka.

Variables	Mean	Std. Dev.	C.V. (Percent)	CAGR (Percent/annum)
<i>Growth of SSI Units</i>	424595.75	100367.5	23.64	4.75

The compound annual growth rate of the SSI units and the magnitude of variation in growth, are computed and presented in Table 2.1. It is observed that the small scale industrial units in Karnataka significantly increased at the rate of 4.75 per cent per annum. It is also inferred from the table that there was 23.64 per cent variation in the growth of the SSI units in Karnataka during the period under study.

INVESTMENT

Investments in small-scale industrial units in Karnataka for the study period 2002- 2003 to 2017-2018 are presented in Table 3. The data shows that the investment value of the small scale industries sector in Karnataka at constant prices had increased from Rs. 616374 lakhs in 2002-03 to Rs. 5099954 lakhs in 2017-18. The percentage



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increase was the highest during the period 2016-17 with an increase of Rs. 1266414 lakhs compared to the previous year.

Table 3: Growth of investment in SSI units in Karnataka (2002-03) to (2017-18)

Year	Investment (Rs. In Lakh)	Increase/Decrease (Rs. In Lakh)	Percentage of Increase/Decrease
2002-03	616374	-	-
2003-04	653428	37054	6.01
2004-05	691969	38541	5.90
2005-06	735616	43647	6.31
2006-07	782158	46542	6.33
2007-08	894817	112659	14.40
2008-09	996434	101617	11.36
2009-10	1119250	122816	12.33
2010-11	1239873	120623	10.78
2011-12	1399514	159641	12.88
2012-13	1616365	216851	15.49
2013-14	1901082	284717	17.61
2014-15	2180373	279291	14.69
2015-16	2674965	494592	22.68
2016-17	3941379	1266414	47.34
2017-18	5099954	1158575	29.40

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

Table 3.1: Compound Growth rate and magnitude of variation in the investment of SSI units in Karnataka.

Variables	Mean	Std. Dev.	C.V. (Percent)	CAGR (Percent/annum)
<i>Growth of Investment in SSI Units</i>	1658971.93	1281302.38	77.23	14.12

To study the trend in the growth of the investment and the growth rate, the trend co-efficient were computed and are presented in Table 3.1. It is observed, that the growth in investment in SSIs in Karnataka significantly increased at a compound growth rate of 14.12 per cent per annum. It is also inferred from the analysis that there was 77.23 per cent variation in the investment in small-scale industrial units in Karnataka during the period under study.

EMPLOYMENT

The employment level in the small-scale industrial units in Karnataka during the study period, and year to year increase and percentage of increase over the relevant previous year are furnished in Table 4. It could be observed that the percentage increase in the level of employment increased from 1723000 persons in 2002-03 to 4193000 persons in 2017-18. The percentage increase was the highest during the year 2016-17 with an increased number of 509000 compared to the previous years.



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Table 4: Growth of employment in SSI sector in Karnataka (2002-03) to (2017-18)

Year	Employment (‘000s)	Increase/Decrease (‘000s)	Percentage of Increase/Decrease
2002-03	1723	-	-
2003-04	1780	57	3.31
2004-05	1830	50	2.81
2005-06	1888	58	3.17
2006-07	1946	58	3.07
2007-08	2069	123	6.32
2008-09	2174	105	5.07
2009-10	2285	111	5.11
2010-11	2396	111	4.86
2011-12	2524	128	5.34
2012-13	2680	156	6.18
2013-14	2846	166	6.19
2014-15	3022	176	6.18
2015-16	3243	221	7.31
2016-17	3752	509	15.70
2017-18	4193	441	11.75

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

Table 4.1: Compound Growth rate and magnitude of variation in employment in SSI units in Karnataka.

Variables	Mean	Std. Dev.	C.V. (Percent)	CAGR (Percent/annum)
<i>Growth of Employment in SSI Units</i>	2521.93	730.51	28.97	5.72

To study the trend in the growth of number of employments in SSI units and the growth rate, the trend coefficient was computed and presented in Table 4.1. It is observed, that, the number of persons employed in small-scale industries in Karnataka significantly increased at the rate of 5.72 per cent per annum. It is also inferred from the Table that there was 28.97 per cent variation in the growth of the SSI unit's employment opportunities in Karnataka during the period under study.

The overall findings show that the SSIs in Karnataka state during the last three consecutive five year plans have positively performed. The Central Government programmes such as start-up India, stand up India, Make in India have also propounded to the growth of SSIs. There has been a tremendous increase in the SSI units and the investment made during the plan period. Many of the financial support from parent organisations, collateral free loans and subsidies, as well training and skill development have also turned to be the reason for the upward growth of SSIs in Karnataka during the same period. The employment generation in small scale industry also shows a better trend, at present the SSI in Karnataka has become a major threshold for unemployed masses.



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CONCLUSION

It is evident from the study that the overall performance and growth of the SSI is appreciable, but the fact cannot be ignored that most of the SSIs are still suffering from many deficiencies. The Government of India and Karnataka are laying down various beneficial policy measures facilitating the growth of the SSI. The problems faced by the SSI are at the institutional level and management level. The SSI's should work towards the better performance by understanding the GAPS and filling these GAPS.

The emergence of small entrepreneurs has far reaching implications for the social and economic development of any nation. The process of growth and development of SSI units should not merely stop by the establishment of industrial estates. There should be a total commitment on the part of KSSIDC, Government and other agencies involved in the task of development of SSI's.

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