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Module 5

MSME AND ENTREPRENEURIAL ECOSYSTEM

Maximum Marks - 25

Study Hours 45

Micro, small and medium enterprises are playing a key role in GDP and generation of employment in our country. This module consists of entrepreneurial support ecosystem. The learners will be able to understand MSMEs, key stakeholders, government support for setting an enterprise.

Lesson 13 MSMEs

Lesson 14 Whom to Approach for What

Lesson 15 Government Schemes for Entrepreneurs

Lesson 16 Introduction to incubation

Lesson 17 E- resources



MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs)

Walking through the streets of any rural area, town or city, you might have seen some industrial plants, enterprises and business shops. For example, Gupta Furniture Shop Pvt. Ltd., Sri Sai courier services, Jyothi cloth merchants, Om Ganesh bricks unit, XYZ cement company Ltd. etc. What do these names stand for? Did you ever try to know about them? Each such enterprise has some kind of a business process. You will see some employees working in manufacturing plants and some are providing services at the front office. Those enterprises and business firms are either manufacturing or providing services.

Let us know in detail about business, enterprise, factory, manufacturing and service sector, and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).



LEARNING OUTCOMES

After studying this lesson, the learner will be able to:

- explain business, enterprises, factory, manufacturing and service sector ;
- identify different types of business entities and its registration process ;
- differentiate between manufacturing and service sector ; and
- describe the concept of MSME and ease of doing business.

13.1. BUSINESS, FACTORY AND ENTERPRISE

13.1.1 Importance of MSMEs for Economic Growth

Micro, small and medium enterprises are the pillars of economic growth in many developed and developing countries. MSME is rightly termed as “the engine of growth” for India. MSMEs have played a prominent role in the development of the country in terms of creating employment opportunities. MSMEs have employed more



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than 50 million people, scaling manufacturing capabilities, curtailing regional disparities, balancing the distribution of wealth, and contributing to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). MSME sector forms 8% of GDP.

The Government has planned to raise the contribution of MSME sector to the country's GDP to 50 percent from the present 29 percent, and ensure that it gives employment to at least 15 crore people against the 11.1 crore at present.

Six Economic Censuses have been conducted so far in 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998, 2005 and 2013-14. The Sixth Economic Census (2013) found 58.5 million establishments in operation of which 34.8 million establishments (59.48%) were found in rural areas and nearly 23.7 million establishments (40.52%) were located in urban areas. According to National Sample Survey (NSS), 73rd Round on Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises in Manufacturing, Trade and Other Services Sectors, there are 633.92 lakh MSMEs in India, and only 4000 enterprises of them were large Industries.

13.1.2 Business

Business is a human economic activity which is concerned with the production and distribution of goods and services with the objective of earning profits. Businesses can be privately owned, not-for-profit or state-owned.

13.1.3 Factory

As per the Factories Act 1948, Factory means any premises, including the precincts thereof, in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on or is ordinarily so carried on:

- with the aid of power, provided that 50 or more workers are working or were working thereon on any day of preceding twelve months, or
- without the aid of power, provided that 100 or more workers are working or were working thereon any day of the preceding 12 months and provided further that in no part of such premises any manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power

13.1.4 Enterprise

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 (MSME Act) provides for facilitating the promotion and development and enhancing the competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises. The Act provided the appropriate definitions for enterprise, manufacturing and service sector.

According to MSME Act 2006, Enterprise means an industrial undertaking or a business concern or any other establishment, engaged in the manufacture or production of goods, in any manner, pertaining to any industry specified in the first schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 or engaged in providing or rendering of any service or services.

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Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)



Manufacturing enterprise
engaged in the manufacture or
production of goods



Service Enterprise
engaged in providing or rendering
of services

Generally, people get confused when it comes to registration of an enterprise. Enterprise can be in form a company or proprietorship or partnership firm or cooperative. These are formed and incorporated by respective government laws and procedures.

13.2 TYPES OF BUSINESS STRUCTURES / ENTERPRISE

Let's try and understand the types of business structures available in India. Here is a list of some of them:

13.2.1 Sole Proprietorship

Sole proprietorship is a business that is owned, managed and controlled by one person. It is one of the most common forms of business in India, used by small businesses. Although sole proprietor doesn't require any specific registrations, he is advised to obtain a few registrations to make his business function smoothly. Registering as SME, Shop and Establishment Act License & GST Registration.

- **Registering as SME / UdyogAadhaar** :UdyogAadhaar is a twelve digit Unique Identification Number provided by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India for small and medium enterprises in India. It is also known as Aadhaar for Business. You can get yourself registered as Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) under the MSME Act. The application can be filed electronically. Although it isn't compulsory to register as an SME, it is highly beneficial, especially at the time of taking loan for the business. The Government runs various schemes for SMEs where loans are provided at the concessional rate of interest.
- **Shop and Establishment Act License**:This license isn't mandatory at all places, but it is required to be obtained according to the local laws. It is issued by the municipalities or local bodies and is issued on the basis of the number of employees.
- **Goods and Services Tax (GST Registration)** :You can get yourself registered under GST if your annual turnover is more than Rs. 20 lakhs. Also, if you are

doing online business (selling through amazon, flipkart etc.), you are required to get a GST number.

13.2.2 Partnership / Limited Liability Partnership

A partnership firm is an organization which is formed with two or more persons to run a business with a view to earn profit. Each member of such a group is known as partner and collectively known as partnership firm. If you want to start your business, then you must get it registered under Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

Alternatively, you may choose the LLP. The minimum number of partners to incorporate a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) is 2. There is no upper limit on the maximum number of partners of LLP. Among the partners, there should be minimum two designated partners who shall be individuals, and at least one of them should be resident in India. The rights and duties of designated partners are governed by the LLP agreement. They are directly responsible for the compliance of all the provisions of LLP Act 2008 and provisions specified in LLP agreement.

If you want to start your business with Limited Liability Partnership, then you must get it registered under Limited liability Partnership Act, 2008 through Registrar of Companies.



Sole proprietorship means one person is establishing an enterprise
Partnership means two or more partners are establishing an enterprise,
it may be registered under Partnership Act 1932 or LLP Act 2008

13.2.3 Company

Company means an entity formed and registered under the Companies' Act 2013. One Person Company (OPC) or private limited or public limited companies registered under this Act is called as a Company.

What is a Company?

A company is a legal entity formed by a group of individuals to engage in and operate a business commercially or industrial enterprise.

- **One Person Company (OPC)** : Recently introduced in the year 2013, an OPC is the best way to start a company if there exists only one promoter or owner. It enables a sole-proprietor to carry on his work and still be part of the corporate framework.



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Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

- **Private Limited Company (PLC):** A company in the eyes of the law is regarded as a separate legal entity from its founders. It has shareholders (stakeholders) and directors (company officers). Each individual is regarded as an employee of the company.
- **Public Limited Company (PLC) :** A PLC is a voluntary association of members which is incorporated under company law. It has a separate legal existence and the liability of its members are limited to shares they hold.

13.2.4 Cooperative Society

A cooperative is “an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned enterprise”. Cooperative Society means a co-operative society registered under this Act 1950 or any state/relevant act.



The company registered under the Companies Act may have many shareholders who invested in the business



The Women's Dairy Cooperative Society is registered under Cooperative Act and all like-minded women from the same occupation join to manage their own and controlled cooperative society

Registration of Business Enterprises

| Business Registration | Under which Act | Registration at |
|--|--|--|
| Sole Proprietorship | | |
| Partnership firm | Partnership Act 1932 | Registrar offices (State Government) |
| | Limited liability Partnership Act 2008 | Registrar offices (State Government) |
| Company, one person company, private limited company, public limited company | Companies Act 2013 | Registrar of companies (Central Government) |
| Cooperative Society | Cooperative Act Mutually Aided Cooperatives Act | Registrar of Cooperatives |



INTEXT QUESTIONS 13.1

State whether these statements are true or false:

- 1) The manufacturing sector and service sector are both the same.
- 2) The proprietary firm is an enterprise.
- 3) Cooperative Society is also an Enterprise
- 4) Enterprise means manufacture or production of goods engaged in providing or rendering any service or services.
- 5) The factory is an enterprise.



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13.3 DEFINITION OF MSME

What exactly an SME or Small to Medium Enterprise is, depends on who is defining it. Depending on the country, the size of the enterprise can be categorized based on the number of employees, annual sales, assets, or any combination of these. It may also vary from industry to industry. SMEs have a dominant share of the global economy. Small to medium enterprises (SMEs) make up the vast majority of businesses in most countries.

13.3.1 MSME definition in India

After 14 years since the MSME Development Act came into existence in 2006, a revision in MSME definition was announced in the *Atmnirbhar Bharat package* on 13th May, 2020. As per this announcement,

- The definition of Micro manufacturing and services units was increased to Rs. 1 Crore of investment and Rs. 5 Crore of turnover.
 - The limit of small unit was increased to Rs. 10 Crore of investment and Rs. 50 Crore of turnover. Similarly, the limit of medium unit was increased to Rs. 20 Crore of investment and Rs. 100 Crore of turnover.
 - The Government of India on 01.06.2020 decided for further upward revision of the MSME Definition. For medium Enterprises, now it will be Rs. 50 Crore of investment and Rs. 250 Crore of turnover.
- (i) *a micro enterprise*, where the investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment does not exceed one crore rupees and turnover does not exceed five crore rupees;
 - (ii) *a small enterprise*, where the investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment does not exceed ten crore rupees and turnover does not exceed fifty crore rupees;
 - (iii) *a medium enterprise*, where the investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment does not exceed fifty crore rupees and turnover does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore rupees.



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13.3.2 Definition of Investment and Turnover

Investment: To allocate money in the expectation of some benefit in the business (Personal money or loan from Banks and other financial institutions)

Turnover: The amount derived from the provision of goods and services after deduction of trade discounts, taxes and any other taxes based on the amounts so derived.

| | Investment | Turnover |
|--------------------|------------|----------|
| Micro Enterprises | 1 | 5 |
| Small Enterprises | 10 | 50 |
| Medium Enterprises | 50 | 250 |

13.3.3 Definition of Manufacturing and Service Sector

“**Manufacturing process**” means any process for:-

- i. Making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, packing, oiling, washing, cleaning, breaking up, demolishing or otherwise treating or adapting any article or
- ii. Substance with a view to its use, sale, transport, delivery or disposal; or
- iii. Pumping oil, water, sewage, or any other substance; or
- iv. Generating, transforming or transmitting power; or
- v. Composing types for printing, printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or
- vi. Other similar process or book-binding; [or]
- vii. Constructing, reconstructing, repairing, refitting, finishing or breaking up ships or vessels; or preserving or storing any article in cold storage.

“**Service Sector**”

Service sector provides services rather than providing tangible goods. Activities in the service sector include retail, banks, hotels, real estate, education, health, social care, computer services, recreation, media, communications, electricity, gas and water supply on service fee payment basis/business mode.

13.3.4 Differences between manufacturing and service sector


| Tangible | Intangible |
|--|---|
| Homogeneous | Heterogeneous |
| Production and distribution are separated from consumption | Production, distribution and consumption are simultaneous processes |



Notes

| | |
|--|---|
| A thing | An activity or process |
| Core value processed in factory | Core value produced in the buyer-seller interaction |
| Customers do not participate in the production process | Customers participate in production |
| Can be kept in stock | Cannot be kept in stock |
| Transfer of ownership | No transfer of ownership |

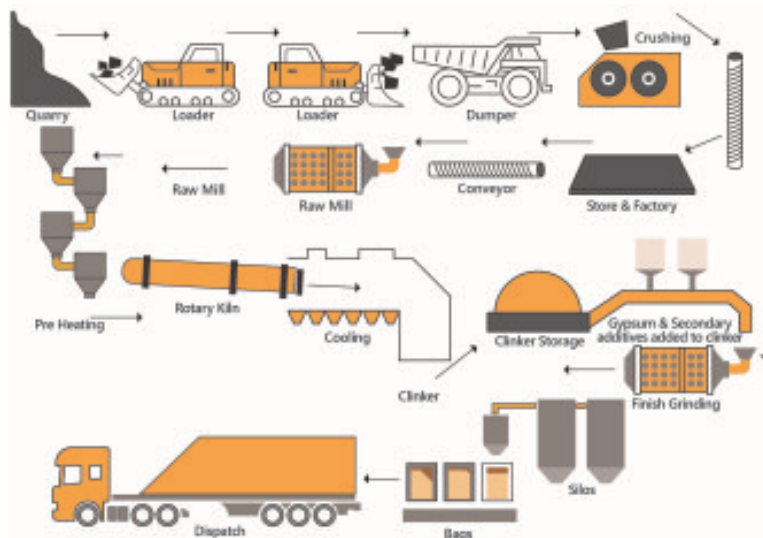
UdyogAadhar Registration – Ministry of MSME, Government of India



Central Government – UdyogAadhaar (<https://udyogaadhaar.gov.in>)

UdyogAadhaar is a government registration that is provided along with a recognition certificate and a unique number to certify small or medium businesses or enterprises. The central motive behind this facility was to offer a way to the government to provide the maximum benefits to medium or small-scale businesses or industries in India registered via MSME through their Aadhaar Card Number. The owner, director or proprietor of the entity will provide his/her 12digit Aadhaar Number, whether the enterprise or entity is a sole proprietor, an LLP, a Private limited company or anything else. It should have the recognition certificate provided via the MSME registration process.

Manufacturing Process – Cement Industry



Brief Description of The Cement Manufacturing Process

- i. **Crushing Section:** The raw materials mainly limestone, additives etc. are crushed in the separate crushers and stored automatically into the respective silos.

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- ii. **Storage & Proportioning:** The different raw materials are extracted from the silos in the desired proportion through table feeders and conveyed to raw mill.
- iii. **Raw Milling:** The raw mix is ground into a Ball Mill at desired fineness to produce Raw Meal, and transported for Homogenizing.
- iv. **Blending & Homogenization:** The raw meal is homogenized in the blending silos, and is stored automatically into a storage silo for feeding to the kiln.
- v. **Palletizing & Burning:** The raw meal is charged into the kiln for burning. The clinker after discharge is stored in the clinker yard through deep Bucket Elevator.
- vi. **Clinker/gypsum crushing, storage & proportioning:** Clinker & Gypsum after crushing stored into the hoppers and extracted in the desired proportion with the help of table feeders and transported to the Cement mill Hopper.
- vii. **Cement Milling:** The clinker, Gypsum & Fly ash mix is ground in the cement mill to produce cement.
- viii. **Storage & Packing:** The cement is stored into the cement silos and aerated, tested and packed for dispatch.

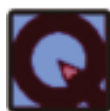
Service Sector – Courier Delivery Services

| | |
|---|--|
|  | i. Merchant or retail customer plans to send a shipment abroad or domestically and request a delivery via phone. Email or web booking. |
|  | ii. Customer service takes the shipment order and directly updates the system to notify the courier person to pick-up the shipment. |
|  | iii. Notified by the IT system, the courier collect or picks the shipment and records successful pickup and heads to the warehouse. |
|  | iv. At the warehouse, the shipment is sorted based on the urgency and destination requested. The customer is able to track his shipment on a real time basis. |
|  | v. Operations allocate a delivery job to each courier boy based on their zone coverage. Operations track the movement of all of its couriers via mobile including the number of deliveries performed and his efficiency. |
|  | vi. For domestic shipments, the delivery is made to the end customer or parcel lockers. |



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| | |
|---|---|
|  | vii. For International shipments, we either deliver the shipment to our agents or they pick it up from our warehouse depending on the agreement. Those agents also provide us with a shipment tracking services. |
|  | viii. The agent chooses the delivery mode depending on the parcel delivery requirements (priority, size and destination) and delivers it to the warehouse of the destination country. The shipment is then sorted for delivery. |
|  | ix. The recipient of the shipment is then contracted by the customer services of the agent and arranged a time for delivery. |



INTEXT QUESTIONS 13.2

I. Match the following:

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Cement factory | 1. Service Sector |
| 2. 9 crore investment in plant and machinery | 2. Medium Enterprise |
| 3. 9 lakhs investment in photo studio equipment | 3. Small Enterprise |
| 4. Courier | 4. Micro Enterprise |
| 5. 25 crore investment in Food processing unit | 5. Manufacturing Sector |

II. Choice the correct answer :

i) Micro Enterprise (Limit for Investment)

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------|
| a) 0-1Crore | b) 2-10 Crore | c) 11-50 Crore | d) None |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------|

ii) Small Enterprise (Limit for Investment)

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------|
| a) 0-1Crore | b) 2-10 Crore | c) 11-50 Crore | d) None |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------|

iii) Medium Enterprise (Limit for Investment)

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------|
| a) 0-1Crore | b) 2-10 Crore | c) 11-50 Crore | d) None |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------|

iv) Micro Enterprise (Limit for Turnover)

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| a) 0-5 Crore | b) 6-50 Crores | c) 51-250 crore | d) None |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|

v) Small Enterprise (Limit for Turnover)

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| a) 0-5 Crore | b) 6-50 Crores | c) 51-250 crore | d) None |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|

vi) Medium Enterprise (Limit for Turnover)

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| a) 0-5 Crore | b) 6-50 Crores | c) 51-250 crore | d) None |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|

**Notes**

13.4. EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

“*Ease of doing business*” (EoDB) is an index created by **Simeon Djankov** published yearly by the World Bank . It defines the ease of doing business in a country. Higher rankings in the index imply better, simpler business regulations and stronger protections for property rights.

13.4.1 Importance of EoDB

With the growing number of small-and-medium enterprises in India, ease of doing business plays a crucial role in the India’s economic growth and creating employment opportunities for youth. While ease of doing business has implications for foreign direct investments, local businesses too are impacted by the processes, rules, and regulations set up by governments that can help promote a business-friendly environment or hold local businesses back from their entrepreneurial ambitions. It goes without saying that when systems, processes, rules and regulations are business-friendly, setting up businesses is made easier for not just big companies but also smaller ones that have less capital and resources at their disposal. Thus, ease of doing business can benefit businesses and local citizens in creating an open and fair economic environment.

13.4.2. India Rank in ease of doing business

Sustained business reforms over the past several years helped India jump 23 places to move to 77th position in 2018 global ease of Doing Business rankings. India carried out six business reforms during the past year, earning the credentials of being a top global improver for a second consecutive year. The latest reforms were in the Doing Business areas of starting a Business, Dealing with Construction Permits, Getting Electricity, Getting Credit, Paying Taxes, and Trading Across Borders.

13.4.3 EoDB : Eight Key Areas

To setup an enterprise, the Central and State Governments are focusing on following aspects

- Starting a Business
- Dealing with Construction Permits
- Getting Electricity
- Registering Property
- Getting Credit
- Protecting Minority Investors



- Paying Taxes
- Trading across Borders
- Enforcing Contracts
- Resolving Insolvency

13.4.4 State Government Initiatives

State governments are taking several steps such as setting up single window system for approvals to improve ease of doing business. The parameters include areas such as construction permit, labour regulation, environmental registration, easy loans, setup incubation centers, funding, and access to information, land availability and single window system.

13.4.5 EoDB Ranks for States

Ease of doing business ranking of states of India has been done by World Bank since 2015 and facilitated by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (India) of Government of India based on the progress of states in completing annual reform action plan covering 8 key areas which has a number of points that vary every year.

| State or Union Territory | 2018 ranking | 2015 ranking | Called |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 98.42 (1/36) | 70.12 (2/32) | Top Achievers |
| Telangana | 98.33 (2/36) | 42.45 (13/32) | Top Achievers |
| Haryana | 98.07 (3/36) | 40.66 (14/32) | Top Achievers |
| Jharkhand | 97.99 (4/36) | 63.09 (3/32) | Top Achievers |
| Gujarat | 97.96 (5/36) | 71.14 (1/32) | Top Achievers |
| Chhattisgarh | 97.36 (6/36) | 62.45 (4/32) | Top Achievers |
| Madhya Pradesh | 97.31 (7/36) | 62.00 (5/32) | Top Achievers |
| Karnataka | 97.40 (8/36) | 48.50 (9/32) | Top Achievers |
| Rajasthan | 95.69 (9/36) | 61.05 (6/32) | Top Achievers |
| West Bengal | 94.70 (10/36) | 46.90 (11/32) | Achievers |
| Uttarakhand | 94.21 (11/36) | 13.36 (23/32) | Achievers |
| Uttar Pradesh | 92.87 (12/36) | 47.37 (10/32) | Achievers |
| Maharashtra | 92.71 (13/36) | 49.43 (8/32) | Achievers |
| Odisha | 92.09 (14/36) | 52.12 (7/32) | Achievers |

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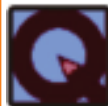
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Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Tamil Nadu | 90.68 (15/36) | 44.58 (12/32) | Achievers |
| Himachal Pradesh | 87.90 (16/36) | 23.95 (17/32) | Fast Mover |
| Assam | 84.75 (17/36) | 14.84 (22/32) | Fast Mover |
| Bihar | 81.91 (18/36) | 16.41 (21/32) | Fast Mover |
| Goa | 57.34 (19/36) | 21.74 (19/32) | Average Mover |
| Punjab | 53.92 (20/36) | 36.73 (16/32) | Average Mover |
| Kerala | 44.79 (21/36) | 22.87 (18/32) | Slow Mover |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 33.05 (22/36) | 05.93 (29/32) | Slow Mover |
| Delhi | 31.60 (23/36) | 37.35 (15/32) | Slow Mover |
| Daman and Diu | 28.69 (24/36) | 14.58 (22/32) | Slow Mover |
| Tripura | 22.27(25/36) | 09.29 (26/32) | Aspirers |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 21.28 (26/36) | 01.79 (32/32) | Aspirers |
| Puducherry | 15.65 (27/36) | 17.72 (20/32) | Aspirers |
| Nagaland | 14.04 (28/36) | 03.41 (31/32) | Aspirers |
| Chandigarh | 11.44 (29/36) | 10.04 (24/32) | Aspirers |
| Mizoram | 03.63 (30/36) | 06.37 (28/32) | High Aspirers |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 01.24 (31/36) | 09.73 (25/32) | High Aspirers |
| Manipur | 00.27 (32/36) | 01.19 (32/32) | Very High Aspirers |
| Sikkim | 00.13 (33/36) | 07.23 (27/32) | Very High Aspirers |
| Meghalaya | 00.00 (34/36) | 04.38 (30/32) | Very High Aspirers |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 00.00 (35/36)) | 01.23 (32/32) | Very High Aspirers |
| Lakshadweep | 00.00 (36/36) | 00.3 (32/32) | Very High Aspirers |



INTEXT QUESTIONS 13.3

Fill in the blanks-

- i) EODB means _____
- ii) EODB Index created by _____
- iii) EODB Index focusing on _____key areas
- iv) EODB is being published every _____ by World Bank.

- v) India rank in EODB 2018_____
- vi) _____state have first Rank in EODB 2018.



WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

- Enterprise means manufacture or production of goods by an entity engaged in providing or rendering any service or services.
- Sole proprietorship is a business that is owned, managed and controlled by one person.
- Limited Liability Partnership Act 2008 or Partnership Act 1932; partnership as the relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all.
- Company means a company formed and registered under the Companies Act 2013.
- Cooperative Society means a co-operative society registered under this Act 1950 or any state cooperative act.
- Factory means any premises, including the precincts thereof, in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on.
- The MSME definition is classified based on limits of Investment and Turnover.

| | Investment | Turnover |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Micro Enterprises | 1 | 5 |
| Small Enterprises | 10 | 50 |
| Medium Enterprises | 50 | 250 |

- Ease of doing business plays a crucial role in the India economic growth and creating employment opportunities for youth. To setup an enterprise, the central and state governments are providing assistance to entrepreneurs regarding registration, credit etc.
- Sustained business reforms over the past several years helped India jump 23 places to move to 77th position in 2018 global ease of Doing Business rankings.
- UdyogAadhar is a government registration that is provided along with a recognition certificate and a unique number in order to certify small/medium businesses or enterprises.



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Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)



TERMINAL QUESTIONS

- 1) What is MSME?
- 2) Explain difference between Manufacturing Sector and Service Sector?
- 3) What is meaning of Ease of Doing Business?
- 4) Explain the limits of Investment & Turnover amount for micro, small and medium enterprises?
- 5) What is UdyogAadhar?
- 6) Explain Cement manufacturing process?
- 7) Explain about registration of enterprises based on various acts?
- 8) Explain about key areas of EODB?
- 9) Explain about Courier Company services ?
- 10) Explain the importance of MSMEs in India.



ANSWER TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

13.1

| | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1) False | 2) True | 2) True | 2) True | 2) True |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

13.2

Matching

| | | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------|
| i) 5 | ii) 3 | iii) 4 | vi) 1 | v) 2 | |
| i) a | ii) b | iii) c | vi) a | v) b | vi) c |

3.3

Fill in the blanks

1. Ease of Doing Business
2. Simeon Djankov
3. eight
4. year
5. 77th Position
6. Gujarat State

ACTIVITY FOR YOU

Identify a few micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) in your area and discuss with them about the registration of their enterprises, getting licenses, incentives from the government, enterprise product and service and its process.



CONCEPT MAP

Notes

