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Role of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Eradicating Poverty in India

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Abstract: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a crucial role in the economic development of India by generating employment, fostering entrepreneurship, promoting inclusive growth, and reducing poverty. As one of the largest MSME sectors in the world, India's MSMEs contribute significantly to GDP, exports, and industrial production. This paper examines the role of MSMEs in poverty eradication by analyzing their contribution to employment generation, income creation, regional development, and social inclusion. It also discusses government initiatives, challenges faced by MSMEs, and policy recommendations to enhance their poverty-alleviation potential.

Index Terms - MSMEs, Poverty Eradication, Employment Generation, Inclusive Growth, Indian Economy.

1. Introduction

Poverty eradication remains one of the most pressing socio-economic challenges in India despite sustained economic growth. A large segment of the population depends on informal and low-income employment, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas. In this context, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have emerged as a powerful instrument for inclusive and sustainable development.

MSMEs act as a bridge between agriculture and large-scale industries by providing livelihood opportunities to millions of people with relatively low capital investment. Their labor-intensive nature makes them especially significant in a country like India, where surplus labor and income inequality persist.

2. Concept and Classification of MSMEs

According to the MSME Development Act, 2006, MSMEs are classified based on investment and turnover criteria (revised in 2020):

Category	Investment Limit	Turnover Limit
Micro Enterprise	Up to ₹1 crore	Up to ₹5 crore
Small Enterprise	Up to ₹10 crore	Up to ₹50 crore
Medium Enterprise	Up to ₹50 crore	Up to ₹250 crore

This classification enables targeted policy support and financial assistance.

3. MSMEs and the Indian Economy

MSMEs constitute the backbone of the Indian economy due to their extensive presence and diversified activities.

3.1 Contribution to GDP and Industrial Output

MSMEs contribute nearly 30% to India's GDP.

They account for about 45% of manufacturing output.

They contribute around 40% of total exports, strengthening foreign exchange earnings.

3.2 Employment Generation

MSMEs employ over 110 million people, second only to agriculture.

They provide employment to unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled labor, especially from economically weaker sections.

4. Role of MSMEs in Poverty Eradication

4.1 Employment Creation
MSMEs generate large-scale employment at low capital cost, making them ideal for poverty reduction. Self-employment and wage employment opportunities help individuals move out of poverty.

4.2 Promotion of Rural and Semi-Urban Development

MSMEs promote **decentralized industrialization** by setting up units in rural and backward regions. This reduces migration to urban areas and creates local livelihood opportunities.

4.3 Inclusive Growth and Social Empowerment

MSMEs encourage participation of:

Women entrepreneurs

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Minorities and backward communities

This inclusion leads to income equality and social empowerment.

4.4 Support to Informal Sector

Many informal enterprises transition into the formal economy through MSME registration, gaining access to credit, insurance, and social security benefits.

5. Government Initiatives Supporting MSMEs

The Government of India has launched several schemes to strengthen MSMEs and reduce poverty:

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Mudra Yojana

Startup India and Stand-up India

Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)

Atmanirbhar Bharat Package

Udyam Registration.

These initiatives improve access to finance, technology, and markets, thereby enhancing income generation.

6. Challenges Faced by MSMEs

Despite their importance, MSMEs face several challenges:

Limited access to institutional credit

Technological backwardness

Lack of skilled manpower

Market competition from large enterprises

Delayed payments

Regulatory and compliance burdens

These issues restrict their growth potential and poverty-alleviation capacity.

7. Policy Recommendations

To strengthen the role of MSMEs in poverty eradication, the following measures are suggested:

Simplification of credit procedures

Skill development and entrepreneurship training

Technological upgradation and digital integration

Strengthening market linkages and export promotion

Timely payment enforcement mechanisms

Focus on women-led and rural MSMEs

8. Conclusion

MSMEs play a pivotal role in eradicating poverty by generating employment, fostering entrepreneurship, and promoting inclusive economic growth. Their ability to absorb labor, especially from marginalized sections, makes them a vital instrument for socio-economic transformation. With effective policy support, improved infrastructure, and access to finance, MSMEs can significantly accelerate India's journey towards poverty-free and sustainable development.

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