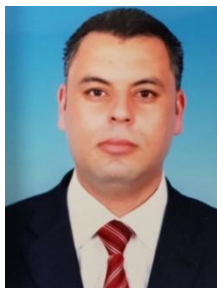


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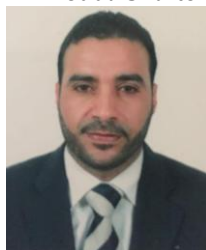
**GLOBALISATION AND ITS IMPACT ON SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN
INDIA: BRIGHT AND DARK SPOTS**

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of this paper to explain how is small scale industries (SSI) influenced by globalization? And we try to highlight both positive and negative effect. Globalization happens through three channels: trade in goods & services, movement of capital and flow of finance. Economy and life are especially affected by the phenomenon of globalization Capitalist economic theory holds that a completely liberalized global market is the most efficient way to foster growth, because each country specializes in producing the goods and services in which it has a comparative advantage. Globalization in India is generally taken to mean 'integrating' the economy of the country with the world economy. Globalization influences all domains of life such as economy, education, culture, society in India. Small-scale industries occupy a place of strategic importance in Indian economy in view of its considerable contribution to employment, production and exports. Various studies have been conducted from time to time in different states of India on different aspects of small-scale industries. The main theme of the paper is to evaluate the performance in terms of units, employment, output and exports of SSI, before and after liberalization and to know the impact of Globalization on the performance of SSI. The period of the study is about last twenty years and based on secondary data. The findings of the study indicate that small manufacturers are affected in the globalization era and facing lot of problems to run their businesses. The comparative analysis of growth pattern of key parameters between Pre-and Post-Globalization period reveals that the "globalization" had a negative impact on the growth of small scale sector measured in terms of number of units, production, employment and exports. The result showed that globalization is almost a complete failure on growth front. It is also important that Government of India must focus on polices for infrastructure development such as power, roads, railways and modern technology up gradation for the growth and survival of the small scale sector.

Key Words: Globalization-India-Economy-Inclusive Approach-benefits and Drawbacks-SSI

Introduction

Globalisation means gradual integration of economies through free movement of goods, services and capital which has significant impact on the economies of both developed and developing countries. Therefore, globalisation refers to a process of growing economic interdependence among different countries of the world. Thus, in the globalised era, the whole world is changing into a global village in the sense that economic activities in one part of the globe are affecting significantly the rest of the world. For this purpose, it becomes necessary for India to participate in the process of globalisation. The New Economic Policy of 1991 aimed at making Indian economy competitive and much better integrated with the rest of the world. The liberalisation and economic reform process which included both short term and long term measures have direct and indirect bearing on the manufacturing sector of India in general and small scale sector in particular. The dynamics of change will bring about inflow of technology, resources and both human and physical capital that are scarce or costly to be procured locally in the developing economies like India. This will lead to rise in the productive capacity of the nation to supply increasingly diverse economic goods and services to its growing population. Therefore, globalisation can bring immense benefits to various countries that are able to harness the resulting opportunities for the proper development of their material and human resource endowments. Besides offering greater opportunities for economic growth, globalisation has also posed some important challenges which may be viewed as problems from the perspective of developing countries like India.

The small scale industries play a significant role in boosting the overall economic growth of an economy. The small scale industries set-up by the entrepreneurs in different states and Union Territories of India have contributed to the increased shares in overall production, fixed investment, exports, Employment and capacity Utilization of SSI Units, etc. The importance of SSI sector in providing large scale employment is of paramount importance. The policy framework right from the first plan has highlighted the need for the development of SSI sector keeping in view its strategic importance in the overall economic development of India. The impact of Industrial globalisation and deregulatory policies on the growth of small scale industries has been captured by computing and subsequently comparing the growth rates between pre and post globalization period. In this section, the overall performance of SSI sector has been examined in depth on the basis of the different parameters such as number of units, production, employment and exports.

The present study analyzes the impact of globalization on Indian Small Scale Industries. The main theme of the paper is to evaluate the performance of SSI, before and after liberalization and compare them with average annual growth rates, to know the impact of Globalization on the performance of SSI. The extreme right opposes it from the standpoint of economic and cultural nationalism, and liberals might deplore the loss of national sovereignty because it reduces the effectiveness of state intervention to regulate capital and labour, alleviate poverty and so forth. Economic development of a country is directly related to the level of industrial growth. The expansion of industrial sector leads to a greater utilization of natural resources, production of goods and services, creation of employment opportunities and improvement in the general standard of living. India has also been striving to develop the country's industrial base ever since independence. It has framed various policies aimed at development of industries in the public and private sectors. Special emphasis has been laid on small-scale industries. Smallscale industries play a key role in our planned development with its advantages of low investment, high potential for employment generation, diversification of the industrial base and dispersal of industries to rural and semi urban areas¹. The small-scale industries sector has been appropriately give a strategic position in our planned economy towards the fulfilment of the socio economic objectives particularly in achieving equitable growth. P.N.Dhar and H.F.Lydall in introduction to their book, "The Role of Small Enterprise in Indian Economic Development" have observed that 'The promotion of small scale industries has been widely recommended as one of the most appropriate means of developing industry in over populated backward countries'. Globalization happens through three channels: trade

in goods & services, movement of capital and flow of finance. Globalization in India is generally taken to mean 'integrating' the economy of the country with the world economy. The real thrust to the globalization process was provided by the new economic policy introduced by the Government of India in July 1991 at the behest of the IMF and the World Bank. Globalization has led to an 'Unequal Competition' - a competition between 'giant MNC's and dwarf Indian enterprises'. The small scale sector is a vital constituent of overall industrial sector of the country.

Discussion

The role of Small Scale Industries in the Indian Economy

The development of Small Scale Industries (SSI)² has been one of the major planks of India's economic development strategy since independence. Today, SSI sector occupies a place of strategic importance in the Indian economic structure due to its considerable contribution in terms of output, exports and employment³. By the end of March 2002, there were 3.4 million SSI units, accounting for more than 40 percent of the gross value of output in the manufacturing sector, about 35 percent of the total exports and provided employment to over 19.2 million persons, which is second only to agriculture (Planning Commission, 2002)⁴. This contribution has emerged despite the sector being exposed to intensifying competition in Indian economy, which is in a state of transition since 1991. The performance of the small-scale sector in terms of parameters like number of units (both registered and unregistered), production, employment and exports is provided in the following table 1

Table 1: Performance of Small-Scale Sector

Year	Production (in crore)			No. of Units (in lakh)		Employment (in lakh)	Exports At current Prices (in crore)
	Regd.	Unregd.	Total	At current prices	At constant Prices 1993-94		
2000-01	13.10	88.00	101.10	2,61,289	1,84,428	239.09	69,797
			(4.1)	(11.5)	(8.0)	(4.4)	(28.8)
2001-02	13.75	91.46	105.21	2,82,270	1,95,613	249.09	71,244
			(4.1)	(8.0)	(6.1)	(4.2)	(2.1)
2002-03	14.68	94.81	109.49	3,11,993	2,10,636	260.13	86,013
			(4.1)	(10.5)	(7.7)	(4.4)	(20.7)
2003-04	15.54	98.41	113.95	3,57,733	2,28,730	271.36	97,644
			(4.1)	(11.6)	(8.6)	(4.3)	(13.5)
2004-05	16.57	102.02	118.59	4,18,263	2,51,511	282.91	NA
			(4.1)	(16.9)	(10.0)	(4.3)	

Note: Figures in brackets show percentage growth over previous year

Source: Development Commissioner SSI, Economic Survey 2005-2006

From 2000-01 to 2005-06, the SSI sector registered continuous growth in the number of units, production, employment and even exports (till 2002-2003). During this period, the average annual growth in the number of units was around 4.1 percent, while employment grew by 4.4 percent annually. Further, the annual average growth in production was 12.4 and 8.1 percent respectively, at current and constant prices.

Globalization Benefits World Economies

Most economists agree that globalization provides a net benefit to individual economies around the world, by making markets more efficient, increasing competition, limiting military conflicts, and spreading wealth more equally around the world.

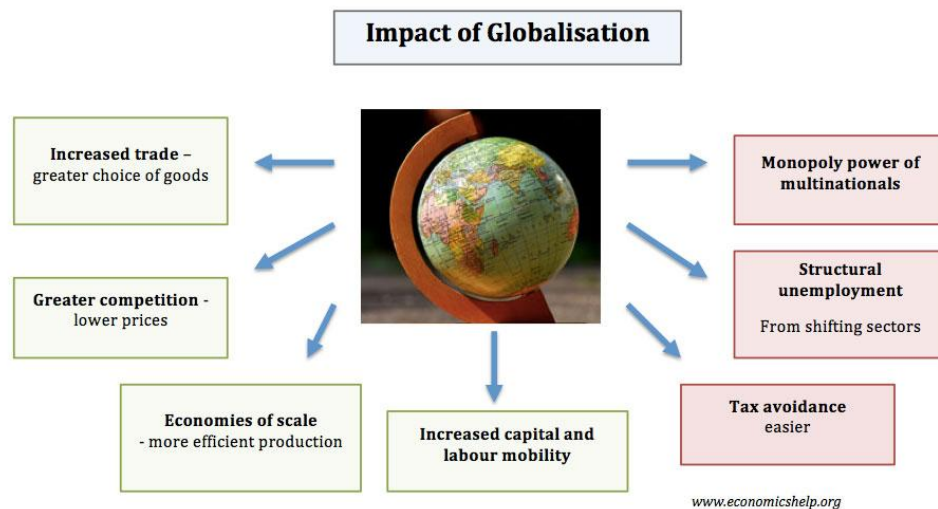


Table 2 shows the growth of manufacturing sector in major Asian Economies during the period 1980-81 to 2001-02. The table 2 shows that developing nations have shown robust growth in manufacturing activity over the two decades. China is exhibiting one of the highest growth rates of 13.1 percent. The other countries that exhibited healthy growth rates during the same period were Malaysia (11.6 percent), Indonesia (10.6 percent), Thailand (9.9 percent), while India has shown growth rate of only 6.9 percent. Although the economy has opened to global competition over the last decade, manufacturing sector in India is still a long way behind global standards as the growth rate in Indian manufacturing sector is the least among the major Asian Economies.

In order to analyse the performance of India, vis-à-vis its global counterparts in manufacturing sector, it is important to compare the export performance of major Asian Economies. Between 1973-74 to 2001-2002 the merchandise exports of developing countries grew at an average annual rate of 13 percent as compared to 10.2 percent for the world as a whole, resulting in their shares in the world trade increasing from less than one fourth to almost one third. During this period, developing countries also became important for each other's product, the share of trade among themselves reached 40 percent of their total exports at the end of the last decade. During the 1970s and early 1980s, the share of manufactured exports was around 20 percent, while the share of agricultural commodities fell from about 20 percent to 10 percent during the same period. Earning from mineral and oil exports fluctuated considerably due to changes in prices, but the overall trend was in a downward direction. Table 2 shows the percentage share of major developing Asian Economies in the total world exports from 1973-74 to 2001-2002. It can be seen from the table that the share of China in World exports grew by 3.70 percent whereas for Korea, Singapore and Malaysia this share grew by 2.60 percent, 2.11 percent and 1.62 percent, respectively for the period 1973-74 to 2001-02. For India, Brazil and Indonesia the share was 0.69 percent, 0.84 percent and 0.94 percent, respectively for the same period.

Table 2: Growth rate of Asian economies (1980-81 TO 2001-2002)

Country	Growth rate (%)	
	MANUFACTURING SECTOR	WORLD EXPORTS
China	13.1	3.7
India	6.9	0.69
Indonesia	10.6	0.94
Korea	9.7	2.6
Malaysia	11.6	1.62
Singapore	8	0.84
Thailand	9.9	1.22
Singapore	10.24	2.11

Globalisation impact on MSME's in India

Globalization is a large scale phenomenon, small scale enterprises are a local phenomenon but having effects of dimensions as large as its global 'friend and foe'. Friend- because both globalization and small scale industries are the two wheels of the vehicle of economic growth and prosperity; foe- because some argue that given the developing nation that India is, Small Scale Industries(SSIs) can suffer and strangulate to death by the fierce competition put up by globalization. The small scale sector forms a dominant part of Indian industry and contributing to a significant proportion of production, exports and employment. In a developing country like India, the role and importance of small-scale industries is very significant towards poverty eradication, employment generation, rural development and creating regional balance in promotion and growth of various development activities. In this papers author tries to examine the SSI performance in the era of globalization and its role for social upliftment⁵.

Fourth census 2006-07 reports⁶ (table-3) firmly stated the role of MSME in employment productions and exports. The results were in increasing trends. In case of per unit employment the registered MSME sectors was 5.93 whereas in manufacturing and service sectors it was 7.71 and 2.36 respectively. Per unit employment has gone up from 4.48 in 3rd Census to 5.93 in 4th Census of registered MSME, about 92.04 lakh persons were reported to have been employed in the registered working MSMEs, compromising 86.75% in manufacturing sector and 13.25% in service sectors. The employment per one rupee lakh fixed investment was 0.184 whereas in manufacturing and service sectors it was 0.81 persons and 0.202 persons respectively.

Table 3: Examined Average Annual Growth Rate of SSI in Pre and Post Liberalization Period⁷

SSI Elements	Pre-Liberalization Period (%)	Post-Liberalization Period(%)
Growth Rate	4.07	9.36
Productions	19.45	13.57
Employment	7.25	4.26

Some of the risks of globalization include⁸:

- Interdependence: Globalization leads to the interdependence between nations, which could cause regional or global instabilities if local economic fluctuations end up impacting a large number of countries relying on them.
- National Sovereignty: Some see the rise of nation-states, multinational or global firms and other international organizations as a threat to sovereignty. Ultimately, this could cause some leaders to become nationalistic or xenophobic.
- Equity Distribution: The benefits of globalization can be unfairly skewed towards rich nations or individuals, creating greater inequalities and leading to potential conflicts both nationally and internationally as a result.
- Rathod, C. B. (2007)⁹ study analyzed that SSI sector in India has been exhibiting a striking export performance; export had grown up to double digit from the last ten years. The study concluded that both opportunities and challenges were raised as the impact of globalization on Indian Industry as a whole and the small scale sector in particular.

For the purpose of the argument in this paper, as well as understanding some of the responses to globalization, it is important to define what is mean by globalization. Globalization is the process of integrating various economies of the world without creating any hindrances in the free flow of goods and services, technology, capital and even labour or human capital. The term globalization has, therefore, four parameters:

- Reduction of trade barriers to permit free flow of goods and services among nation-states
- Creation of environment in which free flow of capital can take place among nation-stated;
- Creation of environment, permitting free flow of technology; and

- Foundation of environment in which free movement of labor can take place in different countries of the world.

NUMBER OF SSI UNITS

The working number of units in small scale sector in Pre and Post Globalization Period in India is show in the following table 4

Table 4 (Units = Million Nos.)

Year	Units	% increase to prev. year	Years	Units	% increase to prev. year
1973-74	0.42	-	1990-91	6.79	273.08
1974-75	0.50	19.05	1991-92	7.06	3.98
1975-76	0.55	10.00	1992-93	7.35	4.11
1976-77	0.59	7.27	1993-94	7.65	4.08
1977-78	0.67	13.56	1994-95	7.96	4.05
1978-79	0.73	8.96	1995-96	8.28	4.02
1979-80	0.81	10.96	1996-97	8.62	4.11
1980-81	0.87	7.41	1997-98	8.97	4.06
1981-82	0.96	10.34	1998-99	9.34	4.12
1982-83	1.06	10.42	1999-00	9.72	4.07
1983-84	1.16	9.43	2000-01	10.11	4.01
1984-85	1.24	6.90	2001-02	10.52	4.06
1985-86	1.35	8.87	2002-03	10.95	4.09
1986-87	1.46	8.15	2003-04	11.40	4.11
1987-88	1.58	8.22	2004-05	11.86	4.04
1988-89	1.71	8.23	2005-06	12.34	4.05
1989-90	1.82	6.43	2006-07	12.84	4.05
AAGR	9.36		AAGR	4.07	

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, GOI. *AAGR= Annual Average Growth Rate or Exponential Growth Rate.

It is cleared from the above table that the Annual Average Growth Rate of number of units in the pre-globalised period, from 1973-74 to 1989-90 was 9.36 percent and in post- globalisation it was 4.07 percent. In pre- globalisation period, the yearly growth rate was higher than average growth rate in the initial years and from 1984-85 to 1989-90; the yearly growth rate was less than average growth rate. In 1989-90, the yearly growth rate was least in the pre- globalised period. In the post globalisation period, in 1990-91 it was very high and after that it was fluctuate between 3.98 per cent and 4.12 percent. Most of the time, the yearly growth rate was less than average growth rate. In 1999-00 the yearly growth rate and average growth rate was same. The numbers of units were increasing in the study period but the average and yearly growth rate was higher in pre-globalised period than post globalised period.

In the context of liberalization and globalization of Indian economy, the performance of small scale sector in the field of exports needs a closer look. The exports from small scale sector found to be higher from the total export. The exports of small scale sector are given in Table 5. It is cleared from the above table that the Annual Average Growth Rate of exports in the pre-globalisation period, from 1973-74 to 1989-90 was 18.66 percent and in post-globalisation it was 17.56 percent. In pre-liberalised period, the yearly growth rate was too much fluctuating; it was sometimes very high than average growth rate. In 1976-77, the yearly growth rate was 60 percent. It was highest during the pre-globalisation. 1978-79 to 1984-85 the AAGR was yearly increasing or decreasing, in 1982-83 it was on the lowest peak and showed negative trend. After this from 1985- 86 to 1989-90, the yearly growth rate was increasing and reached at 38.18 percent. In the post-globalisation period, from 1990-91 the yearly growth rate was changed its trend yearly, in one year its trend was increasing and than next

subsequent year the trend was decreasing. It was least in 2001-02 and highest in 1991-92. The exports were increasing during the study period but the average and yearly growth rate was higher in pre-liberalised period than post globalised period. Fourth census 2006-07 reports firmly stated the role of SSI in employment productions and exports. The results were in increasing trends. In case of per unit employment the registered SSI sectors was 5.93 whereas in manufacturing and service sectors it was 7.71 and 2.36 respectively. Per unit employment has gone up from 4.48 in 3rd Census to 5.93 in 4th Census of registered SSI. About 92.04 lakh persons were reported to have been employed in the registered working SSI, comprising 86.75 percent in manufacturing sector and 13.25 percent in service sectors. The employment per one rupee lakh fixed investment was 0.184 whereas in manufacturing and service sectors it was 0.81 persons and 0.202 persons respectively.

Table No. 5 (Exports= Million Nos.)

Year	Exports	% Increase to prev. year	Year	Exports	% Increase to prev. year
1973-74	400	-	1990-91	9664	27.16
1974-75	500	25.00	1991-92	13883	43.66
1975-76	500	0	1992-93	17784	28.10
1976-77	800	60.00	1993-94	25307	42.30
1977-78	800	0	1994-95	29068	14.86
1978-79	1100	37.50	1995-96	36470	25.46
1979-80	1200	9.09	1996-97	39248	7.62
1980-81	1600	33.33	1997-98	44442	13.23
1981-82	2100	31.25	1998-99	48979	10.21
1982-83	2000	-4.76	1999-00	54200	10.66
1983-84	2200	10.00	2000-01	69797	28.78
1984-85	2500	13.64	2001-02	71244	2.07
1985-86	2800	12.00	2002-03	86013	20.73
1986-87	3600	28.57	2003-04	97644	13.52
1987-88	4400	22.22	2004-05	124417	27.42
1988-89	5500	25.00	2005-06	150242	20.76
1989-90	7600	38.18	2006-07	-	
AAGR	18.66		AAGR	17.56	

Despite this MSME sector confront several challenges in the era of globalization. Technological obsolescence and financing problems have been associated with the sector since long. Also, constraints such as high cost of credit, low access to new technology, poor adaptability to changing trends, lack of access to international markets, lack skilled manpower inadequate infrastructure facilities including power water coordination between the Government, Industry and Academia. There is also a need to develop an alternate delivery channels through capacity building of the MSME Associations and the public-private partnerships in the institutional structure as also the schemes. Given the nature of the enterprises, there is a need to facilitate start-ups and evolve a time-bound exit mechanism of manpower, facilities, power, water, roads, etc., and regulatory issues related to taxation (state-central), labour laws, environmental issues etc. are also linked with its growth process. Hence problems of MSME sectors lead to sickness. Sickness in MSME Sectors is a cause of concern. The following table 6 indicates the reason given by the units suffering from sickness/incipient sickness. "Lack of demand and Shortage of working capital "were the main reasons for sickness in this sector.

Table 6: Reasons for Sickness

Reason for Sickness	Proportions of Sickness
Lack of Demand	71.60%
Shortage of Working Capital	48.00%
Non-availability of raw material	15.10%
Power Shortage	21.40%
Labour Problems	7.40%
Marketing Problems	44.50%
Equipment Problems	10.60%
Management Problems	5.50%

The overall performance and contribution of small industry to Indian economy is generally described in terms of its absolute growth in units, employment, production and exports. Equally important is its relative contribution, which can be analyzed in terms of small industry share in national income, total exports and total organized sector employment.

The growth of small industry in terms of units, employment, production and exports is estimated based on the figures given in *Economic Surveys* (Ministry of Finance). The share of small industry in National Income is arrived at as follows: The Gross Value Added (GVA) of units having investment more than that of the small industry investment limit is deducted from the manufacturing sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the remainder is the contribution of small industry to GDP. It represents the contribution of the entire small industry sector and not just the modern small industry sector. This value is calculated as a percentage of the total GDP. *Annual Survey of Industries* (EPW Research Foundation, 2002) and *Hand Book of Statistics on Indian Economy* (RBI, 2001) are used for the purpose. The share of small industry exports in total exports is calculated in rupee terms based on the figures available in the *Economic Surveys* (Ministry of Finance). Similarly, the quantum of employment of small industry is calculated as a percentage of total organized sector employment based on *Economic Survey* figures. Strictly speaking, small industry employment comprises employment generated by both organized and unorganized sectors and therefore, is not directly comparable to total organized sector employment. However, here the purpose is to show the importance of small industry in terms of employment generation as compared to the employment of entire organized sector.

The growth rates of small industry in terms of units, employment, output and exports for the 1980s and 1990s are presented in table 7. It is clear that the growth of small industry in the transitional period of 1990s has come down in terms of not only units and employment but also output. This could be an indication that increasing competition in the globalization period does affect the growth of Indian small industry adversely. However, the growth rate of exports has actually increased marginally. To probe the growth pattern further, growth rates are estimated for five-year periods for both 80s and 90s. They also broadly correspond to India's five-year plans: sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth five year plans respectively. The scenario does not differ much, except for exports (Table 7). The growth rates of units and employment have steadily come down. But the growth rates of output and more importantly, exports have fluctuated. In fact, the growth rate of output increased in the late 80s as compared to the early 80s but then declined in the early 90s and further in the late 90s. Whereas, the growth rate of exports increased steadily till the early 90s but then declined considerably.

Table 7: Growth of Small Industry: 1990s Vs 1980s

	Period	Units*	Employment*	Output*	Exports*
I	1980s	8.4	5.84	18.66	19.38
	1990s	5.62	4	15.31	20.62
	1980-81 To	9.18	6.21	16.88	11

II	1985-86				
	1985-86 To 1990-91	7.63	5.47	20.46	28.4
	1990-91 To 1995-96	6.88	4.02	18.05	30.42
	1995-96 to 2000-01	4.37	3.99	12.62	11.56

*Figures represent Compound Average Rate of Growth (CARG)

Sources: 1. SIDBI (1999); 2. Government of India (2002)

Conclusion

The findings of the study indicate that small manufacturers are affected in the globalization era and facing lot of problems to run their businesses. It has been observed that units from all surveyed industries irrespective of age and turnover believed that liberalization has resulted into more competition, increased quality consciousness, difficulty in marketing, dumping of cheaper goods by other countries, reduction in profit margin and high level of customer satisfaction. But units from food products and beverages and leather and leather products believed that new opportunities have come up after globalization. Units relating to higher turnover group also opined that liberalization have opened new opportunities for them. The main reasons of these problems are lack of infrastructural and operational facilities in comparison with large, medium and foreign companies. Small units are not using latest machinery to manufacturer quality product with latest design as per international standards.

The comparative analysis of growth pattern of key parameters between Pre- and Post - Globalization periods reveals that the "globalization" had a negative impact on the growth of small scale sector measured in terms of number of units, production, employment and exports¹⁰. A fall in the rate of growth of number of units and employment generation in post liberalization period is a matter of serious concern for the policy- makers and planners. The result showed that globalization is almost a complete failure on growth front. To conclude, we can say that the recent trend of growth of SSI sector showed the trust of Indian economy on globalization and liberalization, which has failed to render a positive impact on the growth of Indian Small Scale Sector.

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