



# A Study on awareness about Government sponsored schemes for MSME among the Entrepreneurs in Surat District.

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**Abstract:** The research is an outcome of “A Study on awareness about Government sponsored schemes for MSME among the Entrepreneurs in Surat District”. The main objectives of research are to study the awareness about government sponsored schemes for MSME among the entrepreneurs. And an examine the difference between profile of MSME and awareness about Government sponsored schemes for MSME among the entrepreneurs. The study found that 68.8 per cent of entrepreneurs of MSME are aware of government sponsored schemes for MSME. The present study reveals that nearly 68.8% per cent of MSME perceive that the level of awareness about Government sponsored schemes for MSME is at medium level. There is a significant difference between profile of MSME and awareness about government sponsored schemes for MSME in surat district.

**Keywords:** Awareness, Government sponsored Scheme, MSME.

## INTRODUCTION

A Study on awareness about Government sponsored schemes for MSME among the Entrepreneurs in Surat District. a research is about how Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is play an important position in the industrial structure of India. In a country like India, where in on one hand there is the acute problem of unemployment and on the other hand scarcity of capital, it is only the MSME which is best suited under these conditions. The Indian economy is characterized by huge size of population, availability of wide variety of abundant natural resources, ever growing size of market and shortage of capital. Development of agricultural sector is important but more emphasis should be placed on the development of industrial sector as it is only this sector which can help in solving numerous problems confronting our economy. On the other hand A different schemes offers financial assistance to training institutions so that they can create and/or strengthen their infrastructure which would support them to conduct programs of skill development and entrepreneurship development for entrepreneurs. The financial assistance is given in the form of capital grants.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

**Mawoli and Aliyu (2010)**, small scale enterprises refer to all profit-making undertakings that are small in size, have small number of employees, capital employed, number of customers and sales turnover. Small scale business is an autonomously operated enterprise, not dominant in its area of business and meets certain criteria in terms of number of employment and annual receipts (Nickel, Mchugh & Mchugh, 1997). Small scale business is a commercial entity with a labour force of 11-100 workers or a total cost not exceeding N 50 million, with the inclusion of working capital and exemption of cost of land. The Committee for Economic Development Standard identifies a business as small if the management is independent, capital is supplied and ownership is held by an individual or small group of people, the horizon of operation is mainly local, and considered small when compared to the biggest unit in its field of operation. **Dr. Neeru Garg** The MSMEs in India face a tough situation due to extreme competition from large industries due to withdrawal of subsidy, lack of infrastructure, anti dumping policy, challenges on total quality management etc. Though Globalization has increased competitiveness in Indian MSMEs to certain extent, still Indian MSMEs are not adequately prepared to compete with the global players. There has been a definite change in attitude of the Govt. from protection to promotion of the MSMEs. The Govt. has taken several policy initiatives but needs to ensure proper co-ordination and implementation of such schemes. The MSMEs must convert the threats of globalization into opportunities through increased productivity, product diversification, supply chain management, Research and Development activities. **Dr. Rajesh Chatterjee, Amit Kr. Deb** Multiple schemes have been launched by the state and central government for the development and growth of rural entrepreneurship in India since 1952. But rebuff significant changes observed in the socioeconomic life of rural entrepreneurs in Tripura. In spite of various entrepreneurship development programmes and initiatives, a large number of entrepreneurs are still uncovered and not registered with any government scheme till date. **T.selvakumar** 50% of Entrepreneurs of MSME are aware of Government sponsored schemes in Chennai District.

## OBJECTIVE

1. To study the awareness about government sponsored schemes for MSME among the entrepreneurs.
2. To examine the difference between profile of MSME and awareness about Government sponsored schemes for MSME among the entrepreneurs.

## METHODOLOGY

### Research design

This is a descriptive research study with expose factor research design conducted in a filled setting. the primary data for the study has been collected using survey method through the structured questionnaire. 50 Responded selected using non probability convenient sampling method the responded are largely from surat district. The data so collected have been processed using statistical package SPSS-16 version. Statistical tools namely T test, Frequency, cross tabulation has been use and table use to present the data. The present study was limited to a sample size of 50 respondents of selected areas of Surat district.

## RESULT & DISCUSSION

Table 1: Various Dimensions of Government Sponsored schemes shows in Table no.1.

Dimensions of Awareness	Description
A1	Venture Capital Scheme
A2	Udyog Adhaar Memorandum Scheme
A3	Incubation
A4	Grievance Monitoring system
A5	Zero defect Zero effect
A6	credit linked capital subsidy
A7	Quality management standards and Quality technology standards

All above schemes are collected from data Of government provides schemes for MSME 2019.

**Table 2 :** Frequency of establishment year of firm.

Year of establishment	Frequency	Percentage
After 1990	20	27.4
Before 1990	13	17.8
2002-2015	17	23.3
2015-2019	0	68.5

**Frequency Analysis** is a part of descriptive statistics. In statistics, **frequency** is the number of times an event occurs. **Frequency Analysis** is an important area of statistics that deals with the number of occurrences (**frequency**) and analyzes measures of central tendency, dispersion, percentiles, etc. Out of 50 Entrepreneurs there are 20 entrepreneurs start their business after 1990. Furthermore 17 entrepreneurs starts between 2002-2015 and only 13 entrepreneurs started their business before 1990.

**Table 3:** Awareness about government sponsored schemes.

Sr.no	Particular	Highly aware	aware	Neutral	Not aware	Not at all aware	Total
1	Venture Capital Scheme	4 (5.5)	24 (32.9)	12 (16.4)	9 (12.3)	1 (1.4)	50
2	Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum scheme	6 (8.2)	25 (34.2)	10 (13.7)	9 (12.3)	0	50
3	Incubation	3 (4.1)	7 (9.6)	16 (21.9)	22 (30.1)	2 (2.7)	50
4	Grievance Monitoring System	7 (9.6)	8 (11)	11 (15.1)	22 (30.1)	2 (2.7)	50
5	Zero Defect Zero Effect scheme	5 (6.8)	11 (15.1)	8 (11)	23 (31.5)	3 (4.1)	50
6	Credit Linked Capital Subsidy scheme	12 (16.4)	27 (37)	5 (6.8)	6 (8.2)	0	50
7	Quality Management Standards and Quality technology tools	8 (11.0)	21 (28.8)	14 (19.2)	5 (6.8)	2 (2.7)	50

The awareness about Government sponsored schemes for MSME among the entrepreneurs was analyzed and the results are presented in Table-3.

- The result shows that about 32.9 percent of entrepreneurs are aware of venture capital scheme is financial support in the form of an interest free loan for MSME followed highly aware 5.5% ,neutral 16.4%,not aware 12.3%,not at all aware 1.4 %.
- The result indicates that about 34.2% entrepreneurs are aware of udyog adhaar memorandum scheme for registration of MSME followed highly aware 8.2%, neutral 13.7%, not aware 12.3%.
- It is clear that about 9.6% entrepreneurs are aware of incubation scheme is supports new and innovative ideas such as new designs and new products for MSME followed highly aware 4.1%, neutral 21.9%, not aware 30.1%, not at all aware 2.7%
- It is observed that 11% entrepreneurs are aware of Grievance Monitoring system which is monitor and cater to all sorts of complaints and suggestions by business and MSME owners. Followed by highly aware 9.6%, not aware 15.1%, neutral 30.1%, not at all aware 2.7%.
- The result revel that 15.1% entrepreneurs are aware of Zero defect Zero effect means providing Qualitative products for MSME followed 6.8% highly aware , 31.5not aware, neutral 11%, not at all Aware 4.1%.
- It is apparent that 37% entrepreneurs are aware about credit linked capital subsidy scheme provides a capital subsidy of up to 15% for MSME to cater advancement in technological needs followed by highly aware 16.4%, not aware 8.2%, neutral 6.8%.
- The result shows that 28.8% entrepreneurs are aware about Quality management standards and Quality technology standards. Aim of scheme to induce consciousness of quality in products manufactured by the MSME. Followed by highly aware 11%, not aware 6.8%, neutral 19.2%, not at all aware 2.7%.

**Table 4:** Compare mean( one sample T-test) of Govt. Sponsored Scheme For MSME

Dimension						H <sub>0</sub>
	N	Mean rank	Test value= 2			
			T	Df	P value	
A1	50	2.58	4.319	49	.000	Rejected
A2	50	2.44	3.348	49	.002	Rejected
A6	50	2.10	.778	49	.440	Accepted
A7	50	2.44	3.070	49	.003	Rejected

**Test value =3**

A3	50	3.26	1.905	49	.63	Rejected
A4	50	3.08	.489	49	.627	Accepted
A5	50	3.16	.984	49	.330	Accepted

Interpretation:

$H_0$ = there is significant awareness about govt. sponsored scheme.

$H_1$ = There is not significant awareness about the govt. Sponsored scheme.

Based on above statistical data of all the 7 schemes,A1,A2,A3,A5 Aare having P-Value Respectively which is less than 5%.

So, we can say that null hypothesis is rejected and alternative will selects so for A6,A4,A5 are Accepted so Entrepreneurs are aware about government sponsored scheme.

**Table 5:** Nature of Ownership and government Assistance.

Dimensions of awareness	of Nature of Ownership	Highly aware	aware	Neutral	Not aware	Not at all aware	Pearson chi-square		
							$X^2$	df	P value
A1	Sole proprietress	0	7	3	3	0	7.590	8	.475
	Partnership	1	5	5	1	1			
	Privet limited	3	12	4	5	0			
A2	Sole proprietress	0	7	3	3	0	8.369	6	.90
	Partnership	1	6	5	1	0			
	Privet limited	5	12	2	5	0			
A3	Sole proprietress	1	1	5	6	0	3.025	8	.933
	Partnership	1	3	3	5	1			
	Privet limited	1	3	8	11	1			
A4	Sole proprietress	3	0	3	7	0	12.804	8	.119
	Partnership	4	2	3	3	1			
	Privet limited	0	6	5	12	1			
A5	Sole proprietress	3	2	1	7	0	9.769	8	.282
	Partnership	2	4	3	3	1			
	Privet limited	0	5	4	13	2			
A6	Sole proprietress	2	6	3	2	0	5.692	6	.459
	Partnership	5	6	1	1	0			
	Privet limited	5	15	1	3	0			
A7	Sole proprietress	3	4	5	0	1	13.329	8	.101

	Partnership	1	6	2	0	1			
	Privet limited	1	11	7	5	0			

Table 5 is chi-square of nature of owner ship& Govt. Sponsored scheme.

$H_0$  = There no significant difference between awareness of scheme and nature of ownership.

$H_1$  = There is a significant difference between awareness of scheme and nature of ownership.

For the all over the schemes of MSME and business ownership nature is not having any differences based on the result of above table statistical value,

Because the statistical P value of all the scheme is more than critical value of 5%

A1  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A2  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A3  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A4  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A5  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A6  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A7  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

**Table 6:** chi-square of types of business & Govt. Sponsored scheme.

Dimensions of awareness	Type of business	Highly aware	aware	neutral	Not aware	Not at all aware	Pearson chi-square		
							X <sup>2</sup>	Df	P value
A1	Tiny	4	6	5	0	0	19.102	8	.014
	Small	0	3	4	2	0			
	medium	0	15	3	7	1			
A2	Tiny	3	6	4	2	0	4.470	6	.613
	Small	0	5	1	3	0			
	medium	3	14	5	4	0			
A3	Tiny	1	0	6	8	0	10.099	8	.258
	Small	1	1	1	6	0			
	medium	1	6	9	8	2			
A4	Tiny	1	2	2	9	1	7.390	8	.495
	Small	3	1	1	4	0			
	medium	3	5	9	9	1			
A5	Tiny	1	4	2	7	1	3.269	8	.916
	Small	2	2	1	3	1			
	medium	2	5	5	13	1			
A6	Tiny	3	8	2	2	0	3.260	6	.776
	Small	3	6	0	0	0			
	medium	6	13	3	4	0			
A7	Tiny	1	8	5	1	0	6.149	8	.631
	Small	2	4	3	0	0			
	medium	5	9	6	4	4			

$H_0$  = There is no difference between awareness of scheme and types of Business.

$H_1$  = There is a difference between awareness of scheme and types of business.

For the all over the schemes of MSME and business by types of business ( Tiny, small, medium) is having differences based on the result of above table statistical value,

There is only one scheme(A1) out of 7 , P value is less than 0.05 so its rejected

Because the statistical P value of all the scheme is more than critical value of 5%

A1  $P < 0.05$  Null Rejected

A2  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A3  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A4  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A5  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A6  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A7  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

**Table 7:** chi-square of Amount of Investment & Govt. Sponsored scheme.

Dimensions of awareness	Amount of investment	Highly aware	aware	neutral	Not aware	Not at all aware	Pearson chi-square		
							$X^2$	df	P value
A1	10-20 lakhs	2	5	2	3	1	8.692	12	.729
	20-30 lakhs	1	8	5	2	0			
	30-40 lakhs	0	9	3	2	0			
	Other	1	2	2	2	0			
A2	10-20 lakhs	4	4	2	3	0	14.183	9	.116
	20-30 lakhs	0	11	3	2	0			
	30-40 lakhs	0	7	3	4	0			
	Other	2	3	2	0	0			
A3	10-20 lakhs	1	2	4	6	0	11.576	12	.480
	20-30 lakhs	2	3	2	8	1			
	30-40 lakhs	0	1	5	7	1			
	Other	0	1	16	22	0			
A4	10-20 lakhs	1	3	2	6	1	8.619	12	.735
	20-30 lakhs	4	0	4	7	1			
	30-40 lakhs	2	3	3	6	0			
	Other	0	2	2	3	0			
A5	10-20 lakhs	1	4	1	5	2	10.581	12	.565
	20-30 lakhs	3	2	4	6	1			
	30-40 lakhs	1	4	1	8	0			
	Other	0	1	2	4	0			
A6	10-20 lakhs	4	7	0	2	0	11.792	9	.225
	20-30 lakhs	6	5	3	2	0			
	30-40 lakhs	0	11	1	2	0			
	Other	2	4	1	0	0			
A7	10-20 lakhs	1	7	4	1	0	9.738	12	.639
	20-30 lakhs	5	6	3	1	1			

	30-40 lakhs	2	6	4	2	0			
	Other	0	2	3	1	1			

$H_0$  = There is not any difference between awareness of scheme and nature of Amount of investment

$H_1$  = There is a difference between awareness of scheme and Amount of investment.

For the all over the schemes of MSME and Amount of Investment nature is not having any differences based on the result of above table statistical value,

Because the statistical P value of all the scheme is more than critical value of 5%

A1  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A2  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A3  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A4  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

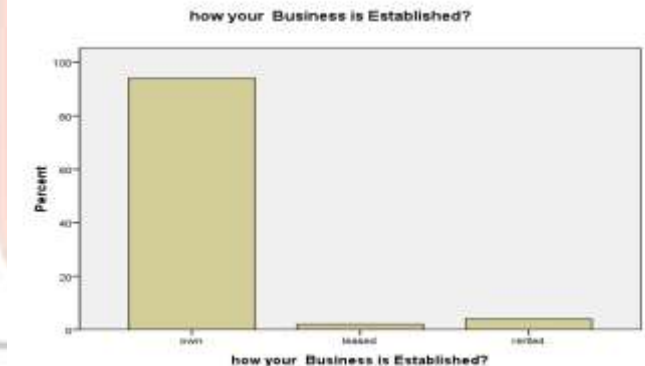
A5  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A6  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

A7  $P > 0.05$  Null Accepted

**Table 8: frequency of business establishment.**

Business established	Frequency	Percent
Own	47	64.4
Leased	1	1.4
Rented	2	2.7
Total	50	68.5



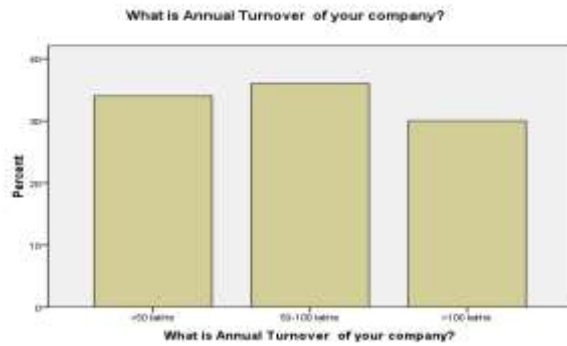
**Interpretation:**

The Results show that for business establishment , there are total 47(64.4%) entrepreneurs run their business by own. Which is higher than leased 1(1.4) and rented 2(2.7). so from this data indicate that out of 50 respondent believes to continuity of their business is by their own is more acceptable than choose another option of (leased & rented.)



**Table 9 Frequency of annual turnover**

Annual turnover	Frequency	Percent
<50 lakhs	17	23.3
50-100 lakhs	18	24.7
>100 lakhs	15	20.5
Total	50	68.5



(9.1)

Interpretation: The results reveals that out of 50 respondent, 17(23.3) companies or entrepreneur's annual turnover is less than 50 lakhs and other 18 (24.7) companies or entrepreneur's annual income is between 50 to100 lakhs and other respondents,15(20.5) companies or entrepreneur's annual income are greater than 100 lakhs.

## Conclusion

It is concluded that nearly 68.8 per cent of entrepreneurs of MSME are aware of government sponsored schemes for MSME. The present study reveals that nearly 68.8 per cent of MSME perceive that the level of awareness about Government sponsored schemes for MSME is at medium level. There is a significant difference between profile of MSME and awareness about government sponsored schemes for MSME in surat district.

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