Introduction:

Background of MSME

Wagle Estate was the first Industrial Hub in Thane. There are various industries in the MSME sector in Thane and it is a sector to needs to be organized further and requires attention of the Government to benefit the Industrial growth and economic development of the country.

In India, ‘micro, small and medium enterprises’ (MSME) is a generic term used to describe small scale industrial (SSI) units and medium-scale industrial units. Any industrial unit with a total investment in its fixed assets or leased assets or hire-purchase asset upto Rs10 million is considered as a SSI unit and investment upto Rs. 100 million is considered as a medium unit. In addition, an SSI unit should neither be a subsidiary of any other industrial unit nor can it be owned or controlled by any other industrial unit.

The SME sector produces a wide range of industrial products such as food products, beverage, tobacco and tobacco products, cotton textiles, wool, silk, synthetic products, jute, hemp & jute products, wood & wood products, furniture and fixtures, paper & paper products, printing publishing and allied industries, machinery, machines, apparatus, appliances and electrical machinery. SME sector also has a large number of service industries.

The small scale sector in India comprises of a diverse range of units from traditional crafts to high-tech industries. The number of SSI working units (registered & unregistered) in India totaled 11.4 million in 2003-04—80.5 per cent of which are proprietary concerns and 16.8 per cent are partnership firms and private limited companies.

SSI is one of the significant segments of the Indian economy, contributing about 7 per cent to the Indian GDP and providing employment to over 28 million people. The Indian SME segment’s current production value is almost Rs 816,000 crore. It contributes to around 40% of industrial production & exports. It manufactures more than 8,000 diverse products, ranging from low-tech items to technologically-advanced products. The SSI sector targets both domestic as well global markets. SSIs sector is recognized as the engine of growth, accounting for about 70% of employment and contributes a significant amount for the growth of GDP. Globally, 99.7 per cent of all enterprises in the world are SME’s and the balance 0.3
per cent are large-scale enterprises. By contrast, the SSI sector in India accounts for 95 per cent of all industrial units.

It is a well noted fact that the accessibility to the Government sector is directly proportional to the size of the unit/industry. Most of the times we see that in our country all the schemes, benefits are reaped by the Large Scale units. Indeed, these large industrial sector do generate a lot of employment and cater to a very large demographic, urban and semi-urban regions in India, but in the shadow of these large units the MSME’s have seem to be highlighted.

**Brief History:**
In the history, when we look back it began with the cottage industries and grew to become small scale and then with the open economy the large scale came into existence bringing many MNC players in the market. The large scale units operate differently as compared to the MSME units and the set of problems areas are also very different as compared to the large scale. An important fact is that the large scale units are more or less dependent on the MSME sector, but the all round development of the MSME sector is still a unanswered question.

There is always a need of a strong representation to voice the opinion, problems, and requirements of any sector for that matter. The large sector is itself capable to tackle the problems and their representatives “the Industrial Associations” are already working on a very platform far ahead than the ones working for the MSME sector. There was a need to form an Industrial Association who can cater to such requirements of the MSME sector independently. Thus there were several Industrial Associations formed and out of them one is Thane Small Scale Industries Association (TSSIA).

Everyone tries to target the big sector with a low volume but there are very people who target the small sector with a large volume. Under the guidance and leadership of Mr. M .R. Khambete, TSSIA, to a considerable extent achieved to be the voice of the Industries in Thane by a public private partnership.
Scope of the Study:
To study the birth of TSSIA and the Role of Shri M. R. Kambete in development and growth of TSSIA along with the problems in the MSME sector, and the public private partnership established by TSSIA under the able leadership of Mr. M.R. Kambete. To study the achievements on the Central and State Government level in reforming the MSME sector in Thane along with the law reforms and their effects on the MSME sector and the work of M.R. Kambete an industrious social worker.

Utility of the Study:
This research would be torchlight to all the people being associated with MSME’s and will help the industrial associations in realizing and targeting the weak points. It would research would set parameters for the future generations for both an industry and the industrial association. The research will highlight the gaps between the public private partnership and will aim at approach that would improve the partnership. It will aim to be an eye opener to the government and associated bodies for the problems faced by the MSME sector and will widen the scope for the reforms in the MSME sector, as well as it will also be a tool in preserving the stupendous work of Mr. M.R. Kambete.

Limitations of the study:
The limitations of the study are those characteristics of design or methodology that set parameters on the application or interpretation of the results of the study; that is, the constraints on generalizability and utility of findings that are the result of the devices of design or method that establish internal and external validity. The most obvious limitation would relate to the ability to draw descriptive or inferential conclusions from sample data about a larger group.

It is important to critically evaluate the results and the whole study. The present study has certain limitations that need to be taken into account when considering the study and its contributions. The selection of the single design naturally brings forth many limitations as far as the generalization of the results of the study is concerned. On the other hand, this also represents the whole idea of making a case study. By understanding something about this
particular case more in depth, we might eventually also learn something about more general phenomena.

Another limitation of this study is the perspective adopted. Instead of trying to understand the process in general, this study has been first and foremost limited to the TSSIA’s perspective. Although the study has also taken into account other views along the theoretical analysis, the main perspective from which conclusions are drawn is that of the TSSIA. This can thus also be seen as a limiting factor in this study.