



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Growth of Small Scale Industries (SSI) and Its Role in Employment Generation: A Case Study of Sambalpur District, Odisha (From 2002 to 2015).

Dr. Bharat Chandra Urma,

Lecturer in History, Rairangpur College, Rairangpur, Mayurbhanj, Odisha

Abstract

Worldwide, Small Scale Industries (SSI) are being recognized for their contribution to employment, innovation and economic dynamism. In the Indian context, SSI units are having the responsibility of generating need-based employment, providing an extensive range of products, encouraging exports and helping in national income. Taking into consideration employment generation this paper seeks to explore the distribution of Small Scale Industries and their contributions in employment generation particularly in Sambalpur District and Odisha in general.

Keywords: Small Scale Industries (SSI), Employment Generation, Sambalpur District.

Introduction

In both developed and developing countries the contributions of Small Scale Industries (SSI) in terms of number of units, employments, and industrial production are quite impressive for which it occupies a prominent place in the industrial economy.¹ In terms of employment generation, the small scale industries sector has emerged as a vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy and its share nearly 40 percent of total industrial production and over 40 percent of the national exports.² The SSIs constitute an important means to tackle the problem of unemployment. The SSI sector also supports the development of rural areas and semi-urban through the employment of local skills, raw materials, and resources.³ Over the last five decades, the government policies which include a policy of reservation, revision of investment ceilings, modernisation, technological up-gradation, marketing assistance, and fiscal incentives, etc. have been to protect the interest of the SSIs sector and facilitate for its rapid development.⁴

The Government of India endorsed the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act in 2006 (MSMED Act 2006) to ensure efficient and smooth development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector, which came in to effect from 02.10.2006.⁵ With the help of this act the concept of tiny/small scale industries sector replaced with the expanded Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector which includes Micro, Small and Medium manufacturing as well as service enterprises.⁶ As a matter of fact, in recent

years small scale sector has now emerged as a dynamic and vibrant sector for the Indian economy. It has engrossed so much attention from industrial planners and economists.

Definition of Small Scale Industry

The definition of small-scale industry varies from country to country depending upon the pattern and stage of development, government policy and administrative set up of a particular country. Every country has set its parameters in defining the small-scale sector. For the first time in 1950, the Fiscal Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, defined a small-scale industry as, one which is operated mainly with hired labour usually 10 to 50 hands. Fixed capital investment in a unit has also been adopted as the other criteria to make a distinction between small-scale and large-scale industries.⁷ There are some fixed criteria for the SSI sector decided by different Board and Commission in different years which is mentioned in table-1.

Table: 1 Small Scale industries identifying criteria/characteristic

S.L. No.	Year	Govt. Act/Board/Commission	Criteria		
			Employees	Capital invest	
				In SSI units	In Ancillary units
1	1950	The Fiscal Commission	10-50	-	-
2	1955	The Small Scale Industries Board	50-100	5 lakhs	
3	1975	The Government of India	Irrespective of the number of persons employed	10 lakhs	15 lakhs
4	1980	The Government of India	Do	15 lakhs	20 lakhs
5	1985	The Government of India	Do	35 lakhs	45 lakhs
6	1991	The New Industrial Policy	Do	60 lakhs	75 lakhs
7	1997	The Government of India	Do	3 crores	3 crores
8	1999-2000	The New Policy Initiatives	Do	1 crore	1 crore
9	2007-08	The Government of India	Do	1.5 crores	1.5 crores

Source: Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India, Annual Report 2017-18.

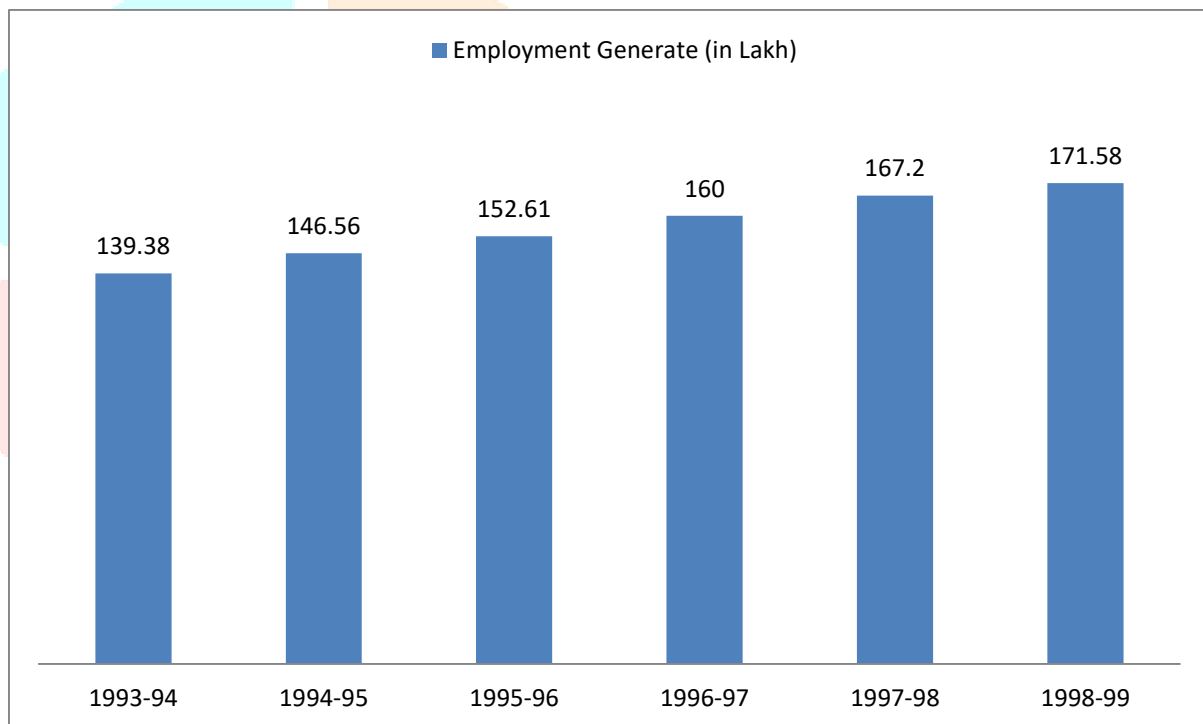
The unique feature of Small Scale Industries is the labour intensiveness. It has been estimated that 100,000 rupees of investment in fixed assets in the small-scale sector generate employment for four persons.⁸ Generally, these industries suffering from a lack of assets, so they make use of the men's power or labour for the manufacture of goods. In this process absorption of the excess amount of labour in the economy is the main advantage which was not being engrossed by the large and capital intensive industries. In return, this helps the system in scaling down the extent of unemployment as well as poverty. This industry helps the various sections of society to perfect their skills required for entrepreneurship. The small-scale sector performance on various considerations, viz, total Working Enterprises, number of persons employed, Market Value of Fixed Assets, and Gross Output in recent years has been impressive which is presented in table-2.⁹

Table: 2 Performances of SSIs in India: Employment, Investments

S.L. No.	Year	Total Working Enterprises (in Lakh)	Employment (in Lakh)	Market Value of Fixed Assets (Rs. in Crore)	Gross Output (in Crore)
1	2002-03	109.49	260.21	162317.00	314850.00
2	2003-04	113.95	271.42	170,219.00	364547.00
3	2004-05	118.59	282.57	178,699.00	429796.00
4	2005-06	123.42	294.91	188,113.00	497842.00
5	2006-07	361.76	805.23	868,543.79	1351383.45
6	2007-08	377.36	842.00	920,459.84	1435179.26
7	2008-09	393.70	880.84	977,114.72	1524234.83
8	2009-10	410.80	921.79	1,038,546.08	1619355.53
9	2010-11	428.73	965.15	1,105,934.09	1721553.42
10	2011-12	447.66	1,011.80	1,183,332.00	1834332.05

Source: MSME Annual Report 2012-2013.

In India, next to the agriculture SSI sector has created the largest employment opportunities for the Indian populace. It has been estimated that the small scale sector can generate employment of four persons in one lakh rupees of investment in fixed assets.¹⁰

**Fig. 1: Employment generate through SSI in India**

In India, the SSI sector plays a crucial role in the growth of the economy potentiality of the country. To the Indian economy, it contributes 40% of the gross manufacture. It has been estimated that a lakh rupees of investment in fixed assets in the small scale sector produce 4.62 lakhs worth of goods or services with approximate value addition of ten percentage points. The small scale sector has grown rapidly over the years and the growth rates during the various plan periods have been very impressive.¹¹

The export performance of the SSI sector plays a key role in India's economy. The SSI sector contributes around 45%-50% of the Indian Exports. From the SSI Sector direct exports account for nearly 35% of total exports. Besides direct exports, through the indirect exports, it is estimated that small scale industrial units

contribute around 15% which takes place through merchant exporters, trading houses and export houses. The exports from the SSI sector have been excellent growth rates in the recent decade. It has been mostly fuelled by the performance of garment, leather and gems and jewellery units from this sector.¹²

In the Indian economy, the Small Scale Industry constitutes a very important sector. This is an excellent sector of the economy for investment because, in recent times, it accounts for nearly 35% of the gross value of output in the manufacturing sector and over 40% of the total exports from the country. This sector also accounts for about 40% of the value-added in the manufacturing sector. The sector's contribution to employment is next only to agriculture in India.¹³

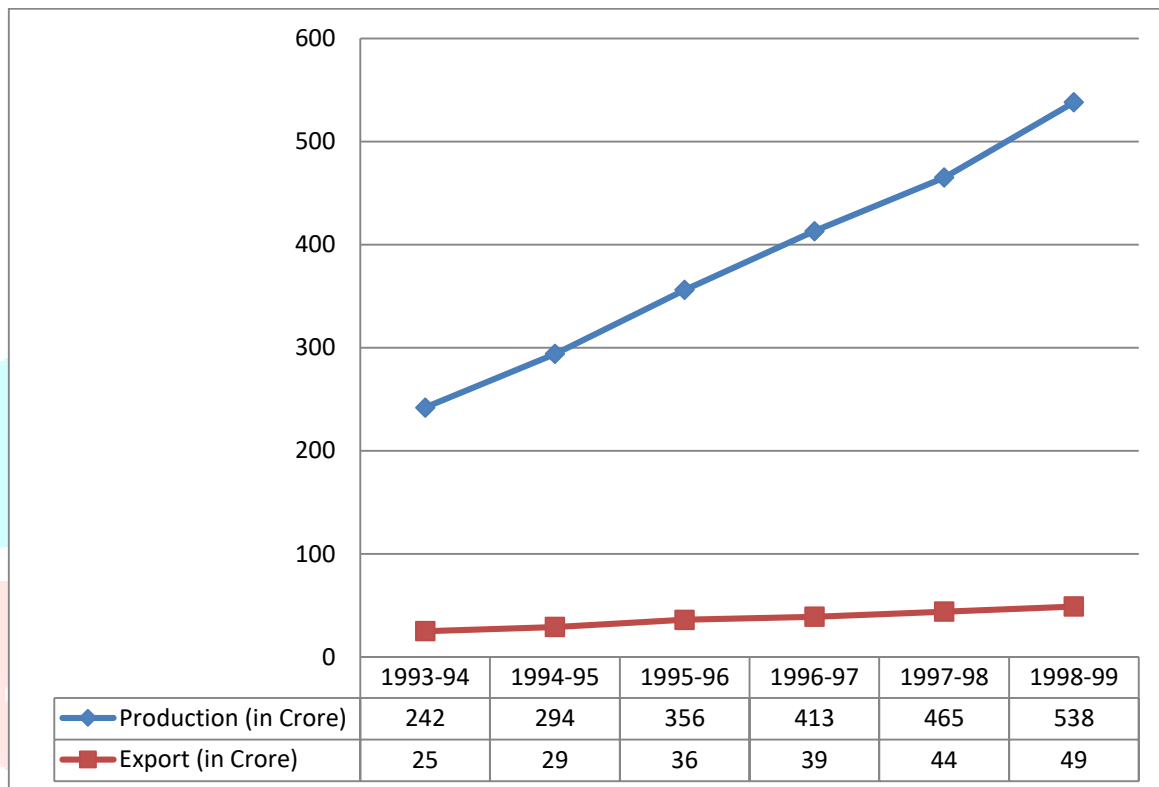


Fig. 2: Export performance of SSI in India

Small Scale Industries in Odisha

Odisha, despite its vast natural possessions, profuse minerals, and industrial raw materials, continues to be a backward state in India.¹⁴ Low productivity, low domestic savings, and investment, high level of unemployment/underemployment and illiteracy, all contribute towards a low per capita income and the overall backwardness of the state.

Industrialisation in Odisha before 1951 was mainly, textiles and *beedi* making on a cottage industry basis. However, since the implementation of Five-year Plans, large, medium and small industries recorded spectacular progress.¹⁵ For the first time, the State Government of Odisha adopted an Industrial Policy in August 1980.¹⁶ The new policy provided a large number of incentives mainly in the form of subsidies for factory sheds, capital investment, power and so on to attract entrepreneurs to the state. Besides these incentives, administrative measures were also taken to expedite assistance to large and medium scale industries. Similar measures were also initiated for small scale industries through District Industries Centres (DICs).¹⁷ Development of small scale industries in Odisha through the different periods, numbers of units,

employment generation and capital investment with their compared growth rate has been present in table 3. The number of units in the small scale sector in the state has increased from 2,776 in 1973-74 to 23,437 in 1984-85. The same has increased to 38,381 in 1990-91, 3,882,277 in 2000-01 and 4,19,339 in 2004-05 (Table 3) showing a growth rate of 21.3 percent from 1974 to 1984. From 1984 to 1990 the number of SSIs has increased by 61 percent.

Table: 3 Growth of Small Scale Industries in Odisha

Year	No. of units	Compared growth rate (%)	Employment generated	Compared growth rate (%)	Capital investment (Rupees in lakhs)	Compared growth rate (%)
1973-74	2776	--	32030	--	2966.46	--
1984-86	23437	21.3	182091	21.4	20247.65	15.4
1990-91	38381	61	291721	58.3	28016.30	50.0
2000-01	388277	26	932499	12.32	243741.81	24.15
2004-05	419339	1.94	995909	1.66	18769.81	66.88

Source: Directorate of Industries, Cuttack, Odisha.

From the year-wise analysis, it is observed that there is a gradual increase in the total number of SSI units established in the State of Odisha. From table 4 it is observed that a minimum number of industries have been established during the year 1995-96 which is 2507 in numbers. In the year 2015-16 maximum number of SSI units established with a figure of 53,920 at an investment of 2679.64 Cr. which increased the employment numbers from 13,019 to 1,66,731 numbers of persons. This increase indicates the enhanced emphasis laid on the establishment of SSI units within the state.

Table: 4 Small Scale Industries in Odisha

S.L. No.	Year	Small Scale units set up (Cumulative)	Units set up (During the year)	Investment (Rs. in Cr.)	Employment generated (Number of persons)
1	1995-96	49,589	2,507	74.82	13,019
2	1996-97	52,687	3,098	104.53	15,629
3	1997-98	55,873	3,186	134.09	16,716
4	1998-99	59,057	3,184	190.06	16,776
5	1999-00	62,530	3,473	162.94	18,608
6	2000-01	66,206	3,676	153.18	18,115
7	2001-02	70,125	3,919	165.23	16,582
8	2002-03	74,133	4,008	155.14	16,320
9	2003-04	78,564	4,431	170.13	20,547
10	2004-05	83,075	4,511	245.59	21,898
11	2005-06	87,861	4,786	270.44	25,142
12	2006-07	92,417	4,556	271.14	20,839
13	2007-08	97,127	4,710	295.51	23,301
14	2008-09	1,01,933	4,806	227.92	20,996

15	2009-10	1,06,840	4,907	292.34	23,195
16	2010-11	1,11,856	5,016	395.02	24,451
17	2011-12	1,17,361	5,505	500.73	30,387
18	2012-13	1,23,292	5,931	432.90	27,104
19	2013-14	1,30,301	7,009	669.41	32,136
20	2014-15	1,60,167	29,866	2267.24	1,07,011
21	2015-16	2,14,087	53,920	2679.64	1,66,731

Source: Economy Survey of Odisha, 2004-05 to 2015-16.

Small Scale Industries in Sambalpur District

The Sambalpur district of Odisha lies between 20°43' to 22°11' North latitudes and 82°39' to 84°45' East longitudes. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Jharsuguda and Sundargarh and on the east by the district of Deogarh, on the south the districts of Subarnapur and Angul and the west the district of Bargarh.¹⁸

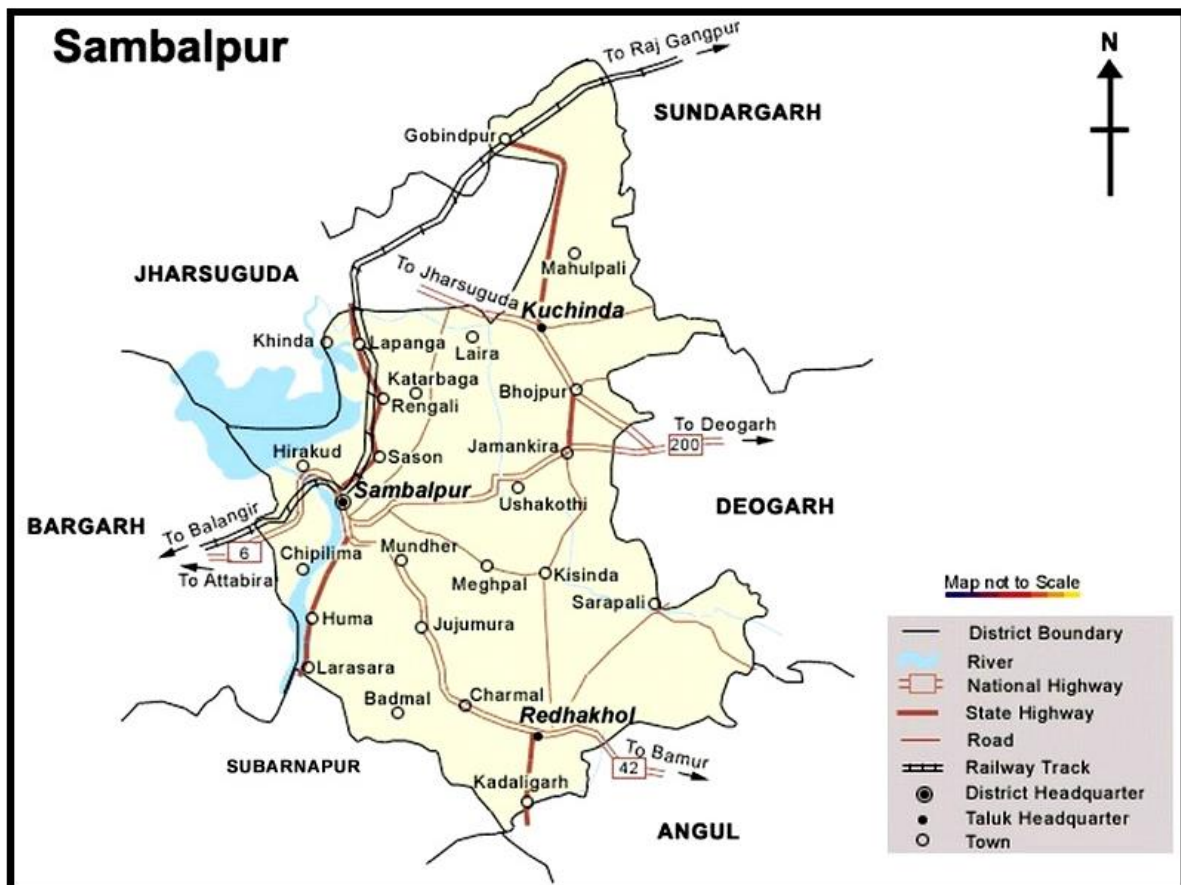


Fig. 3: Map of Sambalpur District

Population

According to the 1961 Census, the erstwhile Sambalpur District had a population of 1508686 out of which 756163 were males and 752523 were females. At present, the total area of Sambalpur District is 6657 square kilometres with a population of 1041099 as per the 2011 Census, of which 526877 are males and 514222 are females. In order of size and population, it holds the ninth and the twentieth places, respectively among all the districts of Odisha.¹⁹ Sambalpur is the 4th urbanised district in the state in which according to 2011 census, out of the total population of the district 29.6 percent live in urban areas. In total 308093 people live in urban areas of which males are 158185 and females are 149908 and 70.4 percent population of

Sambalpur Districts live in rural areas. The total population living in rural areas is 733006 of which males and females are 368692 and 364314 respectively. In terms of population per Sq. Km. Sambalpur is 23rd densely populated district in the state. Sambalpur has 17th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.²⁰

Administrative Structure

The district consists of 3 sub-divisions namely Sambalpur, Redhakhol and Kuchinda. For the convenience of revenue administration, the district is divided into 9 Tahasils namely Bamara, Kochinda, Jamankira, Rairakhhol, Naktideul, Sambalpur, Jujomura, Maneswar, and Rengali. For the development of rural areas consisting of 1317 villages in 148 Gram Panchayats, the district is divided into 9 Community Development Blocks. For maintenance of law and order, the district is divided into 19 Police Stations. The district consists of 5 statutory towns such as Sambalpur Municipality, Kuchinda NAC, Hiraikud NAC, Burla NAC, and Redhakhol NAC.²¹

Natural Resources

A large variety of minerals and ores occur in Sambalpur District. These include bauxite, beryl, clay, coal, dolomite, graphite, limonite, iron-ore, galena, limestone, mica, ochre and quartz. Diamond was once being mined and obtained from the bed of the river Mahanadi near Hiraikud. Gold particles are still being recovered in a very small quantity by a local tribe called 'Jhara' from sands of the river Mahanadi. With the construction of Hiraikud dam sand deposit in the downstream has reduced considerably and such gold collection activities are on the verge of extinction. The district has an abundant quantity of building materials like stones, pebbles, granules, and sand of various coarseness.²²

Labour Force

The total labour force in Sambalpur as per the 2011 census is 5,05,840 (48.59 percent) of the population of the district. Out of these 3,36,854 (32.36 percent) main workers, 1,68,986 (16.23 percent) marginal workers and 5,35,259 (51.41 percent) are Non-Workers in which 86,800 (17.16 percent) are cultivators, 1,60,798 (31.79 percent) agricultural labourers, 59,288 (11.72 percent) workers in household industry and 1,98,954 (39.33 percent) other workers.²³

Growth and Size of SSIs of Sambalpur District

After the construction of the Hiraikud Dam project, several small-scale Industries have developed within the Sambalpur district. For the sake of development of these industries, the state Government has been also giving various assistance. These industries are being given increased financial assistance on liberal terms, the supply of machinery on hire purchase basis, provision of ready-made factory buildings in Industrial Estates, the supply of controlled raw materials and assistance to obtain raw materials from abroad, and free technical advice under the state-aid to Industries Acts.²⁴

The small scale industries in the district are either resource-based like rice mills and oil mills or demand-based like cement products, stone crushing, bricks, agricultural implements, detergent, furniture, and fabrication. Given the availability of such minerals as fire clay, quartz, soapstone, mineral processing units have come up. Until 2000, there were 486 SSI units in the district and 253 of these were located within

Sambalpur municipality. Dhankauda block was another important location with 60 units. Between 2000-01 to 2004-05, 832 new SSI units came up; entailing an investment of Rs. 3334 lakh and employment for 2548 persons. 155,80 and 72 of these are located in Sambalpur municipality, Dhankauda block, and Maneshwar block respectively. On the whole, small industry growth is not so brisk; the average annual growth is approximately 100 units, an investment of Rs. 6 crores and employment for 500 persons.²⁵

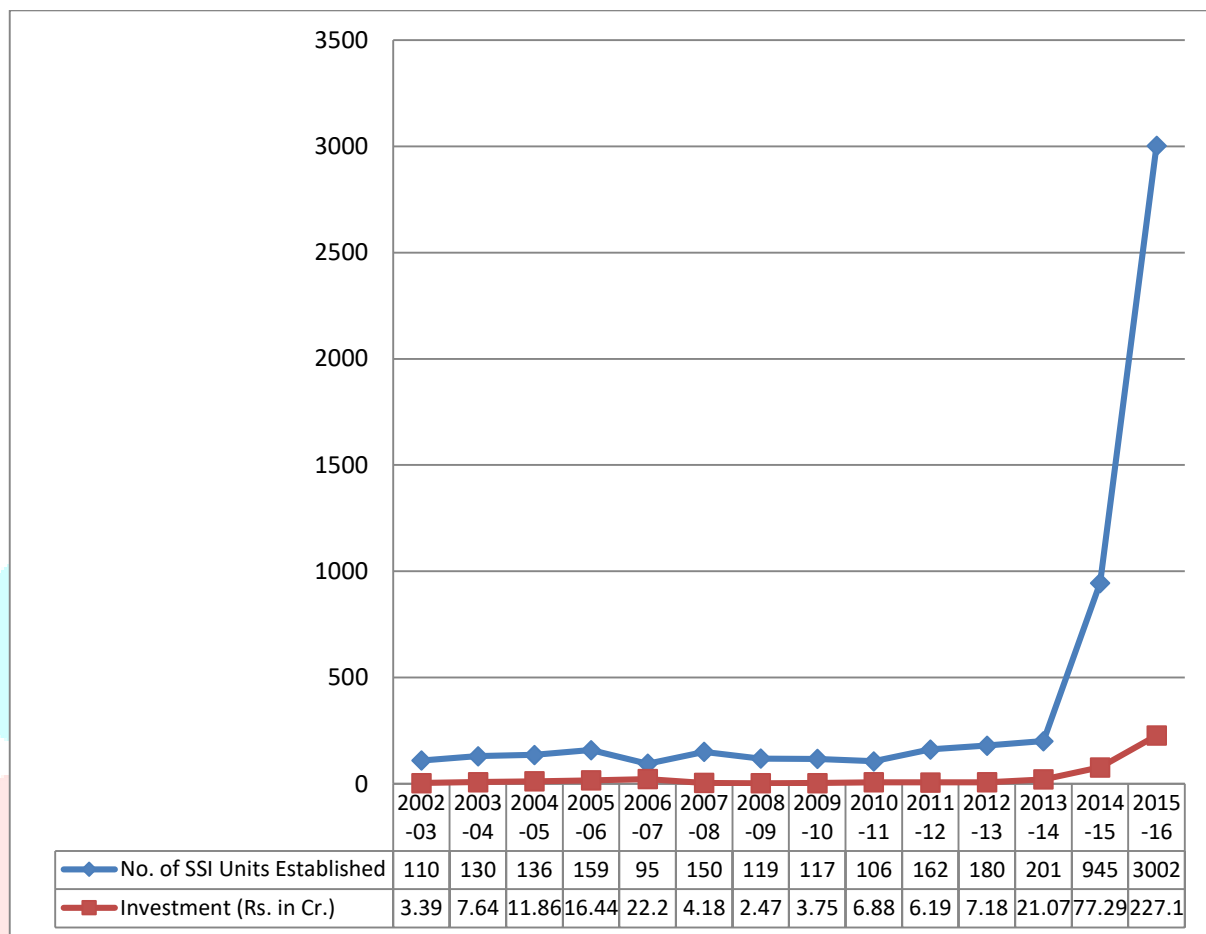


Fig. 4: Year-wise (2002-16) Small Scale Industries Units and Investment in Sambalpur District. Source: Economy Survey of Odisha, 2004-05 to 2015-16.

The detailed growth of small scale industries in Sambalpur district has been presented in Fig. 4 within the period from 2002-03 to 2015-16. In Sambalpur district have shown some irregularities in numbers of year-wise SSI unit establishment but somehow with the efforts of Government and people, SSI units have been established every year. The lowest numbers of SSI units have established in the year 2006-07 *i.e.* 95 units at cost of 22.2 Cr. In the year 2015-16, the SSI units have established the highest numbers of 3002 for 227.10 Cr. which indicates the gradual development and growing market value of small scale products.

According to the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), 2000-01 reveals that in comparison to the SSI sector with a large scale manufacturing sector the SSI sector is better employment generating sector. The employment generated by this sector per Rs. one lakh investment was 1.39, as against only 0.20 in respect of large scale sector. This means that the large scale sector requires an investment of Rs.5 lakhs to generate employment for one person whereas the SSI sector generates employment for seven persons with the same amount of investment.²⁶ Despite heavy competition, the SSI sector had shown a very high potency in the field of employment generation within the state as well as in Sambalpur district. The detail of employment

generated in Sambalpur district through SSI sectors has been presented in Fig.5 with a different period from 2002-03 to 2015-16. From the year 2002-03 employment generate figure show 431 persons which employment per unit average was 3.91 now it is reached up to 9917 with per unit average 3.30. By the examine the below figure it is clearly said that in Sambalpur district the development of SSI units has been in a growing condition and employment also raised but the average of employment per SSI unit is downwards in the year of 2015-16. From the analysis of the reports furnished by the Economy Survey of Odisha, it is stated that 3.68 or 4 persons per SSI unit are the average employment generations with a capital investment of 712552.28 lakh in Sambalpur district.

By the end of 2015 in Sambalpur district total number of the SSI units set up 7478, Investment (Rs. in lakh) 28628.67, Employment generated 43500.²⁷ The effectiveness of different types of small scale industries with their investment and employment generation in the district have been presented in table 5, taking into consideration in the year 2015. Allowing for minor irregularities in the volumes, the following industries namely Repairing & Servicing, Food and Allied, Engineering & Metal Based and Glass & ceramics has remained above the unit set up and also in high investment. This again indicates that the Glass & Ceramics units have the high employment generation followed by Food and Allied, and Repairing & Servicing in the SSI sector in the Sambalpur district.

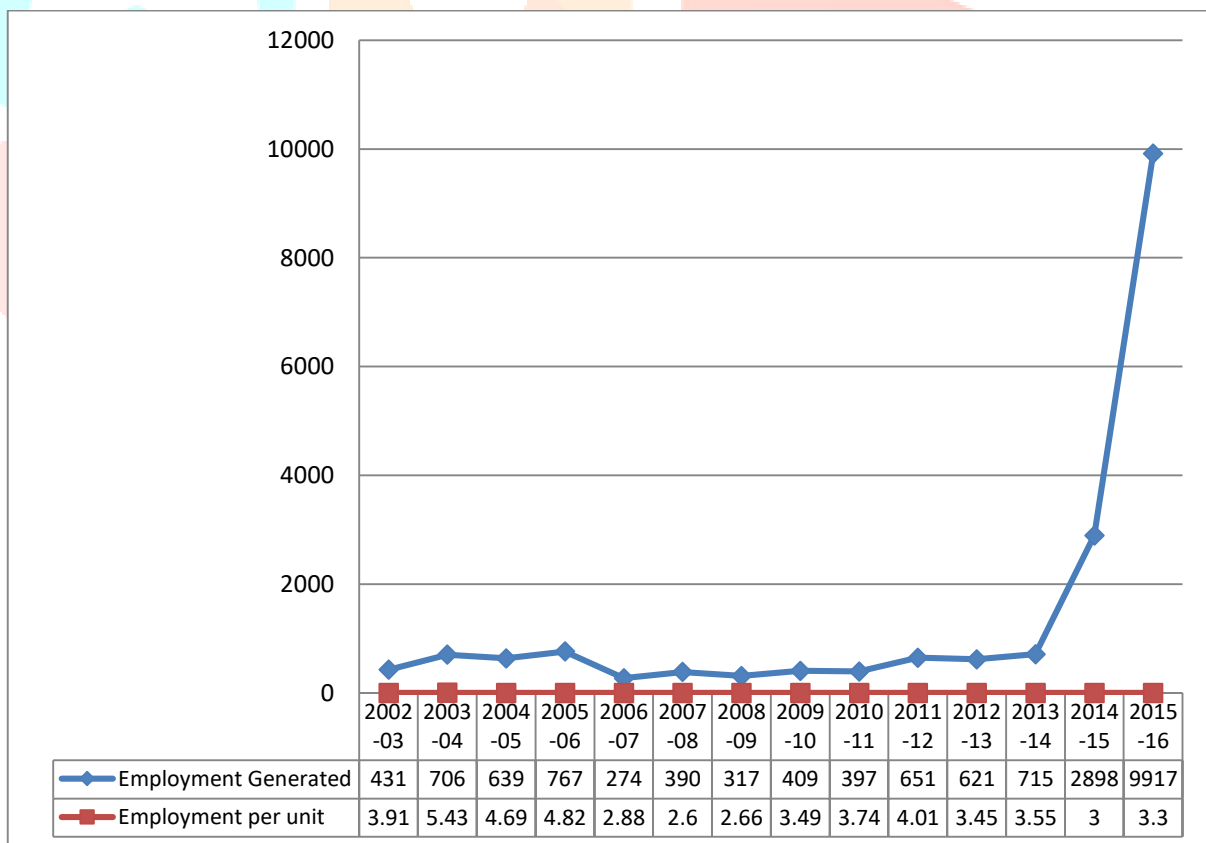


Fig. 5: Employment Generated through SSI units in Sambalpur District.

Source: Economy Survey of Odisha, 2004-05 to 2015-16.

Table: 5 Category of product-wise No. of SSI set up with Investment & Employment in the Sambalpur District by the end of 2015.

S.L. No	Category Name	No. of SSI unit set up	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Employment
1	Food and Allied	1649	9242.81	9153
2	Chemical & Allied	196	1077.52	1735
3	Electrical & Electronics	55	55.72	254
4	Engineering & Metal Based	674	3327.59	4230
5	Forest & Wood Based	322	166.6	1928
6	Glass & ceramics	642	2379.76	13319
7	Livestock & leather	36	10.86	164
8	Paper & paper product	192	705.15	895
9	Rubber & plastics	124	576.49	546
10	Textiles	308	179.51	1587
11	Misc. Manufacturing	344	515.23	1325
12	Repairing & Servicing	2936	10391.43	8364
Total		7478	28628.67	43500

Source: Brief Industrial Profile of Sambalpur District 2016-17, MSME-Development Institute, Cuttack (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India).

Table: 6 Small Scale Industries in Odisha and Sambalpur district by the end of 2010-11 and 2015.

State/District	Year	SSI Units	Employment
Odisha	2010-11	106840	624400
Sambalpur	2010-11	5990	38615
Odisha	2015	214087	1,66,731
Sambalpur	2015	7478	43500

Source: 1. Economy Survey of Odisha 2010-11 & 2015.

2. Brief Industrial Profile of Sambalpur District 2016-17, MSME- Development Institute, Cuttack (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India).

The Sambalpur district had 5990 of SSIs, investment of 17956.31 lakh and the employment generation 38615 in 2010-11 which has increased to 7478, investment of 28628.67 lakh and employment generation 43500 in 2015. The above numbers of SSIs present in the district in the year 2015 are mainly concentrated in a rural area as well as different blocks in the Sambalpur district and give a growing employment year after years.

Conclusion:

At present-day the small enterprises have made their competence to manufacture through the high degree of skill and precision which produced a wide variety of sophisticated goods in different product lines. However, the small scale industries had great importance in the Indian economy. The SSI sector in the Sambalpur district of Odisha has a great potentiality to avoid economic deficiency and unemployment. The SSI sector also has a great contribution towards the urbanisation in Sambalpur district. But due to some unavailability of scope and government ignorance, the SSI sector has faced some sickness which limited its

scope of investment and employment generation. The sickness of small scale industries have also arisen the labour out-migrants problem in Sambalpur district, there are many related incidents reported repeatedly. All these problems have been solved if the SSI sector gains more importance to both government and public interest.

Acknowledgements

I am thankful to my supervisor Prof. P.K. Behera, P.G. Department of History, Sambalpur University, for encouragement and his guidance. I am also heartily thankful to Dr. Sakir Hussain and Dr. Reshma Ekka for their kind help to complete the present paper. To complete this present paper I am also thanking to documents published by MSME, Government of India and Odisha; and Sambalpur Development Authority, Odisha.

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