

Study Of Micro Small And Medium Enterprises

Highlights Practical insights into the provisions applicable to MSMEs in India Covers upto-date: -MSME Act, 2006, Coir Industry Act, 1953, Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, -MSME Schemes: PMEGP, CGTSME, ISEC, MPDA, SFURTI, CITUS, MCV, EMP, TIRFSS, PMSBY, ASPIRE. etc -RBI Guidelines for Priority Sector and MSME, Lending to MSME, TReDS -Restructuring of Advances and Pre-packaged Insolvency Rules/Regulations About the Book The book seeks to provide readers with a practical insights into provisions applicable to MSMEs in India. This treatise of MSMEs is divided into nine parts consisting of 28 chapters attempting to provide professionals with essential knowledge and tools to understand and undertake the necessary compliances. The book provides the latest position without compromising on changes in the law that have taken place over time. This book aims to equip professionals, be it CS, CA, CMA or corporate lawyers, who are desirous of undertaking compliances or practicing on MSME laws with the requisite knowledge and expertise. Key Features Industrial Policy Statements since 1948, Evolution, Importance and Setting-up of MSMEs Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Its Divisions and Organisations attached Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006 & Rules and Notifications, Coir Industry Act, 1953 and The Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. Schemes Covered under the MSME, viz: : PMEGP, CGTSME, ISEC, MPDA, SFURTI, CITUS, MCY, EMP, TIRFSS, PMSBY, ASPIRE. etc. RBI Guidelines on Priority Sector Lending & MSME, Lending to MSME, Restructuring of Advances Factoring -TReDS Financing to MSMEs, Assessment of Working Capital Limits by Banks Institutional Framework for MSME Financing SEBI Measures for MSME – Initial Public Offer and Listing of Securities at SME Exchange Global Perspectives of MSME – OECD and World Bank

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2016 im Fachbereich BWL - Unternehmensforschung, Operations Research, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: The aim of the study was to investigate the impact of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on job creation in Mansa District of Luapula Province. The objectives of the study were to; i) determine the number of registered and unregistered businesses, ii) determine the number and types of jobs created and the level of skills. Data for the study were collected between July 2015 and June 2016. Primary data were collected using structured questionnaires and secondary data were obtained from published literature and reports. Data collected were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science version 16.0 and Microsoft Excel 2013. The study investigated the impact of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on job creation in Mansa District for the period 2010 - 2015. Results obtained showed that 18 (40 percent) were registered and 27 (60 percent) were not registered. Of the registered businesses 6 (33 percent) were in the service sector and 4 (22 percent) were in the construction sector respectively. Majority of the unregistered

businesses 11 (41 percent) were in the agriculture sector, and the least 1 (4 percent) were in manufacturing. Regarding the number and types of jobs created, a total of 3,368 jobs were created of which 1,127 (34 percent) were in agriculture sector, 955 (28 percent) were in construction sector and the least 194 (8 percent) were in trading. The total number of employees, were 3,368 of which 1,011 were permanent, 503 were on contract, 338 were on part time, 169 were temporal and 1,347 were casuals. The results also showed that out of a total of 3,368 jobs created, 1,984 (59 percent) were unskilled jobs, 787 (23 percent) were semi-skilled jobs and 597 (18 percent) were skilled jobs. This study has established that micro, small and medium scale enterprises created 3,368 jobs between the years 2010 to 2015, which was 76 pe

The book entitled "Micro Enterprises in India: An Empirical Study of West Garo Hills District of Meghalaya" discusses issues on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in India. Subsequently, it has focused on various aspects of micro enterprises in West Garo Hills Districts of Meghalaya. It is an outcome of a research study conducted in the district with a sample of 60 (sixty) micro enterprises. Hope that, the book will add little input to the existing literature of MSMEs in India.

Master's Thesis from the year 2017 in the subject Business economics - Business Management, Corporate Governance, grade: Very Good, , course: Project Planning and Management, language: English, abstract: Micro and small industries have a significant and vital role in the economies of developed countries. Especially in developing countries small scale industries considered as a backbone of their economies. In regard of this, the study intends to examine the challenges and prospects of Micro and Small enterprises in construction sector, specifically on the construction material producer enterprises in Yeka and Bole sub-cities. To satisfy the objectives of this study, descriptive and inferential analyses were used. The information was collected from the sample of 150 MSEs with face to face interviews. The sampled MSEs were selected by simple random sampling technique. Besides that, the study draws out with nine key challenges which seem to influence the profitability of MSEs in both sub-cities. The results point to that, there is a strong relationship between the independent and dependent variable. Furthermore, the selected explanatory variables may significantly explain the variations of the explained variance at 5% and 10% level of significance. Based on the results, financial, managerial, raw material, work premises and technologies are the main challenges of MSEs, those to be profitable and successful. Therefore, recommendations are forwarded to government bodies, micro and small construction material producer enterprise and to other researchers.

This volume brings together some of the best-known and highly-regarded academics in the field to present a timely and comprehensive review of the prospects for economic integration and development in Southern Africa, and to analyse alternative strategies and policies for the future. It presents in-depth country-specific studies of Botswana, Lesotho,

Mauritius, Mozambique and Tanzania, and has wide appeal to both policy makers and academics.

This book includes the proceedings of the 15th International Conference on Complex, Intelligent, and Software Intensive Systems, which took place in Asan, Korea, on July 1-3, 2021. Software intensive systems are systems, which heavily interact with other systems, sensors, actuators, devices, and other software systems and users. More and more domains are involved with software intensive systems, e.g., automotive, telecommunication systems, embedded systems in general, industrial automation systems, and business applications. Moreover, the outcome of web services delivers a new platform for enabling software intensive systems. Complex systems research is focused on the overall understanding of systems rather than its components. Complex systems are very much characterized by the changing environments in which they act by their multiple internal and external interactions. They evolve and adapt through internal and external dynamic interactions. The development of intelligent systems and agents, which is each time more characterized by the use of ontologies and their logical foundations build a fruitful impulse for both software intensive systems and complex systems. Recent research in the field of intelligent systems, robotics, neuroscience, artificial intelligence, and cognitive sciences is very important factor for the future development and innovation of software intensive and complex systems. The aim of the book is to deliver a platform of scientific interaction between the three interwoven challenging areas of research and development of future ICT-enabled applications: Software intensive systems, complex systems, and intelligent systems.

The National Study on Intellectual Property and Small and Medium Sized Enterprises - India, under the WIPO Development Agenda is a study that has relied on information and data collected through surveys, annual reports of the Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trademarks and Geographical Indications, Government of India; publications of Government of India, other published research reports and studies and interviews and opinions of experts. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) promote private entrepreneurship, stimulate broad-based growth and help in developing the domestic private business. The MSMEs form the bulk and main basis of any economy and Egypt is no exception. The main purpose of this research is to examine the Egyptian business environment for the MSMEs sector. The research aims at investigating the current situation of MSMEs in Egypt. It also aims at examining the current business environment in Egypt and how it affects MSMEs in terms of the challenges they face during their operation and the suggestions and recommendations that could be used to help these enterprises function and grow. To achieve its objectives, the research depends on a comprehensive literature review of previous studies that included different statistics about MSMEs in Egypt, the challenges that face them or suggestions to improve their situation in the Egyptian economy and support them. A comparative analysis of different international experiences in promoting the MSMEs along

with a SWOT analysis of MSMEs development in Egypt are conducted. The study concludes by pointing out a number of suggestions to promote MSMEs in Egypt.

This tool kit is to help staff and consultants of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) conceptualize and design gender-responsive public policy and projects in the micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise sector. It guides users in the design of project and program outputs, activities, inputs, indicators, and targets to respond to gender issues in micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise development and finance operations. ADB staff can use the tool kit to identify social and gender issues to be documented in the initial poverty and social analysis during the concept phase. Consultants can use it to carry out more detailed social and gender analysis during the project preparatory technical assistance or detailed design or due diligence phase. It should be noted that the tool kit is not meant to be prescriptive. Rather, it offers a menu of entry points that the project team can choose from.

This is an open access title available under the terms of a CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 IGO licence. It is free to read at Oxford Scholarship Online and offered as a free PDF download from OUP and selected open access locations. *Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in Vietnam* provides a comprehensive analytic contribution to a crucial topic within development economics. Based on fifteen years of continued data collection and research efforts it brings together nine up-to-date studies on micro, small, and medium enterprise (SME) development in a coherent framework to help persuade national and international policymakers of the need to take the international call for a data revolution seriously. This edited volume provides an in-depth evaluation of the development of private sector formal and informal manufacturing SMEs in Vietnam over the past decade, combining a unique primary data source with the best panel data and analytical tools available. It generates a comprehensive understanding of the impact of business risks, credit access, institutional characteristics, and government policies, and makes available a set of materials and studies of use to academics, students, and development practitioners interested in an integrated approach to the study of growth, private sector development, and the microeconomic analysis of SME development in a fascinating developing country. *Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in Vietnam* serves as a lense through which other countries, and the international development community at large, may wish to approach the massive task of pursuing a meaningful data revolution as an integral element of the Sustainable Development Goals agenda.

Micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are an important instrument of growth for India's economy. The contribution of the MSME sector to India's gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated to be around 8 to 9 percent in 2012 after agriculture; MSMEs have emerged as the second largest source of employment in India. For growth to be inclusive and equitable, it is critical to understand how to enhance the role of women in the economy and in particular in

the MSME sector. In order to fill the gap, the World Bank has commissioned International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW), Asia Regional Office, New Delhi to conduct a short, field based assessment of gender issues in MSMEs in India. The study involved field-based assessment of gender related issues in select MSME clusters to identify challenges and opportunities for inclusion of women in higher numbers and at higher levels of growth in the MSME sector. The study findings will ultimately be operationalized into a Bank-supported MSME project in India and help inform Government of India policy on more inclusive growth of the MSME sector, especially towards strengthening gender equality and economic empowerment of women in the sector.

Micro and Small Enterprises in Assosa Town. a Case Study of Factors Affecting Performance

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector constitutes an important segment of the Indian economy in terms of its contribution to the country's industrial production, exports, employment and creation of an entrepreneurial base. MSMEs have the advantages of generating gainful employment with low investment, diversifying the industrial base, reducing regional disparities through dispersal of industries into rural, semi-urban and backward areas. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are more labour intensive and capital saving when compared to the large firms. They are better suited to the factor proportion in the labour abandoned economy like India. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises play a strategic role in the economic progress of the country. These industries by and large, represent a stage in economic transition from traditional to modern technology. The transitional nature of this process is reflected in the diversity of these industries. Micro, small and medium enterprises use simple skills and machinery while many others use modern and sophisticated technology.

Proceeding: 2nd Sriwijaya Economic, Accounting, And Business Conference 2016 (November 23rd - 24th, 2016) Global Competitiveness: The Dynamics of Local, Regional, & National Changes

Research Paper (postgraduate) from the year 2014 in the subject Business economics - Business Management, Corporate Governance, Royal University of Bhutan (Royal Institute of Management, Thimphu), course: Post Graduate Diploma in Public Administration (PGDPA), language: English, abstract: The purpose of the study is to examine the role of MSMEs in solving unemployment problem and to find the unemployment trend. The unemployment problem is rising every year and especially youth unemployment is increasing at alarming rate. The study covers Thimphu area whereby a total of 351 samples were determined for the purpose of the study however the response rate was 82.05% with 288 responds qualifying for the analysis. Descriptive analysis was used and the findings reveal that most of the business owned by youth entrepreneurs employed more people though their initial investments were very low. The study also shows that most of the present business owners has plan of expanding their business in future which will create more jobs. From the studies, it shows that unemployment rate in Bhutan fluctuates and is mainly because of change in the supply and demand in the job markets. It also shows that despite high unemployment rate in the country, preferences for job among the youth remain same. They prefer to join civil servants followed by

corporations, NGOs and self-employment or entrepreneurship as the last option. From this preferences of job and trend of high unemployment rate in the country, it can conclude that there is no refugee in the country nor can say that there is entrepreneurial effect as the entrepreneurship culture in the country is in the verge of developing, therefore entrepreneurial effect can only be tested after some years when the entrepreneurship culture in the country is fully developed.

Master's Thesis from the year 2016 in the subject Economics - Case Scenarios, , language: English, abstract: Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in Assosa town do not show the necessary performance level and some of the enterprises disappear from the market in their infant age. Hence, this study was conducted with the objective of assessing factors affecting performance of micro and small enterprises in Assosa town. After statistical analysis, the study concludes that both external and internal factors affect performance of MSEs and their existence could be improved. Variables such as political, legal, financial, marketing, working premises, infrastructural, opportunity seeking, persistence, commitment to the work, demand for efficiency and quality, goal setting, risk taking, information seeking, and self-confidence positively influence to performance of MSEs (profit) and significantly affect performance of MSEs. Similarly, for capital, variables such as political, legal, financial, marketing, working premises, technological, opportunity seeking, persistence, commitment to the work, demand for efficiency and quality, risk taking, information seeking, and self-confidence positively influence the performance of MSEs (capital) and significantly affect performance of MSEs. In order to reduce the influence of external and internal factors on performance of MSEs, policy makers and the service provider institutions need to consider and revise the extent, intensity, and quality of support and their linkages.

The Study extends the existing literature on how social networks enhance the performance and sustainability of small enterprises. More specifically, the study isolates and investigates the mechanisms through which social capital helps with the growth and survival of MSMEs. The evidence presented in this study strongly suggests that an indigenous social network widely practiced in Ethiopia, the 'iqqub', contributes significantly to the strt up, survival and development of urban MSMEs.

This series of books brings together results of an extensive research programme on aspects of the national systems of innovation (NSI) in the five BRICS countries — Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. It provides a comprehensive and comparative examination of the challenges and opportunities faced by these dynamic and emerging economies. In discussing the impact of innovation with respect to economic, geopolitical, socio-cultural, institutional, and technological systems, it reveals the possibilities of new development paradigms for equitable and sustainable growth. This volume, third in the series, looks at the relationship between small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and the National Systems of Innovation in the BRICS countries. It brings to fore crucial issues in the evolution and future trends of industrial or innovation policies for small firms: their scope, applicability, co-ordination, and main results, as well as the influence of macroeconomic, legal and regulatory environments. Taking into account the specificities and complexities of SMEs' production and innovation systems, it seeks to inform research, policy design and implementation in the field. Original and detailed data, together with expert analyses on wide-ranging issues, make this book an invaluable resource for researchers and scholars in economics, development studies and political science, in addition to policy makers and development practitioners interested in the BRICS countries.

This study evaluates the effectiveness of IFC's strategic priority of private sector development in frontier countries (high-risk and/or low-income) by supporting micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) during fiscal years (FY)1994-2006. IFC has channeled its support to MSME's by: i) indirect financing through financial intermediaries, and ii) by indirect institution-building support via specialized regional small and medium enterprise (SME) development facilities. This evaluation analyzes IFC's development results and provides recommendations on

how IFC's performance can be improved in this area going forward.

The MSMEs have attained a significant group in terms of their number, employment investment, output and exports. However, these units suffer from various problems. In the light of this background, the present study has been taken up to highlight the problems of MSME units of Guntur district. In Andhra Pradesh as it is learnt that they have been suffering from many problems on several fronts such as production, marketing, labour, finance etc. In fact, the performance of these units has been for better had they been free from these problems. The study is largely based on the primary data collected from MSMEs of different industrial Estates and Auto Nagar of Guntur District. The study has been divided into seven chapters. The first chapter deals with the role development and problems of MSME Sector. The second chapter describes the objectives of the study and the methodology followed. The third chapter outlines the growth and performance of MSME in the Indian scenario, Andhra Pradesh Scenario and Guntur scenario. The fourth chapter presents the sickness of MSMEs. The fifth chapter presents in a case study on development of MSMEs in Guntur District. The sixth chapter deals with the problems of sample needs in the Guntur District. The seventh chapter deals the findings and conclusions drawn from the study, besides suggestions made to MSMEs, policy makers and financial institutions to enable them play their respective roles in resolving the various problems faced by MSMEs.

A mixed-method design guided the study. Specifically, a quasi-experimental group design was used for one part of the study and qualitative methods were utilized for another part. The quantitative sample was comprised of a total of eighty-one subjects, forty-one of whom were repaying their second loans, the program group. The remaining forty were new members who had not yet accessed credit, the comparison group. The qualitative sample constituted eight participants, six of whom were repaying loans of various sizes and two of whom were new members.

A practical, concise, straightforward guide. Covering the entire process from reviewing the literature to writing up results, it has balanced coverage of quantitative and qualitative methods and a popular troubleshooting section. It provides all the tools needed to embark on and complete successful research, underpinned by academic rigour.

This research study uses a resource-based perspective to addresses innovation in indigenous micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) in a globalized emerging economy. Unlike large multinationals operating in these economies, indigenous MSME are tied to their local/regional institutional contexts. While on one hand they benefit from the spillovers of globalization, on the other, they have to compete for resources with larger firms. Using a broad definition of innovation, this research highlights the nature of innovation and the barriers affecting innovative outcomes in these firms. Compared to earlier studies, this study explicitly makes a distinction between micro-firms and larger SME as well as core and non-core innovative outcomes. New data for this research was obtained by implementing a primary survey along the lines of the Oslo Framework in Bangalore, one of India's most globalized regions resulting in a sample of 108 MSME. This research finds that compared to larger SME, micro-firms have less innovative dynamism with both core and non-core innovations. This research also finds that firm size plays an important moderating effect between barriers and innovative outcomes. When barriers related to core technical innovations are present, larger SME are more likely to introduce other types of innovations whereas micro-firms are less likely to introduce any kind of innovation.

In a wide-ranging presentation derived from teaching experiences and research projects, seasoned professors, Wassie Kebede and Alice Butter?eld, examine engaged research that links social work, human services, and social development with the intent of instigating action for social change. Drs. Kebede and Butter?eld begin by introducing others to an overview of engaged research and models of social change, and

then examine development issues in Ethiopia in view of engaged research. After offering their context of engaged research as a prototype for extrapolating development policies that can be studied, compared, and contrasted with those in other countries, Kebede and Butter?eld present the results from the engaged research of former PhD students, now faculty at various universities in Ethiopia. The book provides a glimpse into the professors' own experiences and an emphasis on the importance of involving faculty and students in engaged research through coursework. Incorporating Engaged Research in Social Development is a comprehensive study that offers academic insight and research results in order to promote social development and change. Readers are encouraged to use this book for teaching and implementing engaged research in higher education. Guidelines for teaching undergraduate and graduate courses are included.

Master's Thesis from the year 2016 in the subject Economics - Case Scenarios, language: English, abstract: Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in Assosa town do not show the necessary performance level and some of the enterprises disappear from the market in their infant age. Hence, this study was conducted with the objective of assessing factors affecting performance of micro and small enterprises in Assosa town. After statistical analysis, the study concludes that both external and internal factors affect performance of MSEs and their existence could be improved. Variables such as political, legal, financial, marketing, working premises, infrastructural, opportunity seeking, persistence, commitment to the work, demand for efficiency and quality, goal setting, risk taking, information seeking, and self-confidence positively influence to performance of MSEs (profit) and significantly affect performance of MSEs. Similarly, for capital, variables such as political, legal, financial, marketing, working premises, technological, opportunity seeking, persistence, commitment to the work, demand for efficiency and quality, risk taking, information seeking, and self-confidence positively influence the performance of MSEs (capital) and significantly affect performance of MSEs. In order to reduce the influence of external and internal factors on performance of MSEs, policy makers and the service provider institutions need to consider and revise the extent, intensity, and quality of support and their linkages.

This study analyzes the constraints facing the private sector in Bhutan by conducting a nation-wide questionnaire survey of 168 micro/cottage, small, and medium-sized enterprises. Regulatory constraints are found to be the topmost constraint followed by the lack of finance and poor infrastructure. The variance and severity level of constraints differ significantly between urban and rural districts with respect to size, sector and ownership. Categorization and segregation approach generated a distinct portrayal of constraints and idiosyncratic requirements of urban vis-a-vis rural firms, even within and among micro and small enterprises. Factor analysis and multiple regression analysis further corroborated these results. The findings suggest a strong need to promote the growth of Bhutanese private sector through multifaceted, demand-driven approach, but specifically targeted and guided by a geographic spread and severity level of constraints. The work should be of interest to government as well as development partners involved in promoting the private sector, particularly micro, small and medium enterprises, in developing countries."

Empowerment, Transparency, Technological Readiness and their Influence on Financial Performance, from a Latin American Perspective showcases in-depth analysis, allowing companies to obtain information for a broader vision to help make decisions about intervention, market performance and strategy development possibilities.

Software engineering is of major importance to all enterprises; however, the key areas of software quality and software process improvement standards and models are currently geared toward large organizations, where most software organizations are small and medium enterprises. Software Process Improvement for Small and Medium Enterprises: Techniques and Case Studies offers practical and useful guidelines, models, and techniques for improving software processes and products for small and medium enterprises, utilizing the

authoritative, demonstrative tools of case studies and lessons learned to provide academics, scholars, and practitioners with an invaluable research source.

This edited book provides a comprehensive analytic contribution to the study of micro, small, and medium enterprise (SMEs). It brings together nine up-to-date studies on SME development in Vietnam, combining a unique primary source of panel data with the best analytical tools available.

This study aims to provide an assessment of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise sector (MSME) finance in India. The chapters in the study highlight the key characteristics of the MSME sector, and assess the demand for, and the flow of finance into the sector. The study also evaluates the consequent gap in the financing needs of MSMEs. Finally, it explores potential interventions to address the lack of access to formal finance for MSMEs. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise sector is crucial to India's economy. There are 29.8 million enterprises in various industries, employing 69 million people. The sector includes 2.2 million women-led enterprises (~7.4 percent) and ~15.4 million rural enterprises (51.8 percent). In all, the MSME sector accounts for 45 percent of Indian industrial output and 40 percent of exports. Although 94 percent of MSMEs are unregistered, the contribution of the sector to India's GDP has been growing consistently at 11.5 percent a year, which is higher than the overall GDP growth of 8 percent. Poor infrastructure and inadequate market linkages are key factors that have constrained growth of the sector. The lack of adequate and timely access to finance has been the biggest challenge. The financing needs of the sector depend on the size of operation, industry, customer segment, and stage of development. Financial institutions have limited their exposure to the sector due to a higher risk perception and limited access of MSMEs to immovable collateral.

The proceedings of the "Economics and Business Competitiveness International Conference" (EBCICON) provides a selection of papers, either research results or literature reviews, on business transformation in the digital era. Nine major subject areas, comprising accounting and governance, customer relations, entrepreneurship, environmental issues, finance and investment, human capital, industrial revolution 4.0, international issues, and operations and supply chain management are presented in the proceedings. These papers will provide new insights into the knowledge and practice of business and economics in the digital era. Therefore, parties involved in business and economics such as academics, practitioners, business leaders, and others will be interested in the contents of the proceedings.

Economic growth is a key issue both in economic policy making and in economic research. In eastern nations of the world, the interest in economic growth has been in the centrestage in view of the persistently high rates of unemployment and resurgence of recessionary pressures on these economies due to spillover effects from other developed economies undergoing recessionary phases. Entrepreneurial activities not only open up new doorways of income generation for individuals residing in the economy but is also looked upon now as panacea to treat unemployment by most governments, provided such ventures turn out to be revenue generating for the entrepreneur after all the risk he is willing to undertake. Entrepreneurship contributes to the development of innovative technologies, processes as well as business systems which in turn influences the prevailing market structures in the economy disrupting the competition existing in the markets. Nonetheless it bound to impact the capital formation in the economy and thus the growth of the economy. The inter relations between credit extension by commercial banks, entrepreneurship and economic growth are investigated in this paper empirically using autoregressive models.

This thesis explored what impact the USC-Satunama Project in Indonesia on strengthening micro, small and medium enterprises has on economic development. The author argued, firstly that the project makes a positive contribution to development and secondly that an

approach which combines training programs and technical assistance with credit makes a greater contribution than training programs and technical assistance alone. USC-Satunama is a non-governmental organization which works to strengthen small and medium enterprises. Its activities include the provision of training programs and technical assistance to improve the human capital of the entrepreneurs as well as providing credit. Training programs and technical assistance are provided to all the beneficiaries of the project. However, not all beneficiaries are provided with a credit facility.

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