

MSME Growth and Structural Analysis in Anand, Gujarat since 2020

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Abstract

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are a very important sector in Indian economy because they play a vital role in the creation of employment, industrial production, exports and development of the region in an inclusive manner. As large-scale industrial investments are not so widespread in semi-urban and rural localities, MSMEs make significant contributions to Entrepreneurship (Ministry of MSME, 2022). Since 2020, there have been significant structural changes in the MSME sector in India as a result of significant policy interventions by the Government of India, such as the review of the MSME classification framework, as well as the introduction of the Udyam Registration system that seeks to enhance formalization of the Enterprise and access to Institutional finance (Government of India, 2020).

This paper provides an analysis of MSME's growth patterns, structural make up and sector wise distribution in Anand District, Gujarat over the period of 2020-2025. The data source is analyzed by exclusively using secondary data - the Udyam Registration Portal, the Ministry of MSME Annual Reports, the District Industries Centre (Anand) and the publications of the Government of Gujarat as well as the International Institutions, including the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (Ministry of MSME, 2022; World Bank, 2020). The proposed research design is a descriptive and analytical one in order to measure dynamics of MSME at both District and National levels.

The results show a large number of MSME registrations in the post-2020 period, mainly due to digitalization via the Udyam Registration Portal. In Anand District, around 60,000 MSMEs were registered between 2020 and 2025, which shows rapid acceleration as compared to the pre-2020 period. The sector wise distribution indicates that the service sector is the most active in MSME in Anand District with almost 55-60 percent of total registrations, followed by the manufacturing enterprises with almost 30-35 percent, and lastly the primary sector with less than 10 percent. Few agro-related industries, dairy-related services and small units of engineering explain the proliferation of MSMEs in service and manufacturing processes, further supported by the changing economic structure of the district. At a conclusive note, specific policy interventions for the Tier-II and Tier-III districts are highlighted that include improved access to institutional credit, competency development, strengthening of infrastructure, and incentives specific to the sector, to keep and further deepen MSME-based growth in the regions.

Keywords: MSMEs, Anand District, Udyam Registration, Regional Development, MSME Policy

1. Introduction

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a critical role in the economic development of the developed and developing economies. The MSMEs are also instrumental in promoting inclusive growth and balanced regional development through Entrepreneurship, promotion of Innovation and job creation [1,2]. The MSME sector has a special significance in India because of the country's high population density, the regional diversity, and the necessity of decentralized industrialization. It is observed that the MSMEs contribute approximately 30 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India and provide over 28 crore people with jobs, and thus, the sector is one of the largest employers in India [3,4].

The importance of the MSMEs goes beyond Profit and Employment. They help to mitigate the regional Economic disparity through Industrialization in the semi-urban or rural regions. The benefits of these Enterprises include the use of local resources and creation of self-employment as well as stimulate growth in other ancillary Industries, thus making local Economies stronger [3,5]. MSMEs contribute to regional sustainable development through Economic growth and Income in the areas with no large Industries [2,6].

The policy reforms and digitalization efforts have brought plenty of positive changes to the MSME sector in India in recent years. Among the reforms that became especially significant was the adoption of the updated system of MSME classification in 2020 that substituted the old model of investment-only based criteria by a detailed system of investment and turnover-based definition [7]. Earlier, we saw Enterprises deliberately focused on limited growth to protect their identity as MSMEs. The revised classification scaled in favor of expansion and competitiveness by allowing firms to keep benefiting as MSMEs [3, 8].

Jointly, the Government of India opened the Udyam registration portal in 2020, which is an electronic platform to streamline the registration process and increase accessibility to Government schemes and Institutional finance [3,9]. With the introduction of Udyam, the barrier to procedures reduced significantly and the registered MSMEs grew, resulting in better availability of data and transparency [4,8]. These reforms became critical during COVID-19 pandemic when MSMEs faced extreme disruptions. They strengthened the MSMEs to recover and become resilient [3,5].

Anand District, located in Gujarat is one of the best locations to study the development of MSMEs – especially because of its global exposure as the Milk Capital of India AMUL - the cooperative dairy organization that influences the overall Economic and Entrepreneurial landscape of the area in a transformative manner [11]. In addition to dairy-related operations, Anand has, overtime, diversified to include manufacturing, engineering, food processing, planning and services related businesses to support the growth of good infrastructure and Institutional structures [12].

The 2020-2025 period is especially important to analyze the development of MSMEs in Anand district. This section represents the aggregate effects of COVID-19, economic recovery policies and significant structural changes in MSME policy [3,10]. The analysis of the MSME development in this period highlights the way businesses reacted to the economic shocks, adjusted to the policy shifts, and used the regional opportunities to maintain their activity and develop it.

2. Review of Literature

The MSMEs have always been mentioned in literature as drivers of economic growth, job creation, and innovation. According to International studies carried out by agencies like the World Bank and OECD, MSMEs contribute to a significant portion of GDP and employment in both developed and emerging economies [1,2]. MSMEs contribute greater productivity and greater global value chain integration: in China and European Union members, more than half of their total GDP is composed of the MSMEs [2,6]. A number of studies and government reports on Indian context highlights the role of MSMEs to enhance inclusive growth and regional development [2,3,5]. It has been found that MSMEs are especially useful in creating jobs in the non-metropolitan areas and also rescues from economic stagnation [10,17]. Nevertheless, researchers have also pointed to the few endemic issues encountered by Indian MSMEs such as a lack of access to Institutional credit, poor infrastructure, lack of skills, and red tape [18,19].

Regulatory reforms and the institutional support mechanisms support policy-oriented literature in solving MSME problems. The modified MSME classification system and Udyam registration system have brought in better transparency, lowered the compliance expenses and increased accessibility to government schemes [3,7,9]. Research indicates that online registration systems have been important in enhancing formalization and better policy targeting especially during the post-COVID era [4,5,16].

The development of MSME in Gujarat helps focus on Industrial policies, Infrastructural development, formation and growth of Industrial clusters [13,14]. Research on cooperative Institutions particularly linked to the dairy industry have shown their beneficial effect on Entrepreneurship and income generation within a Tier II city such as Anand [11]. Nevertheless, there is a dearth of research on the topics related to district-level MSME growth in the post-2020 period in Anand, which makes this research gap a very attractive option to study and explore [12].

3. Objectives of the Study

The main goals of this analysis would include analysis of the business trends of MSMEs in India in the post 2020 period. It examines the classification of MSME and the associated impact on the growth of the enterprise. It tries to draw parallels between the Indian and the world economies. It also includes the annual growth of MSMEs in Anand since 2020. By the end of the study, we will be able to find good performing MSMEs in the Anand district of India to evaluate the implications of policies leading to regional development.

4. Scope of the Study

The research shows to MSMEs in terms of secondary data released by the official and institutional sources. The study area is the Anand District of Gujarat geographically and comparative analysis is carried out with the help of National and International data. The study covers the temporal frame of 2020-2025, specially in the light of significant policy changes and addresses the post-pandemic revival. The article focuses on registration patterns and Industry structure and not the financial performance of individual firms.

5. Research Methodology

The present study examines the growth trends, structural composition, and sector-wise distribution of MSMEs in India, with a focused analysis of Anand District, Gujarat. This methodological approach is commonly used in MSME-related economic studies where the objective is to analyze existing data and interpret observable trends rather than manipulate variables [1,2,3]. The methodology applied in this study is derived from available data. It ensures academic clarity and consistency with Government and Institutional research practices.

5.1 Framework of Study

The study is descriptive in nature, as it systematically presents data related to MSME registrations, classification patterns, and sectoral distribution at the District, National and International levels [6,8]. Descriptive research is particularly suitable for MSME studies as it offers documentation of enterprise structures and temporal growth patterns keeping the underlying economic environment intact. [1,2].

In addition, the study adopts an analytical approach to interpret the implications of the observed trends. This includes analysis of the impact of the revised MSME classification framework and the Udyam registration system on Enterprise formalization and sectoral composition [7,29]. The analytical component helps in understanding not only the changes, but also the contributing causes and factors [2,5].

5.2 Sources of Data

The research is based on secondary data, which is gathered by means of reputable and official sources in order to achieve reliability and validity. The key sources of data include but are not restricted to Udyam Registration Portal [4], Annual reports from the Ministry of MSME [5,6,7,8], the District Industries Centre (DIC) [33], Government of Gujarat Economic and Industrial publications [29,30,31,32], Reserve Bank of India and NABARD reports [11,12,13,14,15], Niti Aayog [34], International Institutional sources such as the Asian Development Bank, World Bank, OECD, and International Labour Organization (ILO) [16,17,18,19,23,24,27]. These sources provide comprehensive information on MSME registrations, sector-wise distribution, policy frameworks, and international benchmarks, enabling meaningful comparative analysis [1,2,3].

5.3 Period of Study

The analysis spans across five years between 2020 and 2025. This is specifically an important period because of its overlap of key policy changes and the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic with the recovery actions focused on MSMEs [3,8,10]. By examining this time, disruption can be evaluated, as well as resilience observed in the MSME sector.

5.4 Study Area

The main study area is the Anand district of Gujarat. It represents the economic system built around cooperatives with high concentration of dairy related industries, and is becoming diversified to manufacturing and service-sector MSMEs [11,12]. The contextual and comparative perspectives are offered by providing data at national- and international-levels.

5.5 Tools and Techniques of Analysis

The tools used to analyze the data collected are the tabular analysis, bar charts and comparative analysis. In MSME studies, they help to find patterns, trends, structural changes with time and geography [1,2].

5.6 Limitations of the Methodology

Since the research is based solely on secondary data, it fails to pick the firm level of performance indicators like profitability, productivity, or survival rates [10,17]. Moreover, the data on MSME registration draws trends towards formalization and might not be a complete accurate reflection of the performance of informal businesses that are not in the registration system [3].

6. Evolution and Classification of MSMEs in India

Classification helps to understand eligibility for Government support schemes, access credit and policies. In the past, MSMEs in India were listed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED Act,2006), that was based on investment in plant and machinery or equipment alone (GoI,2006).

Nevertheless, this investment-only form of classification continued to face more criticism and deterred the growth of an Enterprise. Apprehension existed amongst MSMEs on exceeding the previously decided low investment thresholds. Many companies were actually limiting themselves to achieve a specific expansion rate, a fear that is commonly referred to as the fear of graduation [1,19].

To address these issues, the Government of India proposed a new framework of the MSME classification in 2020, where the investment and turnover criteria are also considered [2]. This reformation was to promote scaling and enhance competitiveness as well as streamline the MSME system of India in line with international standards [1,2]. Table 1 shares both kinds of classification. Table 2 has further details and basic classification of the same.

Table 1: MSME Classification Source: Government of India (2006); Ministry of MSME (2025).

Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment (OLD Classification Before 2025)				
Criteria	Type	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing Enterprises	Investments	<Rs.25 Lakhs	<Rs.5 Crores	<Rs.10 Crores
Service Enterprises		<Rs.10 Lakhs	<Rs.2 Crores	<Rs.5 Crores

Investment and Annual Turnover (NEW Classification introduced in 1/4/2025 in Budget)				
Criteria	Type	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing and Servicing	Investment	<Rs.1 Crores	<Rs.10 Crores	<Rs.20 Crores
	Turnover	<Rs.5 Crores	<Rs.50 Crores	<Rs.100 Crores

Table 2: Comparing MSMED Act, 2006 and Revised MSME Definition, 2020.

Enterprise Category	Old Classification (Pre-2020)	Revised Classification (Post-2020)
Basis of Classification	Investment only	Investment + Annual Turnover
Micro Enterprises	Manufacturing: ≤ ₹25 lakh Services: ≤ ₹10 lakh	Investment ≤ ₹1 crore Turnover ≤ ₹5 crore
Small Enterprises	Manufacturing: ₹25 lakh – ₹5 crore Services: ₹10 lakh – ₹2 crore	Investment ≤ ₹10 crore Turnover ≤ ₹50 crore
Medium Enterprises	Manufacturing: ₹5 crore – ₹10 crore Services: ₹2 crore – ₹5 crore	Investment ≤ ₹50 crore Turnover ≤ ₹250 crore
Maximum Investment Limit	₹10 crore (manufacturing)	₹50 crore (uniform)
Maximum Turnover Limit	Not defined	₹250 crore
Manufacturing vs Services	Separate limits	Same limits
Year of Implementation	Up to 2019	From 2020 onwards

The updated category enables business Enterprises to expand without disincentives on MSMEs and helps overcome structural impediments in the sector over the years [7,8]. According to the studies, this reform has enhanced transparency, arbitrage in regulation and the overall policy environment of MSMEs [3,5].

7. MSME Growth in India (Post-2020 Period)

The years after 2020 represent a paradigm shift in the MSME environment of India under Udyam- the new system of registering the company and classification of the MSMEs [3,9]. This has substituted previous registration procedures with a simpler and fully computerized one that is connected to Aadhaar and PAN with no major barriers to entry among small businesses [9]. Figure 1 represents the growth of MSME registrations in India. Table 3 represents the count of year wise registrations in India.

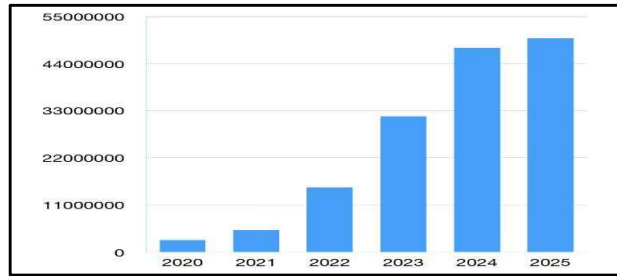


Figure 1: Growth of MSME Registrations in India
[Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (2021–25)]

Table 3: Annual MSME Registrations in India Source: Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (2021-25).

Year	MSMEs Registered (Actual)	MSMEs Registered (approximated)
2020	28,47,544	28 Lakhs
2021	51,47,993	51 Lakhs
2022	1,50,27,865	1.5 Crore
2023	3,16,00,000	3.16 Crore
2024	4,77,00,000	4.77 Crore
2025	5,00,00,000	5 Crore
Total	15,22,77,858	15.22 Crore

Figure 1 affirms a significant rise in Enterprise formalization as the number of MSME registrations has risen dramatically since 2020 [3,5]. This is further supplemented in Table 3 which displays annual registrations that reflect a continual growth after the reform. Analytically, this extent of registration is an indication of better visibility of MSMEs in the formal economy and not necessarily the creation of new enterprises [4,10].

Formalization increases the availability of Institutional credit, Government procurements as well as social security programs, which play a significant role in the long-term sustainability of the Enterprise [17,18]. Moreover, the period of significant increase in registration may indicate that policy reforms have played the role of a stabilizing factor through the recovery stage of the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure that MSMEs adapt to the economic shocks and re-enter the market [8,10].

8. International Comparison of MSMEs

The international comparison is a significant reference point that can be used to assess the performance and structural features of MSMEs in India.

8.1 MSME Contribution to GDP: Global Perspective

MSMEs in most developed and emerging economies are generating a much larger portion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and job creation than in India, as they have better technological adoption and policy support mechanisms [15,17].

Figure 2 and 3 shows the graph of GDP by Small Medium Enterprise for China and Europe respectively. Table 4 and Table 5 offers insights on the GDP of China and Europe in terms of SME (Small Medium Enterprise) contribution respectively.

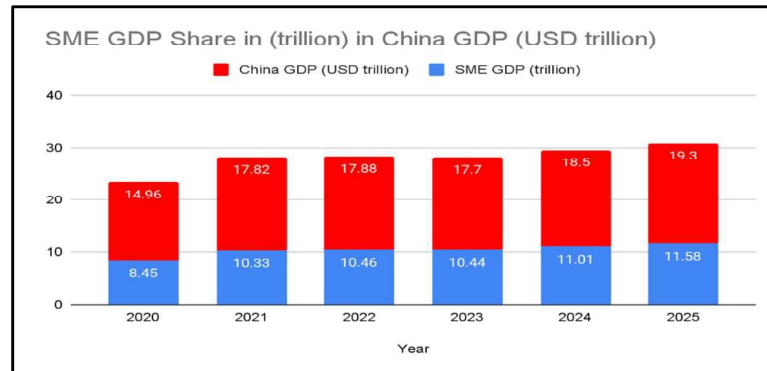


Figure 2: China GDP Graph by SME Source: World Bank (2020); OECD (2021); European Commission (2021).

Table 4: China GDP Table by SME (Small Medium Enterprise)

Year	China GDP (USD trillion)	SME GDP (trillion)	SME GDP Share in %
2020	14.96	8.45	57.5%
2021	17.82	10.33	58.0%
2022	17.88	10.46	58.5%
2023	17.70	10.44	59%
2024	18.50	11.01	59.5%
2025	19.30	11.58	60%

Source: World Bank (2020); OECD (2021); European Commission (2021).

Methodology:

Equation:

$$\text{SME GDP Share} = (\text{Employment Share} + \text{Output Share} + \text{Tax Share})/3$$

Official Range -

1. Employment = 60%
2. GDP = 60%
3. Tax = 52-55%

Result SME GDP Share= 58%-60%

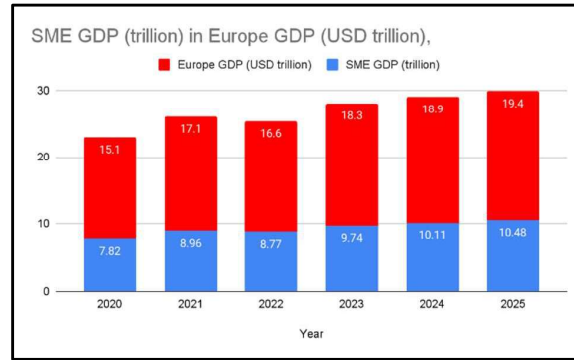


Figure 3: Europe GDP Graph by SME (Small Medium Enterprise) Source: World Bank (2020); OECD (2021)

Table 5: Europe GDP Table by SME (Small Medium Enterprise)

Year	Europe GDP (USD trillion)	SME GDP (trillion)	SME GDP Share in %
2020	15.10	7.82	51.8%
2021	17.10	8.96	52.4%
2022	16.60	8.77	52.8%
2023	18.30	9.74	53.2%
2024	18.90	10.11	53.5%
2025	19.40	10.48	54%

Source: World Bank (2020); OECD (2021)

Methodology:

Equation: $SME\ GDP\ Share = (Employment\ Share + GVA\ Share + Enterprise\ Share\ Weight) / 3$

Official range -

1. Employment = 64%
 2. GVA = 51%
 3. Enterprise weighted = 45–48%
- Result SME GDP share = 52–54%

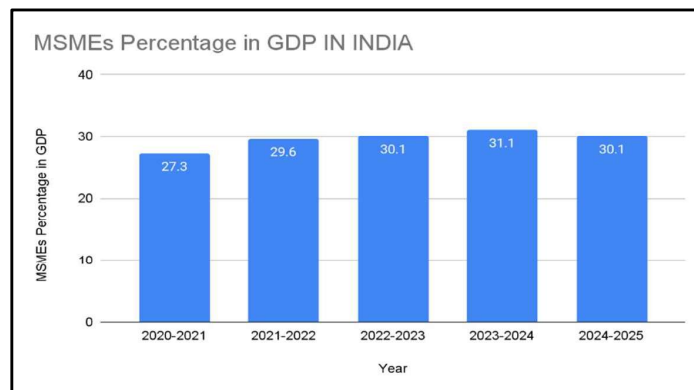


Figure 4: India GDP Table by MSME (Micro Small Medium Enterprise) Source: Government of India, Economic Survey (2023); World Bank (2023).

In China, MSMEs contribute approximately 60 percent of the GDP as evident from Figure 2 and Table 4 and an average of 50-55 percent in Europe as illustrated in figure 3 and Table 5. One of the main reasons for relatively high contribution of MSMEs in the United States may be attributed to the well-developed innovation ecosystems as well as the availability of finance [17,19]. In India, MSMEs contribute about 30 percent of GDP [15,17,18]. Such disparities may be explained by a number of structural issues. The Chinese and European Union MSEs enjoy increased integration into global value chains, increased rates of technology adoption, and increased access to institutional financing [18,20]. Conversely, Indian MSMEs are dominated by a high percentage of operation at a micro-level, low productivity and business scale, and limits their market presence value addition [6,11].

8.2 Policy and Structural Differences

It has been highlighted in international literature that the performance of MSME is highly associated with the larger institutional and policy environment [15,17]. The development programs in the European Union are coordinated industrial policies, innovation grants and cluster-based development programs, which have enhanced competitiveness of the MSMEs [18]. On the same note, the MSME sector in China is favored by robust industrial policies by the states, export-driven manufacturing belts, and large supply-chain networks [19,20].

Comparatively, the policies of MSME in India have been traditionally based on protection and survival instead of productivity improvement and globalization [14,15]. Despite the recent reforms including the revised MSME classification and Udyam registration, it needs additional efforts to overcome the structural limitations in terms of technology, skills, and market access [6,13].

9. MSME Development in Gujarat: A State-Level Perspective

Gujarat is considered to be one of the most industrialized states in India that has powerful manufacturing base and active industrial policies. MSME sector of the state is important in facilitating industrial development, creation of employment and exportation of the state [22,23]. Research on industrial development of Gujarat reveals that infrastructure investment, Industrial estates, and Industry-specific incentives can contribute to the development of MSMEs [22,24]. The state has been promoting cluster-based development in areas like textiles, chemicals, engineering and agro-processing so that the MSMEs can enjoy the benefits of shared infrastructure and supply chain dynamics [23,28].

Policy environment in Gujarat is associated with a fairly efficient administration, Institutional support, and ease of business establishment and operation that has led to an increase in MSME registration and survival rates relative to a number of other states [22,25]. These aspects offer a significant background of comprehending the MSME development in any of the districts like Anand.

10. MSME Growth in Anand District (2020–2025)

10.1 Year-wise MSME Registration Trends

the Anand District has recorded a steady increase in MSME registration throughout the study period due to the policy reforms at the national level and the district economic strengths [25]. Figure 5 shows the annual registrations in the district of Anand, Gujarat.

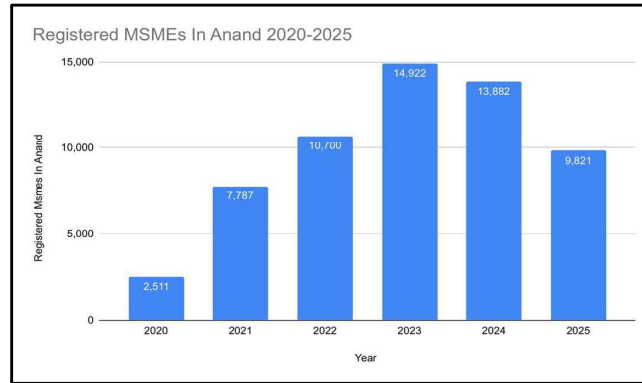


Figure 5: MSME Registrations by the year in the Anand District. Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. (2025). Udyog Aadhaar district wise registration details. Ministry of MSME Dashboard. Retrieved from https://dashboard.msme.gov.in/uam_dist_wise.aspx?stid=24

As visible from Figure 5, it is clear that there is a steady increase in MSME registrations in Anand since 2020. The trend is indicative of a rise in the level of Entrepreneurial activity and rising awareness about the advantages of formal registration by local businesses [22,15].

The fact that there are Cooperative institutions, educational institutions and Industrial estates has also helped to lead to an environment conducive to the development of MSME in the district [11]. Analytically, the number of registrations show an increased trend shows that Anand-based enterprises had the opportunity to respond to post-pandemic challenges and use the support mechanisms of policies more efficiently than enterprises in other areas with less developed institutions [3,12].

10.2 Distribution of MSMEs in Anand Sector-wise.

MSMEs are involved in various sectors of application. For our study, we have considered the service, manufacturing and primary sectors. Figure 6 shows the annual sector wise distribution of the MSMEs in the Anand district of Gujarat. Table 6 highlights the sector wise details in the last five years.

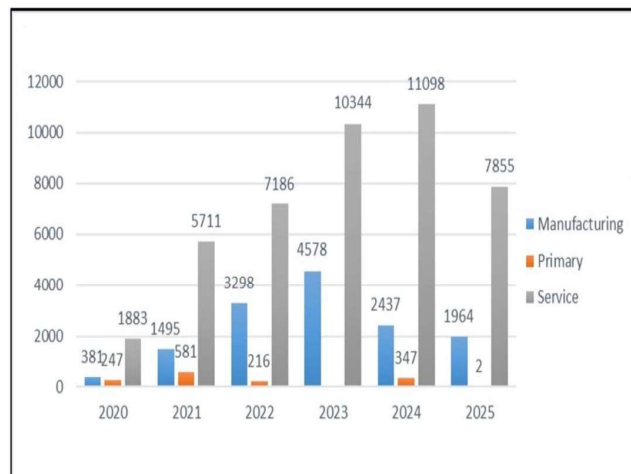


Figure 6: Sector-wise MSME Registration Growth in Anand) Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. (2025). Udyog Aadhaar district wise registration details. Ministry of MSME Dashboard. Retrieved from https://dashboard.msme.gov.in/uam_dist_wise.aspx?stid=24

Table 6: Sector Distribution of Anand MSMEs in 5 Years

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. (2025). Udyog Aadhaar district wise registration details. Ministry of MSME Dashboard. Retrieved from https://dashboard.msme.gov.in/uam_dist_wise.aspx?stid=24

Sector	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Service	1,883	5,711	7,186	10,344	11,098	7,855	44,077
Manufacturing	381	1,495	3,298	4,578	2,437	1,964	14,153
Primary	247	581	216	0	347	2	1,393
Total	2,511	7,787	10,700	14,922	13,882	9,821	59,623

The sector-based distribution of MSMEs in Anand shows that the service sector is the leading one with manufacturing coming next and the primary sector having quite a small share [12]. Service only MSMEs are dairy related services, logistics, trading, repair service, and professional services, which have the advantage of the cooperative-based economy in Anand and rising urbanization [11,26].

The key manufacturing MSMEs activities in the manufacturing of Anand are based on food processing, engineering products and small-scale industrial parts. With these enterprises, there are advantages of access to the agricultural raw materials, supply chains and the industrial demand in a region [13,15]. The comparatively low proportion of primary-sector MSMEs can be attributed to the slow process of transitioning the economy of Anand out of the purely agricultural activities to that of value-added processing and service-providing firms [12].

11. Results and Discussion

The study findings are addressed by incorporating the trends associated with International, National and District level MSMEs. Such a broad discussion makes it possible to fully understand the effects of macro-level policy reforms on the regional economic structures and their effects on MSME growth [1,3].

The increased count of MSME registrations recorded after 2020 is a clear indication of the success of the policy interventions (including the updated MSME classification system and the Udyam registration system) [6,7,9]. The high rate of registration of enterprises is an indication of informality to formalization and not just an augmentation of the establishment of enterprises [4,10]. The significance of this structural change is that formalization enhances access of MSMEs to Institutional finance, Government procurement, and social security that play a crucial role in long term sustainability [17,18].

The global analysis underlines the fact that, though India has a significant base of MSMEs in the number context, its share of the GDP is very low in comparison with other economies like China and the European Union [1,2]. This disparity can be explained by the fact that there is lower productivity, weaker use of technologies and the inability to integrate Indian MSMEs into global value chains [6,21]. The results indicate that only formalization is insufficient to stimulate MSME contribution to economic output but specific interventions that focus on boosting productivity and competitiveness may be helpful [1,19].

Anand has a comparatively good growth pattern of MSMEs in contrast to most of the semi-urban areas. The fact that the number of MSME registrations remained stable in 2020-2025 shows that local business could adapt to the changes in policies and recovery policies quite

efficiently [12]. The service economy is dominant in the district economy that is still characterized by greater structural changes of urbanization, cooperative-based activities and growing demand of logistic, trading and professional services [11,26].

Availability of MSME segments, including dairy-related services, cold-chain facilities, food processing, and engineering businesses, is yet another indicator of the significance of exploiting regional economic advantages. These industries have good linkages, both backward and forward, consistent demand and the support of institutions, especially the cooperative networks and the formed supply chains [11,13,26]. The findings indicate that the aspect of district specific economic features is significant towards influencing the results of MSME performance and ought to take center stage in policy formulations.

12. Policy Implications

The study conclusions have a number of significant policy implications for development of MSMEs on the National, State, and the district levels. To begin with, the high increase in the number of MSME registrations is an indicator of successful digital registration systems like Udyam in encouraging formalization [3,9]. Further building up of digital infrastructure, streamlining of compliance processes and awareness campaigns can further increase the level of MSMEs in the formal economy especially in semi-urban and rural areas [4,5].

Second, the prevalence of service-based MSMEs in Anand reveals how the latter is in need of focused skill training and credit promotion initiatives in line with the service-based operations. The productivity and quality of the services could be improved through the training programs devoted to the logistics management, digital services, and professional skills [18,21]. Meanwhile, manufacturing MSMEs need the policy support in such spheres as technology upgradation, quality certification, and the availability of broader markets in order to become more competitive [13,19].

Third, the effectiveness of the high-performing MSME segments in Anand confirms the need to adopt to a district policy. Instead of implementing uniform MSME policies in the regions, policymaker's ought to craft interventions that capitalize on local economic advantages, including cooperative networks, agro-processing opportunities and industrial clusters [12,13]. Enhancing districts institutions such as the District Industries Centre (DIC) may be helpful in successful policy execution and support of enterprises [12,16].

13. Conclusion

This paper has explored the trend of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) along with their structure and distribution in India with the district of Anand, Gujarat being the focal point of analysis in 2020-2025. The study has used secondary data through official Government publications, Udyam Registration Portal, District Industries Centre, and International institutional reports in a descriptive and analytic approach to determine the trends in MSMEs on International, National, and District levels.

The results indicate that the post-2020 era was a crucial stage of change in the sphere of MSME in India. The renewed MSME classification framework and the establishment of the Udyam registration system were some of the policy reforms that proved to have a decisive impact on the speed of enterprise formalization and enhanced information publication. The steep rise in the number of MSMEs registered in this time indicates better policy sensitivity, and increased awareness of the advantages of official registration.

On the global scale, the comparative analysis revealed that the share of MSMEs in India on the GDP is smaller than that of other economies like China and the European Union, and that policies can be aimed at improving productivity. Anand showed stable growth in

MSME, which was supported by the prominence of the services sector and the existence of high performers, including dairy-linked services, food processing, cold-chain infrastructure, as well as engineering businesses, at district levels.

In general, the research paper has concluded that MSMEs are one of the primary agents of economic change in Anand district in the post-2020 period. By ensuring that MSMEs development is strengthened by using region-specific policies, enhancing institutional support, and productivity-based interventions, it is possible to increase the contribution of the sector to sustainable and inclusive regional development.

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