

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MSMEs: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF YSR KADAPA DISTRICT AND CHITTOOR DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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Abstract

Micro, small and medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. MSMEs not only play crucial role in providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost than large industries but also help industrialization of rural and backward areas, thereby, reducing regional imbalances, assuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth. MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector contributes enormously to the socioeconomics development of the country. MSMEs (Micro Small Medium Enterprises) are shifting slightly from low technology base products to higher end, and in spite of this drift, it represents a vast technological diversity. Indian MSMEs happen to be the significant contributor for the nation's economy. It is highly contributing towards Indian GDP growth by creating high employment and also manufacturing and exporting products. MSMEs are identifying niche markets and there by reach to a wide market space. It is also able to minimize the gap between urban and rural developments. Hence government of India is also interest bringing out several initiatives to boost up the MSME sector. This paper focuses on "A Comparative study of Institutional Finance for Development of MSMEs in YSR Kadapa District and Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh".

Key Words: MSMEs, Employment, Opportunities, Development, Institutional Finance.

Introduction

The Small and Medium Enterprises sector and businesses are left completely to private enterprises. Of late, development of the MSMEs has become extremely important to achieve all round development in the country. Consequently, many MSME opportunities are

emerging in fields like electric goods and applications, medicine, engineering, agriculture, communication, atomic-energy, telecommunications, food technology, packing and the like. These opportunities have been increasing rapidly. A robust and vibrant MSME sector can derive benefits from the new

opportunities in both public and private modes. In recent years both government and private agencies have initiated strategies and programmes for developing the skills to run MSMEs among people. The MSMEs produce a wide range of industrial products such as food products, beverage, tobacco and tobacco products, cotton textiles, wool, silk, synthetic products, jute, hemp & jute products, wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures, paper and paper products, printing, publishing and allied industries, machinery, machines, apparatus, appliances and electrical machinery. MSMEs also include a large number of service industries.¹

Development of Financing Institutions

The 'District Industries Centre' (DICs) programme was started by the central government in 1978 with the objective of providing a focal point for promoting small, tiny, cottage and village industries in a particular area and to make available all necessary services and facilities at one place. The District Industries Centre is the institution at the District level, which provides all the services to them and support facilities to the entrepreneur for setting up Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. This included identification of suitable schemes, preparation of feasibility reports, arrangements for credit facilities, machinery and equipments, provision of raw materials and development of industrial clusters etc. This Centre caters for Promotion of MSMEs as also Registration and Development of Industrial Cooperatives. The functioning of DICs and their achievement is monitored by the Additional Chief Secretary (Industries) and Director Of Industries & Commerce. The Review of the General Managers is organized frequently to evaluate the performance and also help in resolving difficulties in implementation of different schemes.²

State Financial Corporation Act 1951 was brought into force to enable all the state governments (except Jammu and Kashmir) to set up State Financial Corporations as regional

development banks. State Financial Corporations provide long term finance to industrial entrepreneurs, subscribing equity and debentures of industrial entrepreneurs, providing financial assistance to small and medium enterprises engaged in service sector and provide working capital loans and meeting various short term needs of their clients.³

Scheduled commercial bank is a different type of bank that provides a more services such as accepting deposits, making business loans and also offering basic investment products. Scheduled commercial bank is a public sector bank it can be refer to the bank or a division of a bank that deals with deposits and loans from corporations or large business.⁴

Objective

The main objective of the present study deals Institutional Finance for Development of MSMEs: A comparative study of YSR Kadapa District and Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh.

Statistical Tools and Techniques

The data gleaned from different sources are processed, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted with the help of various tools and techniques such as various statistical tools like Mean, Standard Deviation, Co-efficient of variation and Linear Growth Rate are applied in appropriate contexts to analyze the data.

Review of Literature

Ms. Jahnvi K. Dubal (2015), had examined the major issues in the financing of SMEs in the Indian context, such as the information asymmetry facing banks and the efficacy of measures such as credit scoring for SMEs; whether transaction lending would be adequate to address the information issues or would lending have to be based on a relationship with the SME, using both 'hard' and 'soft' information; and whether the size and origin of the bank affect the availability of credit to SMEs.⁵

MSME Report on Skill Development, Government of India (2015), the report mainly focuses on various skill development

initiatives that the government of India is trying to implement with the help of different stakeholders. As the government is trying to give more focus more on this sector, the sectoral policy shows certain improvements in terms of skill development. The programmes are meant to benefit the individual labour forces as well as entrepreneurs as both the groups are getting equal weightage in terms of this initiatives.⁶

Anup KR. Das (2015), the paper identified the effectiveness of two programmes, viz. National Skill Development Mission and National Rural Livelihood Mission to uplift the skill development initiatives of government for the benefit of the urban as well as the rural poor. These skill development initiatives basically help them to come out of poverty by introducing various sector specific skill development programmes. The diversification of job orientation other than agriculture and informal sector will push up the earning and reduce the social and economical imbalance that exists in the society. These are the programmes that can be implemented with the help of PPP model as government alone may not be in a position to implement the same with the help of its existing resources. Considering the future market, these initiatives prove to be effective if planned accordingly.⁷

Credit Rating Information Service of India Limited (2016), studied the problems of MSMEs. The study pointed out that finance issues pose the biggest challenge among a host of factors hindering the growth of MSMEs in the country, apart from issues like infrastructure, government policy, marketing and technology. MSMEs also experience cash flow problems due to slow moving or excessive stock, which gives rise to poor stock or inventory management, too generous credit terms, cash watered on unprofitable products or services and unnecessary expenditure (money spent on buildings, houses, luxury cars) as well as drawings. The study suggested cash-flow management of MSMEs which mainly includes action related to cash payment, collection management and liquidity

management, to help them maintain an optimal cash balance that is neither excessive nor deficient.⁸

Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry (2016), to support 'Make in India' campaign, the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry (GCCCI) will take the help of PSUs to revive the closed Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the state." Under 'Make in India', government insists on developing ancillaries of defence and other sectors at home rather than importing them. If units, which were shut down for some reasons can be revived, they can contribute to the programme.⁹

Institutional Finance for Development of MSMEs in Ysr Kadapa District and Chittoor District

Details of percentage achievements of District Industries Centres in YSR Kadapa district during the period 2006-07 to 2015-16 are presented in table 1

Table 1 : Percentage Achievements of District Industries Centre in YSR Kadapa district during the period 2006-07 to 2015-16

Year	Percentage of MSMEs Units	Percentage of Credit Deployed	Percentage of Employment
2006-07	94.11	62.12	103.38
2007-08	97.49	90.26	99.51
2008-09	100.08	83.47	99.52
2009-10	98.56	116.99	108.52
2010-11	97.30	96.41	96.26
2011-12	104.46	81.22	123.42
2012-13	109.13	90.22	123.81
2013-14	107.97	99.70	119.69
2014-15	105.75	117.83	120.91
2015-16	97.49	105.42	112.38
Mean	101.23	94.36	110.74
SD	5.17	16.93	10.74
CV (%)	5.10	17.94	9.69
LGR	5.29	7.28	6.21

Source: District Industrial Centers in YSR Kadapa district 2015-16

Table 1 show that the percentage of achievements against targets during the study period of MSMEs units recorded was above 94.11 per cent. The achievement percentages were the highest at 109.13 per cent in 2012-13

and the lowest at 94.11 in 2006-07. The achievement percentage to target credit deployment recorded the highest at 117.83 per cent in 2014-15 and the lowest at 62.12 per cent in 2006-07. When it comes to achievement percentages of employment recorded, a high of with 120.91 per cent in 2014-15 was recorded and the lowest was 96.26 per cent recorded in 2010-11. The LGR for percentage of achievement recorded for credit development was a high of with 7.28 per cent followed by employment at 6.21 per cent and MSMEs units 5.29 per cent. Percentage of achievements by district industries centres in Chittoor district during the period 2006-07 to 2015-16 is presented in table 2.

Table 2 shows the percentage of achievements against targets during the study period. The achievement percentage to targeted MSMEs units recorded was above 94 per cent. The achievement percentages were the highest at 103.14 per cent in 2013-14 and the lowest at 96.02 per cent in 2015-16. The achievement of targetted credit deployed recorded was the highest at 105.02 per cent in 2008-09 and the lowest at 60.33 per cent 2006-07. When it comes to achievement percentage of employment recorded was as high as 114.31 per cent in 2014-15 and the lowest recorded

Table 2 : Percentage of Achievements by District Industries Centre in Chittoor district during the period 2006-07 to 2015-16

Year	Percentage of MSMEs Units	Percentage of Credit Deployed	Percentage of Employment
2006-07	99.06	60.33	102.89
2007-08	97.87	79.33	99.51
2008-09	99.33	105.02	99.21
2009-10	99.67	101.58	107.72
2010-11	97.98	95.86	98.46
2011-12	99.34	91.52	107.92
2012-13	99.34	100.94	116.80
2013-14	103.14	100.70	113.14
2014-15	95.03	100.51	114.31
2015-16	96.02	102.54	111.02
Mean	98.67	93.83	107.09
SD	2.21	13.92	6.75
CV (%)	2.23	14.83	6.30
LGR	4.42	6.97	5.75

Source: District Industrial Centre in Chittoor District 2016.

was 99.51 per cent in 2007-08. The LGR for percentage of achievement recorded for credit development was the highest at 6.97 per cent followed by employment 5.75 per cent and MSMEs units 4.42 per cent. Distribution of Micro, Small and Medium Scale Industries according to the Activity in YSR Kadapa and Chittoor Districts 2015-16 is presented in table 3.

Table 3 : Distribution of Micro, Small and Medium Scale Industries according to the Activity in YSR Kadapa district and Chittoor district during the year 2015-16

S No.	YSR Kadapa district			Chittoor district				
	Items	Number of Units	Investment (Rs. In lakhs)	Employment (Persons)	Items	Number of Units	Investment (Rs. In lakhs)	Employment (Persons)
1	Agro Based	110 (10.49)	1134.86 (2.96)	2541 (12.16)	Agro Based	210 (12.91)	11234.32 (19.44)	2654 (8.59)
2	Textile Based	60 (5.72)	15.44 (0.04)	2561 (12.26)	Textile Based	190 (11.67)	978.32 (1.7)	2682 (8.66)
3	Paper & Paper products	28 (2.67)	280.01 (0.73)	59 (0.28)	Forest Based	131 (8.05)	18.23 (0.03)	87 (0.29)
4	Mineral based	291 (27.75)	1242.35 (3.23)	2841 (13.59)	Mineral Based	240 (14.76)	2465.26 (4.27)	3131 (10.1)
5	Chemical/Chemical based	30 (2.85)	2636.65 (6.86)	2911 (13.93)	Engineering based	80 (4.92)	1749.62 (3.02)	4137 (13.36)
6	Rubber, Plastic & petro based	111 (10.58)	2122.96 (5.52)	3651 (17.47)	Animal Husbandry	40 (2.45)	5126.71 (8.87)	987 (3.18)
7	Metal based (Steel Fab)	42 (4.00)	1201.23 (3.12)	901 (4.31)	Chemical/Chemical based	50 (3.07)	1837.89 (3.18)	356 (1.14)
8	Engineering based (other than steel and iron)	40 (3.82)	12321.23 (32.05)	1326 (6.34)	Engineering (other than steel and iron)	101 (6.21)	13235.26 (22.9)	5680 (18.34)
9	Electrical and Electronic	90 (8.58)	3237.15 (8.42)	3151 (15.07)	Electrical and Electronic	94 (5.78)	4230.85 (7.31)	2252 (7.20)
10	Others	247 (23.54)	14251.26 (37.07)	961 (4.59)	Others	491 (30.18)	16923.41 (29.28)	9004 (29.14)
	Total	1049 (100.00)	38443.14 (100.00)	20903 (100.00)	Total	1627 (100.00)	57799.87 (100.00)	30970 (100.00)

Source: District Industrial Centres in YSR Kadapa district and Chittoor district 2015-16.

Table 3 depicts the distribution of Micro, Small and Medium Scale Industries according to the activity in YSR Kadapa and Chittoor districts 2015-16. There are 1049 MSMEs in YSR Kadapa district. Among 1049 MSMEs Mineral based industry occupied major units with 291(27.75 per cent) with the investment of Rs.1242.35 lakhs and providing employment to 2841 members. Next to mineral based industries is other category MSMEs with 247 (23.54 per cent) units with the investment of Rs. 14251.26 lakhs and they providing employment to 961 (4.59 per cent) members. Agro based industry MSMEs stood third place with 110 units and the investment is Rs. 1134.86 lakhs which is providing employment to 2541 members. Rubber, plastic & petro based industrial MSMEs stood fourth place with 111(10.58 per cent) units and having investment of Rs. 2122.96 lakhs which were providing employment to 3651 members. Other category of industrial units account to below 100 units and paper and paper products units occupies lest number of MSMEs with 28 with the investment of Rs. 280.01 lakhs and providing employment to 59 members.

Whereas in Chittoor district, the total number of MSMEs are 1627. Among 1627 MSMEs, other category MSMEs occupies major share with 491 (30.18 per cent) units with the investment of Rs. 16923.41 lakhs and they are providing employment to 9004 persons. Mineral based industries stood second position with 240 (14.76 per cent) units with the investment of Rs. 2465.26 lakhs and they are providing employment to 3131 persons. Agro based industry occupies third position with 210 (12.91 per cent) units with the investment of Rs. 11234.32 lakhs and they are providing employment to 2654 persons. Textile based industry stood fourth place with 190 (11.67 per cent) units with the investment of Rs. 978.32 lakhs and they are providing

employment to 2682 persons. Forest based industry stood fifth position with 131 (8.05 per cent) units with the investment of Rs.18.23 lakhs and they are providing employment to 87 persons. Engineering (Other than steel and iron) industry stood sixth position with 101 (6.21 per cent) units with the investment of Rs. 13235.26 lakhs and they are providing employment to 5680 persons. Financing for MSMEs by APSFC in YSR Kadapa district and Chittoor District during the Period from 2006-07 to 2015-16 is presented in table 4.

Table 4 : Financing for MSMEs by APSFC in YSR Kadapa district and Chittoor district during the period from 2006-07 to 2015-16 (Rs. In thousands)

Year	YSR Kadapa district		Chittoor district	
	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	
	Sanctioned	Disbursement	Sanctioned	Disbursement
2006-07	105897	56741	104656	55790
2007-08	65894	47541	54584	74635
2008-09	98741	65146	153687	67863
2009-10	112587	78745	357595	176829
2010-11	114587	85654	124900	111400
2011-12	108951	76753	406000	84000
2012-13	97174	76489	253300	173400
2013-14	145259	92568	268256	182546
2014-15	117652	98459	315478	298125
2015-16	120526	102487	322154	301897
Mean	108726.80	78058.30	236061.00	152648.50
SD	20217.20	17758.49	119278.40	90932.22
CV (%)	18.59	22.75	50.52	59.56
LGR	7.37	9.73	12.87	17.39

Source: APSFC, YSR Kadapa district and Chittoor District 2015-16

Table 4 depicts the financing for MSMEs by APSFC in YSR Kadapa district and Chittoor district over a ten period from 2006-07 to 2015-16. The sanctioned amount for MSMEs by APSFC has been fluctuating during the study period and it has been increased from Rs. 105897 thousands in 2006-07 to Rs.120526 in 2015-16. Whereas the disbursement amount is less than the sanctioned amount and the disbursement amount in 2006-07 was Rs. 56741 thousands and it has been increased to 102487 thousands in 2015-16. On an average the sanctioned amount is Rs. 108726.80 thousands and disbursement amount is Rs. 78058.30 thousands during the study period. The LGR for sanctioned amount is 7.37 per

cent whereas the LGR for disbursement amount is 9.73 per cent. The sanctioned amount for MSMEs by APSFC has been fluctuating during the study period. The sanctioned amount increased from Rs. 104656 thousand in 2006-07 to Rs. 322154 thousands in 2015-16. On an average the sanctioned amount during the study period was 236061.00 thousands. Whereas the disbursement amount increased from Rs. 55790 thousands in 2006-07 to Rs.

301897 thousands in 2015-16. On an average the disbursement amount recorded was Rs. 152648.50 thousands in the study period. The LGR for sanctioned amount during the study period was 12.87 per cent; whereas the LGR for disbursement was 17.39 per cent. Bank-wise growth of Deposits with Regard to MSMEs in YSR Kadapa district and Chittoor District during the Period from 2007-2016 is presented in table 5.

Table 5 : Bank-wise growth of deposits with Regard to MSMEs in YSR Kadapa district and Chittoor district during the period from 2007-2016 (Rs.in lakhs)

Year (End of March)	YSR Kadapa district			Chittoor district		
	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	All Commercial Banks	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	All Commercial Banks
2007	342110.83	31634.51	482617.91	563210.43	51026.26	677591.16
2008	445249.61	42136.36	553210.35	523495.35	63480.13	713214.82
2009	531767.52	49321.81	602013.67	542156.13	68154.92	750841.49
2010	569541.68	51247.68	618245.68	695831.87	57678.53	788621.37
2011	590547.69	55475.62	710258.65	759740.04	58971.67	818711.71
2012	610159.86	61245.68	755987.69	837755.86	58797.08	896553.66
2013	654654.87	69458.68	789218.69	1075925.62	78596.33	1154521.95
2014	692457.68	71157.59	811879.59	1282125.36	81425.99	1242526.21
2015	711547.69	79456.81	910258.61	1191258.69	84581.25	1324187.58
2016	785456.87	81256.76	925158.68	1258715.22	90698.12	1418720.58
Mean	593349.4	59239.15	715885	873021.50	69341.03	978549.1
SD	130877.8	16244.47	149512.5	303985.80	13523.63	277896.8
CV(%)	22.05	27.42	20.88	34.81	19.50	28.39
LGR	9.86	11.28	9.68	12.80	8.70	11.32

Source: Lead Bank Office in YSR Kadapa district and Chittoor district 2007-16.

Table 5 depicts the bank wise growth of deposits with regard to MSMEs in YSR Kadapa district and Chittoor district over a ten year period from 2007-2016. All the commercial banks, public sector banks, private sector banks deposits in YSR Kadapa district show an increasing trend during the study period. The deposits of public sector banks have been increased from Rs. 342110.83 lakhs in 2007 as against Rs. 785456.87 lakhs in the year 2016, whereas the deposits of private sector banks in Kadapa district have increased from Rs. 31634.51 lakhs in 2007 as against Rs. 81256.76 lakhs in 2016. The LGR of Public sector banks in YSR Kadapa district was 9.86 per cent and private sector banks, 11.28 per cent. The public sector bank's deposits in Chittoor district have increased from Rs.

563210.43 lakhs in 2007 as against 1258715.22 lakhs in 2016. The LGR of public sector banks in Chittoor district was recorded as 12.80 per cent. The private sector bank deposits have increased from Rs. 51026.26 lakhs in 2007 as against Rs. 90698.12 lakhs in 2016. The LGR for deposits of private sector banks record was 8.70 per cent. All commercial bank deposits in YSR Kadapa district deposits have increased from Rs. 482617.91 lakhs in 2007 as against Rs. 925158.68 lakhs in 2016. The LGR for all commercial banks deposits was recorded 9.68 per cent. All the commercial banks deposits in Chittoor district increased from Rs. 677591.16 lakhs in 2007 as against Rs. 1418720.58 lakhs in 2016. The LGR for all commercial banks deposits was recorded as 11.32 per cent. Bank-wise growth of Advances with Regard to MSMEs in YSR Kadapa district and Chittoor district during the Period from 2007-2016 is presented in table 6.

Table 6 : Bank-wise growth of advances with regard to MSMEs in YSR Kadapa district and Chittoor district during the period from 2007-2016 (Rs. In lakhs)

Year (End of March)	YSR Kadapa district			Chittoor district		
	Public Sector Banks	Private sector banks	All Commercial Banks	Public sector banks	Private sector banks	All Commercial Banks
2007	232603.32	14331.20	385311.18	425689.07	41287.06	439879.30
2008	294665.65	16387.18	445123.52	436692.73	42302.96	478995.69
2009	345639.43	18254.26	584621.10	449210.40	43047.7	492258.1
2010	432159.12	18795.26	675154.26	626775.14	47947.48	674722.62
2011	452218.69	19157.54	682114.27	612417.26	48871.64	682524.62
2012	478179.54	21218.47	714287.46	634129.24	51845.69	712187.58
2013	541597.62	23589.47	816987.69	653589.22	55467.51	728887.59
2014	618221.81	26741.58	848981.89	698128.69	59258.69	789218.69
2015	691887.21	29854.65	914287.99	712218.62	62187.61	812157.69
2016	721741.56	32187.59	924781.25	745587.68	71219.24	849158.69
Mean	480891.4	22051.72	699165.10	599443.8	52343.56	665999.10
SD	164282.1	5904.52	185821.10	119309.9	9728.96	146369.70
CV (%)	34.16	26.77	26.57	19.90	18.58	21.97
LGR	12.96	11.01	10.99	9.21	9.02	9.80

Source: Lead Bank Office, YSR Kadapa district and Chittoor district, 2007-16

Table 6 shows the bank wise growth of advances with regard to MSMEs in YSR Kadapa district and Chittoor district over a ten year period from 2007 to 2016. All the commercial banks, public sector banks, private sector banks advances in YSR kadapa district show an increasing trend during the study period. The advances of public sector banks increased from Rs. 232603.32 lakhs in 2007 as against Rs. 721741.56 lakhs in the year 2016. The LGR of public sector banks advances received was 12.96 per cent. Whereas the advance of private sector banks in kadapa district has increased from Rs. 14331.20 lakhs in 2007 as against Rs. 32187.59 laksh in 2016. The LGR for private sectors banks advances recorded was 11.01 per cent. The public sector banks advances in Chittoor district have increased from Rs. 425689.07 lakhs in 2007 as against 745587.68 lakhs in 2016. The LGR of public sector banks in Chittoor district recorded was 9.21 per cent. The private sector bank deposits increased from Rs. 41287.06 lakhs in 2007 as against of Rs. 71219.24 lakhs

in 2016. The LGR for advances of private sector banks recorded was 9.02 per cent. All commercial banks advances in YSR Kadapa district increased from Rs. 385311.18 lakhs in 2007 to Rs. 924781.25 lakhs in 2016. The LGR for all commercial bank advances recorded was 10.99 per cent. All the commercial bank advances in Chittoor district advances increased from Rs. 439879.30 lakhs in 2007 Rs. 849158.69 lakhs in 2016. The LGR for all commercial banks advances recorded was 9.80 per cent.

Conclusion

MSMEs will definitely continue to contribute towards its role in development of overall economy of the country. MSMEs are addressing to major challenges of Indian economy those are unemployment and poverty. By providing employment opportunities rural India MSME sector has played a crucial role in reducing unemployment and poverty. It has provided scope for regional development and demolishing imbalances. So policy makers should give due consideration for designing good policies for the sector and equally for

policy implementation. So far Financial Institutions like DIC, APSFC, Public sector banks, Private sector banks and Commercial banks have played an important role in support and development of MSMEs in YSR Kadapa district and Chittoor district, focus should be given for more financial inclusion of MSMEs. Government should act on the recommendations of various committee reports appointed for MSME sector analysis.

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தமிழ் அறிஞர்கள், பேராசிரியர்கள், ஆய்வாளர்கள் மற்றும் எழுத்தாளர்களின் வேண்டுகோளையும், தேவைகளையும் பூர்த்திச் செய்யும் நோக்கத்தோடு IARA PUBLICATION- ன் மூன்றாவது இதழாக "தமிழாய்வுச் சங்கமம்" என்ற பன்னாட்டு ஆய்வு இதழின் அடுத்த தொகுதி டிசம்பர் 2018ல் வெளிவர இருக்கிறது.

இவ்விதழில் ஆய்வுக்கட்டுரை சமர்ப்பிக்க விரும்புகின்றவர்கள் தங்களது ஆய்வுக்கட்டுரைகளை மின் அஞ்சல் வாயிலாக (எடுத்துருவையும் சேர்த்து) editor@iaraindia.com / tamilaivusangamam@gmail.com என்ற முகவரிக்கு அனுப்பலாம்.

தமிழாய்வுச் சங்கமம் - பன்னாட்டு ஆய்விதழின் கௌரவ ஆசிரியர்கள் மற்றும் ஆசிரியர்குழு உறுப்பினர்களாக விரும்புகின்ற தமிழ் அறிஞர்கள் மற்றும் பேராசிரியர்கள், தங்களின் வேண்டுகோள் கடிதத்துடன் ஒரு பக்க சுயகுறிப்பினை எங்களுக்கு அனுப்பலாம். மேலும் விபரங்களுக்கு www.iaraindia.com / www.selptrust.org என்ற வலைத்தளங்களை பார்க்கவும்.

- நிர்வாக ஆசிரியர்.