

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs) in Mizoram: An Overview

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Abstract:

The enterprise sector generates income and engages in its distribution by undertaking economic activity. The Micro, Small and medium enterprise contribute for about 45 percent of the manufacturing output and 40 percent on the total exports of the country. The state of Mizoram obtained its statehood in 1986; the growth of enterprise sector took place only after its statehood. The central and state government initiated various incentives scheme for enterprise; many of the enterprise do not utilized the available scheme in the state of Mizoram. The Mizoram Industrial survey, 2012 conducted by a joint initiative of Mizoram Entrepreneurship Network (MEN) and Industries Department, Government of Mizoram was considered to study the profile of small scale industries.

Key words: MSME, Employment, Income, Economic development

1. Introduction

Enterprises generate income and engage in its distribution by undertaking economic activities. They count for a large part on

national economy and operate in agricultural and non agricultural segment of economy.

Micro, small and medium enterprise in India became the main wheel for accelerating the growth of economic condition through generating the highest rate of employment opportunities for the people, account a major share of industrial production and export. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME), as a sector in the Indian economy, has 40 percent in the industrial output and produces over 8,000 value added products. MSME sector also contributes nearly 35 percent towards direct exports and 45 percent in all over exports and provides employment to 28.28 million people and constitute more than 80 percent of the total numbers of industrial enterprises in India.

The MSME not only play a crucial role in generating employment opportunities but also help in the industrialization of rural areas and backward areas, thereby reducing regional imbalances, ensuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth.

With keeping in mind the above, the Government of India (GOI) created Ministry of Small Scale and Agro and Rural Industries in October 14, 1999. In pursuant to Micro small and medium enterprise development act, 2006 the government formed a single ministry for promoting the MSME sector called Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME). The MSME promote the development of micro and small enterprise in the country with its fields of development institute, having the objective of creating self employment opportunities and upgrading the relevant skills of the existing potential entrepreneurs. However, the primary responsibility for promoting micro enterprise is at the hand of the state government, the central government of India is only supplementing the state efforts through various schemes.

2. Small scale enterprises in Mizoram

The growth of enterprise sector was experienced in Mizoram only after obtaining state hood. Despite the fact that topographical and geographical disadvantages of its location and coupled with under developed infrastructure and transport and communication bottle-neck. Power supply, transport, water supply and lack of raw material and skill inter alia played a significant role as the hindrance of slow industrial development in the state. However the state government has given an immense effort to developed entrepreneurship in the state. The government introduced the new industrial policy of Mizoram 2000. Which state and aims to engineer rapid growth in the state by Industrialization of the state for the fulfillment of various points like enrichment of the industrial growth potential in various sector, formation of suitable mechanism for attracting and growth of capital formation in Mizoram. However, the enterprises are slowly gaining its momentum especially in service sector.

At present there are 1656 existing enterprise units in the state of Mizoram, out of that 454 were not registered in any authority. The capital invested in the manufacturing sector cross Rs 144.744 lakhs and in the service sector it reaches Rs1322.045 lakhs. Besides this the enterprise sector give employment opportunities to around 8590 persons, out of the total 4800 persons were skilled labour, where as 3173 persons were un-skilled labour and 1083 persons were managerial workers, (Mizoram Industrial Survey, 2012). With a view to accelerate the growth of entrepreneurship in Mizoram, the state government has introduced various policy and subsidies scheme for enterprise units.

According to Kulkarni PR (2013), one of the key areas in the sphere of small industry promotion is entrepreneurship development, which is widely recognized by all agencies concerned with small industry in the country as an essential

factor for contributing to economic growth and employment generation in the developing countries. The basic objective of entrepreneurship development is to build a strong and promising cadre of entrepreneurs, from the youth belonging to different segments of society, with the application of tools and mechanism capable of, identifying, motivating and sustaining the entrepreneurial spirit in them.

Nagayya D (2013), highlight the growth of MSME sector in the globalization area in his article of 'Small and Medium enterprise: Inclusive growth in the globalization'. In his view, the Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) sector has been undergoing a metamorphosis in the era of globalization for over a decade and a half. Many development of relevant to SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises) have taken place within the country and internationally. Globalization resulting in fierce competition in various product lines, has force the SME sector to adopt strategies in tune with the global trends. A numbers of schemes with various institutions are associated with various functions, supporting the SME sector at a different level.

Lalnunthara and Jyoti Kumar N.V.R (2012). Mizoram a small in the north est tern region of India, legs far behind than the rest of the country so far sa industrial development is concerned. The state has no major industries worth mentioning and as such, micro enterprise plays an important role in socio economic development of the state. The existing natural resources and the local raw material can be utilized efficiently by strengthening the micro enterprise in the state. The entrepreneurs were engaged in different lines of business ranging from tailoring to food processing, involving complex technologies and different skill test.

3. Need of the study

The MSME sectors play a pivotal role in developing the economic condition of Mizoram. The sectors contribute on employment generation, production and export in the state. Though, the remarkable contribution has been observed, various problems occurred in developing enterprises. The major problem in developing small enterprise is capital for setting up a new enterprise. Since getting loans from banks is a difficult task for an ordinary organization. Many enterprise units are facing a problem on accessibility of finance in the state.

4. Objective of the study

1. To highlight the entrepreneurship profile of Mizoram
2. To analyze the district wise enterprise by activities, location, employment, source of capital, income etc.

For the last few years, various policy or scheme for MSME sector has been initiated by the government to promote small scale sector, but the scheme has not been utilized by the enterprise. The study on MSME sector in the state has been rarely conducted, so the problems face by the various units of enterprise has never been highlighted. The present study will highlight the conditions and nature of the enterprise in Mizoram.

5. Research Methodology

The sources of information are of two type, Primary and secondary. For the study purposed, secondary data is utilized. Data were collected from various sources like published and unpublished documents of Directorate of industry Mizoram. The Mizoram Industrial Survey, 2012 conducted jointly by the department of Industry and Mizoram Entrepreneurship Net work (MEN) was used to examine the profile of the enterprise.

Besides these, a census report on MSME also contributes valuable information. The collected data were properly classified, analyze and a reasonable interpretation has been frame from the given table. Percentage and Ratio is used to present the data more clearly.

6. Analysis and Results

As per the Industrial Survey, 2012 report, there were 1198 registered and 454 unregistered units in Mizoram, out of which 1234 units were located in urban areas, 413 units were located in rural areas where only 9 units were in semi urban areas (Table no 1). It can be observed that the majority of the units 896 (54.11) percent were engaged in manufacturing, the rest that is 760(45.89) percent were from the service sector. Out of the total units, 98 percent of the units were managed by sole proprietor, 1.45 percent was in partnership firm, whereas only 0.55 percent were on joint venture that is Public Private Partnership (PPP).

The Mizoram industrial survey, 2012 depict that maximum numbers of the industrial unit are concentrating in urban areas as compared to rural areas. It is implied that the urban areas have easy accessibility loan and infrastructure rather than rural areas for running enterprise. It is suggest to the government, to encourage rural industries amongst the rural dwellers to tackle the future problems of an imbalance income distribution between the rural and urban. The majority of the enterprise were engaged in manufacturing, the reason behind could be ample availability of raw materials in the areas. The service enterprise constitutes only 45.89 percent, where Mizoram have a good prospect in establishing service enterprise. This could be due to un- availability of resources or infrastructure facility, accessibility of finance for the prospect entrepreneurs, lack of the governmental support etc. Therefore appropriate efforts should be given to promote the service

sector. The exports unit contribution in the MSME sector in Mizoram is very low. This could be due to un-availability of properly managed export promotion scheme and program me in the state. So, it is suggested that the government should take initiative in promoting and offering more export promotional scheme in the state.

The industrial sector in Mizoram has a majority of sole proprietors. It is assume that the entrepreneurs lacked awareness regarding the other types of establishment or lacking of the support system. For a single owner there is less chances of more capital investment to compete with the competitor. The quality of goods produced more or less has to be able to compete with other competition, for specially exporting units. To meet this challenges the promotion of joint venture and partnership pattern is suggested. The survey also revealed that the maximum numbers of enterprise units 1348 (81.40%) percent of the total units invest their own capital for starting their business, only 308 (18.60%) percent of the total units availed loan for starting their enterprise. It ensured that for an ordinary organization, acquiring loan is a difficult task. So the government should give some effort to organize the banking sector. The infrastructure facilities is very crucial for development of enterprise, maximum numbers of enterprise in Mizoram that is 814 (49.15) percent are still is rented building, 797 (48.13) percent run their business in their owned building, whereas, 46 (2.17) percent were in government plot. The enterprise running in rented building may cause to urban enterprise, since it is very difficult to get own infrastructure in the urban areas. The rural enterprise may not suffer the same problems in this regards. The government of Mizoram has created a specific industrial zone for enterprise, and provides plots to the enterprise, but it is not properly manage and maintained and has not provides plots to the needy entrepreneurs.

The state of Mizoram does not have much enterprises, amongst them majority of the enterprise units belongs to the local based enterprise only. They are mainly for the purpose of profit generation within the state. Majority of the enterprise that accounts 1060 (60%) percent of the firm procure Raw Materials (RM) within the state only, where 458(27.66%) of the enterprise units procure outside the state and only 49 (2.9%) of the units procure from abroad. Here it is implied that the maximum numbers of the enterprise units mainly focus on the local market only. The enterprise units who are selling their products inside the state constitute 1442 (87.08) percent of the total, another 180(10.87) units were selling their products outside the state and only 47 (2.84) percent extended their market to a broad. The state of Mizoram is very back ward in industrialization, the enterprise unit in the state are not able to compete with the outsider enterprise. In this regards it is suggest that the government should assist the prospect exporting enterprise, financially or procuring the quality Raw Materials (RM).

The central and the state government have given various facilities to the enterprise units. The same is in the state of Mizoram also, but the less numbers of enterprise claim government subsidy. The enterprise units of 66(3.99) percent availed grant/subsidies from the state government under the state scheme, whereas 887(5.25) percent of the enterprise units availed from the central scheme. Therefore it could be said that the units availing assistance from the various government available are very less. The entrepreneurs have no knowledge about the scheme. So it is necessary to promote the scheme and reach to the entrepreneurs.

The table 2 depict that the number of Small scale enterprise units available within the district, with its location and percentage distribution to the total small scale sector in Mizoram. It can be seen that Aizawl district has the maximum concentration of small scale enterprise units in the state of

Mizoram, the district accounts 666 (40.217) percent to the total MSME units. In Aizawl district 29(4.35%) units are located in rural areas, the majority of the units that is 628(94.29%) are located within urban areas whereas only 9(0.54%) are located in semi urban areas. The second largest distribution of small scale enterprise units come to Lunglei district that constitute 285(17.21) percent of the total units. Out of the total units 78(27.37%) are in rural areas where as 207(72.63%) are in urban areas. The district of Champhai has contribute 153(9.239%) number of small scale units to the total MSME, out of which 48(31.37%) are in the rural areas whereas 105 (72.63%) of the MSME units are in urban areas. Within Mamit district a numbers of small scale unit as many as 134 enterprise units were found, that account 9.091% to the total units of MSME in Mizoram. Out of the total units in Mamit district, 96 units that is 71.65 percent were located in rural areas whereas 38 units that is 28.35 percent were in urban areas. District contribute 133 units that account 8.031 percent to the total small scale units in the state if Mizoram. Out of these, 84 units that is 63.16 percent were located in rural areas, whereas as many as 49 units that is 36.84 percent were from urban areas. Lawngtlai district contribute 111 small scale industrial units that constitute 6.701 percent to the total MSME units in Mizoram. Out of the 111 unit in Lawngtlai district 102 units that is 91.89 percent were from urban areas and 9 that is 8.11 percent were form rural areas. Serchhip district contribute 90 small enterprise units that is 5.434 percent to the total small scale units in Mizoram, out of which 40(44.44) percent of the units were located in rural areas and 55(55.56) percent were from urban areas. Lastly Saiha district contribute 84 small scale units that accounts 5.072 percent to the total units MSME in Mizoram. Out of the total 84 units in Saiha district 29(34.52) percent were located in rural areas and 55(65.48) percent were located in urban areas. The two of district Aizawl and Lunglei district share more than 50 percent total of the

enterprise units in Mizoram. Other district had almost an equal distribution of Small scale industries (MSME) except Saiha district and Serchhip district. Which districts are industrially back ward district, but these districts have a huge potential for establishing enterprise inside the district. Especially Serchhip district have a good potential in handloom sector.

Keeping in view the present scenario, there is a need to diversify the products by introducing the diversified products trend according to the changing scenario. In another view the table is also indicate that majority district has higher composition of small scale industry in urban areas were comparatively higher than rural areas except in Kolasib and Mamit district. It is implied that the rural industry promotion has not been conducted enough in the state. It is suggested that rural industrial promotion and proper scheme for rural industry should be introduced to tackle the problem of increased in an imbalance income distribution between rural and urban areas which has become one of the problems in the growth Mizoram state economy conditions. It can also be conclude that rural industrialization has been neglected in the state of Mizoram.

The table 3 shows that the percentage distribution of small scale industrial to the total MSME in Mizoram, sector wise and district wise by nature of the activity. From the table it is clear that the small scale industry in Mizoram is broadly classified in two groups, mainly manufacturing and service sector. The manufacturing industries share maximum numbers of unit that account 896(54.11) percent to the total numbers of small scale units in the state of Mizoram, whereas the Service sector share only 760 (45.89) percent to the total small scale unit in Mizoram. Amongst the small scale MSME sector, the manufacturing units has higher composition in Aizawl district that account 422(63.363) percent to the total units in Aizawl district, whereas Service sector contribute only 244(36.636) percent to the total units in Aizawl district. In Champhai

district out of the total numbers of industrial units, 111 small scale units that is 72.549 percent were manufacturing units whereas 42 that account only 27.45 units were service Industry. The number of manufacturing small scale units in Saiha district constitute 67 (79.761) percent to the total units of MSME units in the district, whereas the service sector constitute 17(20.238) percent to the MSME units in the district. In Kolasib district manufacturing sector constitute 71(53.383) percent of the total small scale units in kolasib district, where service sector contribute only 62(46.616) percent to the total MSMEs units the district 88 Serchhip district have 71 manufacturing and 19 service sector units in the district, constituting 78.88 and 21.111 percent respectively. The other district Lunglei, Mamit and Lawngtlai district have the higher numbers of service units, where the service units in Lunglei district constitute 219 (76.842) percent, Mamit district have 90 that is 67.164 percent and Lawngtlai district have 67 that is 60.36 percent to the total SMSEs units in their respective district.

The employment profile of the small scale sector is shown in the table 4. The small scale sector in Mizoram provides employment opportunity to 8590 persons, out of the total employed persons 4390 were skilled labor, 2845 persons were unskilled labor and 1500 were hired from outside the state. It is evident that Aizawl district contribute the highest number of employment that account 4562 person that is 53.1 percent to the total employment generated in small scale sector, out of the total employment created in Aizawl district 2770 persons were skilled labor, 1438 persons were unskilled labor and 1231 were hired from outside the state. The employee ratio to industrial units in Aizawl district is 6.4 persons per industrial unit. Lunglei district has come on the second largest contributing employment in the small scale sector where MSME sector in lunglei district provides employment to 981 person's accounts 11.43 percent to the total employment

generated in small scale sector in Mizoram. Out of these 492 persons were skilled worker, 484 were unskilled. The employee ratio to industrial units in Lunglei district is 3.4 persons per industrial units. In Mamit district the MSMEs sector create employment opportunities to 372 persons that is 4.34 percent to the total employment made in small scale sector in Mizoram. Out of the total employment made in Mamit district, 145 persons were form skilled worker, 227 were from unskilled workers and 8 persons were hired from outside the state. The employee ratio to industrial units in Mamit district is 2.7 persons per industrial unit. In Champhai district, the small scale enterprise has given employment to 713 persons that is 8.3 percent to the total employment generated in small scale sector in Mizoram. Out of the total employment made in Champhai district, 396 were skilled worker, 257 were unskilled and 56 workers were hired from outside the state. The small scale sector in Serchhip distric provides employment to 653 persons that account 7.6 percent to the total employment generated in Mizoram small scale sector. Out of these workers 282 were skilled, 283 were unskilled 88 worker were hired from outside the state. The employee ratio to industrial unit in Serchhip district is 7.2 persons per industrial unit. The MSME sector in Saiha district contribute only 333 person that account 3.88 percent to the total employment generated in small scale sector in Mizoram. Out of the total employment made in saiha district, 150 were skilled workers, 162 were unskilled. The employee ratio to the industrial units is 3.9 persons per industrial units. The small scale sector in Lawngtlai district provides employment to 442 persons that account 6.27 percent to the total employment made in small scale sector in Mizoram. Out of the total employment generated in Lawmgtlai district 265 persons were skilled workers, 101 were unskilled. The employment ratio per industrial units in the district is 4.05 persons per industrial units. In Kolasib district, the MSMEs sector provides employment to 539 persons that account 6.27

percent to the total employment generated in Small scale sector in Mizoram. Out of the total employment in Kolasib district 300 workers were from skilled, 221 workers were unskilled and 125 were hired from outside the state. The employment ratio to industrial units in kolasib district is 4.05 persons per industrial unit. In some of the district it is shown that many workers were hired form outside Mizoram, it could be due to unavailability of skilled workers in the state. So, skilled development institute is a must for the state.

Table 5 depicts the small scale units availing the government subsidy in the district of Mizoram. It is clear that out of 1656 unit in Mizoram only 153 small scale (MSMEs) units that is 9.239 percent availed the government subsidy. In Aizawl district there were 86(1.29%) small scale units availing the government subsidy, out of these 24 availed state subsidy and 62 units availed central subsidy. From Mamit district 7 units received state subsidy and 6 units received central subsidy, 13(9.7%) units of the total units in Mamit district claimed subsidy. Lunglei district has 15 units of state subsidy beneficiaries and 6 units of central beneficiaries. So in Lunglei district 21(7.37%) of the small scale unit availed government subsidy. Champhai district has 7 units of state subsidy beneficiaries and 1 central subsidy beneficiary. So, within Champhai district there were 8(5.23%) small scale unit of the government subsidy beneficiaries. Serchhip district has 3 state subsidy beneficiaries and 5 units of central subsidy beneficiaries, so within the district 8 small scale units availed government subsidy. Saiha district has the highest percentage of small scale units availing the government subsidy. Within the district 11(13.09%) of small scale unit claim government subsidy, amongst them 7 were from state subsidy and 4 were from central subsidy. Lawngtlai district has 5(4.5%) of small scale units availing the government subsidy, out of these 2 were from state subsidy and 3 were form central subsidy. Therefore it is suggest promoting rural industry in the state and lending

support to this industry by the government through initiating schemes for rural based industries. Awareness on the available scheme is necessary, since the rural units availing assistance from government contributes a less percent in small scale sector.

Table 6 depicts that the monthly income from the enterprise in Mizoram. It is evident that Aizawl district has earned the highest amount of rupees that account Rs 14,66,73,000 that is 56.343 percent from the total production. Lunglei district has the second highest in contributing income account Rs 7,65,26,005 that is 29.396 percent from the total, further it is followed by Champhai district earning Rs 1,16,95,322 that is 4.49 percent from the total monthly income, Serchhip district Rs 76,53,983, Kolasib district 57,79,200, Lawngtlai district Rs 47,20,900, Saiha district 36,49,000 and Mamit district Rs 36,27,094. To generate more income for the enterprise, it is needed to extend the market outside the state and abroad. Maximum numbers of the units concentrated on local based market only, so it is necessary to promote export units in the state.

7. Conclusion

Based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that Aizawl district has the maximum concentration of small scale units and majority of the small scale industries are located in urban areas. The maximum numbers of enterprise were depending on sole proprietors, and the Majority of the small scale enterprise was manufacturing units. The survey also revealed that majority of the small scale unit invests their owned capital for starting their enterprises. The maximum numbers of the small scale entrepreneurs in Mizoram still run their enterprises in a rented building. Regarding marketing of the small scale products in Mizoram, majority of the enterprise procured Raw Materials (RM) within the state and sells their products within

the state. Amongst the small scale enterprises, the entrepreneurs who availed government subsidy were very less, majority of the entrepreneurs were not getting financial assistance from the government. In maximum numbers of district, urban industries has constitute higher proportion than rural, but in three district of Kolasib, Mamit and Lunglei district, the composition of service industry is higher. Serchhip district had the highest ratio of employee per industrial unit in small scale industries in Mizoram, where Aizawl district has the highest contribution on employment in the small scale sector of Mizoram. Amongst the employee, majority were skilled workers, the maximum numbers of outside workers were hired in Aizawl district only. More than 50 percent of the income generated by the small scale enterprise is generated within Aizawl district only.

The research work tries to analyze the profile of small scale enterprise in Mizoram. Since the study confined to small scale units in Mizoram, the findings of this research may not applicable to others regions. The secondary data has been collected from various sources, the reliability of information depend on the sources of information. Due to availability of limited time and resources, the present study could not be freed from all the possibilities of errors.

The state of Mizoram has no such large industries, micro and medium enterprise has contributes to the growth of the economy of the state. The state government is also framing industrial policy from time to time to meet the needs of the entrepreneurs within the state.

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ANNEXTURE

Table no 1. Composition of small scale industries (MSME) in Mizoram

Parameters	Distribution	%
Total no. of industrial units	1656	100
<i>Type of registration</i>		
Registered with industry department, Mizoram	1068	64.49
Registered with others authority	134	7.85
<i>Nature of activity-</i>		
Unregistered	454	27.42
No. of manufacturing units	896	54.11
No. of service sector	760	45.89
<i>Enterprise by type of organization</i>		
No. of proprietorship units	1623	98
No. of partnership units	24	1.45
No. of Joint venture units (PPP)	9	0.55
<i>Enterprise by location</i>		
No. of urban units	1234	74.52
No. of rural units	413	24.94
No. of semi-urban	9	0.54
<i>Enterprise by source of capital</i>		
No. of units availing bank loans	308	18.60
No. of units set up with own source	1348	81.40
<i>Enterprise by infrastructure facilities</i>		
No. of units having own building	797	48.13
No. of units running on rented building	814	49.15
No. of units running on government plot	46	2.71
<i>Enterprise by source of raw materials</i>		
No. of units procuring RM within state	1060	64
No. of units procuring RM outside state	458	27.66
No. of units prong curing RM from abroad	49	2.9
No. of units selling products within the state		
<i>Enterprise by market of product</i>		
	1442	87.08
No. of units selling outer state	180	10.87
No. of units selling products a broads	47	2.84
<i>Enterprise by source of working capital</i>		
No. of units availing grants/subsidies from state	66	3.99
No. of units availed rants/subsidies from central government	87	5.25

Source (Mizoram industrial survey, 2012)

Table no 2. Number of MSME units- District wise- distribution.

Name of district	No. of units	Distribution %	Location	
			Rural %	Urban %
Aizawl district	666	40.217	29(4.35)	628(94.29)
Mamit district	134	8.091	96(71.65)	38(28.35)
Luglei district	285	17.21	78(27.37)	207(72.63)
Champhai district	153	9.239	48(31.37)	10(68.63)
Serchhip district	90	5.434	40(44.44)	50(55.56)
Saiha district	84	5.072	29(34.52)	55(65.48)
Lawngtlai district	111	6.702	9(8.11)	102(91.89)
Kolasib district	133	8.031	84(63.16)	49(36.84)

Source: Mizoram industrial survey, 2012

Note, in Aizawl district 9(0.54) percent enterprise units are located in semi-urban areas.

Table no 3. Distribution wise and Sector wise by nature of activity

Name of District	Manufacturing	Service sector	Ratio	
			Manufacturing %	Service %
Aizawl	422	244	63.363	36.636
Lunglei	66	219	23.157	76.842
Champhai	111	42	72.549	27.45
Saiha	67	17	79.761	2.238
Kolasib	71	62	53.383	46.616
Mamit	44	90	32.835	67.164
Lawngtlai	44	67	39.639	60.36
Serchhip	71	19	78.888	21.111
Total	896	760		

Source: Compiled from Industrial survey Mizoram, 2012,

Note 1. Nine (0.54%) enterprise units of Aizawl district located in semi-urban areas.

Table no 4. Employment generated in the MSME sector, District wise.

Name of district	Skilled workers	Un skilled	Outside state	Total	Percentage Employment	Ratio/Persons per unit
Aizawl district	2770	1438	1231	4562	53.1	6.84
Mamit district	145	227	8	372	4.34	2.7
Luglei district	492	484	NA	981	11.43	3.4
Champhi district	396	257	56	713	8.3	4.6
Serchhip district	282	283	88	653	7.6	7.2

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Saiha district	150	162	NA	333	3.88	3.9
Lawngtlai district	265	101	NA	442	5.145	3.98
Kolasib district	300	221	125	539	6.274	4.05
Total	4800	3173	1508	8595	100.069	36.67

Source: Mizoram Industrial Survey, 2012

Note: Champhai district ,Saiha and Lawngtlai district have 56, 21, 76 managerial employee, that has not been shown in other district.

Table no 5. District wise number of MSME sector units availed government subsidy

Name of district	Total units of enterprise		Total	Percentage
	State subsidy	Central subsidy		
Aizawl district	24	62	86	1.29
Mamit district	7	6	13	9.7
Luglei district	15	6	21	7.37
Champhi district	7	1	8	5.23
Serchhip district	3	5	8	8.89
Saiha district	7	4	11	13.09
Lawngtlai district	2	3	5	4.5
Kolasib distirct	1		1	0.76
Total	66	87	153	100

Source: Mizoram Industrial Survey, 2012

Table no 6. District- wise unit distribution of monthly income in the MSME.

Name of district	Gross monthly income in Rupee	Percentage
Aizawl district	14,66,73,000	56.343
Mamit district	36,27,094	1.39
Luglei district	765,26,005	29.396
Champhi district	1,16,95,322	4.49
Serchhip district	76,53,983	2.9
Saih district	36,49,000	1.4
Lawngtlai district	47,20,900	1.813
Kolasib distirct	57,79,200	2.219
Total	26,03,24,504	100

Source: Compiled from Mizoram industrial survey, 2102