

World Trade Organization and Its Impact on Small Scale Industries in India

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ABSTRACT

World Trade Organisation to refer to the process of integration of the world into one huge market. It provides several things to several people with removal of all trade barriers among countries. WTO happens through three channels: trade in goods & services, movement of capital and flow of finance. WTO in India is generally taken to mean 'integrating' the economy of the country with the world economy. The real thrust to the WTO process was provided by the new economic policy introduced by the Government of India in July 1991 at the behest of the IMF and the World Bank. WTO has led to an 'Unequal Competition'- a competition between 'giant MNC's and dwarf Indian enterprises'. The small scale sector is a vital constituent of overall industrial sector of the country. The small scale sector forms a dominant part of Indian industry and contributing to a significant proportion of production, exports and employment. Therefore, the present study analyzes the impact of WTO on Indian Small Scale Industries. The main theme of the paper is to evaluate the performance of SSI, before and after liberalization and compare them with average annual growth rates, to know the impact of WTO on the performance of SSI. The period of the study is 1973- 2007 and based on secondary information. Keywords : WTO, Small Scale Industries, Exponential Growth, Production, No. of Units, Export and Employment.

INTRODUCTION

Small Scale Industry (SSI) plays a vital role in the process of growth in developing countries like India. These are considered to be the powerful instruments of economic decentralization, employment generation and dispersal of industries over different regions. For a country faced with growing unemployment, the contribution of small scale industry sector is not only economic but social also. The small scale industry sector has played and has the potential to play a vital role in the fulfillment of our social-economic objectives. Small scale enterprises serve as seedbed for

the emergence of entrepreneurship in the country. The small scale industry constitutes over 40 percent towards the industrial production as a whole and over 35 percent of exports and provides employment to over 185 lacs. In India, majority of the SSI units are in the nature of tiny micro enterprises and are weak. Many of them are one man shows. Their capital base is poor and they do not have access to information and modern management's practices. Some of the SSI units are comparatively larger and better equipped to face uncertainties but they are also tiny when compared to SSI sector of developed countries.

Small Scale Industries (SSIs) play an important role as less capital-intensive producers of consumer goods

and providers of employment to labour thereby addressing the problems of reducing the poverty and unemployment. According to rough estimates of 2003-04 there are about 113.95 lakh SSI units (registered and unregistered) in the country accounting for more than 40 percent of gross value of output in the manufacturing sector and about 34 percent of the total export of the country. It provides employment to about 271.36 lakh persons, which is second only to agriculture. One of the measures of the policy support for promoting Small Scale Industries is the policy of reservation of economically viable and technically feasible items for exclusive manufacture in SSI sector. The policy of reservation initiated in 1967 primarily as promotional and protective measure vis-à-vis the large scale sector, grant protection to SSI units by preventing fresh capacities being created in the large scale sector in areas which are technoeconomically highly suitable for being taken up in the small scale sector. The only exception being the case of large-scale units, which undertake minimum level of exports as 75% of their total production. The IDR act was amended in March 1984 empowering Government to reserve items for SSI sector. Reservation/ Dereservation of items for manufacture in SSI sector is a continuing process regularly monitored by an Advisory Committee on Reservation constituted under IDR Act. The total number of items reserved for Small Scale Sector are 675 as on 3rd June 2003 and 605 as on 20th October 2004.

7.3 The Small Scale Sector has acquired a prominent place in the socio-economic development of the country during the past five decades, contributing to the overall growth of the gross domestic product towards employment generation and exports. During the year 2002-03 SSI contribution to the Gross Domestic product was 6.81 percent. Having emerged as the engine of growth for Indian Industry, performance of SSI sector has had a direct impact on the growth of the national economy. There has been a steady increase in number of SSI units, their production, employment and exports over the years. On the

production front also, there has been a steady increase over the previous years. The increase was 9.19% in 1997-98, 7.84% in 1998-99, 7.09% in 1999-2000 & 8.04% in 2000-01 respectively. In the year 2001-02 the increase over the previous year was registered 6.06% at constant prices i.e. 1993-94 prices. Similarly the increase in production in the year 2002-03 & 2003-04 were 7.68%, 8.59% respectively.

World Trade Organisation New Challenger and Changing Policy Parameter

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established on 1st January 1995. The 'Marrakesh Declaration' of 15th April 1994, affirmed that the results of the Uruguay Round would 'Strengthen the world economy and lead to more trade, investment and employment and income growth throughout the world. The WTO is the embodiment of the Uruguay Round Results and successor to the GATT. From 1947 to 1994, General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT) was the forum for negotiating lower customs duty rates and other trade barriers. When the GATT came into WTO's umbrella, it has annexes dealing with specific sectors such as agriculture and textiles, and with specific issues such as State Trading, Product Standards, Subsidies and Actions taken against dumping. World Trade Organization aims to develop the country's economy by encouraging its export among the member countries. In the complex world of various nations each busy with its self-interest, it is significant that this organization not only continued till they 1995 but progressively got strengthened. Changes in policy parameters as a result of World Trade Organization (WTO) rule affecting Small Scale Industries are removal of Quantitative Restrictions (QRs), gradual opening of reserved categories of items and putting them in Open General License (OGL) import, Lowering of tariffs, gradual removal of subsidies, Legislation on Trade Related Property Rights (TRIPS),

Copyrights and Trademark application of technical Labour and environment standards.

India had to remove all Quantitative Restrictions by 2003; The Process of phasing Quantitative Restrictions had been triggered by Indian agreement with the USA for phasing out at QRs by March 2001 instead of the original deadline of March 2003. This had direct implications in terms of the reserved list of products for protecting SSIs and the Competition from imports that is under way. With the removal of Quantitative Restrictions, tariff protection has also come down significantly, goods and 25 percent on intermediate goods, machinery and equipment. A phased reduction of these bound levels has also thrown challenge to Indian Small Scale Industry. The Maximum rate of import duty has been reduced gradually from 150 percent in 1991–1992 to 40 percent in 1977–1978.

The gradual reduction in import duties has let to a significant decline in the protection of Indian Industry. The average of the effective rate of protection through tariff has declined from 90 percent in the pre-reform to around 24 percent's in 1997–1998. World Trade Organization brings threats as well as opportunities. It offers opportunity in terms of increased avenues of exports. Therefore, it becomes imperative to analyze the impact of World Trade Organization on Small Scale Industries in Indian.

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Given the quantitative and qualitative role of Small Scale Industry in national economy, it is imperative that this sector graduates into the past – World Trade Organization with the same vigour and continues to impact the vitality and strength to the socio-economic architecture of the country. Clearly, as the first step, one has to see, how the World Trade Organization impacts the economy at large and the SSI sector in particular. In the other worlds, what are the

implications of World Trade Organization? Thus the study draws its primary rationale from the fact that Small Scale Industries sector is very significant for a country like India.

The coming of the World Trade Organization has renewed the debate on the economic divide and the economic thinkers seem to be unsure of whether to be the votaries of the boon of globalization or to be on the side of those against it. Even the debate on bounties and the baneful effects of World Trade Organization goes on, and it must, at some level, and in terms of the extent to which a negotiated settlement has been arrived at for the shape of the things to come. There is a need to talk an existentialist's view. Given that World Trade Organization is an inevitable aspect of economic reality of the nations, industries and the individual business enterprises. What can be done to absorb its implications in the best interest of the economy requires being studies.

It is being argued that where multinational corporations and large industries houses are better equipped to live up the challenge arising out of World Trade Organization, for the small scale sector it is the death nails. At some level such a conceptualization seems Paradoxical; adaptation in more challenging for the giants than it is for smaller species. It's submitted that entrepreneurial resilience would be paramount in the Small Scale Industry sector and it is this sector, which is going to ultimately anchor India's place in the World economy. The present study in a modest attempt to examine the reality. The experience with the liberalization and World Trade Organization rules has been that it causes least in the initial stage massive restructuring of the public sector and large scale sector enterprises, regulating in marine job loss, and that attendant miner inflicted on a wide section of the populaces. In such a scenario, self-employment and

entrepreneurship is being forwarded as a potent way out, of which SSI surely is a natural habitat. Focusing on this segment can substantially help in solving the country's unemployment woes. The relevance of the study is further amplified here.

To what extent World Trade Organization sensitization programmers' have been successful requires to be studied became timely preparation to meet environment opportunities and threats is possible only when one is aware of these and is sufficiently prepared to top these or survive these study shall be relevant for the reason that it shall also fill some gaps in sensitization efforts.

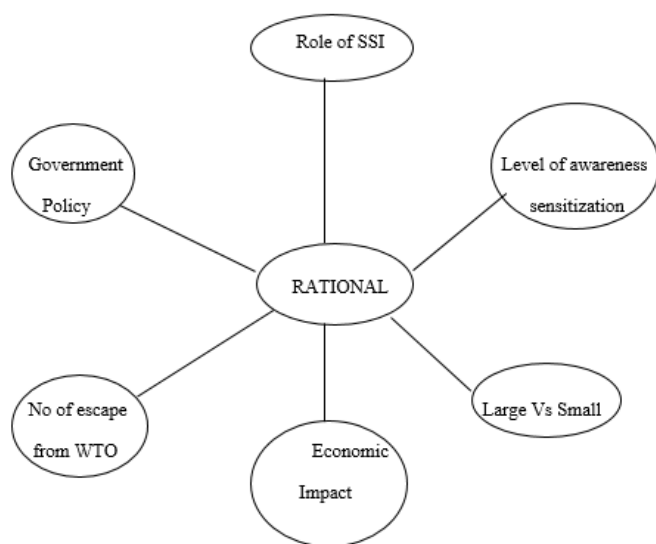


Fig 1. Economic Impact

Study has a rationale because it shall examine the government policy so far and the desirable policy changes if any, so that World Trade Organization turns out to be an opportunity for Small Scale Industry sector rather than a threat.

PAST STUDIES

Studies conducted in Pre- WTO Era. A number of studies have been conducted about SSI in India. The literature has generally concerned with an examination of scale and efficiency correlates, problems and prospects of specific areas, land industries in the light of various promotional measures adopted by the government, including

development of industrial estates etc. These studies had different objective and time horizons. Important contributions were made by Mahalanobis (1956) Dar and Lydall (1961), Little, Mayumdar and Page (1967), Goldar, Biswanath (1988), Sandersara J.C. (1988).

(Post - WTO Era) ,IIFT, (1999), the import data on 63 key reserved products for the Exim Policy 1992-1997 and 1997-2002. The study is relevant only partly because a number of studies have proved beyond doubt that production activity of Small Scale Industry in India is not dominated by reservation. Therefore, this study needs to be complemented by other studies.

Bhargava, Sunil (2000), study by quite general in nature with empirical base. The author expresses his personal views on various challenges being posed by World Trade Organization.

NCAER (2000), This study compared the cumulative annual growth rate of Small Scale Industry in 1985-1991 with 1991-97 (based on SIDO data) and concluded that it declined during the period when Quantitative Restrictions were removed. It further said that the contribution from the unregistered manufacturing and SSI sector in the gross domestic production has declined in the post-reform period and the grass-capital formation has been declining.

Nag, Bigwig. (2000) After the theoretical discussion about various World Trade Organization agreements export and import data of some Chemical products and engineering products for 1996-1997,1998-1999 was produced and analyzed. The Paper offers a few suggestions for the development of SME sector.

Krishna, Sridhar (2001) on the basis of a few case studies in the area of Watched and Clocks, Plastics, Toys, Ceiling Fans, Ice -Cream, Bicycles , it is concluded that what needs to be checked in legalized smuggling of goods and under invoicing of import, Inspector Raj which affects SSI, must be eliminated.

This work is an important contribution in the area of SSI. SIDBI, (2001) impact index was constructed, described as

$$\text{Impact} = \text{Shock} \times \text{Exposure}$$

Where shock is measured as the change in the Effective Rate of Protection (ERP). Exposure or vulnerability is measured by the share of SSI in the industry aggregate of particular parameter. It gives an insight into problem by developing various tables such as twenty worst affected industries. It used SIDO data and CSO data. Studies concluded that new trade rules definitely pose a serious challenge to the Small scale sector in India.

Model used for the study is appropriate but study suffers from the inherent problems in data used e.g. rate of protection uses tariff rates for the year 2000-2001 and for measuring vulnerability the basic input used was unit-level data from ASI for (1997-1998) for the registered sectors while for unregistered sector data was generated by using economic census. This study is cross-sectional in nature, Time-series analysis have not been done.

The book by Mohan, Rakesh (2001), is based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Small Enterprises submitted to the Government of India in 1997. He argues for a whole new approach for supporting small scale industries in India that in keeping with the changing needs of the new open economy. Reservation as well as fiscal concessions that existed in the earlier stages of Indian Industrialization to protect this sector are seen as both absolute and inadequate. The failure on the export front is attributed to the policy of the small scale product reservations that may have had an important role in constraining growth in India manufactured exports and in the stagnation of the composition of exports relative to other developing countries. Small Scale Industry policy also seems to have failed in its

specific objective of promoting manufacturing employment growth. The book, therefore suggests that a drastic revision and a new approach must be adopted towards small scale industries policy in India.

CII, (2002) Sectoral study has been done discussing in terms of current situation, WTO scenario and implications. Through has makes useful contribution yet study conducted is theoretical in nature and expresses opinions regarding impact of different sectors.

Study by Kelyan, J, Shah (2002), suggested that the removals of Quantitative Restrictions will practically affect all segments of small scale sector. The textile industry of Gujarat as well as the weaving and spinning co-operatives in South- India will face stiff competition due to imports from China, Korea and Thailand. With the lifting of QRs, 230 textile items are now freely importable. The biggest fall in the situation would be rise in the unemployment and industrial reckless. It was just expression of opinion and has not been tested empirically.

The paper by Kaul, Vijay (2002), has been divided into three sections. Firstly section examination, the impact of globalization and World Trade Organization on industries and discusses the cluster approach to make small industries competitive. Section two discusses a case study of Punjab state in India wherein an analysis of the impact of World Trade Organization and four different sectors, namely, textile, cycle, and its parts, hand- tools and sport goods in two major districts of Punjab under taken. Final section presents the conclusions and impact of the study. Data provided by the directorate of Industries, Punjab has been used study concludes that small enterprise. Need to become part of the value chain of an industry or become a part of the large social community like the third Italy or Silicon valley to overcome their inherent weakness in the form of small size and paucity of resources. Thus cluster

formation in the context of a regional innovation system is useful for small enterprises.

Lall, Sanjay, (2002) study dealt with the competitive problem facing small and medium size enterprises (SMES) in developing countries. It concentrated on the manufacturing sectors. It drew on the experience of the advanced and newly industrializing industries, in terms of developing countries, Taiwan, the Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong (China) have been studies. After evaluating the relative success and failures of support schemes, the study concluded by offering a set of policy implications. The experience of Taiwan suggested that the best way to support SMEs is compiling input needed by them (such as finance, market information, management tools, technology, skills and link with support institutions) in and attractive package rather than delivering them piecemeal.

AIMA, A Report (2003), the cumulative growth rate over the five year period 1998- 2002, was measured for 350 firms in terms of their turnover. It was concluded that negative growth rate is primarily on account of the companies in Northern and Eastern Region. Thrust of the study was not sectoral performance rather than SSI in general.

The paper by Subrahmanya, Bala (2004), studies the impact of globalization and domestic economic reforms on small industry. To probe the influence of globalization on the growth of small scale industry units, employment, production and export, linear least square lines have been fitted based on the time-series data for the annual growth rates of these four variables of two periods of times: 1975-79 to 1990-91 (pre -globalization period) and 1990-91 to 2002-2003 (globalization period) study concluded that small industry has suffered in terms of decline in growth of units, employment, out- put and exports.

Gaps in Recent Studies: - Only a few studies have been done after changed economic order, studies conducted are not comprehensive. More comprehensive studies having wider coverage in terms of sectoral impact encompassing time - series and cross- sectional analysis are needed. No study has been conducted to examine the awareness level among entrepreneurs regarding World Trade Organization rules. Urgent need how felt to conduct a study to fill the above groups.

Present study is different from the studies conducted so far as it tries to examine the level of awareness regarding World Trade Organization regulation among small scale entrepreneurs and examines to what extent they are affected by changing scenarios. Presently study does both time-series as well as cross-sectional analysis.

SCOPE OF PRESENT STUDY

Present study deals with modern segment of village and small Industries as listed by the Planning Commission in 1999. Traditional sector is beyond the scope of present study. Detailed study is done with regards to Auto Components and Plastic processor sector. Product specific study relating to Toys, clocks and watch is done.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine the growth of SSI in post-liberalization period (1991 onwards) and compare it with the performance in Pre-Liberalization Period.
2. To study the level of awareness regarding World Trade Organization rule among owners of Small Scale units.
3. To study whether the impact of World Trade Organization rule is uniform across sectors or not

I To study the impact of World Trade Organization rule on SSI in general and an Auto

Component Sector and Plastic Progressing Sector in particulars.

II To study the impacts of World Trade Organization rule on certain products such as Toys, Clocks, & Watches.

1. To study whether the impacts of World Trade Organization rule is uniform across size or not.
2. To suggest remedies based on finding & suggestions.

HYPOTHESES

- 1.(a) Performance of SSI has been impressive during Pre - Wto periods.
(b) Performance of SSI has been volatile and declining during Post-Wto period.
(c) The decline in the performance of SSI has been more alarming after World Trade Organization rule.
2. Awareness regarding World Trade Organization rule is abysmally low among small scale entrepreneurs.
3. World Trade Organization rules is responsible for increase in the rate of sickness and closure of units within SSI.
- 4.(a) The Impact of World Trade Organization rule has not been uniform across sectors.
(b) The impact of World Trade Organization rule has not been uniform across size.

The Present study seeks to test the validity of there hypothesis and answer related issues through a detailed and systematic investigations.

MODEL FOR THE STUDY, DATA SOURCES & METHODOLOGY

The focus of the study is to examine impact of World Trade Organization rule on Indian SSI as a whole, across Sector and across size (within SSI), since the areas identified for the present study and different from each other, different methodologies have been

adopted with the respect to each of these areas. Diagrammatic presentation of this model for the study facilities explaining methodology used. For studying the impact of World Trade Organization rule on the Indian Small Scale Industry as a whole, issue is examined from different angle in order to develop an integrated package.

1. Study conducted by IIFT is extended for the Exim Policy 2002-2007 import data pertaining to 63 key served items in collected and analyzed.
2. Using SIDO data pertaining to rubber of units, production, employment and Post-liberalized period. Average growth rates for different parameters are calculated for post-World Trade Organization rule also in order to examine the impact.
3. Data pertaining to sensitive item of concern to SSI is collected from Ministry of Commerce website and analyzed further.
4. Officer-bearers of various industry associations are interviewed personally in order to test the hypothesis.

Next step in the study is assessing impact across sector. Theoretical work done by CII, PHDCCI, ASSOCHAM along with contribution from interview and various authors on the subject made important pillars for analyzing the impact, as test cases Auto – component sectors and plastic processing sector are chosen. In order to examine the impact across size, units interviewed are categorized in term of capital employment their performance is measured in terms of sales, profit margins and export, mean scores and calculated and compared, case studies are conducted in the field of Toys, Clocks and Watches.

Implication of WTO Rule on Indian Small Scale Industries

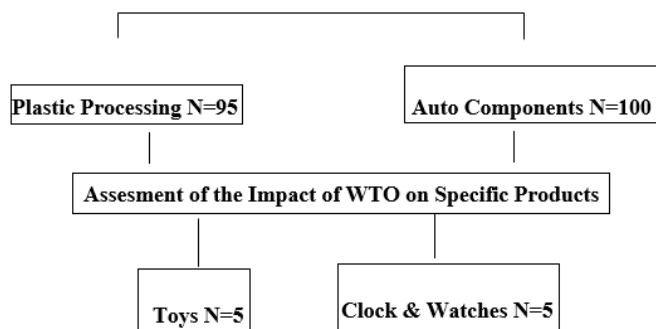
- Extension of IIFT Study
- SIDO Data growth rate

- Primary Data N=100
- Exim Policy 2002-07
- Ministry of Commerce
- Pre & Post WTO Sensitive items of SSI
- Industry Association

Assesment of the Impact of WTO Specific Sector

Assesment of the Impact of WTO on Whole Sector

- Auto Component Sector
- Food Processing Sector
- Garment & Textile Sector
- Leather Sector
- Plastic Sector
- Pharmaceutical Sector



The Model of the Study.

Methodology used :- The study conducted is mainly empirical, primary as well as secondary data is collected. Study use both time-series and cross sectional data analysis.

Methodology used for Collection and Analysis of Primary Data.

1. Bihar, Jharkhand, U.P. Delhi, Haryana, which in the most prominent and thriving places as for as SSI is concerned, was selected for the study. The selection was also guided by as easy access and convenience.

2. The following three sets of questionnaires were designed:

- (I) Questionnaire for office-bearers of Industry Associations to have an overview of overall impact of World Trade Organization rule on entire SSI sector.
- (II) Questionnaire for the owners of Auto-Component Manufacturing Units.
- (III) Questionnaire for the owner of Plastic-Processing Units.

Questionnaires contain both close-ended and open ended questions close ended questions pre- specified all the possible answers and the respondents were asked to choose from the given alternatives. Both type of close-ended questions as well as multiple choice were framed. Some open-ended questions were framed with the purpose of allowing entrepreneurs freedom to express their views; Questionnaires were kept simple, small and designed in Hindi also.

3. A pilot survey was carried out to see the efficacy of the question arises. Appropriate revisions were done in view of inputs.
4. The address of prominent industry associations were taken from the office of SIDBI. The prospective entrepreneurs of the study were selected upon a personal of directories obtained from local industry associations.
- 5.(a) Sample was chosen in accordance with prevalent Ownership pattern of units in SSI (for IInd and IIIrd questionnaire)
 - (b) All the sample units have been in business for at least five years. (So they know reasonably well about the industry and they belong to the group which as survived the critical years)
 - (c) Care was taken that all kinds of Industry Associations become a part of respondents, so there is proper representation of the universe.
6. Prior appointment were sought telephonically and questionnaires were administered mainly person.

7. Responsive could be had from 100 office-bearers of various Industry Associations. In case of Auto Component Units, responsive could be had from 110 units and in case of plastic processing units; response could be had from 95 units.
8. Cross sectional data as well as time -series data was collected. Tabulations and cross-tabulations were done. Appropriate tools such as percentage, averages, mean scores etc, have been used to draw meaningful conclusions. Rational for using Interviewing Method Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) data is highly aggregated in nature. It does not give information at level firm. Although SIDO covers modern segment of SSI.

Annual survey of Industries (ASI) cover only larger units (registered) within small scale and more ever data at firm level is not available.

-Directory Manufacturing enterprise (DME) Non-Directory Manufacturing Enterprises (NDME) and Own Account Enterprises (OAE) represent smallest units of SSI but these surveys are conducted at an interval of five years.

So none of the above data sources could serve the purpose of the present study.

Collection and Analysis of Secondary Data

Secondary data is collected from Economic Survey. India Trade CMIE, website of Ministry of Commerce, Custom Tariff Manual Publication of Industry Association Website of SIDO, website of World Trade Organization etc.

Time series data regarding import is collected from 1993-94 to 2002-03.

1. Years chosen are from 1993 - 94 to 2002-03. Though World Trade Organization can into existence only in 1995 yet base year chosen was 1993-94 because World Trade Organization only speeded the process of Liberalization

which was introduced in 1991. In order to have proper reflection of changing rules 1993-94 was taken as the base for calculating Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

2. The process of tariff reduction and QR removal was speeded up in the wake of World Trade Organization rule. So whatever increase is there in imports can be attributed to World Trade Organization rule.
3. The Impact of SAPTA on India imports has not been isolated from World Trade Organization impact because it was found to be negligible.

In order to analyses the import data, grouping is done on the basis of category to which it belongs.

CAGR is Calculated Compound Annual Growth Rates the year one year growth rate of import over specifically period of time is calculated. It is calculated by taking the n^{th} root of the total percentage growth rate where n is the number of year in the period being considered

This can be written as

$$\text{CAGR} = \left[\frac{\text{Ending value}}{\text{Beginning value}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\text{No. of Year}}} - 1$$

Limitation of CAGR – CAGR does not represent reality. It is a number that describe the rate at which imports grew as though it had grown at a steady rate.

It is felt that this tool may be misleading (if in between two points of times imports are not increasing), if not complemented by other means. That is why graphical presentation of data has also been done to show the actual figures for different year.

Graphical presentations are done to show the actual figures of imports for different years and order to have pictorial view of trends.

Various statistical tools such on line of best fit is used to predict trends in import (in case of toy, watch & Clocks)

Limitations of Studies

1. The major limitation of the study was the hesitation as the part of the entrepreneurs to share the actual data with an outsider. This limitation has been partially removed by designing the questionnaire in such a way that qualitative information was sought which could be later codified qualitatively.
2. The study in confined to States only, namely, Bihar, Jharkhand Delhi U.P. and Haryana.

Conclusion

This study was undertaken to examine the implication of the WTO rules on Indian Small Scale Industries. Towards this purpose, as the first step and for an overall impact assessment, the researcher sought to build on the studies done by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) and Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.

The IIFT study pertained 63 key reserved products as per the second census of SSI where in an efforts was made to examine the growth trends in imports therefore of the period corresponding to EXIM Policy 1992-97 and 1997-2002. The study reported an increase in the import of the said items between two points of time. Such a finding was forwarded as an indication of the adverse effect of Trade Liberalization and therefore WTO rules on Small Scale Industry in India. We extended the IIFT study not only to the period corresponding to the EXIM policy 2002-20007 but also in terms of calculation of compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) with import figures for each of the year viz 1993-2003, for a better appreciation of the impact of WTO rules on SSI s in India.Out of 300 items picked up for

monitoring by Ministry of Commerce, there are items of concern to SSI, including Umbrella, Locks, Toys, Writing instruments, Tiles, Glassware etc. Import data regarding 46 items of concern to SSI was collected (for different year from 1993-94 to 2000-03), grouped and analyzed to understand the implications.

It was rightly thought that the best sources of information regarding the impact would be office-bears of Industry Associations. First hand contact with them provided lots of insights into the preposition being studied. It revealed the perceptions of the SSI sectors regarding WTO rules and level of awareness among them. For making sector -specific study response could be had from 110 Auto component units and 95 Plastic Processing units. In addition to secondary data regarding imports from 1993-94 to 2002-03. Primary data was collected through interviewing. After doing tabulations, Cross tabulation data was processed and analyzed using various statistical tools for drawing interferences.

Product-specific study pertained to toys and clocks and watches. Inputs from case studies along with figures were used to arrive at conclusions.

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27. Cross-sectional data i.e. data collected at one point in time, time series data, data collected over a period of time.
28. Census result show that the dominant type in the ownership is proprietor with a small fraction operating as partnership and still small as limited companies.
29. Time-series data pertaining has but been collected because of the following reason.
30. SIDO data gives figures for overall exports from SSI sector.
31. Impact of WTO intern export has been analyzed.