



# Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in India: A Regional Perspective from Haryana

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Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been instrumental in driving the development of numerous countries across the globe, and India is no exception. In light of this, the researcher has chosen to focus on the state of Haryana to examine the impact of MSMEs. Haryana comprises twenty-two districts, each further divided into various blocks. To gather relevant data, the researcher utilized the HUM registration portal, which revealed that a total of 58,476 MSMEs are registered across all twenty-two districts (as data retrieved in the month of March, 2025). For this study, secondary data has been used, and the districts have been categorized into zones based on three key sectors: manufacturing, construction, and services. This research aims to analyze and highlight the sector-wise contributions of each zone within the districts.

**Keywords:** *HUM Registration, MSMEs, Districts, Udhhyogaadhar.*



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a vital role in the economic development for a nation (Harahap, Sutrisno, Raharjo, et al., 2023). Fostering the area of MSMEs can lead to various solutions such as absorbing labour and contribution to GDP (Muhammad Suhaili, Sugiharsono, 2019) to economic problems of a country. MSMEs have become backbone for most of the developing countries including Indonesia (Rosyid Arifin,

Ayu Agus Tya Ningsih, Ayu Kemala Putri, 2021).

As per the statistics from "Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2020", "the number of MSMEs in Indonesia had almost crossed 26.43 million across 13 categories". So, it would not be wrong to interpret that there is a huge impact of MSMEs in the economy of Indonesia. (Bulletin 3 of udyam registration, 2021) depicts that there are 12,52,792 numbers of MSMEs only in HARYANA but no such classification on the different districts of Haryana. From the same, it

has found that HARYANA has shown its contribution to the increasing growth of numbers of MSMEs. As per the same data in 2016, Faridabad had maximum number of MSMEs which were 518 done under UdyogAadhar. As per Annual Report of MSME, 2022-23, there are total 9.7% involvement of HARYANA as whole in MSMEs including micro(9.53%), small(0.17%) and medium(0.00%). According to Annual Report of MSME, 2023-24, there are almost 20 lakhs registration has been done by udhyam registration and UAP. Similarly in India, MSMEs has fuelled up the economy of India by giving contribution through various ways such as empowering employment, increasing GDP and increasing export (IJMRME, 2019). In the sector of India's merchandise exports 36.68 % has contributed by MSMEs (Directorate general of commercial intelligence & statistics (DGCI&S) and Ministry of MSME; Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India, 2016). In total, MSMEs has contributed around 30 % in the Indian economy. Various states of India such as Maharashtra, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, UP, Manipur, Rajasthan and many more states has shared their contribution into the total units of MSMEs (Annual report of MSME, 2022).

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Suhaili, M., & Sugiharsono, S. (2019). Micro enterprises dominate across all Indian states, but more developed regions like Tamil Nadu, Goa, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, and several northeastern states are also advancing in small and medium enterprises. In contrast, states such as West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha have fewer SMEs. Generally, states with higher enterprise activity also show greater employment, income generation, and registration rates. Despite a surge in UAM registrations, many, especially in rural areas, remain unregistered due to lack of awareness, complex procedures, or tax avoidance. Not all states are equally benefiting from MSME development.

Manna, P., & Mistri, T. (2017). Uttarakhand is grappling with a serious issue of large-scale migration from its hilly

regions, primarily driven by the lack of employment opportunities in rural areas. To address this challenge, the state urgently requires balanced, inclusive, and sustainable industrial development across all its sub-regions Bishnoi, (2016) Data shows that Haryana had 8,66,000 MSMEs in 2016. Between 2009 and 2014, the state's share of MSMEs saw a modest increase, rising from 6.8% to 7.5%.

Kumar, J. S., & Shobana, D. (2022) The study indicates a rising trend in the number of units, employment opportunities, and the market value of assets. However, Uttarakhand continues to face significant migration from its hilly areas, mainly due to insufficient job prospects in rural regions. Tackling this issue calls for equitable, inclusive, and sustainable industrial growth across all parts of the state.

Kumar, Y., Pandey, G., William Wordsworth, A. P., & Chauhan, J. S. (2018). The three key factors driving MSME growth have been identified as infrastructure development—specifically, power consumption per enterprise, the quality of road infrastructure, and the growth rate of capital intensity (capital per enterprise). However, it remains unclear which category of states has benefited the most from improved infrastructure. Nevertheless, these findings provide a basis for formulating relevant policy recommendations.

Pradhan, K., & Munda, S. K. (2010). MSMEs have the capacity to boost Odisha's economic development while tackling key challenges such as unemployment, poverty, and displacement. By implementing effective policies, ensuring financial assistance, and promoting skill development initiatives, the sector can pave the way for sustainable growth and make a substantial contribution to the state's overall advancement.

Mishra, A. K. (2012). The study emphasizes the crucial role of structured human resource management, training, and innovation in the success of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). Challenging conventional beliefs, it shows that professional HR practices can greatly benefit small businesses. MSEs in Gurugram exemplify how entrepreneurial expertise, sound financial strategies, and a focus on innovation contribute to their growth and long-term viability. These insights advocate for policy

measures aimed at strengthening training, financial access, and innovation support within industrial clusters.

**Dey, S. K. (2014).** It is concluded that over the years, MSMEs have experienced consistent growth with employment increasing from 249.33 lakh in 2001-02 to 1012.59 lakh in 2011-12, and gross output rising from ₹2.82 lakh crore to ₹18.34 lakh crore. Despite this progress, the sector continues to face major hurdles, such as limited credit access, high borrowing costs, inadequate infrastructure, outdated technology, restricted market reach, and complex regulatory requirements. In response, the Indian government has introduced several initiatives, including higher credit allocation mandates, venture capital support, skill development programs, and promotion of cluster-based industrial development. These measures are designed to enhance the competitiveness of MSMEs, improve their access to finance, and strengthen their role in economic development.

### **3. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM**

A researcher conducted a thorough review of studies regarding the status of Haryana using databases such as Google Scholar, SAGE, and Scopus. The findings highlighted various aspects of the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector in the state. One study explored the financial problems faced by MSMEs in Haryana, shedding light on the challenges businesses encounter in securing funding and managing financial resources. Another study examined the Haryana government's contributions to the development and support of MSMEs during the COVID-19 pandemic, emphasizing policies and relief measures that aided business sustainability. Additionally, a regional analysis of the status of MSMEs across India provided a comparative perspective, positioning Haryana within the national landscape. A diagnostic analysis of the ease of doing business in Haryana evaluated the business environment, regulatory framework, and overall investment climate. The role of "Financial Institutions" in the growth of MSMEs in Ambala district was also analyzed, highlighting their contributions to business expansion and financial support. Furthermore, a

case study specifically focused on the impact of financial institutions on MSME productivity in Ambala district, providing insights into how access to credit and financial services influences business performance. Collectively, these studies offer a comprehensive understanding of the MSME sector in Haryana, addressing financial challenges, government support, business climate, and institutional contributions. However, despite this broad spectrum of research, no study was found that exclusively examines the district-wise and sector-wise status of MSMEs in Haryana. This indicates a significant research gap, as a detailed district-level and sectoral analysis could provide valuable insights into the distribution, growth patterns, and specific challenges faced by MSMEs across different regions and industries within the state.

### **4. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

There are multiple sources that can show the number of MSMEs in Haryana, but very few can tell about the contribution of different districts and sub- zone of those districts of Haryana in MSMEs under HUM registration.

### **5. OBJECTIVES**

Here are the following objectives that can be achieved:

- To analyze the distribution of MSMEs registered under the HUM registration system across various zones/blocks within each district of Haryana.
- To identify the leading block in each district based on the highest number of MSME registrations and determine the dominant sector (e.g., manufacturing or services) contributing to that block's prominence

### **6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Researcher has used secondary data for the purpose of this study which is officially collected from the website of [msme.haryana.gov.in](http://msme.haryana.gov.in). Here are the data available as per latest registrations which are done under HUM registration. In HARYANA, there are total 22 districts and these districts are divided into blocks / sub zonal areas.

Table-1

S NO.	Name of Districts in Haryana	No. of MSMEs
1	Ambala	3466
2	Bhiwani	2253
3	CharkiDadri	1216
4	Faridabad	3712
5	Fatehabad	2754
6	Gurugram	4528
7	Hisar	5521
8	Jhajjar	2549
9	Jind	1914
10	Kaithal	2797
11	Karnal	4211
12	Kurukshetra	2626
13	Mahendragarh	1627
14	Nuh	737
15	Palwal	1896
16	Panchkula	1423
17	Panipat	3535
18	Rewari	3403
19	Rohtak	2094
20	Sirsa	2036
21	Sonipat	2161
22	Yamunanagar	2017

Source: ([msme.haryana.gov.in](http://msme.haryana.gov.in))

Table 1 which is above shows that there are total 56,373 numbers of MSMEs which have been registered under HUM registration. Hisar is a district which has highest numbers of MSMEs present in Haryana (i.e.5521) and Nuh has lowest numbers of MSMEs (i.e. 737).

Now, classify each districts of Haryana to find out which block of that individual district

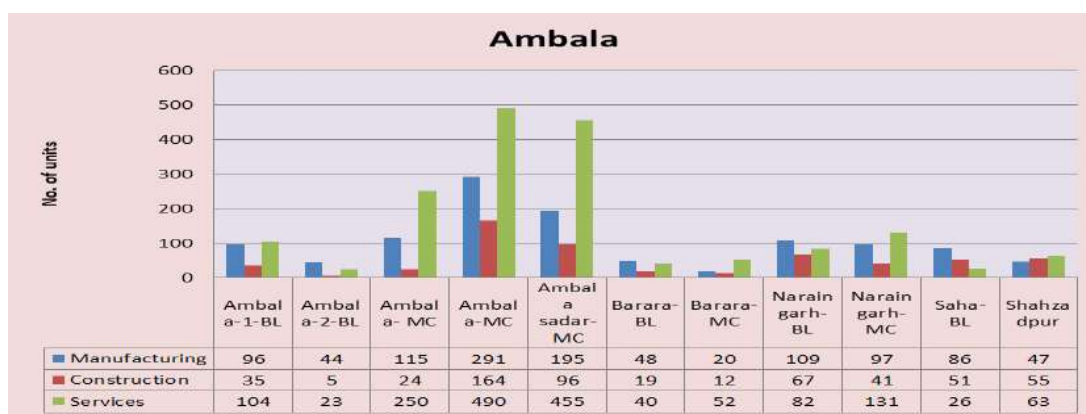
has more contribution in MSMEs than other blocks on the basis of manufacturing, construction and service sector.

### 6.1 Blocks of Ambala

There are total 9 zones in Ambala district and 3466 MSMEs in the district of Ambala ([msme.haryana.gov.in](http://msme.haryana.gov.in))

Table-2

S no.	Name of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Ambala-1-BL	235
2	Ambala-2-BL	72
3	Ambala- MC	389
4	Ambala -MC	945
5	Ambalasadar -MC	746
6	Barara-BL	107
7	Barara-MC	84
8	Naraingarh-BL	258
9	Naraingarh-MC	269
10	Saha- BL	163
11	Shazadpur	165



Source: (Researcher Own Calculation)

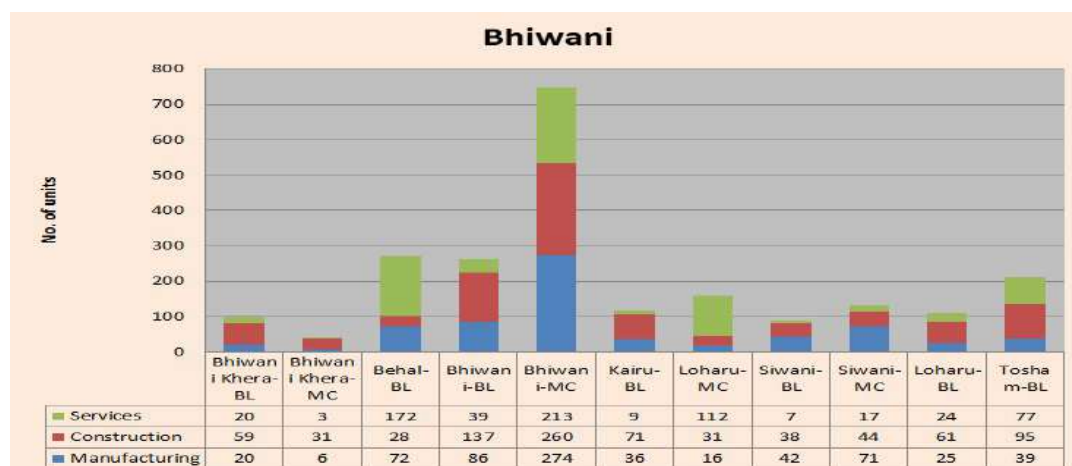
From Table 2, it's clearly shown that service sector has made more influence in msme than manufacturing and construction sector and Ambala-MC has highest numbers of MSMEs.

## 6.2 Blocks of Bhiwani

Bhiwani district is divided into 11 zones and at present there are 2253 numbers of MSMEs are available in Bhiwani (msme.haryana.gov.in).

**Table-3**

S. No.	Name of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Bawanikhera -BL	99
2	Bawanikhera- MC	40
3	Behal-BL	272
4	Bhiwani-BL	262
5	Bhiwani-MC	747
6	Kairu-BL	116
7	Loharu-BL	110
8	Loharu-MC	159
9	Siwani-BL	87
10	Siwani-MC	132
11	Tosham- BL	211



Source: (Researcher Own Research)



Table 3 shows that Bhiwani-MC is the only district that shows high contribution in increasing the numbers of msme in BHIWANI.

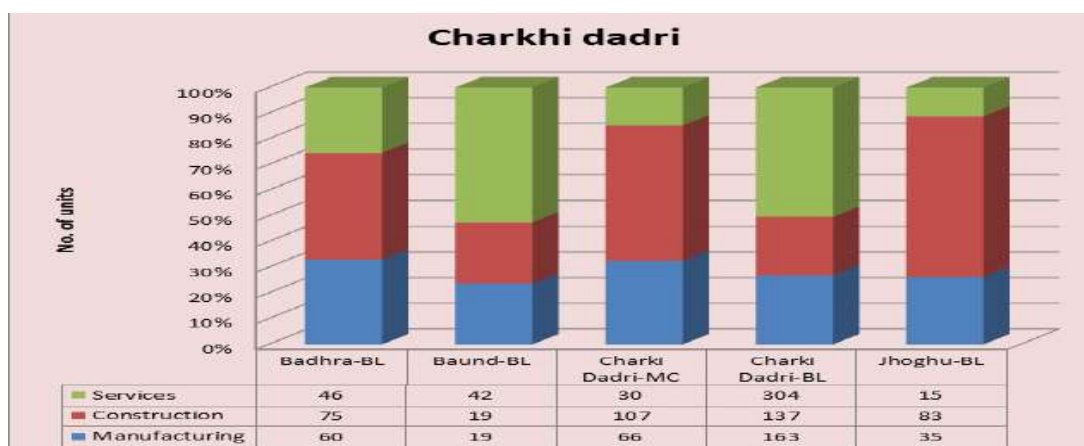
### 6.3 Blocks of Charkidadri

There are total 4 blocks in Charkidadri(msme.haryana.gov.in).

At present, there are total 1216 MSMEs in the district of CHARKI DADRI.

**Table-4**

S. No.	Name of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Badhra- BL	181
2	Baund- BL	80
3	Charkhi- dadri- BL	203
4	Charkhi-dadri-MC	604
5	Jhoghu-BL	133



Source: (Researcher Own Calculation)

Data is retrieved from Table 4

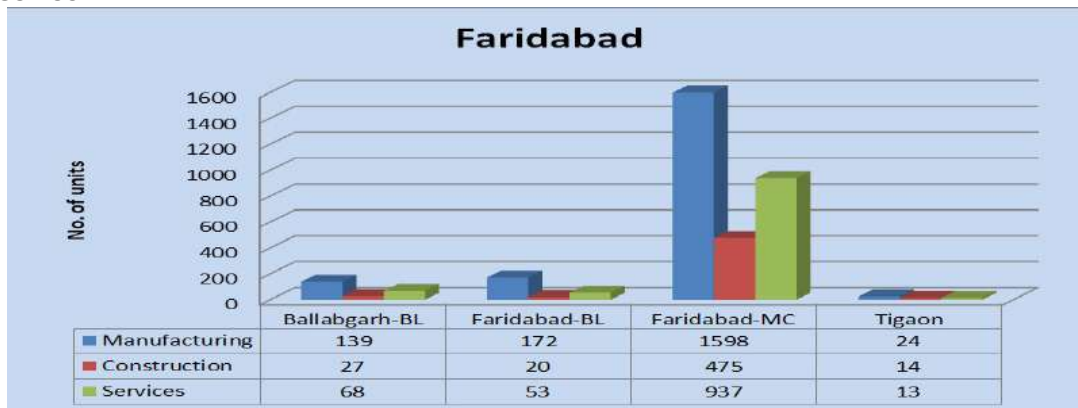
In Charkidadri district, more contribution is done by construction and service sector than manufacturing sector.

### 6.4 Numbers of Blocks in Faridabad

In Faridabad district, there are total 4 zones which is categorized by manufacturing, construction and service sector as follows:

**Table-5**

Zones of Faridabad	No. of MSMEs
Ballabgarh	234
Faridabad-BL	245
Faridabad-MC	3010
Tigaon-BL	51



Source: (Researcher Own Research, data is taken from table: 5)

In Faridabad, there is only one block which is having highest numbers of MSMEs i.e. Faridabad MC.

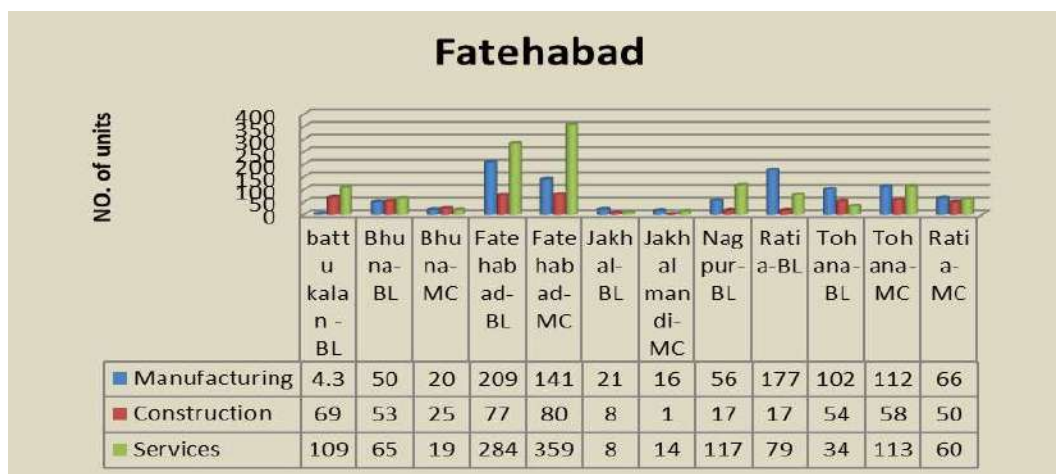
### 6.5 Number of Blocks in Fatehabad

Fatehabad is divided into 12 zones and are having 2754 MSMEs as total..(msme.haryana.gov.in)

Here are the contributions of each zone in different sectors which are shown in the graph given below:

**Table-6**

S. No.	Name of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Battu- kalan- BL	246
2	Bhuna-BL	168
3	Bhuna-MC	64
4	Fatehabad-BL	570
5	Fatehabad-MC	508
6	Jakhal-BL	37
7	Jakhalmandi-MC	31
8	Nagpur-BL	109
9	Ratia-BL	273
10	Tohana-BL	190
11	Tohana-MC	283
12	Ratia-MC	176



Source: (Researchers own calculation, data is taken from table: 6)

As it's clearly mention that Fatehabad MC has more contribution in service sector than any other zones.

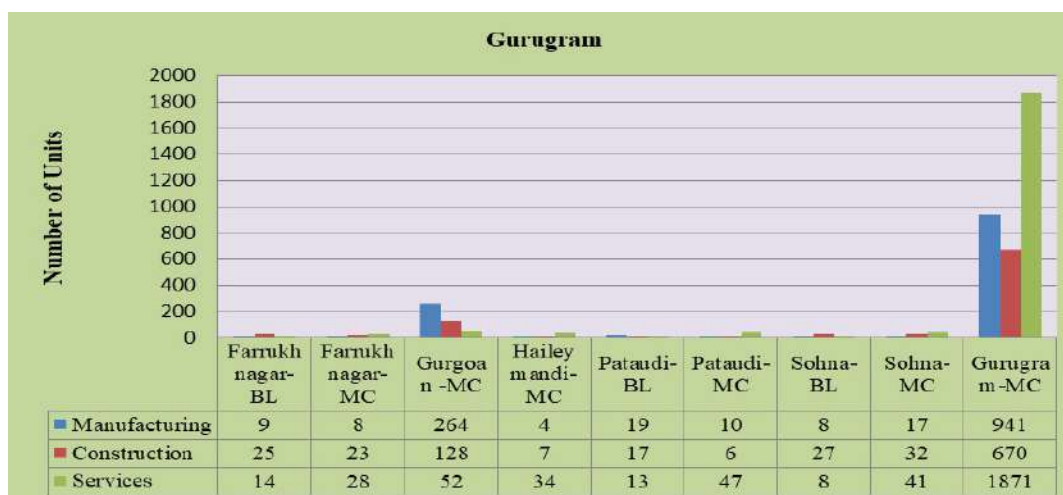
## 6.6 Zones of Gurugram

Gurugram has 4528 MSMEs in the overall zones of gurugram which includes manufacturing, construction and service sector.

It has total 9 sub districts in gurugram..(msme.haryana.gov.in)

**Table-7**

S. No.	Name of zones	No. of districts
1	Farrukhnagar-BL	48
2	Farrukhnagar-MC	59
3	Gurgoan-MC	444
4	Haileymandi- MC	45
5	Pataudi-BL	49
6	Pataudi-MC	63
7	Sohna-BL	43
8	Sohna- MC	90
9	Gurugram- MC	3482



Source: (Researcher Own Calculation, from table: 7)

Gurugram –MC has highest numbers of MSMEs i.e., 3482 and this is in Service Sector.

## 6.7 Blocks of Hisar

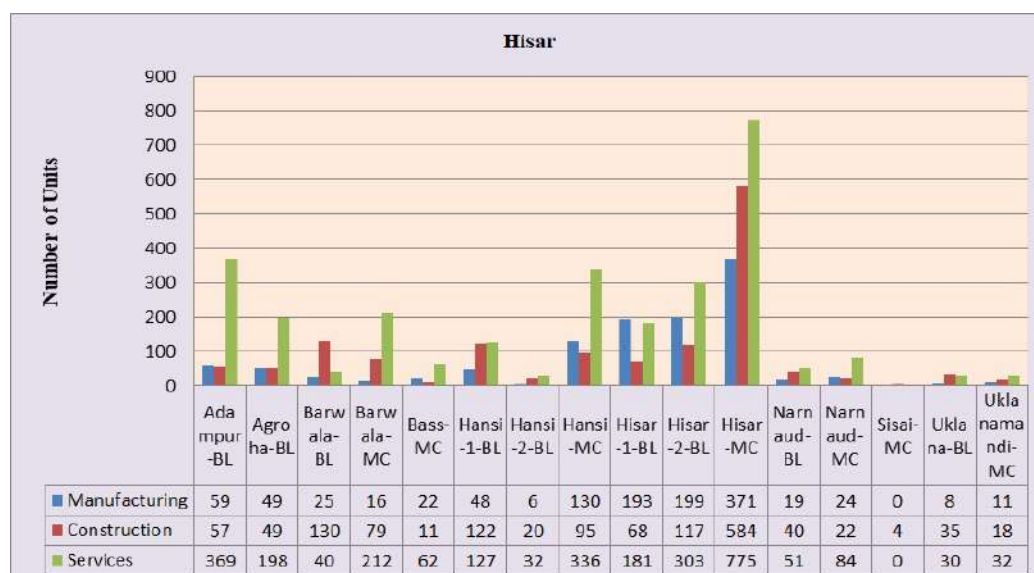
There are total 5521 numbers of MSMEs and there are total 16 zones in Hisar..(msme.haryana.gov.in)

**Table-8**

S. No.	Name of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Adampur-BL	485
2	Agroha-BL	296
3	Barwala-BL	200
4	Barwala-MC	307
5	Bass-MC	95
6	Hansi-1-BL	297
7	Hansi-2-BL	58



8	Hansi-MC	561
9	Hisar-1-BL	442
10	Hisar-2-BL	619
11	Hisar-MC	1730
12	Narnaud-BL	110
13	Narnaud-MC	130
14	Sisai-MC	4
15	Uklana-BL	73
16	Uklanamandi-MC	61



Source: (Researcher Own Calculations, data is retrieved from table: 8)

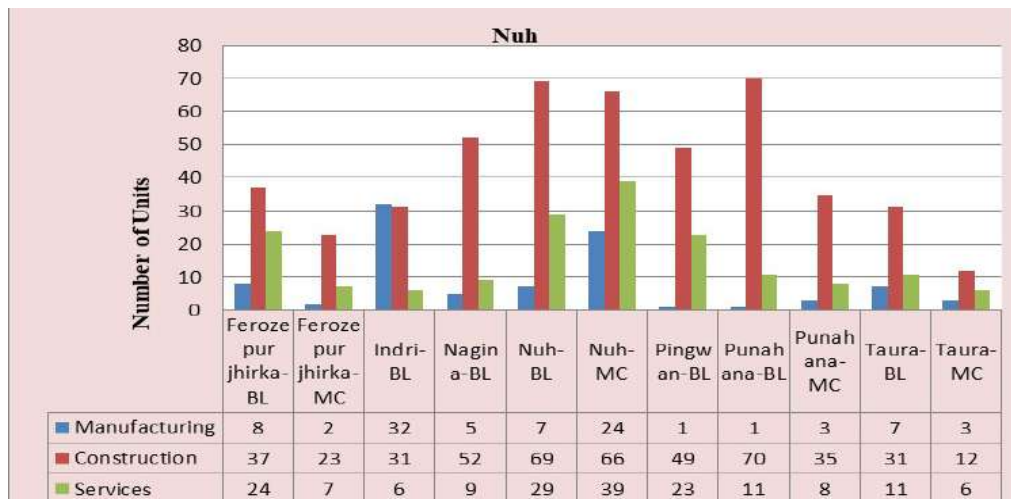
There is more dominance of service sector which is in HISAR-MC than other sectors.

## 6.8 Blocks of Nuh

In the district of NUH, there are total 737 numbers of MSMEs which is lowest than any other districts of Haryana and 11 sub districts in itself.(msme.haryana.gov.in)

**Table-9**

S. NO.	Name of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Ferozepurjhirka-BL	53
2	Ferozepurjhirka-mc	32
3	Indri-BL	69
4	Nagina-BL	66
5	Nuh- BL	105
6	Nuh –MC	129
7	Pingwan-BL	73
8	Punahana-BL	82
9	Punahana-MC	46
10	Taura- BL	49
11	Taura –MC	21



Source: (Researcher Own Calculations, data is extracted from table: 9)

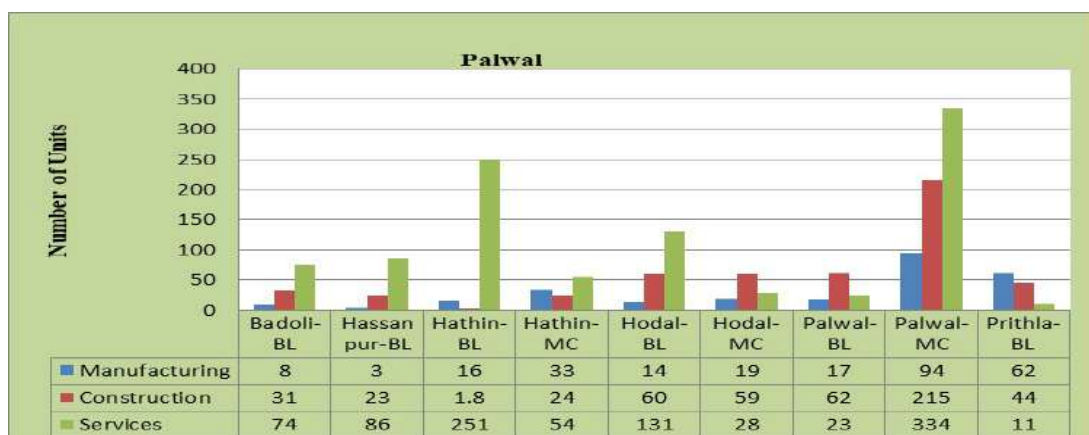
In the above table it's clearly mentioned that only 2 district is showing more contribution in growth of MSMEs i.e.,NUH BL and NUH-MC.

### 6.9 Blocks of Palwal

In PALWAL, there are 1896 numbers of MSMEs which is categorized into manufacturing, construction and service sector. There are total 9 districts in which these zones are divided..(msme.haryana.gov.in)

Table-10

S. NO.	Names of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Badoli-BL	113
2	Hassanpur-BL	112
3	Hathin-BL	383
4	Hathin-MC	111
5	Hodal-BL	205
6	Hodal-MC	106
7	Palwal-BL	102
8	Palwal-MC	643
9	Prithla-BL	117



Source : (Researchers own calculations)

from table: 10, The above graph shows that service sector has more dominance in this district.

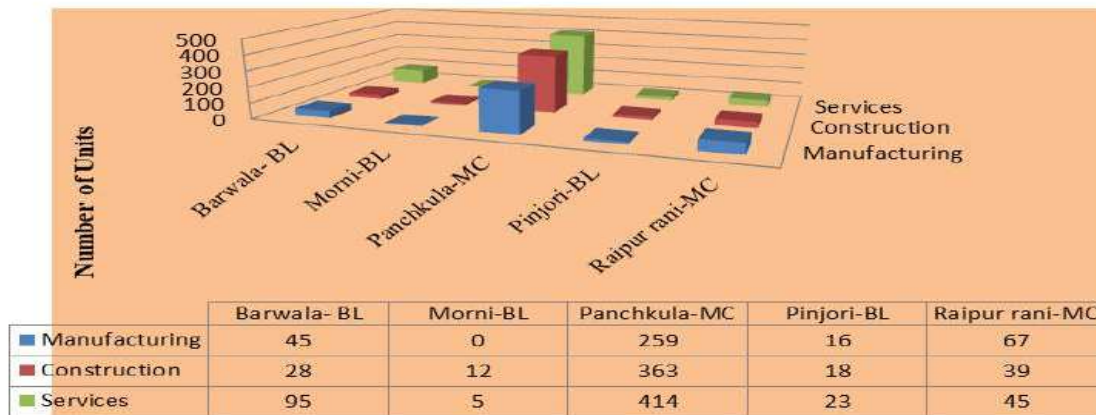
### 6.10 Blocks of Panchkula

There are total 1423 MSMEs .(msme.haryana.gov.in)in punchkula and this district is divided into 5 sub parts which is shown in the given table:

**Table-11**

S. NO.	Names of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Barwala-BL	123
2	Morni- BL	17
3	Panchkula-MC	1036
4	Pinjore-BL	57
5	Raipur rani-BL	151

**Panchkula**



Source: (Researcher own calculation, from table: 11)

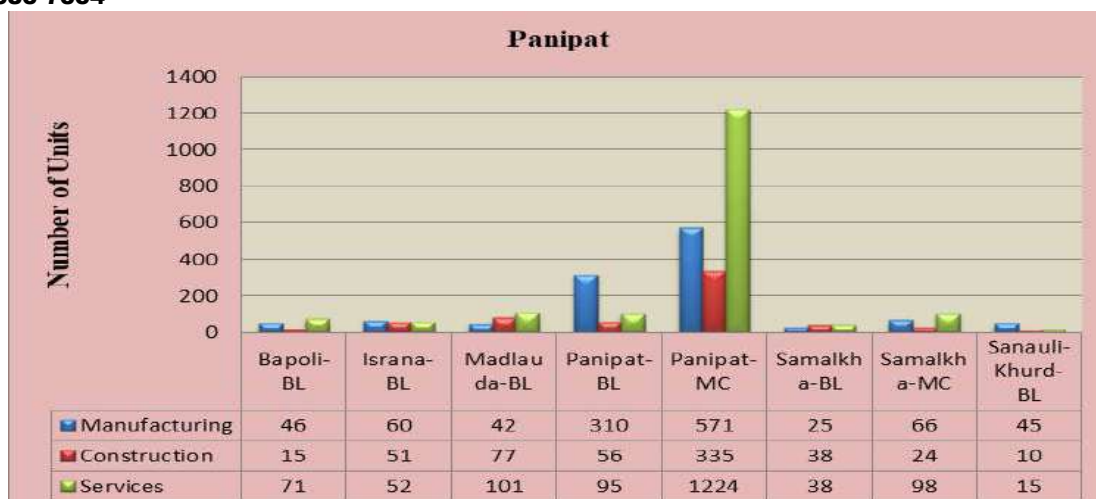
As it's clearly shown that panchkula –mc has highest MSMEs rate than other sub zones.

### 6.11 Blocks of Panipat

There are 3535 numbers of MSMEs in panipat district of Haryana state and having 8 zones of panipat..(msme.haryana.gov.in)

**Table-12**

S. NO.	Names of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Bapoli-BL	132
2	Israna-BL	163
3	Madlauda-BL	220
4	Panipat-BL	461
5	Panipat-MC	2130
6	Samalkha-BL	101
7	Samalkha –MC	188
8	Sanaulikhurd-BL	70



Source: (Researcher Own Calculation)

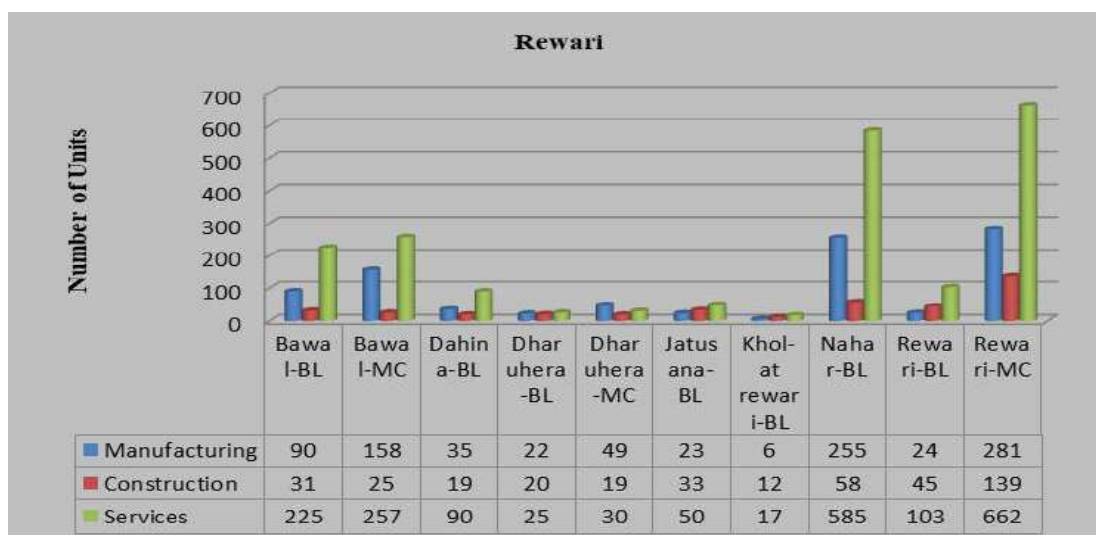
table 12 says that:Panipat –MC has huge contribution towards the growth of MSMEs in Haryana.

### 6.12 Blocks of Rewari

In rewari district, there are 3403 numbers of MSMEs and has 10 zones.

**Table-13**

S. NO.	Names of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Bawal-BL	346
2	Bawal-MC	440
3	Dahina-BL	144
4	Dharuhera- BL	67
5	Dharuhera-MC	98
6	Jatusana-BL	106
7	Khol at rewari –BL	35
8	Nahar-BL	898
9	Rewari-BL	172
10	Rewari-MC	1082



Source: (Researcher Own Calculation)

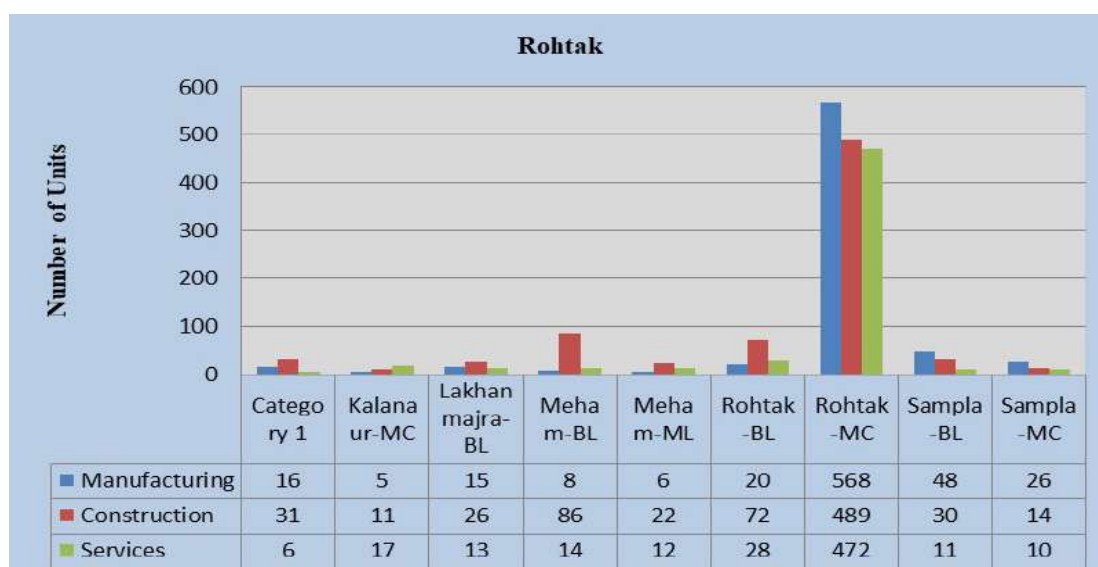
Table 13 depicts that: Service sector has more dominance in rewari in almost all the zones.

### 6.13 Blocks of Rohtak

There are total 2094 MSMEs which is available at present and thus divided into 9 zonal areas..(msme.haryana.gov.in)

**Table-14**

S. NO.	Names of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Kalanaur-BL	53
2	Kalanaur-MC	33
3	Lakhanmajra-BL	54
4	Meham-BL	106
5	Meham-MC	40
6	Rohtak-BL	120
7	Rohtak-MC	1529
8	Sampla-BL	89
9	Sampla-MC	50



Source: (Researcher Own Calculation)

table: 14 shows :Rohtak MC has more numbers of MSMEs in ROHTAK district i.e.,1529 in manufacturing sector.

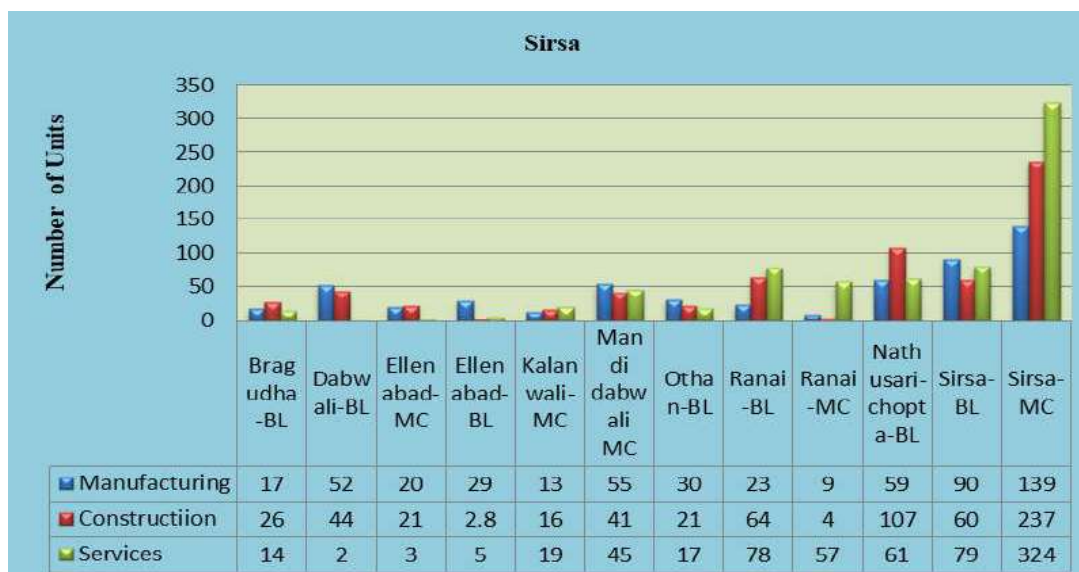
### 6.14 Blocks of Sirsa

It has 2036 numbers of MSMEs and 12 zones in itself.(msme.haryana.gov.in)

**Table-15**

S. NO.	Names of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Baragudha-BL	57
2	Dabwali-BL	159
3	Ellenabad-BL	74
4	Ellenabad MC	83
5	Ranai-MC	70
6	Kalanwali-MC	48
7	MandiDabwali-MC	141

8	Nathusarichoptabl	227
9	Odhan-BL	68
10	Ranai-BL	165
11	Sirsa-BL	229
12	Sirsa –MC	700



Source: (Researcher Own Calculation)

table 15 describes: Sirsa MC is contributed more towards growth of MSMEs i.e., 700.

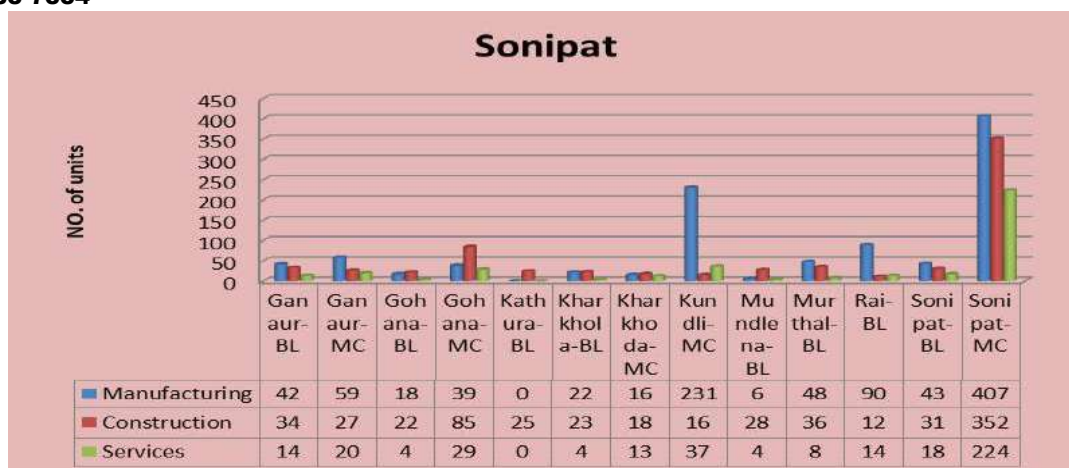
### 6.15 Blocks of Sonipat

There are 2161 numbers of MSMEs which has contributed in MSMEs through various sectors.

**Table-16**

S. NO.	Names of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Ganaur-BL	90
2	Ganaur-MC	106
3	Gohana-BL	44
4	Gohana-MC	153
5	Kathura-BL	25
6	Kharkhola-BL	49
7	Kharkhoda-MC	47
8	Kundli-MC	284
9	Mundlena-BL	38
10	Murthal-BL	92
11	Rai-BL	116
12	Sonipat-BL	92
13	Sonipat-MC	983





Source: (Researcher Own Calculation)

table: 16 shows that: The above data shows number of contribution in different sectors through various zones and manufacturing sector is more prominent than any other sectors in SONIPAT.

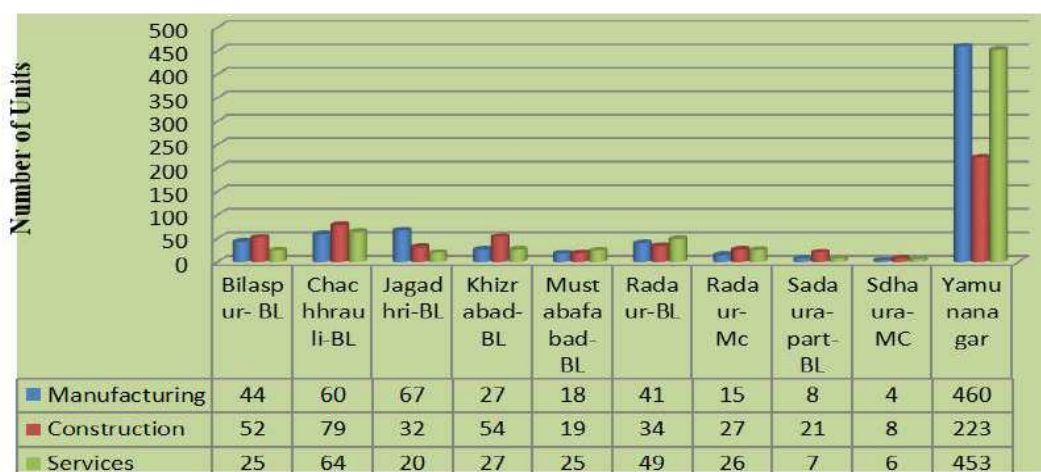
### 6.16 Blocks of Yamunanagar

There are 2017 numbers of MSMEs in this district.

**Table-17**

S. NO.	Names of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Bilaspur-BL	121
2	Chachhrauli-BL	210
3	Jagadhari-BL	119
4	Khizrabad-BL	108
5	Mustafabad-BL	62
6	Radaur-BL	124
7	Radaur-MC	68
8	Sadhaura-part-BL	36
9	Sadhaura-MC	18
10	Yamunanagar-MC	1136

**Yamunanagar**



Source: (Researcher Own Calculation)

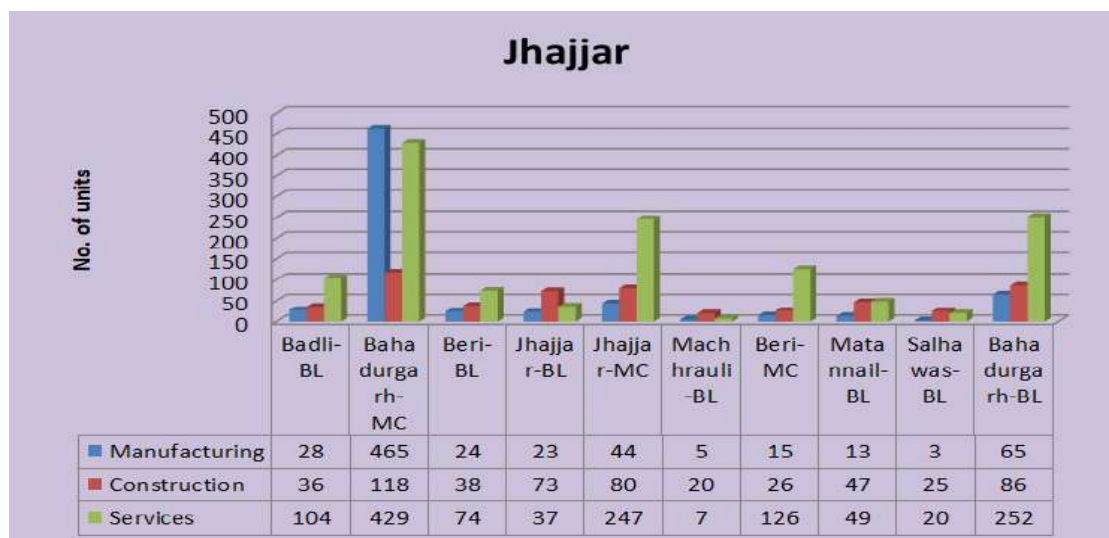
as per table 17, It's clearly shown that Yamunanagar has given highest contribution towards growth of MSMEs.

### 6.17 Blocks of Jhajjar

There are 2549 MSMEs in this district which is subsequently divided into 10 zones.

**Table-18**

S.No.	Names of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Badli-BL	112
2	Bahadurgarh-BL	403
3	Bahadurgarh-MC	1012
4	Beri-BL	136
5	Jharrar-BL	133
6	Jharrar-MC	371
7	Machhrauli-BL	32
8	Beri-MC	167
9	Matannail-BL	109
10	Salhawas-BL	48



Source: (Researcher Own Calculation)

table 18 depicts, The above graph has proved the dominance of manufacturing sector in BAHADURGARH-MC (1012) in numbers.

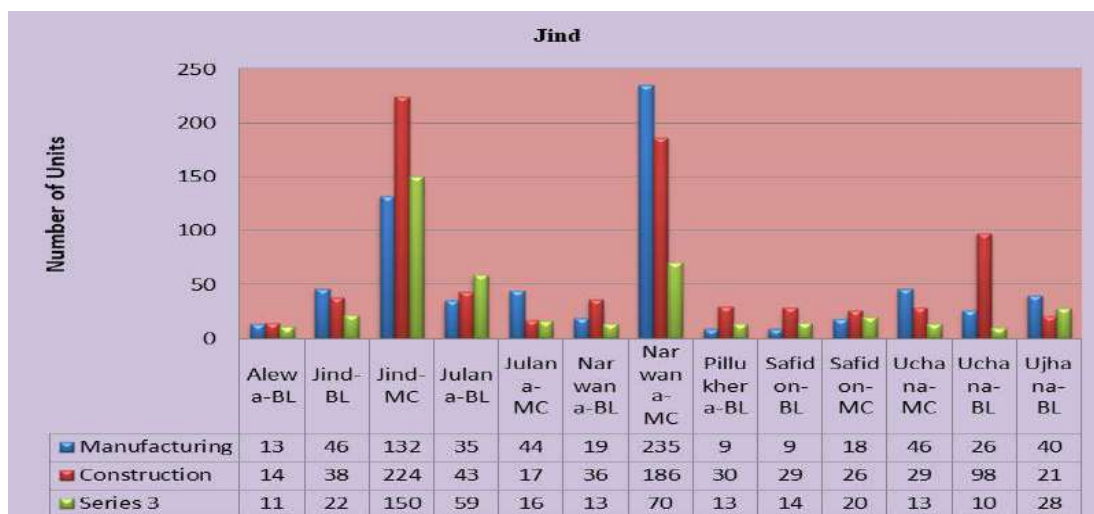
### 6.18 Blocks of Jind

There are total 1914 MSMEs which are available in this district.

**Table-19**

S. NO.	Names of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Alewa-BL	38
2	Jind-BL	106
3	Jind-MC	506
4	Julana-BL	137
5	Julana-MC	77
6	Narwana-BL	68

7	Narwana-MC	491
8	Pillukhera-BL	52
9	Safidon-BL	52
10	Safidon-MC	64
11	Uchana-MC	88
12	Uchana-BL	134
13	Ujhana-BL	89



Source: (Researchers own research)

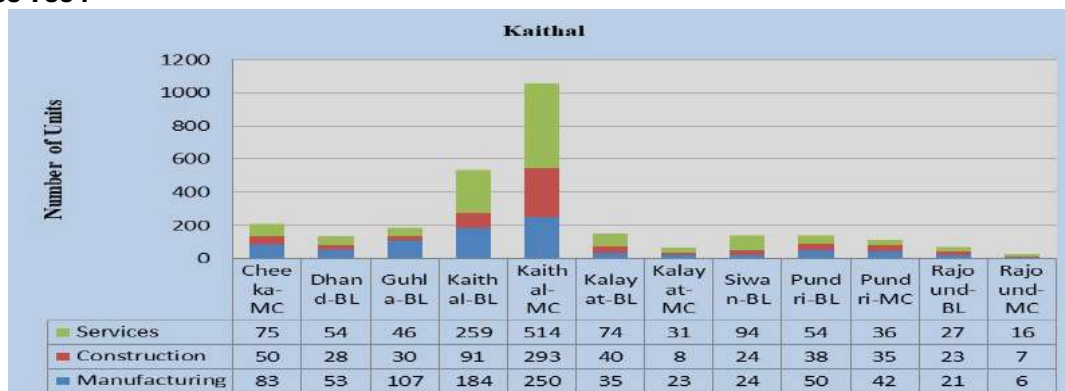
Table 19 defines, 2 sub-districts have more numbers of MSMEs than other zones in this district named JIND-MC (506) and NARWANA-MC (491).

### 6.19 Blocks of Kaithal

There are total 2797 MSMEs which is a sum up of 12 zones.

**Table-20**

S. NO.	Names of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Cheeka-MC	208
2	Dhand-BL	135
3	Guhla-BL	183
4	Kaithal-BL	534
5	Kaithal-MC	1057
6	Kalayat-BL	149
7	Kalayat-MC	62
8	Siwan-BL	104
9	Pundri-BL	142
10	Pundri-MC	113
11	Rajound-BL	71
12	Rajound-MC	29



Source: (Researchers Own Calculations)

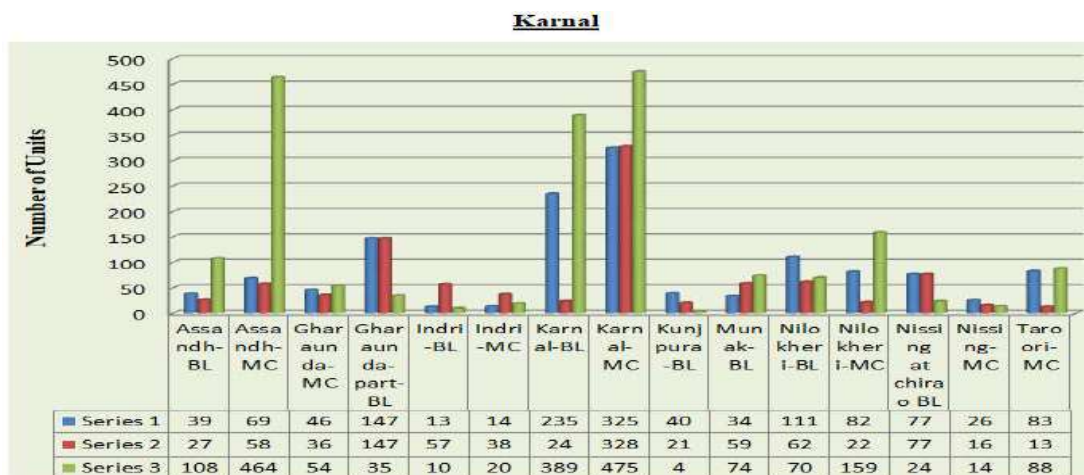
Table 20 shows that: Only one zone is showing highest numbers of MSMEs in KAITHAL district i.e., KAITHAL-MC(1057).

## 6.20 Blocks of Karnal

There are total 4211 numbers of MSMEs which are present and divided into 15 zones of karnal.

**Table-21**

S. NO.	Names of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Assandh-BL	174
2	Assandh-MC	591
3	Gharaunda-MC	136
4	Gharaunda-part-BL	222
5	Indri-BL	80
6	Indri-MC	72
7	Karnal-BL	648
8	Karnal-MC	1128
9	Kunjpora-BL	65
10	Munak-BL	167
11	Nilokheri-BL	243
12	Nilokheri-MC	263
13	Nissing at chirao BL	155
14	Nissing-MC	56
15	Taroori-MC	184



Source: (Researcher Own Calculation)

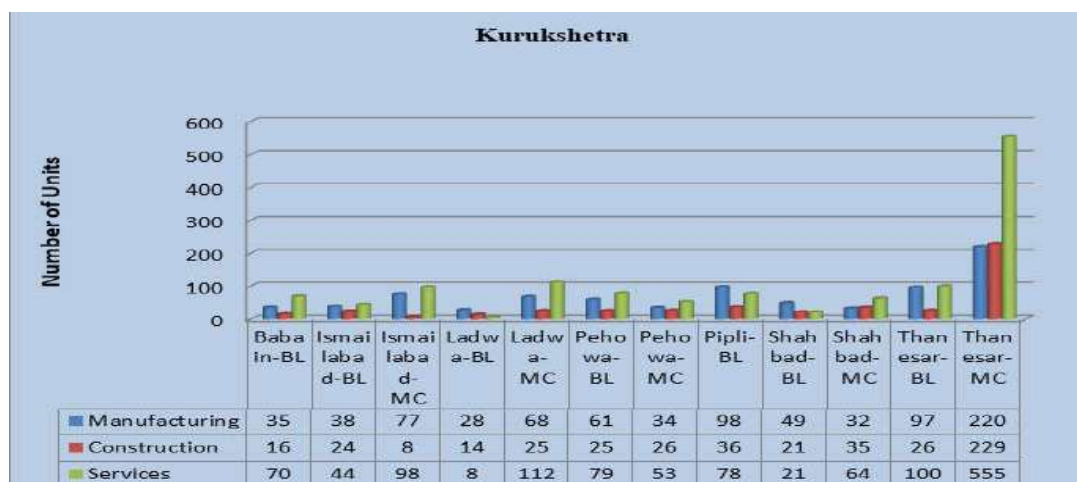
table 21 explains: There are only few districts which are engaging more towards the growth of MSMEs in KARNAL district.

### 6.21 Blocks of Kurukshetra

There are 2626 MSMEs in this district which is categorized into 12 zones.

**Table-22**

S. NO.	Names of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Babain-BL	121
2	Ismailabad-BL	106
3	Ismailabad-MC	183
4	Ladwa-BL	50
5	Ladwa-MC	205
6	Pehowa-BL	165
7	Pehowa-MC	113
8	Pipli-BL	212
9	Shahbad-BL	91
10	Shahbad-MC	131
11	Thanesar-BL	223
12	Thanesar-MC	1004



Source: (Researcher own calculation)

table 22 shows that: Only one zone is influencing i.e., Thanesar -MC in the encouragement of MSMEs.

### 6.22 Blocks of Mahendragarh

There are total 1627 MSMEs available in this district which is divided into 13 blocks.

**Table-23**

S. NO.	Names of zones	No. of MSMEs
1	Ateli-MC	244
2	Atelinangal-BL	71
3	Kanina-BL	93
4	Kanina-MC	43
5	Mahendragarh-BL	160

6	Mahendragarh-MC	164
7	Nangal-chaudhary MC	65
8	Nangal-chaudhary BL	47
9	Narnaul-BL	201
10	Nizampur-BL	87
11	Satnali-BL	40
12	Sihma -BL	81
13	Narnaul-MC	326

Source:(Researcher Own Calculations)

table 23 shows that:The above graph and table both are depicting that very few of the zones are engaging their interest in the extension of MSMEs.

## 7. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

- As from the above data it is crystal clear that MSMEs has become an important part of our country. HARYANA is a district in INDIA that has given contribution towards heightening the role of MSMEs.It has divided into 22 districts and has it's own blocks itself. The above data is

gathered from the registration in HUM registration.

- In different districts there are uneven contribution for MSMEs in manufacturing, construction and service sector. HISAR has highest in rank meanwhile NUH is in the lowest rank for offering in MSMEs.
- After considering each blocks of every districts it has discovered that there are variation in block wise as well.
- Table for showing highest and lowest zones in numbers of MSMEs for each 22 districts.

S.No.	Name of Districts	Highest Zone for MSMEs	Lowest zone for MSMEs
1	Ambala	Ambala-MC	Ambala-2-BL
2	Bhiwani	Bhiwani-MC	Bawani-khera-MC
3	Charkhidadri	Charkhi-dadri-MC	Baund-BL
4	Faridabad	Faridabad-MC	Tigaon-BL
5	Fatehabad	Fatehabad-MC	Bhuna-MC
6	Gurugram	Gurugram-MC	Sohna-MC
7	Hisar	Hisar-MC	Sisai-MC
8	Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh-MC	Machhrauli-BL
9	Jind	Jind-MC	Alewa-BL
10	Kaithal	Kaithal-MC	Rajound-MC
11	Karnal	Karnal-MC	Nissing-MC
12	Kurukshetra	Thanesar-MC	Ladwa-MC
13	Mahendragarh	Narnaul-MC	Satnali-BL
14	Nuh	Nuh-MC	Taura-MC
15	Palwal	Hathin-BL	Palwal-BL
16	Panchkula	Panchkula-MC	Morni-BL
17	Panipat	Panipat-MC	Sanauli-khurd-BL
18	Rewari	Rewari-MC	Dharuhera-BL
19	Rohtak	Rohtak-MC	Kalanaur-MC
20	Sirsa	Sirsa-MC	Kalanwali-MC
21	Sonipat	Sonipat-MC	Kathura-BL
22	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar-MC	Sadhaura-MC



## 8. RECOMMENDATION

After conducting this research, it is recommended that government should bring some modifications in their existing schemes for the growth of MSMEs in HARYANA district so that every zones of individual district can perform well.

## 9. CONCLUSION

It is concluded from the above research that there are limited numbers of registration have been done in HUM registration than compared to UDHYAM registration. There is no doubt that Haryana has played well for the uplifting MSMEs in our country, but still there is really uneven percentage of contribution of its 22 districts along with their zones. Only few zones are performing great while other zones are not contributing to their greatest efficiency. It has also been observed that service sector has dominating few districts than manufacturing and construction sector. It means people have more focused towards service sector than other sectors. It can be reasoned that opening a hair salon, education classes, accounting classes, retail shops and many more don't cost much as it's needed in manufacturing and construction sector.

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