

# Impact Of Globalisation On Small Scale Industries In Punjab

**Ms. Sukhwinder Kaur , Dr. Vikramjit Kaur**

*Research Scholar , Associate Professor*

VPO- Barsal, Tehsil –Jagraon, City- Ludhiana State- Punjab, Country- India -142024 Email:  
[phddr.sukhwinder@gmail.com](mailto:phddr.sukhwinder@gmail.com)

**ABSTRACT:** Small Scale Industries (SSIs) are a flourishing and crucial monetary area. The capacity and significance of the SSI area has filled in a climate of quick monetary development, financial changes, and liberation of the economy. Globalization is the most common way of bringing the world's nations and people groups nearer altogether of huge decreases in transportation and correspondence costs, just as the expulsion of fake boundaries to the progression of merchandise, administrations, capital, information, and (less significantly) individuals across borders. IN India, the decade of 1990s was marked by considerable deregulation of industrial economy through de licensing and de reservations, opening up the industrial sector to internal external competition, lowering of tariffs, removal of quantitative restrictions etc. This research paper outlines the impact of globalisation on the MSME industries of the Punjab (India) in terms of production, marketing, finance & government policies. The Analysis of study based on primary data.

**Keywords:** - Globalisation, Small Scale Industry, Punjab, Environment, Market, Impact.

**INTRODUCTION:** With the advent of the internet, the physical barrier of the globe has minimalized turning it into a global village where no boundaries can limit communication across the globe. The flow of capital, masses, technology, goods, innovations and services across the countries lead to “Globalization”. The term Globalization is not a novice one in today's world, but it is always a concern for rising interdependence among the countries and continents. Globalization is referred to as a process of bringing numerous economies of the world under one roof without any hindrances in the movement of goods and services across the countries. The drift of technology, monetary capital and human capital must also be relaxed. The term globalization can be classified into four major parameters:

- Relaxation of norms to promote easy flow of goods and services by minimising trade barriers amid nations,
- Setting-up of a common platform where flow of capital can be executed hassle-free across the nations,
- Creation of set-up where migration of technology is adapted world-wide.
- Establishing an environment, from point of view of developing countries, where migration of labour is permitted easily across different countries of the world.

## Small Scale Industries

In India, the Industrial sector is categorized into Micro Small and Medium firms on the basis of the investment involved as well as on the basis of returns calculated. They are normally referred as MSME firms or industries. Small-scale Industries

have been acknowledged as one of the most significant means for providing better economic opportunities for the people of developed countries like India, as they are labour intensive and they meet the twin needs viz. resolution of unemployment problem and scrutiny of the economic concentration in the hands of a few. These industries promote self-sufficiency, independence and co-ordination.

### **Micro Small and Medium Enterprises:-**

**Definitions of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises-** In accordance with the provision of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 the Micro,

Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are classified in two Classes:  
**(a) Manufacturing Enterprises-** The enterprises engaged in the manufacture or production of goods pertaining to any industry specified in the first schedule to the industries (Development and regulation) Act, 1951) or employing plant and machinery in the process of value addition to the final product having a distinct name or character or use.

**(b) Service Enterprises:** The enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services and are defined in terms of investment in equipment.

### **Manufacturing Sector:**

<b>Enterprises</b>	<b>Investment in Equipment</b>
Micro Enterprises	Does not exceed 10 lakhs
Small Enterprises	More than 10 lakhs rupees but not exceed 2 crore rupees
Medium Enterprises	More than 2 crore rupees but not exceed 5 crore rupees

### **Service Sector:**

<b>Enterprises</b>	<b>Investment in Plant &amp; Machinery</b>
Micro Enterprises	Does not exceed 25 lakhs rupees
Small Enterprises	More than 25 lakhs rupees but not exceed 5 crore rupees
Medium Enterprises	More than 5 crore rupees but not exceed 10 crore rupees

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Schwidrowski (2011)** analysed the trend of Globalisation and its growth in India. The main emphasis was made on studying International Monetary Fund and the World Bank's behaviour in the present study. The paper highlights that what recent efforts are being made by various international organizations to help the emerging nations in reaping the benefits of Globalization when they manage their risks. The major challenge faced in promotion of globalization was observed as how to overcome the obstacles in the integration of "the unwilling non-globalizers" and how to encourage "the willing non globalizers" to open up their economies. This is mainly targeted towards spreading the benefits in an even manner and to mitigate the negative consequences.

**Khurana (2013)** in their study emphasised that the FDI inflow must be distributed sector wise to have an idea of which sector forms the major share of it. The data used to study this distributed is post liberalization data starting from 1991-92 to 2011-2012. Agriculture sector has been found to be the most important pillar of Indian economy. Naturally the scope of agriculture based services is the highest in India. And hence the FDI in agriculture sector needs to be encouraged.

**Agarwal and Goel (2014)** discussed in this paper gives a special focus on pre and post globalisation performance of SSIs in India. It has been analysed by the author that post globalization the employment opportunities in SSI sector has fallen to an extent. The issues like lack of concessional loans, lack of technology usage etc. Have lead to this industrial sickness. The process of LPG has opened up new avenues and challenges for the SSIs.

**Sheth and Biswas (2016)** stated that almost 69 million people in the country have been employed in MSME sector. There is a wide variety of items

being produced by SMEs in Indian including traditional and high tech items. The number of items so produced is as high as nearly 6000. The importance of SMEs in India is on the higher side on the basis of the contribution made by them. Government is bound to provide and extend support and protection to the small scale sector considering its contribution. Technological help extended to the small scale industries can turn out to be the most effective step taken by the government in the modern era. In India Small Scale Industrial Sector includes Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The reason behind this fall can be the sudden attack of the superior foreign firms on the incompetent Indian firms in the newly liberalized markets of the country. Also, the shield of quantitative and non-quantitative restrictions was removed to a great extent from the sector which exposed the sector directly to the foreign firms, leading to an initial set back to the dwarf Indian firms.

**Bhullar and Singh (2017)** said that the aim of the paper is targeted towards studying what challenges and opportunities exist in the modern liberalization era. To achieve this, the author has divided the paper in 4 sections. It focuses on the various challenges of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation in the WTO regime and also studies and examines the correlation between Indian small scale industrial sector and globalisation and liberalisation. In the last section the implications of the various policies and discussion thereof were included. It is therefore suggested that development of infrastructure is very important for small scale industries and prompt and effective steps should be ensured by the government for this purpose. All the small scale industries must be provided with marketing opportunities to enable them familiarising the customers about all the products and services being offered by them.

**Marjit and Yu (2018)** concentrated on studying the effects on climatic factors like water pollution, land sanity made by liberalisation reforms. Large scientific databases were used for this purpose. The question still arises that whether any nation would be able to reduce the pollutants like CO<sub>2</sub> by replacement of production of pollution intensive goods. Only those countries that will go for replacement of pollution intensive goods' production with imports will be able to achieve this. The growth effect, however, will be going the other way. Countries who have got different trade patterns are likely to suffer on both ends. According to authors, India being a mixed case will require a detailed analysis to examine this hypothesis.

**Kumari (2020)** suggested that Small scale industries contribute to almost 45% of the total business including exports and employment generation as well. The competition between the Giant MNCs and the SSIs has turned out to be unequal with the Globalization factor. The business of Small scale industries have been impacted negatively with Giant MNCs establishing their setups in India. It has been observed that there is an increase in the interest in establishment of small scale industries which is reflected by increase in the investments. Anyone who is having any skill is now able to start his business setup with a small amount of investment. The role of SSIs in GDP has been constantly rising with the raised production levels.

## OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To study the impact of Globalisation on growth and development of Small Scale Industries in Punjab.
- 2) To identify and analysis the problems in relation to production, marketing, and financial in Small Scale Industries in

Punjab  
Globalisation.

after

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter is a window to the whole study and gives an outline of the entire methodology behind this research work. The objectives of the present research, scope of the study, sampling framework, methods of data collection and tools used for analysis the data have been discussed in this chapter. The study has been undertaken in the context of Small-Scale Industries in the State of Punjab.

### Scope of the Study

The study has been carried out in the Small-Scale Industries as it is one of the prominent sectors for the growth of the economy of Punjab. Here, in this study, a special reference has been given to various SSIs units operating in three districts in the state of Punjab. **Ludhiana** district from **Malwa region**, **Jalandhar** from **Doaba region** and **Amritsar** from **Majha region** have been selected for the current study on the basis of concentration of SSI/MSME units. The present study has focused to evaluate the impact of Globalisation on small scale industries' development in Punjab.

### Research design

To attain the pre-determined objectives, a framework for conducting the current research has been arranged. The present research paper has focused on explaining the growth & development of SSIs in Punjab, explaining the problems and issues prevailing in these industries. The impact of different demographic factors and opinion of the owners regarding various problems in SSIs have also been studied.

### Sampling Unit

Primary research included the Entrepreneurs of Sole Proprietors, Partnership Firms, Pvt. Ltd.

Companies, registered under Small-Scale Industries from three districts of Punjab the entire state of Punjab is divided into three regions based on concentration of SSI/MSME units.

Secondary research focused on accessing data regarding impact of globalization on Small-Scale Industries and growth & development of SSIs in Punjab. The data related to secondary research have been collected from various Government websites, Annual Reports published by Government and various agencies. Research

papers & article published have also been taken into consideration for the attainment of the objectives based on secondary sources.

### **Sample Size & Sampling Technique**

Sample for the study comprised of entrepreneurs of Small-Scale Industrial Units from the selected districts from the state of Punjab. Each unit of sample was selected by using Purposive Sampling technique.

**Table: Detail of selected Small-Scale Units in Punjab**

S. No.	Region	District	Total No of Units Surveyed
1	Malwa	Ludhiana	219
2	Doaba	Jalandhar	93
3	Majha	Amritsar	74
Total			386

### **Collection of Data**

In order to accomplish the set objectives under the current study, primary data was collected from the entrepreneurs of Small-Scale Industrial Units with the help of self-designed questionnaire. Field work was carried out personally in the aforementioned SSI units by visiting the official sites (villages and towns of respective districts).

assured of confidentiality, they discussed their problems comfortably.

In spite of the above limitations, all the efforts were done to make the study comprehensive and analytical so that it brought out worth mentioning suggestions for the entrepreneurs, agencies and government official to consider SSIs an important area of concern and action.

### **Limitations of the Study**

- The study was restricted to only three districts of Punjab viz. Amritsar, Jalandhar, and Ludhiana. As other districts were not included, so the findings of sample respondents could vary from that of the total population of Punjab.
- Although a good rapport was maintained with the respondents yet some of them were cautious to reveal the problems they faced for smooth running of their industry. When

## **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

### **.1. Awareness about Globalization**

In order to identify the awareness among the MSME's sector about globalization was ranked positive by 371 (96.11 %) respondents. On the flip side number was 15 (3.89 %) by respondents (Table 1). It clearly shows globalization concept was enough familiar among the entrepreneur of small-scale sector in Punjab.

**Table .1 Awareness about Globalization**

Response	Doaba (n=93)		Majha (n=74)		Malwa (n=219)		Total (n=386)	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
<b>No</b>	1	1.08	5	6.76	9	4.11	15	3.89
<b>Yes</b>	92	98.92	69	93.24	210	95.89	371	96.11

Source: Primary Data

## 2. Understanding About The Term ‘Globalization’

As per the opinion of respondents in the three regions, 100 (25.91%) respondents choose ‘Development of technology transportation and communication network’ for the exact meaning of Globalization (Table 2). The term ‘global

competition between companies has increased’ secured 82 (21.24%). Liberalization of countries border assumed by 70 (18.13%) respondents. Increase consumer demands for foreign goods take advantage of potential growth and expansion of international agreements placed on bottom three ranks.

**Table .2 Understand by Term ‘Globalization’**

Statements	Doaba (n=93)		Majha (n=74)		Malwa (n=219)		Total (n=386)	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
<b>Liberalization of countries borders</b>	24	25.81	11	14.86	35	15.98	70	18.13
<b>Increased consumer demand for foreign goods</b>	14	15.05	12	16.22	36	16.44	62	16.06
<b>Global competition between companies has increased</b>	19	20.43	16	21.62	47	21.46	82	21.24
<b>Take advantage of potential growth in some foreign economies</b>	10	10.75	7	9.46	32	14.61	49	12.69
<b>Development of technology transportation and communication network</b>	24	25.81	23	31.08	53	24.20	100	25.91
<b>The expansion of international treaties and agreements</b>	2	2.15	5	6.76	16	7.31	23	5.96

Source: Primary Data

## 3. Avail Modern Technology

Using modern technology in the light of globalisation, depicts through following table, 165 (42.75 %) put their favour in above statement

rather than 221 (57.25 %) stated no about using innovative technology. Therefore, as per study there is not direct relation between globalisation and innovative technology.

**Table 3 Avail Modern Technology**

Response	Doaba (n=93)		Majha (n=74)		Malwa (n=219)		Total (n=386)	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No	56	60.22	40	54.05	125	57.08	221	57.25
Yes	37	39.78	34	45.95	94	42.92	165	42.75

Source: Computed from the Primary Data

#### 4. Utilization of Full Production Capacity

About 69 per cent raise upward hand about utilize full capacity of their MSME unit. On the other side 30.83 per cent put negative thumb regarding

capacity utilization. This table shows the positive side of globalization that entrepreneur have been capable to enrich profit basket.

**Table 4 Utilization of Full Production Capacity**

Response	Doaba (n=93)		Majha (n=74)		Malwa (n=219)		Total (n=386)	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No	36	38.71	19	25.68	64	29.22	119	30.83
Yes	57	61.29	55	74.32	155	70.78	267	69.17

Source: Computed from the Primary Data

#### 5. Quality of Product as Compared to Pre- Globalization

The diagram outlines about the change in quality of product in phase of proliferation. Table 5

depicts that 67.88% respondents admitted about globalization enhance the standard of the goods & services on highest level. Another 32.12% stand with the medium level.

**Table 5. Quality of Product as Compared to Pre- Globalization**

Parameters	Doaba (n=93)		Majha (n=74)		Malwa (n=219)		Total (n=386)	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
High	69	74.19	51	68.92	142	64.84	262	67.88
Medium	24	25.81	23	31.08	77	35.16	124	32.12

Source: Primary Data

#### 6. View about the Finance Consuming because of Globalization

The respondents were asked to give their opinion on finance consuming, in which 342 (88.6 %)

lead to increase in finance consuming rather than 42 (10.88%) said about there is no change in this. 2 (0.52%) point out down flow in case of finance because of globalization.

**Table 6 View about the Finance Consuming Because of Globalization**

Response	Doaba (n=93)		Majha (n=74)		Malwa (n=219)		Total (n=386)	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Decrease	-	-	1	1.35	1	.46	2	0.52
Increase	87	93.55	64	86.49	191	87.21	342	88.60
No Change	6	6.45	9	12.16	27	12.33	42	10.88

Source: Primary Data

### 7. Kind of Obstacles Meet for Finance in the Era of Globalization

This Table (7) outlines the hurdle facing by entrepreneur to meet for finance for their business unit. Out of the total sample surveyed, 22.54 per cent entrepreneurs believed that “Problems of Working Capital” was imposing immense impact on their firms. “Changing trends speedily” was

also identify by 64 (16.58%). ‘Costly technology’, ‘delay in funds’, capital intensive working, problems of fixed capital stands on 14.25 per cent , 13.21 per cent , 12.69 per cent & 9.84 per cent as per opinion by respondents . Greater risk and Hostile attitude of financial agencies set down on bottom two places.

**Table 7 Kind of Obstacles Meet for Finance in the Era of Globalization**

Response	Doaba (n=93)		Majha (n=74)		Malwa (n=219)		Total (n=386)	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Delay in fund	7	7.53	13	17.57	31	14.16	51	13.21
Problems of Working Capital	27	29.03	18	24.32	42	19.18	87	22.54
Problems of Fixed Capital	8	8.60	9	12.16	21	9.59	38	9.84
Costly technology	14	15.05	5	6.76	36	16.44	55	14.25
Changing trends speedily	18	19.35	11	14.86	35	15.98	64	16.58
Capital intensive working	9	9.68	6	8.11	34	15.53	49	12.69

Source: Primary Data

### 8. Why companies want to invest overseas (After Globalization)

Table 8 shows the reason behind overseas investment after globalization. Out of 386 respondents, 117 responses point out the term “Companies may want to sell their product and services in new markets”. A total of 111

responses put their favor in the term “They may find easy and cheaper input”. “Lack of technology, transporting and communication network” assumed by 80 respondents and following by “Firms seek capital in other countries” with 78 responses.

**Table 8 Why companies want to invest overseas (After Globalization)**



Response	Doaba (n=93)		Majha (n=74)		Malwa (n=219)		Total (n=386)	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
<b>Firms seek capital in other countries</b>	18	19.35	16	21.62	44	20.09	78	20.21
<b>Companies may want to sell their product and services in new markets</b>	27	29.03	22	29.73	68	31.05	117	30.31
<b>Lack of technology, transporting and communication network</b>	21	22.58	13	17.57	46	21	80	20.73
<b>They may find easy and cheaper input</b>	27	29.03	23	31.08	61	27.85	111	28.76

Source: Primary Data

### 9. After Globalization, barriers related to Marketing

This question examined the obstacles linked to marketing after globalization. Table 9 depicts that 119 (30.83%) respondents accept that main hurdle they were facing was “Changing Taste & Preference”. Long Distance Place of Marketing was supported by 16.06 per cent respondents. 58 responses escorted to “Domination of expensive

nature Advertisement”. The expression, “Competition reduces to boundary” supported by 51 (13.21%) interviewees. The term “Disinterest of the consumer” ticked by 12.44 per cent. Inadequate market intelligence, not impact of marketing and People find online products secured on 11.14 per cent 0.78 per cent, & 0.52 per cent respectively.

**Table 9 After Globalization, barriers related to Marketing**

Parameters	Doaba (n=93)		Majha (n=74)		Malwa (n=219)		Total (n=386)	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
<b>Competition reduces to boundary</b>	17	18.28	10	13.51	24	10.96	51	13.21
<b>Changing Taste &amp; Preference</b>	28	30.11	21	28.38	70	31.96	119	30.83
<b>Domination of expensive nature Advertisement</b>	19	20.43	9	12.16	30	13.70	58	15.03
<b>Disinterest of the consumer</b>	9	9.68	14	18.92	25	11.42	48	12.44
<b>Long Distance Place of Marketing</b>	15	16.13	13	17.57	34	15.53	62	16.06
<b>Inadequate market intelligence</b>	5	5.38	7	9.46	31	14.16	43	11.14

Source: Primary Data

### 10. Sales When Compared the Pre-Globalization Period

The respondents were asked to correlate their opinion about Sale with pre period of globalization, in which 283 (73.32%) lead to

increase in flow of income through sale, rather than 102 (26.42%) said about there was no change in this. 1 (0.26%) respondent point out

down flow in case of sale as compare to pre period of globalization.

**Table 10 Sales When Compared the Pre-Globalization Period**

Response	Doaba (n=93)		Majha (n=74)		Malwa (n=219)		Total (n=386)	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Decrease	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	.46	1	.26
Increased	75	80.65	56	75.68	152	69.41	283	73.32
No Change	18	19.35	18	24.32	66	30.14	102	26.42

Source: Primary Data

### **11 Globalization Beneficial or Not:**

In Table 11, 295 (75.65%) respondents postulate that globalization policy was fruitful for their

units. Rest 24.35% didn't take it granted for their business unit.

**Table 11 Globalization Beneficial or Not**

Response	Doaba (n=93)		Majha (n=74)		Malwa (n=219)		Total (n=386)	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No	19	20.43	25	33.78	50	22.83	94	24.35
Yes	74	79.57	49	66.22	169	77.17	292	75.65

Source: Primary Data

### **12 Positive Impact through Globalization**

Data in Table 12 reveals the Positive Impacts through globalization. Finance ranked first among different areas of firm (Doaba:  $2.94 \pm 1.21$ ;

Majha:  $2.77 \pm 1.36$ ; Malwa:  $2.79 \pm 1.29$ ) in all the three Regions of Punjab. On an overall, personal area of firm ranked least ( $2.26 \pm 0.69$ ) by the respondents.

Area of Firm	Doaba		Majha		Malwa		Total	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Production	2.27	0.92	2.55	0.74	2.39	0.92	2.39	0.89
Personal	2.29	0.67	2.20	0.64	2.27	0.71	2.26	0.69
Finance	2.94	1.21	2.77	1.36	2.79	1.29	2.82	1.28

<b>Marketing</b>	2.54	1.40	2.54	1.41	2.62	1.34	2.59	1.37
------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

### 13 Negative Impact through Globalization

Data in Table 13 shows the negative impacts of globalization. It is interesting to note that

Production was ranked first ( $2.99 \pm 0.91$ ) as highly affected by globalization among different

areas of firm. But in Majha region, personal factors was at first rank ( $3.12 \pm 0.96$ ) which was affected most due to globalization. Whereas, least affected factor due to globalization was marketing ( $1.71 \pm 1.00$ ) as perceived by the respondents.

Area of Firm	Doaba		Majha		Malwa		Total	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
<b>Production</b>	3.14	0.79	2.97	0.88	2.94	0.97	2.99	0.91
<b>Personal</b>	2.97	1.12	3.12	0.96	2.86	1.00	2.94	1.03
<b>Finance</b>	2.32	0.93	2.30	1.07	2.52	1.03	2.43	1.02
<b>Marketing</b>	1.66	0.95	1.64	0.88	1.76	1.05	1.71	1.00

### 14 Concession and Subsidy after Globalization

This Table (14) outlines the Governments support to MSME sector in which 194 (50.26%) responses were showing discouragement. On the

flip side, 192 (49.74%) respondents put their favor in Govt. support. This table shows the lack of proper distribution about concession and subsidy among the all-region of Punjab.

**Table 14 Concession and Subsidy after Globalization**

Response	Doaba (n=93)		Majha (n=74)		Malwa (n=219)		Total (n=386)	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
<b>No</b>	48	51.61	38	51.35	108	49.32	194	50.26
<b>Yes</b>	45	48.39	36	48.65	111	50.68	192	49.74

Source: Primary Data

## CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis of the impact of globalization on the MSME industry of Punjab is discussed in this paper. According to survey, service sector is vast in era of globalization. Due to globalization, ratio of financed by banks is increased. There is downside in availing modern technology. Costly technology and lack of training are reason behind this as explained by respondents. After globalization, many of firms have been working on their full utilization of production capacity. Development of technology, transport & communication network is explanation defined by largest respondents. Almost respondents have knowledge about the inaugural year of globalization in India. Highest Positive impact by globalization assumed by respondents in finance and marketing as well as production and personal got negative impact through globalization. Quality of product has been improved after introduce the globalization. Globalization provides the new market for goods and services. It is true that consumption of finance has been increased after the globalization and respondents are not much happy with the government support and incentives provided on the table of globalization. Overall it can be said, globalization furnished all aspects of the business firm, like production, finance, personal, marketing, communication and transportation, yet MSME sector confronting lack of working capital, and bureaucratic support. In addition, current scenario of the world rapidly changed, therefore, small scale business need collaboration and acquisition from financing agencies. Proper education and training must be provided, infrastructure must be developed, facilities must be provided, rules and regulations must be framed and many incentives must be provided by the government so that the industries can be revived. Various incentives must be provided by the government for the protection of the industry.

## References :

- ❖ Sharma, A., "Impact of Globalization on Sustainable Indian Economy", International Journal of Business Administration and Management, ISSN 2278-3660 Volume 7, Number 1, pp. 1-14, 2017.
- ❖ Sitlani, M., Jain, K., "Globalization: Current Prospects And Challenges Ahead For Policy Makers", International Journal Of Advanced Research In Management And Social Sciences, Vol. 2, No. 10, Pp. 181- 191, October 2013.
- ❖ Yuvaprasanna, M., Kannappan, A., "A Study On Globalisation And Its Impact On India's Economic Growth And Export", International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, Vol. 120, No. 5, Pp. 3387-3395, 2018.
- ❖ . Patjoshi, P. K., "A study of Globalisation and its impact on Indian economy", Journal of Innovative Professional Science & IT, Vol. 4, Issue 2, July 2017.
- ❖ Marjit, S., Yu, E., "Globalisation and environment in India", Asian Development Bank Institute (ADB) Working Paper Series, No. 873, Sept. 2018.
- ❖ Bisht, R., Pitchforth, E., Murray, S. F., "Understanding India, globalisation and health care systems: a mapping of research in the social sciences", Globalization and Health, Vol. 8, Issue 32, 2012.
- ❖ Schwidrowski, Z. B., "Globalization And Growth In Recent Research", Article in Research Gate, Oct 2011.

- ❖ Makesh, S. U., "The impact of globalisation in India", Global Journal for Research Analysis, Vol. 7, Issue 2, ISSN: 2277-8160, Feb 2018.
- ❖ Katerina, R., Aneta, R., "The Impact of Globalization on the Business", Economic Analysis, Vol. 47, No. 3-4, Pp. 83-89, 2014.
- ❖ Pandit, K. R., "Trade Policies and Their Impact on Small Enterprises in India", Loghu Udyog Samachar, Pp. 68, 2001.
- ❖ Banik, S., "Small Scale Industries In India: Opportunities And Challenges", International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT), Volume 6, Issue 1, ISSN: 2320-2882, Pp. 337-341, Jan. 2018.
- ❖ Selvaraj, N., Balajikumar, P., "A Study on the Development of Small - Scale Industries in Tamilnadu, India", Irrigation & Drainage Systems Engineering, Vol. 4, Issue 2, 2015.
- ❖ Saxena, T. C., "Role and development of small scale industries in India", International Research Journal of Management Sociology & Humanity (IRJMSH ), Vol. 8, Issue 1, Pp. 52-64, 2017.
- ❖ Bargal, H., Dashmishra, M., Sharma, A., "Performance Analysis Of Small Scale Industries - A Study Of Pre-Liberalization And Post-Liberalization Period", International Journal Of Business And Management, Vol 1, No 2, Issn: 1309-8047 (Online), 2009.
- ❖ Vanipriya, R., Venkatamaraju, D., "Growth of Small Enterprises in India", International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research, Vol. 2, Issue 9, Sept 2011.
- ❖ Agarwal, S., Goel, R., "Impact Of Globalisation On Small Scale Industries In India", Global Journal For Research Analysis, Vol. 3, Issue 5, Issn: 2277-8160, May 2014.
- ❖ Kumari, K., "Impact Of Globalization On Small Scale Industries", International Journal of Advanced Research in Commerce, Management & Social Science (IJARCMSS), ISSN : 2581-7930, Volume 03, No. 02, pp 234-238, Apr- June 2020.
- ❖ Sudan, F. K., "Challenges in Micro and Small Scale Enterprises Development: Some policy issues", Synergy: ITS Journal of IT, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp: 67 – 81, July 2005.
- ❖ Muthukaruppan, S., "Globalisation And Its Impact On Small Scale Industries In India", SELP Journal Of Social Science - A Blind Review & Refereed Quarterly Journal, Issn: 0975-9999, Volume. X, Issue 40, January - March 2019.
- ❖ Chaudhary, M., Saini, A., "Globalization and Its Impact on the Performance of Small-Scale Industries in India", International Journal of Trade & Commerce-IIARTC, Volume 4, No. 1, January-June 2015.
- 22. Deveshwar, A., "Globalisation: Impact on Indian Small and Medium Enterprises", The Business & Management Review, Volume 5, Number 3, Nov 2014.
- 23. Oladimeji, M. S., Ebodaghe, A. T., Shobayo, P. B., "Effect Of Globalization On Small And Medium Enterprises (Smes) Performance In Nigeria", International Journal of Entrepreneurial Knowledge, Issue 2, Volume 5, 2017.
- ❖ . Shastri, R. K., Tripathi, R., Ali, M., "Liberalization and its impact on small scale industries", International Journal of Vocational and Technical Education Vol. 2, Issue 7, pp. 81-83, October 2011.

- ❖ Chandraiah, M., Vani, R., “The Impact Of Globalization On Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises With Special Reference To India”, Innovative Journal Of Business And Management, Vol. 2, Issue 5, Pp. 109-111, Sept – Oct 2013.
- ❖ . Pawar, D., Bhatia, H. S., Gupta, O. P., “Problems and Suggestions of Small Scale Industries in Rajnandgaon District”, International Journal of Reviews and Research in Social Sciences, Vol. 6, Issue 4, Pp. 455-458, 2018.
- ❖ . Mishra, S. K., “ Globalization and Structural Changes in the Indian Industrial Sector: An Analysis of Production Functions”, Munich Personal RePEc Archive, MPRA Paper No. 1231, posted 22 Dec 2006.
- ❖ . Das, K., “SMEs in India: Issues and Possibilities in Times of Globalisation”, in Lim, H. (ed.), SME in Asia and Globalization, ERIA Research Project Report 2007-5, pp. 69-97, 2008.
- ❖ . Sheth, U. P., Biswas, P. C., “Performance of The Indian MSMEs In The Era Of Globalisation”, International Journal of Research Science& Management, Vol. 3, Issue 8, Aug 2016.
- ❖ Murthy, M. C. ,“Small scale Industries and Entrepreneurial Development” Himalaya Publishing house, Mumbai, 2004.
- ❖ Jaiswal, J., “Significance of supply chain network in suataining growth of small and medium enterprises in India”, International Journal of Management, IT and Engineering, Volume : 4, Issue : 9, 2014.
- ❖ Sethi, A. S., “Performance of Small-Scale Agro-Based Industry in Punjab: Need for its Revival”, Research Journal Social Sciences, Vol. 19, No. 3, Pp. 01-14, 2011.
- ❖ Punia, A., “Globalization and its Impact on Different Sectors in India”, International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR), Vol. 5, Issue 10, Oct 2016.
- ❖ . Khurana, P., “Sector-wise distribution of foreign direct investment in India: An empirical investigation”, International Journal of Marketing and Technology, Vol. 2, Issue 8, Pp. 144-161, 2013.
- ❖ . Moom, A., “Globalization in Punjab”, International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Sciences (IJRESS), Vol. 8, Issue 3, March – 2018.
- ❖ . Singh, L., Jain, V., “Unorganised Manufacturing Industry in the Era of Globalization: A Study of Punjab”, MPRA Paper, No. 197, Oct 2006.
- ❖ Kaur Sukhwinder (2016) “Impact of Economic Reforms on Small Scale Industry of Punjab”, International Journal of Novel Research in Marketing Management and Economics, Vol. 3, Issue 3, pp. 72-75, 2016.