Software intensive systems are systems which heavily interact with other systems, sensors, actuators, devices, and other software systems and users. More and more domains are involved with software intensive systems, e.g., automotive, telecommunication systems, embedded systems in general, industrial automation systems, and business applications. Moreover, the outcome of web services delivers a new platform for enabling software intensive systems. Complex systems research is focused on the overall understanding of systems rather than its components. Complex systems are very much characterized by the changing environments in which they act by their multiple internal and external interactions. They evolve and adapt through internal and external dynamic interactions. The development of intelligent systems and agents, which is each time more characterized by the use of ontologies and their logical foundations build a fruitful impulse for both software intensive systems and complex systems. Recent research in the field of intelligent systems, robotics, neuroscience, artificial intelligence,
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The aim of the book is to deliver a platform of scientific interaction between the three interwoven challenging areas of research and development of future ICT-enabled applications: Software intensive systems, complex systems, and intelligent systems.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) promote private entrepreneurship, stimulate broad-based growth and help in developing the domestic private business. The MSMEs form the bulk and main basis of any economy and Egypt is no exception. The main purpose of this research is to examine the Egyptian business environment for the MSMEs sector. The research aims at investigating the current situation of MSMEs in Egypt. It also aims at examining the current business environment in Egypt and how it affects MSMEs in terms of the challenges they face during their operation and the suggestions and recommendations that could be used to help these enterprises function and grow. To achieve its objectives, the research depends on a comprehensive literature review of previous studies that included different statistics about MSMEs in Egypt, the challenges that face them or suggestions to improve their situation in the Egyptian economy and support them. A comparative analysis of different international experiences in promoting the MSMEs along with a SWOT analysis of MSMEs development in Egypt are conducted. The study concludes by pointing out a number of suggestions to promote MSMEs in Egypt.
The purpose of the study is to examine the role of MSMEs in solving unemployment problem and to find the unemployment trend. The unemployment problem is rising every year and especially youth unemployment is increasing at alarming rate. The study covers Thimphu area whereby a total of 351 samples were determined for the purpose of the study however the response rate was 82.05% with 288 responds qualifying for the analysis. Descriptive analysis was used and the findings reveal that most of the business owned by youth entrepreneurs employed more people though their initial investments were very low. The study also shows that most of the present business owners has plan of expanding their business in future which will create more jobs. From the studies, it shows that unemployment rate in Bhutan fluctuates and is mainly because of change in the supply and demand in the job markets. It also shows that despite high unemployment rate in the country, preferences for job among the youth remain same. They prefer to join civil servants followed by corporations, NGOs and self-employment or entrepreneurship as the last option. From this preferences of job and trend of high unemployment rate in the country, it can conclude that there is no refugee in the country nor can say that there is entrepreneurial effect as the entrepreneurship culture in the country is in the verge of developing, therefore entrepreneurial effect can only be tested after some years when the entrepreneurship culture in the country is fully developed.
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Micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are an important instrument of growth for India's economy. The contribution of the MSME sector to India's gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated to be around 8 to 9 percent in 2012 after agriculture; MSMEs have emerged as the second largest source of employment in India. For growth to be inclusive and equitable, it is critical to understand how to enhance the role of women in the economy and in particular in the MSME sector. In order to fill the gap, the World Bank has commissioned International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW), Asia Regional Office, New Delhi to conduct a short, field based assessment of gender issues in MSMEs in India. The study involved field-based assessment of gender related issues in select MSME clusters to identify challenges and opportunities for inclusion of women in higher numbers and at higher levels of growth in the MSME sector. The study findings will ultimately be operationalized into a Bank-supported MSME project in India and help inform Government of India policy on more inclusive growth of the MSME sector, especially towards strengthening gender equality and economic empowerment of women in the sector.

A Study of Factors that Influence Sustainable Growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Export Business in Kenya [MBA Thesis]
Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in Assosa town do not show the necessary performance level and some of the enterprises disappear from the market in their infant age. Hence, this study was conducted with the objective of assessing factors affecting performance of micro and small enterprises in Assosa town. After statistical analysis, the study concludes that both external and internal factors affect performance of MSEs and their existence could be improved. Variables such as political, legal, financial, marketing, working premises, infrastructural, opportunity seeking, persistence, commitment to the work, demand for efficiency and quality, goal setting, risk taking, information seeking, and self-confidence positively influence to performance of MSEs (profit) and significantly affect performance of MSEs. Similarly, for capital, variables such as political, legal, financial, marketing, working premises, technological, opportunity seeking, persistence, commitment to the work, demand for efficiency and quality, risk taking, information seeking, and self-confidence positively influence the performance of MSEs (capital) and significantly affect performance of MSEs. In order to reduce the influence of external and internal factors on performance of MSEs, policymakers and the service provider institutions need to consider and revise the extent, intensity, and quality of support and their linkages.

This edited book provides a comprehensive analytic contribution to the study of micro, small, and medium enterprise (SMEs). It brings together nine up-to-date studies on SME development in Vietnam, combining a unique primary source of panel data with the best analytical tools available.
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This thesis explored what impact the USC-Satunama Project in Indonesia on strengthening micro, small and medium enterprises has on economic development. The author argued, firstly that the project makes a positive contribution to development and secondly that an approach which combines training programs and technical assistance with credit makes a greater contribution than training programs and technical assistance alone. USC-Satunama is a non-governmental organization which works to strengthen small and medium enterprises. Its activities include the provision of training programs and technical assistance to improve the human capital of the entrepreneurs as well as providing credit. Training programs and technical assistance are provided to all the beneficiaries of the project. However, not all beneficiaries are provided with a credit facility.

Micro Enterprises in India

National Study on Intellectual Property and Small and Medium Sized Enterprises in India - Under the WIPO Development Agenda Project

Economic growth is a key issue both in economic policy making and in economic research. In eastern nations of the world, the interest in economic growth has been in the centrestage in view of the persistently high rates of unemployment and resurgence of recessionary pressures on these economies due to spillover effects from other developed economies undergoing recessionary phases. Entrepreneurial activities not only open up new doorways of income generation for individuals residing in the economy but is also looked upon now as panacea to treat unemployment by most governments, provided such ventures turn out to be revenue generating for the entrepreneur after all the risk he is willing to undertake. Entrepreneurship contributes to the development of innovative technologies, processes as well as business systems which in turn influences the prevailing market.
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Get Free Study Of Micro Small And Medium Enterprises in the economy disrupting the competition existing in the markets. Nonetheless, it is bound to impact the capital formation in the economy and thus the growth of the economy. The interrelations between credit extension by commercial banks, entrepreneurship, and economic growth are investigated in this paper empirically using autoregressive models.

A Study on the Business Environment of MSMEs in Egypt

The National Study on Intellectual Property and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises - India, under the WIPO Development Agenda is a study that has relied on information and data collected through surveys, annual reports of the Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trademarks, and Geographical Indications, Government of India; publications of Government of India, other published research reports and studies, and opinions of experts.

Software Process Improvement for Small and Medium Enterprises: Techniques and Case Studies

Current Debates in Social Sciences In Traders 2020-3

The MSMEs have attained a significant group in terms of their number, employment investment, output, and exports. However, these units suffer from various problems. In the light of this background, the present study has been taken up to highlight the problems of MSME units of Guntur district. In Andhra Pradesh, it is learnt that they have been suffering from many problems on several fronts such as production, marketing, labour, finance, etc. In fact, the performance of these units has been for better had they been free from these problems. The study is largely based on the primary data collected from MSMEs of different industrial estates and Auto Nagar of Guntur District. The study has been...
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The study is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter deals with the role development and problems of MSME Sector. The second chapter describes the objectives of the study and the methodology followed. The third chapter outlines the growth and performance of MSME in the Indian scenario, Andhra Pradesh Scenario and Guntur scenario. The fourth chapter presents the sickness of MSMEs. The fifth chapter presents in a case study on development of MSMEs in Guntur District. The sixth chapter deals with the problems of sample needs in the Guntur District. The seventh chapter deals the findings and conclusions drawn from the study, besides suggestions made to MSMEs, policy makers and financial institutions to enable them play their respective roles in resolving the various problems faced by MSMEs.

"Role of Promotional Agencies in Small Industries Development – A Study of Hyderabad Karnataka Region in Karnataka State"

This study analyzes the constraints facing the private sector in Bhutan by conducting a nation-wide questionnaire survey of 168 micro/cottage, small, and medium-sized enterprises. Regulatory constraints are found to be the topmost constraint followed by the lack of finance and poor infrastructure. The variance and severity level of constraints differ significantly between urban and rural districts with respect to size, sector and ownership. Categorization and segregation approach generated a distinct portrayal of constraints and idiosyncratic requirements of urban vis-a-vis rural firms, even within and among micro and small enterprises. Factor analysis and multiple regression analysis further corroborated these results. The findings suggest a strong need to promote the growth of Bhutanese private sector through multifaceted, demand-driven approach, but specifically targeted and guided by a geographic spread and severity level of constraints.
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The work should be of interest to government as well as development partners involved in promoting the private sector, particularly micro, small and medium enterprises, in developing countries.

In a wide-ranging presentation derived from teaching experiences and research projects, seasoned professors, Wassie...
Kebede and Alice Butterfield, examine engaged research that links social work, human services, and social development with the intent of instigating action for social change. Drs. Kebede and Butterfield begin by introducing others to an overview of engaged research and models of social change, and then examine development issues in Ethiopia in view of engaged research. After offering their context of engaged research as a prototype for extrapolating development policies that can be studied, compared, and contrasted with those in other countries, Kebede and Butterfield present the results from the engaged research of former PhD students, now faculty at various universities in Ethiopia. The book provides a glimpse into the professors’ own experiences and an emphasis on the importance of involving faculty and students in engaged research through coursework. Incorporating Engaged Research in Social Development is a comprehensive study that offers academic insight and research results in order to promote social development and change. Readers are encouraged to use this book for teaching and implementing engaged research in higher education. Guidelines for teaching undergraduate and graduate courses are included.

This research study uses a resource-based perspective to addresses innovation in indigenous micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) in a globalized emerging economy. Unlike large multinationals operating in these economies, indigenous MSME are tied to their local/regional institutional contexts. While on one hand they benefit from the spillovers of globalization, on the other, they have to compete for resources with larger firms. Using a broad definition of innovation, this research highlights...
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Innovation in Emerging Market Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

This series of books brings together results of an extensive research programme on aspects of the national systems of innovation (NSI) in the five BRICS countries — Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. It provides a comprehensive and comparative examination of the challenges and opportunities faced by these dynamic and emerging economies. In discussing the impact of innovation with respect to economic, geopolitical, socio-cultural, institutional, and technological systems, it reveals the possibilities of new development paradigms for equitable and sustainable growth. This volume, third in the series, looks at the relationship between small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and the National Systems of Innovation in the BRICS countries. It brings to fore crucial issues in the evolution and future trends of industrial or innovation policies for small firms: their scope, applicability, co-ordination, and main results, as well as the influence of macroeconomic, legal and regulatory environments.

Taking into account the specificities and complexities of SMEs’
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Assessing the Effects of a Micro/small Enterprise Development Program

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector constitutes an important segment of the Indian economy in terms of its contribution to the country’s industrial production, exports, employment and creation of an entrepreneurial base. MSMEs have the advantages of generating gainful employment with low investment, diversifying the industrial base, reducing regional disparities through dispersal of industries into rural, semi-urban and backward areas. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are more labour intensive and capital saving when compared to the large firms. They are better suited to the factor proportion in the labour abandoned economy like India. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises play a strategic role in the economic progress of the country. These industries by and large, represent a stage in economic transition from traditional to modern technology. The transitional nature of this process is reflected in the diversity of these industries. Micro, small and medium enterprises use simple skills and machinery while many others use modern and sophisticated technology.

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Finance

This study evaluates the effectiveness of IFC’s strategic priority of private sector development in frontier countries (high-risk and/or low-income) by supporting micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) during fiscal years (FY) 1994-2006. IFC has channeled its...
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Support to MSME’s by: i) indirect financing through financial intermediaries, and ii) by indirect institution-building support via specialized regional SME development facilities. This evaluation analyzes IFC’s development results and provides recommendations on how IFC’s performance can be improved in this area going forward.

Gender Tool Kit: Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprise Finance and Development

This book investigates how strategic marketing is influencing organizations’ innovation performance. It presents a structured study conducted on MSMEs to identify the correlation between innovation and strategic marketing in both Indian manufacturing and service organizations. Strategic marketing, which achieves excellence in organizations, is at the heart of improving productivity, profitability and market sustainability, while also supplying organizations a much sought-after competitive advantage. It has been observed that strategic marketing can significantly help any manufacturing firm to attain the required level of growth, and can specifically be used by Indian firms as a means of deriving differential advantages. Indian organizations that pursue more traditional approaches to strategy are now feeling the intense market pressure to modify their policy with respect to quality. The result has been a shift to ‘Strategy with Innovation’. As market competition has again increased, providing quality products and services alone is no longer sufficient; companies are additionally expected to provide products with a touch of innovation to attract customers. This calls for innovation in terms of products, processes, technologies, systems and practically every other area of an organization, which can only be achieved by combining strategies and innovation. This book identifies the variables of strategic marketing that can help companies significantly boost their innovation performance, making it a valuable resource for students, researchers, professionals and policymakers alike.

Page 14/21
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Software engineering is of major importance to all enterprises; however, the key areas of software quality and software process improvement standards and models are currently geared toward large organizations, where most software organizations are small and medium enterprises. Software Process Improvement for Small and Medium Enterprises: Techniques and Case Studies offers practical and useful guidelines, models, and techniques for improving software processes and products for small and medium enterprises, utilizing the authoritative, demonstrative tools of case studies and lessons learned to provide academics, scholars, and practitioners with an invaluable research source.

Private Sector Development in Bhutan

This volume brings together some of the best-known and highly-regarded academics in the field to present a timely and comprehensive review of the prospects for economic integration and development in Southern Africa, and to analyse alternative strategies and policies for the future. It presents in-depth country-specific studies of Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique and Tanzania, and has wide appeal to both policy makers and academics.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Finance in India

Lending to women-owned micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) as a distinct segment is still unexplored when compared to lending to MSMEs in India. Due to a lack of segmental focus and, perhaps, due to a higher perception of risk, formal financial institutions have made little effort to better understand this segment. There is a lack of awareness among bankers of the potential business opportunity presented by this segment. One reason for this is the lack of data that will help present a business case to target this emerging sector. In cases where formal
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Institutions have created women-MSME targeted credit schemes, lack of awareness and limited outreach (especially in rural areas) has meant that the impact is limited. IFC’s work in this area aims to (a) build awareness about opportunities in access to finance for women-owned businesses; (b) demonstrate commercial viability of offering financial services to this sub-segment; and (c) strengthen capacity of the financial sector to offer targeted financial services to women entrepreneurs. As part of its intervention in this sector, IFC organized a roundtable with representatives from banks, non-banking financial institutions, and industry associations to understand perspectives and discuss financial access for women-owned businesses. The discussion began to build awareness of the opportunities in the women entrepreneurs’ segment for financial institutions, and best practices involved. This report aims to assess the gap in demand and supply of finance, highlight the opportunity in serving women entrepreneurs, and catalogue initiatives taken by financial institutions in access to finance for women-owned businesses in India. The report presents the findings of a scoping study based on secondary research and primary interviews, together with key themes of the roundtable discussion, and recommends potential interventions by financial institutions to address the lack of access to formal finance for women-owned businesses in India.

MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

The Study extends the existing literature on how social networks enhance the performance and sustainability of small enterprises. More specifically, the study isolates and investigates the mechanisms through which social capital helps with the growth and survival of MSMEs. The evidence presented in this study strongly suggests that an indigenous social network widely practiced in Ethiopia, the ‘iqqub’, contributes significantly to the startup, survival and development of urban MSMEs.
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The book seeks to provide readers with practical insights into provisions applicable to MSMEs in India. This treatise of MSMEs is divided into nine parts consisting of 28 chapters attempting to provide professionals with essential knowledge and tools to understand and undertake the necessary compliances. The book provides the latest position without compromising on changes in the law that have taken place over time. This book aims to equip professionals, be it CS, CA, CMA or corporate lawyers, who are desirous of undertaking compliances or practicing on MSME laws with the requisite knowledge and expertise.

Key Features:
- Industrial Policy Statements since 1948, Evolution, Importance and Setting-up of MSMEs
- Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Its Divisions and Organisations attached
- Schemes Covered under the MSME, viz: PMEGP, CGTSME, ISEC, MPDA, SFURTI, CITUS, MCV, EMP, TIRFSS, PMSBY, ASPIRE, etc.
- RBI Guidelines on Priority Sector Lending & MSME, Lending to MSME, Restructuring of Advances
- Factoring - TReDS Financing to MSMEs, Assessment of Working Capital Limits by Banks
- Institutional Framework for MSME Financing
- SEBI Measures for MSME – Initial Public Offer and Listing of Securities at SME Exchange
- Global Perspectives of MSME – OECD and World Bank

Gender Issues in the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Sector in India
The aim of the study was to investigate the impact of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on job creation in Mansa District of Luapula Province. The objectives of the study were to: i) determine the number of registered and unregistered businesses, ii) determine the number and types of jobs created and the level of skills. Data for the study were collected between July 2015 and June 2016. Primary data were collected using structured questionnaires and secondary data were obtained from published literature and reports. Data collected were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science version 16.0 and Microsoft Excel 2013. The study investigated the impact of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on job creation in Mansa District for the period 2010 - 2015. Results obtained showed that 18 (40 percent) were registered and 27 (60 percent) were not registered. Of the registered businesses 6 (33 percent) were in the service sector and 4 (22 percent) were in the construction sector respectively. Majority of the unregistered businesses 11 (41 percent) were in the agriculture sector, and the least 1 (4 percent) were in manufacturing. Regarding the number and types of jobs created, a total of 3,368 jobs were created of which 1,127 (34 percent) were in agriculture sector, 955 (28 percent) were in construction sector and the least 194 (8 percent) were in trading. The total number of employees were 3,368 of which 1,011 were permanent, 503 were on contract, 338 were on part time, 169 were temporal and 1,347 were casuals. The results also showed that out of a total of 3,368 jobs created, 1,984 (59 percent) were unskilled jobs, 787 (23 percent) were semi-skilled jobs and 597 (18 percent) were skilled jobs. This study has established that micro, small and medium scale enterprises created 3,368 jobs between the years 2010 to 2015, which was 76 percent of...
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The Promise of Small and Medium Enterprises

Efficiency and Social Capital in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The Impact of Strengthening Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Indonesia

This tool kit is to help staff and consultants of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) conceptualize and design gender-responsive public policy and projects in the micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise sector. It guides users in the design of project and program outputs, activities, inputs, indicators, and targets to respond to gender issues in micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise development and finance operations. ADB staff can use the tool kit to identify social and gender issues to be documented in the initial poverty and social analysis during the concept phase. Consultants can use it to carry out more detailed social and gender analysis during the project preparatory technical assistance or detailed design or due diligence phase. It should be noted that the tool kit is not meant to be prescriptive. Rather, it offers a menu of entry points that the project team can choose from.

Treatise on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

This study aims to provide an assessment of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise sector (MSME) finance in India. The chapters...
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The study highlights the key characteristics of the MSME sector, and assesses the demand for, and the flow of finance into the sector. The study also evaluates the consequent gap in the financing needs of MSMEs. Finally, it explores potential interventions to address the lack of access to formal finance for MSMEs. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise sector is crucial to India's economy. There are 29.8 million enterprises in various industries, employing 69 million people. The sector includes 2.2 million women-led enterprises (~7.4 percent) and ~15.4 million rural enterprises (51.8 percent). In all, the MSME sector accounts for 45 percent of Indian industrial output and 40 percent of exports. Although 94 percent of MSMEs are unregistered, the contribution of the sector to India's GDP has been growing consistently at 11.5 percent a year, which is higher than the overall GDP growth of 8 percent. Poor infrastructure and inadequate market linkages are key factors that have constrained growth of the sector. The lack of adequate and timely access to finance has been the biggest challenge. The financing needs of the sector depend on the size of operation, industry, customer segment, and stage of development. Financial institutions have limited their exposure to the sector due to a higher risk perception and limited access of MSMEs to immovable collateral.

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in Vietnam

This edited book provides a comprehensive analytic contribution to the study of micro, small, and medium enterprise (SMEs). It brings together nine up-to-date studies on SME development in Vietnam, combining a unique primary source of panel data with the best analytical tools available.

Leadership Behaviour and Employee Morale

The Impact of micro, small and medium Enterprises on Job Creation
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The proceedings of the "Economics and Business Competitiveness International Conference" (EBCICON) provides a selection of papers, either research results or literature reviews, on business transformation in the digital era. Nine major subject areas, comprising accounting and governance, customer relations, entrepreneurship, environmental issues, finance and investment, human capital, industrial revolution 4.0, international issues, and operations and supply chain management are presented in the proceedings. These papers will provide new insights into the knowledge and practice of business and economics in the digital era. Therefore, parties involved in business and economics such as academics, practitioners, business leaders, and others will be interested in the contents of the proceedings.

Complex, Intelligent and Software Intensive Systems

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Page 21/21