DATE: 28 NOVEMBER 2026

1 Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) (Source: The Hindu)

- Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) is the share of a bank's total deposits that is mandated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to be maintained with the latter as reserves in the form of liquid cash.
- The bank cannot use this amount for lending and investment purposes and does not get any interest from the RBI.
- CRR applies to scheduled commercial banks, while regional rural banks and NBFCs are excluded.
- If the RBI increases the CRR, the commercial banks have to deposit more money with the RBI and are left with less money to lend to customers. Thus, the effect is a reduced money supply in the economy.
- If the RBI decreases the CRR, the commercial banks have to deposit less money with the RBI and are left with more money to lend to customers. Thus, the effect is an increased money supply in the economy.

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2 Citizenship as per the Citizenship Act, 1955 (Source: The Indian Express)

By Birth

- Every person born in India on or after 26.01.1950 but before 01.07.1987 is an Indian citizen irrespective of the nationality of his/her parents.
- Every person born in India between 01.07.1987 and 02.12.2004 is a citizen of India, given that either of his/her parents is a citizen of the country at the time of his/her birth.
- Every person born in India on or after 3.12.2004 is a citizen of the country if both his/her parents are Indians or at least one parent is a citizen, and the other is not an illegal migrant at the time of birth

By Registration

- A person of Indian origin who has been a resident of India for 7 years before applying for registration.
- A person of Indian origin who is a resident of any country outside undivided India.
- A person who is married to an Indian citizen and is ordinarily resident for 7 years before applying for registration.
- Minor children of persons who are citizens of India.

By Descent

- A person born outside India on or after January 26, 1950 is a citizen of India by descent if his/her father was a citizen of India by birth.
- A person born outside India on or after December 10, 1992, but before December 3, 2004 if either of his/her parents was a citizen of India by birth.
- If a person born outside India or after December 3, 2004 has to acquire citizenship, his/her parents have to declare that the minor does not hold a passport of another country and his/her birth is registered at an Indian consulate within one year of birth.

By Naturalisation

- A person can acquire citizenship by naturalisation if he/she is ordinarily resident of India for 12 years and fulfils all qualifications in the third schedule of the Citizenship Act.

By Incorporation of Territory

- If any foreign territory becomes part of India, the Government of India specifies which persons among the people of the territory shall be citizens of India.

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3 MSME Sector in India (Source: The Hindu)

MSME SECTOR IN INDIA

Small Enterprises, Big Opportunities

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the backbone of the Indian economy, driving inclusive growth, innovation, employment and balanced regional development.



DEFINITION

Enterprises engaged in the manufacture or production of goods or providing services, with investment and turnover below specified limits, as per the MSME Development Act, 2006 (revised classification w.e.f. 1 July 2020).

CLASSIFICATION (As per 2020 revision)

Category	Investment Limit (in plant & machinery/ equipment)	Turnover Limit
Micro	≤ ₹1 crore	≤ ₹5 crore
Small	≤ ₹10 crore	≤ ₹50 crore
Medium	≤ ₹50 crore	≤ ₹250 crore

SIGNIFICANCE

- Major source of employment
- Contributes significantly to GDP
- Promotes inclusive and balanced regional development
- Supports Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat
- Enhances exports and foreign exchange earnings
- Encourages entrepreneurship and innovation
- Acts as a feeder sector for large industries

KEY FACTS (Latest available)

- **6.3 crore+** MSMEs in India
- **~25 crore** employment opportunities
- **~30%** contribution to India's GDP
- **~45%** share in India's exports
- **~36%** share in India's manufacturing output

MAJOR SUB-SECTORS

- Manufacturing
- Services
- Trade
- Agro and food processing
- Handicrafts and handlooms
- Textiles and garments
- Engineering and auto components
- IT and IT-enabled services

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

- **Udyam Registration** — Simplified, online and paperless registration
- **PM Vishwakarma** — Support to traditional artisans and craftspeople
- **Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for MSMEs (CGTMSE)** — Collateral-free loans
- **Emergency Credit Linked Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS)** — Additional credit support
- **Credit Support and Interest Subvention Scheme (CSISS)** — Interest subsidy for stressed MSMEs
- **MSME CHAMPIONS Portal** — Grievance redressal and handholding
- **Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP)** — Improving access to finance, markets and technology

OPPORTUNITIES

- Growing domestic and global demand
- Integration into global value chains
- Opportunities in green and digital economy
- Expansion in e-commerce and online markets
- Development of clusters and industrial corridors
- Support for women and youth entrepreneurship



CHALLENGES

- Limited access to affordable finance
- Technological backwardness
- Inadequate market access
- Regulatory and compliance burdens
- Competition from large enterprises and imports
- Skill gaps and low productivity
- Vulnerability to economic shocks and global uncertainties



WAY FORWARD

- Enhance access to institutional credit
- Strengthen technology adoption and digitalisation
- Simplify regulatory processes
- Promote cluster development and infrastructure support
- Improve skill development and entrepreneurship training
- Facilitate market linkages and export promotion
- Focus on sustainable and green MSMEs
- Build resilient and globally competitive MSMEs

Empowered MSMEs for a Viksit Bharat

LOCAL ENTERPRISES | STRONGER ECONOMY | BRIGHTER INDIA