

Abstract

Myanmar's emergence from past 10 years of being stranded provides an opportunity to learn from the experiences of its neighbours to guide and monitor its economic transition and grasp strong and inclusive economic growth. The growth and development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) therefore is an effective mechanism in securing socioeconomic growth and a vital contributor to the Myanmar's economic development. The objective of this research is to examine the relationship between access to finance and SME development and management, to examine the relationship between access to market and SME development and management and to examine the relationship between access to technology and innovation and SME development and management.

65.7% of respondents had advocated that Myanmar initiative of SME can contribute in increase in small scale industries which can be significant enough to increase SME development and management followed by the respondents who said its important were 24.3% .A tiny majority of respondents said it's not important and not at all important accounted as 1.8% and 3% respectively. The amount of neutral respondents was only 5.3%. According to the researcher the above figure can be predicted as good enough to determine the results.

52.1 of respondents had advocated that Myanmar initiative of SME can contribute in increase in medium scale industries which can be significant enough to increase SME development and management followed by the respondents who said its very important were 40.8% . A tiny majority of respondents said it's not important accounted as 3.0% only. The amount of neutral guests was only 4.1%. According to the researcher the above figure can be predicted as good enough to determine the results.

65.7% of respondents had advocated that Myanmar initiative of SME can contribute in increase in large scale industries which can be significant enough to increase SME development and management followed by the respondents who said its important were 24.3% . A tiny majority of respondents said it's not important and not at all important accounted as 1.8% and 3% respectively. The amount of neutral respondents was only 5.1%. According to the researcher the above figure can be predicted as good enough to determine the results.

The study also tested reliability (Cronboch's alpha) of the instrument so that it enables to produce a robust and valid result. Five-point Likert scale was used to measure all indicators where "1" indicated the least favourable response alternative (Strongly disagree) and "5" the most (Strongly agree).The pre-test was conducted to assess the

reliability and validity of the questionnaire. Basically, pre-test was to find out whether the questionnaires were simple and understandable to respondents and at the same time to make it a comprehensive tool to collect required information and data for pre-analysing.

On the advice of experts and the results obtained from the pre-test, the questionnaire will be modified. The study has chosen 30 samples to do the pre-test. The pretext for the reliability test was collected by 30 employees from companies who were working with the related field of SME in Myanmar. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to measure the reliability of this research. The score of 0.70 or higher is accepted as reliable construct (Hair et al., 2006). After the data test, all the Cronbach's alpha value was greater than 0.70, all the factor reliable enough to use in the data collection.