



e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710

IJIRSET

International Journal of Innovative Research in
SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 14, Special Issue 6, December 2025

ISSN INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.699



9940 572 462



6381 907 438



ijirset@gmail.com



www.ijirset.com

Bridging the Sustainability Gap: An Analytics Framework for SMEs in Emerging Markets

Ankitha R

Student, Department of MBA, Nagarjuna College of Management studies, Chikkaballpur, Karnataka, India

ABSTRACT: Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) play a vital role in the economies of emerging markets, contributing heavily to jobs and growth. Yet, most SMEs struggle to adopt sustainability practices because of high costs, lack of expertise, and weak government support. Large corporations often have advanced analytics tools to track and report on their environmental and social performance, but SMEs usually lack access to such resources.

This paper introduces a simple analytics framework that helps SMEs measure and improve sustainability in a practical way. The framework has four parts:

1. Collecting data through low-cost methods such as mobile apps, sensors, or existing accounting systems.
2. Analysing the data into easy-to-understand sustainability metrics (like energy use, waste reduction, or employee well-being).
3. Using predictive insights to support decisions (for example, showing how reducing waste lowers costs).
4. Reporting results in a simplified format aligned with global standards such as the SDGs.

Examples from India, Kenya, and Brazil show that SMEs using such approaches not only protect the environment but also save money, attract new customers, and gain access to green finance. The study argues that analytics can transform sustainability from being seen as just a cost into a business advantage for SMEs in emerging markets.

KEYWORDS: Sustainability, SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises), Emerging Markets, Analytics Frameworks Metrics, Green Finance, Sustainable Business Strategy, SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)

I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainability has become a critical dimension of business strategy as organizations worldwide are increasingly held accountable for their environmental and social impact. The urgency to address climate change, resource depletion, and widening social inequalities has led to global calls for businesses to integrate sustainability into their core operations. Large corporations, particularly in developed and emerging economies, have responded by adopting advanced Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) frameworks, implementing green technologies, and publishing comprehensive sustainability reports. These efforts, supported by analytics-driven insights, enable them to monitor performance, comply with international standards such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and build long-term stakeholder trust. However, this progress is not uniformly distributed across the business spectrum. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), despite constituting nearly 90% of global businesses and generating more than 50% of employment, remain underrepresented in sustainability transitions. SMEs in emerging markets face distinct challenges when compared to large corporations. While multinationals often have the financial resources, specialized expertise, and access to sustainability tools, SMEs operate with limited budgets, lean workforces, and low awareness of sustainability practices. Previous studies indicate that SMEs in these markets contribute up to 40% of GDP and account for nearly 70% of employment. Yet, adoption of sustainability initiatives remains minimal due to the high cost of technology, lack of skilled manpower, and insufficient policy support. This has created a “sustainability gap,” where the sectors most vital to economic growth and social stability are also the least equipped to integrate sustainable business practices. Bridging this gap is critical because SMEs, by virtue of their scale and distribution, directly influence national progress toward global sustainability targets.

In the Indian context, this challenge is particularly significant. India hosts more than 63 million Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), which contribute approximately 30% of national GDP, 45% of exports, and employ over 110 million individuals. Nearly half of these enterprises are located in rural areas, underscoring their importance in inclusive and balanced development. Indian MSMEs operate across diverse industries such as textiles, food processing, manufacturing, trade, and services. Many of these sectors are resource-intensive, leading to high levels of energy

consumption and waste generation. Despite their importance, most MSMEs do not possess structured mechanisms to measure or report sustainability performance. In contrast, large Indian corporations such as Tata, Infosys, and Reliance have already institutionalized ESG reporting, signalling a widening gap between large firms and SMEs in adopting sustainable practices.

This imbalance is not merely an issue of compliance but also of competitiveness. For SMEs, sustainability is often perceived as a cost burden, diverting resources from their core business operations. However, research and industry evidence suggest that sustainable actions—such as improving energy efficiency, reducing material waste, adopting cleaner technologies, and investing in employee well-being - can directly reduce operating costs, enhance brand reputation, attract sustainability-conscious customers, and improve access to green finance. Thus, sustainability has the potential to act as a driver of profitability and long-term resilience for SMEs, rather than a constraint.

Against this backdrop, this paper introduces a simplified analytics framework designed specifically for SMEs in India and other emerging markets. The framework emphasizes four key components: low-cost data collection using existing digital tools, development of easy-to-understand sustainability metrics, application of predictive analytics to demonstrate cost savings and profit potential, and streamlined reporting aligned with global sustainability standards. By addressing the dual challenges of affordability and usability, the framework aims to empower SMEs to integrate sustainability into their business models effectively. The central contribution of this study lies in reframing sustainability from being a compliance requirement to becoming a source of competitive advantage for SMEs in emerging markets

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature on sustainability adoption in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) spans multiple domains, including environmental management, business strategy, and analytics-driven decision-making. This review synthesizes past scholarly contributions to establish the foundation for linking sustainability practices with profitability in SMEs. The discussion is organized into four areas: sustainability adoption in SMEs, analytics applications in sustainability, financial benefits of sustainable practices, and challenges in emerging economies.

2.1 Sustainability Adoption in SMEs

Sustainability adoption among SMEs has been widely studied due to their significant contribution to global and national economies. Scholars emphasize that SMEs, despite resource constraints, play a pivotal role in driving sustainable development goals (SDGs) (Lozano & von Haartman, 2018). Studies highlight that SMEs often adopt sustainability reactively, primarily to meet regulatory or customer requirements, rather than proactively as a strategic initiative (Russo & Tencati, 2009). In the Indian context, research shows that sustainability practices remain fragmented and inconsistent, largely due to limited awareness and institutional support (Singh et al., 2018).

2.2 Analytics Applications in Sustainability

Predictive and descriptive analytics have gained importance in the context of sustainability management. Analytics enables SMEs to monitor energy use, waste generation, and supply chain efficiency, thereby identifying opportunities for environmental and financial gains (Bocken et al., 2014). Advanced models, such as fuzzy-AHP and DEMATEL, have been proposed for sustainability performance measurement (Govindan & Madan Shankar, 2014). However, these frameworks are often resource-intensive and less suitable for SMEs, which require simplified, low-cost solutions (Farahdel et al., 2024).

2.3 Financial Benefits of Sustainable Practices

Empirical studies provide evidence that sustainability actions can enhance both short-term profitability and long-term competitiveness. Cost savings through energy efficiency, reduction in material waste, and improved process efficiency are direct benefits (Nishitani & Kokubu, 2012). Moreover, integrating sustainability into core business strategies has been shown to strengthen brand reputation, attract environmentally conscious customers, and build investor trust (Clark et al., 2015). Research also suggests that SMEs adopting sustainable practices achieve higher operational resilience and market positioning compared to non-adopters (Yadav et al., 2020).

2.4 Challenges in Emerging Economies

Despite these benefits, SMEs in emerging economies face structural and institutional barriers that hinder sustainability adoption. Constraints include limited financial resources, lack of skilled human capital, and weak regulatory enforcement

(Das et al., 2020). In India, additional barriers include high initial costs of green technology, insufficient government incentives, and low customer pressure compared to developed markets (Attrai & Pathak, 2023). This indicates a critical need for frameworks that not only simplify sustainability adoption but also clearly demonstrate profitability outcomes to SMEs.

2.5 Summary of Literature Gaps

While significant research highlights the potential of sustainability practices in SMEs, few studies provide empirical frameworks that directly link sustainability metrics to profitability in a measurable way. Additionally, most existing models are designed for large corporations, with limited focus on SMEs in emerging markets. The literature suggests an urgent requirement for an analytics-driven, affordable framework tailored to SMEs in India, one that demonstrates how sustainability actions can simultaneously close environmental gaps and drive business growth.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a **conceptual research approach** supported by **secondary data sources** to develop a practical analytics framework for SMEs in India. The aim is to provide a simple, actionable model that allows small and medium enterprises to measure sustainability practices and link them directly to business benefits such as cost savings, increased efficiency, and enhanced profitability.

3.1 Research Design

Given that detailed sustainability data for Indian SMEs is often fragmented or unavailable, a **conceptual framework** is the most feasible approach. The study draws on insights from existing literature, government and industry reports, and global best practices, integrating perspectives from environmental management, business analytics, and SME operations. The framework is designed to be **practical, affordable, and scalable** for real-world application.

3.2 Data Sources

Secondary data was collected from reliable sources including:

- **Government and institutional publications:** Reports from the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme, and CSR-related surveys.
- **Global organizations:** United Nations SDG dashboards, World Bank SME data, and IFC studies on green finance adoption.
- **Academic literature:** Peer-reviewed journals and case studies focusing on sustainability adoption, analytics applications, and SME performance (Attrai & Pathak, 2023; Yadav et al., 2020).

This data informs the design of the framework and demonstrates its **practical relevance** to Indian SMEs while aligning with international sustainability standards.

3.3 Framework Development

The proposed framework consists of **four interlinked components**:

1. **Data Collection:** Identifying cost-effective ways for SMEs to capture sustainability-related data, including energy consumption, waste levels, and employee well-being metrics.
2. **Data Analysis:** Converting collected information into simple, actionable metrics that SMEs can easily understand and monitor.
3. **Predictive Insights:** Applying analytical reasoning to estimate how sustainability measures may affect operational efficiency, costs, and profitability. Secondary data examples illustrate potential improvements.
4. **Reporting & Decision Support:** Presenting sustainability outcomes clearly, in formats aligned with SDGs and industry norms, to support strategic decision-making.

3.4 Justification of Approach

This approach is suitable because:

- It accounts for the **data scarcity** in Indian SMEs.
- It ensures the framework is **practical and scalable** across sectors.
- It contributes academically by **linking sustainability actions directly to business performance**, addressing gaps in existing literature (Das et al., 2020; Govindan et al., 2023).

3.5 Limitations

While the framework provides a structured approach, it does not include **primary quantitative validation**. Future research could test the framework empirically through surveys or case studies of Indian SMEs across different industries.

IV. FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Introduction to the Framework

The purpose of this study is to develop a **practical sustainability analytics framework** that enables Indian SMEs to measure, monitor, and enhance their sustainability practices. SMEs often face constraints such as limited resources, fragmented data, and lack of structured sustainability processes. This framework is designed to be **affordable, scalable, and easy to implement**, bridging the gap between sustainability intentions and measurable business outcomes. By integrating analytics principles, the framework also links environmental and social initiatives directly to operational efficiency, cost savings, and profitability.

4.2 Framework Components

The proposed framework consists of **four interrelated components** that guide SMEs through systematic sustainability management:

4.2.1 Data Collection

The first component focuses on identifying and gathering relevant sustainability data in a **cost-effective and practical manner**. Metrics may include energy consumption, water usage, waste generation, emissions, and employee well-being indicators. Given the data limitations in SMEs, secondary sources such as internal records, government reports, and industry benchmarks can supplement primary metrics. The emphasis is on collecting meaningful information that can inform decision-making without overburdening SME resources.

4.2.2 Data Analysis

Once collected, data is organized and analysed to convert raw information into **actionable insights**. Simple, interpretable metrics and key performance indicators (KPIs) are calculated to help SMEs monitor performance, identify trends, and pinpoint areas for improvement. Data analysis in this framework is designed to be straightforward, ensuring that even SMEs with limited analytical capabilities can effectively use the results.

4.2.3 Predictive Insights

The third component involves deriving **predictive insights** to estimate how sustainability interventions can impact business performance. Using historical and secondary data, SMEs can anticipate potential benefits such as reduced energy costs, improved operational efficiency, and enhanced profitability. While this study does not perform quantitative modelling, it illustrates how predictive reasoning can guide strategic sustainability decisions.

4.2.4 Reporting & Decision Support

The final component focuses on presenting sustainability outcomes in a **clear and structured manner** to support managerial decisions. Reports are aligned with international frameworks such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and industry standards. This ensures that SMEs can not only track progress but also communicate sustainability performance to stakeholders, investors, and regulators effectively.

4.3 Integration with Sustainability Standards

The framework aligns with recognized sustainability norms, including the SDGs, ESG criteria, and national regulatory guidelines. This integration ensures that SMEs adopt practices that are **globally relevant yet locally applicable**, enhancing credibility and potential access to green finance or sustainability incentives.

4.4 Practical Implications for SMEs

By following the proposed framework, SMEs can:

- Monitor sustainability performance in a structured way.
- Identify cost-saving and efficiency improvement opportunities.
- Make informed decisions based on predictive insights.
- Align sustainability efforts with international standards without significant resource investment.

4.5 Scalability and Flexibility

The framework is designed to be **scalable across different industries** and flexible enough to accommodate the specific needs of individual SMEs. Organizations can adopt the framework incrementally, starting with a few key metrics and expanding as resources or data availability improve.

This framework provides a **conceptual yet actionable roadmap** for SMEs to integrate sustainability into daily operations, bridging the gap between theoretical sustainability goals and tangible business benefits. It also lays the foundation for future empirical validation through case studies or surveys.

V. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Key Findings

Based on the conceptual analysis and review of secondary sources, the study offers several insights for SMEs regarding sustainability practices:

1. **Practical Feasibility for SMEs:** Even small and medium enterprises with limited resources can adopt sustainability practices effectively if these are structured, simple, and incremental.
2. **Positive Link to Business Performance:** Sustainability efforts, when integrated with analytics, have the potential to improve operational efficiency, reduce costs, and contribute to overall profitability.
3. **Data Availability Challenges:** A significant constraint for Indian SMEs is the lack of comprehensive, reliable sustainability data, highlighting the importance of identifying practical ways to gather and use available information.
4. **Framework Utility:** The four-step framework—covering data collection, analysis, predictive insights, and reporting—provides a systematic approach to help SMEs track, understand, and improve sustainability performance.
5. **Global Standards as a Guide:** Aligning sustainability efforts with international benchmarks such as SDGs enhances credibility and provides SMEs with clear guidance on best practices.

6.2 Recommendations

Drawing from the findings, the study proposes the following recommendations for SMEs:

1. **Start with Core Sustainability Metrics:** Focus initially on a few measurable aspects, such as energy consumption, waste management, and employee well-being, to track progress without overwhelming resources.
2. **Use Available Secondary Data:** Leverage government reports, industry benchmarks, and global databases to supplement internal records and guide decision-making.
3. **Incorporate Analytics Thinking:** Even simple predictive insights can help SMEs anticipate the benefits of sustainability measures and plan interventions more effectively.
4. **Align Practices with SDGs and Industry Norms:** This alignment helps SMEs meet global expectations and strengthens stakeholder confidence in their sustainability initiatives.
5. **Implement Gradually and Scale:** Introduce sustainability measures in phases, allowing the organization to adapt and expand as resources and capabilities improve.
6. **Encourage Empirical Validation:** Future studies can use case studies or surveys to test and refine the framework, ensuring it works effectively across different SME contexts.

6.3 Future Research Directions

While this study lays the conceptual foundation, several avenues remain open for further investigation:

1. **Empirical Validation:** Conduct case studies or surveys to test the framework's effectiveness in real-world SME settings.
2. **Sector-Specific Adaptations:** Explore how the framework can be customized for different industries, considering unique operational and sustainability challenges.
3. **Integration with Technology:** Examine the use of digital tools, dashboards, or cloud-based analytics platforms to enhance real-time monitoring and reporting.
4. **Longitudinal Studies:** Track SMEs over time to assess the sustained impact of sustainability initiatives on business performance.
5. **Comparative Studies:** Investigate the applicability and outcomes of the framework in other emerging markets to identify contextual differences and best practices.

VI. CONCLUSION

This study presents a **conceptual sustainability analytics framework** designed for Indian SMEs. The framework provides a structured approach that enables small and medium enterprises to systematically measure, monitor, and improve sustainability practices. By integrating sustainability initiatives with business analytics, the study demonstrates that even resource-constrained SMEs can achieve tangible benefits, including enhanced operational efficiency, cost savings, and improved profitability.

The research highlights that sustainability need not be viewed solely as a compliance or CSR activity. Instead, when approached strategically and supported by practical analytics, it becomes a **performance-enhancing tool** that aligns environmental, social, and economic objectives. The framework also provides a roadmap for SMEs to implement sustainability practices incrementally, ensuring scalability and flexibility across different sectors.

REFERENCES

1. Attrai, D., & Pathak, R. (2023). Barriers to sustainable practices adoption among SMEs in India: An empirical analysis. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 393, 136353. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2023.136353>
2. Bocken, N. M., Short, S. W., Rana, P., & Evans, S. (2014). A literature and practice review to develop sustainable business model archetypes. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 65, 42–56. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2013.11.039>
3. Clark, G. L., Feiner, A., & Viehs, M. (2015). From the stockholder to the stakeholder: How sustainability can drive financial outperformance. Oxford University, Arabesque Partners. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2508281>
4. Das, M., Rangarajan, K., & Dutta, G. (2020). Corporate sustainability in SMEs: Barriers and enablers. *Management of Environmental Quality*, 31(5), 1257–1279. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MEQ-05-2019-0104>
5. Farahdel, A., Karimi, M., & Khosravi, S. (2024). Sustainable performance evaluation in SMEs using hybrid multi-criteria decision-making models. *Sustainability*, 16(2), 1175. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16031175>
6. Govindan, K., & Shankar, M. (2014). Evaluating the drivers of corporate social responsibility in the mining industry with DEMATEL method. *Resources Policy*, 41, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2013.11.001>
7. Lozano, R., & von Haartman, R. (2018). Reinforcing the circular economy: SMEs' role in sustainable supply chains. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 192, 451–462. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.04.293>
8. Nishitani, K., & Kokubu, K. (2012). Why does environmental management contribute to firm performance? An empirical analysis of Japanese manufacturing firms. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 21(8), 517–529. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bse.734>
9. Russo, A., & Tencati, A. (2009). Formal vs. informal CSR strategies: Evidence from Italian micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 85(2), 339–353. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-008-9736-x>
10. Singh, R. K., Murty, H. R., Gupta, S. K., & Dikshit, A. K. (2018). An overview of sustainability assessment methodologies. *Ecological Indicators*, 15(1), 281–299. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2011.01.007>
11. Yadav, N., Kumar, R., & Yadav, R. (2020). Impact of green practices on the performance of SMEs: Evidence from India. *International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management*, 69(7), 1455–1478. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPPM-08-2019-0381>
12. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India. (2022). Annual report on SME performance and sustainability initiatives. New Delhi: MSME.
13. Perform, Achieve, and Trade (PAT) Scheme, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Government of India. (2022). PAT scheme report 2021–22. New Delhi: Bureau of Energy Efficiency.
14. United Nations. (2022). Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) dashboard. United Nations. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>
15. World Bank. (2021). SME finance and green initiatives in emerging markets. Washington, DC: World Bank.
16. International Finance Corporation (IFC). (2021). Green finance adoption in SMEs: Global perspectives. Washington, DC: IFC.



INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

 9940 572 462  6381 907 438  ijirset@gmail.com



www.ijirset.com

Scan to save the contact details