

EMERGING SCENARIO OF ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT IN MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN KERALA

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Abstract

In India, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector consisting of 36 million units, as of today, provides employment to over 80 million persons. The sector through more than 6,000 products contributes about 8 per cent to GDP besides 45 per cent to the total manufacturing output and 40 per cent to the exports from the country. In Kerala, the MSME sector contributes to the process of economic growth, employment generation and balanced regional development. It has the potential to emerge as a strong, vibrant and globally competitive sector in the State's economy. Keeping in view, the present study is based on the following objectives; i). To analyze the district-wise working of SSI/MSME registered units in Kerala between the period 2001 and 2015. ii). To study the district-wise details of working SSI/MSMEs units by social categories in Kerala, during the reference period. iii). To examine the district-wise investment, value of goods and services produced and the level of employment of registered SSI/MSME units in Kerala during the period of the study. The study is based on secondary data and percentage analysis was used. Of late, about 40 per cent of the total units accounted by Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Thrissur districts. Wayanad and Kasargod districts were placed at lowest position in terms of the number of units registered. The role of women promoters was more in Thiruvananthapuram district, Kottayam district and Thrissur district. Women promoters were very low in Wayanad district and Kasargod district. The percentage of SSSI/MSMEs units registered by SC category was more in Palakad, Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram districts during the study period. Wayanad district and Kasargod district accounted for the lowest units. Higher level of investment on SSI/MSMEs units was hold by the entrepreneurs in Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur districts. The value of goods and services produced recorded at higher level by the units in Idukki, Ernakulam and Kollam districts. The level of employment generated was more in SSI/ MSMEs located at Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur districts in the State.

Keywords: MSME, GDP, marketing, CGTMSE, PMEGP, Udyog Aadhaar Number

Introduction

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. MSMEs not only play crucial role in providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost than large industries but also help in industrialization of rural and backward areas, thereby, reducing regional imbalances, assuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth. MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector contributes enormously to the socio-economic development of the country.

MSMEs contribute significantly in innovation and have ability to experiment with new technologies on small scales, the government intends to provide more credit to MSME sectors, especially in the rural areas, focusing on skill development, encouraging entrepreneurial activities with optimistic mindset among rural youth and creating job opportunities among rural women, for high, inclusive and sustained industrial growth.

India - Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Consequent upon the increased globalization of the Indian economy, MSME sector is facing new challenges. MSME-Development Organization (MSME-DO) has recognised the changed environment and is currently focusing on providing support in the fields of credit, marketing, technology and infrastructure to MSMEs. Global trends and national developments have transformed MSME-DO's role into that of a catalyst of growth of small enterprises in the country. The sector through more than 6,000 products contributes about 8 per cent to GDP besides 45 per cent to the total manufacturing output and 40 per cent to the exports from the country.

The MSME sector has the potential to spread industrial growth across the country and can be a major partner in the process of inclusive growth. Realizing the importance of the MSME sector, the government has undertaken a number of schemes/programmes like the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for Technology Up gradation, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), and Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSECDP) for the establishment of new enterprises and development of existing ones.

Some of the new initiatives undertaken by the government for the promotion and development of MSMEs, are: i) Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM) : The UAM scheme, which was notified in September 2015 under section 8 of the MSME Development Act 2006, is a path breaking step to promote ease of doing business for MSMEs. Under the scheme, MSME entrepreneurs just need to file an online entrepreneurs' memorandum to instantly get a unique Udyog Aadhaar Number (UAN). The information sought is on self-certification basis and no supporting documents are required. This marks a significant improvement over the earlier complex and cumbersome procedure. ii) Employment Exchange for Industries: To facilitate match making between prospective job seekers and employers, an employment exchange for industries was launched on June 15, 2015 in line with Digital India. More than 3.42 lakh job seekers have been registered on the portal as on December 30, 2015. iii) Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of MSMEs: Under this framework, which was notified in May 2015, banks have to constitute a Committee for Distressed MSME at zonal or district level to prepare a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for these units. A scheme for Promoting Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurs (ASPIRE): ASPIRE was launched on March 16, 2015 with the objective of setting up a network of technology centres and incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship

During Twelfth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.24,124.00 crore has been allocated for Ministry of MSME, which represents an increase of 133.53per cent over the XIth Five Year Plan allocation of Rs.10,330.00 crore. The Ministry of MSME has been allocating outlays of Rs.2251.00 crore, Rs.2610.00 crore and Rs.2612.51 crore for the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively under Plan for promotion of MSMEs in the country.

MSME in Kerala

In Kerala, the MSME sector contributes to the process of economic growth, employment generation and balanced regional development. It has the potential to emerge as a strong, vibrant and globally competitive sector in the State's economy. Kerala, with its excellent connectivity, communication network, availability of highly or average skilled human resources and developing industrial infrastructure, is best suited for the growth of the micro, small and medium scale enterprises. The potential of IT industry in the MSME sector is big as the State offers best connectivity with broadband reach in almost all parts of the State.

As per the MSME survey and Quick Results of 4th Census, 5.62 per cent of all India share of MSME enterprises is in Kerala. The industries coming under this sector are handicrafts, Handloom, Khadi, Food processing industries, Garment making and Textile industries, industries related to coir/ wood/ bamboo/ Plastic/ rubber/ leather/ clay/ small scale manufacturing, electronic/electric components, etc.

The Directorate of Industries and Commerce of Government of Kerala acts as a facilitator for industrial promotion and sustainability of MSME sector and traditional industrial sector in the State with the help of Directorates of Handloom and Textiles, Directorate of Coir and Khadi and Village Industries Board. A total amount of Rs.2373.74 crore have been provided for the development of Industry and Minerals, during the first four years of 12th plan.

Statement of the Problem

Credit is a crucial input for promoting growth of MSME sector, as the sector have limited access to alternative sources of finance. Various estimates on the credit availability to the MSME sector however indicate a serious credit gap. Though the heterogeneous and unorganized nature of the sector poses inherent challenges for a credible estimate, the fact remains that there is considerable credit gap, which is a matter of serious concern and needs to be bridged if the sector has to foray into the next level of growth trajectory.

Lack of equity support for the MSME sector inhibits their growth. Equity support provides the leveraging capacity for raising additional debt to support capital expansion. Technology will be the foremost factor for enhancing the global competitiveness of Indian MSME sector. Without infusion of appropriate technology, survival in the global market place would be a question mark for a large majority of micro and small enterprises and even the medium enterprises.

The immediate challenge is development of appropriate technologies for various manufacturing processes which will lead to substantial reduction in cost of manufacturing by enhancing labour productivity, reducing material wastage and minimising energy consumption. Such technologies could be developed by close interaction of R and D institutions with industries and through innovative projects of techno preneurs.

Accordingly, a multi-tier support system may be required for inducing technology based competitiveness of the sector with the collaboration of government, industry clusters, industry associations and private R and D institutions. There is a need to support innovative ideas to develop them to marketable products, facilitate linkage of MSME Clusters/Mini Clusters to public and private R and D institutions and finally subsidise the cost of technology available in the international market. Liberal Government policies and assistance are pre-requisites for nurturing innovative ideas both by academic institutions and techno-preneurs.

Land and infrastructure constraints are major problem areas, particularly in bigger and metro cities. As production processes of majority of MSMEs can be accomplished in flatted factories, such complexes may be encouraged by providing financial support under the IID scheme. Likewise, accommodation problem of industrial workers may be addressed to a great extent by supporting dormitories (in or around industrial estates/ areas). Marketing is the most important tool in business development that leads a product from creation to customer through different channels. Marketing is one area where MSMEs face more challenges than opportunities. The challenges range from procurement of raw materials to lack of market information. Marketing is a dynamic activity that requires constant update on the marketing intelligence and new tools of marketing. It includes a whole gamut of activities such as packaging, labelling, trade mark, bar coding, brand building, advertisement, domestic and international exhibitions, buyer-seller meet, e-marketing and customer service. Compared to large industries, MSMEs face several constraints in the marketing and procurement front due to their limited manoeuvrability in such wide ranging activities either on account of lack of finance or on account of lack of awareness. Lack of skilled manpower and information as well as lack of reach to modern technology are key issues affecting the growth of MSME sector. It is often said that India enjoys a “demographic dividend” compared to rest of the world due to its huge population in productive age group. Most of the other developed as well as developing countries face the threat of an aging population. If this comparative advantage can be augmented with adequate skill development, India can become the global supplier of quality manpower.

Introduction of filing of Entrepreneurs Memorandum under the MSMED Act was an important initiative towards liberalisation of the MSME sector. This provision liberated the entrepreneurs from the hurdles of registration of enterprises required under previous policy regime, for availing institutional finance and infrastructural support. However, implementation of the process of filing of Entrepreneurs Memorandum is still very tidy and full of road blocks.

Objectives

The following are the objectives of the study

1. To analyze the district -wise working of SSI/MSME registered units in Kerala between the period 2001 and 2015.
2. To study the district -wise details of working SSI/MSMEs units by social categories in Kerala, during the reference period.
3. To examine the district-wise investment, value of goods and services produced and the level of employment of registered SSI/MSME units in Kerala during the period of the study.

Methodology

The present study is exclusively based on secondary data which has been collected from the various issues of Economic Review published by State Planning Board, Government of Kerala, Annual Reports on MSMEs, Report of the working Group on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Growth for 12th Five Year Plan (201-2017), Economic Survey 2015-16, Ministry of Finance, Government of India and Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy published by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The study considers the time period from 2001 to 2015. To examine the selected aspects of MSMEs in Kerala, the available data have been analyzed and presented in suitable tables and figures.

Review of Literature

Surti and Sarupriya (1983)¹ investigated the psychological factor affecting women entrepreneurs. The authors examined the role of stress experienced by women entrepreneurs, the effect of demographic variables, such as marital status and type of family on stress and how women entrepreneurs cope with stress. Results indicated that unmarried subjects experienced less stress and less self-role distance than married subjects. Subject from joint family tended to experience less role stress than subject from nuclear families, probably because they share their problems with other family members. External locus of control was significantly related to role stress and fear of success was related to result inadequacy and role inadequacy dimensions of stress. While many subjects used intra persistent. Javillonar and Peters (1983)² conducted a study to examine the socio-cultural situation of small-scale entrepreneur. The authors found that high need for achievement is positively related to entrepreneurship emerging in open social structures and in situations where there is relative freedom of occupational choice. The study revealed that entrepreneurship among small-scale manufactures is a situational phenomenon rather than an individual phenomenon and extended family system stimulate the entry of an individual to the small-scale entrepreneurs sector. Mayoux (1989)³ states that employment prospects for women in development programmes are mainly limited to handicraft, cottage industries and to self-employment in various small-scale organisations. The study examines the issues involved in Bolpur and Ilambazar Thanas of West Bengal and

the reasons for the failure of attempts at income-generation. The author also suggests that greater commercial orientation and more flexible bank credits would be beneficial. Schemes should be made attractive only to those groups for whom they are intended. Rao (1991)⁴ identified the factors that impede and slow down the entrepreneurial development of rural women based on the response of a random sample of 81 women from Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh collected in 1988-89. The findings showed that economic backwardness, lack of family and community support, ignorance of opportunities, lack of motivation, shyness and inhibition, preference for traditional occupations and for secure jobs were some of the factors that inhibit the promotion of grass roots entrepreneurship among rural women. Dixit and Pandey (2011)⁵ applied co integration analysis to examine the causal relationship between SMEs output, exports, employment, number of SMEs and their fixed investment and India's GDP, total exports and employment (public and private) for the period 1973-74 to 2006-07. The study revealed the positive causality between SMEs output and India's GDP.

Singh et al. (2012)⁶ analyzed the performance of small scale industry in India and focused on policy changes which have opened new opportunities for this sector. The study concluded that SSI sector has made good progress in terms of number of SSI units, production and employment levels. The authors recommended the emergence of technology development and strengthening of financial infrastructure to boost SSI and to achieve growth target. Venkatesh and Muthiah (2012)⁷ found that the role of small & medium enterprises (SMEs) in the industrial sector is growing rapidly and they have become a thrust area for future growth. The authors emphasized that nurturing SME sector is essential for the economic well-being of the nation. The literature highlights the various aspects viz. performance, growth and problems of MSMEs in Indian economy and induces for continuous research in this field.

Results and Discussions

Table 1 shows that Ernakulam district with 13.08 per cent of the total, Thrissur district with 11.40 per cent of the total and Thiruvananthapuram district with 11.39 per cent of the total which accounted for more than one third of the total number of SSI/MSMEs units registered in Kerala as on 31.03.2001. Wayanad and Kasargod districts accounted for the lowest units which share was 1.59 per cent and 2.56 per cent respectively. Of the total units, one third of the units were promoted by women in Kottayam district with 13.83 per cent, Thiruvananthapuram district with 13.27 per cent and Ernakulam district with 10.49 per cent. The lowest number of units was registered by women in Kasargod and Wayanad districts which accounted for 2.59 per cent and 2.76 per cent respectively. During the reference period 31.03.2015, about 40 per cent of the total units accounted by Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Thrissur districts. About 5 per cent of the total units were shared by Wayanad and Kasargod districts. These two districts were placed at lowest

position in terms of the number of units registered. The role of women promoters was more in Thiruvananthapuram district (13.28 per cent), Kottayam district (10.71 per cent) and Thrissur district (10.71 per cent). Women promoters were very low in Wayanad district (2.36 per cent) and Kasargod district (2.63 per cent). An analysis of working of SSI /MSMEs units by social category wise is shown in Table 2. As on 31.3.2001, of the total units registered, 45 per cent of SSI/MSMEs units accounted by SC category in Palakkad, Kollam and Thrissur Districts. Wayanad District with 0.71 per cent and Kasargod district with 1.88 per cent accounted for lowest units among various districts in the State of Kerala. In the case of ST category, one third of units were promoted by Ernakulam, Kottayam and Thiruvananthapuram districts. Pathanamthitta district with 2.72 per cent and Kollam district 4.04 per cent accounted for lowest position in terms of the number of units registered. Thirty seven percentage of entrepreneurs belonging to general category has promoted the SSI/MSMEs units by Ernakulam, Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram districts. The lowest number of units accounted by Wayanad district (1.25 per cent) and Idukki district (1.94 per cent). More than 42 per cent of SSSI/MSMEs units accounted by SC category in Palakkad, Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram districts during the reference period as on 31.3.2015. Wayanad district (1.08 per cent) and Kasargod district (1.93 per cent) accounted for the lowest units. About 34 per cent of ST category promoters concentrated in Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kottayam districts. Whereas the lowest shares were in two districts viz., Pathanamthitta (2.61 per cent) and Kozhikkode (4.68 per cent). In the case of general category, about 40 per cent of units registered in Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur districts. Less than 4 per cent of units run by Wayanad and Idukki districts. Table 3 brings out that as on 31.03.2001, thirty nine percentage of investment was made by the entrepreneurs belonging to Ernakulam, Thrissur and Kottayam districts. About 44 per cent of value of goods and services produced by the entrepreneurs of SSI/MSMEs units working in Ernakulam, Thrissur and Alappuzha districts. Thirty seven percentage of employment was provided by SSI/MSMEs units working in Ernakulam, Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram districts. Forty two percentage of investment on SSI/MSMEs units was hold by the entrepreneurs in Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur districts as on 31.03.2015. More than 50 per cent of value of goods and services produced by the units in Idukki, Ernakulam and Kollam districts. Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram, and Thrissur districts SSI/MSMEs units provided 51 per cent of employment in the State.

Conclusions

The role of SSI /MSMEs in strengthening Kerala economy is highly predominant. The number of new MSME has been increasing. Of late, about 40 per cent of the total units accounted by Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Thrissur districts. Wayanad and Kasargod districts were placed at lowest position in terms of the number of units

registered. The role of women promoters was more in Thiruvananthapuram district, Kottayam district and Thrissur district. Women promoters were very low in Wayanad district and Kasargod district. The percentage of SSSI/MSMEs units accounted by SC category was more in Palakkad, Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram districts during the study period. Wayanad district and Kasargod district stood at lowest position with regard to the establishment of MSME units. Higher level of investment on SSI/MSMEs units was held by the entrepreneurs in Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur districts. The value of goods and services produced recorded at higher level by the units in Idukki, Ernakulam and Kollam districts. The level of employment generated was more in SSI/ MSMEs located at Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram, and Thrissur districts in the State.

Table 1 District -wise Details of Working SSI/MSME units Registered in Kerala: 2001-2015

S. No	District	No. of units promoted as on 31.03.2001		No. of units promoted as on 31.03.2015	
		Women	Total	Women	Total
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3844 (13.27)	16736 (11.39)	8300 (13.28)	33472 (13.41)
2	Kollam	2563 (8.85)	9868 (6.71)	6345 (10.15)	17537 (7.02)
3	Pathanamthitta	1981 (6.84)	6599 (4.49)	4070 (6.51)	10684 (4.28)
4	Alappuzha	2522 (8.71)	13463 (9.16)	5667 (9.07)	18256 (7.31)
5	Kottayam	4005 (13.83)	15504 (10.55)	6697 (10.71)	24466 (9.80)
6	Idukki	1253 (4.33)	3818 (2.60)	2241 (3.59)	5426 (2.17)
7	Ernakulam	3037 (10.49)	19220 (13.08)	7277 (11.64)	33099 (13.26)
8	Thrissur	2515 (8.68)	16752 (11.40)	6693 (10.71)	32084 (12.85)
9	Palakkad	1963 (6.78)	11374 (7.74)	3811 (6.10)	17026 (6.82)
10	Malappuram	982 (3.39)	7937 (5.40)	2191 (3.50)	13969 (5.59)
11	Kozhikkode	1825 (6.30)	12624 (8.59)	3331 (5.33)	19307 (7.73)
12	Wayanad	800 (2.76)	2334 (1.59)	1477 (2.36)	3931 (1.57)
13	Kannur	920 (3.18)	6997 (4.76)	2764 (4.42)	13094 (5.24)
14	Kasargod	750 (2.59)	3762 (2.56)	1642 (2.63)	7345 (2.94)
	Total	28,960 (100.00)	1,46,988 (100.00)	62,506 (100.00)	2,49,696 (100.00)

Source: Government of Kerala, State Planning Board Economic Review (Various Issues)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total

Figure.1 District-wis Details of Working SSI/MSME units Registered in Kerala: 2001-2015

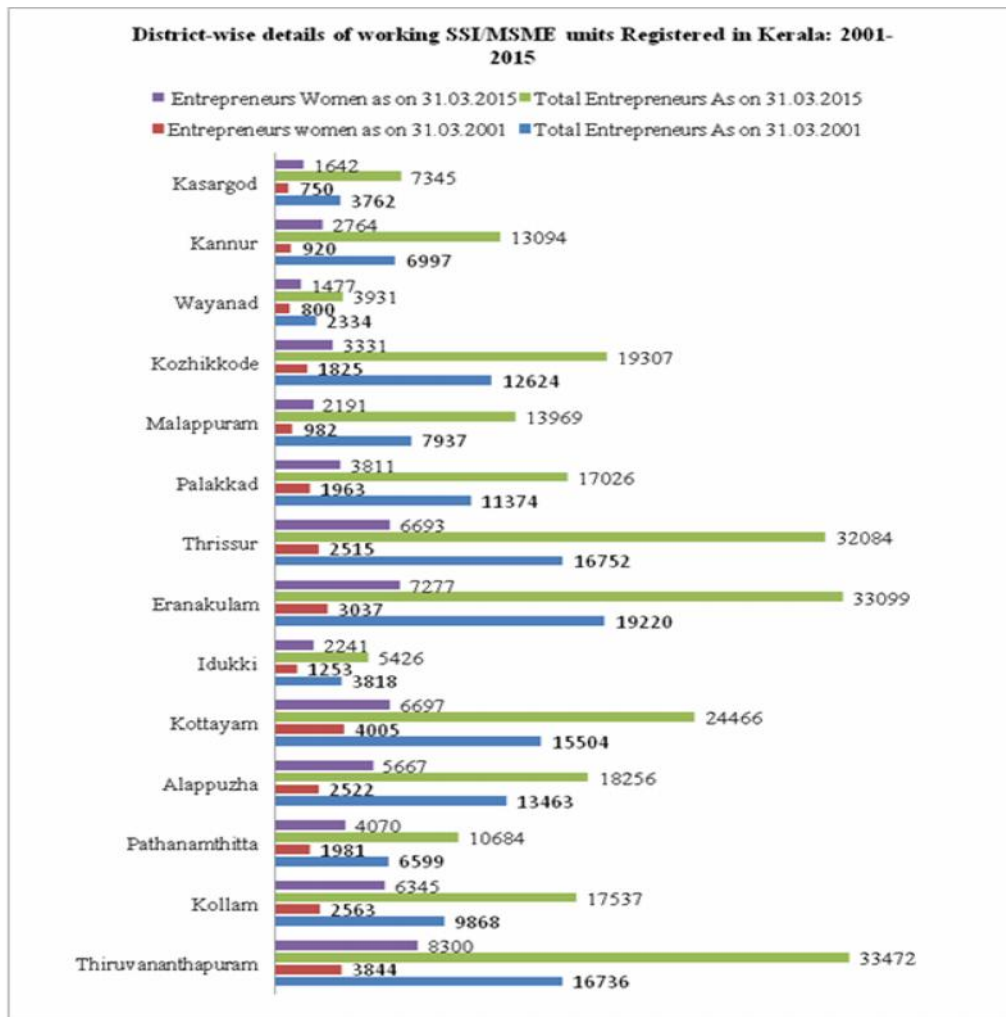


Table 2 District -wise Details of Working SSI/MSMEs units by Social Categories in Kerala, 2001-2015

S. No	District	As on 31.03.2001			As on 31.03.2015		
		SC	ST	General	SC	ST	General
1	Thiruvananthapuram	718 (11.52)	151 (11.09)	12023 (10.89)	1276 (13.28)	235 (12.79)	31961 (13.38)
2	Kollam	848 (13.61)	55 (4.04)	6402 (5.80)	1145 (11.92)	109 (5.93)	16283 (6.82)
3	Pathanamthitta	420 (6.74)	37 (2.72)	4161 (3.77)	768 (7.99)	48 (2.61)	9868 (4.13)
4	Alappuzha	336 (5.39)	77 (5.66)	10528 (9.53)	558 (5.81)	89 (4.84)	17809 (7.45)
5	Kottayam	315 (5.05)	156 (11.46)	11028 (9.99)	491 (5.11)	187 (10.18)	23788 (9.96)
6	Idukki	279 (4.48)	145 (10.65)	2141 (1.94)	416 (4.33)	171 (9.31)	4839 (2.03)
7	Eranakulam	375 (6.02)	157 (11.54)	15651 (14.17)	560 (5.83)	195 (10.62)	32344 (13.54)
8	Thrissur	835 (13.40)	87 (6.39)	13315 (12.06)	1376 (14.32)	123 (6.70)	30585 (12.80)
9	Palakkad	1122 (18.00)	104 (7.64)	8185 (7.41)	1386 (14.43)	146 (7.95)	15964 (6.68)
10	Malappuram	318 (5.10)	61 (4.48)	6576 (5.95)	516 (5.37)	95 (5.17)	13358 (5.59)
11	Kozhikkode	372 (5.97)	74 (5.44)	10353 (9.37)	612 (6.37)	86 (4.68)	18579 (7.78)
12	Wayanad	44 (0.71)	114 (8.38)	1376 (1.25)	104 (1.08)	164 (8.93)	3663 (1.53)
13	Kannur	133 (2.13)	57 (4.19)	5887 (5.33)	214 (2.23)	87 (4.74)	12793 (5.36)
14	Kasargod	117 (1.88)	86 (6.32)	2809 (2.54)	185 (1.93)	102 (5.55)	7058 (2.95)
	Total	6232 (100.00)	1361 (100.00)	110435 (100.00)	9607 (100.00)	1837 (100.00)	238892 (100.00)

Source: Government of Kerala, State Planning Board, Economic Review (Various Issues)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total

Figure.2 District -wise Details of Working SSI/MSMEs units by Social Categories in Kerala, 2001-2015.

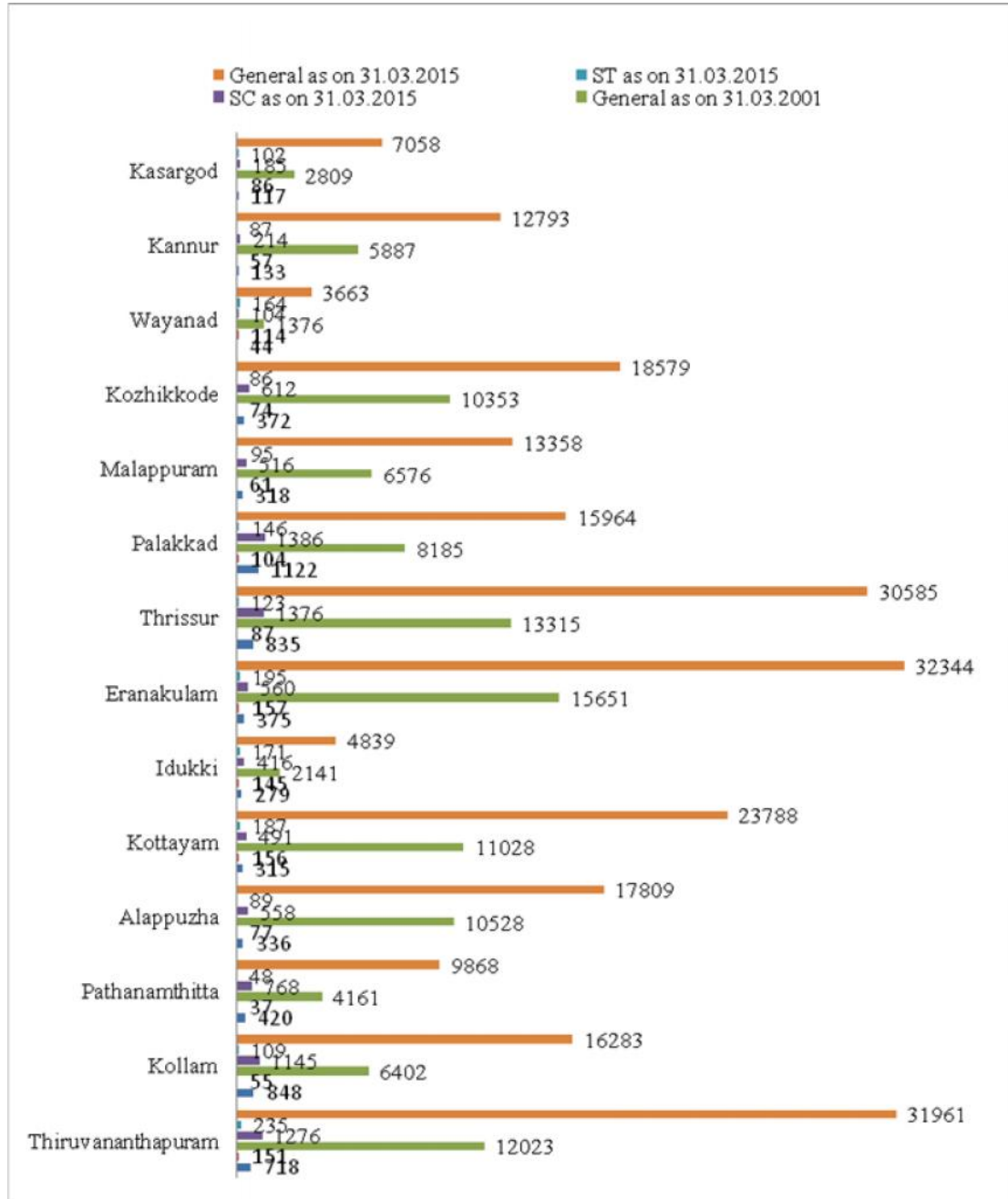


Table 3 District-wise Details of Investment, Value of Goods and Services Produced and Employment- Registered SSI/MSME units in Kerala, 2001-2015.

S. No	District	As on 31.03.2001			As on 31.03.2015		
		Investment (Rs.lakhs)	Value of goods and services produced (Rs.lakhs)	Employment (no's)	Investment (Rs.lakhs)	Value of goods and services produced (Rs.lakhs)	Employment (no's)
1	Thiruvanthapuram	40162 (8.12)	37687 (5.84)	62127 (11.50)	183554.78 (10.97)	356550 (5.53)	164791 (12.93)
2	Kollam	26380 (5.34)	45903 (7.12)	53621 (9.93)	120087.95 (7.17)	1004221.85 (15.58)	118391 (9.29)
3	Pathanamthitta	13217 (2.67)	10408 (1.61)	16369 (3.03)	68209.5 (4.08)	158026.37 (2.45)	59246 (4.65)
4	Alappuzha	43466 (8.79)	75624 (11.72)	51027 (9.45)	111624.48 (6.67)	238685.31 (3.70)	103070 (8.09)
5	Kottayam	52123 (10.54)	65722 (10.19)	44946 (8.32)	125730.06 (7.51)	287165.61 (4.46)	85448 (6.71)
6	Idukki	19436 (3.93)	16399 (2.54)	11174 (2.07)	49540.349 (2.96)	1290516.54 (20.03)	30691 (2.41)
7	Ernakulam	79888 (16.16)	124020 (19.23)	76745 (14.21)	350194.96 (20.92)	1194341.49 (18.53)	226815 (17.80)
8	Thrissur	61027 (12.35)	81035 (12.56)	62439 (11.56)	172365.85 (10.30)	504315.84 (7.83)	131988 (10.36)
9	Palakkad	42439 (8.59)	45377 (7.03)	37426 (6.93)	135861.17 (8.12)	425271.19 (6.60)	77856 (6.11)
10	Malappuram	28333 (5.73)	33575 (5.20)	25025 (4.63)	92715.26 (5.54)	210835.19 (3.27)	62762 (4.92)
11	Kozhikkode	49307 (9.97)	62051 (9.62)	47802 (8.85)	125267.06 (7.48)	409353.65 (6.35)	93397 (7.33)
12	Wayanad	5736 (1.16)	7495 (1.16)	7115 (1.32)	24965.92 (1.49)	74711.66 (1.16)	19870 (1.56)
13	Kannur	22853 (4.62)	28984 (4.49)	25313 (4.69)	77481.42 (4.63)	220297.65 (3.42)	61502 (4.83)
14	Kasargod	9961 (2.02)	10796 (1.67)	19077 (3.53)	36252.95 (2.17)	69996.21 (1.09)	38558 (3.03)
	Total	494328(100.00)	645676 (100.00)	540260 (100.00)	1673851.70 (100.00)	6444288.56 (100.00)	1274385 (100.00)

Source: Government of Kerala, State Planning Board, Economic Review (Various Issues).

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total

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