

## Status of Manufacturing Industries in Andhra Pradesh – An Overview

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### Abstract

The state of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated in 2014 into two states, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The well-developed capital city of Hyderabad, which generates more income and employment, was retained by Telangana State. The residual state of A.P. remained with no capital city and no other income and employment-generation cities. In this scenario, the development of the manufacturing sector is crucial for employment generation and the development of the state. This paper aims to examine the growth and development of the manufacturing sector in the residual Andhra Pradesh. Although the state of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated in 2014, the Annual Survey of Industries published separate data for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana from 2012–13. So, in the present study, secondary data from ASI published by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India was collected from 2012–13 to 2019–20. So this paper is an attempt to study the growth and development of manufacturing industries in residual Andhra Pradesh. The study found that Andhra Pradesh's shares in India's total value of output, total persons engaged in industries, profits from industries, gross capital formation, and invested capital are low when compared to its share in the total number of factories.

**Keywords:** Bifurcation, Manufacturing sector, Number of factories, Value of output, Profits, Capital formation

### 1. Introduction

As per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014<sup>1</sup>with effect from June 2, 2014, the new states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were formed. The newly formed Andhra Pradesh has 13 districts: 9 districts of the coastal Andhra region: Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Prakasam, and 4 districts of Rayalaseema region: Kadapa, Kurnool, Anantapur, and Chittoor. A long coastline is the lifeblood of the state of Andhra Pradesh. The Krishna and Godavari rivers form a huge delta in the state of Andhra Pradesh before joining the sea. Immense water resources and mineral wealth are the natural wealth of the state. Due to this, there are vast opportunities for the development of the manufacturing sector in the state. The state has strong manufacturing sectors like cement, paper, food processing and aquaculture, steel, fertilizers, chemicals and petrochemicals, textiles, automobiles, and shipbuilding. The new sectors emerging include electronic hardware and aerospace. The government is promoting sector-specific industrial parks such as food

processing parks, textile parks, electronic complexes, etc. to provide fillip to thrust sectors. Two industrial development policies are announced and implemented by the state government to develop the manufacturing sector in the state. The first Industrial Development Policy was implemented for the period 2015–20<sup>2</sup>, and the second policy was implemented for the period 2020–23<sup>3</sup>. These IDPs provided many incentives to develop the manufacturing sector in the state. 100% reimbursement is provided on stamp duties on purchases of land for industrial establishments. A quality power supply was assured for the enterprises operating in the state. The quality power is provided at a subsidized price. Large industries engaged in recycling waste will be brought into the 0% value-added tax system.

Special incentives are given to entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, like 100% VAT reimbursement, 100% subsidy on the expenses incurred for quality certification and patent registration, limited to 3 lakhs for micro and small enterprises, and seed capital assistance to first-generation entrepreneurs at 25% of the machinery cost. Reimbursement of 100% net VAT/CST/SGST to Micro and Small Enterprises for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production. Three lakh acres of land were acquired by the government to allot land to the investors on the basis of a 99-year lease. The government of Andhra Pradesh gave the highest priority to improving 'Ease of Doing Business' through timely clearances and responsive post-investment facilitation services. The State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) was established to create an enabling structure to expedite decision-making pertaining to industrial projects. The new Industrial Development Policy 2023-27<sup>4</sup> gave importance to nine pillars: namely economic growth, port-led development, enhanced logistical ecosystem, developing world-class ready-to-occupy industrial spaces, end-to-end investor facilitation, employment generation, strengthening employable manpower base, entrepreneurship development and reinforcing start-up culture, and bringing women, minorities and under-privileged sections to the forefront of economic development process.

The government of India has also taken so many measures to develop the manufacturing sector. The "Make in India" program<sup>5</sup>, which aims to raise manufacturing's part of the nation's GDP and encourage the expansion of domestic production, is just one of the recent efforts the Indian government has put in place to support the manufacturing industry. A number of special economic zones (SEZs) have also been established by the government to entice international investment in the industry. Despite various efforts made by both the central and state governments, the manufacturing sector is lagging behind in India. In this scenario, the study aimed to examine the growth and development of the manufacturing sector in Andhra Pradesh with secondary data collected from the Annual Survey of Industries. Before identifying the problem, some literature based on secondary data related to the manufacturing sector in the country was studied.

## 2. Review of related literature

There has been substantial research in the field of growth and performance of manufacturing industries in India and states based on secondary data. Surya Thampi (2021)<sup>6</sup> studied on "Economic Reforms and its impact on performance of Micro, Small and Medium Scale Industries in India". The purpose of this research was to determine whether the new economic policy had a positive or negative effect on the economic performance of MSMEs from 1991 to 2017. According to the study, in the post-reform period, the compound annual growth rate of MSMEs is lower than in the pre-reform period, Akhila Ibrahim and Habeeburahiman (2019)<sup>7</sup> in their study on "Growth and Performance of Manufacturing units in Kerala" have used five factors to analyse the growth of manufacturing units: the number of factories, invested capital, net value added, profit, and gross capital formation and data are analysed during the period 2010-15. Siddique and Ganguly (2019)<sup>8</sup> studied on "Critical success factors for manufacturing industries in India: A case study analysis". This study found that the Indian manufacturing sector is competing fiercely for survival and sustainability on a global scale. In order to improve the performance of manufacturing

industries, it is necessary to identify the problems and establish a model for their execution.

Burange and Ranadive (2014)<sup>9</sup> studied on “Inter-State analysis of the organized manufacturing sector in India”. The study found a wide disparity in growth and performance among states. Study by PHD Chamber of Commerce in 2011 also brings out the state wise analysis and highlights the share of manufacturing by states. Industrially less developed states like, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Goa and Odisha have outperformed the industrially developed states in concentration of industrial units during post reform period. Papola, et al. (2011)<sup>10</sup> studied on “Inter regional disparities in industrial growth and structure”. It analysed the growth and structure of manufacturing industries of different states in India in the pre and post-reform period. The study found that the manufacturing share to GSDP was high in Gujarat with 30 per cent. In other major states, the contribution of industrial sector to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) were Karnataka 19.85 per cent, Maharashtra 23.46 per cent, Tamil Nadu 23.3 per cent, Haryana 20.0 per cent and Orissa 17.04 per cent above the national figure of 17 per cent. Burange (2002)<sup>11</sup> studied on “Growth of employment and output of organized manufacturing sector in India: An inter-state analysis”. A study found that industrially less developed and under developed states has registered a better growth for the provision of employment in organized manufacturing for the period between 1980-81 to 1997-98.

**Research Gap:** After the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, there is not much research available on the growth and development of manufacturing industries in the residual Andhra Pradesh. At the same time, the growth and development of manufacturing industries in Andhra Pradesh, when compared to all India is also not much studied in the earlier literature. So this paper is an attempt to study the growth and development of manufacturing industries in residual Andhra Pradesh after state bifurcation.

### **Objectives of the study**

1. To study the growth of manufacturing units in Andhra Pradesh
2. To examine the some principle chrematistics of manufacturing units in Andhra Pradesh when compared to all India level.
3. To analyse the share of manufacturing industries in Andhra Pradesh to India in various aspects.

### **3. Methodology**

The growth of manufacturing units was examined with the use of five variables: number of factories, invested capital, value of output, profit, gross capital formation and total persons engaged. Secondary data, which is collected from the Annual Survey of Industries published by the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India, for eight years, was collected and used in the study, and the data were analyzed for the period 2012–13 to 2019–20. The data was analyzed with mean, standard deviation, covariance, and compound annual growth rate.

### **4. Results and discussions**

The total number of factories, value of output from industries, invested capital, gross capital formation, profits from industries and total persons engaged in industries in India and Andhra Pradesh are presented in the following tables.

**Table 1**

**Number of Factories in India and Andhra Pradesh during the period from 2012-13 year to 2019-20 year**

Years	Number of Factories					
	India	% Change	Andhra Pradesh	% Change	% of Andhra Pradesh	% Change
2012-13	222120	-	15358	-	6.91	-
2013-14	224576	1.11	15719	2.35	7.00	1.30
2014-15	230435	2.61	16012	1.86	6.95	-0.71
2015-16	233116	1.16	16340	2.05	7.01	0.86
2016-17	234865	0.75	16246	-0.58	6.92	-1.28
2017-18	237684	1.20	16296	0.31	6.86	-0.87
2018-19	242395	1.98	16739	2.72	6.91	0.73
2019-20	246503	1.69	16924	1.11	6.87	-0.58
<b>Mean</b>	233961.75		16204.25		6.93	
<b>SD</b>	8319.91		510.06		0.05	
<b>Co-efficient of variation (%)</b>	3.56		3.15		0.72	
<b>CAGR</b>	1.31		1.22			

Source: WWW.CEICDATA.com/Ministry of statistics and programme Implementation; Reserve Bank of India – Publications; Statistical Abstract, Andhra Pradesh.

The number of factories in India and Andhra Pradesh during the years 2012–13 to 2019–20 is shown in Table 1. It shows the the CAGR of number of factories in India is 1.31 and 1.22 in Andhra Pradesh. The percentage of factories in Andhra Pradesh to India was 6.91 in 2012–13, increased to 7.00 in 2013–14, and decreased to 6.95 in 2014–15.

**Table 2: Value of Output (INR mn) from industries in India and Andhra Pradesh during the period from 2010 year to 2020 year**

Years	Value of Output					
	India	% Change	Andhra Pradesh	% Change	% of Andhra Pradesh	% Change
2012-13	60259454	-	2071282	-	3.44	-
2013-14	65552512	8.78	2626838	26.82	4.01	16.57
2014-15	68838121	5.01	2519188	-4.10	3.66	-8.73
2015-16	68623538	-0.31	2337765	-7.20	3.41	-6.83
2016-17	72655142	5.87	2658343	13.71	3.66	7.33
2017-18	80721726	11.10	3112126	17.07	3.86	5.46
2018-19	92817991	14.99	3761433	20.86	4.05	4.92
2019-20	89833013	-3.22	4003341	6.43	4.46	10.12
<b>Mean</b>	74912687.13		2886289.50		3.82	
<b>SD</b>	11715931.42		684923.03		0.35	
<b>Co-efficient of variation (%)</b>	15.64		23.73		9.16	
<b>CAGR</b>	5.12		8.59			

Source: WWW.CEICDATA.com/Ministry of statistics and programme Implementation; Reserve Bank of India – Publications; Statistical Abstract, Andhra Pradesh.

The value of output from 2012–13 to 2019–20 is shown in Table 2. The Compound Annual Growth Rate of value of output is 5.12 in India and 8.59 in Andhra Pradesh. The percentage of value of output in Andhra Pradesh to India was 3.44 in 2012–13, increased to 4.01 in 2013–14, and decreased to 3.66 in 2014–15. From there on, it shows ups and downs of 3 to 4 percent during the period between the years 2014–15 and 2019–20.

**Table 3**  
**Invested Capital (INR lakhs) of industries in India and Andhra Pradesh during the period from 2012-13 year to 2019-20 year**

Years	Invested Capital					
	India	% Change	Andhra Pradesh	% Change	% of Andhra Pradesh	% Change
2012-13	31,44,11,215	-	16687679	-	5.31	-
2013-14	33,84,55,535	7.65	19463961	16.64	5.75	8.29
2014-15	35,13,96,431	3.82	19590584	0.65	5.58	-2.96
2015-16	38,53,09,984	9.65	21368799	9.08	5.55	-0.54
2016-17	42,96,25,490	11.50	23844352	11.58	5.55	0.00
2017-18	44,60,94,480	3.83	23994086	0.63	5.38	-3.06
2018-19	47,77,26,474	7.09	25433421	6.00	5.32	-1.12
2019-20	49,73,62,352	4.11	27357821	7.57	5.50	3.38
<b>Mean</b>	405047745.13		22217587.88		5.49	
<b>SD</b>	67623569.46		3552661.61		0.15	
<b>Co-efficient of variation (%)</b>	16.69		15.99		2.73	
<b>CAGR</b>	5.90		6.37			

Source: WWW.CEICDATA.com/Ministry of statistics and programme Implementation; Reserve Bank of India – Publications; Statistical Abstract, Andhra Pradesh.

The invested capital in India and Andhra Pradesh during the years 2012–13 to 2019–20 is shown in Table 3. The CAGR of invested capital in india is 5.90 and 6.37 in Andhra Pradesh. The percentage of invested capital in Andhra Pradesh in India was 5.31 in 2012–13, increased to 5.75 in 2013–14, and decreased to 5.58 in 2014–15. From there on, it shows ups and downs between 5.0 and 5.6 percent during the period between the years 2014–15 and 2019–20.

Table 4 reveals the gross capital formation in India and Andhra Pradesh during the years 2012–13–2019–20. The Compound Annual Growth Rate of gross capital formation is -0.81and 7.90 in Andhra Pradesh. The percentage of gross capital formation in Andhra Pradesh to India was 3.31 in the year 2012–13, gradually increased to 6.54 in the year 2016–17, decreased to 4.81 in the year 2017–18, and increased to 6.50 in the year2019–20.

**Table 4**

**Gross Capital Formation (INR mn) of industries in India and Andhra Pradesh during the period from 2012-13 year to 2019-20 year**

Years	Gross Capital Formation					
	India	% Change	Andhra Pradesh	% Change	% of Andhra Pradesh	% Change
2012-13	4,46,73,315	-	1480151	-	3.31	-
2013-14	4,21,84,321	-5.57	1967660	32.94	4.66	40.79
2014-15	3,44,61,410	-18.31	1648246	-16.23	4.78	2.58
2015-16	3,76,62,220	9.29	2400928	45.67	6.37	33.26
2016-17	4,40,91,096	17.07	2882076	20.04	6.54	2.67
2017-18	4,14,61,837	-5.96	1994931	-30.78	4.81	-26.45
2018-19	4,87,11,844	17.49	2770188	38.86	5.69	18.30
2019-20	4,18,48,826	-14.09	2718664	-1.86	6.50	14.24
<b>Mean</b>	41886858.63		2232855.50		5.33	
<b>SD</b>	4350022.32		535822.57		1.14	
<b>Co-efficient of variation (%)</b>	10.38		24.00		21.39	
<b>CAGR</b>	-0.81		7.90		-	

Source: WWW.CEICDATA.com/Ministry of statistics and programme Implementation; Reserve Bank of India – Publications; Statistical Abstract, Andhra Pradesh.

**Table 5**

**Profits (INR mn) from industries in India and Andhra Pradesh during the period from 2012-13 year to 2019-20 year**

Years	Profits					
	India	% Change	Andhra Pradesh	% Change	% of Andhra Pradesh	% Change
2012-13	4,44,26,292		1423651		3.20	-55.80
2013-14	4,39,56,552	-1.06	1324256	-6.98	3.01	-5.94
2014-15	4,60,28,299	4.71	1285695	-2.91	2.79	-7.31
2015-16	5,13,19,338	11.50	1345874	4.68	2.62	-6.09
2016-17	5,39,35,285	5.10	1389547	3.24	2.58	-1.53
2017-18	5,76,24,246	6.84	1456879	4.85	2.53	-1.94
2018-19	5,56,52,258	-3.42	1545862	6.11	2.78	9.88
2019-20	4,69,47,269	-15.64	1612145	4.29	3.43	23.38
<b>Mean</b>	49986192.38		1422988.63		2.87	
<b>SD</b>	5345035.12		111924.51		0.32	
<b>Co-efficient of variation (%)</b>	10.69		7.86		11.15	
<b>CAGR</b>	0.69		1.57			

Source: WWW.CEICDATA.com/Ministry of statistics and programme Implementation; Reserve Bank of India – Publications; Statistical Abstract, Andhra Pradesh.

The profit (INR) from industries in India and Andhra Pradesh during the years 2012–13 to 2019–20 is represented in Table 5. The CAGR of profits in India is 0.69 and 1.57 in Andhra Pradesh. The percentage of profit from industries in Andhra Pradesh to India was 3.20 in the year 2012–13, gradually decreased to 2.53 in the year 2017–18, and increased to 3.43 in the year 2019–20.

**Table 6**

**Total Persons Engaged at industries in India and Andhra Pradesh during the period from 2012-13 year to 2019-20 year**

Years	Total Person Engaged					
	India	% Change	Andhra Pradesh	% Change	% of Andhra Pradesh	% Change
2012-13	12950025		503615		3.89	-61.67
2013-14	13538114	4.54	522057	3.66	3.86	-0.77
2014-15	13881386	2.54	528417	1.22	3.81	-1.30
2015-16	14299710	3.01	520056	-1.58	3.64	-4.46
2016-17	14911189	4.28	564017	8.45	3.78	3.85
2017-18	15614619	4.72	597292	5.90	3.83	1.32
2018-19	16280211	4.26	633142	6.00	3.89	1.57
2019-20	16625312	2.12	663574	4.81	3.99	2.57
<b>Mean</b>	14762570.75		566521.25		3.84	
<b>SD</b>	1325381.54		58986.55		0.10	
<b>Co-efficient of variation (%)</b>	8.98		10.41		2.60	
<b>CAGR</b>	3.17		3.51			

Source: WWW.CEICDATA.com/Ministry of statistics and programme Implementation; Reserve Bank of India – Publications; Statistical Abstract, Andhra Pradesh.

The data related to total persons engaged in India and Andhra Pradesh during the years 2012-13 to 2019-20 is presented in the Table 6. The CAGR of total persons engaged in India is 3.17 and 3.51 in Andhra Pradesh. The percentage of total persons engaged in Andhra Pradesh to India was 3.89 in the year 2012-13 and increased to 3.99 in the year 2019-20. The CV of total persons engaged in India is 8.98% and in Andhra Pradesh is 2.60%. The CAGR in AP is slightly higher than all India level.

### Findings of the study

1. The growth and development of number of factories in India and Andhra Pradesh during the period from 2012-13 year to 2019-20 year indicate that while Coefficient of Variation with reference to number of factories in India during the study period shows 3.56%, in the case of the Andhra Pradesh it shows 3.15%. This shows the consistent growth in number of factories both in India and AP.
2. Whereas the Compound Annual Growth Rate of factories during this period shows 1.31% for India and 1.22% for Andhra Pradesh. The CAGR of India is slightly higher than AP.
3. Andhra Pradesh is having 6.93% of total factories of India during 2012-13 to 2019-20.
4. Data of Value of Output from industries in India and Andhra Pradesh during the study period from 2012-13 year to 2019-20 year revealed that the Coefficient of Variation of value of output in India is 15.64% and Andhra Pradesh is 23.73%.

5. Whereas, the Compound Annual Growth Rate of value of industrial output during the period of India shows 5.12% and Andhra Pradesh shows 8.59%.
6. Andhra Pradesh's share in the India's total value of output is 3.82% only. But the CAGR of value of output in Andhra Pradesh during the study period is higher than all India level.
7. With reference to the data of Invested Capital of industries in India and Andhra Pradesh during the years 2012-13 to 2019-20, it shows that the Coefficient of Variation for India is 16.69% and for Andhra Pradesh is 15.99%.
8. Compound Annual Growth Rate of invested capital of industries during this period shows 5.90% for India and 6.37% for Andhra Pradesh.
9. Data of growth of Gross Capital Formation of industries in India and Andhra Pradesh during the period from 2012-13 year to 2019-20 year indicates that while Coefficient of Variation of gross capital formation of industries in India shows 10.38% the Andhra Pradesh shows 24.00%,
10. The Compound Annual Growth Rate of gross capital formation during this period shows -0.81% for India and 7.90% for Andhra Pradesh.
11. Regarding the data of growth of Profits from industries in India and Andhra Pradesh during the period from 2012-13 to 2019-20 shows that Coefficient of Variation for data of India during the period is 10.69% and for Andhra Pradesh it is 7.86%.
12. Whereas, the Compound Annual Growth Rate of profits from industries during this period shows 0.69% for India and 1.57% for Andhra Pradesh.
13. Andhra Pradesh's share in the India's total profits is 2.87% only.
14. With reference to growth of Total persons engaged at industries in India and Andhra Pradesh during the study period from 2012-13 to 2019-20 years, the data indicates that the Coefficient of Variation for India is 3.17% and for Andhra Pradesh it is 10.41%.
15. But the Compound Annual Growth Rate of total person engaged at industries during this period shows 3.17% for India and 3.51% for Andhra Pradesh.
16. Andhra Pradesh's share in the total persons engaged in industries in India is 3.84% only.

### **Recommendations**

1. The number of factories have increased at a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 1.22% in Andhra Pradesh which is low when compared with CAGR of India. So, more encouragement to be given to establish new factories in Andhra Pradesh.
2. Andhra Pradesh is having 6.93% of total factories of India during 2012-13 to 2019-20. But, Andhra Pradesh's share in the value of output 3.82% only. So measures to be taken to increase the productivity of industries in Andhra Pradesh.
3. At the same time the Andhra Pradesh's share of total persons engaged is 3.84% only. So measures to be taken to improve employability of industries in A.P.
4. The share of Andhra Pradesh in total profits of India is 2.87% only. This is very low and measures to be taken to improve the profitability of industrial units in AP.
5. This data indicates that although A.P is having 6.9% of total factories of the country, they are not able to contribute much to employment, value of output and profits. So, the profitability of factories in Andhra Pradesh has to be improved by providing more and more incentives.
6. By utilisation of the complete productive capacity, the manufacturing industries can improve profitability and can provide more employment.

### **5. Conclusion**

The growth of the manufacturing sector in Andhra Pradesh from 2012-13 to 2019-20 can be considered impressive. Although the CAGR of the number of factories is slightly low in Andhra Pradesh when

compared to all India level, the CAGRs of value of output, invested capital, and gross capital formation are much higher in AP when compared to all India levels. The CAGRs of profits from industries and total persons engaged in industries are also slightly higher in AP. But the growth rates of all principle characteristics examined in the study are at a low level. The various incentives provided by various Industrial Development Policies in the state managed to increase invested capital and gross capital formation. But still, the percentage shares of profits, value of output, gross capital formation, invested capital, and total persons engaged are low when compared to the number of operational factories in the state.

There is an immediate need to develop the manufacturing sector, as the state of Andhra Pradesh mostly relies on the primary sector for employment. The growth of the manufacturing sector helps in the mechanization and modernization of agriculture and reduces people's significant reliance on the agricultural sector by providing productive work in the secondary and service sectors. The manufacturing sector plays an important role in the reduction of unemployment and poverty in the economy.

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