



Development of Micro and Small Industries in Kadapa District

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Abstract:

Micro and small industries provide large employment opportunities at low capital cost than medium and large industries. Mostly micro industries use local raw material for their production and equipment for rendering services to their customers. The micro and small industries mostly provide employment to the rural people with in the vicinity of their location. The emergence of these industries helps industrialization of rural and backward areas. These industries contribute enormously to the economic development of the country. The micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) sector has emerged as highly vibrant and dynamic sector in the Indian economy over the last five decades MSMEs sector had saved India's economy from great recession in 2008. Large number of small industries (636) are developed than the development of micro industries (612) in Kadapa district. Relatively a greater number of micro industries (425) and small industries (411) developed in Kadapa revenue division. More number of micro (365) and small industries (381) owned by women than by men in Kadapa district. More number of micro (162) and small industries (192) owned and controlled by scheduled castes category entrepreneurs in Kadapa district. Number of mineral industrial activities is more under both the categories of industries viz micro and small in Kadapa district. Per unit investment involved in the development of small industries is Rs. 9.38 lakhs. Per unit investment involved in the development of micro industries in Kadapa district is Rs. 10.05 lakhs Both the micro and small industries together have provided large employment to women (18869) than to men (18600). Mineral industrial activities and other industrial activities of micro industries provided more employment to men than to women whereas the agriculture industrial activities and chemical industrial activities of micro industries provided more employment to women than to men. Agro industrial activities and chemical industrial activities of small industries provided more employment to women than to men. Mineral industrial activities and other industrial activities of small industries could provide more employment to men than to women.

Key words: *employment, micro and small industries, medium enterprises*

1. Introduction

Micro and small industries provide large employment opportunities at low capital cost than medium and large industries. In other words, capital required by these industries is relatively small as compared to the capital required by medium and large industries. Mostly micro industries use local raw material for their production and equipment for rendering services to their customers. The micro and small industries provide employment to the rural people with in the vicinity of their location. The emergence of these industries helps industrialization of rural and backward areas. These industries contribute enormously to the economic development of the country. The micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) sector has emerged as highly vibrant and dynamic sector in the Indian economy over the last five decades. MSMEs sector had saved India's economy from great recession in 2008. "for the preparation of The present paper" the researcher has approached the officials in the office of the district industries Centre (DIC) Kadapa for completion the data pertaining to the development of micro and small industries. Having obtained permission from the officers concern at DIC Kadapa the researcher compiled the data relating to the development of micro and small industries Kadapa district. The data have been used for

the preparation of tables with some titles such number of micro and small industries developed over ten-year period in Kadapa district spread of micro and small industries over three revenue divisions, distribution of micro and small industries over men and women entrepreneurs, distribution of micro and small industries over different castes, classification of micro and small industries into agro based industries, mineral based industries, chemical industries and other industrial activities, investment involved in each of the year over ten-year period, total investment involved in the total units of micro and small industries and investment involved in each of the employment provided by micro and small industries irrespective of the line of activity to which they belong to men and women and employment provided by the micro and small industries by their line of activity to men and women.

2. Definition of micro and small industries

A micro industry is an enterprise where the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 25 lakhs.

A small enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs. 25 lakhs but does not exceed is 1 crore.

Small scale industries are those industries in which the manufacturing, production and rendering of services are done on a small or micro scale. These industries make one-time investment in machinery plants and industries, but it does not exceed Rupees 1 crore.

3. Review of literature

Bisra and G.C. Kar (2003)¹ stated that the establishment of naturally beneficial linkages between industry and agriculture is one of the central themes of the development process. Support of industrial activity is one of the basic requirements to increase production in the agriculture sector. Improving the agriculture productivity would create an agriculture surplus which, in turn, would encourage the growth of output and employment in industry.

P. Satish (2003)² has focused on the experience of the development of agro-based industries in Punjab. Traditional agro-based industries in Punjab were oil mills, spinning mills, ginning mills, and rice mills. With the decrease in the area under cultivation of edible oils and cotton, spinning and ginning mills and oil mills fell into bad times. Since mid-sixties, Ludhiana emerged as the center for hosiery industry based on cotton produced within as well as outside the state. Later, as a result of the propagation of eucalyptus and other forestry species, wood industry came up in a big way. After the process of globalization set in, Pepsi entered Punjab to set up tomato processing unit. This did not work out in the absence of a long-term commitment by the Multi National Company (MNC). However, the experience with Nestle and Glaxo in diary industry was quite satisfactory. Now a number of other sectors like medicinal and aromatic plants, high value vegetable and fruit sectors are witnessing a growth in agro-based industries. The Punjab experience shows that development of agro-based industries depends upon the adequate and timely availability of raw material, price competitiveness of the raw material available, availability of industrial infrastructure, assured markets, availability of labour and finance viable technology for processing. This requires a continuous qualitative and reliable chain right from the seed stage. In addition, the industry has also to evince a long-term commitment to work with farmers on a continuous basis.

4. Objectives of the Study

The primary objective of the present paper examines the role development of micro and small industries in Kadapa district. The specific objectives of the present paper are:

1. To analyse the socio-economic characteristics of the entrepreneurs of micro and small industries in Kadapa district and
2. Ascertain the development of micro and small industries in terms of number of industries developed over ten-year period.

5. Period of the Study

The time period considered to assess the role of DIC in the promotion and development of micro and small industries in Kadapa district is ten years from 2008-09 to 2017-18.

6. Methodology

The present paper is prepared on the basis of the secondary data compiled from the official records of the office of the District Industries Centre Kadapa for ten-year period from 2008-09 to 2017-18.

Table :1
Development of micro and small industries over ten years in Kadapa district

Years	Micro	Small	Total
2008-09	65	85	150
2009-10	77	50	127
2010-11	65	50	115
2011-12	60	55	115
2012-13	80	80	160
2013-14	50	96	146
2014-15	65	50	115
2015-16	60	50	110
2016-17	40	53	93
2017-18	50	67	117
Total	612	636	1248

Source: district industrial Centre, Kadapa

Table:1 shows the growth in the development of micro and small industries over ten-year period from 2008-2009 to 2017-2018 in Kadapa district. It is clearly understood from table 1 that the number of small industries developed in Kadapa district is higher (636) than the number of micro industries (612) developed over the study period in the Kadapa district. Number of Micro industries developed in 2009-2010 was 65 units whereas the number of micro industries developed in 2017-2018 was 50 units. This indicates that there is no progressive improvement in the development of micro industries over a period of ten years in Kadapa district. Number of small industries developed in 2008-2009 was 85 units whereas the number of small industries developed in Kadapa district in 2017-18 was 67 units. This again indicates that there was no improvement in the promotion and development of small industries over ten-year period. The growth in the promotion and development of small industries was steady from 2011-2012 to 2013-2014 and decreased in 2014-2015 and remained constant in 2015-2016 and increased from 2016-2017 to 2017-2018. This indicates that the growth in the development of small industries in Kadapa district is not continuous. The organization of the DIC Kadapa district has given priority for the development of small industries in Kadapa in some years and micro industries in some other years. On the whole there is no progress in the growth and development of the micro and small industries in Kadapa district for the ten-year period which was considered as a period for the present study in the district

Table: 2
Distribution of Micro and Small Industries over Different Revenue Divisions in Kadapa district

Years	Micro Industries				Small Industries				Sub Total of Micro & Small Industries		Grand Total
	Jammala Madugu	Kadapa	Rajampeta	Total	Jammala Madugu	Kadapa	Rajampeta	Total	Micro	Small	
2008-09	16	35	14	65	12	50	23	85	65	85	150
2009-10	10	55	12	77	09	31	10	50	77	50	127
2010-11	09	41	15	65	08	29	13	50	65	50	115
2011-12	09	43	08	60	06	45	04	55	60	55	115
2012-13	13	55	12	80	09	52	19	80	80	80	160
2013-14	10	32	08	50	20	58	18	96	50	96	146
2014-15	11	45	09	65	10	32	08	50	65	50	115
2015-16	04	49	07	60	08	35	07	50	60	50	110
2016-17	02	30	08	40	07	37	09	53	40	53	93
2017-18	03	40	07	50	08	42	17	67	50	67	117
Total	87	425	100	612	97	411	128	636	612	636	1248

Source: District Industrial Centre, Kadapa

Table: 2 shows the development of micro and small industries over different revenue divisions viz., Jammalamadugu, Kadapa and Rajampeta revenue divisions in Kadapa district. More number of micro (425) and small industries (411) were developed in Kadapa revenue division followed by rajampeta and Jammalamadugu revenue division. Number of small industries developed in Kadapa revenue division was (411) which is more than the number of small industries in Jammalamadugu (97) and rajampeta (128) revenue divisions. Total number of micro industries developed in Kadapa revenue division is (425) which is more than the number of micro industries developed in Rajampeta (100) and Jammalamadugu revenue divisions (87). The number of micro and small industries developed in each of the revenue division for ten-year study period reveals that the number of micro and small industries developed in Kadapa revenue division is more than the number of micro and small industries developed in Jammalamadugu and rajampeta revenue divisions. The number of micro industries developed in rajampeta revenue division in 2009-2010 & 2010-2011 and from 2015-2016 to 2017-2018 is more than the number of micro industries developed in Jammalamadugu revenue division for the same period. The number of small industries developed in rajampeta revenue division from 2008-2009 2010-2011, in 2012-2013 & 2016-2017 & 2017-2018 was more than the number of small industries developed in jammalamadugu revenue division. The growth in the number of micro and small industries developed in different revenue divisions of Kadapa district is not significant. This is happened because Kadapa is the district headquarters for the Kadapa revenue division. People living in Kadapa revenue division may have more access to the officials in the office of the district industries Centre. They may also capable of in getting some pressure on the officials in the office of the district industries Centre to get their things done in their favour.

Table: 3
Distribution of Micro and Small Industries over Sex in Kadapa District

Years	Micro industries			Small industries			Sub Total of Micro and Small		Grand Total
	Men	women	Total	Men	women	Total	Micro	Small	
2008-09	25	40	65	30	55	85	65	85	150
2009 – 10	20	57	77	20	30	50	77	50	127
2010 – 11	32	33	65	15	35	50	65	50	115
2011 – 12	25	35	60	25	30	55	60	55	115
2012 – 13	40	40	80	35	45	80	80	80	160
2013 – 14	30	20	50	25	71	96	50	96	146
2014-15	15	50	65	15	35	50	65	50	115
2015-16	30	30	60	10	40	50	60	50	110
2016-17	10	30	40	40	13	53	40	53	93
2017-18	20	30	50	40	27	67	50	67	117
Total	247	365	612	255	381	636	612	636	1248

Source: District Industrial Centre, Kadapa

Table :3 shows the distribution of micro and small industries over men and women entrepreneurs from 2008-2009 to 2017-2018 in Kadapa district. It is understood from table 3 that a greater number of micro (365) and small industries (381) are owned by women in Kadapa district. In other words, more women were encouraged in the promotion and development of micro and small industries in Kadapa district. Year wise data pertaining micro industries in table 3 reveals that more priority was given to women in most of the 7 years of ten-year period in the development of the micro industries from 2008-2009 to 2011-2012, 2014-2015 and from 2016-2017 to 2017-2018 in Kadapa district and in the subsequent two years i.e., in 2012-2013 and 2015-2016 an equal number of men and women were motivated in the development of micro industries in the district. Only in one year (2013-2014) a greater number of men were encouraged to start micro industrial activities on the basis of the advice given by the officials in the office of the district industries Centre in Kadapa district. Similarly, a greater number of women were encouraged /motivated in most of the years (8 out of 10 years) of the study period. i.e., from 2008-2009 to 2015-2016. Only in the last two years (2016-17&2017-18) of ten-year study period priority was given to men rather than to women in the development of small industries in Kadapa district. The growth in the development of micro and small industries allotted to men and women is not significant for the entire study period of ten years from 2008-2009 to 2017-2018.

Table: 4
Distribution of Micro and small industries over different Caste Categories in ten-year period in Kadapa district

Years	Micro Industries					Small Industries					Sub Total of Micro and small industries		Grand Total
	BC	OC	SC	ST	Total	BC	OC	SC	ST	Total	Micro	Small	
2008-09	12	13	20	20	65	20	23	22	20	85	65	85	150
2009 – 10	15	27	20	15	77	10	20	15	05	50	77	50	127
2010 – 11	15	12	17	21	65	15	05	20	10	50	65	50	115
2011 – 12	15	10	20	15	60	20	10	15	10	55	60	55	115
2012 – 13	30	20	15	15	80	10	13	30	10	80	80	80	160
2013 -14	15	10	15	10	50	10	46	20	20	96	50	96	146
2014-15	20	15	15	15	65	20	10	20	-	50	65	50	115
2015-16	10	20	10	20	60	10	10	20	10	50	60	50	110
2016-17	05	10	25	-	40	10	20	20	03	53	40	53	93
2017-18	10	20	05	15	50	20	17	10	20	67	50	67	117
Total	147	157	162	146	612	145	191	192	108	636	612	636	1248

Source: District Industrial Centre, Kadapa

Table: 4 Portrays the distribution of micro and small industries over different caste categories of the society in Kadapa district. The total number of small industries developed by the officials in the district industrial Centre (DIC) of Kadapa district is more than the number of micro industries developed in the same district by the officials of the district industries Centre (DIC) Kadapa. Of these greater number of micro industries (162/612) and small industries (192/636) are owned by Sc caste category people followed by Oc, Bc, and St category entrepreneurs in Kadapa district. This indicates that the governments have Focused their attention on the economic growth and development of Scs and Sts by means of directing the DIC at the district headquarters to allot a greater number of micro and small industries, extending technical assistance to these castes in Kadapa district. More number of micro industries were developed for the economic wellbeing of the Scs and Bcs on par with Ocs. An equal number of micro industrial units were allotted to Scs and Sts in three years i.e., in 2008-09, 2012-13 & 2014-15 of ten-year study period. However, the growth in the development of micro industries is not much impressive. More number of small industrial units were allotted to Ocs in two years 2009-10 & 2017-18 and Scs in two years i.e., 2011-12 & 2016-17 of ten-year study period. In another two years i.e., 2009-10, 2011-12 of ten-year study period an equal number of small industrial units were allotted to Bcs and Sts. In one year i.e., 2013-14 of ten-year study period an equal number small industries were allotted to Ocs, Sts and Scs (10each) and Bcs (15 each) and respectively. No small industrial activity was allotted to Sts in one year i.e., in 2016-17 of ten-year study period. The growth in the development of small industries is much impressive for three consecutive years of ten-year study period. i.e., from 2011-12 to 2012-13 This is happened because there is a consecutive progress in the allotment of small industries to Ocs.

Table: 5

Distribution of Micro and Small Industries over the line of activity in Kadapa District

Years	Micro industries					Small industries					Subtotal of Micro & Small		Grand Total
	Agro	Mineral	Chemical	Others	Total	Agro	Mineral	Chemical	Others	Total	Micro	Small	
2008-09	32	23	07	03	65	30	40	05	10	85	65	85	150
2009-10	15	25	30	07	77	20	30	-	-	50	77	50	127
2010-11	10	15	25	15	65	10	15	15	10	50	65	50	115
2011-12	20	10	10	20	60	15	2	15	05	55	60	55	115
2012-13	15	15	20	30	80	20	30	20	10	80	80	80	160
2013-14	10	25	15	-	50	16	30	30	20	96	50	96	146
2014-15	15	35	05	10	65	15	10	10	15	50	65	50	115
2015-16	12	17	11	20	60	25	05	15	05	50	60	50	110
2016-17	05	07	03	25	40	13	10	20	10	53	40	53	93
2017-18	10	20	15	05	50	16	20	11	20	67	50	67	117
Total	144	192	141	135	612	180	210	141	105	636	612	636	1248

Source: District Industrial Centre, Kadapa

Table :5 depicts the distribution of micro and small industries over their line of activity vize., agro based industries, mineral industries, chemical industries and other industries. It is understood from table 5 that mineral industries number (192) under micro industries in Kadapa district for ten-year period is more than the number of agro industries, (144) chemical (141) industries and other industries. (135). The growth in the development of other industries under micro (210) industries from 2008-09, 2012-13 is satisfactory than the growth in the development of agro industries, mineral industries and chemical industries under micro industries. No other industry was promoted and developed in 2013-14 under micro industries. Similarly, the mineral industries number (210) under small industries in Kadapa district for ten-year study period is more than the number of agro based industries, (180) chemical industries (141) and other industries (105). The growth in the promotion and development of agro industries, mineral industries, chemical industries and other industries under small industries is not

continuous, consistent and significant over ten-year period from 2008-09 to 2017-18. No chemical industry and other industry was developed in 2009-10 under small industries.

Table: 6
Shows the year wise distribution of micro and small industries over investment in Kadapa district

(Rs in Lakhs)

Years	Micro industries			Small industries			Grand Total
	No. of Units	Total Investment	Investment Per Unit	No. of Units	Total Investment	Investment Per Unit	
2008-09	65	850	13.08	85	877	10.32	1727
2009-10	77	630	8.18	50	480	9.60	1110
2010-11	65	540	8.31	50	530	10.60	1070
2011-12	60	750	12.50	55	650	11.82	1400
2012-13	80	670	8.38	80	850	10.63	1520
2013-14	50	780	15.60	96	780	8.13	1560
2014-15	65	350	5.38	50	350	7.00	700
2015-16	60	430	7.17	50	480	9.60	910
2016-17	40	670	16.75	53	510	9.62	1180
2017-18	50	480	9.60	67	460	6.86	940
Total	612	6150	10.05	636	5967	9.38	12117

Source: District Industrial Centre, Kadapa

Table :6 Shows year wise number of micro and small industries developed and the total investment involved in such micro and small industries developed and the investment per unit each of such industrial unit. The total investment involved in the development 612 micro industries is Rs. 6150 lakh and the per unit investment is Rs 10.05 lakhs Similarly the total investment involved in the development 636 small industries in Kadapa district over ten-year period 2008-2009 to 2017-2018 is Rs. 5967 lakhs and the investment per unit is Rs. 9.38 lakhs. The total investment involved in the development micro and small industries together for ten-year period is Rs. 12117 lakhs. Highest number of micro industries were developed in 2012-2013 and per unit investment of such highest number is Rs. 8.38 lakhs. The least number of micro industries promoted and developed in 2016-2017 was 40 units only. But the investment per unit of such number is 16.75 lakhs which is the highest investment per unit. The total investment involved in the development of total number of small industries (636) is Rs. 5967 lakhs. The highest number of small industries developed with a per unit investment Rs. 8.13 lakhs. The highest total investment involved in the development of 85 small industries in 2008-2009 was Rs. 877 lakh. The highest number of small industries were promoted and developed in 2013-14 with the total investment and investment per unit of Rs. 780 lakhs and 9.20 lakhs respectively in Kadapa district. And the least investment involved in the development of 50 small industries in 2014-2015 was Rs. 350 lakhs with per unit investment Rs. 10.63 lakhs.

Table: 7
Provision of employment in micro and small industries in different years of ten-year period from 2008-09 to 2017-18 in Kadapa district

Years	Micro industries		Small industries		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
2008-09	650	1123	1500	2030	2150	3153
2009-10	770	1013	1270	2038	2040	3051
2010-11	650	453	1150	1068	1800	1521
2011-12	600	931	1150	1661	1750	2592
2012-13	800	564	1600	1286	2400	1850
2013-14	500	476	1460	896	1960	1372
2014-15	650	437	1150	991	1800	1428
2015-16	600	416	1100	876	1700	1292
2016-17	400	428	930	871	1330	1299
2017-18	500	429	1170	882	1670	1311
Total	6120	6270	12480	12599	18600	18869

Source: District Industrial Centre, Kadapa

Table :7 Shows the employment provided to men and women by micro and small industries. In each of the year for ten-year period from 2008-2009 to 2017-2018 in Kadapa district. The micro and small industries together provided more employment to women (18869) than to men (18600). The micro industries provided more employment to women (6270) than to men (6120). In six years i.e., in 2010-11, and from 2012-13 to 2015-16 and in 2017-18 of ten-year study period. Micro industries provided more employment to men than to women in another four years from 2008-09, to 2009-10 in 2011-12 and in 2016-17 micro industries provide more employment to women than to men. The employment provided by micro industries increased from 2008-09 to 2009-10 and decreased from 2010-11 to 2017-18 except in 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2017-18. In those three years the employment provided to men increased as compared to those previous years. Similarly small industries provided more employment to women (12599) than to men (12480) for the study period of ten years. But the small industries provided more employment to a greater number of men than to women in seven years, i.e., in 2010-11 and from 2012-13 to 2017-18 and to more number of women than to men in three years i.e., 2008-09 to 2009-10 and in 2011-12 of ten-year study period. The growth in the employment provided by micro and small industries together to men and women is not much impressive.

Table :8
Distribution of Micro and Small Industries over the Employment in Kadapa District

Years	Micro Industries									
	Agro		Mineral		Chemical		Others		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
2008-09	320	406	230	213	70	386	30	118	650	1123
2009-10	150	301	250	119	300	396	70	197	770	1013
2010-11	100	115	150	126	250	106	150	106	650	453
2011-12	200	107	100	596	100	115	200	113	600	931
2012-13	150	136	150	198	200	128	300	102	800	564
2013-14	100	152	250	116	150	98	-	110	500	476
2014-15	150	116	350	107	50	116	100	98	650	437
2015-16	120	102	170	128	110	108	200	78	600	416
2016-17	50	98	70	152	30	76	250	102	400	428
2017-18	100	112	200	132	150	73	50	112	500	429
Total	1440	1645	1920	1885	1410	1602	1350	1136	6120	6270

Years	Small Industries										Grand Total	
	Agro		Mineral		Chemical		Others		Total		Men	Women
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
2008-09	300	177	400	156	50	356	100	218	850	907	1500	2030
2009-10	200	168	300	138	-	401	-	318	500	1025	1270	2038
2010-11	100	107	150	112	150	118	100	278	500	615	1150	1068
2011-12	150	112	200	198	150	102	50	318	550	730	1150	1661
2012-13	200	98	300	209	200	98	100	317	200	722	1600	1286
2013-14	160	102	300	132	300	78	200	108	960	420	1460	896
2014-15	150	132	100	158	100	132	150	132	500	554	1150	991
2015-16	250	118	50	118	150	112	50	112	500	460	1100	876
2016-17	130	119	100	104	200	122	100	98	530	443	930	871
2017-18	160	103	200	102	110	138	200	110	670	453	1170	882
Total	1800	1236	2100	1427	1410	1657	1050	2009	6360	6329	12480	12599

Source: District Industrial Centre, Kadapa

Table :8 explains the employment provided by different industrial activities of micro and small industries to men and women in Kadapa district over ten-year period from 2008-2009 to 2017-2018. It is under stood from table 8 that the different industrial activities together of micro industries vize., Agro industries, mineral industries, chemical based industries and other industries provided employment to

more number of women (6270) than to men (6120) if it comes to employment provided by the different industrial activities in different years of ten-year study period it is clear that the micro industries provided employment to more number of men than to women in six years i.e., in 2010-11 and from 2012-13 to 2015-16 and in 2017-18 of ten-year study period. Similarly different industrial activities together of micro industries provided employment to more number of women than to men in another four years i.e., from 2008-09 to 2009-10 & in 2011-12 and in 2016-17 of ten-year study period. The agro industries and chemical industries of micro industries provided more employment to women than to men whereas the mineral based industries and other industrial activities of micro industries provided more employment to men than to women in Kadapa district. The growth in the employment provided by different industrial activities of micro industries is not significant. The employment provided by different industrial activities of small industries reveal that the different industrial activities of small industries provided employment to more number of men (6360) than to women (6329) different industrial activities of small industries provided more employment to more number of men in four years than to women whereas the different industrial activities of small industries provided more employment to women than to men in six years i.e., from 2008-2009 to 2012-2013 and in 2014-2015. Agro industries and mineral industries of small industries provided employment to more number of men than to women whereas the chemical industries and other industrial activities of small industries provided employment to more number of women than to men. The growth in the employment provided by different industrial activities of small industries over ten-year period is not impressive.

7. Conclusion

Development of micro and small industries help in generating more employment, minimization of regional imbalances, increasing production, increasing exports and the like. Large number of small industries (636) are developed than the development of micro industries (612) in Kadapa district. Relatively a greater number of micro industries (425) and small industries (411) developed in Kadapa revenue division. More number of micro (365) and small industries (381) owned by women than by men in Kadapa district. More number of micro (162) and small industries (192) owned and controlled by scheduled castes category entrepreneurs in Kadapa district. Number of mineral industrial activities is more under both the categories of industries viz micro and small in Kadapa district. Per unit investment involved in the development of small industries is Rs. 9.38 lakhs. Per unit investment involved in the development of micro industries in Kadapa district is Rs. 10.05 lakhs Both the micro and small industries together have provided large employment to women (18869) than to men (18600). Mineral industrial activities and other industrial activities of micro industries provided more employment to men than to women whereas the agriculture industrial activities and chemical industrial activities of micro industries provided more employment to women than to men. Agro industrial activities and chemical industrial activities of small industries provided more employment to women than to men. Mineral industrial activities and other industrial activities of small industries could provide more employment to men than to women.

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