

COVID - 19 an Epidemic to MSME: A Study on Assistance of Government of India to Overcome the Epidemic

Susanta Kanrar

Department of Commerce, Shibpur Dinabandhu Institution (College), Howrah, West Bengal, India

Corresponding Author's Email: sk13_kol@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are considered as the growth engine of every economy, whether in developed or developing country. This sector plays an important role in removing the regional disparity in rural and backward areas. But currently these sectors are facing big challenges due to COVID-19. To overcome the situation, Government of India has declared various financial and non-financial packages for the MSME sector. The objectives of papers are to assess the negative and positive impact of COVID-19 on MSME sector and to evaluate the effectiveness of "Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan Relief Package". This study is exploratory as well as empirical in nature. Both primary and secondary data were used for the study. From the present study it can be concluded that MSME sector would be able to overcome the pandemic situation with the help of Government of India's assistance and Government's assistance are very effective to overcome this situation.

Keywords: MSME; COVID-19; Packages; Assess

INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are considered the growth engine of every economy, whether developed or developing. This is also true for the Indian economy and during the last few decades, MSME sector are playing a crucial role in the development of the overall economy. The contribution of this sector in the areas of employment creation, Gross Domestic Value addition, Exports, Contribution to GDP, and Investment in fixed assets are highly remarkable. Manufacturing and Service these sectors are developing under the umbrella of MSME. One of the main advantages of this sector is the more job creation power with comparatively lower capital investment than the large-scale sector (Desai, 2000). This sector also plays an important role in removing the regional disparity by industrialization in rural and backward areas (Sana & Kanrar, 2009). But currently, these sectors are facing big challenges due to Covid-19. Covid-19 is the other name of epidemic which widespread throughout the world and is a big curse to all sectors including MSME. As of 20th February 2022 more, than 244 countries are affected by this life destructive virus and more than 42,89,55,882 confirmed cases have been reported, resulting in more than 59,28,944 deaths and the situation of India for the same is 4,28,67,031 and 5,12,652.

The paper is written with the following objectives:

- To assess the negative and positive impact of COVID-19 on MSME sector and
- To evaluate the effectiveness of "Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan Relief Package" as declared by the Government of India to MSME sector to overcome their present adverse position.

METHODOLOGY

This study is exploratory as well as empirical in nature. Both primary and secondary data were used for the study. The empirical data have been mainly collected for analyzing the negative effectiveness of COVID-19 on MSME and the secondary data are used to analyze the effectiveness of various packages as declared by the Government of India to MSME to overcome their current position, although primary data were also used to analyses the opinion of MSME entrepreneurs and the general public regarding

the impact of COVID-19.

Primary data from MSME units and the general public were collected by using a pretested and pre-coded questionnaires using Google Form. The Likert third scales have been used to collect the primary data from MSME sectors and the general public.

The secondary data were collected from books, journals, reports, and published documents of the district's industries center, SIDBI report on MSME, and various reputed websites like SIDBI, IDBI, EPW, RBI, etc. The entire collected data have been analyzed with the help of appropriate statistical tools and techniques.

Survey Period: August 2020 to June 2021

Tools of Analysis: Mainly the Chi- Square test has been used to analyses the primary data. Moreover cross-tabulation, Simple average method has been used to present and analyses the data with the help of SPSS statistical package.

Hypotheses of the Study:

Two sets of hypotheses have been formulated to know the effect of COVID-19 on MSME sector and also to know the real effectiveness of Financial Package under “Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan Relief Package” as declared by the Government of India for MSME sectors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Significant of MSME towards Nation

The role of MSME is highly remarkable in the development of the Indian economy. Its contributions towards GDP, Job creation, Export, Industrial Production, acting as an ancillary with large scale sectors, personal satisfaction regarding design or customer's needs, GVA, and Industrial Growth all are mentionable (Kanrar, 2012). Moreover, with a little capital, a small unit can be established which can satisfy local demand and at the same time provide job opportunities to skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled persons (Birajdar, 2011). MSME's contribution to our nation is clear from the below-given table.

Table 1: Contribution of MSME's in Country's Economy at Current Price

(Figures in Rs. Crores adjusted for FISIM at Current Prices)						
Year	MSME GVA	Growth %	Total GVA	Share of MSME in GVA (%)	Total GDP	Share of MSME in GDP (%)
2011-12	2622574	-	8106946	32.35	8736329	30.00
2012-13	3020528	15.17	9202692	32.82	9944013	30.40
2013-14	3389922	12.23	10363153	32.71	11233522	30.20
2014-15	3704956	9.29	11504279	32.21	12467959	29.70
2015-16	4025595	8.65	12566646	32.03	13764037	29.20
2016-17	4405753	9.44	13841591	31.83	15253714	28.90
Average	3528221.33	10.956	10930884.5	32.325	11899929	29.733

Sources: Ministry of MSME, 2018

GVA: Gross Value Added, GDP: Gross Domestic Product

Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) represent at current prices

MSME and COVID-19

COVID -19 is a life-destructive virus. As on 20th February 2022 more than 244 countries are affected by COVID-19 which is considered a life-destructive virus and more than 428.955 million cases have been reported, resulting in more than 5.928 million deaths. As an effect, the lockdown and social distancing have been started throughout the globe to save human life. Normal activities of all the sectors are being stopped for more than 90 days, whether in industrial or service, or other sectors. All the countries throughout the globe are being affected by this virus, whether developed or developing or more powerful. Every country became helpless and the situation has become totally out of control. MSME sectors are significantly affected by this lockdown, as most MSMEs are under micro and small umbrellas and they are not so organized as compared to the large sector. Thousands of MSME units are just waiting to close down their units due to the number of problems that mainly occurred during this lockdown period.

All India Management Organization (AIMO) has conducted a survey and as per the survey, about 25% of MSMEs may be closed down if a lockdown is imposed for more than 4 weeks and 43% of MSMEs may close down if a lockdown is imposed for more than 8 weeks. About 71% of MSMEs may not be able to pay salaries if lockdown is imposed for more than 8 weeks. We know that actual lockdown period was more than 9 weeks and so it is easy to understand the current position of MSME.

AIMO survey also exhibits that “ among the surveyed people, 36% of self-employed stated that their biggest concern is pertaining to their ability to pay EMIs as they had issues with pending collections for work done earlier and also the receipts of new orders and profitable prices for the business”.

“Several sectors such as aviation, hospitality, and consumer durable are among the worst hit by this epidemic. All the MSME/self-employed individuals/entrepreneurs associated or whose revenue depend either directly or indirectly on these sectors have been on the verge of a shutdown situation” said Shrikant Dalmia, Zonal Vice-President West, AIMO.

“Work from home for core MSME sector is possible only for 8% and due to Work from home productivity has reduced by 63% and due to this migration of labours has also increased in remarkable position” - S. Dalmia

K. E. Raghunathan, the immediate past president, of AIMO, said “The extent of the job loss will be more clear by the end of August' 2020, as most of the respondents were in process of gauging how many of their labour will return and also, they are currently worried about the optimum employee strength required to sustain their business soon”.

“According to reports from our members and clusters of MSME sectors over the past few weeks, over 60 odd million MSME are in real danger due to market issues with over 92 percent drop in domestic sales compared to the same time last year. There is a 100 percent drop in export sales compared to the same time last year,” said Sushil Vyas, Secretary, AIMO.

As per AIMA survey “At the time of unlock -1 the sector will face huge problem like visibility of demand, supply of raw material, future EMI payment, Collection of pending dues, interest burden on loan etc”.

From the above it is clear about destructive negative impact of Covid-19 on MSME sector not only in India but also throughout the world. Till now it is not clear about how much day or month or years that effect will continue due to Covid-19. Day by day its spreading is going to increases throughout the globe. An uncertain timing is going on. No one knows when and how we will be able to overcome the above-mentioned problems.

Government's Assistant to MSME

Government of India/Central Government, State Government, Ministry of MSME and various other organizations have declared various financial and non-financial packages for the MSME sector, so that they can come back to their past position with significant role to Indian Economy. Here, an idea about the

existing definition (Pooja, 2009)⁰⁵ of MSME is given and what is revised definition of MSME to get the assistance from Government of India.

Table 2: Existing and revised definition of MSME

Existing MSMEs Classification			
Criteria: Investment in Plant & Machinery or Equipment			
Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing Enterprises	Investment <Rs.25 Lacks	Investment < Rs 5 Crore	Investment < Rs.10 Crore
Service Enterprises	Investment <Rs.10 Lacks	Investment < Rs.2 Crore	Investment < Rs.5 Crore

Revised MSMEs Classification			
Criteria: Investment in Plant & Machinery or Equipment			
Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing & Service Enterprises	Investment < Rs.1 Crore Turnover < Rs.5 Crore	Investment < Rs.10 Crore Turnover < Rs.50 Crore	Investment < Rs.50 Crore Turnover < Rs.250 Crore

On 1st June 2020 Monday, the Union Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi officially revised the MSME definition. It is noticeable that in new definition, the distinction between Manufacturing and Service sectors are eliminated. The new definition will bring about many benefits that aid to MSME to grow in size. The recent changes in the definition of micro, small and medium sized enterprises made as a part of the “Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan Relief Package”. The package announced on 12th May 2020, by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is to help mitigate ongoing Covid-19 crisis and to provide much needed boost towards achieving “Atmanirbhar Bharat”. The package is of Rs.20 lakhs crores- equivalent to 10% of India's GDP.

Brief about “Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan Relief Package” or self –Reliant Indian Movement discussed below:

Five pillars of Atmanirbhar Bhartat are:

- Economy – which brings quantum jump and not incremental change;
- Infrastructures - which should become the identity of India;
- System - based on 21st century technology driven arrangements;
- Vibrant Demography- which is our source of energy for self-reliant India;
- Demand - whereby the strength of our demand and supply chain should be utilized to full capacity.

The brief of packages is:

❖ Special economic and comprehensive packages of Rs.20 lakh crores equivalent to 10% of India's GDP as a part of Covid-19 relief measure, this package would emphasize on Land, Labour, Liquidity and Laws;

❖ Package covering various sectors including MSME; Labourers; Middle class; Industries; Among others

- ❖ Bold reform across sectors will drive the country's push towards self reliance;
- ❖ It is time to vocal for our local products and gradually make them Global;

Consequence of announcement of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan relief package on 12th May 2020 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the finance minister Smt. Nirmala Sitaraman conducted a series of five press conferences and announced measures as follows:

Table 3: Overall Stimulus provided by Atmanirbhar Bharat Package

Sl. No	Date	Part	Focus Sectors & Posts	Amounts (Rs. Crores)	
01	13.05.2020	Part - I	MSME, EPF Support, Gareeb Kalyan, NBFCs etc	5,94,550	
02	14.05.2020	Part –II	Farmers, Migrants Labours, Urban poor, Street Vendor etc	3,10,000	
03	15.05.2020	Part –III	Agriculture & Allied Sector	1,50,000	
04	16.05.2020	Part – IV	Coal, Minerals, Aviation, Defense, Space, Atomic Energy, Electricity Tariffs	48,100	Part –IV & Part-V
05	17.05.2020	Part -V	Ease of doing business, Health, Education, Support to state Government		
Sub Total (1)			52.58%	11,02,650	
06	Earlier Measures including PMGKP			1,92,800	
07	RBI measures (Actual)			8,01,603	
Sub Total (2)			47.42%	9,94,403	
Grand Total (1+2)			100%	20,97,053	

From the above table it is noticeable that in Part-1 total of Rs.5,94,550 crores allowed for MSME, EPF, Gareeb Kalyan and NBFCs and it is around 28.35% of total package.

Table 4: The details break up of Rs. 5,94,550 shown below

Focus Sectors	Amounts (Rs. Crores)
Collateral free automatic loans for Business including MSME	3,00,000
Subordinate debt for MSMEs	20,000
Equity infusion through MSME fund of funds	50,000
EPF support for business and workers for 3 more months	2,500
EPF contribution reduced for business and workers for 3 months	6,750
Liquidity facility for NBFC/HCs/MFIs	30,000
Partial credit Guarantee scheme 2.0 for NBFC	45,000
Liquidity injection for DISCOMs	90,000
Liquidity through TDS/TCS reductions	50,000
Others /Miscellaneous	300
Total	5,94,550

The focus areas are:

- ❖ Collateral free automatic loans for Business including MSME;
- ❖ Subordinate Debt for MSME;
- ❖ Infusion through fund of funds to MSME;

- ❖ EPF support for business and workers for 3 more months;
- ❖ EPF contribution reduced for business and workers for 3 months;
- ❖ Liquidity facility for NBFC/HCs/MFIs;
- ❖ Partial credit Guarantee scheme for NBFC;
- ❖ Liquidity injection for DISCOMs;
- ❖ Relief for Contractors;
- ❖ Extension of Registration and Completion Date of Real Estate Projects under RERA;
- ❖ Liquidity through TDS/TCS rate Reduction;

Other Measures for MSME:

- E-marketing linkage for MSME to be promoted to act as a replacement for trade fairs and exhibitions.
- Government has been continuously monitoring settlement of dues to MSME vendors from Government and Central Public Sector Undertaking.
- Fin-tech will be used to enhance transaction-based lending using the data generated by e-marketplace.
- Global tender to be disallowed up to Rs. 200 corers, as Indian MSME and other companies have often faced unfair competition from foreign companies.

All pending refunds to charitable trust and non-corporate business and profession including proprietorship, partnership, LLP and Co-operative shall be issued immediately.

Positive Impact of COVID-19 on MSME

No doubt COVID -19 has a strong negative impact on MSME but at the same time, COVID-19 also has some positive impact on the Indian MSME sector. Before COVID-19, Indian MSME has to face strong challenges from foreign products, particularly Chinese low-price products. Just for example in the light market, the manufacturer of Bulbs, Tube, and various decorating lights were in a strong completion with Chinese low-price light. MSME had to face strong competition to make product at a lower cost. Chinese products always pressing challenges to Indian manufacturers and gradually a major part of Indian MSME are going to wipe off the market. But after COVOD-19, our prime minister emphasized: that “Atmanirbhar Bharat” and our homemade products and services would get more preference and it is expectable that the import of Chinese products and services would be reduced. It is also expectable that Government will impose some restrictions on imports of low price, poor quality products to revive our indigenous products which manufacture by our MSME. Same competition just like Light manufacturers are also faced by household goods manufacturers, babies Toys manufacturers, kitchen appliance manufacturers, Small electric tools manufacturers, Fan manufacturers, Phone manufacturers, Software providers, Luxury products manufacturers like perfume, Deodorant, etc, Garment manufacturers, Soft drinks manufacturers and thousands of products and services manufacturers and providers were in a strong struggle with Chinese products and Services. After COVID-19 and P.M declaration about “Atmanirbhar Bharat”, a new time is emerged about thinking of the MSME sector, now they and their products are getting much more important than the previous. People are going to emphasis the local market, and local manufacturers than products of MNC, Chinese low-price poor-quality products. It is the right time for the MSME sector to expose them local and gradually in the national market. They should utilize this biggest opportunity.

Before COVID-19 a major portion of MSME sectors are in hunk of finance. Lack of working capital is the base problem of MSME sector (Behera, 2006). Now MSME sectors can properly utilized the

benefits as declared by P.M in “Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan Relief Package”.

A number of financial assistant's provision are available in this package for MSME sector and now they can avail this financial assistance more easily comparing to previous procedure. By utilising these packages, a sick unit also can revive. It is also right time for MSME sector to revive/ rejuvenations the units by properly utilising the advantages of “Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan Relief Package”.

Result of survey on Covid-19 and Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan relief package (Relating to MSME Sector)

A brief survey was conducted to know the effect of VID-19 on the MSME sector and also to know the real effectiveness of financial sackage as declared by the Government of India for the MSME sector. A survey was conducted among MSME entrepreneurs and the general public. We included the general public because they are the primary demand creators for MSME. The pretested questionnaire was used to collect the opinions of the aforementioned groups, and the data was collected using Google Form. The survey period was August 2020 to June 2021. More than 80 respondents were surveyed in this survey. A brief survey was conducted to know the effect of VID-19 on the MSME sector and also to know the real effectiveness of financial sackage as declared by the Government of India for the MSME sector. A survey was conducted among MSME entrepreneurs and the general public. We included the general public because they are the primary demand creators for MSME. The pretested questionnaire was used to collect the opinions of the aforementioned groups, and the data was collected using Google Form. The survey period was August 2020 to June 2021. More than 80 respondents were surveyed in this survey. The results are shown below:

Table 5: Types of respondent

Types of Respondent		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	MSME Entrepreneurs	59	72.8	72.8	72.8
	General Public	22	27.2	27.2	100.0
	Total	81	100.0	100.0	

Observation: 72.8% of the respondent belongs to MSME Entrepreneurs and 27.2% are general public. Maximum respondent is from MSME Entrepreneurs.

Table 6: Effect of COVID-19 and lockdown on MSME

Whether MSME Affected by COVID-19		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Agree	78	96.3	96.3	96.3
	Neutral	3	3.7	3.7	100.0
	Total	81	100.0	100.0	

Observation : The study found that 96.3% respondents agreed that MSME sector badly affected by the situation arises due to COVID -19 and no one disagree about this situation. Table 7: Effect of special packages extended by the Government of India to MSME

Whether Financial Package Sufficient for MSME		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Agree	12	14.8	14.8	14.8
	Neutral	30	37.0	37.0	51.9
	Disagree	39	48.1	48.1	100.0
	Total	81	100.0	100.0	

Observation : Only 14.8% respondents have agreed that special financial package as extended by the government of India to MSME is sufficient to overcome the current situation of the sector, 48.1 % respondents disagree about this matter and 37% remain Neutral about this matter.

Table 8: Effect of Covid 19 on demand of products and Services of MSME

Table 8: Effect of Covid 19 on demand of products and Services of MSME					
Demand of products & Services reduced due to COVID-19		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Agree	58	71.6	71.6	71.6
	Neutral	13	16.0	16.0	87.7
	Disagree	10	12.3	12.3	100.0
	Total	81	100.0	100.0	

Observation : From the above table it is found that 71.6% of respondents are agreed that demand of products and Services of MSME sector are drastically reduce due to COVID-19 .

Table 9: MSME sector would be able to overcome current financial problems or not

MSME sector be able to overcome current financial problems		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Agree	36	44.4	44.4	44.4
	Neutral	35	43.2	43.2	87.7
	Disagree	10	12.3	12.3	100.0
	Total	81	100.0	100.0	

Observation: 44.4 % of the respondents have agreed that MSME sector will able to overcome current financial problems/ situation and 43.2 % respondents are not interested to give any opinion about this matter.

Chi- Square Test:

A details Chi –Square test has been done to examine the impact of COVID-19 on current adverse position of MSME and to examine whether the MSME sector will be able to overcome their current adverse situation with the help of special financial packages as declared by the Government of India for MSME sector.

Hypothesis –I

H₀: There is no significant impact of decreasing of demand due to COVID-19 on current position of MSME sector (2 + 3 question).

H₁: There is a significant impact of decreasing of demand due to COVID-19 on current position of MSME sector (2 + 3 question).

Table 10: Relationship between impact of decreasing of demand due to COVID-19 and current position of MSME sector

Do you agree that the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) badly/ severely affected by the situation arise due to COVID-19 and lockdown? (Current Position)			Do you agree that the demand of product & Services of MSME Sector drastically reduce due to COVID-19			Total
			Agree	Neutral	Disagree	
	Agree	Count	58	13	7	78
		% of Total	71.6%	16.0%	8.6%	96.3%
	Neutral	Count	0	0	3	3
		% of Total	.0%	.0%	3.7%	3.7%
Total		Count	58	13	10	81
		% of Total	71.6%	16.0%	12.3%	100.0%

Table 11: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.119	2	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	13.445	2	0.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	15.981	1	0.000
N of Valid Cases	81		

The Pearson Chi- Square or P value of the test at 5% level of significance is 0.000 which is less than 0.05. So, we can reject the null hypothesis and can accept the alternative hypothesis. Therefore, it can be concluded that the demand of product and Services of MSME Sector drastically reduce due to COVID-19 and for this reason the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) badly/ severely affected. COVID-19 and lockdown are one of the crucial reasons for current adverse situation of MSME sector. From the above cross tabulation, it is also found that 71.6% respondents agree that due to COVID-19, the demand of product and Services of MSME Sector drastically reduce whereas 96.3% respondents agree that MSME are badly/ severely affected by the situation arise due to COVID-19 and lockdown.

Hypothesis –II:

Ho: There is no significant relationship between overcoming of financial problems by the MSME sector and special financial packages for the MSME by the Government of India. (3+5 question)

Hi: There is a significant relationship between overcoming of financial problems by the MSME sector and special financial packages for the MSME by the Government of India. (3+5 question)

Table 12: Relationship between the special financial packages extended by the Government of India to MSMEs and overcoming of current financial problems

Do you agree that the special financial packages extended by the Government of India to MSME for overcoming this situation is sufficient			Are MSME sector be able to overcome current financial problems			Total
			Agree	Neutral	Disagree	
	Agree	Count	12	0	0	12
		% of Total	14.8%	.0%	.0%	14.8%
	Neutral	Count	24	6	0	30
		% of Total	29.6%	7.4%	.0%	37.0%
	Disagree	Count	0	29	10	39
		% of Total	.0%	35.8%	12.3%	48.1%
Total		Count	36	35	10	81
		% of Total	44.4%	43.2%	12.3%	100.0%

Table 13: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	62.652	4	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	84.534	4	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	47.573	1	0.000
N of Valid Cases	81		

Sources: Compiled by Researcher

The Pearson Chi- Square or P value of the test at 5% level of significance is 0.000 which is less than 0.05. So we can reject the null hypothesis and can accept the alternative hypothesis. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between overcoming of financial problems by the MSME sector and special financial packages for the MSME by the Government of India. From the above cross tabulation, it is also found that 44.4% respondents agree that MSME sector will be able to overcome the current financial problems in near future whereas only 14.8 % respondents agree that the special financial packages extended by the Government of India to MSME for overcoming this situation is sufficient. But in these two questions most of the respondents are not interested to provide any opinion about this matter and they remain neutral (43.2% and 37.0% respectively).

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, it is clear that the MSME sector has played a vital role in the Indian economy since its inception, and it can be considered the most vibrant sector for overall economic development. This sector processes a large number of products and services, and only this sector can fulfil customers' personal needs and preferences. Its contributions towards GDP, Industrial production, employment creation, and contribution towards exports is highly remarkable. But recently, particularly after VID-19's pandemic situation, the sector is facing different problems. One of the most serious issues is the decline in demand for their products and services. According to various reports, the majority of MSMEs are unable to pay workers' wages and EMIs. More overdue to lockdown, problems relating to raw material procurement, worker problems, and communication problems are also mentioned. backdrop, the government of India has declared special financial packages for the MSME sector under "Atmanirbhar Bharat bhiyaan Relief Package" and the MSME sector can take advantage of this package to revive themselves from the adverse situation which arose due to VID-19. According to secondary data, the government of India has declared a number of relief packages for the MSME sector, which are easily available. According to the preliminary survey, the MSME sector is experiencing significant problems as a result of VID-19. The survey also reveals their marketing issues and other issues. According to MSME entrepreneurs, they will be able to overcome their current situation with the help of government assistants in the very near future. They have some doubts about how easily such an assistant would be available to them. Although all banks have been started their functions very effectively to make more effective the "Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan Relief Package". At the same time, VID-19 has some positive aspects, such as the government's announcement to prioritise indigenous products over foreign products, and for MSME, it is the right time to make their products more accessible to all. At present, restrictions have been imposed on the use of Chinese products. It's also having some positive impact on the demand of MSME products and services. So, overall, it can be said that the MSME sector would be able to overcome the effect of the pandemic situation and the government's aid to MSME to overcome.

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