



Anatomy of Economic Stimulus Package and its Impact on Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises

Dr. Sonika Gupta

(Dean – Faculty of Arts, Assistant Professor, KES' Shroff College of Arts & Commerce, Mumbai)

Mr. Dainik Sanghvi

(Student, Prin. L. N. Welingkar Institute of Management Development & Research)

ABSTRACT

The global COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the world in an unprecedented way. Along with Global health crisis it has also caused economic crisis which is never seen before. It has caused double whammy of demand contraction and supply chain disruption along with large scale unemployment, migrant labour crisis, bankruptcy and has left many businessmen, economists and governments in a great dilemma and it became more and more difficult to prioritize between lives and livelihoods. To reduce the pressure on economy Reserve Bank of India tried to infuse liquidity by reducing Repo rate and reverse repo rates to an all-time low and to compliment the RBI's liquidity measures Govt Of India came up with massive stimulus package of Rs 20 Lakh Crore which is equivalent to 10% of India's GDP. But is it really the 10% of GDP or the devil lies in the details? The biggest victim of this economic crisis and lockdown measure was the MSME sector, known as the backbone of the Indian Economy. To pull back MSMEs from this unprecedented crisis government announced several measures which included collateral free credit, equity infusion, protection from foreign players in Government tenders and special provision for stressed units. In this paper we discuss the anatomy of the package, its effectiveness in short and long term with specific focus on MSME sector.

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic, Economic crisis, Stimulus Package, MSME Sector

Introduction

Over the last eight quarters, the Indian economy has faced significant headwinds, the GDP growth rate has declined from 8.2% in 2017-18 (Q4) to 4.7% in 2019-20 (Q3). The fiscal deficit target of 3.3% for FY20 is expected to be overshoot by 0.5% and businesses are faced with declining demand, leveraged balance sheets and liquidity challenges. For individuals, the unemployment levels have risen from 7.03% in May 2019 to 8.75% in March 2020.

Outbreak of the COVID-19 virus came as rude shock which further exacerbated the situation. With no current vaccine available to prevent or guarantee a cure against the deadly virus, the journey forward for has been a tumultuous one. In order to restrict the movement of personnel and contain the spread of the virus, India responded with a series of lockdowns of entire nation albeit initiated relatively earlier compared to its western counterparts.

While most agree lockdowns were the right step, however they came with their own share of challenges, among others the economic impact has been unforgivingly severe. The lockdowns procrastinated the resumption economic activities thereby risking degrowth and potentially a recession. As a fallout of the economic mayhem, the human situation grew precarious with daily wagers losing their employment and migrant workers forced to return on foot, in the absence of any transport facility.

In this backdrop, the government on March 26, 2020 announced policy measures totalling 1.76 lac crores, among others they included direct benefit transfer, food grain distribution, free of cost LPG cylinders. These were in addition to the 8 lac crores of liquidity measures announced by the RBI over Feb & Mar 2020 in order to limit the spill over to general market from rising credit spreads and illiquidity.

Through April and May 2020, the virus impact worsened leading to series of extensions of the lockdowns. With lockdowns extended, the economic situation grew grimmer and existing policy measures seemed inadequate especially when compared to those announced by US, Canada, Japan which were in the range of 10-21.1% of their GDP. The expectation was that the policy measures by India be substantial to provide immediate support to the needy and a flip to the drifting economy.

Prime Minister, Narendra Modi in numerological synchrony announced a 20 lac crore rupees economic package called “Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan” in his 20 minutes address to the nation televised at 20:00 hrs on May 12, 2020. The package details were subsequently unveiled over the next five days by the Finance Minister Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman.

The package made for a catchy headline of being close to 10% of our GDP, the popular belief being the entire sum is fresh expenditure that the government proposes to incur and that this expenditure will have a multiplier effect on the economy.

The biggest Victim of this pandemic and subsequent lockdowns were Medium, small and micro enterprises and the employees working in these units. The MSME sector even before the lockdown was under a severe financial strain because of demonetisation and regulatory hurdles brought by Goods and Service tax also majority of MSMEs are crippled with debt and declining profit and inability scale their business, the pandemic just made the things worse for the MSMEs across manufacturing and service industry, especially the ones belonging to manufacturing sector where factory workers and labourers had to be laid off. The major issues which MSMEs faced during this lockdown were related to paying salaries, discharging vendor bills, electricity bills and rents, and huge revenue loss due to stoppage of manufacturing and other operations, etc. Hence majority of MSMEs cited the need for emergency funds to help them sail through the tide. Considering this situation of MSMEs Government announced several measures to protect MSMEs including collateral free loans, protection from foreign players in government tenders, equity infusion and special loan facility for stressed units. But, most MSMEs demanded for cash support and not the loans. Hence, many felt that the relief package did not addressed the immediate needs of the MSMEs in short term. Also, many experts believed that even in the long-term it may not prove to be effective for the revival of the MSMEs subject to how the economy performs after COVID-19 Pandemic.

Objectives:

- To analyse the economic package declared by the Government
- To understand its long- and short-term impact on the economy and its efficacy in reviving economy
- To analyse the steps taken to help ailing MSME sector
- To understand the impact and efficacy of steps taken for MSME sector.

I. Anatomy of the economic package:

Is the 10% of GDP package a reality or a mirage?

To better comprehend the package, we must first understand the distinction between a fiscal and a liquidity package. A fiscal stimulus entails additional spending by the government that has a multiplier effect on the economy as the expenditure for one entity becomes income for the other and this chain reaction continues. While the government has to borrow or print money for this additional expenditure, it benefits in spurring the economy. On the other hand, a liquidity package essentially is the availability of loans to help individuals and businesses tide over the cash flow mismatches. They are helpful in meeting immediate needs but must be repaid over the longer term.

To be clear the 20-lac crore package includes measures 8 lac crores of liquidity package announced by the RBI over Feb & March 2020 and the fiscal measures of about 2 lac crores announced in March 2020. Thus, the additional package was only about 10 lac crores. Further, the additional package announced contains only liquidity measures apart of the food grains to be distribute which is a paltry 3500 crores and the rest are all liquidity measures. In effect the overall package old and new put together would mean only additional spending of about 2 lac crores which most analyst and experts have pegged to be in the range of 1% to 2% of the GDP. Ex-finance minister Mr. P. Chidambaram estimated that actual size of the package is only 0.91% of the economy which is around 1.8 lakh crore. Barclays estimated the actual fiscal impact of the package to be only around 1.5 lakh crore. Many of the announcements which were done in the Budget speech were also included in the 20 Lakh crore package such as Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) and concessional credit access.

The breakup looks like this:

Table 1. Breakup of Economic Stimulus Package

Economic package component	Announced amount (Rs crore)	Estimated fiscal impact
Earlier stimulus package	1,92,800	85,695 to 95,800
RBI Measures (actual)	8,01,603	NONE
Tranche 1 (NBFC + MSME + Power)	5,94,550	16,500 to 55,000
Tranche 2 (Migrants + KCC + NABARD + MUDRA, etc.)	3,10,000	5,000 to 14,750
Tranche 3 (Agriculture)	1,50,000	0 to 30,000
Tranche 4 + Tranche 5	48,100	48,100
TOTAL	20,97,053	1,65,400 to 2,43,650

Source: Finance Ministry, Retrieved from: *The Wire*

The table above gives the estimate of fiscal impact of the stimulus package estimated by Care Ratings, Emkay, SBI Research, HSBC India

In a catastrophe like COVID-19 where expenses must be continued to be incurred with no corresponding incomes, the costs are like sunk costs. For individuals more so income lost cannot be recouped and thus availing loans is not a solution. In such situation the fiscal measures shall be more effective than liquidity measures.

More the liquidity measures aim at addressing only the supply side problems and assumes that the classic economists' doctrine that 'supply creates its own demand' shall come into effect. For liquidity measures extended to businesses, to translate into salaries for employees may be three to six months away. Currently the need is more immediate as lives are on the brink of starvation and could be addressed vide a direct cash transfer.

Though the government in the new package has initiated distribution of food grains, it lacks on two counts; one that the quantity is insufficient considering its only 5 kgs per person per month and two for survival people need more than food grains, they need oil, sugar, salt, milk, etc., this again highlights the importance of cash transfers.

Since the fiscal stimulus can be in the form of increasing expenditure or by increasing revenue, one of mechanisms could have been to increase disposable incomes by reducing taxes, however the tax measures announced by the government only postpone the payment of taxes, thus it is not likely to have a significant positive impact.

Another area of concern is that the stimulus places excessive reliance upon the banks for execution of the liquidity measures. The challenge for India is that its financial system has already been struggling and is under the strain of substantial stress. Therefore, the available risk capital is scarce, and they would need a high level of incentive to assure financing to more vulnerable balance sheets. The policy response aims to address this gap aptly. Having said that, the general distinction between quality credit and policy is likely continue to manifest in the time ahead. Put simply, despite the state backs lenders, lenders will likely continue to be quite cautious. Thus, the execution of the liquidity measures puts significant responsibility on the banking framework for realisation of the policy outcomes. Given that banks have parked most of funds from RBI's liquidity back with the RBI, as of now the policy outcome look tepidly subdued.

Among others, the policy measures call for opening sectors like coal mining, defence for private players which is a welcome step. Given that India Inc. is currently struggling with demand evaporation and stretched balance sheets, they are more focussed on reviving their existing businesses. Entry into new sectors would take time and accordingly its associated catalyst economic effect would not be a long-term phenomenon.

It appears that the relatively benign fiscal package seems anchored in a legitimate admission of the fact that our fiscal resources are constrained. This is because over the last few years our economy has been slowing and the virus outbreak after the GST reforms could show its full potency. But that doesn't call for that government will actually spend 20 lakh crore which will have its own economic consequences and might push Indian economy into another crisis. Hence it would have been better if government had given accurate assessment of the actual cash outgo, especially in the time when there is so much of debate and speculation on this matter.

II. Impact of stimulus package on Medium Small and Micro Enterprises:

2.1 Overview of the MSME Sector

MSMEs in India play a very important role by creating large employment opportunities at lower cost. It also leads to industrialization of rural areas and thereby reducing the regional inequalities and more equitable distribution of national income. Hence, if the MSME sector of India is suffering, it hurts backward areas and rural employment more severely than an urban area, hence in a situation like Pandemic which is hurting every pillar of economy it becomes imperative to protect the interest of MSMEs and small businesses.

According to National Sample Survey (73rd Round) conducted by NSSO during 2015-2016 there are around 633.88 lakh un-incorporated non-agricultural MSMEs in India across various industries and economic activities.

Table 2. Estimate of number of MSMEs in India

Activity Category	Estimated number of enterprises (in lakhs)			Share (per cent)
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Manufacturing	114.14	82.50	196.65	31
Non-captive electricity generation and transmission	0.03	0.01	0.03	-
Trade	108.71	121.64	230.35	36
Other services	102.00	104.85	206.85	33
All	324.88	309.00	633.88	100

Source: *msme.gov.in*

Of these total MSMEs 630.52 lakh belongs to micro enterprises category which is 99% of the total MSMEs. Small category has 3.31 lakh enterprises and medium category has 0.05 lakh enterprises accounting for 0.52% and 0.01% of the total MSMEs in the country. 51.25% of the total MSMEs are in rural areas and 48.75% are in the urban areas. 608.41 lakh MSMEs (95.98%) are proprietary concerns. 79.63% of all the MSMEs in the country are owned by males and 20.37% are owned by females. 66.27% of the MSMEs were owned by socially backward groups. OBCs owned 49.72%, the ownership by SCs and STs was low at only 12.45% and 4.10% respectively. Others owned 32.95% of the total MSMEs.

The major role played by an MSMEs is that they have the potential to create employment opportunities. According to the NSS 73rd round survey conducted during 2015-2016 MSME sector has been generating 11.10 crore jobs. The breakup of employment generated by MSMEs in various economic activities has been given in the table 3

Table 3. Estimated employment in the MSME sector

Activity category	Employment (in lakhs)			Share (per cent)
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Manufacturing	186.56	173.86	360.41	32
Non-captive electricity generation and transmission	0.06	0.02	0.07	-
Trade	160.64	226.54	387.18	35
Other services	150.53	211.69	362.22	33
All	497.78	612.10	1109.89	100

Source: *msme.gov.in*

Out of the total employment generated, micro sector created 1076.19 lakh jobs, small created 31.95 lakh jobs and medium created 1.75 lakh jobs. 24% of the total employees in MSME sector are females and 76% are males.

2.2 The problems faced by MSMEs

This data shows that MSMEs form a large section of the Indian economy which contributes close to 29% to the Indian GDP and large number of households are dependent on these MSMEs. Hence ensuring growth of these MSMEs is of utmost importance for an emerging economy like India. But this pandemic has brought an enormous challenge for these MSMEs. Even before the pandemic MSMEs were going through many challenges like unavailability of finances on time which suppresses the growth of such businesses. MSMEs are not able to invest in expansion plans or in advanced technology because of unavailability of funds on time. These MSMEs are not even able to market and brand their products and services which even reduces their business. GST has been another barrier for MSMEs which needs to be addressed urgently. Then there are other issues such as lack of specialised employees, labour, infrastructure, research and development, etc. Pandemic has aggravated these issues even more and most importantly it has hurt the finances of such MSMEs which were already under the huge debts payable to banks. As per the report curated by CIBIL, IDBI and TransUnion the bad debt ratio of MSME sector stands at 12.5% of which micro sector accounted for 9% bad debts and medium and small segment showed 11% bad debt. NPA levels in MSME sector for private sector banks stood at 3-5% and for public sector banks it stood at 18%. NBFCs account for 17.75 trillion rupees of credit exposure to MSME sector. As of December 2019, share of lenders for MSMEs stood at 49.8% for PSUs, 37.6% for Private banks and 12.5% for NBFCs.

Table 4. NPA rates of lenders across MSME sector

SEGMENT	PSUs	Private banks	NBFCs
Medium	29.2	6.8	9.6
Small	17.7	4.4	7.4
Micro	11.7	4.2	5.7

Source: TransUnion CIBIL, retrieved from Business Standard

This data shows that how MSMEs are under the heavy burden of bad debt and this also can lead to NPA crisis in banking sector.

According to a survey conducted by MagmaFincorp and SP Jain Institute of Management and Research, almost 50% of MSMEs stated that there has been 20%-50% impact on their earnings. According to a survey covering 5000 MSMEs, conducted by the All India Manufacturers' Organisation (AIMO) has stated that 71% of the businesses weren't able to pay salaries in March. The survey further revealed that 43% would shut shop if lockdown extends beyond eight weeks. Considering the complete stoppage of economic activity over the past few weeks, it is incalculable that a vast number of MSMEs will collapse, perhaps to the point of permanent closure.

2.3 COVID-19 stimulus package for MSME Sector

To support this struggling MSME sector several measures have been taken by the Government of India for the revival of MSMEs which includes credit facility, change in definition of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises by increasing the upper limit of turnovers and investment, equity schemes and protection from foreign players in government tenders.

According to new definition

Table 5. Existing and revised definition of MSMEs

Classification	Existing Classification (Only Investment)		Revised Classification (Manufacturing and Services Combined)	
	Manufacturing	Services	Investment	Turnover
Micro	< Rs.25 lakh	< Rs.10 lakh	< Rs.1 cr	< Rs.5 cr
Small	< Rs.5 cr	< Rs.2 cr	< Rs.10 cr	< Rs.50 cr
Medium	< Rs.10 cr	< Rs.5 cr	< Rs.20 cr	< Rs.100 cr

This new definition is aimed at encouraging MSMEs to grow bigger without losing any of the benefits which were given to MSMEs before.

Also, government has disallowed tenders from foreign competitors upto Rs 200 cr to safeguard MSMEs from foreign competition. This will help small companies to participate in government purchases and eliminating foreign competition.

Other big steps included several loan and financing facilities which includes, collateral free automatic loans for SMEs upto Rs 3 lakh crores, this means that MSME unit with Rs 25 crore in outstanding credit and upto Rs 100 crore of turnover will be eligible for loan without paying any collateral apart from that they won't even require to pay for the principal component of the loan and the tenure of the loan will be 4 years.

But here is the problem MSMEs are already struggling for over a decade now. The issues which have crippled them are Demonetization, GST, red tape, etc. They are largely dependent on banks and loans to sail through the crises. Despite of borrowing heavily their situations haven't improved largely. In fact, in 2018 many MSMEs were on the verge of defaulting with bad loans amounting upto Rs 80,000 crore.

In current scenario banks are cautious to give further loans because of their own abysmal situation. Banking system is already staring at spike in bad loans because of lockdown considering many businesses might have shut down their operations permanently. So, this new line of credit and government backing the lender should not be afraid to give out further loans.

Apart from changing definition, loans and protection from foreign competitors Government introduced one more measure to revive MSMEs and that is creating fund of funds, by these government wants to encourage Private Equity and Venture Capitals to invest in MSMEs and revive them.

How does this work? For this purpose, government will create a mother fund of Rs 10,000 crores and these Rs 10,000 crores of fund will be distributed to various daughter funds and these small funds is aimed to attract many investors and it is estimated that these Rs 10,000 crores will help attracting more Rs 40,000 crores which will help MSMEs in getting much needed stability and funding support. But there is a reason why VCs haven't showed much interest in investing in MSMEs, it is not that they are loss making but most of the MSMEs are crippled with Debt, so government is hoping that this fund will increase the confidence amongst investors to invest in MSMEs and revive them.

Government has also created a subordinate fund of 20,000 crores for stressed MSMEs. Hence, MSMEs which have declared NPAs or those stressed will be eligible for equity support. The government will provide Rs 4000 crores partial credit guarantee support to banks and promoters of the MSMEs will be given debt in the

form of equity infusion. The subordinate debt provided to promoter of MSME will be equal to 15% of his/her stake in the unit maximum upto Rs 75 lakh. Around 2 lakh MSMEs are estimated to be benefitted by this move.

As the large chunk of the stimulus package for MSMEs is in the form of loans and credit facility, which has to be paid back within a period of time (4 years) it fails to have any long-term effect on the conditions of the MSMEs, it rather creates an extra pressure on already debt ridden MSMEs to pay back the borrowed amount. According to the survey conducted by Skoch Consultancy Services which included 200 members of FISME which is based in Non-Capital Region, 44% of the respondents felt that relief package announced for the MSMEs did not meet their expectations and 86% of the respondents demanded direct cash support from the Government. However, the relief package was able to curtail the uncertainty surrounding the survival of many business and was able to improve business sentiments.

Now, if these measures don't improve the conditions of the MSMEs and MSMEs keep defaulting then, government will be required to pay a large amount to all the banks, but that can only be said after the data starts coming. The big responsibility of executing these schemes and give out loans in an effective manner lies in the hands of Reserve Bank of India aka the lender of the last resort.

There is no doubt that healthy MSMEs which are facing problem during lockdown will benefit from these measures along with many other measures such as EPFO contribution will come from the government for the employees earning upto Rs 15000, reduction in the rates of TDS/TCS by 25% for non-salary payments to residents which will leave more money in the hands of professionals and businesses, these measures will also help in protecting jobs.

Conclusion:

On a concluding note we can say that stimulus package has hit some right chords like privatization of coal, defence, space, power sector (in union territories), equity infusion for MSMEs, provision for food for migrants and poor people, one nation one ration card, increased spending in MGNREGS, PM Garib Kalyan Yojana, transferring 500 rupees per month in the bank accounts of the women who holds jan-dhan accounts etc. but where it fails is solving the most important problem pertaining to Indian economy at present and that is reviving demand as most of the measures be it RBI's liquidity measures or Government's long list of giving loans and credit to farmers and MSMEs addresses the supply side of the economy. Also, the measures taken to revive the MSMEs is by the way providing loans, though they will help few firms but it fails to provide long term solution to bring out MSMEs from the vicious circle of debt and turning them profitable especially the MSMEs in manufacturing industry. The need of the hour was direct cash transfers and waiving off taxes for this financial year 2021. Also, the relief package should be actual spending by the government to revive demand and it does not account for measures taken by central bank as we see in the western countries like United States of America and Germany. In such unprecedented times it would have been more beneficial for the economy if measures were taken to revive demand by leaving more liquidity in the hands of people and MSMEs.

Suggestions:

- Helping real estate will ensure the revival of other linked industries such as steel, cement, etc this can be done by reducing stamp duties, registering charges, etc
- Government should consider helping industries which have strong forward and backward linkages like auto-mobile industries and allied industries
- Government can consider rolling back corporate tax cuts which failed to bring any big bang investments for at least this financial year in the country and rather government should reduce or eliminate direct taxes for this financial which will leave more liquidity in the hands of people and increase the demand in the economy.
- There must be special provision for MSMEs under GST Act to reduce regulatory burden on these firms
- Short-term liquidity relief, digitisation and decriminalising if certain compliance in medium term, and setting up and implementation body with equal state representation will go a long way in actual ease of doing business in India
- Protecting workers in MSMEs by increasing the EPFO contribution limit from the employees earning Rs 15000 to Rs 30000 as most workers earns more than Rs 15000.
- Increasing the moratorium period for firms with longer working capital cycles from 3 months to at least 6 months.
- Also, government can consider either waiving of interest completely or partially during moratorium period.

References:

N. Mittal (June, 2020), *COVID-19 impact | Reviving post-lockdown MSME manufacturing*. Retrieved from: <https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/economy/policy/reviving-msme-manufacturing-post-lockdown-5416971.html>, retrieved on: July, 2020

Nearly half MSMEs witness 20-50% impact on earnings due to COVID-19 pandemic: Survey. Retrieved from: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/small-biz/sme-sector/nearly-half-msmes-witness-20-50-impact-on-earnings-due-to-covid-19-pandemic-survey/articleshow/76404729.cms> Retrieved on: July, 2020.

U. Misra (May, 2020), *Explained: Why are Medium, Small, Micro Enterprises worst hit by Covid-19 lockdown?* Retrieved from: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/coronavirus-india-lockdown-msme-sector-crisis-government-relief-package-6395731/>, Retrieved on: July, 2020

The Economic Package Explained | Part 1—The MSME Bailout, Retrieved from: <https://finshots.in/archive/economic-package-msme-bailout/>, retrieved on: July 2020.

COVID-19 Impact On MSMEs & Its Significance On Economic Revival, Retrieved from: <https://kredx.com/blog/covid-19-impact-on-msmes-its-significance-on-economic-revival/>, Retrieved on: July 2020.

Shaili. S (May, 2020), *Major Announcements for the MSMEs*, Retrieved from: <https://financesetu.wordpress.com/2020/05/08/major-announcements-for-the-msmes/>, Retrieved on: July, 2020.

Ishaan. J & Shaili. S (May, 2020), *Breaking Down The 20 Lakh Crore Economic Package*, Retrieved from: <https://thefinancialpandora.com/breaking-down-the-20-lakh-crore-economic-package-2/>, Retrieved on: July 2020.

Modi's Rs 20 Lakh Crore Package Will Likely Have Fiscal Cost of Less Than Rs 2.5 Lakh Crore (May, 2020), Retrieved from: <https://thewire.in/economy/modi-rs-20-lakh-crore-package-actual-spend>, retrieved on: July, 2020

Nishtha.S. (May 2020). *44% MSMEs feel stimulus package not good enough!* Retrieved from: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/small-biz/sme-sector/44-msmes-feel-stimulus-package-not-good-enough/articleshow/76082351.cms>, retrieved on: July 2020.

Alphonse. J. (May 2020). *Former Finance Minister Chidambaram slams Centre over Rs 20 lakh crore stimulus package.* Retrieved from: <https://www.oneindia.com/india/former-finance-minister-chidambaram-slams-centre-over-rs-20-lakh-crore-stimulus-package-3090330.html>, Retrieved on July 2020

Four steps Modi govt must take to revive India's MSME sector post-lockdown (April 2020), Retrieved from: <https://theprint.in/opinion/four-steps-modi-govt-must-take-to-revive-india-msme/410324/>, retrieved on July 2020

Vivek. B. (June 2020), *OPINION COVID-19: Why reviving MSME sector should be top priority for Indian economy*, Retrieved from: <https://yourstory.com/smbstory/covid-19-crisis-indian-economy-msmes>, Retrieved on July 2020

India's 6 crore MSMEs need immediate reliefs on loans, simple compliance to revive: Taskforce, Retrieved from: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/finance/indias-6-crore-msmes-need-immediate-reliefs-on-loans-simple-compliance-to-revive-taskforce/articleshow/76662331.cms>, Retrieved on July 2020.

Steps on MSMEs, NBFCs to help protect jobs, revive economy: Experts, Retrieved from: <https://www.businessinsider.in/business/news/steps-on-msmes-nbfc-to-help-protect-jobs-revive-economy-experts/articleshow/75723715.cms>, Retrieved on July 2020

Data Source: IMF, Ministry of Finance (Government of India), CMIE and MOSPI.

5 steps government should take to save MSMEs amid economic slowdown due to Coronavirus, Retrieved from: <https://www.financialexpress.com/industry/sme/afe-sme/msme-eodb-5-steps-government-should-take-to-save-msmes-amid-economic-slowdown-due-to-coronavirus/1915750/>. Retrieved on: July 2020

MSME sector's bad loan ratio at 12.5% as of January, shows report, Retrieved from, https://www.business-standard.com/article/sme/msme-sector-s-bad-loan-ratio-at-12-5-as-of-january-shows-report-120050900015_1.html#:~:text=The%20bad%20loan%20ratio%20in,TransUnion%20CIBIL%20and%20SI%20DBI%20showed. Retrieved on: October 2020

Budget 2020: 5 key MSME challenges to be solved in mission mode by govt to jumpstart their growth, Retrieved from, <https://www.financialexpress.com/budget/budget-2020-5-key-msme-challenges-to-be-solved-in-mission-mode-by-govt-to-jumpstart-their-growth/1815380/>, Retrieved on: October 2020

Retrieved from, https://msme.gov.in/sites/default/files/FINAL_MSME_ENGLISH_AR_2019-20.pdf, Retrieved on: October 2020

