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Review Article

Covid-19 Pandemic And It's Influence On Entrepreneurial Activities In India

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Abstract

The Pandemic Created A Shock And Awe Among Us All, Putting Two-Third Of The Global Population Under Lockdown, Stand Challenged; Posing Socio-Economic And Political Risks For The Whole World. The Spread Of The Pandemic Resulted Vast Economic Fallouts; Zero Economic Activity, Obstruction In Supply Chain Networks, Falling Global Demands, Surplus Production Leading To Price Fall, Loss Of Trust And Confidence, And Fear Of Gloomy Future. Pandemic Comes At The Worst Of Time When Global Economic Order Is Already Exposed To Rising Trade Protectionism, Continuing Wars On Import/Export Tax And Duty, Independent Economic Sanctions, Paused Wto Talks, Fading Economic And Financial Institutions And Lack Of Reciprocated Trust, Wisdom And Initiation Among Global Leadership. Trade Cannot Thrive Without Balanced Policies To Restore The Economy. A Combination Of Financial-Trade Policy Measures Is, Thus, Required To Revive The Economy And Entrepreneurs In This Vague Phase Of Uncertainty. This Paper Presents A Bird's Eye View Of The Covid-19 Pandemic And Its Influences On Entrepreneurial Activities In India; Such As Entrepreneurial Ecology, Effects On Growth And Employment, Functional Problems, Business Approaches, Support And Relief Packages Announced By The India Government To Revive The Industrial Sectors.

Keywords: Coronavirus (Covid-19), Pandemic, Entrepreneurs, Wto (World Trade Organization)

Introduction:

The World Is Passing Through Great Uncertainty And Humanity Is Facing The Biggest Crisis Since World War Ii. Almost Every Nation Has Been Affected By The Devastating Covid-19 Pandemic; Undoubtedly, The Coronavirus Has Put The World Economy At A Major Risk. While India Is Still In The Process Of "Flattening The Curve" Of The Covid-19 Pandemic, The Second Covid-19 Wave Crushed During April 2021 With New Peaks, As Daily Cases Crossed 4 Lakhs+ Levels. Growth In Daily Cases Affected States Such As Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, And Tamil Nadu With The Week Ending May 2021. Hitherto Considered An Urban Phenomenon, The Second Wave Focused On Rural India This Year (2021). The Pandemic Has A Far-Reaching

Impact On The Economy And The Intensity Of Its Effects Has Not Been Well Understood Yet. Entrepreneurs And Small-Scale Enterprises, Manufacturing, And Services Sectors Are Suffering The Most.

We Cannot Deny The Fact That This Pandemic Situation Ravaged The Economic Foundations Of World Trade; However, World Trade Primed For A Strong But Uneven Recovery After The Covid-19 Pandemic Shock. The Latest Report From Wto, March 2021 States That Prospects For A Quick Recovery In World Trade Have Improved As Merchandise Trade Expanded More Rapidly Than Expected In The Second Half Of Last Year (2020). According To New Estimates From The Wto, The Volume Of World Merchandise Trade Is Expected To Increase By 8.0% In 2021 After Having Fallen 5.3% In 2020, Continuing Its Recovery From The Pandemic-Induced Collapse That Went To The Bottom During The Second Quarter Of 2020.

India Managed Well In Containing The Spread Of The Covid-19 Virus, And The Subsequent Pandemic Situation That Disrupted Normal Life And Economic Activities In Our Country. The Result Is Trading In India Has Been Severely Impacted; The General Population Had A Sudden Loss Of Their Income, Which Caused A Major Drop In Demand. To Rescue The Economy, Ministry Of Finance Announced Impressive Fiscal And Monetary Stimulus Packages. The Present Study Is Undertaken To Explore The Answer To The Following Research Question:

Q1. Covid-19 Pandemic And Its Influences On Entrepreneurial Activities In India

The Further Sections Of The Paper Are Divided Into The Following; The Second Section Describes The Methodology Used In The Study, While Section Three Represents The Detailed Review Of The Pandemic And Its Influences On The Entrepreneurial Activities Such As Entrepreneurial Ecology, Aggregated Effects On Growth And Employment, Functional Problems. Section Four Explains The Responses And Relief Packages Announced By The Indian Government, Section Five Ends With The Conclusion.

2. Methodology

The Study Is Exploratory And Has Used Mainly The Secondary Data Collected From Various Journals, Websites, And Newspaper Reports; Adopting A Qualitative Approach To Find The Answer To The Research Question: Covid-19 Pandemic And Its Influences On Entrepreneurial Activities In India

3. Pandemic And Its Influences On Entrepreneurial Activities

Humanity Today Is Facing Not Only The Covid-19 Pandemic But Ground-Shifting Disruptions On The Technological, Environmental, Trade, And Financial Fronts As Well. These Challenges Are So Multifaceted, Global, And Interrelated That None Of The Government Or Intergovernmental Organizations Can Solve Them Alone. The Post-Pandemic Recovery Period Provided A Unique Opportunity For Global Cooperation, Rebuilding The International Protocol, In The Field Of International Trade As Well. For The Multilateral Trading System, This May Imply Embracing New Concepts, New Fields Of Work, And New Partnerships. Overseas Factory Shut-Downs

Affected Enterprises Around The Globe, With The Demand And Supply Shocks Disrupting The Entire Supply Chain Process. Resilient Supply Chains Can Transmit Knowledge, Provide Stability And Generate Agility Under A New Normal. Proposals Are Emerging On How To Link Supply Chain Players To The Multilateral Trading System, For Instance, By Creating Supply Chain Councils, Strengthening The Multilateral Trading System.

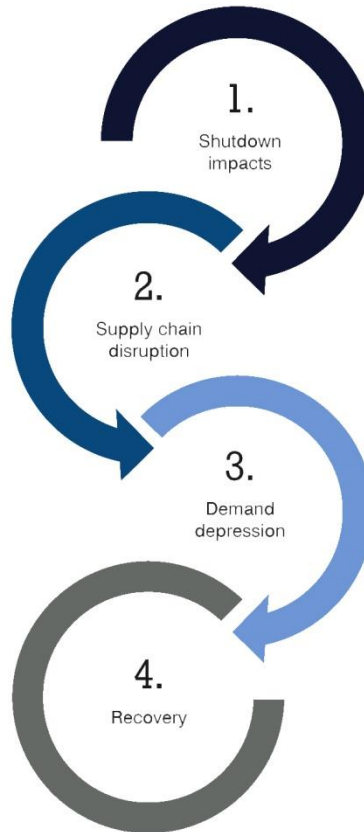
While The Discussion On Reducing The Economic Consequences Of The Covid-19 Pandemic Response Often Focuses On Macroeconomics, A Decades-Old Observation By Renowned Economist Paul Krugman Defines That: 'Countries Do Not Buy Or Sell Goods Overseas; Companies Do'. The Pandemic-Induced Slowdown Affected The Real Economy Which Is Made Up Of Enterprises And The People Who Work For Their Business Establishments.

3.1 Pandemic Influencing The Entrepreneurial Ecology:

Entrepreneurial Activities In The Business World Suffer More Because They Tend To Be More Vulnerable With Fewer Resources To Adapt To A Rapidly Changing Context. The Pandemic Situation Does Not Strike All At Once On The Entrepreneurial Activities; Rather Pandemic Crisis Affects All The Major Companies In A Cycle Of Phases. As Entrepreneurial Activities Encounter The Covid-19 Crisis, They Travel Through The Following Phases In General, Whether Sequentially Or Simultaneously. The Cycle Eventually Moves From Shutdown, Supply Chain Impacts, Depressed Demand And Then Finally To The Recovery Phase.

Shutdown Impacts Have Affected Countries And Regions, Even The Developed Countries Like The United States To Adopt Measures Shutting Down Economic Activity. Such Containment Efforts Have Hit Hardest In Tourism, Travel, Wholesale And Retail, Hospitality And Entertainment. In The Short Run, The Indian Government Decided To Keep Small And Medium Scale Enterprises In These Sectors Buoyant.

Supply Chain Disruptions Have Affected Almost All The Major Industries Around The World, Particularly The Airline And Hospitality Industries. The Pandemic-Induced Lockdowns In China, The European Union (Eu), And The United States Suffered Major Impacts On Production, Imports And Exports. Interrupting Production In Affected Economies Reduced The Inputs Available For Global Supply Chains. Small And Medium Scale Enterprises Elsewhere In The World That Supply Affected Countries Have Witnessed Their Orders Reduced As Demand Declined. The Extent Of This Trade-



Source: ITC.

Induced Activity Of Input And Output Effects Differs By Supply Chain And Country.

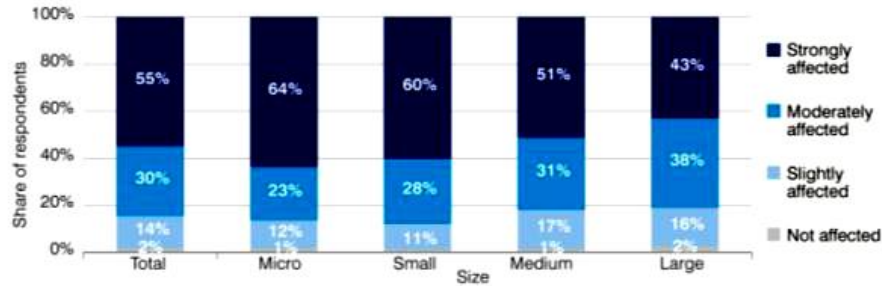
Demand Depression Occurred First In Pandemic-Affected Countries, Particularly In India Where We Witnessed The Confinement Reduced Sales To Consumers And Businesses. However, When The Health Emergency Services Began, Business Investments Remained Low Due To Run-Down Savings, And The Households Reduced Spending In The Medium To Long Term To Reimburse Lower Incomes During The Pandemic Situation. Confidences Were Low, Credits Were Overstretched, And Bankruptcies Were Quite Common Among The Enterprise.

Recovery Is The Long-Awaited Final Stage, Which Gradually Began In Instances Where Containment Measures Were Eased. The Evolution Of Business Recovery In Each Country Depended On How The Health Situation Evolved And On The Depth And Timing Of The Original Suppression Of Demand In Progress. In The Following Weeks After Lockdowns Were Eased, Economic Activities Were Rebound Sharply As People Started Buying Products They Have Missed From Their Favorite Shops And Business Establishments.

Agricultural And Farming-Oriented Businesses Resulted In Having Higher Sales As Inventories Are Restocked And Consumers Make Postponed Purchases. The Pandemic Situation Reshaped The Economies Of The Nations,

Introducing The ‘New Normal’ Made Recovery More Challenging. Though It Is Widely Accepted That The Impacts Of The Pandemic Are Greater For Small Businesses; A Little Detailed Information Is Available On The Subject. Insights From An ITC Covid-19 Business Impact Survey Thrive To Bridge The Gap. The Findings Confirm That The Crisis Has Affected Small Enterprises More Severely 64%, Asian Countries Cite 52% Strong Effect Of The Pandemic And Sector Wise Accommodation And Food Industries Cite 76%. The Results Presented Below Are Based On The Third Phase Of Data Collection.

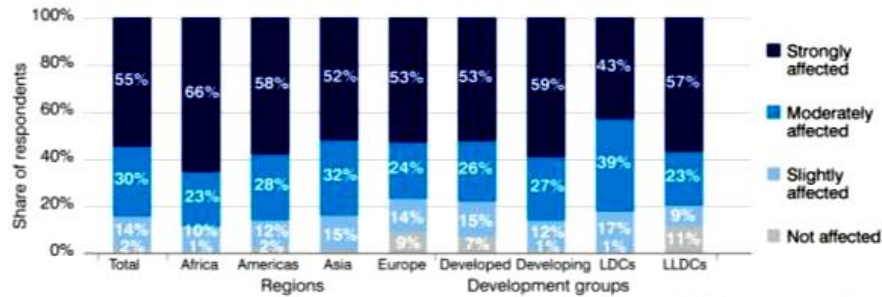
Smaller companies see larger impact from COVID-19



Note: Respondents were asked 'How have your business operations been affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic?' and 'How many full-time employees does the business have?' Definitions: Microenterprises, up to 4 employees; small firms, 5-19 employees; medium-sized firms, 20-99 employees; large firms, 100 or more employees. Data on 2170 businesses in 121 countries. Response rates vary across countries and regions.

Source: ITC calculations based on ITC COVID-19 Business Impact Survey. Data collected 21 April – 2 June 2020.

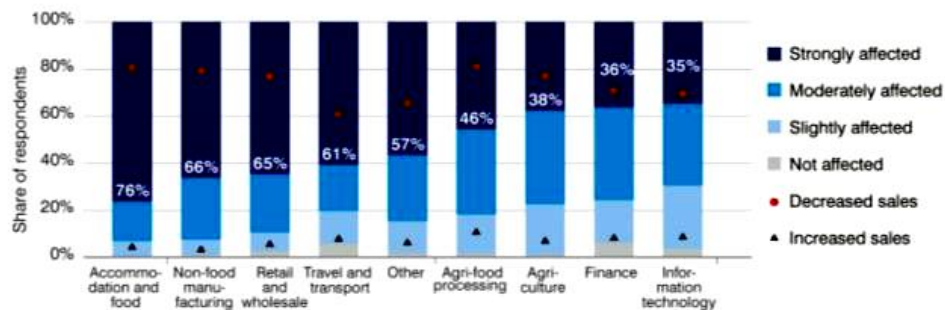
Businesses in Africa, developing countries cite strong effects of COVID-19



Note: Respondents were asked 'How have your business operations been affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic?' and 'Which country is your company based in?' Data on 2198 businesses in 121 countries. Response rates vary across countries and regions. Only regions with more than 100 observations are included in the Figure.

Source: ITC calculations based on ITC COVID-19 Business Impact Survey. Data collected 21 April – 2 June 2020.

Sectoral impact of COVID-19 varies



Note: Respondents were asked 'How have your business operations been affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic?' and 'Has the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic affected the ability to purchase inputs for your enterprise and/or sell outputs?' and 'What is the main sector of activity of the business?' Data on 2079 businesses in 121 countries. Response rates vary across countries and regions.

Source: ITC calculations based on ITC COVID-19 Business Impact Survey. Data collected 21 April – 2 June 2020.

3.2 Pandemic Influencing The Growth And Employment:

India Experienced A Longer Period Of Lockdown Than The World Average During The First Wave. This Severely Affected Domestic Economic Activity Decreased The Gdp Growth Much More Than Anticipated At The Beginning Of The Pandemic. The International Monetary Fund (Imf) Projected A Sharp Contraction Of 4.5% For The Indian Economy In 2020, A "Historic Low" (Imf World Economic Update June 2020). The Governor Of India's Central Bank, The Reserve Bank Of India (Rbi), Indicated A Negative Growth Rate Of Gdp In The Financial Year 2020-21. The Consumption Of Petroleum Products, Proxy For Transport Activity And Oil Demand, During The Period April To July 2020 Recorded A Decline Of 22.5% As Compared To Consumption In The Same Period In 2019.

More Importantly, Medium And Small Scale Industries Contribute Significantly To India's Exports. Their Share In Total Exports Has Depreciated To 42% From 48% In The Last Few Years. The Major Export Products Are Gems & Jewelry, Ready Made Garments (Rmg), Electrical & Electronic Equipment, Organic Chemicals, And Pharmaceuticals.

The Global Slowdown In International Trade Has Severely Affected The Very Survival Of Industries. Major Commodities Which Have Recorded Negative Growth During July 2020 Vis-À-Vis July 2019:

During July 2020 Vis-À-Vis July 2019	
Petroleum Products	(-51.54%)
Gems & Jewelry	(-49.61%)
Leather & Leather Products	(-26.96%)
Man-Made Yarn/Fabrics/Made-Ups Etc	(-23.33%)
Rmg Of All Textiles	(-22.09%)
Cashew	(-21.25%)
Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	(-0.05%)
Marine Products	(-20.14%)
Electronic Goods	(-17.42%)
Mica, Coal & Other Ores, Minerals Including Processed Minerals	(-8.21%)
Tobacco	(-19.49%)
Tea	(-3.97%)
Spices	(-11.38%)
Handicrafts	(-6.12%)
Source: (Imf World Economic Update July 2020)	

The Extended Lockdown Is Reported To Have Severely Impacted The Import Of Raw Materials (Sports Goods, Silk, Rubber, Etc.) And Their Transport From The Ports To Manufacturing Units.

The Impact Of The Lockdown On Industrial Production In The First Quarter Of 2020-21 Has Been Rigorous. The Index Of Industrial Production (Iip) Was 35.9% Lower Compared To Its Level A Year Ago. India's Overall Exports (Merchandise And Services Combined) In April-July 2020-21 Are Estimated To Be Usd 141.82 Billion, Showing Negative Growth Of (-) 21.99% Over The Same Period Last Year.

Therefore, The Government Changed The Criterion For Defining Msmes In Response To The Covid-19 Crisis. It Revised The Definition Of Msmes And Added The Criterion Of Annual Sales Turnover In Addition To The Investment, As Given In Table 1. The Introduction Of Turnover Has Facilitated The Verification Of Turnover Declared By The Msmes Under The New Goods And Services Tax Network (Gstn).

Table 1.
Revised Criteria For Micro, Small And Medium-Sized Enterprises

Enterprise Type	Existing Definition		Revised Definition: Manufacturing And Services
	Investment In Plant & Machinery (Manufacturing)	Investment In Equipment (Service)	Annual Sales Turnover
Medium	≤\$1.3 Million	≤ \$680,000	Investment ≤\$6.8 Million And Turnover≤\$34 Million
Small	≤\$680,000	≤\$272,000	Investment ≤\$1.36 Million And Turnover≤\$6.8 Million
Micro	≤\$34,000	≤\$13,600	Investment Up To \$136,000 And Turnover ≤\$680,000
Source: https://Msme.Gov.In/ Note: Rupee Values Have Been Converted To Us Dollar At Current Market Exchange Rates.			

The Covid-19 Pandemic Made The Central Government Revise The Msme Definition To Avoid The Reported Opposition By Small-Scale Industrialists Who Perceived The Threat Of Competition From Larger Enterprises Who

Would Also Become Eligible For Size-Dependent Incentives Like Concessional Bank Credit. The Economic Crisis Created The Right Time To Bring About The Change Without Facing Opposition From Certain Interest-Groups

The Number Of Occupations, Particularly Manufacturing And Traditional Services, Workers Were Not Able To Work From Home. Workers Incur Loss Of Wages, Salaries And Income Either Due To Job Loss Or Inability Of Entrepreneurs To Pay Their Employees. A Recent Study By The University Of Oxford, Google Llc, Ihs Markit, Ceic, Crisil Has Estimated That 116.18 Million (25%) And 78.93 Million (17 %) Of India's Workers Belonging To Unorganized Segments Of Manufacturing And Services Were Affected In Lockdown 1.0 And Lockdown 2.0.

According To The Centre For Monitoring Indian Economy (Cmie), At Least Five Million Salaried People Have Lost Their Jobs In July 2020, Taking The Total Count Of Job Losses In The Category To 18.9 Million Since April 2020.

With All Industrial And Transport Activities Shutting Down, The Coronavirus Lockdown Has Crippled The Country's Economy. As Per The Cmie Data, 17.7 Million Salaried Employees Had Lost Their Jobs In April. In May, Another 0.1 Million Jobs Were Lost. 3.9 Million Persons Had Gained Jobs In June, But Five More Million Employees Went Jobless In July, All Happened In The Year 2020.

3.3 Pandemic Influencing The Functional Problems (Based On Reported Survey Results):

- The Confederation Of All India Traders (Cait) Reported During June 2020, States That The Traders Across The Country Are Highly Depressed Because Of Very Minimal Footfall Of The Consumers, Considerable Absence Of Employees, And Having Serious Financial Problems.
- Another Survey Conducted By A Non-Financial Banking Institution, In The Second Half Of May 2020, Focused On The Financial Impact Of The Pandemic And Their Outlook Towards The Earnings. It Is Based On Responses From 14,444 Small And Medium Enterprises. Nearly 50% Of Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises (Msmes) Were Reported To Have Witnessed A 20-50 Percent Reduction In Their Earnings.
- According To The Clothing Manufacturers Association Of India (Cmai), Which Surveyed 1500 Of Its Members, And 60 Percent Of Them Anticipated A Drop In Revenue To The Tune Of 40% And Almost 20% Of Them Were Thinking Of Closing Down Their Business After Lockdown. Cmai Has Around 3,700 Members Employing Over 7 Lakh People, Mostly Msmes.
- Firms With Less Than Eight Employees Lost 24% Of Their Annual Sales, Whereas Those With Over 45 Employees Lost About 10%, Which Is Significantly Lower. The Survey Data Also Show That Msmes Were, On Average, Operating At 75% Of Their Capacity Before The Lockdown. After The Lockdown, Msmes Were Operating At An Average Of Only 11% Of Capacity, With 56% Producing Nothing At All.
- Endurance International Group (Eig) Administered An Online Questionnaire To Understand The Digital Trends Among Small Businesses During The Lockdown, Customers In The Retail, Educational Services, Technology Services, Independent Bloggers, Consultant, Advertising & Marketing, Travel And Finance Segments. The Majority

Of These Are In Metropolitan Cities. The Survey Concluded That Many Having To Entirely Shut Their Business. One-Third Of Respondents Confirmed That They Are Temporarily Shutting Their Business Until Normalcy Resumes.

- All India Manufacturers' Organization (Aimo) Survey Revealed That About 35% Of Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises And 37% Of Self-Employed Individuals Have Started Shutting Their Businesses. Aimo Stated That Such A "Mass Destruction Of Business" Was Unprecedented. The Survey Was Based On Over 46,000 Responses From Various Associations And Industry Groupings In The Country.
- According To The Finding Of The National Restaurant Association Of India (Nrai) Over 20 Lakh, Indians May Lose Their Jobs In The Restaurant Industry Amid The Coronavirus Pandemic. The Nrai Represents Over 5 Lakh Restaurants Across India. Dushyant Singh, A Jaipur-Based Entrepreneur Having Three Restaurants, Informed That The Restaurant Business Involves A Lot Of Overhead Expenses And Eateries Would Terminate Employees To Cut Down Expenses, But It Would Be Difficult To Kick-Start The Business Again With The Same Workforce.

3.4 Pandemic Influencing Business Approaches: Retreat, Resilient And Agile

In The Early Days Of The Pandemic, All Of The Business Establishments, Industries And Companies Across The Globe Took Steps To Protect Employees And Customers Against Infection, And Communicated To Clients About Their Business Is Was Going To Close Temporarily. Many Firms Reached Out For Support From The Government, Industrial Groups And Business Support Networks. Some Adopted Retreating Or Withdrawing Strategies, Drawing Down Their Assets To Get Through The Day. Many Firms Terminated Employees, Sold Off Assets, Took On New Debt, All Of Which May Affect Their Long-Term Viability. Approximately 20% Of The Businesses That Participated In The ITC Covid-19 Survey Decided To Adopt This Type Of Approach.

Other Companies Followed A Strategy Of Resilience Or Flexibly Scaling Down And Adjusting The Business Activities Temporarily In Such A Manner That Will Allow It To Resume Fully Later On. Becoming Resilient During The Pandemic Period, Adapting To Strategies Such As Shifting The Sales Mix Towards Online Channels, Sourcing From New Suppliers Or Digitizing Their Operations, Etc. Agile Firms Transformed Themselves To Fit The New Situation, Creating Novel Products Such As Masks Or Rapid Testing Technologies, Etc. When Lockdowns Prevented Their Businesses From Opening, They Lend Their Workers To Other Active Businesses In Essential Industries. Roughly 21% Of The Businesses That Participated In The ITC Covid-19 Survey Adopted This Approach To Cope.

The Survey Responses Show That Smaller Firms Were Significantly More Likely To Adopt Agile Responses To The Crisis Than Larger Enterprises. However, They Also Tend To Adopt Retreating Strategies More Than Bigger Companies. Small Firms Were Significantly Less Likely To Take Retreating Approaches Than Large Firms Or Industries. Large Businesses Were More Likely To Adopt A Resilient Approach Than Smaller Enterprises, Underscoring Their Greater Capacity To Handle The Huge Storm. Transparency And Precise Information Are Vital For Firms To Benefit From Government Assistance Programmers. Therefore, It Is Worrying That More Than Half

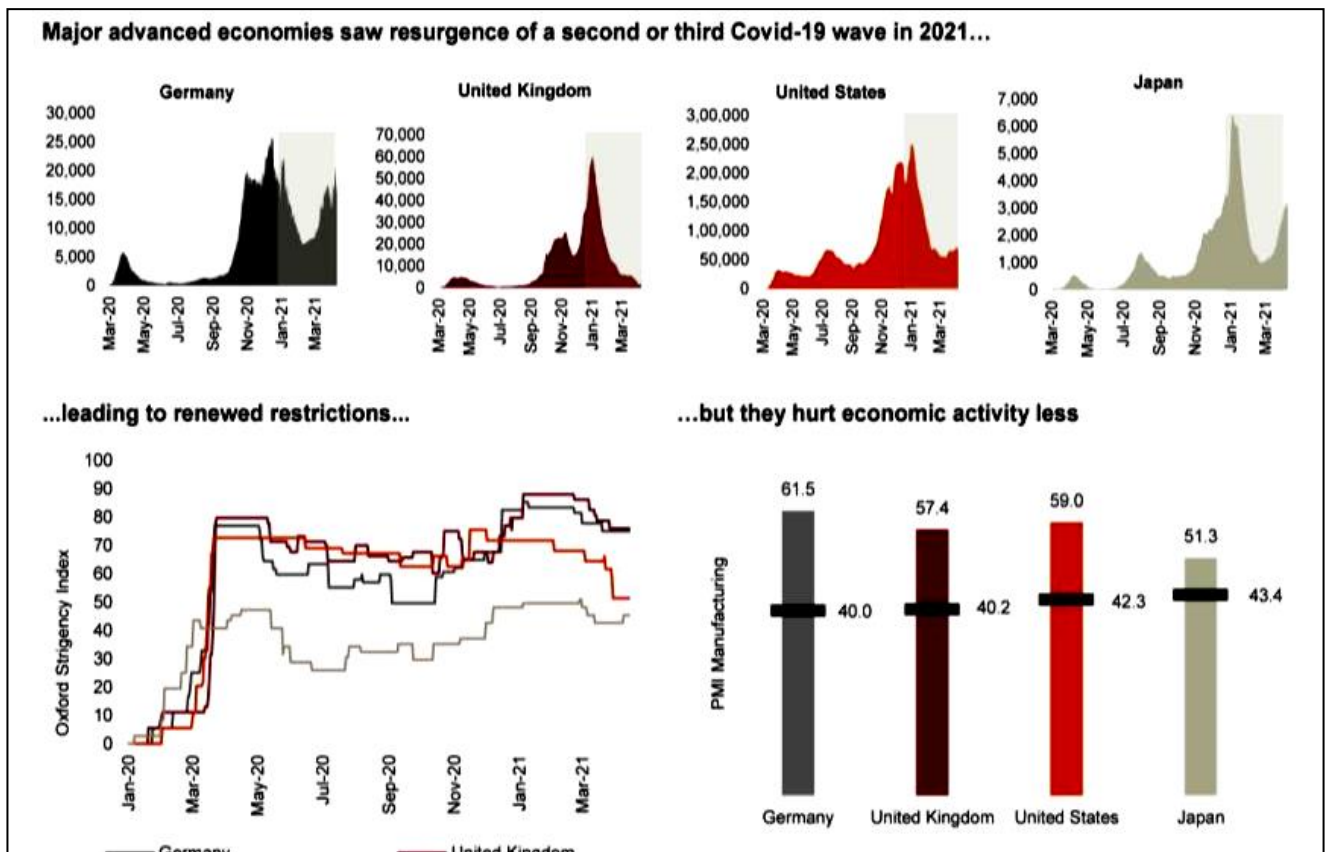
Of Survey Respondents Found It Difficult Or Very Difficult To Access Information And Benefits From Government Covid-19-Related Assistance Packages.

3.4 Second Wave Of The Pandemic And Its Global Influences

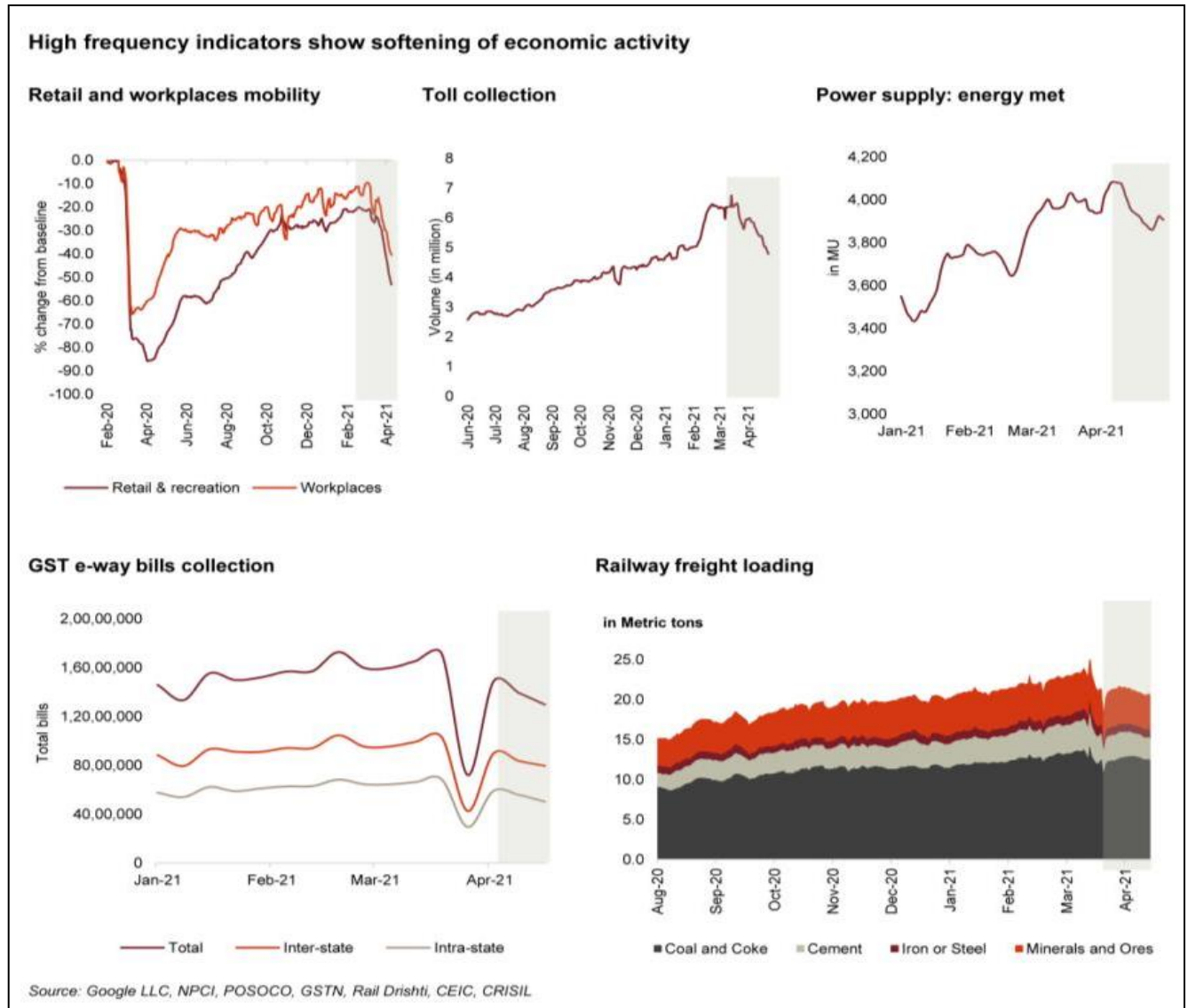
At The Outset, Globalization Not Only Unlocks The Means For The International Market, It Also Adds Wings To Epidemics That Spread In No Time Across The Globe, Crossing The Geographical, Political And Social Borders. From Its Source At Wuhan In China, Covid-19 Traveled Through The Highways Of Globalization And Reached The Global Centers Of Trade, Commerce, And Tourism Like New York, London, Paris, Milan And Madrid, Which Are Densely Populated. Moreover, Global Value Chain (Gvc) Circuits Having Connections With Wuhan-Like-Detroit And Northern Italy Have Also Been The Carrier Of Covid-19.

A Similar Trend Is Found In India; Industrial Cities Like New Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Indore, Kolkata And Chennai Acted As The Gateways Through Which Covid-19 Spread Into The Country. In Contrast, Countries And Regions, Which Are Less Involved With The Process Of Globalization, Are Not Yet Hit. The North-Eastern States Of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland And Tripura, Escaped The First Wave Of The Pandemic, But The Second Wave Reached Every Nook And Corner Of India Creating Havoc To Lives And Entrepreneurial Activities.

Many Advanced Economies That Saw A Reappearance Of The Coronavirus In Late 2020/Early 2021 Clamped Down With Renewed Restrictions, Some More Stringent Than The First Time Around (E.G., Germany, United Kingdom). However, As People And Business Establishments Learned To Live With The Virus, Economic Activity Was Less Impacted. Additionally, Economic Motivation Pumped During The Second And Third Quarters Of 2020 Somewhat Cushioned The Impact From The Subsequent Waves.



In India, The Impact Of State-Announced Restrictions Is More Clearly Showing Up Across High Frequency Indicators – They All Trended Down For The Second Consecutive Week May 2021:



- Retail Mobility Fell 8.2 Pp On Average In The Week Ending May 02 (Vs 11.4 Pp Decline In The Week Prior (Ending April 25)), Whereas Workplace Mobility Slowed 7.1 Pp (7.9pp Decline A Week Ago)
- Toll Collection (Through Electronic Mode) Declined 2%, On-Week (Compared To -8% In The Week Prior)
- Power Supply Grew By A Marginal 0.9% On-Week (Compared To 1.9% Contraction A Week Ago)
- Goods And Services Tax E-Way Bill Collection (Volume) Declined 6.9% On-Week For The Week Ending April 25 (Vs -6.2%, Week Ending April 18)
- Railway Freight Loading Fell By 2.1% On-Week (Week Ending May 02) (-0.7% A Week Earlier)

4. Responses And Relief Packages Announced The Government :

The Government Of India Has Taken The Following Policy Initiatives To Support The Enterprises And Msmes To Manage The Shock Of The Covid-19 Pandemic. Relaxing Tax Returns And Due Dates, Easing The Cost Of Bank Credit, Special Package: To Support Specific Objective And Availability Of Credit, The Government Of India Made A Provision Of Inr 200 Billion For Subordinate Debt Aimed At Helping Msmes With Equity Problem, The Government Of India Created Fund Of Funds For Equity Funding For Firms With Growth Potential. It Announced That A Fund Of Funds Will Be Set Up With Inr 100 Billion Corpus. It Is Expected To Raise Inr 500 Billion, Global Tenders Are Now Excluded From Government Procurement Of Up To Inr 2 Billion To Protect Industries And Enterprises From Foreign Competition, The Government Promised That Receivables From Government And Central Public Sector Enterprises Will Be Released In 45 Days To Help Firms Manage Their Cash Flows, Also On 14 May 2020, The Government Announced Credit Facilities For Small, Informal Businesses And Street Vendors.

5. Conclusion

Entrepreneurs Are Optimistic And Resilient, And Therefore The Entrepreneurial Activities Can Crossover This Difficult Period To Bounce Back. Every Crisis Has An Endpoint, And This Pandemic Is Not Exceptional. The Entrepreneurs Can Utilize This Window Period To Undertake New Ventures. The Upshot Of The Above Review Explains That Relief Packages Would Be Able To Help Only A Small Percentage Of The Entrepreneurial Units In India. The Economic And Financial Problem Of Industries And Enterprises In India Is Unprecedented And Threatens Their Very Existence, Simply Because The Extent Of Damage Inflicted Due To Supply And Demand Shocks Has Turned Out To Be Far More Than What Has Been Anticipated, And It Is Still Evolving. The Information On Influences Of Entrepreneurial Activities And The Functioning Of Industries In The Indian Economy Is Slowly Trickling In. Access To Bank Credit May Or May Not Reduce The Financial Crises Of All The Enterprises, Relative To Medium Enterprises Is Another Big Issue. Some Have Argued That Commercial Banks Will Be Biased Against Small-Scale Enterprises Because Of Higher Transaction Costs. The Government Policymakers Are Critically Handicapped Due To The Delayed Information Filings By The Spectrum Of Economic Entities Including Enterprises, Corporate, Commercial Banks, Non-Banking Financial Institutions (Nbfcs), And Statistical Agencies Because Of The Pandemic Situation. Demand Shocks Due To Pandemics Could Perhaps Result In Deeper Damage To The Economy In General. We Are Already In The Declining Phase Of The Second Wave Of The Coronavirus Pandemic, The Actual Damage To The Industries And The Wider Economy Will Be Known Perhaps After A Few More Months.

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