

CHALLENGES FACED BY ENTREPRENEURS DURING ENTREPRENEURES  
DURING  
COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN LAWNGTLAI  
(A special reference to entrepreneurs' family)

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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the research in **“A study on challenges faced by entrepreneurs during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Lawngtlai (Special reference to Small business family)”** submitted by H.Ramdinmawii Department of Social Work, Higher and Technical Institute, Mizoram for the award of Bachelor of Social Work is carried out under my guidance and incorporates the student's bonafide research and this has not been submitted for the award of any degree in this or any other Universities or Institute of learning.



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## CONTENT

Chapter	Page No
Certificate	i
Acknowledgement	ii
Contents	iii
List of the Table	iv
I. Introduction	1-5
II. Literature Review	6-12
III. Methodology	13-14
IV. Results and Findings	15-19
V. Conclusions and Suggestions	20-27
Appendices	
Reference	
Questionnaire	

## LIST OF TABLE

### Table

4.1 Demographic profile	15
4.2 Psychological problem	16
4.3 Social problem	16-17
4.4 Economic problems	17-18

## **Chapter: I**

## **Introduction**

## **Chapter-1**

### **Introduction**

The study will focus on issues and challenges faced by entrepreneur in their psycho-social and economic during Covid-19 Pandemic in Lawngtlai Town.

#### **1.1 Conceptual definition**

**Entrepreneur:** An entrepreneur is someone who has an idea and who works to create a product or services that people will buy, as well as an organization to support that effort. An entrepreneur takes on most of the risk and initiative for their new business, and is often seen as a visionary or innovator. Entrepreneurs come in all shapes and sizes, including small business owners, content creators, startup founders, and anyone who has the ambition to build a business and work for themselves.

**COVID-19 Pandemic:** The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the corona virus pandemic, is an ongoing global pandemic of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus. The first identified from an outbreak in Wuhan, China in December 2019. The World Health Organisation (WHO) declared the outbreak a public health emergency of international concern on 30 January 2020 and a pandemic on 11 March 2020. As of 2 November 2022, the pandemic had caused more than 631 million cases and 6.59 million confirmed deaths, making it one of the deadliest in history.

The pandemic has triggered severe social and economic disruption around the world, including the largest global recession since the Great Depression Widespread supply shortages. Including food shortages were caused by supply chain disruption. Reduced human activity saw an unprecedented pollution decrease. Educational institutions and public areas were partially or fully closed in many jurisdictions, and many events were cancelled or postponed during 2020 and 2021. Misinformation has circulated through social media and mass media, and political tensions have intensified. The pandemic has raised issues of racial and geographic discrimination, health equity, and the balance between public health imperatives and individual rights.

**Psycho-Social and Economic Challenges:** The increase in death and spread-related corona virus (covid-19) has shifted the world focus to the containment of the disease by emphasising measures to prevent spread in the general population. Such a complex, threatening, and unprecedented situation have left the psycho-social wellbeing needs of general public unaddressed. (Farooq et al., 2020)

The association between socioeconomic status (SES) and physical health is robust. Yet, the psychosocial mediator of SES- health association has been studied in relatively few investigations. Discuss the psychosocial origins of the SES-health links and outline how psychosocial factors may lead to persistently low SES. Conclude that psychosocial resources may play a critical mediating role, and the origins of the SES-health connection are apparent in childhood.( Keren et al., 2010)

## **1.2 Entrepreneur and Covid-19 Challenges**

Every business owner must face battles on a daily basis: which marketing tactic to use or which decision will be best for the business. The problem begins once the results are in. If the outcome is not what was expected, the rest of mental state depends on how to handle negative or disappointing consequences. Despite which route business is taking, every decision can negatively or positively affect for self esteem. Low self esteem can directly link to states of depression. Results that did not end in favor can quickly change forceful workmanship into depression and anxiety. Mood disorders are often common in entrepreneurs, because they are constantly pushing themselves to work; many of which work on long periods of mania.

## **1.3 International Scenario**

Small and medium-sized enterprises account for 90% of businesses globally and provide 70% of employment worldwide. These businesses, typically entrepreneur led, are threatened by the Covid-19 pandemic, meaning that millions of jobs are at risk. This report presents insights from a global study conducted during the pandemic in 2020 (Setphan et al., 2021).

The challenge most often reported by entrepreneurs was finding new customers — by nearly 3 in 4 entrepreneurs (72%) with 38% of entrepreneurs reporting it to be very challenging. Nearly 3 in 5 entrepreneurs (58%) cited keeping existing customers as a challenge. About half of the entrepreneurs surveyed cited funding as a challenge, with 53% reporting that funds to grow the business and 47% reporting funds to start the business were very challenging or somewhat challenging. Half of the entrepreneurs surveyed (50%) reported self-doubt and fear as a challenge. Roughly 2 in 5 entrepreneurs reported that laws, policies, and regulations (44%) and networks and connections (41%) were a challenge. About 1 in 3 entrepreneurs reported challenges related to skilled employees (36%), technology (32%), time to devote to the business (31%), information, education, or knowledge (31%), location, region, or geography (30%), and mentors (28%). Just over 1 in 4 entrepreneurs (26%) reported that social support was challenging, and 17% of entrepreneurs faced



challenges related to inclusion based on race, ethnicity, gender, income, or other factors. : (Looze & Desai, 2020)

For entrepreneurs of all business ages, finding new customers was the most common challenge reported. Among those with a new business less than 1 year old, 4 in 5 reported this as a challenge (80%), compared to about 7 in 10 owners of businesses that were 5 years or older (70% among those whose business was between 5-10 years old, and 69% among those whose business was 10 years or older). Entrepreneurs with a new business face the greatest difficulty *keeping existing customers*: nearly 7 in 10 reported this to be a challenge (68%) compared to just over half of those with a mature business 10 years or older (54%). (Looze & Desai, 2020)

According to these entrepreneurs financial insecurity, conflict of interest, large responsibility, high number of working hours, managing tasks, and administrative burden were the major themes they had to deal with. Relevant personality traits for successful entrepreneurship were stress resistance, being all round, flexible, a good communicator, good leadership, and being able to set limits. (Lek et al., 2021)

(Sahasranamam et al., 2021) states that Entrepreneurs are known for their agility and this was confirmed during the Covid-19 pandemic: 72% of entrepreneurs surveyed adapted their plans for the business (half of them did so by end-March 2020). Nearly 70% of entrepreneurs had not applied for government support. From a mental well-being standpoint, entrepreneur' life satisfaction and perceived stress were comparable to pre-COVID population estimates. This could be a function of the healthy lifestyle choices that Indian entrepreneurs followed during the pandemic, such as daily exercise for at least 30 minutes (69%), sufficient sleep (58%), and/or finding comfort in religious or spiritual beliefs (58%). over 3/4th working solely from home or working more from home. • Even though for most entrepreneurs, survival of their business was at stake, 61% gave personal money, 52% volunteered their personal time, and nearly 2/3rd of entrepreneurs volunteered their business' services/products for good causes.

### **1.3 National Scenario**

Kapoor et al.,(2020) states that Covid created various operational and financial challenges for Indian businesses. During the lockdown, approximately 71.31% of the businesses dealt with reduced cash flows with the manufacturing sector being the worst hit. Additionally, delay and cancellation of projects have also been a major cause of concern, especially in the tertiary sectors.

Indian Economy by considering a sectoral drop percentage in various constituent sectors. For the Trade, Repair, Hotels, Tourism and Restaurants sectors, a change factor of 0.5 or 50% has been considered with the GVA drop being 50%.Electricity, gas, water and utilities have been considered at 100% representative or minimal impact. With transport starting to operate, change in transport is considered at a factor of 0.75, with GVA drop being 25%.While agriculture is not expected to be impacted severely there is a lot of loss of value due to the lockdown, considered at a GVA drop of 20%. (Guest author, 2020).

According to (Lathabhavan et al, 2021) Covid-19 effects of financial distress on mental health among small business entrepreneurs in India. Due to COVID-19 induced financial adverse situation, the entrepreneurs and their families face an economic hardship, which enhances the depression, anxiety and stress among the entrepreneurs. Likewise, the financial threat for livelihood also leads to severe depression, anxiety and stress among entrepreneurs.

According to Nida Hussain & Baoming Li (2022) A total of 840 social entrepreneurs from Pakistan participated in the survey. Among these, 366 (43.6%) were female and 474 (56.4%) were male. The findings revealed that 709 (84%) social entrepreneurs were suffering from depression symptoms, and 600 (80%) were suffering from anxiety symptoms. The majority of social entrepreneurs with depression ( $N = 546$ ) and anxiety ( $N = 567$ ) had mild and moderate stages. In addition, optional open-ended questions were asked from SE participants that help to understand their perception and response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### **1.4 Regional Scenario**

Covid-19 pandemic generally impacted the micro-enterprises negatively since, 61.25% of the enterprises often closed due to lockdown and partial lockdown which adversely led to decreasing in customers' due to the Covid-19. Furthermore, most enterprises reported that they faced the problems regarding procurement of goods/materials supplied from the suppliers and also more than half of the study population (58.75%) were facing problems in making obligatory payments such as salaries, wages, rent taxes, loans etc due to the Covi-19 crisis (Lalngaihsaki & Lalnunthara, 2021).

### **1.5 Statement of the problem**

From the above statement, it is clear that entrepreneurs certainly faced enormous problems during to Covid-19. to seek for the psycho social and economic problems faced by the people. There are many problems faced by the people in the field of economy and mentally as well during the pandemic. This may be problematic for the people around them. this research was done in order to help the people who are facing such problems so that they may know their own selves. Even though it is visible that the pandemic lead to downfall for many people in the entrepreneur realm study relating to this matter is very rare. Therefore, undoubtedly it if a crucial necessity to have a clear study relating to this matter and find out the real situation.

Since the situation is like this, in order to probe deeper into the problems faced by entrepreneur during covid-19 literature is being reviewed accordingly in the next chapter.

## Chapter II

Review of Literature

## **Chapter – II**

### **Review of Literature**

In this chapter, various pieces of literature which will help the present study to have a solid background for investigation are reviewed. Reviewing literature plays a critical role in analyzing the existing literature and giving a justification as to how the present study fits into the existing body of knowledge. Literature is being reviewed as follows:-

#### **2.1 Studies relating to Covid-19 and entrepreneur**

Engidaw's (2022) study is in developing countries, specifically Ethiopia. The study deployed secondary data analysis following was aimed at demonstrating the challenges of small businesses during the coronavirus pandemic descriptive research design. The study was conducted through both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. The finding is that the government of the country should make risk analysis and business steadiness planning in all critical federal and regional institutions, explore opportunities for cross-border digital trade, and cooperate with domestic business firms, support medium and long-term business investments that lead to resilient supply chains for critical goods and services under the market, accelerate the development of e-commerce system including digital marketing, digital banking, digital payments mechanism, e-financial services.

Faisal Mustafa et al. (2021) explore the impact of covid-19 lockdown on micro-business owned by women borrowers of microfinance institutions and provide policy suggestions to assist women entrepreneurs in managing the such unexpected crisis from a qualitative perspective within developing countries such as Pakistan.

(Adisa et al., 2021) According to the study COVID-19 pandemic has affected women in unique gender-specific ways, particularly their traditional status as home managers. This study aims to draw on the role theory to examine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women's work-family balance during the lockdown.

Backman et al.,(2021) According to the study the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the well-being of entrepreneurs. They surveyed a representative sample of Swedish entrepreneurs and wage employees at different stages of the COVID-19 pandemic. The survey data, combined with registered data, show that the COVID-19 outbreak has a negative effect is weaker for entrepreneurs who feel younger than their chronological age and entrepreneurs who are geographically distant from the epicenter of the crisis.

Much of the world's attention currently is focused on the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in terms of entrepreneurship public policy initiatives. The crisis resulting from this health pandemic has meant substantial alterations to mobility, international trade, consumption, and

lifestyle patterns. The impact is still yet to be seen, but current projections mean that there will be ongoing policy interventions required, so more emphasis must be placed on the positive work that public policy planners are doing regarding societal changes derived from the COVID-19 pandemic. As the COVID-19 pandemic is spreading around the globe, entrepreneurs, their ventures, and societies are facing unprecedented challenges.

According to Ratten (2021) Coronavirus (Covid-19) is a pandemic that not only has caused significant havoc around the world but also presents some important opportunities for entrepreneurs to be innovative in the marketplace. The purpose of this paper is to detail in more depth how entrepreneurs have been affected by the crisis by focussing on specific types of entrepreneurship in terms of cultural, lifestyle and social change.

According to the Financial Times (2020) the company has cut 16% from its potential market value, which has decreased from \$31 billion to \$26 billion. And just to underline the commercial impact of the pandemic, Airbnb has recently announced that its laying off around 1,900 staff member – some 25% of its workforce – as it struggles to deal with the downturn in business.

In order to deal with the crisis from covid-19 an entrepreneurial orientation to dealing with the problem and environmental change is needed. Entrepreneurial orientation refers to ‘firm-level behavioural characteristics of engaging in product-market innovation, promoting innovative behaviour within the firm, undertaking somewhat risky ventures and being the first to come up with proactive innovations’ (Wang and Altinay 2012) This means that the main elements of entrepreneurship required to handle the covid-19 crisis include innovation, risk-taking, and being practice in the marketplace. Increasingly, more individuals and enterprises want to be seen as being entrepreneurial but also engaged in cultural and social pursuits. This means a more contemporary view of entrepreneurial orientation needs to incorporate cultural, social, and lifestyle elements.

Dettori and Floris (2022) According to this the study aims to explore the main drivers that family businesses to strengthen their resilience during the covid-19 crisis. A quantitative method analysis through a multiple regression analysis based on a sample of 570 Italian families. The result showed job quality and innovation significantly stimulate family firms' resilience during the covid-19 crisis.

Ratten (2021) reveals the aim of the Covid-19 pandemic, small businesses are vulnerable. The book adopts a holistic approach and outlines strategies that small business owners can utilize as well as business opportunities that are available in these new market conditions. It provides a comparative analysis of the current and future market conditions to enable a better understanding of how institutional structure can facilitate or hinder growth. The book also explains why and how creativity and innovation can help to mitigate the impact of such a crisis on business and highlights why business continuity is especially crucial to a family-owned business.

According to (Marie-France Derderian, 2020) the face of the global Covid-19, entrepreneurs have to face a new reality: that it is not only a huge sanitary and health crisis affecting millions, or even billions, of people across the world. This is also provoking an unprecedented downturn in the global economy. The numbers are shattering. At the time of writing, France had recorded its biggest fall in GDP – 5.8% – since 1949 in the first quarter of this year. Meanwhile, in the USA, the numbers unemployed or underemployed have now passed 40 million. This reveals the breakability of our economies and their fundamentals.

## **2.2 Studies relating to psycho-social problems**

Hussain and Baoming Li (2022) According to the study conducted that several SEs in major cities of Pakistan experience depression and anxiety symptoms. Based on data analysis, male SEs were highly suffering from depression and anxiety than female SEs. Limited resources and customer behavior were one of the major problems that lead SEs to depression and anxiety during the covid19 epidemic.

Samuel,(2012) According to study was conducted to determine some of the psychosocial challenges facing the growing number of female entrepreneurs in Kenya and the strategies they use to minimize these challenges. A case study of the Gucha District in Kenya was conducted. Purposive and snowball sampling techniques were employed to collect data. A sample of 150 respondents was selected. Two data collection techniques were used: structured questionnaire and in-depth interviews. The information gathered was analyzed using a statistical package of social sciences. Findings of the study showed that some of the psychosocial challenges facing female informal sector entrepreneurs in rural areas in the Gucha district include financial stress, depression, social isolation, and poor relationships with their friends, relatives, and workmates. The study also established that demographic profile influences female entrepreneurs' ability to cope with challenges. The respondents recommended that the government and communities should create secure conditions for them to cope.

Lalthabhavan et al. (2021) aims to examine the effects of financial distress on mental health among small business entrepreneurs in India. Across-sectional survey-based research methodology among small business entrepreneurs to understand the effects of various factors on the issue considered. The study found that financial distress several affects the mental health of small business entrepreneurs in India. A collective mechanism for coping with such a situation is necessary from the side of individuals, government, institutions, and business bodies to come out from trauma and uphold positive mental health.

Zhengda Xu and Heqi Jia (2021). According to the study focused on the influence of Covid-19 on entrepreneurs' psychological well-being in China. Based on the conservation of resources theory, this study contributes to the literature on entrepreneurship, Conservation of Resources, and Psychological Challenges to Well-being. The finding can also guide entrepreneurs to maintain well-being during the pandemic and post-pandemic era.

Florentine et al. (2022) according to the study COVID-19 pandemic impacted many entrepreneurs' business outcomes and sometimes additionally influenced their psychological well-being. At the same time, some entrepreneurs hold personalities that warrant higher crisis resilience than others. This study investigates these differences in resilience to crisis based on personality. Personality played a central role regarding the influences of the COVID-19 pandemic on their business outcomes and psychological well-being. The findings provide information about the specific crisis-resilient entrepreneurial profile.

### **2.3 Studies relating to economic challenges**

Amoros et al., (2017) According to the study the effects of state fragility and economic development on the necessity and opportunity-based individual entrepreneurial efforts. Contribute to the literature on the contextual determinants of entrepreneurship by examining multilevel data on 956,925 individuals from 51 countries from the period of 2005–2013. State fragility has a positive effect on necessity-based entrepreneurial efforts while hindering opportunity-based efforts. The findings illustrate that the level of economic development moderates the relationship between state fragility and necessity-driven entrepreneurial efforts reducing the likelihood of the latte. About the implications for theory and pro-entrepreneurship policy.

Mustafa et al., (2021). According to this paper to explore the impact of covid-19 lockdown on micro-business owned by women borrowers of microfinance institutions and provides policy suggestions to assist women entrepreneurs in managing such as unexpected crisis from a qualitative perspective within developing countries such as Pakistan.



Shafeeq et al.,(2022) According to study aims to assess the effect of COVID-19 on small and medium-sized family firms' risk-taking in Iraq. Data was collected by distributing the questionnaires. The statistical population consists of 600 employers and small and medium-sized family and non-family firm managers. Hypothesis analysis was carried out after evaluating the questionnaire's validity and reliability using the structural equation method. The results indicate that COVID-19 influences small and medium-sized family and non-family firms' risk-taking.

Chaarani et al.,(2021) The arrival of COVID-19 hurts the social conditions and economic indicators of many developed and developing countries. SMEs and managers are suffering from the lockdown, health conditions, and difficulty of transportation. They are implementing new strategies and applying cost control of their expenses to survive. The local governments in collaboration with the IMF, the UN, and international NGOs should collaborate and cooperate to recover the socio-economic conditions. This research paper sheds light on the socio-economic impacts of Covid-19 and provides many proposals to recover the socio-economic conditions in developing and developed countries.

Abeysekera & Tran (2021) According to the study aim to access to quality early childhood education is a sustainable development goal for empowering people in an emerging economy. The purpose of this study is to examine how the coronavirus disease impacted a small early childhood business in Vietnam. Previous studies have examined mainly the impact of various factors under stable environments. Two waves of coronavirus pandemic in Vietnam that affected their business location dried up cash, forcing the business into voluntary liquidation. The impact of coronavirus disease on small businesses in an emerging nation, Vietnam, can bring out lessons of business survival and ways policymakers can assist companies in surviving considering their capital structures under destabilizing business environments. The qualitative causes found in the theory of planned behavior can become useful for a later quantitative investigation.

Mohammad Zainal (2020).The study of this analyses the impact of innovation orientation on the family business performance in Kuwait. The result shows that creativity, risk-taking, and future orientation have a significant relationship with business performance, while openness to change and proactiveness does not have any significant relationship with business performance.

Andrzej & Lukasz (2021) the study deals with the issue of family entrepreneurship, which plays an increasingly important role in the Polish economy. The article aims to discuss the phenomenon of family entrepreneurship in Poland in a market economy and explore the

evolution of family businesses. **Research Design and Methods:** The article is based on the review of the literature on the subject, its critical analysis, and the results of empirical research conducted in this field by the authors in the years 2009-2018. The finding illustrates that in their development, family businesses need to take into account coping with the principles and practices of market economy and internationalization processes, as well as problems related to family and business relationships that are specific only to them and the multi-generational perspective of functioning. Being successful requires a development strategy thanks to which the businesses build their brand, improve management processes, introduce innovations and adapt their market behavior. **Implications and Recommendations:** Understanding the specificity of family entrepreneurship requires learning their essence and criteria for distinguishing these entities from other enterprises. The key factor is the duality of relations between the family and the business it runs. **Contribution & Value Added:** The originality of this work lies in cross-year comparisons of empirical research conducted by the same researchers in the field of family entrepreneurship.

Song & Zhou (2020) the study of the COVID-19 pandemic broke out at a time when there were heightened uncertainties in the global economy. Understanding these uncertainties provides important background for analyzing the impact of the pandemic on the global economy, assessing the effectiveness of policy measures in combating the pandemic and reviving the global economy, and predicting the trajectory of economic recovery in the post-pandemic era. Analyze how COVID-19 would likely deepen an existing malaise in the global economy, and what could be done to address these problems while managing the economic recovery. We argue that three fundamental factors that could lead to a solid recovery in the post-pandemic era are structural reform, new technology, and re-integration. They could be managed by instituting a new "global social contract." Supported by strong public policies at all levels, especially at the national level, these three factors could bring about the salvation of the global economy as it recovers or re-emerges from the pandemic crisis.

Belitski et al, (2021) study is based on the existential threat to small businesses, based on their crucial role in the economy. Responding to Covid-19 involves not just shielding small business jobs, supporting entrepreneurship, and raising government debt but also creating productive entrepreneurship and a resilient location-specific entrepreneurial ecosystem. Issue of Small Business Economics Journal aims to shed light on the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic by looking at the macroeconomic and microeconomic

effects on entrepreneurship and small businesses as well as the role of financial support policies and well-being in both developed and developing countries.

From the literature reviewed the following gaps have been witnessed:

- i) There is no specific identification relating to entrepreneur problem during covid-19.
- ii) Studies relating to covid-19 and entrepreneur challenges are very rare.
- iii) Social work studies relating to the topic is less.

In order to have a systematic study on the topic chosen the ways and means of carrying out the study is being framed in the next chapter.

## Chapter III

## Methodology

## **Chapter III**

### **Methodology**

Methodology refers to the analysis of the methods used appropriately in a field of study. It is a systematic way of accomplishing certain tasks and is defined as a collection of procedures, techniques, tools, and documentation aids that helps a software developer speed up and simplify the software development process (Pressman, 2001).

In the chapter, the description of the methodology of the study is presented. The success of the study completely depends on the methods and techniques adopted in the present study. The present chapter describes the setting of the study and methodology, a description of the study process, and the techniques used. The chapter deals with the profile of the study area, methodological aspects such as research design, sampling, tools of data collection, and sources of data analysis limitations.

#### **3.1 Objectives of the study:**

- i) To explore the psycho-social problems faced due to Covid-19.
- ii) To study the economic challenges faced after the Covid-19 pandemic
- iii) To suggest measures for social work intervention

#### **3.2 Methodology**

The universe of the study is issues and challenges faced by entrepreneurs during the covid-19 pandemic in Lawngtlai. The unit of the study is issues and challenges faced by entrepreneur in their psycho-social and economic.

**3.2.2 Research design:** The present study is qualitative and descriptive in nature and it is conducted to describe the challenges faced by entrepreneurs during the covid-19 pandemic in Lawngtlai. The primary data were collected through field survey using a structure questionnaire, key informed interview.

**3.2.3 Method of Data Collection:** Data was collect from both Primary and Secondary source. Primary Data are collected using Qualitative method. Questionnaire method was employed to collect quantitative data and qualitative data are collected using Key Informant Interview.

**3.2.4 Sampling:** Simple random sampling method is employed in the selection of the respondents. The sample size of the study 20.

**3.2.5 Tools of Data Collection:** Primary Data were collected by using structured questionnaire. Secondary data was collected through journal, books, media, etc. from different sources.

**3.2.6 Data processing and analysis:** Quantitative data collected through structured questionnaire is processed using Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS).

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to present the setting and methodology of the present study. In the next chapter is result and discussion.

## Chapter IV

## Result and Findings

## Chapter - IV

### Results and Findings

This chapter presents the results and discussion of the study which were divided into different section such as: Demographic profile, Psychological problem, Social problem and Economic problem.

**Table no. 4.1: Demographic profile**

Sl/no.	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
<b>1.</b>	<b>Age</b>		
	20-30	1	5
	30-40	8	40
	40 above	11	55
<b>2.</b>	<b>Gender</b>		
	Male	5	25
	Female	15	75
<b>3.</b>	<b>Tribe</b>		
	Mizo	20	100
<b>4.</b>	<b>Educational Qualification</b>		
	HSLC	9	45
	HSSLC	7	35
	Graduate Above	4	20
<b>5.</b>	<b>Religion</b>		
	Christian	20	100
<b>6.</b>	<b>Family status</b>		
	APL	14	70
	AAY	1	5
	BPL	5	20
<b>7.</b>	<b>Form of family</b>		
	Nuclear	11	55
	Joint	9	45
<b>8.</b>	<b>Types of Business</b>		
	Clothing store	7	35
	Shoe store	4	20
	Others	9	45



From the above table it is clear that most of the respondents are above the age of 40 years covering 55% of the total respondents. The above table depict that more than half of the business people are female. The entire respondent (100%) will be Mizo. Indicate that (45%) most of the respondent have the qualification HSLC, follow by (35%) of the respondent are Qualification HSSLC, (20%) of the respondents are Graduate Above. The above shows that Most of the respondent (70%) family status will be Above Poverty Line. Half of the respondent (55%) is nuclear family. Majority of the respondents (45%) consist of people who are having other businesses.

**Table no. 4.2: Psychological problems**

<b>Sl/no.</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Negative impact on mentality</b>		
	Yes	7	35
	No	13	65
<b>2.</b>	<b>Satisfied with decision making</b>		
	Yes	16	80
	No	4	20
<b>3.</b>	<b>Take risk for business</b>		
	Yes	16	80
	No	4	20
<b>4.</b>	<b>Despair business during pandemic</b>		
	Yes	10	50
	No	10	50
<b>5.</b>	<b>Competition with other business worker</b>		
	Yes	2	10
	No	18	90

The finding proves that covid-19 have severe negative impact on the mentality of the people in the business realm as more than half of the respondents (65%) claim so. Most of the respondents satisfied with decision making in their business (80%). The above table shows that more than a half of the business people take risk in order to maintain a huge profit (85%).

Half of the respondent (50%) feels like giving up their business and the rest (50%) doesn't feel despair business during pandemic. According to the respondents during pandemic there is no competition with other business worker (90%) claim so.

**Table no. 4.3 : Social Problems**

<b>Sl/no.</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Advice from other business workers</b>		
	Yes	8	40
	No	12	60
<b>2.</b>	<b>Help from your friends and family</b>		
	Yes	19	95
	No	1	5
<b>3.</b>	<b>Any help from Association</b>		
	Yes	0	0
	No	20	100
<b>4.</b>	<b>Working with others</b>		
	Yes	7	35
	No	13	65
<b>5.</b>	<b>Difficult working with others</b>		
	Yes	3	15
	No	17	85
<b>6.</b>	<b>Enough time to perform family duties</b>		
	Yes	7	35
	No	13	65
<b>7.</b>	<b>Enough time to do society duties</b>		
	Yes	13	65
	No	7	35

From the above table the finding (60%) of the respondent proved that most of the business people not take advice from the other. Most of the respondent (95%) got help from friends and family. (100%) of the respondent do not get help from the association. The majority (65%) of the respondent not working with others. Majority (85%) do not have

problem working with others. More than half of the respondents (65%) do not have time to perform family duties. The table shows whether the respondents have enough time to perform societal duties while managing business. Most of the respondents (65%) have enough time to perform societal duties.

**Table no. 4.4: Economic Problems**

<b>Sl/no.</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Business problem during pandemic</b>		
	Yes	19	95
	No	1	5
<b>2.</b>	<b>Differences before and after pandemic</b>		
	yes	9	45
	Not much	7	35
	same	3	15
	other	1	5
<b>3.</b>	<b>Affect on Supply</b>		
	Yes	18	90
	No	2	10
<b>4.</b>	<b>Lack customer after pandemic</b>		
	Yes	16	80
	No	4	20
<b>5.</b>	<b>Facing financial problems</b>		
	Getting loan from the bank	3	15
	Borrowing money from relatives	5	25
	Borrowing from Friends	1	5
	Others	11	55

The finding proved that most of the respondent faced problem during pandemic (95%) in different ways. The table shows whether the respondents have difference with economy before and after the pandemic, (45%) of the respondent have problems in economy. Most of the business people (45%) affect on supply. Majority of the respondent (80%) have lack of customer after the pandemic. The table shows that how they solve the business people when facing financial problem. The respondent (15%) getting loan from the bank, (25%) of the

respondent borrowing money from their relatives, (5%) of the respondent borrowing from their Friends. Most of respondent (55%) of the respondent faced other solution for their economy.

The chapter represents the information collected and the findings about challenges of Entrepreneur in Lawngtlai. In the next chapter, conclusion of the whole findings will be highlighted.

## Chapter V

## Conclusion

## **Chapter- V**

### **Conclusion and Suggestion**

This chapter presents the conclusion from the study which was divided into three sections: major findings, conclusion and suggestion.

#### **5.1 Major findings**

1. In this section the major findings drawn from the analysis and interpretation of data discussed in the previous chapter and suggested are given.
2. Majority of the respondents were in the age group of 40 and above and most of the respondents were female.
3. Since, the research is conducted within Mizoram, all of the respondents were Mizo.
4. Most of the respondents were the qualification of HSLC and more than half of the respondents belong to APL family.
5. Majority of the respondents are from a nuclear form of family.
6. More than half of the respondents are running a business besides clothing store and shoe store.
7. The study reveals that Covid-19 does not have much negative impact on the mentality of the respondents in the business realm. Also, the majority of the people satisfied with decision making in their business. Half of the respondents take a risk in order to maintain a huge profit. During Covid-19 half of the entrepreneur feels like giving up their business. There is no competition within the business workers.
8. From the data it can observed that the respondents doesn't get any help from any association.
9. The study identifies that the entrepreneur faced hardships and problems in their business during pandemic in different ways. Most of the respondent have problem in economy during and after covid-19.

#### **5.2 Conclusion**

The study highlights the impact of business people in Lawngtlai. This study reveals the different problems faced by the entrepreneur during covid19. During the pandemic the people were mentally, economically and socially affected.

### **5.3 Suggestion**

1. To seek for professional help in order to have a healthy mind and be ready to adapt. A social worker is able to make a referral to the professionals as well.
2. To read a good books to help them have a peace mind.
3. Having a better management between their business, family and society.
4. Giving themselves a free time in order to have a healthy mental.
5. Make them aware of the Government schemes.

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**A study on challenges faced by entrepreneurs during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Lawngtlai**  
**(A special reference to entrepreneurs' families)**

Sir,

As a partial fulfillment for my project on “A Study on Exploring The challenges faced by entrepreneur’s family during Covid-19 Pandemic in Lawngtlai”. Which is a must requirement for the completion of a Bachelor of Social Work Degree under Mizoram University under the guidance of C.Lalremtluangi, Assistant Professor, Higher and Technical Institute, Mizoram. You are kindly requested to spare a few minutes to fill in the enclosed questionnaire. Information supplied will be used solely for the project only.

I will be very grateful to you for your kind response.

Thanking you,  
H.Ramdinmawii  
Bachelor of Social Work  
Higher and Technical Institute, Mizoram

**I. Demographic profile**

Sl/no.	Particulars		Yes	No
1.	Age	20 – 30		
		30 – 40		
		40 above		
2.	Sex	Male		
		Female		
3.	Tribe	Mizo		
		Non-mizo		
4.	Educational Qualification	HSLC		
		HSSLC		
		Graduate above		
5.	Religion	Christian		
		Hindu		
		Muslim		
		Others		
6.	Family Status	APL		
		AAY		
		BPL		
7.	Form of family	Nuclear		
		Joint		
8.	Types of Business	Clothing store		
		Shoe store		
		Other		

## II .Psychological problem

Sl/no.	Particulars	yes	no
1.	Does the pandemic effect your mentality in a negative way?		
2.	Do you think your solution regarding your business is good enough?		
3.	Do you take risks in order to maintain a huge profit regarding your business?		
4.	Do you ever feel like giving up your business during the pandemic?		
5.	Is the competition with other business associates high during the pandemic?		

## III. Social Problem

Sl/no.	Particulars	yes	no
1.	Do you ever take advice from other business workers?		
2.	Do you get help from your friends and family?		
3.	Is there any associations made to pave the way for the problems faced by the business workers?		
4.	Do you ever work with others?		
5.	Do you find it difficult working with others?		
6.	Enough time to perform family duties		
7.	Enough time to do society duties		

## IV. Economic Problem

Sl/no.	Particulars	yes	no
1.	Does the pandemic cause any problem regarding your business?		
2.	Is there any different with your economy before and after the pandemic?		
	Yes		
	Not much		
	Same		
	Others		
3.	Is there any affect on supply?		
4.	Lack customers after the pandemic?		
5.	What do you usually do when you face financial peoblems?		
	(i)Getting loan from the bank		
	(ii} Borrowing money from relatives		
	(iii)Borrowing from friends		
	(iv)Others		

