

**IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES  
DISTRIBUTION: A STUDY IN LUNGLEI, MIZORAM**



*A report submitted to Department of Commerce, Higher And Technical Institute,  
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## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled “*Impact of Covid-19 on Essential Commodities Distributor: A Study in Lunglei, Mizoram*” submitted to the Mizoram University for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Commerce, is a record of research work carried out by C.Zodinsanga under my supervision. He has fulfilled all the requirements laid down in the MZU regulations of Mizoram University. This dissertation is the result of his investigation into the subject. Neither the dissertation as a whole nor any part of it was ever submitted any other University for any degree.

Date: 02/05/2022

(C.LALRINSANGI)

Place: Lunglei, Mizoram

Supervisor

## **DECLARATION**

I, C.Zodinsanga, hereby declare that the subject matter of this dissertation is the record of work done by me, that the contents of this dissertation did not form to anybody else, and that the dissertation has not been submitted by me for any research degree in any other University or Institute. This is being submitted to the Mizoram University for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

Date:02/05/2022

Lunglei, Mizoram

(C.Zodinsanga) Place:

Student

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Thank you,

C.Zodinsanga

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# CHAPTER-1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Conceptual Framework

Covid -19 is a pandemic that cause fever, soar throat etc and it is the biggest challenge the world is facing till date. It affect the world economy largely and for distributors as well. The **Essential Commodities Act (ECA)** is an act of the Parliament of

India that was established to ensure the delivery of certain commodities or products, the supply of which, if obstructed due to hoarding or black marketing, would affect the normal life of the people. This includes foodstuff, drugs, fuel (petroleum products) etc. This act was modified by the **Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020** as part of the 2020 Indian farmer reforms.

#### 1.1.1 Covid 19 Pandemic

In December 2019, an outbreak of pneumonia of unknown origin was reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. Pneumonia cases were epidemiologically linked to the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market. Inoculation of respiratory samples into human airway epithelial cells, Vero E6 and Huh7 cell lines, led to the isolation of a novel respiratory virus whose genome analysis showed it to be a novel coronavirus related to SARS-CoV, and therefore named severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). SARS-CoV-2 is a beta coronavirus belonging to the subgenus *Sarbecovirus*. The global spread of SARS-CoV-2 and the thousands of deaths caused by coronavirus disease (COVID-19) led the World Health Organization to declare a pandemic on 12 March 2020. To date, the world has paid a high toll in this pandemic in terms of human lives lost, economic repercussions and increased poverty. In this review, we provide information regarding the epidemiology, serological and molecular diagnosis, origin of SARS-CoV-2 and its ability to infect human cells, and safety issues. Then we focus on the available therapies to fight COVID-19, the development of vaccines, the role of artificial intelligence in the management of the pandemic and limiting the spread of the virus, the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on our lifestyle, and preparation for a possible second wave. SARS-

CoV-2 is highly similar to bat SARS-like coronaviruses [2] and bat might be the reservoir host. RaGT13 is ~96% identical to SARS-CoV-2 with some differences in the spike receptor binding domain (RBD) that could explain the differences in ACE2 affinity between SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-like coronaviruses.

The polybasic cleavage site of SARS-CoV-2 is not present in pangolin beta coronavirus, which share similarities with SARS-CoV-2. Also, the sequence of RBD of the spike protein (S) suggests that it arose from a natural evolutionary process.

Estimates of the most recent common ancestor of SARS-CoV-2 date the epidemic to between late November 2019 and the beginning of December 2019, which is compatible with the first reported cases. Thus, there was unnoticed human transmission after the zoonotic event and before the acquisition of the polybasic furine cleavage site

### **1.1.2 Impact of Covid 19 on World ( Essential Commodities Distributors)**

At present time world is facing from the coronavirus disease known as Covid-19. The first case of the coronavirus was reported in the December, 2019 in the Wuhan city of China which is known as the major transportation hub of China. After the spread of Covid-19 many countries have shut down their sea ports and airports. They have banned the import and export activities. Also, China is the major distributor of the raw materials which affect the manufacturing activities across the globe due to lockdowns. India is the developing country due to the Covid-19 spread the cases reported in the India government has lockdown the country for 41 days which affected the manufacturing activities and majorly it affects the supply chains and economy of the country. In the present paper we have discussed the effect of Covid19 on Indian economy and on supply chains in India. There are total of 18 critical barriers are found out which affected the supply chains in the India. It is expected that this study will helpful the researchers to develop the conceptual models to overcome from this issue.

The economic impact of the Coronavirus/COVID-19 crisis across industries, and countries. It also provides estimates of the potential global economic costs of COVID19, and the GDP growth of different countries.

The current draft includes estimates for 30 countries, under different scenarios.

The report shows the economic effects of outbreak are currently being underestimated, due to over-reliance on historical comparisons with SARS, or the 2008/2009 financial crisis.

At the date of this report, the duration of the lockdown, as well as how the recovery will take place is still unknown. That is why several scenarios are used. In a mild scenario, GDP growth would take a hit, ranging from 3-6% depending on the country. As a result, in the sample of 30 countries covered, we would see a median decline in GDP in 2022 of -1.8%. In other scenarios, GDP can fall more than 10%, and in some countries, more than 15%.

Service-oriented economies will be particularly negatively affected, and have more jobs at risk. Countries like Greece, Portugal, and Spain that are more reliant on tourism (more than 15% of GDP) will be more affected by this crisis. This current crisis is generating spill over effects throughout supply chains. Therefore, countries highly dependent on foreign trade are more negatively affected. The results suggest that on average, each additional month of crisis costs 2.5-3% of global GDP.

### **1.1.3 Impact of Covid 19 on Mizoram Economy ( Distributors)**

Most of the people depend on agriculture, due to pandemic many of farmers are affected because of absence of market. The grower of other crops like ginger , turmeric etc faced hardship as they could not harvest their produce. Trade, Hotel, Restaurant and Repair service , Transport & Communication , Construction and micro& small-scale industries faced a lot of problems

Due to pandemic many workers have lost their jobs and this deeply affect the income of a household. Due to total lockdown may factory workers cannot continue their work and many essential commodities can not supply good amount of assets.

Most of Wholesalers and Retailers depend on Distributors but due to total lockdown the supply truck cannot enter Mizoram , so most of the needs cannot supply to wholesalers and retailers .The State depends on import for most essential items such as rice ,pulses, vegetables, eggs , petrol& Diesel so if the transport is block it affect the availability of food sustenance.

## 1.2 Literature Review

The COVID-19 has multifaceted impact on lives of people. The corona outbreak in India was reported on January 30, 2020, in Kerala's Thrissur district. It gradually spread to almost all the states of India by April 2020 and claimed more than 600 lives. The government's imposition of lockdown made people mostly men to stay at homes. The prolonged lockdown has resulted in resource depletion without resource generation. This has led the people to undergo anxiety, depression, stress, lack of confidence, and state of confusion during this period.

The people as a result are demonstrating increase in violence against women and children at home. Women are experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner or sexual violence by any perpetrator known as intimate partner violence (Postmus, Hoge, Breckenridge, Sharp-Jeffs, & Chung, [2020](#); WHO, [2020](#)). The school and college

students are unable to learn and actively engage themselves due to the ongoing lockdown. In order to make the students involved in studies there has been an increase in the enrollment of online classes for students.

The COVID-19 pandemic represents an unprecedented disruption to the global economy as production and consumption are scaled back. The developing countries like India are not immune to such external shocks and are likely to witness slowdown in economic growth. As such the Indian economy was going through a sluggish phase since implementation of the demonetization and goods and services tax (GST), and government was identifying ways to bring the economy back on track (Kapur, [2020](#)). However, the COVID-19 has put paid to all hopes of revival of the economy in the near term. The sectors such as tourism, hospitality, aviation, textile, agriculture, construction, gems/jewellery, and start-ups which contribute majorly towards economy and employment generation have reported losses in crores during pandemic (Seetharaman, [2020](#))

The agriculture sector has also been affected due to COVID-19. There has been an escalation in demand of wheat, vegetables, and other crops during the pandemic. However, the agricultural outputs are unable to reach the consumers due to supply chain

issues. Consequently, the farmers are forced to reduce the prices. The tea industries have reported 8% drop in tea exports as they are unable to harvest the first flush. The non-availability of migrant labor to carry harvesting activities and disruptions in supply chains have affected agricultural sector. Furthermore, the closure of hotels, restaurants, sweet shops, and tea shops has also affected sales of crops, pulses, vegetables, and milk. Meanwhile, poultry farmers have been badly hit due to misinformation, particularly on social media, that chicken are the carriers of COVID-19. The construction industry in India employs around 51 million people. With such a scale, the impact of COVID-19 shock is equally massive. Fear of the disease, closure of on-going projects, loss of income, and lack of food has made the migrant workers to flee the sites in which they were engaged.

The economic impact of corona virus pandemic in India has been hugely disruptive. The temporary halt in economic activities resulting in decline of India's exports by 34.6% and imports by 28.7% as countries sealed their borders, large fall in the equity markets, and limited work carried out in service sectors has triggered the question how the Indian economy will revive? The World Bank and credit rating agencies have downgraded India's growth for fiscal year 2021 with the lowest figures India has seen in three decades since India's 1991 economic liberalization. However, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projection for India for the financial year 2021–22 of 1.9% GDP growth is the highest among G-20 nations

### **1.3 Rationale of the Project/Study**

The researcher had started the project in the month of April, 2022, the information was collected through questionnaires. The main aim of the project is to see the monthly income of the essential commodities distributors are affected and the challenges face by them. The study states the falling of customers and working power. The challenge face by them in regarding the import of goods and to distribute goods to wholesalers and retailers. It also highlight the safety measure they follow or take-up to fight back the pandemic .From this study the Government and financial institutions will able to know how to take remedial measure

### **1.4 Statement of the Problem**

The rapid spread of the Covid 19 has caught much of the world off-guard the crisis is thoroughly global in nature. The virus that cause COVID 19 is mainly transmitted through droplets generated when an infected person coughs ,sneezes or exhales and physical contact. These droplets are too heavy to hang in the air and quickly fall on floors or surfaces. As the varus can transmitted through physical contact, lots of market places and restaurant and industries have to remain shut down. This will largely influence the income of the household along with the country GDPs.

Most household depends only on the income from their business, if the situation is still worsening backward state like Mizoram, is in high risk economically and in supply of stock as well. As Mizoram is largely depending on import from other state, if the lockdown is still going on this can also lead into big crisis. Therefore, the present study is conducted to study and analyse the effect of COVID 19 on distributor in Lunglei , Mizoram.

## **1.5 Objective of the Study**

The main objective of the study is mentioned below-

- (1) To study the impact of covid-19 on essential commodities distributors
- (2) To study their problem face during the pandamic

## **1.6 Research Methodology**

### **1.6.1 Data Collection**

Primary data were collected through structure questionnaire. The questionnaire was framed based on the literature. WhatsApp was used to reach the respondents by sending questionnaire link. Secondary Data were collected through internet source, journals newspaper.

### **1.6.2 Sampling Method**

29 Distributors were selected as a sample for the purpose of the study by using convenient sampling method.

### **1.6.3 Data Processing**

Data were entered in SPSS and tables were created to calculate the frequencies and percentages.

## **1.7 Limitation of the Project**

Some of the limitations of the project are listed under-

- Analysis is purely based on the response of the respondents and hence may give biased or false information than the actual data
- Due to conservative nature, it is possible that some respondents may not have given their responses in the questionnaire in fully true manner.
- The researcher feels that the information collected are insufficient and feels that the research would be more reliable if a longer time period were available and the information collected can be more sufficient.

## **1.8 Chapterisation.**

The present study is organized in the following chapters-

### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Conceptual Framework
- 1.2 Literature Review
- 1.3 Rational of Project Study
- 1.4 Statement of the Problem
- 1.5 Objective of the Project
- 1.6 Research Methodology
- 1.7 Limitation of the Project
- 1.8 Chapter plan

### **2. Analysis and Interpretation**

### **3. Result and Discussion**

### **4. Conclusion and suggestion**

**CHAPTER -2**

**ANALYSIS  
AND  
INTERPRETATION**

## Chapter-2

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter analyse the social-economic characteristic of the respondents such as age, martial status, educational educational qualification , income , business and so on.

#### 2.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

The section analyse and interpret the socio-economic background of the respondents under the study

##### 2.1.1 GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 1 shows that 62.1% is Female , 31% is Male and 6.9 % of the respondents prefer not to say

**TABLE 1 : GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS**

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MALE	9	31
FEMALE	18	62.1
PREFER NOT TO SAY	2	6.9
TOTAL	29	100

##### 2.1.2 MARTIAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 2 shows that 89.7% are unmarried and 10.3% of the respondent are married.

**TABLE 2: MARTIAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS**

MARTIAL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MARRIED	3	10.3
UNMARRIED	26	89.7
TOTAL	29	100

### 2.1.3 AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

As shown in the table 27.6% of the respondent are below 20 years and 62.1% are between 21-25 years , followed by age group between 26-30 years 6.9%, 31-35 years 3.4%

**TABLE 3: AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS**

AGE OF THE RESPONDENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
BELOW 20	8	27.6
21-25	18	62.1
26-30	2	6.9
31-35	1	3.4
TOTAL	29	100

### 2.1.4 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENT

Table 4 shows that 31% are Class 12 .Follow by 17.2% Graduate 20.7% Post Graduate and 31% are other

**TABLE 4 : EDUCATIONAL QUALIFACTION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
CLASS 12	9	31
GRADUATE	5	17.3
POST GRADUATE	6	20.7
OTHER	9	31
TOTAL	29	100

### 2.1.5 MONTHLY INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS

As shown in the table 82.1% of the respondents' monthly income is below Rs 50,000, 7.2% are between Rs 60,000- Rs 1,00,000 , 10.7% are between Rs 1,00,000 – Rs5,00,000.

**TABLE 5: MONTHLY INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS**

INCOME	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
BELOW Rs 50,000	24	82.1
Rs 60,000 – Rs 1,00,000	2	7.2
Rs1,00,000–Rs 5,00,000	3	10.7
TOTAL	29	100

### 2.1.6 NAME OF THE BUSINESS

Table 6 shows that the business run by the respondent. 6.9% runs wholesale,6.9% runs retail , 24.1% runs distributors and 62.1% run other business

**TABLE 6: BUSINESS RUN BY THE RESPONDENT**

NAME OF THE BUSINESS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
WHOLESALERS	2	6.9
RETAIL	2	6.9
DISTRIBUTORS	7	24.1
OTHER	18	62.1
TOTAL	29	100

## 2.2 AFFECT ON REVENUE AND BUSINESS CONDITION

This section the findings shows the revenue and the business conditions, regarding customers demand, supply, paying of salaries and so on

### 2.2.1 MONTHLY REVENUE AFFECTED BY COVID 19

This table shows that 42.9% of the respondent decrease 10%-30%, 32.1% decrease 30%-50% and 25% does not change at all.

**TABLE:2.1 MONTHLY REVENUE AFFECTED BY COVID 19**

REVENUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
DECREASE 10%-30%	12	42.9
DECREASE 30%-50%	9	32.1
DOES NOT CHANGE	8	25
TOTAL	29	100

### 2.2.2 EFFECTS OF COVID 19 ON THE DEMAND OF THE WHOLESALE/RETAIL

The table 2.2.2 shows that 38% of the respondents decrease on the demand, 38% of the respondent are Increase and 24.1% are constant.

**TABLE: 2.2.2 EFFECT OF COVID 19 ON THE DEMAND OF THE WHOLESALE/RETAIL**

DEMAND	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
DECREASE	11	38
INCREASE	11	38
CONSTANT	7	24
TOTAL	29	100

### 2.2.3 EFFECTS OF COVID 19 ON THE DEMAND OF THE CUSTOMERS

As shown in the table , 37.9% of the respondent decrease on the demand of the customer , 41.4 % increase in demand and 20.7% of the respondent said the demand is constant.

**TABLE: 2.2.3 EFFECTS OF COVID 19 ON THE DEMAND OF THE CUSTOMER**

DEMAND	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
DECREASE	11	37.9
INCREASE	12	41.4
CONSTANT	6	20.7
TOTAL	29	100

### 2.2.4 AFFECT OF COVID 19 ON OPENING OF STORE

This section shows how does covid 19 affect the opening of stores . 27.6% of the respondent normally opened , 41.4% often closed , 6.9 regular closed and 24.1% of the respondent can't say

**TABLE: 2.2.4 AFFECT OF COVID 19 ON OPENING OF STORE**

OPENING	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
NORMALLY	8	27.6
OFTEN CLOSED	12	41.4
REGULAR	2	6.9
CAN'T SAY	7	24.1

TOTAL	29	100
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### 2.2.5 PROBLEMS REGARDING SUPPLY OF MATERIALS/PRODUCTS

As we seen in the table , 10.3% of the respondent regularly faced problem regarding supply of the products, 27.6% hardly face the problems, 58.6% of the respondent faced the problem sometimes and 3.5% never faced the problem

**TABLE 2.2.5 PROBLEM REGARDING SUPPLY OF MATERIALS/PRODUCTS**

PROBLEM FACED	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
REGULARLY	3	10.3
HARDLY	8	27.6
SOMETIMES	17	58.6
NEVER	1	1.5
TOTAL	29	100

### 2.2.6 PROBLEM IN HIRING EMPLOYEES

The table shows that 10.7% of the respondent faced problem in hiring employees, 25% do not faced problem in hiring employees and 64.3% can't say

**TABLE 2.2.6: PROBLEM IN HIRING EMPLOYEES**

ANSWER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	3	10.7
NO	7	25
CAN'T SAY	19	64.3
	29	100

### 2.2.7 PROBLEM IN PAYMENTS OF SALARIES, TAXES, RENT, ETC

As we seen in the table, 24.1% of the respondent don't have problem in payment of salaries, taxes, rent etc. 34.5% of the respondent sometimes face difficult to pay, 17.2% of the respondent faced very difficult to pay and 24.1% of the respondent can't say

**TABLE 2.2.7: PROBLEM IN PAYMENTS OF SALARIES, TAXES, RENT, ETC**

ANSWER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
DON'T HAVE	7	24.1
SOMETIMES DIFFICULT	10	34.5
VERRY DIFFICULT	5	17.2
CAN'T SAY	7	24.1
TOTAL	29	100

### 2.2.8 MONTHS A BUSINESS CAN SURVIVE WITHOUT TURNOVER

Table 2.2.8 shows that how long can the business can survive if there is no turnover in the business. 21.4% think they will survive 1 month, 39.3% thinks 2 months, 14.3% thinks 3 months and 25% of the respondents thinks 4 or more months

**TABLE 2.2.8: MONTHS A BUSINESS CAN SURVIVE WITHOUT TURNOVER**

MONTHS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1 MONTHS	6	21.4
2 MONTHS	11	39.3
3 MONTHS	4	14.3
4 OR MORE MONTHS	9	25
TOTAL	29	100

**CHAPTER -3**  
**DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS**

## DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

- 62.1% is Female , 31% is Male and 6.9 % of the respondents prefer not to say
- 89.7% are unmarried and 10.3% of the respondent are married.
- 27.6% of the respondent are below 20 years and 62.1% are between 21-25 years , followed by age group between 26-30 years 6.9%, 31-35 years 3.4%
- 31% are Class 12 .Follow by 17.2% Graduate 20.7% Post Graduate and 31% are other
- As shown in the table 82.1% of the respondents' monthly income is below Rs 50,000, 7.2% are between Rs 60,000- Rs 1,00,000 , 10.7% are between Rs 1,00,000 – Rs. 5,,00,000.
- the business run by the respondent. 6.9% runs wholesale,6.9% runs retail , 24.1% runs distributors and 62.1% run other business
- 42.9% of the respondent decrease 10%-30% , 32.1% decrease 30%-50% and 25% does not change at all.
- As shown in the table , 37.9% of the respondent decrease on the demand of the customer 41.4 % increase in demand and 20.7% of the respondent said the demand is constant.
- 37.9% of the respondent decrease on the demand of the customer , 41.4 % increase in demand and 20.7% of the respondent said the demand is constant.
- 27.6% of the respondent normally opened , 41.4% often closed , 6.9 regular closed and 24.1% of the respondent can't say
- 10.3% of the respondent regularly faced problem regarding supply of the products, 27.6% hardly face the problems, 58.6% of the respondent faced the problem sometimes and 3.5% never faced the problem
- 10.7% of the respondent faced problem in hiring employees, 25% do not faced problem in hiring employees and 64.3% can't say
- 24.1% of the respondent don't have problem in payment of salaries ,taxes, rent etc. 34.5% of the respondent sometimes face difficult to pay, 17.2% of the respondent faced very difficult to pay and 24.1% of the respondent can't say
- 21.4% of the respondent think they will survive 1 month, 39.3% thinks 2 months, 14.3% thinks 3 months and 25% of the respondents thinks 4 or more months



**CHAPTER-4**  
**CONCLUSION AND SUGESSTIONS**

## CHAPTER -4

### CONCLUSION AND SUGESSTIONS

#### CONCLUSION:

Though Mizoram has developed in many ways, but our state has been facing the situation of supply and scarcity in respect of many domestic needs. As our businessmen also largely depends upon import from the other states, which clearly shown that Mizoram is very backward in production. The pandemic makes it first outbreak in 2019 Wuhan, China it started to spread rapidly and it cause chaos globally. It affected the world economy social life and it causes a lot of death till today. If the pandemic still continue it is clear that many enterprise like Wholesale , Retail and Distributors in Lunglei town are going face a lot of problems At the same time it also affect the customers and the government as well. Due to this pandemic the demand of the customers is largely decrease, which means the buying power will fall, and the business will face problem regarding old stock, especially for the fruit and vegetable sellers. Due to total lockdown many transport can not enter Mizoram , so if affect the distribution of goods to different stores like Wholesale , Retail etc. From the sum up of the study this pandemic causes many problems for the business. The capital for their business is already negative, if the pandemic still spread the enterprise will not last long, maximum 1 month at a best.

From the findings we can see that most of the business-owner are unmarried and age group 21-25, this shows that the Youth in Lunglei town are highly involved in Trade and Commerce.

## SUGGESTIONS:

Some suggestion that can be given from the findings are:

- Most of the business owners are unmarried and age group between 21-25, there should be more awareness regarding the business opportunity.
- Most of the business don't runs Wholesale, Retail and Distributor, so it is very important to influence the youth to become an entrepreneur.
- Most of the respondents think they can survive 2 month without turnover, so there should be more education among businessmen to have well planning of their business.
- Due to the pandemic the business owners have to closed their stores or factories often so, it is very urgent and needed to have a well planned for this situation.
- AS the pandemic spread through physical contact and spread in the air, lockdown have to impose . Due to this business faces lots of problems regarding supply of goods, raw materials etc. This means there should be influence among the people of Mizoram to increase our production.
- Due to the pandemic the revenue of the respondents falls down , the Government is also responsible to propose new scheme for them.

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**APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**(ENGLISH)**

# **APPENDIX 1:**

## **QUESTIONNAIRE(ENGLISH)**

This questionnaire is to be used by C. Zodinsanga, 4th Semester B.com, HATIM only for study purposes. I would be very grateful to you if you could kindly look upon and give answers to it. The names of the respondents will not be clarified.

### **Impact of Covid 19 on essential commodities distributors**

#### **1. Gender of the respondents**

- (i) Male
- (ii) Female
- (iii) Prefer not to say

#### **2. Marital status of the respondent**

- (i) Married
- (ii) Unmarried

#### **3. Age of the respondents**

- (i) 20 and below
- (ii) 21-25
- (iii) 26-30
- (iv) 31-35

#### **4. Educational qualification of the respondents**

- (i) Class- 10 and below
- (ii) Class 12
- (iii) Graduate
- (iv) Post Graduate (v) Other

#### **5. Monthly income of the respondents**

- (i) Below Rs 50,000
- (ii) Rs 60,000-Rs 1,00,000
- (iii) Rs 1,00,000- Rs 5,00,000

**6. Business run by the respondents**

- (i) Wholesale
- (ii) Retail
- (iii) Distributor
- (iv) Other

**7. Monthly revenue affected by Covid 19**

- (i) Decrease 10%-30%
- (ii) Decrease 30%-50%
- (iii) Decrease 50%-70%
- (iv) Does not change

**8. Effects of Covid 19 on the demand of the Wholesaler/Retailer**

- (i) Decrease
- (ii) Increase
- (iii)

**9. Effects of Covid 19 on the demand of the customer**

Constant

- (i) Decrease
- (ii) Increase
- (iii) Constant

**10. Affect of Covid 19 on opening of stores**

- (i) Normally
- (ii) Often closed
- (iii) Regular
- (iv) Can't say

**11. Problems regarding supply of materials/products**

- (i) Regular
- (ii) Hardly
- (iii) Sometimes (iv) Never

**12. Problem in hiring employees**

- (i) Yes

- (ii) No
- (iii) Can't say

**13. Problem in payments of salaries, taxes, rent, etc**

- (i) Don't have
- (ii) Sometimes difficult
- (iii) Very Difficult (iv) Can't say

**14. Months a business can survive without turnover**

- (i) 1 month
- (ii) 2 months
- (iii) 3 months
- (iv) 4 or more months

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