

APRIL, 2023

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SOCIAL EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON THE WOMEN ENTREPRENEUR IN LALITPUR WARD NO. 3

**SOCIAL EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON THE WOMEN
ENTREPRENEUR IN LALITPUR WARD NO. 3**

Thesis

**Submitted to the Central Department of Sociology
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
the Degree of Masters of Arts
in
Sociology**

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Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

April, 2023

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
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KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This Dissertation entitled **Social Effects of Covid-19 on the Women Entrepreneur in Lalitpur Ward No. 3** has been prepared by **Sita Rajak Rai** under my supervision and guidance. I, therefore, recommended and forward this dissertation for final Evaluation, acceptance by the dissertations Committee for its final approval.

Date: 6th April, 2023

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This Dissertation entitled “**Social Effects of Covid-19 on the Women Entrepreneur in Lalitpur Ward No. 3**” has been prepared by **Sita Rajak Rai** has been accepted as the partial fulfillment of the or requirement for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Sociology.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation entitled **Social Effects of Covid-19 on the Women Entrepreneur in Lalitpur Ward No. 3** submitted to Central Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgments to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The result of this thesis has not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

SitaRajakRai

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April, 2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This dissertation entitled "**Social Effects of Covid-19 on the Women Entrepreneur in Lalitpur Ward No. 3**" is submitted to Department of sociology, faculty of humanities and social science, Tribhuvan University, Central Campus Kirtipur. For the fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in sociology. It is my great pleasure with highest regards to achieve this moment for which eternal gratitude and special acknowledgement are to express my respected supervisor professor, Dr. Sudip Sing Nakarmi who provide me very important guidance during my entire study.

I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the department of sociology and its chairperson Associate Prof.Dr.Youba Raj Luintel, Head of the Department of sociology for providing me an opportunity and a favourable environment to write this thesis and support me in every step in the entire study. Specially thanks goes to my external supervisor Tek Nath Subedi, Lecturer who provided me significance guidance during my entire study. He gave me a special guidance about sick role and conceptual framework. All the respected teachers of the centred department who helped me by giving valuable suggestions and constructive feedback for the completion of my research. I extend my heartily thanks to the all respondent of Lalitpur MetropolitanCity ward no. 3. For their kind co-operation and precious time foranswering the questionnaire despite their busy schedule.

Similarly, I would like to thank Lalitpur Municipality Ward no 3 office for providing me the data and valuable information. I am very much grateful to all my family member for their support.

At last but not the least, I am grateful to all respected teachers, my family, all supporters and the respected respondents for their kind help and support in every stage of the preparation of this dissertation.

Sita Rajak Rai

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The novel Corona Virus -2019 that beginning at December 2019 near the china - Wuhan city. The first time it seen the Hubei province in China. Covid -19 is a pathogenic virus. Covid -19 virus effects gastrointestinal and respiratory organ infections. There are 4 types of virus I. Gamma corona Virus II. Delta Corona Virus III. Beta Corona Virus IV. Alpha Corona Virus. They can effect animal and human. Main cause is illness of the respiratory organ. Another virus that circulated in china in 2003 it's a very dangerous condition known as acute respiratory syndrome or SARS. The new virus SARS-CoV-2 the cause called Covid -19. Generally it is a seasonal flu, fatality rate was over 2 percent. 5% people who are affected on Corona are admitted in hospital in china. Children are very less to be infected with Various Corona virus. Men are more likely to die an infection compared to women. Mostly men are used to Tabaco and they are suffering from diabetes and high blood presser so that men are highly infected from Covid-19. Infected animal transmitted the virus to human at the market to buying live fish, animal and bird in Wuhan city.

Six types of Corona Virus are 1. SARS 2003 2 CoVS, HCoVHKU1. HCoV. OC43. 4 MERS-CoV 5. SCoV229E. 6. HCoV-NL63. SARS-CoV and MARS-CoV are known as extremely pathogenic and spread from bats to palm civets, dromedary camels and transfer to human. Covid-19 is spread by unsafe touching between the infector and the infected person or animal. 107222650 Total cases in the world 2355339 confirmed death 223 country territories. In Nepal are 272557 Total cases of Covid-19 2054 death 268796 recovery. The date Feb. 12th 2021 (MoH 2021, Feb 9th daily update).

This is the very new and immersing issue it's very need to study. Covid-19 is a very dangerous virus to transmit to other a very painful and men are feeling weak that are infected. Industries sector and micro business are mostly affected from this virus. All over the world the virus is spread rapidly. In the semi urban area like Lamjung, Kaski, Dhading Basi and Hatauda are mostly affected from various field.

Education, Business and Agricultural area are mostly effected. All types of business are closed. In my study are there are most of people are belongs to business and they are doing small Hotel business, vegetable shop, restaurant and message parlor. The economic condition is not very well. Life style is very poor. In the pandemic period mostly people have lose their job so that all are worried to survive.

Covid-19 is a transmitted disease with all types of age group and all season. No proper treatment and medicine founded in the world. Some major systems are as followings:

Most common symptoms:

-) Fever
-) Dry cough
-) Tiredness

Less common symptoms:

-) Aches and pains
-) Sore throat
-) Diarrhea
-) Conjunctivitis
-) Headache
-) Loss of taste or smell

Rash on skin, or discoloration of fingers or toes. Entrepreneurship is the process of designing, launching and running a new business, which is more often than not, initially a small business offering a product, process or service for sale or hire. The people who create these businesses are called entrepreneur. An entrepreneur may be in control of a commercial undertaking, directing the factors of production, the human, financial and material resources that are required to exploit a business opportunity. Entrepreneurs act as managers and oversee the launch and growth of an enterprise. Entrepreneurship is the process by which either an individual or a team identifies a business opportunity and acquires and deploys the necessary

resources required for its exploitation. The exploitation of entrepreneurial opportunities may include:

-) developing a business plan
-) hiring the human resources
-) acquiring financial and material resources
-) providing leadership
-) being responsible for both the venture's success or failure

Defines women entrepreneur as a confident, innovative and creative women capable of achieving self-economic independence individually or in collaboration, generates employment opportunities for others through initiating, establishing and running the enterprise by keeping pace with her personal family and social life. The economists note that educating more women in developing countries is likely to raise the productive potential of an economy significantly. Thus, women entrepreneur's means making the women self-reliant giving her the liberty to make choices in her life and providing her with information and knowledge to take decisions. Education and employment are the only two methods that can empower them. Women entrepreneurship is an essential part of the human resource development. Women have become aware of their existence, their rights and their work situation due to the growing industrialization, urbanization and social legislation and with the spread of higher education & awareness, the emergence of women owned businesses are speedily increasing in the economies of almost all countries.

Women entrepreneurship has a tremendous potential in empowering women and transforming society. It has been recognized as an important source of economic growth. Women entrepreneurs create new jobs for themselves and others, thus contributing to the solution to organization and business problems. The emergence of women on the economic scene as entrepreneurs is a significant development in the emancipation of women and securing them a place in the society, which they have all along deserved.

In the past, women's entrepreneurship in much of the developing world has gone little beyond informal business ventures which ensure daily survival for women and their families. Women entrepreneurship, in a formalized sense, is a relatively new

phenomenon in Nepal. Although certain ethnic communities in the country, especially the Newars and Tibeto-Burman Highland Group such as the Sherpas, Gurungs, Thakali are known to have a long tradition of women being involved in small business enterprises.

Women in Nepal have been covered in almost every field, be it economic, political or academic. They are not given a platform to utilize their potential and thus remain backward. So this initiative aims to provide an opportunity to socially and economically empower marginalized women in Nepal through skills training and employment. Entrepreneurship for women is often seen as a journey out of poverty and a march towards equality. In Nepal, embedded structural and socio-cultural constraints challenge women entrepreneurs and make it hard for them to realize their potential as leaders in business.

Latest update of covid 19 in Nepal

Total cases in Nepal are- 1001139 ,recovered -989111 Death- 12020 isolation- 8

Total cases in Kathmandu district are-334603 male-190656 female-143946

Total cases in Lalitpur district are 68235 male -35975 female 32259

Lalitpur age wise cases 31-40 years affected -16508 male 8715female 7793

Lalitpur age wise cases 41-50 years affected-12262 male 6859 female 5402

Ministry of health feb 2023

1.2 Statement of the Problems

This study is based on corona virus and entrepreneurship. It is all about effect of the corona Covid -19 on the entrepreneur in Lalitpur municipality ward no -03 area. This is universal problem and very emerging issue in the world. It is going to be a serious problem in various fields like education, health, business and daily life activities. For the Corona virus treatment, proper medicine is not found yet around the world. Some country invented vaccine for the corona treatment. Nepal is affected from corona it's suffering many problems and difficulty day by day. In the context of Nepal, the government has taken some effective program like insurance, social distancing, mask and hand washing. Recently Indian government gives Corona vaccine for Nepali people. Corona pandemic is social issue because its effects human life directly.

Since women entrepreneurship has become one of the important topics for the development of country and women itself, it has become quite pertinent to understand the socio-economic condition of women and their challenges and problems facing while being entrepreneurs. Nepal is a developing country. Basically Power is centralize on male. Females have less power to use the property. The government policy is supporting them to gain power as well like land purchase and company registration. Government tax discount policy was applying for the increasing the participation on female. This concept is very impressive and success, now a days 70% people who purchase land with the name of female because of save the money. New company registration tax also different male and female. If we start a new business with the name of female we can get more facilities and discount so, female entrepreneur was increasing. In the context of lalitpur municipality this is the central part of Kathmandu valley as well as central part Nepal. This is urban area with high density of population. There are many micro problems as seen like road, air pollution, congested market and lack of safe drinking water.

Most of the people are in-migrated from different part of the country. Majority ethnic population from the Newar Community. Local Neawr was involving in government job and doing business. Most of the female are involving in supporting activities and house hold work. Some female was doing job but less female are participating to do their business or entrepreneurship program in this study area. Most of the business is under the control of male. Capital, property and power is centralize on the father or head of the family. Newarjati is liberal than other jati to the discrimination on male and female. Elder daughter have enough power to control the family and power practice on the household. Newar community is celebrating many festivals and jatra with a ctively participate. They are happy to cook many items and eat with gathering, singing dancing is also included in every movement. Alcohol is the main drinking item of them. In the study area most of the people are spending their life with joy. In the context of female prospective are they actually happy. What's the real condition of women who are not involving in the business or job? How they manage the personal expenses? It is important to find out hidden secret of unemployment women, their problems, feelings and discrimination in the household and society. So that it is very important and need to find those things which affecting factor plays a vital role to spend quality of life. In the study area women's were not very happy. They are

suffering many problems feelings many discrimination as well. In the modern time they are involve in household work and outdoor work. When the women went to the job the inner environment of the house is became worse. Lack of caring baby and elderly people. It is very necessary to proper care for the children. I want to find out the inner house environment comparatively office going women's and full time housewife. Which baby is healthy, talented and socialized? This is the micro study about feelings caring and self-respect. Socio-economic condition of women in Lalitpur Metropolitan city Ward No. 3. In the Covid period many company was closed because of lack the capital. Micro Enterprise and middle investor was mostly effected in the long pandemic. So I want to find out the women's participation of micro enterprise and the condition of power practice in the investment field. What is the actual economic achievement and effects faced by women?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to know socio-economic condition of the entrepreneurs. In this connection, the proposed research is to address the following:

-) To find out the major effects, challenges and problems faced by women entrepreneur of covid-19 in Lalitpur municipality ward no-3

1.4 Research Question

The research questions are as followings:

-) What are the main effects of Covid-19 on the women who are involving in business?
-) How do women express the success of their business ventures?
-) What is the major problem of new entrepreneur?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The proposed study will try to see how the entrepreneurship has changed their socio economic conditions. Since there is no proper study has been conducted in this area. Municipality organized some life supporting training. Local NGO do some awareness program about sanitation and health care. This research will be the first one to uncover the reality in this context. Moreover the research will find out the socio-economic conditions of entrepreneurs their challenges and problems. The findings of research can be used for further references to the researchers in the same field of sociology. Upper class female also exploited by male. They can't do financial activities freely, they are isolated. Entrepreneur development is mostly related to the gender. Empowering women and involving sustainable development these are the new topic it's very important to understand in micro concept but in urban city area there are many lacking points. Human are living with many compromised so, it is need to know the condition of women with the sector of caring feelings and power practice. Most of the women's were isolated they can't able to stand the opposite side of family domination. They have limited power actually they are still in discriminated from their family and society as well. It's very immersing and important issue need to find out the actual condition of urban women's feelings, power and social prestige in this area.

Thus, it will help to empowering women's rights, help to manage and understand the recent condition of women's lifestyle. Help to make small plan with focusing women's business and entrepreneurship. It is believed that the research would be helpful. It's directly connected to the women's right, empowerment and awareness also. This study is significance for entrepreneurship development, to know the human rights and helpful the sustainable development.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

2.1 Parsons Sick Role Theory

The first major theory within sociology that analyzed the role of health and illness in social life was devised by the functionalist theorist Talcott Parsons (1951) in his book 'The Social System'. Parsons did not disagree with the dominance of the medical model of health in determining illness, yet argued that being ill was not just a biological condition, but also a social role (with a set of norms and values assigned to the role). Parsons saw illness as a form of deviant behavior within society, the reason being that people who are ill are unable to fulfill their normal social roles and are thus deviating away from the consensual norm. Parsons argued that if too many people claimed to be ill then this would have a dysfunctional impact on society, therefore entry into the 'sick role' needed regulating. Parsons therefore devised the 'sick role mechanism' of how ideally a doctor and patient should interrelate. Within this mechanism, ill people and doctors had to abide by a number of 'rights' and 'obligations' attached to their respective roles in order to keep entry into the sick role tightly monitored. The 'function' of this mechanism was to prevent what Parsons called a 'subculture of the sick' from developing. Individuals who claimed the sick role who were not actually ill were classed as 'malingerers'.

Influences on Parsons' work Emile Durkheim – The biggest influence on the work of Parsons was that of the founding father of Functionalism Emile Durkheim. The medical profession as an institution has an important role to play in keeping society functional and efficient. According to Parsons the aim of the medical profession was to return an individual to conventional social roles. If this were not to happen it would have a knock on effect on other institutions and could lead to a breakdown of social 'body'. Max Weber – Although a functionalist, Parsons was also influenced by the founder of interpretivist sociology Max Weber, in particular his views on authority. Parsons believed that doctors can utilise traditional, charismatic and rational / legal authority, yet their role depends upon rational / legal authority in order to be qualified to be able to define who is sick and who is not. Hence, the role of the doctor was to be a 'gatekeeper' to the sick role. Parsons was also influenced by a method of analysis

used by Weber, that of the 'ideal type model'. This is to build a theoretical model of how an institution should ideally be run. Parsons sick role mechanism model was devised on this basis, in the sense that it represents what should ideally be in terms of roles and responsibilities (not necessarily how the mechanism works in practice). However as we shall see, not all theorists agreed with Parsons as to the roles that should be undertaken by the doctor and patient. Sigmund Freud – Freud had a huge impact on many theorists within the field of Psychology and beyond, particularly in America. Parsons was no exception to this and was highly influenced by Freud's ideas on the formation of personality. One of these influences was in how Parsons saw the 'ideal' doctor-patient relationship. Using Freud's theories of transference and counter-transference, Parsons likened the relationship to that of a parent and child, with the doctor playing the powerful 'parental' role over a passive patient. This is actually where the phrase patient comes from. Being a patient required an individual to be passive, trusting and willing to wait for medical treatment, to literally be 'patient'. Parsons was also influenced by Freud's notion of 'conflicting drives' within a personality. When applied to being sick, Parsons' argued that there is a conflict between the need to get better and the patient enjoying the 'secondary gains' of occupying the sick role.

Emile Durkheim Max Weber Sigmund Freud The Rights and Obligations of the Sick Role According to Parsons' model, the sick person can be expected to be afforded two rights. These rights however were conditional on the patient following two obligations, yet if these obligations were not met that their rights as a 'sick person' would be withdrawn. Rights: 1. The sick person is temporarily exempt from performing 'normal' social roles (such as going to work or housekeeping). The more severe the sickness, the greater the exemption. 2. A genuine illness is seen as beyond the control of the sick person and not curable by simple willpower and motivation. Therefore, the sick person should not be blamed for their illness and they should be taken care of by others until they can resume their normal social role. Obligations: 1. The sick person is expected to see being sick as undesirable and so are under the obligation to try and get well as quickly as possible. 2. After a certain period of time, the sick person must seek technically competent help (usually a doctor) and cooperate with the advice of the doctor in order to get better. Can you think of exceptions from these 'ideal' rules? What has changed in the last 50/60 years in terms of the nature of

illness in contemporary society? Then look at the rights and obligations of the role of the doctor below, do you agree that these aspects are ideal for the role of the doctor in society? Look back at your answers to the questions set at the beginning of this lesson, does your last experience of being ill fit Parsons' model? The Rights and Obligations of the Doctor's Role Rights: 1. Status and reward due to the functional importance of their role and to encourage individuals to go through long years of training. 2. Considerable autonomy (personal control and power over one's own actions) in their professional practice. 3. A position of authority in relation to the patient (as they are the trained expert and the 'gatekeeper' to the social role of being sick). 4. The right to examine the patient physically and to enquire into intimate areas of the patient's physical and personal life. Obligations: 1. To be highly trained and bring a high degree of skill and knowledge to their work. 2. To be motivated by concern for the patient and the community, rather than seeking professional gain. 3. To be objective and emotionally detached. 4. To be bound by rules of professional conduct (e.g. 'The Hippocratic Oath'). Marxist Criticisms Some of the main critics of the biomedical model of health and Parsons' theory of the sick role are those of a Marxist persuasion. Far from seeing the medical establishment as a vital and consensual set of institutions which are there to benefit everyone equally, the Marxists often argue that increasing 'medicalisation' has had damaging effects and is driven by profit rather than the health of the population.

McKeown (1973) argued that the huge rises in life expectancy during the 20th century were not driven by medical advances, but by improved sanitation and hygiene. Vincent Navarro (1978) suggested that the medical establishment are profiteering from individual misfortune. Medicalising as much of human behaviour as possible in order to make profits for multi-national corporations. The most famous Marxian theory against the increasing power of the medical establishment was that of Ivan Illich (1975). Illich argued that going to seek medical advice and following it often leads to more serious problems than the patient suffered in the first place. Illich called this 'Iatrogenesis', meaning doctor-induced illness. He classified three types of Iatrogenesis (listed below): 1. Clinical Iatrogenesis – This is when actual treatments or the hospital environment makes the patient more ill. Examples of this can be seen in the side-effects of drug treatments, botched or inappropriate surgery and hospital based infections such as MRSA. 2. Social Iatrogenesis – Refers to the increasing

medicalisation of life, so areas of life that had been hitherto seen as normal diversity have become medical issues (e.g. hyperactivity, mild depression, bereavement etc.). 3. Cultural Iatrogenesis – Refers to how once areas of life have become medicalised it becomes increasingly difficult to deal with a stressful life event, other than by seeking help from a doctor.

Weberian theorist Elliot Friedson (1970) found in his studies that when people become ill, they on average ask the opinion of a dozen friends and family members before approaching a doctor. Friedson called these ‘lay-referrals’ and claimed that gaining access to the sick role was not just legitimised by a doctor, but others around the patient needed to be convinced that the individual really was ill. Friedson also found that depending on the type of illness, patients had differing levels of access to the sick role. Firstly, the ‘conditional sick role’ as set out by Parsons that applies to short-term illnesses that people can recover from. Secondly, the ‘unconditional sick role’ which refers to the long-term ill and disabled who have no hope of recovery and lastly, the ‘illegitimate sick role’ where patients are blamed for their illness due to their own choices, where people are not always offered the rights of the sick role. Friedson highlights one of the biggest problems with Parsons’ theory, which is that it only takes into account acute illnesses and not long-term chronic illnesses and disabilities. Another Weberian theorist Bryan S. Turner (1973) argued that doctors are not always professional in their conduct (e.g. Harold Shipman!) and patients are not always passive, trusting and prepared to wait for medical help. Symbolic Interactionists also criticised Parsons, for instance Byrne and Long (1976) argued that Parsons was misguided in believing the doctor should be in a position of power over the patient. Byrne and Long argued that a ‘patient-centred’ rather than ‘doctor-centred’ interaction was preferable to the patient. For instance, it could be argued that a ‘home birth’ (when possible) is preferable to a new mother due to the greater control the patient has over their environment and over their interactions with professionals. Byrne and Long argued that doctors direct conversations towards what they are interested in and see as important and limit the contribution made by the patient. Johnson (1972) suggested that restricting the information that is given to patients is a: ‘professional strategy to protect the social distance between doctor and patient by reinforcing the perception by the patient of a competency gap’ (cited in Taylor et al, 1998:439). Ann Cartwright (1967) found that: ‘56% of the general practitioners she

surveyed complained that their patients lacked sufficient humility and that more than a quarter complained that half their patients consulted them for trivial reasons' (Taylor et al, 1998:439). The above quote shows that both doctors and patients were not necessarily following the prescribed roles as set out by Parsons and that doctor-patient relationships show considerable variation from one patient to another.

2.2 Symbolic Interactionist

Erving Goffman (1961) wrote a seminal work called 'Asylums', within which he called hospitals, nursing homes and particularly mental asylums - 'total institutions' (meaning the institution took over all aspects of an individual's life). He suggested that doctors have far more power within the hospital setting and that patients are far more likely to be submissive to this power. Upon admission to such an institution, Goffman argued that personal identity is stripped away in a process called 'the mortification of self' and replaced by an institutional identity in the process of 'becoming a patient'. This process has a number of characteristics that can be identified: 1. Identifying staff by their uniform (symbolising the amount of power a staff member has over the patient). 2. Having personal items removed such as clothing being replaced by a gown. 3. Being subject to hospital routines (e.g. when and how someone takes a bath). 4. Difficulties encountered in maintaining personal identity (e.g. conversations with staff etc. are often limited). 5. Lack of decision-making power in the hands of the patient. Discussion activity: Make a list of factors that could influence the relationship between doctor and patient (e.g. type of illness, age of patient etc.) In Defence of Parsons Parsons was heavily criticised for the 'ideal' picture he portrayed of doctor-patient relationships. However, it should be noted that he did state that a number of different relationships were possible and that they took the following forms: 1. Paternalism – where the doctor has a high degree of control over the patient 2. Mutuality – where both have relevant knowledge and the relationship is on an equal footing 3. Consumerist – where the patient has a high degree of control and has choices over treatment given 4. Default – where the doctor reduces the level of control in the consultation, yet the patient remains in the passive role, giving the doctor power and control by 'default' Parsons however saw 'Paternalism' as the ideal relationship in the majority of cases. As has been seen above, this was not agreed upon by all (e.g. Byrne and Long). It could be said from a

Postmodernist view that healthcare in general is becoming much more 'Consumerist' in nature, as part of the consumerisation of society. (Milton, 2004)

Today, it is hard for us to fully appreciate the great revolution in medicine known as "germ theory" and the role that animal research played in its development. It seems impossible that people once believed that foul odors could create disease or that evil spirits could cause a person to become ill. We have also forgotten how rare it was for parents to see all of their children survive to adulthood. Still, it has been little more than a century and a half since Robert Koch made the discoveries that led Louis Pasteur to describe how small organisms called germs could invade the body and cause disease. In the final decades of the 19th century, Koch conclusively established that a particular germ could cause a specific disease. He did this by experimentation with anthrax using a microscope. Koch examined the blood of cows that had died of anthrax. He observed rod-shaped bacteria and suspected they caused anthrax. When Koch infected mice with blood from anthrax-stricken cows, the mice also developed anthrax. This led Koch to list four criteria to determine that a certain germ causes a particular disease. These criteria are known as Koch's Postulates and are still used today. Integral to these criteria is Postulate 3, "The disease must be reproduced when a pure culture is inoculated into a healthy, susceptible host." Even today, with all of the advances in modern science, it would be impossible to prove that a specific germ is responsible for a disease without the use of laboratory animals.

Sidebar: Overcoming Disease

Until the 20th century, it was common to lose a child to disease. Smallpox, polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, and mumps maimed and killed thousands of children every year. But due to the development of vaccines, there has not been a single natural case of smallpox in the world since 1977, polio has been eradicated in the Western Hemisphere, and whooping cough, tetanus, and mumps are rarely seen in developed countries (National Academy of Sciences, 2004).

The term 'entrepreneur' has been defined as anyone who 'undertakes the organization and management of an enterprise involving innovativeness, independence and risk, as well as the opportunity for profit' (Timmons and Spinelli 2006, 10). During the last few decades, recognition has been given to the importance of

women's entrepreneurship as prerequisite for household-level poverty alleviation, national economic development, and the empowerment of women (Mayoux 2001a).

A focus on women's entrepreneurship has been particularly strong in low-income countries since the Micro-Credit Summit in Washington in 1997. The summit goals focused on the development of credit measures for 100 million of the world's poorest families by 2005, especially focusing on women household members for self-employment and other financial and business services' (Bushell, 2008).

However, reports from the Nepal Labor Survey in 2000 indicate that out of the 9.5 million people working in Nepal, only 1.5 million (16 per cent) were paid. Of that number, only about 400,000 were women, with 82 per cent of these paid women being self-employed, while 12 per cent were wage-employed. The figures for men were 69 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively (Central Bureau of Statistics 2003). Although women entrepreneurs have always been common in some ethnic groups, especially in Newar, Sherpa, and Gurung communities, the idea of women in business has only recently become more common across the country (Tuladhar 1996).

Barriers to women entrepreneurship in Nepal

-) Social-cultural norms governing male/female behavior: Nepalese society is predominantly patriarchal, patri-lineal and patri-local. The three fundamental features characterizing patriarchy are the patri-lineal basic system, controls over women's sexuality and bodies, and restrictions' over women's mobility. It is the basic patriarchal predominance which negatively affects women's esteems, confidence and decision-making ability in both direct and indirect ways.
-) Impact of social-cultural norms on entrepreneurial behavior
-) Lack of education and training
-) Legal barriers

To understand the difficulties women face, it is first helpful to get a general sense of Nepal's development level, through the composite indices contained in the 2007/2008 Human Development Reports (Human Development Report 2007; Human Development Report 2008). These highlight the low level of development for the

country as a whole. The Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.534 ranks Nepal 142nd out of 177 countries, while the Human Poverty Index (HPI) value of 38.1 ranks Nepal 84th among 108 developing countries for which the index has been calculated. The Gender Development Index (GDI) further reveals the positioning of women in society. Nepal ranks 134 out of 156 countries in the GDI, and is ranked 86 out of 93 countries in the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) (Bushell, 2008).

According to some, women's entrepreneurship is recognized as a crucial way to fight against poverty and gender inequity in society, and acts as a vehicle in the promotion of empowerment and leadership for women (UNIFEM 2000). However, critics have pointed out that the conflation of the goals of women's empowerment and entrepreneurship has resulted in a 'magic-bullet' approach to development which, far from empowering women, subjects them to the disciplinary power of the market (Lairap-Fonderson 2002).

In simple words, entrepreneurship is accepting challenges and finding innovative solutions to them. Entrepreneurship deals with creating your startup and wishing to follow your dreams/hobbies as a career. Anyone who is running their own business is called an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurs are defined in various unique ways by scholars who are continuously searching the vast field of entrepreneurship based on anthropology, sociology, economics, psychology, and many more. Here's a list of top entrepreneurship theories you should know as it brings more understanding and clarity for the budding entrepreneurs.

Sociological Entrepreneurship Theory

Yes, you are right! This theory talks about the social aspects of entrepreneurship. If an entrepreneur considers all the social aspects such as social taboos, customs, culture, and other religious beliefs. They might have a well-established business that is up to mark with every consumer's expectation. Max Weber propounded the sociological entrepreneurship theory and stated that entrepreneurs should accept the system of a society for the development of themselves as well as their startup.

Psychological Entrepreneurship Theory

Psychological theories are of three sections. They are based on the personal characteristics of a typical entrepreneur:

- Locus of control: Any entrepreneur's success can be an outcome of internal locus of control as well as the outer locus of control i.e., his or her Inside abilities and support from outside.
- Theory of personality traits: The inborn qualities of an individual are the one that naturally makes them an entrepreneur.
- Theory of need for achievement: Entrepreneurs are driven by a need for achievement and it eventually makes them succeed.

Now, these three characteristics distinguish various types of entrepreneurs based on psychological entrepreneurship theories

Challenges Women Entrepreneurs Face and How to Overcome Them

Entrepreneurship was once considered a man's domain simple words. Entrepreneurship is accepting challenges and finding innovative solutions to them. Entrepreneurship deals with creating your startup and wishing to follow your dreams/hobbies as a career. Anyone who is running their own business is called an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurs are defined in various unique ways by scholars who are continuously searching the vast field of entrepreneurship based on anthropology, sociology, economics, psychology, and many more. Here's a list of top entrepreneurship theories you should know as it brings more understanding and clarity for the budding entrepreneurs, but the tide has shifted: More than 9 million U.S. firms are now owned by women, employing nearly 8 million people and generating \$1.5 trillion in sales according to 2015 data from the National Association of Women Business Owners.

Although more women are embracing entrepreneurship, they often face challenges not typically shared by their male counterparts. Although more women are embracing entrepreneurship, they often face challenges not typically shared by their male counterparts. Most female business owners who have attended networking events can

relate to this scenario. You walk into a crowded seminar and can count the number of women there on one hand. When women entrepreneurs talk business with primarily male executives, it can be unnerving.

In this sort of situation, women may feel as though they need to adopt a stereotypically "male" attitude toward business: competitive, aggressive and sometimes overly harsh. But successful female CEOs believe that remaining true to yourself and finding your own voice are the keys to rising above preconceived expectations.

"Be yourself, and have confidence in who you are," said Hilary Genga, founder and CEO of women's swimwear company Trunkettes. Raising capital is even more difficult for women-owned firms: A 2014 Babson College report found that less than 3 percent of venture-capital-funded companies had female. Most would consider any given field to be male-dominated. It's even more of a challenge when you're coming in as a female having to give direction to males that may not want any direction.

Owning Your Accomplishments

The communal, consensus-building qualities encouraged in young girls can leave women unintentionally downplaying their own worth. Molly MacDonald, founder and CEO of The Mobile Locker Co., a startup that provides personal storage for events, said she has always found it difficult to convey her own worth as a leader.

"When I talk about the company, I always find myself saying 'we' instead of 'I', MacDonald said, "I know I have fallen into this pattern for two reasons: Using the first person to discuss successes feels to me as if I'm bragging, and I cannot shake the idea that if someone knows it's just me in control, the value of what we do will go down. As I grow the business. I am making an effort to own what I've accomplished. Forty-eight percent of female founders report that a lack of available advisers and mentors limits their professional growth, according to Inc.

Balancing Business and Family Life

Work-life balance is a goal of many entrepreneurs regardless of their gender, but mothers who start businesses have to simultaneously run their families and their companies. And in this area, traditional gender expectations often still prevail.

Coping with a Fear of Failure

According to Babson College's 2012 Global Entrepreneur Monitor, the fear of failure is the top concern of women who launch startups. Comparatively little information has been available about the problems faced by women in Nepal starting businesses, whether in the light of gender disparities or the kinds of interventions needed to support women in developing ventures where increasing number of women entrepreneurs are promoting economic growth through their individual efforts. While women entrepreneurs are struggling to improve their lives in an environment of high unemployment and political unrest over the past ten years, more and more Nepalese (Paula Fernandes, 2017).

Measures to address gender-specific barriers to women's entrepreneurship include gender equity measures, such as equal access for both men and women to education and skill training in business management, which were legislated under the Tenth Five-Year Plan. But, due to the violent insurgency by the Maoist Party of Nepal for overall political instability, the means to enact the legislation were unavailable; even men made few gains under the legislation (Dwibedi, 2015).

It is currently estimated that in Asia, nearly one-third of new small enterprises are being set up by women, and in many cases these businesses are creating employment faster than the countries' domestic averages. It is very difficult to estimate the current number of women entrepreneurs in Nepal due to the absence of up-to-date statistics and gender data. In addition, the statistics do not reveal who actually controls and runs women's businesses: even though women may be officially registered as owners of a business, in frequent cases it is the husband or father who is operating the business (Dwibedi, 2015).

Theory of feminism

Feminist theory is a major branch within sociology. It is a set of structural conflict approaches which views society as a conflict between men and women. There is the belief that women are oppressed and/or disadvantaged by various social institutions.

Feminist theory aims to highlight the social problems and issues that are experienced by women. Some of the key areas of focus include discrimination on the basis of sex and gender, objectification, economic inequality, power, gender role, and stereotypes. Feminists share a common goal in support of equality for men and women. Although all feminists strive for gender equality, there are various ways to approach this theory.

Some of the general features of feminism include:

-) An awareness that there are inequalities between men and women based on power and status.
-) These inequalities can create conflict between men and women.
-) Gender roles and inequalities are usually socially constructed.
-) An awareness of the importance of patriarchy: a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate, oppress, and exploit women.

Liberal feminism

Liberal feminism is rooted in classic liberal thought and these feminists believe that equality should be brought about through education and policy changes. They see gender inequalities as rooted in the attitudes of social and cultural institutions, so they aim to change the system from within.

Liberal feminists argue that women have the same capacity for moral reasoning and agency as men, but that the patriarchy has denied them the opportunity to practice this. Due to the patriarchy, these feminists believe that women have been pushed to remain in the privacy of their household and thus been excluded from participating in public life.

Liberal feminists focus mainly on protecting equal opportunities for women through legislation. The Equal Rights amendment in 1972 was impactful for liberal feminists which enforced equality on account of sex.

Marxist feminism

Marxist feminism evolved from the ideas of Karl Marx, who claimed capitalism was to blame for promoting patriarchy, meaning that power is held in the hands of a small number of men.

Marxist feminists believe that capitalism is the cause of women's oppression and that this oppression in turn, helps to reinforce capitalism. These feminists believe that women are exploited for their unpaid labor (maintaining the household and childcare) and that capitalism reinforces that women are a reserve for the work force and they must create the next generation of workers.

According to Marxist feminists, the system and traditional family can only be replaced by a socialist revolution that creates a government to meet the needs of the family.

Radical feminism

Radical feminists posit that power is key in gender oppression. They argue that being a woman is a positive thing but that this is not acknowledged in patriarchal societies.

The main belief of radical feminist is that equality can only be achieved through gender separation and political lesbianism. They think the patriarchy can be defeated if women recognize their own value and strength, establish trust with other women, and form female-based separatist networks in the private and public spheres.

Intersectional feminism

Intersectional feminism believes that other feminist theories create an incorrect acceptance of women's oppression based on the experiences of mostly western, middle class, white women.

For instance, while they may acknowledge that the work of the suffragette movement was influential, the voting rights of working class or minority ethnic groups was forgotten at this time.

Intersectionality considers that gender, race, sexual orientation, gender identity, and others, are not separate, but are interwoven and can bring about different levels of oppression.

This type of feminism offers insight that not all women experience oppression in the same way. For instance, the wage gap shows that women of color and men of color are penalized relative to the earnings of white men.

Marxist Theory

The Bourgeoisie and Proletariat

Under Capitalism there are two basic classes- The Bourgeoisie and The Proletariat, and their relationship to private property defines them. The Bourgeoisie own Capital – resources such as land, factories and money which can be used to make a profit, their principle source of income. The proletariat owns no capital – just their labour power and must sell it the Bourgeoisie. Marx talked about ‘private property’ he was talking about privately owned capital (spare ‘property’ for investing for profit), not someone owning their own tools or even one house in which they lived.

The Bourgeoisie exploit the Proletariat

The amount of money the employer pays the worker is less than the total value of goods that worker produces. The difference between the two is called surplus value. Marx thus says that the capitalist extracts surplus value from the worker. To Marx, Profit is basically the accumulated exploitation of workers in capitalist society.

Control of the Economic Base means control of the superstructure

According to Marx those who have economic power control all other institutions. During Marx’s day there was some evidence to suggest this was true – Voting was

restricted to men with property; Press Barons used their papers to spread propaganda; and only the children of the wealthy could get to university.

Ideological Control

The Bourgeois use their control of institutions to keep the masses ignorant of their exploitation. This is known as ideological control. According to Marx this was mainly done through the Mass Media and Religion. Ideological control results in False Consciousness – individuals not being aware (conscious) of their true class position or their exploitation by the ruling class. They are in a state of illusion.

Capitalism causes alienation

Under Capitalism the worker becomes alienated from the process of production, from the people he works with and from the products they produce. This is because he lacks control over his work and becomes a ‘machine’, and thus work appears as ‘alien’ to him. Marx’s ideas on Capitalism and social change – Competition leads to increasing levels of exploitation – Marx argued that the Capitalism had within it the seeds of its own destruction – it would eventually create the social conditions that would lead to its downfall. In order to stay competitive, Capitalists would have to sell goods at lower prices, which would mean reduced profit.

This would then encourage Capitalists to seek to reduce wages and increase efficiency– making the working conditions of the proletariat ever worse. Marx theorized that increasing numbers of increasingly exploited proletarians crammed into ever expanding cities (where factories were based) would eventually lead to a violent revolution – in which the proletariat would throw off their oppressors.

Revolution and Communism

Marx argued that following the overthrow of the Bourgeois – society would eventually organize itself along Communist lines – where the means of production are collectively owned (no private property) and everyone has equal wealth. Marx was vague about exactly what the Communist society would look like but argued that in this society ‘each would give according to their ability and take according to their needs’ and that there would be a lot more free time for all.

Marx spent the last decade of his life sitting in the British Library analysing how Capitalism worked and discovered that over time, the degree of exploitation of workers increased. He thus theorized that Capitalism would gradually lead to an increasing amount human misery and exploitation and that it must, one day come to an end. As far as Marx was concerned, he had realized the truth, and he believed that political action was necessary to 'wake up' the proletariat and bring them to revolutionary class consciousness. He spent much of the middle and later parts of his life engaged in efforts to bring about revolutionary change.

The Marxist Perspective on Society is usually taught as part of the compulsory Theory and Methods module in the second year of study. One way to approach Marxist Theory in second year Sociology is to look at what Marxists say about specific areas of society such as the family and education:

The Marxist Perspective on The Family

The Marxist Perspective on Education

Dependency Theory

World Systems Theory

Find out more about Marxism

The Marx and Engels Archive – This is a comprehensive site which provides access to Marx's major works, as well as biographies and articles about Marx, and a picture gallery. The Communist Manifesto – Published in 1848 this is Marx's most famous work – the one which contains the classic line 'Workers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains'. Ideas for Revolution – This is the homepage of the latest Marxism festival, which is held in London every year over several days, where you can go to hear contemporary Marxists speak and argue amongst themselves., which was one of the decades when Marx was writing and conveys some of the privations working class slum dwellers had to endure – basically wages just about covered lodging and food. the level of squalor was almost certainly worse than in the video. There's a good level of sociological commentary running through this.

Social Action Theory by Max Weber (1864-1920)

Weber argued that before the cause of an action could be ascertained you had to understand the meaning attached to it by the individual. He distinguished between two types of understanding. First he referred to *Aktuelles Verstehen* – or direct observational understanding, where you just observe what people are doing. For example, it is possible to observe what people are doing – for example, you can observe someone chopping wood, or you can even ascertain (with reasonable certainty) someone's emotional state from their body language or facial expression. However, observational understanding alone is not sufficient to explain social action.

The second type of understanding is *Eklarendes Verstehen* – or Empathetic Understanding – in which sociologists must try to understand the meaning of an act in terms of the motives that have given rise to it. This type of understanding would require you to find out why someone is chopping wood – Are they doing it because they need the firewood, are they just clearing a forest as part of their job, are they working off anger, just doing it because they enjoy it? To achieve this Weber argued that you had to get into the shoes of people doing the activity.

The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

In this famous work, Weber argued that a set of religious ideas were responsible for the emergence of Capitalism in Northern Europe in the 16-17th century. Weber argued that we need to understand these ideas and how they made people think about themselves in order to understand the emergence of Capitalism. (*NB The emergence of Capitalism is one the most significant social changes in human history*)

The video below, from the School of Life, offers a useful summary of Max Weber's ideas about the emergence of Capitalism

Weber's Four Types of Action (and types of society)

Max Weber didn't just believe that individuals shape society – societies encourage certain types of motive for action – for example, the religion of Calvinism encouraged people to save money, which eventually led to capitalism

Weber believes that there are four ideal types of social actions. Ideal types are used as a tool to look at real cases and compare them to the ideal types to see where they fall. No social action is purely just one of the four types.

1. Traditional Social Action: actions controlled by traditions, “the way it has always been done”
2. Affective Social Action: actions determined by one’s specific affections and emotional state, you do not think about the consequences
3. Value Rational Social Action: actions that are determined by a conscious belief in the inherent value of a type of behavior (ex: religion)
4. Instrumental-Rational Social Action: actions that are carried out to achieve a certain goal, you do something because it leads to a result

To illustrate these different types of action consider someone “going to school” in terms of these four ideal types: Traditionally, one may attend college because her grandparents, parents, aunts, and uncles have as well. They wish to continue the family tradition and continue with college as well. When relating to affective, one may go to school just because they enjoy learning. They love going to college whether or not it will make them broke. With value rational, one may attend college because it’s a part of his/her religion that everyone must receive the proper education. Therefore, this person attends college for that reason only. Finally, one may go to college because he/she may want an amazing job in the future and in order to get that job, he/she needs a college degree.

Max Weber was particularly interested in the later of these – he believed that modern societies encouraged ‘**Instrumental-Action**’ – that is we are encouraged to do things in the most efficient way (e.g. driving to work) rather than thinking about whether driving to work is the right thing to do (which would be value-rational action).

Weber believed that modern societies were obsessed with efficiency – modernizing and getting things done, such that questions of ethics, affection and tradition were brushed to one side – this has the consequence of making people miserable and leading to enormous social problems. Weber was actually very depressed about this and had a mental breakdown towards the end of his life.

Evaluations of Max Weber's Social Action Theory

-) *Positive* – He recognized that we need to understand individual meanings to understand how societies change (unlike Marxism)
-) *Positive* – The idea that individual motives can lead to huge structural level changes such as the emergence of Capitalism is especially interesting!
-) *Negative* – Still too much focus on society shaping the individual – symbolic interactionism argues that individuals have more freedom to shape their identities.
-) *Negative* – there might well be more types of motivation than just four types
-) *Negative* – his theory of the emergence of capitalism has been criticized as there is evidence of some forms of capitalism existing BEFORE Protestantism

The Social Action Theory

The social action theory was founded by Max Weber. There are two main types of sociological theories; the first is the structural or macro theory while the other is social action, interpretive or micro perspectives. At the two ends of the argument as to which is a better theory are Durkheim, the founding father of functionalism, and Weber, the mastermind behind social action theory. As the 'micro' name suggests, social action perspectives examine smaller groups within society. Unlike structuralism, they are also concerned with the subjective states of individuals. Very much unlike a structuralist perspective, social action theorists see society as a product of human activity. Structuralism is a top-down, deterministic perspective that examines the way in which society as a whole fits together. Functionalism and Marxism are both structuralist perspectives: as such, they both perceive human activity as the result of social structure.

Giddens "Theory of Structuration" (1979) sees structure and action theories as two sides of the same coin: structures make social action possible, but social action creates the structures. He calls this the '**duality of structure**'. Critics of Giddens, such as Archer (1982) or (1995), argue that he placed far too much emphasis on the individual's ability to change social structure simply by acting differently.

Interestingly, although Weber believed that sociology was a study of social action, he also advocated the combination of structuralist and interpretative approaches in his general approach to research. Max Weber believed that it was social actions that should be the focus of study in sociology. To Weber, a 'social action' was an action carried out by an individual to which an individual attached a meaning.

Therefore, an action that a person does not think about cannot be a social action. Eg. An accidental collision of bicycles is not a social action as they are not a result of any conscious thought process. On the other hand, a wood cutter cutting wood has a motive, an intention behind that action. It is therefore 'a social action'. Social action sociologists reject the views of structuralists. However, Weber acknowledges the existence of classes, status groups and parties, but challenges Durkheim's view that society exists independently of the individuals who make up society. Phenomenology and ethnomethodology deny the existence of any sort of social structure. Most of the social action and interpretivist perspectives deny the existence of a clear social structure that directs human behaviour. However, those who do believe in a social structure see it as being shaped by individuals.

Weber referred to two types of understanding:

'Aktuelles verstehen', which is direct observational understanding.

And 'erklärendes verstehen', where the sociologist must try to understand the meaning of an act in terms of the motives that have given rise to it. To achieve this type of understanding you must put yourself in the shoes of the person whose behavior you are explaining to try and understand their motives.

In social action theory, Weber believes that bureaucratic organizations are the dominant institutions in society. Weber believes that bureaucracies (institutions) consist of individuals carrying out rational social actions designed to achieve the goals of bureaucracies. Weber views the whole development of modern societies in terms of a move towards rational social action. Thus, modern societies are undergoing the process of rationalization.

Weber argues that all human action is directed by meanings. He identified various types of action that are distinguished by the meanings on which they are based:

Affective or emotional action – this stems from an individual’s emotional state at a particular time. Traditional action – this is based on established custom; people act in a certain way because of built-in habits: they have always done things that way. Rational action – involves a clear awareness of a goal. One of the main studies of social interaction within the education system is ‘*Learning to Labour – how working class kids get working class jobs*’ by Paul Willis.

Willis attempted to discover the meanings the ‘lads’ gave to their actions and to those of others. Interpretive studies of the family seek to explore its role as one of the key groups within which we share our experience of the social world. In this way, it is similar to the functionalist view. However social action theorists are concerned with individual roles within the family as opposed to the family’s relationship to wider society.

Using an interpretivist approach, Berger and Kellner (1964) argued that individuals need to make sense of and create order in the world around them in order to avoid anomie. They also argued that in an increasingly impersonal world, the role of the private sphere of marriage and the family is essential for self-realisation of the individual, i.e. making sense of their social world. The main weakness of the interpretivist approach when researching the family is the tendency to ignore wider social structure. For example, both Marxists and Feminists argue that the way in which roles are constructed in the family is not merely a matter of individual negotiation, but a reflection of how power is distributed in wider society.

The social action perspective is to examine how and why particular individuals and groups are defined as ‘deviant’ where deviance can be defined as “behaviour that does not follow the norms of a particular social group.” Such a definition may impact their future actions within society. Becker (1963) believed that the way in which he interpreted ‘deviance’ was that an act only becomes deviant when others perceive it as such. Interpreneurs or social action theorists use qualitative research methods to gather an in-depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons behind such

behaviour. The social action theory gives researcher a better understanding of actions behind human behavior be they ‘traditional’, ‘affective’ or ‘rational’.

However, the social action theory tends to ignore wider social structure. There are also notions that research is biased due to the subjectivity of researchers, thus results are, at least partially ‘fictional’ accounts. It would seem that as social action theory is generally subjective, it is not as ‘solid’ as structuralism approaches where research is based on facts. The entrepreneurial process involves the entrepreneur identifying an external opportunity; matching the entrepreneurial resources at hand with the opportunity to effectuate an entrepreneurial competence; acquiring external resources, if necessary; creating sustained value; and appropriating the entrepreneurial reward.

The Theory of Entrepreneurship

The entrepreneurial value creation theory examines the interiors of the entrepreneurial process using a two-stage value creation and appropriation framework. The entrepreneurial competence drives the value creation and appropriation in the second stage. In the second stage, the business model design embedded along with the dynamic capabilities sustains the value creation and finally the entrepreneurial reward is realized. The second-stage subprocesses are iterative such that the entrepreneurial competence and dynamic capabilities sustain value creation and make the entrepreneurial reward worthwhile (Mishra 2015).

The role of the entrepreneur is central to the effectuation process. The entrepreneur chooses between the effects and exploits the contingencies accordingly using the means at hand. Sarasvathy (2001) advanced the four principles that comprise her theory of effectuation, namely that decisions are based on affordable losses rather than on expected returns, the utilization of strategic alliances rather than competitive analyses, the exploitation of contingencies rather than the exploitation of preexisting knowledge, and the control of an unpredictable future rather than the prediction of an uncertain one. The effectuation theory explains the nature of the decision-making process in an entrepreneurial firm versus that in an established firm.

None of the previous authors have explained the interiors of the entrepreneurial process or the “black-box” of entrepreneurship. In *The Theory of*

Entrepreneurship, Mishra and Zachary (2014) provide a unified and comprehensive view of the interior of the entrepreneurial process, from the entrepreneurial intention and discovery of an entrepreneurial opportunity to the formulation of the entrepreneurial competence and the appropriation of the entrepreneurial reward.

The Theory of Entrepreneurship does not provide a review of the extant literature on entrepreneurship. The authors instead make use of sample studies to demonstrate the basic ideas underlying the value creation associated with the entrepreneurial process. Since the entrepreneurship field is multidisciplinary, the theory of entrepreneurship integrates the ideas from several disciplines, including economics, psychology, sociology, finance, decision sciences, and strategy, among others, to explain the dynamics of a complicated and disorderly entrepreneurial process with a parsimonious model. In the next sections we elaborate on the two stages of the entrepreneurial value creation theory, and following that, we discuss some potential areas for expanding entrepreneurship research.

Entrepreneurial capital resources include the entrepreneur's human capital, knowledge capital, social capital, family capital, emotional capital, and tangible capital including their financial and physical assets. Absorptive capacity is a property of the capital resource that determines the resource's effectiveness. Bricolage and process improvisation are integral to the feedback loop that ensures the development of sufficient entrepreneurial competence in stage 1. Bricolage is managing a process with the resources at hand. Bricolage may be selective (a single resource exchanged) or parallel (multiple resources exchanged). Selective bricolage is associated with venture growth as opposed to parallel bricolage which results in a greater allegiance to the social network involved and thus overrides the possible growth or otherwise needs of any individual entrepreneur within the network.

Network bricolage uses social networks to enhance the entrepreneurial resources at hand. Improvisation occurs when entrepreneurial planning and execution are simultaneous or near-simultaneous. Improvisation enhances entrepreneurial flexibility and adaptability. Bricolage and improvisation are built into the effectuation mechanism and the feedback loop that reconfigure the opportunity and develop entrepreneurial competence. In our framework, the effectuation mechanism adjusts the means and effects simultaneously or near-simultaneously. The means are available

to the entrepreneur through the available network bricolage using social and family networks.

The effectuation multiplier in stage 1 leverages the entrepreneurial resources to reconfigure and enhance the entrepreneurial opportunity. The effectuation mechanism is explained in detail by the theory of the entrepreneurial competence of the entrepreneurial value creation theory (Mishra and Zachary 2014). A feedback loop from the effectuation multiplier to the feasibility modulator (that regulates the availability of the entrepreneurial resources) ensures that the entrepreneurial competence is sufficiently developed prior to when the entrepreneur transitions to the second stage. The entrepreneurial competence formulated in stage 1 embeds the enhanced entrepreneurial opportunity (including the proof of concept) and the entrepreneurial resources (including the entrepreneurial ability). The entrepreneurial competence, however, may not be sustainable; therefore, the entrepreneur needs to move to the second stage to create a sustainable advantage. For example, in stage 1, the venture may be incurring losses or experience low profitability, and the competitive gap between the venture and its rivals may be narrow or negligible relationship between entrepreneurial opportunities and intentions. For example, the greater the number and types of entrepreneurial opportunities will increase the likelihood that entrepreneurial intention will emerge. Also, entrepreneurial resources, modulated by the entrepreneurial intention, are matched with the entrepreneurial opportunity. Thus, the relations between the opportunity discovery and the various entrepreneurial capital resources, such as knowledge capital, human capital, social capital, family capital, and emotional capital, among others, can be studied. The absorptive capacity of an entrepreneurial capital source can be linked to the quality of the opportunity and the resulting entrepreneurial competence. The effectiveness of bricolage and improvisation can be studied to understand the timing and level of entrepreneurial competence.

The relations between the entrepreneurial intentionality, including its antecedents, and the entrepreneurial capital resources and their absorptive capacity can be investigated. The relation between the entrepreneurial opportunity and the resulting entrepreneurial competence can be studied. The process of effectuation and the time to develop sufficient entrepreneurial competence can be examined. The need for detail business

planning and its relation to the level of entrepreneurial competence can be determined.

The antecedents of the entrepreneurial intentionality, such as entrepreneurial passion, self-efficacy, flexibility, adaptability, and resiliency, among others, and their impact on the likelihood of venture success and the level of entrepreneurial competence can be examined. The entrepreneurial intentionality continuum can be observed at different stages of the venture life cycle. The likelihood of venture survival in stage 1 can be studied to understand the determinants of the venture failure rate; the measures can be identified to maximize the likelihood of venture success. The stress and disturbances an entrepreneur endures during the stage 1 process can be observed relative to the levels of entrepreneurial capital resources.

The current research on entrepreneurial opportunity focuses on the implications of the individual-opportunity nexus. However, using the entrepreneurial value creation theory, the opportunity identification process and the quality of entrepreneurial opportunities identified can be studied relative to the entire entrepreneurial process. The entrepreneurial opportunity construct thus can be improved. Pattern recognition models and their effectiveness under various entrepreneurial resource conditions and intentionality conditions can be investigated.

The effectiveness of bricolage and improvisation can be studied in the context of all entrepreneurial variables associated with stage 1. The levels of entrepreneurial capital resources, such as knowledge capital, human capital, social capital, family capital, and emotional capital, among others, and their impact on the level of entrepreneurial competence can be studied. For example, the types and extent of available social networks can be examined as well as how entrepreneurs might differ in their respective engagement to these networks. The relation between the level of cognitive adaptability of the entrepreneur and the level of entrepreneurial competence can therefore also be examined. The concept of absorptive capacity is studied in the context of established corporations, but not in the context of emerging ventures. The relation between a resource's absorptive capacity and the likelihood of the venture's survival can be examined. The relations between the absorptive capacity of a resource with the venture growth rate and the likelihood of the venture receiving funding can be investigated. The role of family capital resource and trust and their relations to the

level of the entrepreneurial competence and the likelihood of venture survival can be observed.

Moreover, the role of emotional capital in the venture formulation is understudied and can be further investigated. A greater focus on the abilities of the entrepreneur such as emotional intelligence can be explored. The relations among the entrepreneurial process variables for family-owned ventures can be investigated. The effects of stress and disturbance on the levels of entrepreneurial intentionality, including entrepreneurial adaptability, flexibility, and resiliency, can be examined. The likelihood of the venture's survival under various stress and disturbance conditions can be linked to the levels of entrepreneurial resources and their absorptive capacity. A scale can be developed to measure the level of entrepreneurial competence that embeds the entrepreneurial ability and the quality of opportunity. The entrepreneurial competence should be sufficiently developed for the venture to receive venture funding or form strategic alliances. The relation between the level of entrepreneurial competence and the venture growth rate may be examined.

The effectuation process that yields the entrepreneurial competence can be studied in more detail. For example, under what conditions does the effectuation process result in developing sufficient competence and under what conditions might the effectuation mechanism fail. The entrepreneurial competence drives the second stage of value creation, just as the entrepreneurial intention drives subprocesses. Note that the entrepreneurial intention as well as the entrepreneurial competence is intrinsic to the entrepreneurial process. The relationship between the entrepreneurial competence and the second stage value creation process variables can be studied, including the dynamic capability construct, the business model construct, the entrepreneurial reward, the amount of venture funding received, the due diligence process and investor criteria, and the likelihood and types of strategic alliances, among others.

Theories Of health and Illness

Theories about health and illness deal with the ideas people use to explain how to maintain a healthy state and why they become ill. Ideas about illness causation may include such ideas as breach of taboo, soul loss, germs, upset in the hot-cold balance of the body, or a

may include such ideas as breach of taboo, soul loss, germs, upset in the hot-cold balance of the body, or a weakening of the body's immune system. Theories of illness causation derive from the underlying cognitive orientation of a cultural group, and therapeutic practice usually follows the same cultural logic.

Anthropologists often divide theories of illness into two broad categories: personalistic and naturalistic. In a personalistic system, illness is believed to be caused by the intervention of a sensate agent who may be a supernatural being (a deity or dead ancestor) or a human being with special powers (a witch or a sorcerer). The sick person's illness is considered to be a direct result of the malign influence of these agents. In naturalistic causation, illness is explained in impersonal terms. When the body is in balance with the natural environment, a state of health prevails. However, when that balance is disturbed, illness results. Often, people invoke both types of causation in explaining an episode of illness, and treatment may entail two corresponding types of therapy.

According to personalistic theories of illness, illness may be linked to transgressions of a moral and spiritual nature. If someone has violated a social norm or breached a religious taboo, he or she may invoke the wrath of a deity, and sickness—as a form of divine punishment—may result. Possession by evil spirits is also thought to be a cause of illness in many cultures. This may be due to inappropriate behavior on the part of the patient—failure to carry out the proper rituals of respect for a dead ancestor, for example—or it may be simply due to bad luck. Sometimes, one person's envy of another's good fortune is believed to exert a malign influence through the "evil eye," which can result in illness or other calamities. Witches and sorcerers are malevolent human beings who manipulate secret rituals and charms to bring calamity upon their enemies. Recovery from an illness arising from personalistic causes usually involves the use of ritual and symbolism, most often by practitioners who are specially trained in these arts.

Naturalistic theories of disease causation tend to view health as a state of harmony between a human being and his or her environment; when this balance is upset, illness will result. The humoral system is a naturalistic approach to illness whose roots are over two thousand years old. Humoral concepts of health and illness are widely found in India, southeast Asia, China, and, in a somewhat different form, in Latin and South

America. Maintaining humoral balance involves attention to appropriate diet and activity, including regulating one's diet according to the seasons. Illnesses may be categorized into those due to excess heat and those due to excess cold. Treatment of an illness of overheat would involve measures such as giving cooling foods and application of cool compresses.

In India, the ancient system of Ayurveda is based on naturalistic ideas of illness causation. Therapy in Ayurveda includes a vast pharmacopeia of preparations made from herbs and minerals, and dietary advice also forms part of every prescription. Ayurveda is actively practised in India today and has shaped the way Indians think about their bodies in health and in illness.

An important set of theories about health and illness, often called "vitalist" theories, is widespread in China, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. When vital forces within the body flow in a harmonious pattern, a positive state of health is maintained. Illness results when this smooth flow of energy is disrupted, and therapeutic measures are aimed at restoring a normal flow of energy in the body. In China this vital force is known as "chi"; in India it is called "prana." In China the ancient art of acupuncture is based on this understanding of the body. Acupuncture needles are inserted at various points along the "meridians," or energy orientations, of the body. The stimulation of the needles helps to restore a proper flow of energy within the body. In India, yoga (particularly hatha yoga, the physical form of yoga) is used therapeutically to restore a balanced energy flow through body and mind.

Biomedicine (modern traditional medicine) is founded on a naturalistic set of theories about the body, and these theories are continually evolving. One of the core theories of contemporary biomedicine, the germ theory of disease, is of relatively recent origin. According to an older biomedical concept, the miasma theory of disease, poisonous emanations from rotting vegetation or carcasses were believed to cause disease. By the mid-1800s, controversy still raged as to whether miasma or a waterborne pathogen was the cause for cholera. The "body-as-machine" metaphor has been a powerful way of conceptualizing the body within biomedicine, and a core assumption of the value system of biomedicine is that diagnosis and treatment should be based on scientific data. However, treatment approaches are often not rigorously analyzed scientifically before being employed therapeutically. For example, angina

pectoris has been treated in a variety of ways, including with the use of xanthines, khellin, vitamin E ligation of the internal mammary artery, and implantation of this artery. These treatments were used for many years before controlled trials finally showed that the efficacy of these treatments were no better than placebo alone (Helman). Ritual and symbolism play important roles in the healing process in biomedicine, as they do in other healing systems. Taking a prescribed medication, for example, has a symbolic as well as a pharmacological effect. Symbolically, taking the medication may indicate to others that the person is unwell and is deserving of concern and sympathy. Surgical treatments such as coronary bypass surgery employ complex equipment and are performed in specialized settings. These settings and equipment all have powerful symbolic associations as well as technical functions. Rituals are patterned forms of behavior that have symbolic significance, that often help to provide a context of meaning in a strange or frightening situation. Both patients who undergo the surgery and surgeons who perform the surgery are involved in rituals that serve to order a life-changing event (i.e., major surgery). The processes of obtaining informed consent, getting a patient prepped for surgery, and complex stages of post-operative care all have ritual as well as technical functions.

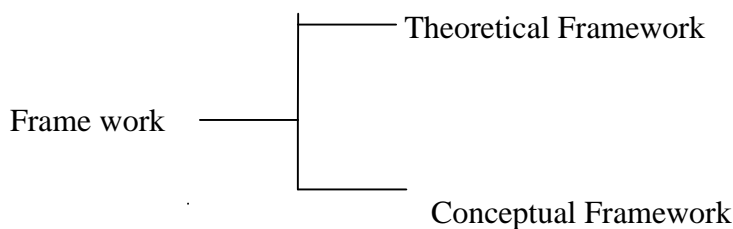
Alternative therapies (also called complementary therapies) have been rapidly gaining in popularity worldwide. These therapies are diverse, ranging from traditional treatments adapted from their lands of origin, such as acupuncture and shiatsu, to newly developed forms of therapy such as therapeutic touch. Many alternative therapies have underlying theories of illness causation that are quite different from that of biomedicine. In therapies such as acupuncture, reiki, and shiatsu the concept of vital energy, or chi, is the basis for the practice. Successful therapy is that which regulates and harmonizes energy flows. In iridology, particular areas on the iris of the eye are thought to correspond to specific body organs, and a diagnosis of malfunction of the organs can be made by an examination of the iris. Conceptually, this theory of illness links to an ancient philosophical system of "homologies" that makes connections between the cosmic and the terrestrial; between the outer environment and the inner; and between the external body and the internal body.

All theories of health and illness serve to create a context of meaning within which the patient can make sense of his or her bodily experience. A meaningful context for

illness usually reflects core cultural values, and allows the patient to bring order to the chaotic world of serious illness and to regain some sense of control in a frightening situation.

Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a representation of the relationship you expect to see between your variables, or the characteristics or properties that you want to study. Conceptual frameworks can be written or visual and are generally developed based on a literature review of existing studies about our topic.

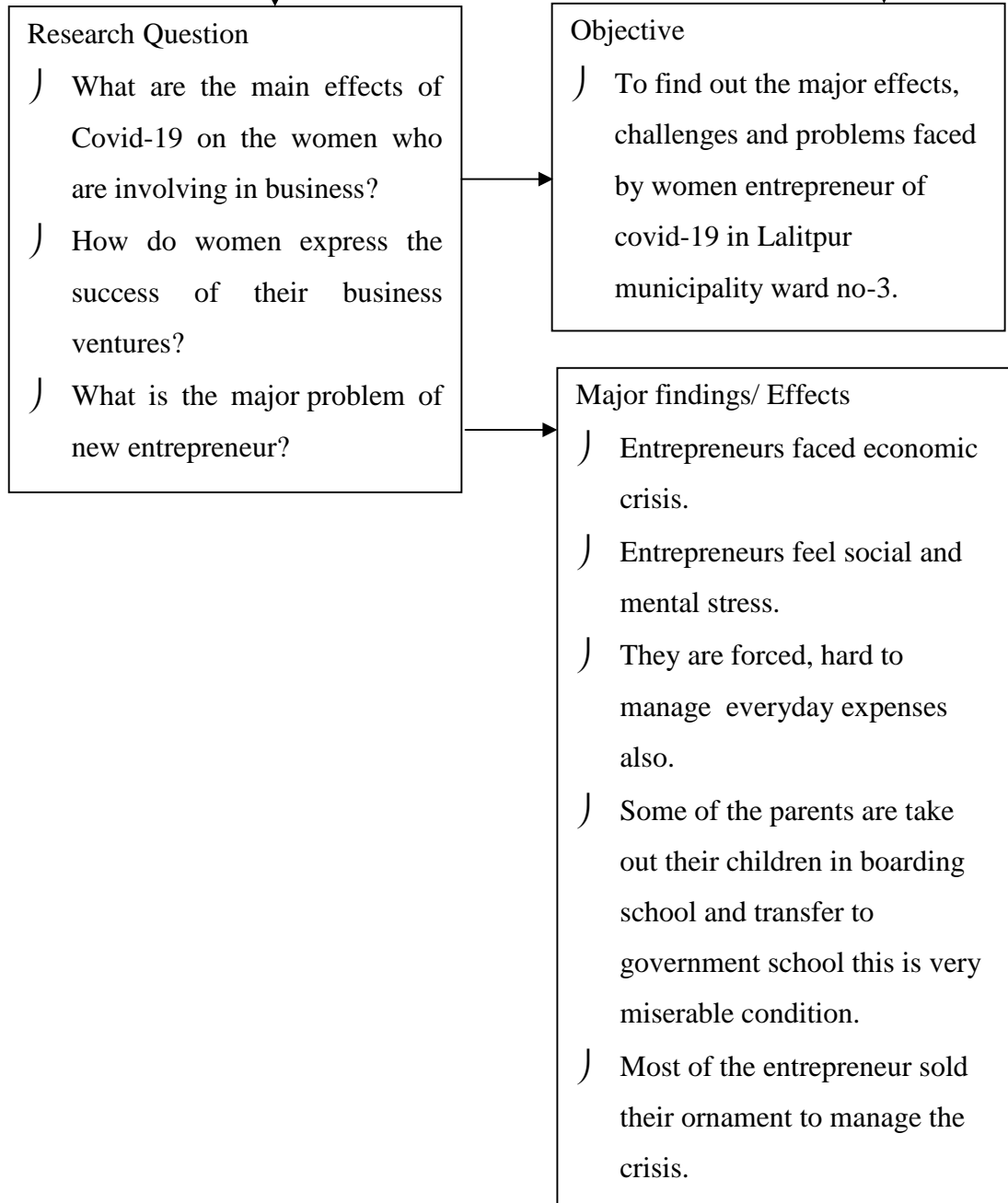


There are two types of framework 1 was theoretical and 2 was conceptual framework. Theoretical concept was based on literature review. The conceptual framework is depends on research question, objective and findings.

Conceptual framework is related to variables. In research two types of variable Dependent and independent variable. These are related to each other and there are causal relationship among them.

In this research I was follow this framework first of all I was finished the theoretical review and make find the research gap. Than I was finished data collection work to fulfill the research question and objective. My research framework was did in this format.

**Social Effects of Covid-19 on the Women
Entrepreneur in Lalitpur Ward No. 3**



Variables is very for any research. we are analyze two types of variable mostly

Dependent variable and independent variable. In my study we can find many variables like Covid-19, business, loss, profit, Hospital and lockdown.

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable
Effects/ Result of covid-19	Lockdown period

Conceptual frame work is the better planning to entire work. This is the guideline for the work. Topic is major things to do a review and select the theory then we can do a other review make a research question than do a other work data collection analysis making findings.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rationale of the Site Selection

Women entrepreneurship is new topic it's emerging day by day. I selected this area Lalitpur Metropolitan city Ward No.3 for the field work of my thesis. This area is situated in urban area. Most of the respondent will be from middle class family. Mostly involved in business some are involved in doing job. This is the central part of Kathmandu valley. There are very crowded, high density of population. Although there are many good restaurant and hotels. Newar community is the majority population lived in this area. I want to find out the participation of women in the business sector. What the actual involvement in their family business. To know the position of women and power practice in the household. Are they free to use their property? In the urban area exploitation still seen in the household. What the condition and social prestige of women participation in the business. Find out the major differences between working women and work less women in the society. I live in this area I am also feeling some hidden discrimination from society so, I want to find out the condition of women's feelings dignity and self-respect. There are miserable conditions of women's who are not involving in business or doing job. They are worried about manage the personal expenses. Discriminated from family. Most of the women with high class family spent their valuable time to watch television and visit some of them are involved in own business. This is the current issue in business sector and first time they faced such type of pandemic. Some countries are suffering economic crisis. Economic activities are not so excited. The share market is down. Youth are wanted to leave the country for their better future. All development indicator is not good in this condition the corona virus was major component for the such bad bad condition. I was found major effects and problems of women entrepreneurs in Lalitpur Municipality. This is relevant and important field for research so that I was select this topic and to find out the actual condition of business women.

3.2 Research Design

This study will conduct and presents the data with descriptive, analytical method. The research design is a comprehensive master plan of the research study will be undertaken; giving general statement of the methods will be used. It is explanatory; it will analyze. Description research designs give a clear picture about what the socio-economic condition of women entrepreneurs. Mostly, the data will be quantitative cum descriptive or analytical in nature. The research will be done in Kathmandu Valley, Lalitpur Metropolitan city ward no 3 where the enterprises done by the women entrepreneurs. Research data will be collected from women entrepreneurs from research site. Tentatively, I will finish this study within 3 months. Making detail plan selectthe site choose the respondent field visit 2 weeks. Field work 2 weeks. Data arrange formulation and analysis 4 weeks. Find out summary conclusion arrange all materials 2 weeks at last making references typing banding and prepare the final presentation 2 weeks. I will use the mixed method Qualitative and quantitative methods apply to collect the data. Its interpretative analysis Most of the respondent were female some male key informant will included in this study. Interview, observation and case study method will apply to collect data. So, exploratory and descriptive research designs were used to find out the fact and hidden things. Field work site is Lalitpur Metropolitan city Ward No. 3. First of all, take permission from ward office then started a research activity. This entire research focuses on Interview of the respondent to get more insight and detailed information on the changing pattern of entrepreneurship, life style and power practice in the house hold. Observation method also used to find out the women's actual condition. Furthermore find out the social structure exploitation understanding and this study mainly focuses on the participation of entrepreneurship development.

3.3 Universe and Sampling

All the members involved in those companies registered on Lalitpur Metropolitan city will be the universe of this research. Among all the registered companies, researcher will select 25 women entrepreneurby using simple random sampling method. Covid 19 is spread all over the world all sector are affected. There are multiple business in our society so I want to do a inclusive finding in this study. This is emerging issue this is very affected and pandemic condition. The entrepreneurs faced financial burden.

All business man in various field are suffered by corona virus and loss their business, Their life style was changed so I want to find out the actual condition of business women who are involving in various trade. so the respondent ratio is seen many I was selected 25 entrepreneurs for this study. Interview method was applied in this study. Along with this, three case studies and five key informants interview will also be conducted in order to accomplish this thesis.

3.4 Source of Data

The research will be based on both qualitative and quantitative types of data. More primary and a few secondary data will be collected but priorities will be given to the selection of primary data, which will be both qualitative as well as quantitative. Primary data will be collected from the field survey by adopting various participatory through household survey interview observation. Secondary data are too accessed through different published or unpublished book or journal, article reports etc.

3.5 Methods of Data Collection

Questionnaire, interviews, observation will be the main methods used to collect primary data. Structure questionnaire will be used to get detail information about the "Effects of Covid-19 on Women Entrepreneurs". It will be used to collect data on population, institution, micro enterprises. Interview Schedule: Questionnaire is the foundation of the collection of the data. Doing interview to collect data and case study. Key Informant interview: Interview is important technique to collect primary data. In this study I was used the semi structure interview to collect the primary data In this study. I have two set of question one is for respondent selected women and another is key informant. Five persons will be selected for the informant interview. They are ward chairman, businessman, social worker, sociologist, entrepreneur and politician etc. To find out the common issue, major problems, condition of women, progress report and future plan as well, observation. similarly researcher was from the native area grown up in the surrounding who has observe the business type, investment which was deliberately identifying the detail of the targeted objectives. first of all I was visit the study area with make social map. Collect some important information and take permission from authority to do a research in this area. Than I was started to do a interview with the rapport building. Every day I was doing

something related to this study. Arrange the all answer coding this matters and making table, diagram. At last I was use simple statistic tools percentage, and ratio to complete this study.

3.6 Methods of Data Analysis

The data analysis will be done by using qualitative tools and techniques. The quantitative techniques data obtained from structure questionnaire are first processed data will present in tabular form simple statistical tools such as percentages; average will use to present the findings. Beside these, cartographic technique such as graphs, diagrams and maps will use to supplement the presentation of the finding of the study.

3.7 Limitation of the Study

The study limitations will be in certain areas i.e., Kathmandu Valley, Lalitpur Metropolitan city Ward No. 3. Hence, the finding might not reflect to the situation of the other places entrepreneurs. Further limitations will be time and financial constraints. There is limited time and financial resource for this study which may cause the weak quality of the findings.

3.8 Organization of the Study

This dissertation will be organized within five chapters. Chapter 1st deals with the introduction, background of the study, objective, research question and significance of the study. Chapter II will be focused on literature review. Chapter III will be deal research methodology includes with design sampling process and sources of data etc. Similarly chapter IV will be based on data presentation and analysis with use tabulation, pie chart and diagram. Chapter V will be dealt with the Summary and conclusion of the entire study. At last references and appendix will be included in this dissertation.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

This study is for master's thesis in sociology which is submitted to central campus Tribhuvan University Kirtipur. All the information collection for this study will

be remained confidential as quoted in statistical act 2015 and used only for this study purpose. Individual information will not be disclosed and aggregate figure will be used for statistical purpose only.

3.10 Validation of the Instrument

The prepared tools were submitted to the department and the researcher revised the questionnaire according to the suggestion given the thesis committee. The tools were pre-tested. Necessary change and improvement were made as required from the result of pilot test. Then it was finalized used this tools. Corona virus covid-19 is emerging and new issue it's hard to manage properly in the world. I selected this area Lalitpur municipality ward no. 3 for the field work for my thesis because this area is situated in central part of Kathmandu valley. Most of the people's economic status is same they are mostly involved in business. Some are involved government job. Present time small companies are totally closed in the period of lockdown for the corona pandemic.

CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

In the pandemic period lockdown 2020. The entrepreneurs in Lalitpur district ward no 03 is mostly affected. this is central part of the country. Most of the people are migrated from other district. When lockdown was started all of people who are live in rent they was leaved the city and return back to their home town. But who have own business, investment they can't leave. so that they faced economic crisis and many more problems continuously. They suffered such problems above 3 years. here are some fact which was found in the field work. Some major facts micro analysis was following:

4.1 Major Service/Production of the Entrepreneurs

Lalitpur is a city it is situated in central part of Kathmandu valley so this is very expensive area. Most of the business related to service oriented field. Service related work is save to invest it depends on customer, in the rush city area there are non repeated customer is coming so that entrepreneur cant serious about their quality delivery. If the customer is repeated the owner is careful about their business and quality service delivery.

Table 1: Major Service/Production of the Entrepreneurs

S.N.	Particular	Quantity
1	Restaurant	3
2	Beauty parlor	3
3	Clothing boutique	2
4	Fruits Juice station	2
5	Spa message steam bath	2
6	Rice, masala meel seller	4
7	General store	2
8	Vegetable shop	3
9	Achar Production	2
10	Makhamal Jutta sandle making	2
Total		25

Source: Field Survey, 2023

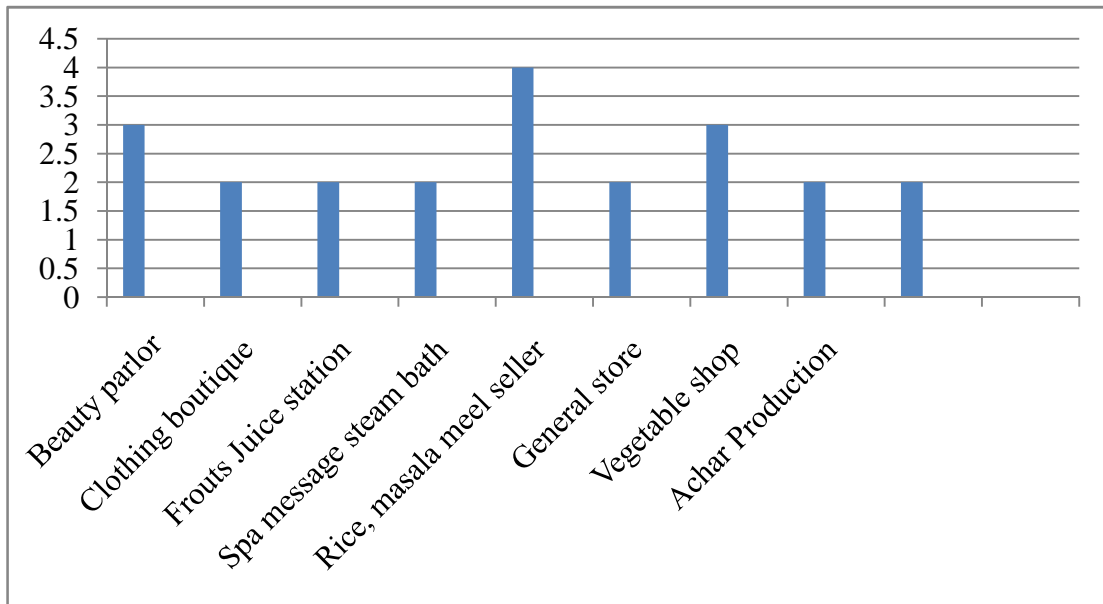


Table 1 show that there are 25 entrepreneurs involving in different business. 4 person involving in masala meel rice mill, rice seller. Restaurant, Vegetable shop and beauty parlor business are 3. Some of them are involving in achar makhamaljutta making spa massage and clothing.

4.2 Initial Investment of the Business

There are many types of business doing in urban area. In the city area the opening budget was increased because of well decoration. Restaurant, boutique, beauty parlor is service oriented field so the shop owner need to do a well decoration, lighting and putting other facilities also.

Table2: Initial Investment of the Business

S.N.	Particular	Investment Rupees /shop
1	Restaurant food production	8 -12 Lakh
2	Beauty parlor	5-7 Lakh
3	Clothing boutique	15-17 Lakh
4	Fruit Juice station	4-7 Lakh
5	Spa message steam bath	3-4 Lakh
6	Rice, masala meel seller	17-20 Lakh
7	General store	7-10 lakh
8	Vegetable shop	2-4 Lakh
9	Achar Production	1-2 Lakh
10	Makhamal Jutta sandle making	1-2 Lakh

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 2 show that Lalitpur is situated in central of Kathmandu valley. My study area is a residential area. here are some small industries also produced good. Density of population is high. It's a good place for live so that the price is high like a house rent sarat rent and all types of fair is high. The initial investment is being high because this is VIP area so the customer also searches a good well decorated shop for buy something and search good and cool place to spent time. So that well decoration is needed in this area. If I planned to open clothing center, boutique I need 15 to 17 lakh to open the outlets. Similarly I planned to open very simple café and restaurant need 8 to 12 lakh according to seat capacity. 5 to 7 lakh is opening budget for beauty parlor. very less 1Lakh is need for MakhamalJuttaand achar production.

4.3 Tentative Staff Required to Run this Business /Branch

When we think about doing any business we need skilled manpower. In the context of Nepal the owner is not doing the work in the shop they can do only a cash work and some of them are do something. Staff is required to run business restaurant is need many staff it is determined about restaurants quality, menu and services.

Table 3: Tentative Staff Required to Run this Business /Branch

S.N.	Particular	Staff required	Salary/person
1	Restaurant	6	15000/person
2	Beauty parlor	3	15000/person
3	Clothing boutique	3	16000/person
4	Fruit Juice station	2	14000/person
5	Spa message steam bath	2	18000/person
6	Rice, masala meel seller	2	17000/person
7	General store	2	13000/person
8	Vegetable shop	2	10000/person
9	Achar Production	2	11000/person
10	Makhamal Jutta sandle making	2	10000/person

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 3 show that restaurant business needed many staff because of service oriented field and this is live cook and service so that we need more staff than others. At least 3 staff is required to run Beauty parlor and clothing centre. Other small scale business like juice station vegetable shop and general store need 2 staff to run the business. The salary is started from 10000 to 18000 per month with lunch facilities.

4.4 Tentative Profit of these Business/Month Rs

The main target to do a business was to gain profit as much as possible. The owner always thinks about their collection. Profit is related about investment and service delivery. Lalitpur is a high density of population live in this study area. If the business was run without any obstacle they collect good profit.

Table 4: Tentative Profit of these Business/Month Rs

S.N.	Particular	Profit/Month
1	Restaurant food production	120000
2	Beauty parlor	90000
3	Clothing boutique	110000
4	Fruit Juice station	75000
5	Spa message steam bath	100000
6	Rice, masala meel seller	70000
7	General store	60000
8	Vegetable shop	55000
9	Achar Production	45000
10	Makhamal Jutta sandal making	40000

Source: Field Survey, 2023

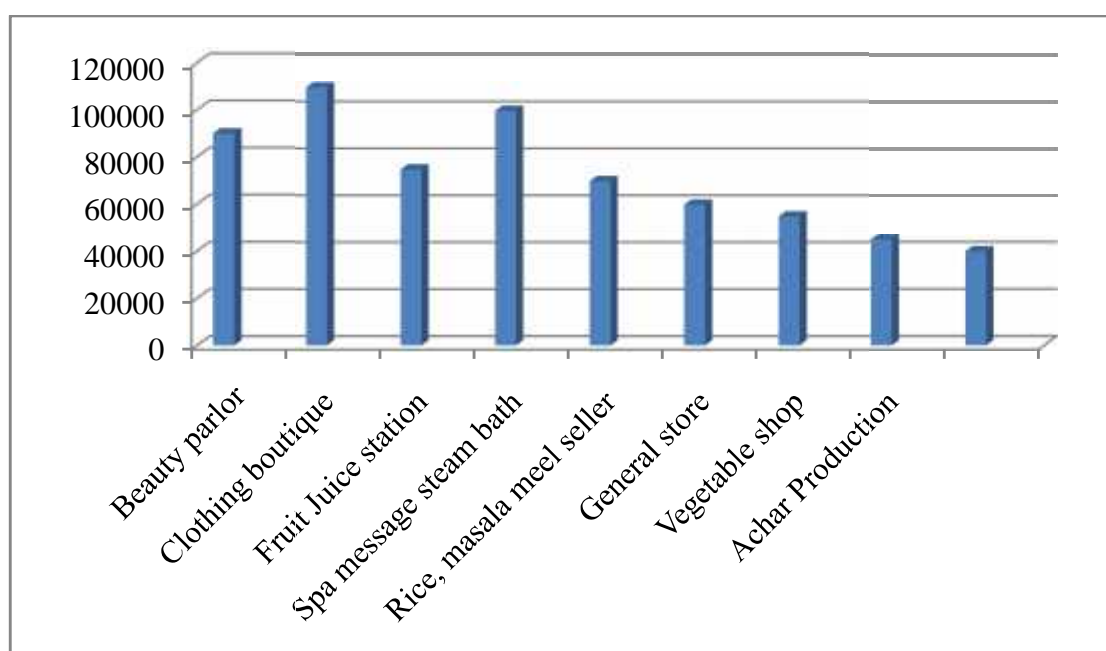


Table 4 Show that the tentative profit per month if the business is opened smoothly without any disturb. Restaurant and food production business is good for profit 120000 per month is able to save if the restaurant is located in proper place. Other good business is clothing and boutique this is fashion related business if they produced trending fashion they collect good profit 110000 per month. Similarly good business for achieved good profit is SPA Massage parlor 100000 per month is easily able to collect. 40000 per month profit was collected in marriage season to sell MakhamalJutta . Achar Production is good for collect profit it is a long term and all time fit business family members also help to this business.

4.5 Major Affected Business on the Covid 19

Major affected business of covid time is service oriented field. The entrepreneur who invest their money to do their business but the Covid -19 was started all business are affected the ration is different. Loss is depends on investment and service.

Table 5: Major Affected Business on the Covid-19

S.N.	Particular	Loss/Months
1	Restaurant food production	70000
2	Beauty parlor	43000
3	Clothing boutique	55000
4	Fruit Juice station	3000
5	Spa message steam bath	60000
6	Rice, masala meel seller	9000
7	General store	3000
8	Vegetable shop	3000
9	Achar Production	2000
10	Makhamal Jutta sandal making	7000

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 5 express that loss amount per month in different business. 70000 per month loss bearded in restaurant field. 55000 loss per months in clothing, boutique business. Similarly small scale business Makhamaljutta production also bearded 7000 loss per

month. Homemade Achar production business bearded 2000 loss per months. If the shop is closed regularly the loss also increased. In the pandemic period 6 months lock down The owner faced vary miserable condition they are entered totally loss. All investor finished their saving. They are forced to dismiss the business.

Major Problems of Restaurant and Hospitality Business

Restaurant and hospitality business is service oriented field this is direct concern about customer. There are many area are related about this business like:

1. Food production, cooking, making, and processing food.
2. Service the food and beverage
3. Sanitation and housekeeping
4. Customer care
5. Listen the complain and solve the problem

This is very irritating field, unsatisfied job. working time is long than other business the preparation time is long and close, pack up time also very long because almost main work is starts when the customer are leave the restaurant. To manage well and getting profit we have to care many micro things working staff, food quality, hygiene and maintain peace and family environment.

Major Problems Faced by Hospitality Business

1. Customers complain rate is very high in this field.
2. Hard to maintain the food quality.
3. Hard to manage skillful manpower always.
4. Maintain sanitation and cleanliness.
5. Manage the stock materials

Major Problems of Beauty Parlor and Massage Business

This is a beauty and health concern area very selected customer was came to take service almost regular customer was came. This is expensive service so that customer's expectation is high. It's very hard to handle the customer. Customers are very worried about their health and beauties. so, very hard to satisfied the allcustomer.

To do this business the staff is needed to full of trained with full tolerance. Communication skill is necessary to do this business. The medical and some health maintain knowledge also necessary to handle this business.

Major Problems to do a Small Business like General Store and Vegetable Shop

This is very general but important for all people. We have to go this type of shop frequently. Regular needed good, every day we need these goods like milk sugar salt sugar vegetable oil pen copy general medicine etc.

Concerned problems are this is small invest business so we cant found quality products. Chance to loss. Hard to manage stock goods. Vegetable and fruits expired date are very short so that this is very hard to calculate every day sale. The rate also changeable its very irritating to remember the rate every day. Tax system also the create problem. The government policy is not good for general store.

4.6 Present Condition of the Women Entrepreneurs

The present condition of women entrepreneur who are mostly effected from corana covid-19 pandemic. When luck down happened all entrepreneur are worried about their business. This is first experiences for us so that we can't think further step. This is the worldwide problem, and not fount permanent medicine and vaccine at that condition all are worried about their health business and property is second things. At the time 10 women are re started their own same business restaurant, general store, Jutta making and Achar making. 15 entrepreneurs are change their work some of them are return their home town and some of them are join salary work job. Economic condition is very low who are totally closed their business as well as social condition is not good who are loosed all properties. Some women are suffering mental problem they faced stigma also they need proper counseling and advice. Who re-started their own business these women's condition is being better they are seems to happy. They are doing well business.

4.7 Major Effects of the Women Entrepreneurs

The covid-19 lockdown period all entrepreneurs are faced many obstacle ,problems. Major effect of the women entrepreneurs are as following:

1. Entrepreneurs faced economic crisis.
2. Entrepreneurs feel social and mental stress.
 - a. 3.They are forced, hard to manage everyday expenses also.
3. Some of the parents are take out their children in boarding school and transfer to government school this is very miserable condition.
4. Most of the entrepreneur sold their ornament to manage the crisis.

4.8 Market and Customer

In the pandemic period all major market was closed. When the lockdown start all customers was afraid about their health and all are wondering what to do a next this is very terrible condition. Hospitality and service oriented business was totally closed. Many entrepreneurs was compulsion, forced to stop their business. There is no any choice to stop the business.

4.9 Social interaction, relationship and social status of entrepreneurs

When they closed their business the social behavior was changed. Relationship was depends on economic status. If we have no money we are suffering many social problems all kinship are not intimate. they feel lonely and isolated from kin groups. Societies other member also neglected to do a social interaction also. Even they can't get partner to talk. They are transferred to helpless. Social interaction is very important for living life. We are social being we need many things from society like help cooperation, talking partner etc. If we can't get social interaction we feel very helpless and being isolated . This is very bad condition In this measurable condition they entered anxiety and stress. They also losses their fruitful life style. Theentrepreneurs who suffered Covid-19 and affected from their business. Their social status also damaged falling down. When they closed their business they are live in very poor life. This was very sorrowful condition Their children changed their school, changed the food and clothes also. Most of the business women changed their house also. Now a days some entrepreneurs condition was being good but not a satisfactory.

Case study

Case 1 Goma Nepal (General Shop) Owner

She is young and energetic person live in dhobi ghat Lalitpur. Her permanent address is Okhaldhunga Nepal. she was born in poor family he was finished her study in local government school; she was hardly finished 10 class. The economic condition was very weak of his family so she leaved her birth place to earn some money and stay some better life a head. At first she started a labor job in kalimati to carry vegetable and good. This a part time job there are no chance to save money its hardly manage the living expenses. Some years later she was opened one general shop with vegetable in dhobighat all expenses are managed by loan. she got marriage her husband also helps to her work to do a business the shop is running well she became able to manage all expenses, returned her all loan and save some money also. At this time her business is going well She has two children. She managed all expenses of her Children's school fee tiffin and food also.

She always wake up at night 4-5 o'clock. Her husband went to kalimatiearly in the morning to collect fress vegetable and fruits. They have onethela also to carry vegetable and sale it with door to door marketing. It's a very good business there are no chance to credit. When he finished his morning workhe take lunch. His wife cooked food for all family and sent children to the school. Goma was very laborious person shedo something when they have time. Her shop is very clean her customer also loved him and gives advice for her better settlement. At the cold season this work is very hard to do but there is no other work to do so he should do it well. At the morning there are other problems accrued this is street dog. At night in the road there are many dog are moving here and there they barked and come to bit some time. In the raining season the road was very muddy so the thela don't move well it's became muddy this is also boaring situation. there are no water to clean it. The municipality officer also the problems for us because there are no specific place to do a business out business is to sell in door to door but the police officer said don't go and don't do business in the road. In this some problems we can manage but when the Covid 19 is started among the world our business also going to

decrease. At the first Luck down this is very bad time for us. The kalimati market almost closed the vehicle closed so the farmers production cant come in Kathmandu. The lack of vegetable and increase the price rate. Its very hard to carry by hand from the market. there are no rented vehicle in the period of lockdown. Day by day the the market is down. He suffered with covid-19 his economic condition also in bad. Shespend very miserable condition lack of cash. very less customer was came in the shop. In second luck down the market is lively and peoples also aware about many things like how to save money, time and status.

My shop also hardly run the period of pandemic. She was not able to pay room rent and no food for children. They got some Rahat from ward office there are some food and some goods.

Childrens education also stopped. Her husband also worried about health and further work. This is very worse scenario to manage all things its really panic condition in my life Gomasaid. At last they closed the shop. Her husband startedThela business once doing door to door business to carry vegetable and fruits. Goma was involved to work service part time job.

Case 2

YasodaAcharya(Beauty Parlor)

Yasoda is a beautician she has one beauty parlor in Lalitpur. She is from Dakshinkali her family is big the economic condition is not well. She got trained from CTEVT and started a own business. She opened her shop parlor with some cosmetic product. Initial expenses was 2 lakh only. Lalitpur is a vip area all person are rich in community. Most of the women are going to parlor. So her parlor is going well. Her income is increased all customer are happy. She saved some money also and sent some money to her family. She appointed one staff also. In the month of Baisak and Mnasir was the prime good for business this month is very famous for marriage so, she always incased to prepare bride dulahi. Customer also increased and sell also increased in this month.

Yasoda's business is going bad when the pandemic is came, Dec 2019. Covid - 19 is a transmitted diseases so it's easily transformed to others. Parlor is direct connected and public place so the customer was not came in my shop when the Corona virus found. Very limited customer was came. when the luck down started my business is totally damaged I was paid rent only in 6 months. All my saving almost finished the condition is very bad. Then the Lockdown is slidely managed opened the covid victim was decreases all are used to manage the condition. Sometime later the customer was started to come in my shop and parlor was opened. it's being better hardly managed the expenses. But the pandemic returned the second lockdown is very painful for me. I have no balanced to manage the cost I can't able to paid rent. So I was dismissed the shop in kawadi. I was returned my home town Dakshinkali my 4 years time is loss just I have some experienced.

Case 3

Sita Sharma (Restaurant)

Sita Sharma is a Restaurant owner 40 Seat Family Restaurant located in Lalitpur municipality 03. Sita Sharma finished her study +2 in management field. Her family was economically sound. She opened the shop with 15 lakh initial cost. There is 10 staff included with owner. This is full decorated standard restaurant. Tourist also came in my shop. In my shop I have served continental Thai Indian and Nepali special food for customers. In the evening we provide live band. This is located in prime location so the quality customers was came. All are happy we got profit good. we are able to save money 4 lakh monthly. Restaurant was became famous all is going well its good business for me all family member helps me a lot. Sita got married build one house also. She has 2 children going to school. When the Corana virus spread in Nepal the restaurant business is mostly affected. Covid is transmitted diseases so customer doesn't want to came in restaurant to eat food. At that time my business in going to decrease day by day. When the luck down started my restaurant is totally closed. I was paid rent only. I managed staff salary also. Now I am in jobless I finished my saving also the corona virus is very bad for me. I can't think how to manage and what can I do next,

She said. Her husband was thinking about the lamo:mo business but he can't happy to do this work he was a well established businessman. Maintain good social status but the present condition is opposite. Economic status is major things to determined every things.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary

Novel Corona virus Covid -19 is new virus founded all over the world. This is very pandemic and highly transmitted diseases. It's started from china and spread all over the world rapidly. 124 million people are directly affected from corona, 2.74 Million people are dead among the world. Most of the country started to take vaccine against corona virus. In Nepal only 7 percent people take vaccine against corona virus-19. This study is about to know the educational condition and students presents academic condition of primary students. This is the descriptive research design was formulated with concepts that every students at community. Included making hypothesis I was spend almost 1 year in the entire work. Field work was conducted in Lalitpur district Lalitpur Municipality ward no. 3. Total 25 respondent entrepreneurs are selected for interview with used simple random sampling method. 3 case study was conducted and 5 informant interview was conducted in the field. This study is focused on women so that all respondent are female. Thesis is organized in 5 major topics. Tentative 1 years time spend in the field with concept making. Above Rs.50000 spend in this work.

In this survey there are 10 types of business and 25 respondent was chosen for the study. These are restaurant, beautyparlor Spa massage, jutta, Masala meal and achar making business. Concern about investment masala meal seller is high it opening budget is 17-20 lakh. Clothing and boutique's opening cost is 15-17 lakh. Restaurant business required many staff as shift wise there are 6 person is required in small plan also. 2 person was required for small business Achar and Jutta Making and vegetable shop. If the business is going well there are no any disturb the entrepreneurs who are involving in hospitality field restaurant they collected Rs.120000 per months, Similarly Boutique and Spa massage saved 100000per month. Makhamaljutta also saved Rs 40000per months it was very good in the context of Nepal.

In the pandemic period this business was not run properly all are affected so that all business are affected and faced loss. Mostly affected business is restaurant and

hospitality field they are tentatively faced 70000 loss per month. Similarly Boutique faced RS.55000 per month. Less loss faced business is Achar and jutta making business they became loss Rs.2000/month. Major problems faced by entrepreneurs are as following:

1. Hard to care the customer.
2. Irritating field, the owner should be looks happy and fit.
3. Hard to maintain food quality.
4. Hard to manage skilled manpower.
5. Hard to manage stock materials.
6. Problems to maintain sanitation and cleanliness always.

In the days present condition of the affected entrepreneurs is not good 15 respondents was changed their occupation, work. Their economic condition is bad they are suffering loan so that they feel stigma from society. In the long time they are mentally weak they can't do their work properly. This is long time effect their children also leave the boarding school because of cost. They can't provide enough food for their family. Some of them are returned their home town. 5 entrepreneurs was re established their old business in the same place now a day's their business was going well this is family business so all family members was involving this work.

Major effects of entrepreneurs in the pandemic period:

1. Economic crisis.
2. Social and mental stress.
3. Hard to manage everyday expenses.
4. Worried about their children's education.
5. Hard to spent the time.
6. Brain drain their concept experiences investment.

In the pandemic condition most of the business was affected in the urban area. Lalitpur is major city who was directly affected. Nepalese's economic condition is not very well all are existing condition running economy. So that when income was stopped the whole economic condition is affected.

5.2 Conclusion of this Study

Based on this research study, in the context of Nepal. The effect of corona virus on entrepreneur sector is very worse. Specially in Lalitpur Municipality Lalitpur district. Women are suffering many problems and they feel unsecure. Major problems are lack of proper advice, economic crisis. They are spending their life with anxiety, stress because most of them are jobless. All types of business are closed in the pandemic period. The customer is not coming for taking service. Entrepreneurs will not able to manage and provide necessary things for their customer. In this situation they need some support from local government. If they manage these things customers was come back to take some service. The business was fully affected in pandemic period, the private company small entrepreneurs conditions was very worsed. Mostly affected are those who have own hospitality business and service sector. In the pandemic condition most of the business was affected in the urban area. Lalitpur is major city who was directly affected. Nepalese's economic condition is not very well all are existing condition running economy. So that when income was stopped the whole economic condition is affected. In the days present condition of the affected entrepreneurs is not good 15 respondents was changed their occupation, work. Their economic condition is bad they are suffering loan so that they feel stigma from society. In the long time they are mentally weak they can't do their work properly. Here are mention some problems which is very related to the women business. Hard to care the customer, Irritating field, the owner should be looks happy and fit. Hard to maintain food quality. Hard to manage skilled manpower. Hard to manage stock materials. Problems to maintain sanitation and cleanliness always. This is long time effect their children also leave the boarding school because of cost. Economic crisis, mental and social stress jobless is the major affected sector of the entrepreneurs.

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ANNEX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE SCHEDULE

Name: Date:

Name of the Company:

Part 1: General Demographic Information

1. Family Background
2. How long have you been here?
3. Main cause to leave original place?
4. Any one of your family member lived in abroad?
5. What is the main income source of your family?
6. How is your neighbour's behaviour, activities?

Part 2. Personal Detail / Caring factor.

1. Do you have own business?

Yes No

2. Explain detail if answer is yes.

3. Where is your Company located?

4. How much time do you spent in the company?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

5. What are the good things you found in the company?

6 Are you satisfied with your working member who works for you?

7. Do you have partner to talk or visit?

8. How do you spend time when the company was closed for corona virus?

9. Do you have internet facilities in your house?

10. What is the present condition of your company?

11. Do you feel any violence and discrimination in your life?

If yes explain detail

12. Do you able to cook food which you want to eat?

Yes No Not allowed

13. How to manage money if you want to buy something?

14. Are you satisfied about government policy?

15. What are your main problems facing now?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

16. What lesson do we learn from corona pandemic?

17. Is someone in your family are affected from corona virus

18. What was your first investment?

19. What kind of raw materials has been use?

20. Is this business woman friendly?

Yes No

Please. Explain:

21. Has it changed your economic condition after working here?

Yes No

Please. Explain:

22. How do you manage your expenses?

Yes No

23. What is net profit daily/weekly/monthly?

24. Did you do any training for being entrepreneurs?

Yes No

Please. Explain:

25. If yes than what is the time duration for the training?

26. Is it safe doing work? Or it is harmful for your health?

Yes No

27. Do your any family members support you?

28. What are the socio-economic challenges did you face while doing this business?

29. What is the impact on environment by using raw materials? Is it positive ornegative? How can manage it?

30. What are the problems are you facing while doing this business?

31. Is there any government subsidy or only with the help of the organization this business running?

32. Do have any plan of expansion in future?

Part 3. Key informant interview

1. How to manage this situation?
2. Do you think? How to recover and manage the women's condition?
3. How society play role what types of program need for company in pandemic period?
4. Do you have any plan for women entrepreneur?
5. Do you have any supportive program for them?
6. What is the solution?

ANNEX 2

Some companies which are doing their business in Lalitpur District.

) *Dream Temple*

We supply medicinal and aromatic herbs from all over the Himalayas, including Cordyceps Sinensis (Yasragumba). Our company is based in Kathmandu, Nepal.

Address : Ward No. 10 Kathmandu, Lalitpur
Business type : Distributor/Wholesaler

) *Vintage Enterprises*

We are entrepreneurs from Nepal. We sell pharmaceutical herbs specially "CORDECEPS SINESIS" or "YARSHAGUMBA". can supply 1.5 to 2.5 quintal of this herb during season. We do have flexible working method and ...

Address : Thasikhel
Business type : Trading Company, Agent, Distributor/Wholesaler

) *CLASSIC COLLECTION HOUSE*

Address : Na: tole pulchowk, Lalitpur
Business type : Manufacturer

) *Sijan Handicraft*

This company is established on home based industry, and we are the manufacturer of metal craft. Our main speciality is to Gautam Buddha, Padmashabhar, Tara, Manjushree and many other silver ritual craft like mani, sukunda, and more. ...

Address : Okubahal, Patan, Lalitpur-6 Okubahal, Lalitpur
Business type : Agent

) *Wood Carving Industries Pvt. Ltd.*

Established in the year 1967 A. D. Wood Carving Industries Pvt. Ltd. is first of its kind field wood crafts Nepal. Specialised traditional oriental carvings, we are also experienced modern style craftsmanship. Being a pioneer our ...

Address : LagankhelBusinessstype : Manufacturer

) Mount Everest kattha mills

Address : Imadol-9,Businessstype : Manufacturer

) Creative Response Concepts

We are a marketing / service firm. provide consultancy also. have clients locally and well connected to various government agencies as well. Apart from our regular business services we import export products and, sometimes, assist ...

Address : TafalhonBusinessstype : Other

) global jewellers& handicrafts

Address : thashikhelBusinessstype : Manufacturer, Other

) Kantipur Pashmina Arts

Address : BALKUMARI, PATANBusinessstype : Manufacturer, Trading Company

) COCOON CRAFT CENTER

Cocoon Craft Center, manufacturer and exporter of hand-knitted hand-crocheted products, is registered with the Government Nepal, Department Commerce. Our primary focus in manufacturing exporting any kind made from pure natural ...

Address : ChakupatBusinessstype : Manufacturer

) ZIETA TRADING CONCERN

ZIETA TRADING CONCERN IS SISTER COMPANY OF A TEXTILE COMPANY NAMED SHREE TEXTILE PVT LTD.

Address : MAHAPALBusinessstype : Manufacturer, Trading Company

) HIMMCOM NEPAL PVT.LTD

Address : jawalakhel-13Business type : Manufacturer, Trading Company, Distributor/Wholesa

) iDreamCreations

iDreamCreations is a company established with vision to provide creative and unique products at the reasonable price for wholesalers retailers in country abroad. We have extensive knowledge experience handmade of ...

Address : SatdobatoBusinessstype : Trading Company

) Middle East Manpower (P) Ltd.

May we have the pleasure to introduce ourself as leading manpower supply agency in Nepal. We are committed recruiting all type of manpowers gulf. In operation since more than a decade, built valuable trust and earned respect among our ...

Address : Sanepa 2Business type : Trading Company, Agent, Business Service (Transpor

) *CelltronicTelesolution Nepal Pvt. Ltd.*

Address : satdobatoBusiness type : Agent

) *Rajendra Mahatara*

Address : DhapakhelBusiness type : Other

) *Sahir handicraft center*

Felt is a woolen product. There are many designs in our product just like a keyring, earrings, purse, bags, shoes, hats, braslet, neckless etc. This is a fashionable product also.

Address : Satdobato, TalchikhalBusiness type : Manufacturer

) *A PLUS BUSINESS LINK PVT. LTD*

A Plus Business Link Pvt. Ltd. is a company established by reputed importers, exporters and entrepreneurs with long experience in international business administration. This specializes setting up indoor outdoor play equipments ...

Address : Shanti Basti, Naya Bato, Ring Road, Lalitpur-3Business type : Trading Company, Buying Office, Distributor/Wholes

) *Trading for Developement*

we make all kinds off handicraft from nepal.specializing in carpets, allo and handloom cotton.ALL things manufactured are socially and enviornmently safe

Address : Hbcompex, ekantakuna kathmandu, lalitpurBusiness type : Manufacturer

) *MILAP Trading*

Address : Sanepa-2Business type : Trading Company, Agent, Business Service (Transpor

) *RAINBOW COLLECTION NEPAL PRIVATE LIMITED*

Our company, Rainbow Collection Nepal, is a family owned / operated company based in Nepal and has been the rug business for over 20 years. We specialize manufacture of contemporary, wall-to-wall, broadloom, traditional, custom hand ...

Address : BadeGaonBusiness type : Manufacturer, Trading Company, Distributor/Wholesa

) *B.M. Paper Craft*

Address : SainbuBusinessstype : Manufacturer, Distributor/Wholesaler

) *POOJA ART*

Pooja Art is a manufacturer and dealer of Nepalese Tibetan handicrafts. We are located in Patan Nepal. Our company has been gold supplier Alibaba since 2014. But we business for many years.

Our main products ...

Address : BagmatiBusinessstype : Manufacturer, Distributor/Wholesaler

) *SAM HANDICRAFT*

Authenticpride.com is an online store presenting the originally handmade products from best Nepalese craftsmen and artisans. We manufacture export quality all around world in wholesale price. Statue crafts, arts, decoratives, ...

Address : #46, Satmarg, Sanepa-2Business type : Manufacturer, Trading Company, Distributor/Wholesa

) *AKARSHAK CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED*

Address : lalitpurBusinessstype : Other

) *Aroma International Pvt Ltd*

Address : Lalitpurjawalakhel 13Business type : Other

) *SHAKYA HANDICRAFT PVT LTD*

ShakyaHandicraft.com - Online Store for Nepalese and Tibetan Handicrafts

Buy Buddha statues, Silver Jewelry, Rituals, Beads, Antiques, Collectibles, Newari thangkas, Religious Gifts with Confidence. Business type : Manufacturer, Distributor/Wholesaler

) *Nepal Green Hills Agro Pvt. Ltd.*

Address : BakundoleBusinessstype : Trading Company, Agent, Other

) *Male' International*

Male' Intl has been manufacturing garments in South East Asia for the European market, and mainly mail order companies.

Its current productions include

Address : 17 SinchahitiBusinessstype : Buying Office

) *moonlight*

Address : dhapakhelBusinessstype : Manufacturer

) *R.M. International P. Ltd.*

RM International (P) Ltd one leading human resource suppliers in Currently, we are supplying resources such as ...

Address : SanepaBusinessstype : Agent

) **EXCLUSIVE FABRIC INDUSTRIES PVT LTD**

We are a Cashmere knitwear manufacturing company based in Kathmandu Nepal and having two factories, First is for hand flat Second weaving (Woven Knitwear)

Address : GPO Box 1335, BakhundoleBusinessstype : Manufacturer



