
Experimentations and Feedbacks from COVID and Post COVID-19 Era Towards Future Transformations in Entrepreneurship for Disadvantaged Communities

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Abstract: This article reviews the experimentations and feedback from COVID and the post-COVID-19 era towards future transformations in entrepreneurship for disadvantaged communities. The pandemic is an unparalleled global catastrophe, which has affected global economies and human health and also resulted in a planet-wide economic slowdown, disturbing investment, trade employment, and economic growth. The paper utilized the systematic review approach in the course of gathering the literature for this study. The gap in this study is to review the imbalance in administration, management, and structure during the COVID-19 and post-COVID era, among the disadvantaged and vulnerable rural communities, in which entrepreneurship was not left behind. In addition, it also reviews how enterprises adopt new ways of working, through virtual communication, and workers can decide to either work face-to-face or remotely through satellite offices based on the nature of their profession and employee preferences. Hence, this paper recommends sustainable solutions to post-COVID challenges towards the development of entrepreneurship through widened access to capital (among others), for the entrepreneurs and the future of work. A new strategy to minimize the loss of work and the lower quality of life of many people all around the world was recommended in the article. Further investigative studies and initiatives channeled towards the feedback on COVID-19 as well as in the post-COVID-19 period will lead to the improvement and enhancement of knowledge towards future transformations in entrepreneurship for disadvantaged communities.

Keywords: Community Development, COVID-19, Entrepreneurship, Sustainability, Technology, Virtual Communication

1. Introduction

Humans are existing in uncertain and challenging eras. As of 2021, over 2 million COVID-19 cases were clinically reported by the World Health Organization [40]. Virtually all world economies are struggling to combat the spread of the disease and reduce its associated economic, societal, and health consequences [9]. Probably, COVID-19 will aggravate prevailing disproportions regarding the far-reaching measures, processes, and procedures taken to curtail its spread, as well as consider its consequences in the long term [34]. The year 2019 with the notion that the global economy would experience turbulence by 2020 [38]. Hence, major trading powers were highly challenged, inequality was on the rise among countries, and climate change remained a major

challenge on the agenda [14]. Global debt was on the increase, and production levels of goods and services were altered [18]. To buttress this, the World Trade Organization estimated between 13% and 30% fall in the economy [4].

Nonetheless, the COVID-19 pandemic significantly disrupted occupational service delivery and innovation, leading to economic recessions. According to reports garnered from the World Bank, the global economy shrunk by over 5% in the year 2020, which hitherto shows the deepest recession that has occurred in history globally since World War II. It is on this premise, therefore, that this study offers a review of experimentations and feedback from COVID and post COVID-19 eras towards future transformations in entrepreneurship for disadvantaged communities, with a special focus on the implications and

feedback from the COVID and post-COVID eras. Though it is untimely to have a precise judgment of the concomitant effects of the pandemic, it is possible to evaluate the associated challenges, and feedback from individuals and different countries [20]. Hence, the study seeks to review the future transformation of entrepreneurs for disadvantaged communities, the efficiency of policies, and adopted strategies expedited to support and support disadvantaged communities at both local, institutional and global scales.

2. Background

The effects of social difficulties exacerbated during the post-COVID period, as compared to the pre-pandemic era, and has led to the present-day work models, which are largely unsustainable. The COVID-19 epidemic was reported in China, in a city called Wuhan, in December 2019, in Europe, USA, and Australia. South Africa is the worst-hit country was a total of 88,914 deaths as of October 24, 2021. This led to the global pandemic nature which has destabilized systems and processes which define human existence, wreaking havoc on many facets of human life, with education being predominantly affected by this unprecedented occurrence. Almost two years ago, the World Health Organization (WHO) acknowledged COVID-19 as a pandemic resulting in several millions of humans being subjected to lockdowns. Because of this, human means of livelihood have experienced various setbacks on account of the pandemic, and their reaction to this global disturbance has negatively upset their resilience to overcome this disaster. Business enterprises are changing their mode of operations to acclimatize to the changing situations with service-based establishments worst hit, also the level of employment has been affected across the world. The pandemic has added unanticipated calls for restructuring and emphasizes the huge costs of indecision. Given these disadvantages, communities have had to reconsider their working engagements. Entrepreneurs can choose to manage, train, pool resources, appraise performance, and motivate their team through online means of communication, as well as enabling multiple modes of working through virtual communication devices. Finance, education, and healthcare, businesses are growing and improving with the help of video communications. In addition, all these will be critically reviewed through empirical literature from researchers, textbooks, periodicals, and so on. In conclusion, this paper review ways to improve the gaps created by the COVID and post-COVID-19 pandemic in disadvantaged communities, such as business closures and lay-off of employees because of financial constraints, technological challenges, and so on.

3. The Focus of the Study

The focus of this article is to review the feedback from COVID and post COVID-19 era towards future transformations in entrepreneurship for disadvantaged communities.

4. The COVID-19 Outbreak

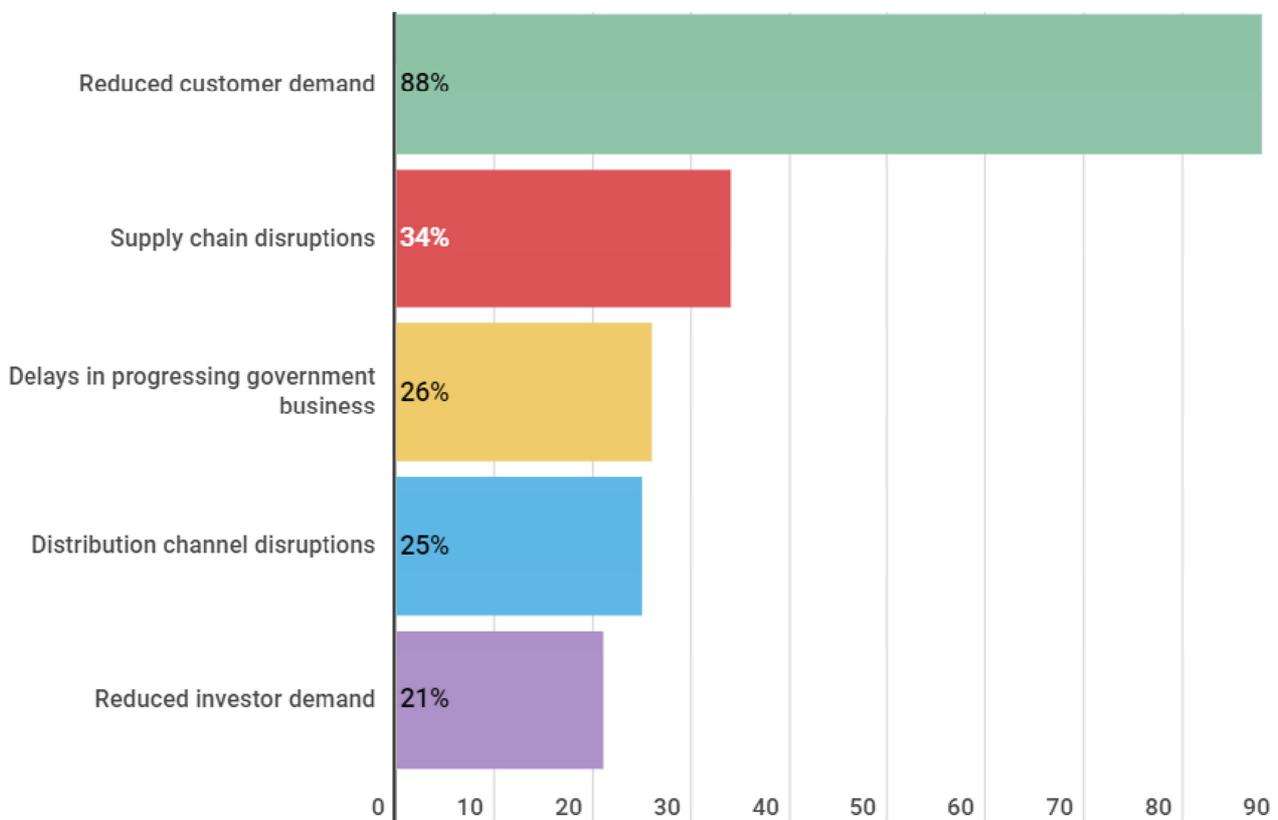
The systematic literature review (SLR) method was adopted for this study on account of its reliability and efficiency in the identification and evaluation of vast literature [35]. Another merit of this method is that it incorporates the qualitative method as well as all existing theories and studies on the field of study. Hence, this study investigates the research gaps and identifies areas necessitating extended research with the utilization of Web of Science (WOS) and Scopus databases. Thus, the SLR method guided the paper on the COVID-19 effects on the experimentations and feedback from COVID and post COVID-19 era towards future transformations in entrepreneurship for disadvantaged communities. More than a million people have died on account of the pandemic, and the global economy has declined by over 4% in the year 2020, hence, resulting in the loss of millions of jobs and other means of livelihood, with over 120 million people living in extreme poverty [2]. Although many vulnerable workers were underemployed or unemployed during the COVID-19 period, many disadvantaged communities were negatively affected in like manner. Predominantly deprived were the already low-waged industry employees as well as the retail sector workers [5].

Several kinds of literature have acknowledged the overwhelming influence of unemployment on disadvantaged communities and the associated challenges to human mental health [33]. An important research question is to what variance is unemployment experienced between communities? From the foregoing, it is envisaged that the significance of social disadvantage as evidenced in the course of this pandemic should concomitantly yield research findings that can guide purposeful policy implementation and guidance at both individual as well as organizational levels, which aims to sustain the livelihoods of affected individuals and communities. Several kinds of literature have sought to identify the multifaceted correlations between well-being, overall health, and unemployment [21]. Concerning the employment impacts, the COVID-19 crisis resulted in a reduction in human productivity and increased unemployment, with many salaried professionals losing their means of livelihood [28]. For example, the aftermath of the disease resulted in massive unemployment experienced in the hospitality, tourism, leisure, and other vocational services, such as barbing, beauty, and nail salons, hence, the need to stem the unemployment tide from worsening [8]. The low-income/disadvantaged employees will predominantly be preponderant in establishments with reduced hourly wages such as hospitality, tourism, leisure, as well as other businesses that do not engage in working remotely, on the other hand, insurance and finance organizations have witnessed highly negligible reductions in unemployment [1]. Despite the envisaged increase in the US unemployment rates in the near months [12]. It is germane to identify and address the myriad of socio-economic challenges associated with disadvantaged communities, in a bid to reduce the negative effects of COVID-19.

5. Impact of COVID-19 on Entrepreneurship

The term “entrepreneurship” is conceptualized as the running of a business that is already in existence or a process for the design of new businesses, which began on a small-scale basis. Epidemics and pandemics negatively impact the economy and society, self-employed individuals were greatly affected by COVID-19 as well as small-scale businesses worldwide. Also, over 5,000 small-scale businesses which include entertainment, hospitality, retail, and personal service businesses in the USA were closed by December 2020 [5]. Entrepreneurs are usually greater risk-takers than non-entrepreneurs on account of their resilience to adapt to market dynamics, hence, they are self-efficacious, independent, and well to capture market opportunities. opined that the global influence of entrepreneurs will keep increasing because of their adaptive traits in periods of crisis. For example, entrepreneurs in China have experienced great economic prosperity within the last two decades, and the country has now become one of the major countries supporting other countries’ economies across the world. It is also germane to note that the profits of entrepreneurs are projected to reduce because of the effects of COVID-19 [25]. Many enterprises have had to cut production costs, while others have been involved in new entrepreneurial undertakings. In addition, many hopeful avenues exist for

entrepreneurial research activity financing during and after the COVID-19 era [36]. For example, as policymakers require high-growth ventures, their interest in opportunity-driven entrepreneurs may increase to recover from the crisis. Also, human and social capital as well as networking for entrepreneurship are imperative in the sourcing for entrepreneurial financing. Lastly, research should also evaluate how various finance sources may influence the performance and survival of entrepreneurship in the long term. From the foregoing, policies relating to financial support are significant for financially assisting small businesses across the world. Thus, the conceptualization of policies relating to the challenges and concerns of financing SMEs during the COVID-19 period would be enthralling and fundamental for both academics, policymakers and stakeholders. In terms of future research, studies could be centered on how the institutions influence policy differences which are related to financing, and forms of financing such as loans, grants and equity, that diminish the influence of the pandemic on small businesses. Also, an understanding of the interplay between liquidity support, and transitory adjustments to liquidation regimes will provide imperative lessons from the pandemic. Thus, this review paper demonstrates that the different perceptions and experiences of entrepreneurs on the impact of their businesses were negatively impacted by COVID-19 [31]. The diagram below depicts the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on entrepreneurship across the world [24].



Youth Co:Lab survey of 410 young entrepreneurs across 18 countries in Asia-Pacific (March 2020)

Figure 1. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on entrepreneurship across the world.

6. The Feedbacks from COVID and Post-COVID-19 Era Towards Disadvantaged Communities

The implemented strategies put in place to contain the coronavirus have greatly altered all facets of human life. It is in the light of this that social distancing was enforced in public places by governments all over the world, as well as the forced closure of schools and public institutions, in addition to the self-isolation. It is also important to note that the aftermath of self-isolation policies is enormous, and these include mental health challenges, closure of centers for teaching and learning, as well as exacerbated stress which stems from uncertain times which are caused by the economic meltdown [19].

The pandemic has resulted in shared grief and trauma as well as shortages of basic necessities and supplies all over the world. The population of the extremely poor citizens in the poorest countries in the world that are financially supported by the World is predicted to rise by 17 million. Similarly, over 20 million of the projected new poor populations across the world will be found in the middle-income countries, and a significant proportion of the new poor will be preponderant in countries that are already battling high poverty rates, middle-income countries will also be considerably affected. In the same vein, about 16 million of the projected new poor will be found in South Asia, while an additional 23 million people will be found in Sub-Saharan Africa. The research gaps are such that many disadvantaged communities are greatly at risk of physical and economic impacts of the pandemic, as the disadvantaged areas are largely depicted with higher poverty levels, fewer job opportunities, and intensified vulnerability to labor market shocks [15].

Poor communities face substantial challenges during COVID-19 [11]. It is also important to state that communities with deep-rooted poverty, congested housing, and limited employment opportunities encounter greater risks associated with COVID-19. Other socio-economic challenges such as poor mental health, and other disabilities increase the risks such disadvantaged communities experience [23]. In addition, the economic fallout is likely to be felt for years [38]. Further, the pandemic does not spread in the disadvantaged communities to the same extent as in other countries; they are nonetheless being severely hit by its economic, educational, social, and environmental consequences [17]. African businesses have made efforts to combat the COVID-19 crisis, nonetheless, they will be required to re-channel their response to assist the disadvantaged communities [27]. It is also important to note that the current pandemic has resulted in prevalent undernourishment, malaria, tuberculosis, and anemia in many African economies, resulting in a higher occurrence of adverse symptoms of COVID-19 in the younger citizens.

While nearly all human vacations have been adversely affected by the pandemic and its resultant socio-economic implications, students from disadvantaged communities have encountered greater challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic because of limitations associated with resource availability and capacity [32]. Additionally, in countries with limited internet connectivity, distance-learning opportunities have been drastically hampered, especially in rural environments [30]. Furthermore, Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in low-income economies are seriously challenged as regards the delivery of quality online education programs due to a lack of technological/ financial resources, expert teachers, and strong institutional capabilities. In countries where a high percentage of students are gainfully employed, such as Germany or Brazil, the global pandemic has led to income and job losses, thereby worsening the economic conditions of such students. For instance, many low-income students in the United States, have experienced serious challenges in accessing affordable accommodation and health care at short notice, and this could culminate in increased student dropouts by the end of their academic year. International students are also not left out, as they face economic and emotional challenges. The pandemic has resulted in the downturns experienced in per capita incomes to more than 90 percent in developing economies, thereby exacerbating poverty [22]. School closures have also worsened the learning crisis, resulting in declining situations of inequality and poverty, specifically for disadvantaged communities. In the same vein, COVID-19 has influenced the education system, from preschool to tertiary education [26]. Thus, various policies have been enacted by different countries, such as the complete closure of educational institutions in Germany and Italy, as well as targeted closure in the United Kingdom for workers in major economic establishments. Moreover, national closures were enforced in educational institutions by national governments in over 100 countries of the world. For example, about 900 million learners have been negatively affected because of the closure of educational institutions across the globe.

COVID-19 has had a huge impact on online education, and this has caused HEIS to shift to a 100% online modality. Hence, this situation projects an opportunity to engage in quality research involving best practices and novel discoveries in pedagogies, technologies, and academic assessments for the enhancement and advancement of research engagement, and personal connection as expected within a face-to-face classroom environment, whilst maintaining academic integrity. This is germane for the actualization of excellence, as well as to enhance the availability of qualified academic professionals. Thus, the epidemic has had and will continually have substantial impacts on disadvantaged communities as well as the mental and physical physiognomies of human populations across the globe [13].

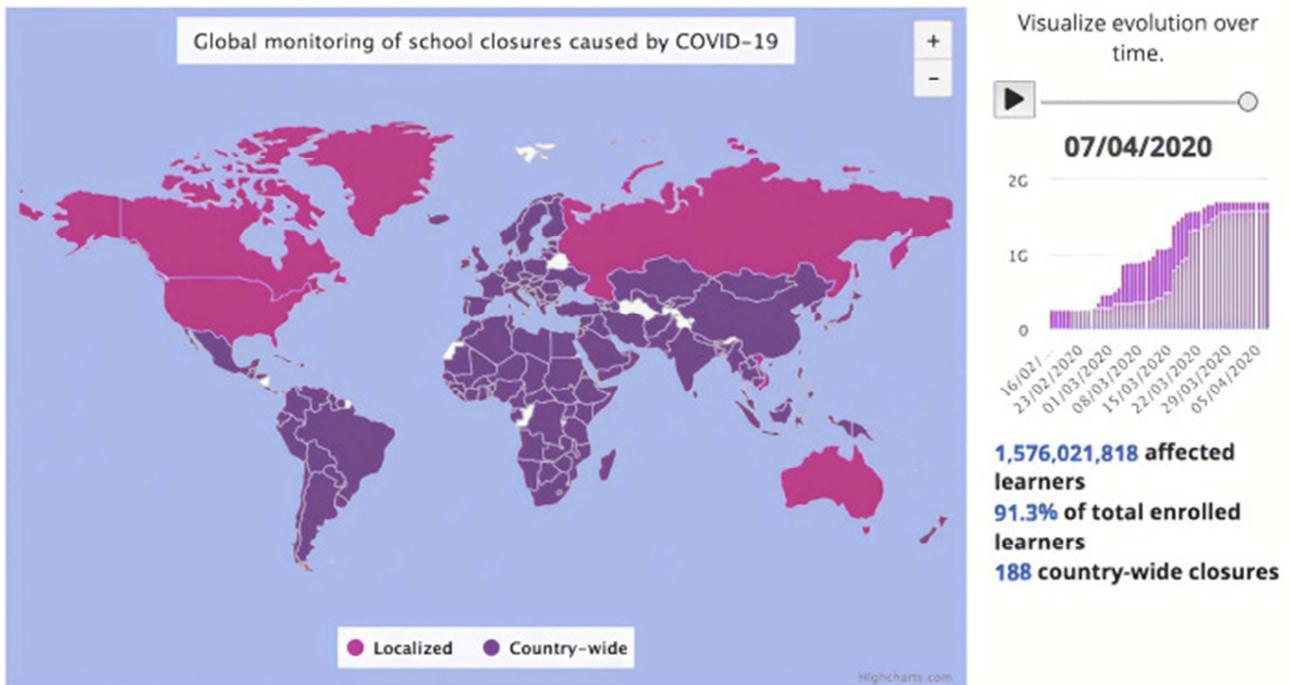


Figure 2. Global Monitoring of School Closures caused by COVID-19 [26].

7. Towards Future Transformations in Entrepreneurship for Disadvantaged Communities

From the foregoing, the COVID-19 crisis has started an exceptional African home-grown response, with a flood of community solidarity and corporate philanthropy examples include Nigeria's Private Sector Coalition Against COVID-19 (CACOVID) and South Africa's Solidarity Fund. Communities can collaborate in constructive ways to ameliorate the adverse COVID-19 effects [6]. In the Netherlands for instance, volunteer organizations have assisted citizens who are unable to leave their homes, by providing relief services such as grocery shopping. Also, different societies in England, are coming together for the protection of disabled people's lives and liberties. The emergence of community-initiated COVID-19 aid groups has emerged, and this has facilitated many humans to engage with their local communities, whilst preserving online digital forms. World governments and citizens should work towards the pre-COVID normalization, and HEIs, and national public institutions will need to set the pace [16]. Despite the clear repercussions of the crisis, recovery efforts tend to overlook community needs [14]. The author further suggested five steps that world leaders can adapt to the amelioration of the negative COVID-19 impacts on disadvantaged communities, and these are elucidated below.

7.1. Direct Income Support

These include strategies that include the introduction of economic support packages, such as expanded

unemployment benefits, tax breaks, direct cash transfers, as well as extended children and family benefits for the families of vulnerable women. Direct cash transfers can be defined as the issuance of cash gifts directly to underprivileged citizens as lifelines to afford day-to-day provisions during the pandemic. Also, tax relief should be considered.

7.2. Economic Support for Employees

These include strategies geared towards implementing social protection systems to enhance income security. Examples include extended accessibility to quality and affordable childcare services, which begins with the enactment of laws and policies that guarantee the protection of staff benefits.

7.3. Provision of Social Protection and Benefits to Informal Workers

Cash transfer privileges could be extended to unemployed informal workers that can help to ease their financial burden, through deferred or exempted taxes and social security payments for workers.

7.4. Reconciliation of Paid and Unpaid Work

It is further suggested that all primary caregivers be favored with leave bonuses as well as flexible work engagements. In addition, there should be the provision of childcare services for essential workers. More efforts are also required to engage workers in public operations which promote fair distribution of caregiving work between men and women. It is on this note that world governments also must address a preponderance of long-term post-COVID work issues, which are germane to government operations,

because of the pandemic on government businesses and these include re-configuration of public urban spaces, such as redesigning urban spaces to accommodate social distancing, open space, office space; parking, and transportation.

Several examples of local public service providers working on a shared agenda, which has unified previously different personalities with diverse targets and different priorities [37]. For instance, networking increases information sharing and other community services [3]. The Co-operative Councils Innovation Network (CCIN) also offers several case studies of joined-up thinking. For instance, Glasgow City Council expedited communication efforts by local school pupils to send video messages to residential care facilities for older people to help them feel less isolated. Telford and Wrekin Council brought together different key services and resources, including crisis networks and interfaith groups to help households in need, while Cardiff Council developed a new partnership in response to homelessness. Similarly, research looking at the impact of COVID-19 on community businesses also found that relationships within and between businesses, local councils and communities themselves have been imperative to the survival of community businesses throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and having the support of various partners within the local ‘system’ greatly helped increase their resilience and ability to adapt. The role of community-based organizations and supporting the most vulnerable during the pandemic has been significant, with cautious conclusions at the end of the first lockdown that communities have “passed the ‘stress test’ of their ability to work together to protect vulnerable groups [29].

The precarity of the ‘formal’ community and charity sectors’ survival during the pandemic, which stretched individual and state resources, coincides with the recognition that partnerships between local authorities, volunteers and established/sustainable civil society organizations with strong existing ties to communities have been key to community resilience during the pandemic. Despite the diverse contexts and thematic focus of the various reports, there is notable agreement that effective responses to the pandemic have relied on: 1) Context-mapping to ensure a good understanding of the existing support at a hyper-local level to ensure that new interventions are not duplicated, or taken over from smaller organizations or existing groups; 2) Strong decentralized partnerships grounded in trust and shared values; 3) ‘Inter-sectoral’, ‘systemic’ or ‘holistic’ approaches based on joined-up thinking bringing together different service providers to tackle local needs in innovative partnerships, including in tackling issues surrounding health, social care and addressing

homelessness; 4) Streamlining of bureaucratic processes at local authority and local service governance where immediate or urgent responses are needed; providing ‘quick approval’ or ‘quick access’ routes to protect the most vulnerable. The informal networks and connectivity of communities – whether mutual aid groups or neighborliness – looks set to continue and take on new roles, shifting from urgent response to supporting loneliness, for example – as the pandemic context moves into new phases [18]. Joined-up thinking relies on brokers: ‘cogs of connection’ and strong responsive strategies are based on sustained engagement with community representatives through regular consultations and flexibility including risk-taking where necessary. Sustaining the concerted social action that has supported so many vulnerable groups and individuals and plugged essential gaps in the welfare and social system will require more than messaging – it will require funding and flexibility in how to distribute and deliver this in connection with communities. Linked to this, agile approaches to identify what has worked in the innovative space of informal community or organization where it could be built upon and scaled will be essential if the community muscle and agency realized during the pandemic is to be capitalized on, and not lost in the next difficult stages.

8. The Emergence of New Economies That Have Evolved by the COVID-19 Pandemic

Several strategies, initiatives and programs have been put in place by world economic development bodies which have enhanced the emergence of new economies in the post-COVID-19 era. From the foregoing, international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international development banks, provided economic support to disadvantaged countries based on their current resources. For example, the Organization for Economic Development (OECD) categorized the various job retention provided economic support for over 50 million employees in various countries to enhance their economies. Other programs provided assistance to individual firms for the retention of employees to expedite prompt return to full economic activities after they collect the IMF monetary assistance. In addition, the OECD summarized that the longer employees don’t have means of economic livelihood, the more challenging it could be for them to contend for other jobs in the recession period and the greater the dangers of an increase in long-term unemployment.

Table 1. Economic Support Programs for Employees in the COVID-19n Era (Source: [7]).

Pre-existence of work scheme on a short-time basis	Improved coverage and access	Improved generosity and benefit	Improved access for employee in non-standard jobs	New work scheme	New scheme wage subsidy
Australia		x			
Austria		x	x	x	
Belgium		x	x	x	
Canada		x	x		
Chile		x	x	x	x

Pre-existence of work scheme on a short-time basis	Improved coverage and access	Improved generosity and benefit	Improved access for employee in non-standard jobs	New work scheme	New scheme wage subsidy
Czech Republic		x	x	x	
Denmark		x	x	x	
Estonia		x			
Finland		x	x	x	x
France		x	x	x	x
Germany		x	x	x	x
Greece		x			
Hungary		x			
Iceland		x			
Ireland		x	x		
Italy		x	x	x	
Japan		x	x	x	x
Korea		x	x	x	
Latvia		x			
Lithuania		x			
Luxembourg		x	x	x	
Netherlands	x				x
New Zealand					x
Norway	x	x	x		
Poland					x
Portugal	x	x		x	
Slovak Republic	x	x	x		
Slovenia					x
Spain	x	x	x	x	
Sweden	x	x	x		
Switzerland	x	x		x	
Turkey	x	x		x	
United Kingdom					x
United States	x	x	x		

9. Economic Forecasts

9.1. Global Growth

The global economy has experienced serious challenges since the commencement of the COVID-19 pandemic. Global economic growth has been greatly hampered by the prolonged impact of trade disputes and protectionism among the key trading partners, as well as falling energy and commodity prices, and uncertainties in world economies. Collectively, however, the aforementioned issues have hampered the global economy thereby reducing the flexibility in the economies of many countries. While there is less uncertainty about the economic impact of the pandemic globally, the amalgamation of policy responses may continuously witness a major impact on the way businesses set up their labor forces. Also, the early stages of the global economic recession witnessed a historic drop in crude oil prices globally. For example, oil prices increased from about \$20 per barrel in 2020 to about \$45 per barrel by early 2021. Also, the international price of Brent crude oil had increased from \$70 to \$80 by mid- 2021. Uncertainties have continued to trail the global pandemic about the efficiency of public policies formulated to control the spread of the disease, thereby preventing consequent rounds of infections and hence, affecting market volatility. Progress in the production and administration of vaccines in the first half of 2021 greatly improved economic activity. However, these achievements may be hampered by a reappearance in viral

cases, which could compel governments to re-establish business lockdowns.

9.2. Global Foreign Investment

In similarity to the adverse effects of COVID-19 pandemic on global trade policy, have hampered the flow of global foreign investment. Further, national governments affected and expanded foreign investment policies geared towards economic prosperity. During, various governments adopted strategies for addressing the economic and health consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), these strategies include direct state intervention to increase economic output or the initiation of economic production in different countries of the world. For example, member countries of the European Union have moved for the amendment of existing legislation or the adoption of new strategies for the expansion of their foreign investments. Additionally, Canada, Japan and, Australia extended the range of foreign investments they economically support. Hence, policy changes involve enhanced foreign investment for economic advancement purposes. The United Nations also provided information that national governments adopted new policies across diverse areas and also provide support for joint collaborative efforts for addressing public sectors of the pandemic. Also, state intervention has greatly assisted to assist affected industries and mega-firms across the world, to evade intellectual property rights restrictions, and international efforts to speed up cross-border sharing.

Table 2. *Investment Policy Instruments Adopted Globally to Address the COVID-19 Pandemic Source: [39].*

Investment policy areas	Policy measures
Policy Strategies at the national level	
Facilitation of Investment	Alleviation of administrative burdens and bureaucratic challenges for industries. Utilization of e-platforms and online tools
Retention of investment and aftercare by IPAs (investment promotion agencies)	information services centered on COVID-19. Operational and Administrative support during the pandemic.
Incentives for Investment	Fiscal/Financial incentives for the production of COVID-19 related medical services and equipment. Incentives for the promotion of economic activities.
National Involvement in the amelioration of the pandemic in adversely affected industries	Acquirement of equities in businesses and corporations
Supply chains and SMEs (i.e. Local, small & medium enterprises (SMEs)	Fiscal/Financial assistance for domestic service providers (for example SMEs). The speeding up of research and development & the general approval of non-voluntary licensing.
Intellectual property (IP)	Promoting policies for enabling medication importation.

According to UNCTAD, global foreign direct investment inflows reduced by over 40% in 2020 with continued reduction in 2021. Also, global inflow totals were affected due to the reduction in FDI inflows to developed economies, which dropped by over 65%. In the same vein, inflows to Europe declined by about \$4 billion; signifying an outflow, while inflows to developing economies reduced by over 10% in the period under review. In Asia, investment flows which stood at over \$470 billion, declined by about 4% when compared with 2019 estimates.

9.3. Major Economic Developments

Between February 2020 and mid-2021, financial markets from the United States to Europe were unpredictable as investors were uncertain whether to be optimistic or pessimistic amid apprehensions that COVID-19 would exacerbate a global economic crisis. In reaction to apprehensions that the global economy was facing a rapid downturn, federal reserves reduced key interest rates in many disadvantaged countries of the world, in a bid to promote economic activities. For example, the Bank of Japan carried out asset purchases for the provision of short-term liquidity to their banks as well as assisting employees with wage subsidies. In the same vein, the Bank of Canada reduced its interest rates. Also, IMF pronounced the availability of \$50 billion through emergency financing services for emerging market economies and low-income countries. In the USA, risk assessments by financial institutions decreased, and consequently, there were reductions in pressure on the dollar as well [10]. In conclusion, the shift in strategy in the direction of national security considerations in foreign investment, particularly by developed economies, has inclined towards blurring the distinction between foreign investment, and national security comparative to foreign investment. Plausibly, technological changes and the global economy have made it more herculean to evaluate the economic implications and change benefits in foreign investment policies.

10. Conclusion

This study views the experimentations and feedback from COVID and post-COVID-19 era towards future

transformations in entrepreneurship for disadvantaged communities. The gap in this study was addressed by reviewing the imbalance in administration, management, and structure during the COVID-19 and post-COVID era, among the disadvantaged and vulnerable rural communities. However, the article was interpreted in light of the practice of accountability; transparency, neutrality, and good governance are prerequisites as regards the efficient delivery of emergency responses to poor families during the COVID-19 epidemic. In other parts of the world, simple strategies of ameliorating COVID-19, such as social distancing and regular washing of hands with soap and water should be imbibed. In the same vein, citizens that can afford the delivery of groceries or other goods to their residences may reduce their movement more efficiently than those who don't have the economic means for home delivery. Also, communities that are more resourceful in times of COVID-19 should show solidarity. Some mitigation policies introduced for the reduction of human movement during the COVID-19 may intensify the loss of employment and other means of livelihood as a result of reduced economic activity. Other policies that directly and indirectly influence economic activities such as bar/restaurant limitations, shelter-in-place, stay-at-home orders, school closures, large-gathering bans, emergency declarations, and non-essential services should be encouraged. Additionally, the identification of disadvantaged communities is of utmost importance as it may alleviate the COVID-19-related adverse economic effects even though the pandemic has greatly aggravated inequality, this serves as an opportunity for nations and communities to collaborate to ameliorate the adverse effects of COVID-19. However, future studies should be carried out which relate to the management of crisis in periods of disasters. In the same vein, it is important to study the lessons learned during the COVID-19 period by the entrepreneurs so that they can enhance strategies for the development of entrepreneurial resilience against such adverse situations. Additionally, there should be further empirical research on the relevant research and revolution on amelioration of COVID-19 on disadvantaged communities for publication that will add to the existing knowledge. Now more than ever, it is vital that

researchers, science communicators, and the public actively collaborate and do what we can together to highlight the importance of fighting misinformation by engaging in discourse and putting out facts, not fake news. In addition, assuming the pandemic delays, it is germane to adopt new remote working arrangements from home should be greatly encouraged. Finally, the socio-political, and economic attributes of the disadvantaged communities have been profoundly impacted by the pandemic, thereby making this study very apt and suitable in the present time regarding the assessment of COVID-19 impacts on disadvantaged communities.

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