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Covid-19 Perceptions and Psychological Factors on the Social Entrepreneurial Intention in University Students of Bangladesh

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Abstract

A great interest in promoting social entrepreneurial intention revolves around the possibility of creating innovative and environmental solutions to society's social problems. This possibility becomes critical in the situations of global crises that will arise with the 2019 coronavirus disease epidemic (Covid-19). Covid-19 has a broader impact on a worldwide public health crisis and challenges the industry. This disease is particularly destructive to young people's enthusiasm for entrepreneurship, new enterprise owners, and overall psychological well-being. Research is required to develop empirically supported coping strategies to decrease and offset psychological problems. This study sought to examine the connection between Covid-19 pandemic perception and psychological need satisfaction in university students and their entrepreneurial intention to start a business. Researchers also discussed the psychological factors (i.e., resilience and moral obligation) that mediate these relationships to promote the students' entrepreneurial activities. The study develops a conceptual model of social entrepreneurial intention utilizing Social-Cognitive Theory and Self-Determination Theory. Further, this concept will be tested and validated among Bangladeshi university students in the future.

Keywords: Covid-19, Psychological Need Satisfaction, Resilience, Moral Obligation, Social Entrepreneurial Intention, Bangladesh

Introduction

COVID-19 has turned the world upside down. Especially since the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic in the second week of March 2020, the coronavirus disease epidemic (COVID-19) has significantly impacted people's lives and lives around the world (Bacq & Lumpkin, 2020). Approximately 6.9 million people have been infected with COVID-19, and 0.4 million have died from the disease globally as of June 7. To limit the extremely contagious illnesses from human to human, many governments undertook a range of anti-epidemic measures, such as banning travel for foreign nationals, closing down public spaces, and shutting down the entire transport system. Following the detection of the first

COVID-19 case on March 8, 2020 (Hernandez-Sanchez et al., 2020). In line with other countries, Bangladesh employed the lockdown technique on March 26, 2020, to combat the "spread" of disease amongst the population to maintain a "social distance" by isolating themselves at home. The global health community has yet to develop a precise treatment or vaccine for those who have been infected or are at risk. However, all educational institutions in the country were first closed from March 18 to March 31, 2020, and then extended to mid-July 2021 during the phases (Hamdan et al., 2021; Islam et al., 2020). Student mental health is affected in numerous ways by their first-hand experience of "home solitude" in the absence of academic or professional insecurity at school. More than 60% of the world's student population is impacted by the COVID-19's nationwide closure of schools, colleges, universities, and other educational institutions, according to UNESCO (2020a) (Islam et al., 2020).

During the COVID-19 era, tertiary-level students worldwide are suffering significant educational interruptions. Students had concerns about their academic and social, and economic well-being and fear of infection due to the COVID-19 circumstance (Al-Tammemi et al., 2020). Students were affected by the epidemic because it hindered their ability to study. Students who are unable to return to their educational institutions can suffer from diminished mental states and progress in their academic abilities. The length of time that previous students had been home during the quarantine resulted in disrupted study habits and poor work performance, causing stress and learning disabilities to rise (Meo et al., 2020). There were major pauses in student learning since numerous internal and public assessments have been postponed or cancelled (Burgess & Sievertsen, 2020). Research has shown that online learning practices are uncomfortable and distressing for pupils. Regarding switching to online courses, adapting to online evaluation methods, and communicating with lecturers, they were facing major obstacles. These challenges included adjusting to the new online method of assessment, understanding the new online teaching methods, and resolving numerous issues related to online education like internet accessibility, high cost of the internet, etc. (Owusu-Fordjour et al., 2020; Dutta & Smita, 2020).

More importantly, the Covid-19 pandemic is both a health threat and a worldwide economic risk, introducing unprecedented levels of economic uncertainty. Growth in government health and economic systems' capacity and assistance is already occurring, but that is not changing the situation for the citizens or the affected industries. Coronavirus pandemics, in particular, have a substantial impact on physical and psychological well-being (Li et al., 2020). In China, a study found that 58.3% of the participants reported that they felt emotionally invested, a decline in positive moods, and overall contentment with life. Quality of life is also affected by the impact of economic challenges on people. For social and economic reasons, it is possible to say that people are the architects of their own living conditions. 40% of all health factors are related to employment, safety, money, education, social support, and discrimination (Hernandez-Sanchez et al., 2020).

Additionally, in China, the Covid-19 epidemic has mostly affected Small and Medium-sized businesses (SMEs). Thirty percent of businesses had their revenues fall by 50% or more in February 2020, while 30% had a 20–50% decline. Ten days of employment loss in the Chinese economy cuts quarterly GDP growth from 0.39% to 0.46% (Turner & Akinremi, 2020). Similarly, Bangladesh faced negative external shocks and is today one of the areas most

affected by the Covid-19 pandemic from an economic perspective. According to Islam, Sufia et al (2020), about 4 million people are employed in the country's primary readymade garments (RMG) manufacturing business, which has a precarious nature. The availability of COVID-19 led to global importers of RMG shifting their purchasing decisions, putting at risk the jobs of RMG workers. A total of 6 million industrial sector workers, 85%, are informally employed. There is no better employment scenario for them. As well, in the urban informal sector, about 5.2 million self-employed workers live dangerously. Eighteen million people's livelihoods were in jeopardy during the shutdown period. Considering that families average four people, 72 million people today are challenged with making a living.

Furthermore, The Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies recently found 38.6% unemployment among university graduates in Bangladesh (BIDS, 2019). The COVID-19 problem has raised the national unemployment rate by 6.0 per cent among young people and graduates in Bangladesh, as shown. As a result of the COVID pandemic and government-imposed lockdowns, unemployment in Asia is expected to reach 15% by 2020. India is expected to struggle the most among Asian countries, with 23.5 per cent unemployment, followed by Bangladesh (12.5 per cent). The unemployment rate in Japan and China is expected to be 3.9% (International Labor Organization, 2020; Lai et al., 2021).

According to Bruck et al (2020), wars, natural disasters, terrorist acts, and pandemics can alter the expectations and perceptions of the people of entire countries, resulting in lower investment and GDP. This drive to resolve social and environmental problems is significant in the public sector and is becoming increasingly relevant in the corporate sector because of our current situation. Moreover, the changing global economy continues to make it difficult for many people to make ends meet. People can no longer rely on jobs in the public or private sectors. They need to find a way to start their own firm rather than work for others because the competition is fierce (Ferdousi & Mahmud, 2019). Therefore, the intention to start own business is defined as entrepreneurial intention (Hockerts, 2017).

The intention is also defined as a person's willingness to interact with entrepreneurs engaged in entrepreneurial action or new business creation that considers inner guts, planning, and negotiations to compete in the workplace (Tentama & Yusantri, 2020). The aim of a social enterprise is to resolve social or environmental problems. Entrepreneurs' resourceful application of talents, work experience, and financial resources in the fields of social and environmental reform has become more commonplace (Fernandez-Serrano et al., 2019). The pandemic is a serious public health threat with widespread effects. The preceding quote implies that social issues must be addressed by using economic approaches. In particular, social entrepreneurship (Mair, 2020) will also be deeply changed. These changes present a new kind of marketing that offers many opportunities and challenges for social entrepreneurs. Social entrepreneurs must adapt to operate in the rapidly changing environment, utilizing creative methods to exploit the fresh opportunities and cope with the new competitive environment (Bacq & Lumpkin, 2020).

Moreover, Mair (2020) understands social entrepreneurship has these two features: 1) behaviour that correlates with a particular type and 2) specific goals (a social enterprise). Although social entrepreneurship has attracted increased attention, the term itself and various theoretical approaches to its analysis are not yet entirely clear (Capella-Peris et al.,

2020). Also, in light of the significance that this type of entrepreneurship has in alleviating the effects of economic crises, it is critical to examine individuals' behavioural tendencies in such situations (Prabhu, 1999).

Despite the high levels of scientific literature regarding social entrepreneurship benefits, personal factors and their connection with starting a business have not received enough focus in conditions of uncertainty, periods of rapid change, and pandemic stages (Nuringsih et al., 2020; Miller, 2015). The psychological need satisfaction, in previous research, could be viewed as a significant intrinsic motivator for handling the business process in times of crisis (Hernandez-Sanchez et al., 2020). The satisfaction of psychological needs has a beneficial effect on mental health, but the absence of needs results can create disaffection and induce illness. Studies (Vansteenkiste et al., 2020) show that psychological needs derive from other sources, such as a person's environment. Supportive environments, on the other hand, lead to functionality and irritation. Protective surroundings shield people from potential health hazards. They encourage health engagement and empower people to become more self-sufficient (Vansteenkiste & Ryan, 2013). Studies have compared these findings with a controlled environment. Much is still to be discovered about their potential impact on situations that are regarded as precarious. The pandemic perception could also obstruct social entrepreneurial intentions and frustrate personal psychological need satisfaction. This is one of the objectives of this study. The influence of Covid-19's pandemic perception and psychological need satisfaction in an environment perceived as unpredictable and risky may vary in further circumstances. One of them is a moral obligation.

In addition, the psychological aspect is important in the study of entrepreneurship because entrepreneurship is fundamentally personal. It takes a combination of entrepreneurial intention, vision, and hard work for an individual to develop, conceptualize, and convert their innovative ideas successfully into the launch of a new business (Osofsky, 2019) against a pandemic background. During the outbreak, understanding and widespread societal restrictions are expected to inspire social entrepreneurs. This perspective can form the social conduct of students to deal with societal challenges. COVID-19 has a moral obligation and entrepreneurial duties to do with it, and it encourages trust and the desire to become a social entrepreneur. Recent research has shown a positive link between moral obligation and entrepreneurial intention and possible solutions in uncertain situations helping marginalized people lead to higher social entrepreneurial intention (Ghatak et al., 2020).

Social entrepreneurs are ideologically connected with moral obligation and resilience and appear to be considered (especially in adverse situations) a particularly important factor in pursuing their long-term goals (Nuringsih et al., 2020; Ghatak et al., 2020; Mahfud et al., 2020). Being optimistic about future results, thinking of happy outcomes, and refusing to notice threats predisposes the individual to behave in a particular way, leading to an entrepreneur's specific behaviour (Kelberer et al., 2018), generating well-being. A study by Bullough and Renko (2013) demonstrates that the multidimensional nature of resilience to stressful and anxiety-provoking events is associated with lower levels of depression.

The unique period in which we are living is known as the Covid era. The study aims to enhance our understanding of social entrepreneurial intention factors during periods of crisis and uncertainty. Primarily, researchers are examining the influence of COVID-19 pandemic

perception and psychological need satisfaction in social entrepreneurial intention and the possible mediating role of resilience and moral obligation.

Understanding the nature of these linkages is particularly crucial for the many governments and businesses in the area that are confronting this economic shock. By knowing what motivates entrepreneurial intention in harmful settings, academics can build better programs to boost business activities successfully. In line with this in the current study, five variables are significant in predicting social entrepreneurship emergence in a pandemic scenario. Given the new and ongoing nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, research on its impact on entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship is limited (Bacq & Lumpkin, 2020). According to Ruiz-Rosa et al (2020), to carry out more detailed investigations, additional empirical studies would be required during/after the pandemic on university students' social entrepreneurial intention.

Literature Review

Social Entrepreneurship and Social Entrepreneurial Intention

The growing field of social entrepreneurship seeks to serve society's needs (Naveed et al., 2021; Hassan, 2020). Social entrepreneurship is a subset of entrepreneurship studies that looks at combining the 'social' and 'entrepreneurship'; therefore, social entrepreneurship is considered to be a branch of entrepreneurship research (Peredo and McLean, 2006; Lucet al., 2020). Leadbeater (1997) described social entrepreneurship as an intermediary economic activity working in both public, private, and voluntary sectors. It involves a new and original technique to deal with societal challenges, such as education, the environment, health, and human rights (Mair and Noboa, 2003).

Social entrepreneurship is a novel approach to developing and promoting social values (Anderson and Jack, 2002; Yesmin, 2021). Despite there being numerous descriptions and explanations, the definition of social entrepreneurship is generally one that describes the process of formulating social ideas, determining if chances for sustainable social development exist, and proceeding accordingly (Salamzadeh et al., 2013). The purpose of social entrepreneurship is to come up with new solutions that provide a social benefit; in contrast, traditional businesses just focus on the bottom line (Zahra et al., 2008). An indication of the level of effort and willingness that someone has to conduct a behaviour is because the intention expresses a motivating aspect; consequently, it is a dependable measurement of someone's effort and willingness (Ajzen, 1991; Austin et al., 2006).

The purpose of getting started in a social business is known as social entrepreneurial intention (Mair and Noboa, 2006). Therefore, this psychological behaviour encourages people to learn and seek out innovative ideas and implement these plans, ultimately becoming social entrepreneurs (Mair et al., 2006). The Carsrud and Krueger (2000) study assert that a person's self-efficacy (here psychological need satisfaction) is tied to their ability to pursue new opportunities (resilience in this study) and also leads to confidence in acting on those intentions. In other words, these are all factors that make a person desire wealth creation in the context of perceived risk or a person's psychological, cognitive, and personality qualities. In addition to the increasing number of recent studies on feelings of insecurity as the reason for entrepreneurial attempts, other recent studies have contributed to laying the framework for future research in this area (Joe-Akunne et al., 2014; Linan & Chen, 2009).

Underpinning Theories

Based on the information discussed, this research attempts to test the effects of COVID-19 Pandemic Perception, and Psychological Need Satisfaction on the social entrepreneurial intention with the mediating effect of resilience and moral obligation. To justify the relationship between these constructs, this study will apply two (2) theories, namely, Social Cognitive Theory [1986] (SCT) and Self-Determination Theory (SDT). This study aims to fill the gaps in existing literature with the support of theories discussed below:

(a) Social Cognitive Theory

According to social cognitive theory (SCT), individuals hold beliefs about their ability to accomplish undertakings using their own skills, despite, at times, having to overcome obstacles and setbacks (Bandura, 1995, 2006a). Importantly, SCT incorporates analysis of the relationship between individuals and their perceptions of the environment supportiveness or obstructiveness, including factors such as resilience, moral obligation, and COVID -19 perception.

The term “triadic” means threefold, and “dynamic” means interacting, and “reciprocal” means mutual benefit. An SCT model describes these three human behaviors that incorporate personal factors, behaviors, and the environment (Bandura, 2006a). Three mental principles on which people are impacted are their judgments of their efficacy, morals, and expectations about their actions' outcomes. Self-efficacy or confidence (here resilience), a psychological construct, is an important component of SCT, which indicates the belief in the individual's abilities related to a certain task or group of tasks (Bandura, 2012). Many studies have used SCT as a framework to investigate career development dynamics and students' academic interests (Betz, 2008; Lindley, 2005). Thus, a complete examination of entrepreneurial motivation roots is necessary to understand the SEI's social and environmental influences. This literature review demonstrates that to comprehend the role of environmental and personal factors in SEI, one must study the various aspects of entrepreneur motivation. The SCT is used as the theoretical framework to explain the definition of intention to start a business from an internal and environmental perspective. Furthermore, the theory also says that the ability to make career decisions has a personal and environmental/contextual component.

(b) Self-determination theory (SDT)

According to the self-determination theory (SDT), self-motivation is critical for personal development and overall well-being. SDT views motivation as resting on biological, cognitive, as well as social activation and intention (Deci & Ryan, 2012). It depicts that humans have a basic desire to better themselves, motivation for growth and achievement, learn, explore, and acquire new knowledge and skills. Natural inclinations, however, may be helped or impeded by environmental and social factors. The results in SDT are connected to human motivations and well-being at the level of macro theory. SDT claims that people have three essential needs: autonomy, competence, and relatedness, which they claim support their psychological well-being and growth (Deci and Ryan, 2000).

The second significant difference is that SDT characterizes motivation into two distinct categories: extrinsic and intrinsic. External motivation depends on things like money, prestige, and avoiding unemployment. People have an intrinsic motivation (psychological need

satisfaction) for creative behaviour, satisfying personal interest, and enjoyment. The third essential aspect of SDT is the social climate. Under this framework, it is assumed that people will be autonomous to act if needs are met (Ryan and Deci, 2000). Deci and Ryan (2012) state that satisfying the three basic psychological needs and allowing for free functioning, ability to be creative and healthful performance are related. Deprivation of any of the three of these basic psychological needs leads to lower autonomy, lack of ability to do things well, and increased levels of ill-being.

Hypothesis Development

This study develops a hypothesis and conceptual model considering the social cognitive theory and self-determination theory as underpinning theories.

COVID-19 Pandemic Perception

Social cognitive theory argues that factors in the environment affect personal attitudes and behaviour by changing the perception of the individual (Bandura,1986). Not all persons experience a disaster in the same way. Due to these differences, studying behavioural responses in adverse conditions is essential. The impact that an unsafe, risky, and especially apparently dangerous business environment can have on business intent has received scant attention in the literature. For example, although catastrophic events such as terrorism could bring about an economic downturn, it is also possible that they could raise the cost of doing business and reduce the return on investment, discouraging new businesses from forming, so that lower profits reduce economic growth (Gaibulloev and Sandler, 2008). Among the few studies that address dangerous situations, researchers have found those that address wartime disasters (Bullough et al., 2014), terrorism (Tavares, 2004), and natural disasters (Tang, 2006). In the absence of empirical research, it is unclear whether any of these cognitive and psychological factors impact entrepreneurial intentions in a situation caused by a pandemic (Kuckertz et al., 2020).

To address the literature, we will reference the concept of danger outright. Previous studies indicate a negative correlation between perceived risk and goal commitment to the business. During the war in Afghanistan, Bryant, Renko, and Myatt (2013) examined perceived danger, self-efficacy, and resistance to business intentions. Their results reveal that the willingness to take risks in the face of perceived danger is more significant for those with a low desire for creative achievement but not intrinsically motivated people. Another study by Jahanshahi et al (2019) (from Afghanistan) examined the persistence of businesses that are owned and operated by female entrepreneurs. This research revealed that women who feel a high degree of resilience tend to succeed as entrepreneurs. Thus, perceiving a crisis as a barrier hindrance to starting a business affects intention (Arrighetti et al., 2016).

Psychological Need Satisfaction

Motivational factors have emerged as a critical practice for understanding the interplay between career choice and entrepreneurial actions. On the one hand, personal factors motivate us to seek professional advancement and keep us from the trap of unemployment, while business opportunities also offer a way to realize ourselves and a goal. On the other hand, great and powerful interaction between the social and institutional factors links can be identified in terms of entrepreneurship. It is commonly referred to as a reaction to basic psychological needs for overall satisfaction. According to Self-Determination Theory

(SDT) (Deci & Ryan, 2012), motivation is the key to implementing the behaviours of those who desire change. Also, SDT describes motivation as extrinsic or intrinsic. Intrinsic motivation arises from three psychological needs recognized by SDT: autonomy, competence, and relatedness. It is asserted that needs of this kind are necessary for positive growth and well-being, and they influence career decisions, meaning that they influence a person's decisions about goals and aspirations and thus influence a person's decision on what to take on in their professional lives (Teixeira, Pedro, et al. 2012). When these needs are not satisfied, psychological frustration will develop and lead to less action and lower well-being. If these needs are fulfilled, they are likely to persistently be innovative (Hernandez-Sanchez et al., 2020). In this instance, we refer to the psychological need that will be the focus of the present study.

The feeling of being autonomous, being self-confident, and having a sense of being involved, are essential elements of entrepreneurial behaviour; the way these are formed in people has seldom been explored in previous studies (Al-Jubari et al., 2019). However, a limited amount of evidence suggests that it is an undeniable concern. One illustrative finding regarding the need for autonomy has been revealed by Baluku et al. (2019), who presented that the need for autonomy was found to be positively associated with a desire to start a business. People who demonstrate higher levels of autonomy are more likely to receive mentoring that facilitates creativity and entrepreneurship. A recent study was conducted by Al-Jubari (2019) to determine the importance of SDT in Yemen. The findings positively support the theoretical integration of basic psychological needs, differentiating university graduates' attitudes, perception of the controls, and subjective norms in their entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial intentions are thus also supported by these and create support for the general well-being.

Resilience

Resilience refers to the ability of individuals to bounce back or rebound from negative experiences and failures and adapt to change (Corner et al., 2017), and stressful life events (Avey et al., 2011). In good times, those with high resiliency can overcome complacency and exploit their existing strengths and abilities (Luthans, Youssef & Avolio, 2007). A person's ability (resilience) to overcome adverse situations is an important issue in business survival. A crisis measures an organization's ability to continue functioning during disruption and the strategic resource stockpile that it has amassed beforehand and then deployed throughout the aftermath (Williams et al., 2017). Resilience will be an essential factor during the COVID-19 crisis (Kuckertz et al., 2020), enabling individuals to remain open to new opportunities and influencing intentions to become an entrepreneur (Bullough & Renko, 2013). In any event, social entrepreneurship faces the risk of failure because of its non-competitive ethical practices. Positive change and development are displayed in the face of adverse situations such as difficulty, uncertainty, conflict, and failure. They require encouragement and comfort while also being exposed to fear and hostility to realize their potential (Guo et al., 2020). Resilient individuals who have a great ability to maintain positive self-belief while being aware of the challenges and willing to take on additional risks will see a substantial level of success and are comfortable with failure when building a new venture (Mahfud et al., 2020; Sebora & Tantiukoskula, 2011). Failure is part of success. Such individuals frequently begin new projects and have faith in their abilities because they are convinced that failure will be short-

lived. Resiliency and adaptability are crucial for dynamic entrepreneurs (Bernard & Barbosa, 2016).

Moral Obligation

The sense of responsibility for societal problems is a manifestation of moral obligation. A significant moral obligation can influence social consciousness and responsibility, therefore boosting social intentions and action. Moral duty is a decision-making process after an individual forms a moral judgment before an honest intent is established (Haines et al., 2008). A person who has a moral commitment is partially accountable for social issues to establish his self-confidence in social initiatives.

Deciding on an individual judgment along with a moral obligation usually constitutes decision-making. The term moral obligation denotes acknowledging our responsibility to our community and its issues. Having a strong moral obligation to be aware of one's surroundings can influence one's social awareness, behaviours, and motivations, promoting pro-social actions (Haines et al., 2008). Being forced to create moral or social obligations creates an added sense of responsibility that attaches to personal goals and feelings of self-worth. The COVID-19 epidemic has a moral obligation to promote confidence and ultimately have an effect on social entrepreneurial intentions (Nuringsih et al., 2020).

This research will attempt to ascertain the patterns of social entrepreneurial intention behavior during a pandemic. This study aims to analyze the relationships between resilience, moral obligation, Covid-19 pandemic perception, psychological need satisfaction, and social entrepreneurial intention in an adverse situation through a representative sample of Bangladeshi university students. Second, the study shows that students' perceptions of the COVID-19 pandemic and the need satisfaction in their lives mediate the connection between students' resilience, moral obligation, and their inclination to become social entrepreneurs. Thus, this study raises the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: The COVID-19 pandemic perception is negatively associated with social entrepreneurial intention (H1a), and Psychological Need Satisfaction is positively associated with social entrepreneurial intention (H1b).
Hypothesis 2: Resilience is positively related to social entrepreneurial intention.
Hypothesis 3: Moral obligation is positively related to social entrepreneurial intention.
Hypothesis 4: The relationship between COVID-19 pandemic perception and social entrepreneurial intention is mediated by resilience (H4a) and moral obligation (H4b).
Hypothesis 5: The relationship between Psychological Need Satisfaction and social entrepreneurial intention is mediated by resilience (H5a) and moral obligation (H5b). These hypotheses are represented in Figure 1.

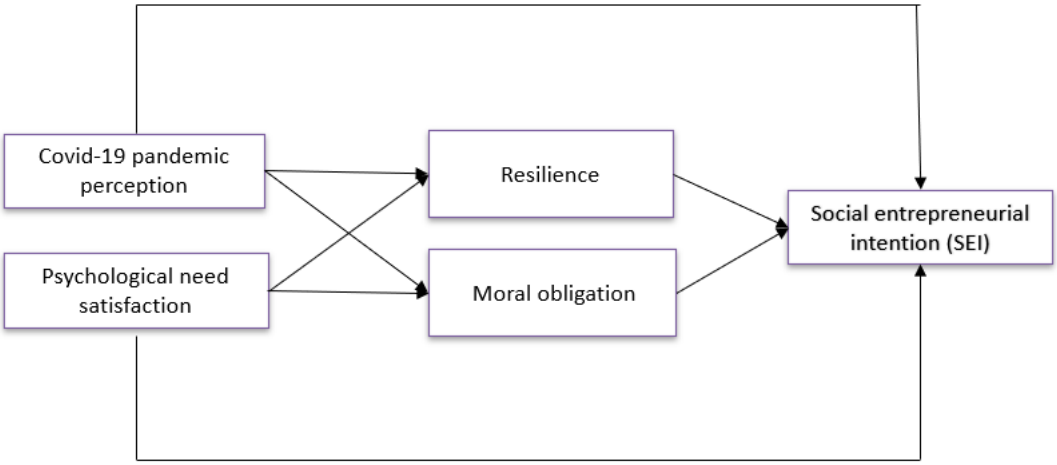

Figure 1. Conceptual model

Research Methodology and Data Analysis

Suggestions for further study requirement by research has been taken into consideration in this study. From the above discussion, the study developed the structural model that will be empirically tested using a random sample of university students. Regarding social entrepreneurial intentions, this population is extremely sensitive (Capella-Peris et al., 2020) to contributing knowledge that has practical implications on the social entrepreneurship domain.

The research uses the quantitative method to reach the goal of the study. Quantitative analysis is the ideal scenario, incorporating programs with objectivity. Also, this analysis method guarantees the authenticity of conclusions supported by robust mechanisms of justification and definition. The model developed utilizing social cognitive theory and self-determination theory will be empirically tested using questionnaire distribution. Individual respondents will be selected from Bangladeshi universities located in the Dhaka division to generalize data, particularly in the context of business study background. Generalizability means "the validity of a theory in a setting different from the one where it was empirically tested and confirmed" (Lee & Baskerville, 2003, p.221). The sample size should be 384 from Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) table. It is doubtful that all questionnaires that have been distributed will be useful; an additional 10% of questionnaires for a total of 422 will thus be distributed. The person-to-person hard copy questionnaire will be circulated to obtain the maximum answer. The fundamental research will be conducted following the phases illustrated in Figure 2.

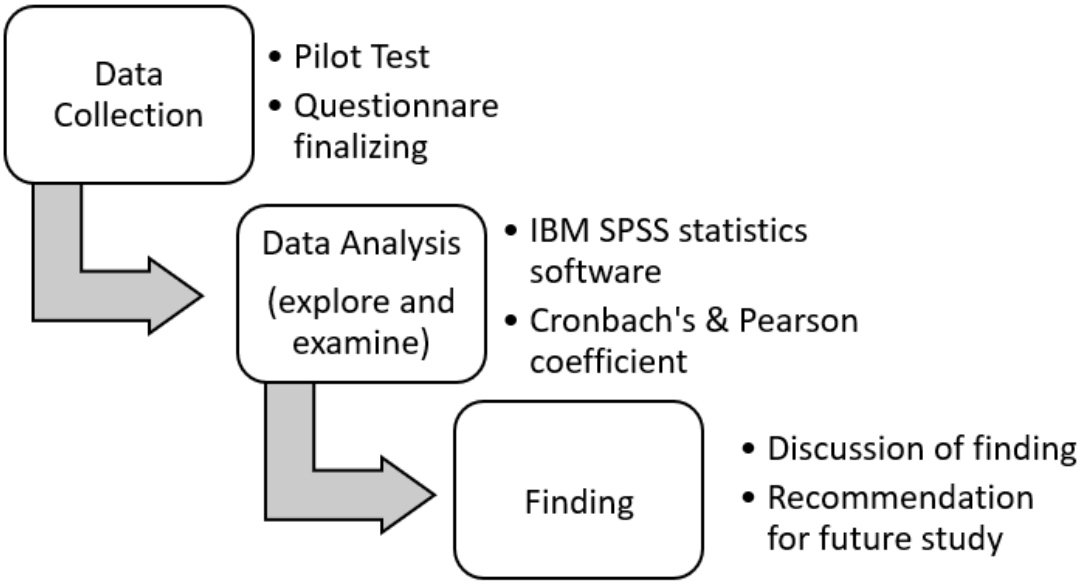

Figure 2. Research phases

The fundamental aim of the data analysis is to obtain the outcome. The application of partial least square structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) will be used for network causal modeling in the current study to explain the effects of variables on other variables. For example, how independent variables directly influence the dependent variable and through mediating variables. This study will be conducted with SPSS 27 and 3.2.7 software from SmartPLS. SPSS and SmartPLS have been popular in recent years and are commonly used for statistical analysis (Hair et al., 2017). In this paper, SPSS will conduct an initial descriptive analysis, and PLS will be utilized for hypothesis testing. In addition, descriptive and inferential statistics are considered in this work to examine the frequency, average, and standard variance. A Cronbach's alpha is the mean of measuring and validating a Questionnaire's reliability; therefore, it will be calculated. A pilot test will also be conducted to validate the research instrument, followed by the "Pearson correlation coefficient test" for strength measurement of a relationship and "correlations" between the variables. This aspect is ethical; the respondents will be allowed to say no to taking part; thus, voluntary participation is assured. In addition, the statements of participants' data are confidential and therefore anonymous, as well, and all are encrypted to protect their privacy.

Conclusion

There is a need to do empirical research to explore the model for academicians, practitioners, and policymakers, which will ultimately help the concerned persons to launch social ventures to develop a hybrid model of social entrepreneurship to boost the economy and to make a prosperous society. Thus, this study has both theoretical and contextual significance. First, the article identifies five influential factors of SEI (resilience, moral obligation, COVID-19 pandemic perception, psychological need satisfaction) from the literature and develops a conceptual framework to test it empirically. Second, this study fills the literature gap. A social-related pandemic may block personal intentions as well as social risk-creative actions. It may discourage people from mitigating it, hindering risk reduction, and frustrating the basic psychological needs satisfaction. One of the major aims of this study

is to resolve this knowledge gap. Third, despite mounting evidence that youth unemployment in Bangladesh is a major issue, the topic has received little attention. The present article bridges this contextual gap. Finally, COVID-19 has already caused a radical change in world business and entrepreneurship compared to the previous setting (Sneader and Singhal, 2020). Thus, a theoretical gap exists (Aguinis et al., 2020). This secondary research conceptualizes a theoretical framework from an entrepreneurship intention perspective. Furthermore, it supports and exhibits arguments to explain the social cognitive theory and self-determination theory. Therefore, this study finding from the COVID-19 pandemic perspective will help refine and upgrade university curriculum strategies.

Furthermore, the Covid-19 pandemic is significant due to reduced employment worldwide, particularly due to the increasing instances of discouragement and resignation from the labour market in most employment processes, especially among younger generations. Personality traits can diminish the effects of COVID-19's unfavourable impression on entrepreneurship intention and enhance well-being and mental health. For example, teachers should help train students and promote the development of learning and entrepreneurial skills through education projects (Zupan et al., 2018). For further research, it is recommended to measure and validate these relationships by having a standard and reliable instrument for the desirability of promoting the development of social entrepreneurship training/projects within the educational field, especially in university education, to the extent that social motivation may have the greatest impact at these ages.

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