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Role of Social Entrepreneurship in Support of Sustainable Development Goals

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Abstract

The role of the third sector in solving major social problems has been evident over the last few decades. On the contrary, this sector has not succeeded in the neoliberal global agenda proposed by all multinational agencies and markets, and on the other hand it is a powerful pillar in terms of providing support and resources. Various factors in this are always true, including lack of transparency, top-down approach, heavy endorsement review by donor agencies, and the elimination of new ideas for experiments for systematic social change. Social entrepreneurship and the institutional forms associated with it - Social enterprises are considered an alternative development paradigm in the third sector that has renewed social growth by addressing an entrepreneurial approach to solving social problems.

Keywords: *Social Entrepreneurship, Small Business, Market Dominance, Manufacturing Operations.*

INTRODUCTION

Only individuals can create new values for their thoughts and societies, a new set of moral standards that meet the life of the community. Without judging the rise of a society that cannot imagine personality without the creative and independent thought and the nutritional soil of the community as the development of individual personality. "- Albert Einstein says.

The words are sadly frustrating and start to explain the importance of socially creative people in the process of social development, even in the personal and even hostile society, where society often thinks creatively and independently in many parts of the world. Work in line with changes in the social environment(1).

Role of social enterprise

The role of the third sector in addressing important social problems has been evident since decades. On the contrary, this sector was unable to ignore the global neoliberal agenda proposed by both the multilateral institutions and the market, on the one hand, and on the other, on the provision of resources and resources. Donor agencies and agenda Experiences to

achieve systematic social change, such as the lack of transparency to implement the elimination of new ideas, the involvement of various factors in the field, including a top-down approach(2, 3).

The form of social enterprise and related institutions - social enterprises can be seen as an alternative development paradigm within the third sector to solve social growth through an innovative entrepreneurial approach to solve social problems. So far limited research and phenomena have been miraculously projected on all social issues. There is increasing evidence that social entrepreneurs are driving social growth and promoting sustainable development.

Social enterprises adopt diverse marketing strategies to achieve sustainable solutions to social problems facing the community. Social enterprises are found to enhance social growth and promote sustainable development(4).

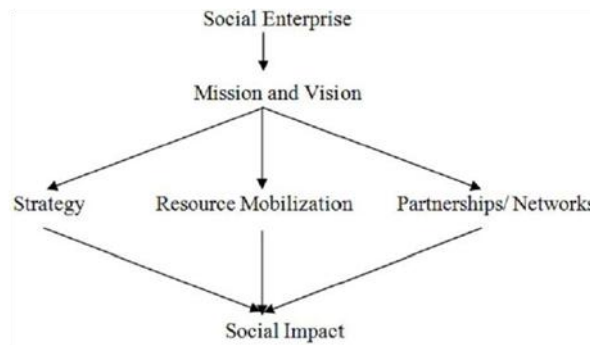


Figure 1: A view into Functioning of Entrepreneurship.

Services Are Failing the Poor

Human needs and requirements are the fundamental drivers of corporate decision-making about what a product or service produces. The human need is a search for growth despite the seemingly unlimited nature of businesses seeking to discover new markets and securities and need to become a Holy Grail for large corporations(5).

Two basic rules seem to apply. First, in developed countries, many people are reluctant to pay for specific products and services they want. It is true that they have been suffering a bit of 90's for the start of dot-com, while they found that free services that provide millions of dollars to use, they have to implement a fee for their services that venture capitalists are unable to dry out. Second, maintaining the basic needs of millions of people in non-industrialized countries is inevitable, especially since these prospects cannot afford to pay for products and services that meet their needs. This is not the only reason why these demands have not attracted business to find new markets and complaints(6).

The World Bank (2003) argues that health and education contribute to the poor, especially in terms of service, access, quality and economics that satisfy human needs. The main reason is that public spending does not seem to reach the poor, and if that is the case, the service is often poor in effectiveness and quality(7).

More and more companies are expected to be more responsive to the sustainable patterns of development and more responsive to the social and environmental sectors. The most widely used image quality (SD) of sustainable development is one proposed by the World Commission on Environment Development (1987), which "meets the needs of the present generation in a range that does not compromise the ability of future generations to SD risk In order to activate this definition, the United Nations established a series of Millennium Development Goals based on the resolution of the General Assembly in September 2000(3).

Millennium Development Goals (including arms, specific quantification and verification objectives, development and 2015 goals 18 objectives and 48 specific indicators for poverty eradication, including human rights, health, education and environmental issues. Combining resources and management expertise of multinational companies to consider market efficiency is an important factor in success.

Margolis and Walsh (2003) pointed out: "The main manifestation of human unhappiness and unequivocal corporate creativity is our main challenge "The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, said on January 31, at the World Economic Forum, that his address would be the 1999 Common Values, Principles, Human Rights, Labor and Environmental Practice (2002) Levin explains the creation of the world hundreds of compact networks, civil organizations, major international labor organizations and dozens of diverse UN agencies, more than four-way stable, comprehensive and comprehensive The global market values and principles work together to generate an important part of business activities. Similarly, the European Commission (2002) calls for a more direct and socially responsible corporate social responsibility (CSR) as a contribution to sustainable development. Despite this welcome pledge, the United Nations Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 2003 (2003) Shows the rude life proves kept a lot of people on the planet and hope(8).

A New Phenomenon: Social Entrepreneurship (SE)

More and more initiatives around the world appear to be blocking the barriers that prevent businesses from serving the poor. Collectively, these initiatives form the phenomenon of "social entrepreneurship." SE is a rich field where you can find inspirational value creation models.

Use new types of resources and combine them in new ways. The following example sets the steps to give the field a perspective.

1. Case : Grameen Bank (Bangladesh)

Muhammad Yunus, economist professor, thinks that there is a technology that is limited or still lacking for the poor. Especially because existing institutions and policies do not provide the necessary support. He founded Grameen Bank in 1976 to give credit to unqualified people as a customer of an established bank.

Today, Grain has 1191 branches in 43,459 villages in Bangladesh supporting more than three million poor people. Grameen Bank provides unsecured loans to the poor in rural Bangladesh. It is different from the 3 digits of other credit agencies. First, it is a priority to design the system so that you can repay the loan. Second, only poor villagers and landless people are eligible. Third, banks are mainly lending money to women who are economically as well as socially inadequate. Loan payment design is unique.

To qualify for a loan, villager must prove that his family assets are below a certain threshold. She does not have to make a mortgage. Instead, she has to join a 5-member group and 40 member centers and attend weekly. You must also share responsibility for the loans granted to other members of the group. Initially, it is a group that is not a bank that evaluates loan applications.

Because disadvantaged people can ruin everyone, group members should choose their partners wisely. Grameen Bank has been profitable from the start and has expanded into 65 developing countries, inspiring a global microfinance movement with 17 million borrowers(9).

2. What does it all mean?

The implications of this example and many other corporate initiatives around the world are that it challenges current status and existing thinking about what they can achieve. Often, the complexity, size and scale of environmental and social problems and challenges of the world are so overwhelming that we can resign and suspect our institution's ability to improve things. Nonetheless inspired entrepreneurs showed us our new ways and solutions.

The design was based on the needs of local agencies and was not based on centralized assumptions about the home of a major institution. As a result, SE attracted the attention of academia, international organizations, charitable organizations, and corporations, understood these phenomena, and iteratively extended new models and value creation processes(10). However, the absence of SE theory can undermine the full recognition and more targeted support that may be needed to grow this initiative on a scale that can make a significant contribution to all forms of poverty eradication. SE recognizes and handles the omission of others, such as entrepreneurship: an opportunity to improve the system, create solutions, and develop new approaches.

Venkataraman (1997), who studies traditional entrepreneurship, sees the creation of social wealth as a by-product of the economic value created by entrepreneurs. On the other hand, in SE, social value creation is the main goal and economic value creation is often a by-product of the organization to achieve sustainability and self-sufficiency. In fact, SE, especially economic value creation, is often limited by 'customers' in the sense that some of the value created can be financially earned. SE services are available, but you may not be able to pay part of the products and services offered. SE has traditionally been studied, but many initiatives in developing countries do not have the structure or resources to enable or support traditional entrepreneurship(11).

Therefore, SE creates new business models, organizational structures and strategies to deal with a very limited and diverse resource to create social value. They therefore rely on human, financial and political talents that are particularly suited to the collection and mobilization of resources.

3. Social Entrepreneurship In Support Of Sustainable Development Goals

SE may also be defined as an entrepreneurial spirit that creates new models to deliver products and services that directly address the social needs of sustainable development goals such as the Millennium Development Goals. SE is very helpful in providing humanitarian needs, such as providing medicines and food. Often, the SE initiative acts as a trustworthy institution that coordinates the equitable distribution of scarce resources, as is the case with the Grameen Bank.

We also protect the needs of future generations through environmentally friendly practices. SE plays an important role in society with important public infrastructure and services. For example, BRAC (the world's largest NGO headquartered in Bangladesh in 1972) uses the concept of totalitarianism to alleviate poverty and secure the poor. The multi-purpose development organization consists of companies and organizations engaged in a variety of activities such as poultry agriculture, land and housing, banks and education. In order to make a significant contribution to SD, social entrepreneurship must achieve significant initiatives around the world(12).

The size and size of the SE will ultimately depend on the number of individuals choosing an entrepreneur whose social mission is dominant. SE has been suggested to be very specific and rarely depends on the personality traits. Attempts to define the characteristics of a typical social entrepreneur tend to present a social hero with 'entrepreneurial talent'. Bill Drayton (2002), founder of Ashoka, sees that SE is the result of a very special personal trait of only a small part of the population. A feature that reflects the commitment to change society altogether beyond altruistic motivation.

4. Social Enterprise: A Social Responsibility Of Expectations And Innovations

The social responsibility of social enterprises has the potential to provide new insights into the field of entrepreneurship as well as the broader social sector. SE and CSR efforts and interfaces between public agencies provide great potential to discover new forms of collaborative value creation that support sustainable development. Many organizations, such as the Ashoka or Schwab Foundation, provide seed capital and access to critical support networks to directly support SE. SE efforts to meet very basic human needs are often dependent on the foundation, especially in the early years, until the customer contributes to the value created. More research is required to define exactly how the public sector and the best work with the support SE can give a variety of issues related to achieving SD goals. Linking SE with CSR efforts can be a promising model in terms of impact on MDG achievement.

A smart way for a company to think about CSR is from a competitor's ownership perspective. For example, companies can choose MDGs with specific resources and capabilities, and companies can make significant contributions. By partnering with local entrepreneurs, companies can perform real projects that meet specific business requirements. Utilizing purely philanthropic sources of capital, rather than corporate finance, companies can be pooled with the added ability to implement business knowledge, leadership skills and SE efforts.

This kind of relationship uses CSR's budgets between social enterprises and corporations to build the trust needed to invest in new market development and change the people who need the fundamentals to acquire operating licenses. 5. Important people in this field: Social entrepreneurship is quietly a less beneficial part of revolutionary India. Here are some of the most famous social entrepreneurs in India.

1. "Sahara" - NGOs and NPOs are led by Dist volunteers. Bathinda of Punjab actively participated in fighting poverty and supported the recession.
2. "Umeed Khanna Foundation" - another NGO in Dist. Sangrur of Punjab performs exemplary endeavors and initiatives to promote the causes of social entrepreneurship.
3. Dr. C. Govinda Pembencata Swami and Thulasiraj D Ravilla set up the "Arbind Eye Hospital" in 1976. Until now, it has processed more than 2.3 million outpatient clinics, and more than 2.7 lakh work freely, about two-thirds of them in 2006-07.
4. There are many school graduates in front of the village of "Barefoot College", "barefoot" doctors, engineers, architects, teachers, designers, communicators, started in 1972 by Bunker Roy.
5. The poor self-employed women who constitute members of the "Women's Association (SEWA), Self Employed" initiated by Ella Bart in 1972 provide women finance, health, insurance, law, parenting, career and education services.
6. "Bhartiya Samruddhi Investment and Consulting Services (BASIX)" Begin by Vijay Mahamjan, the first microfinance business to be borrowed from the poor.
7. "Naraya Hrudayalaya Medical Research Institute" conducted a do-do work about three days a network of hospitals operated by Debbie Shetty. 60% of this is done at nominal cost or free of charge. Led by F. S Rajagopalan and Savati Vogel, led by Technical Informatics Design Endeavor (TIDE), a thriving business that supports the development of financially rewarding and environmentally friendly methods.

Conclusion

Social entrepreneurship paves the way for a future in which future generations can meet better needs than can meet the basic needs of today's population. It gives managers of global companies a unique opportunity to learn and create new partnerships of the company's personal economic interests while creating social value for those most in need.

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