

Social Entrepreneurship: A Pathway to Inclusive Growth and Social Change.

Dr. Jitesh Kumar Pandey^{1*}, Dr. Arvind Kumar²



¹*Postdoctoral Fellow, Atal Bihari Vajpayee School of Management and Entrepreneurship (ABVSM&E), Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, e-mail id: jiteshmyhomeindia@gmail.com, Mob: 9779622020

²Professor, Atal Bihari Vajpayee School of Management and Entrepreneurship (ABVSM&E), Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, e-mail id: prof.kumar.arvind@gmail.com, kumararvind@mail.jnu.ac.in

Abstract

Social entrepreneurship (SE) not only profit-inclined activities but also initiatives dedicated to social and Economical justice, Social innovation and influence. The concept of social entrepreneurship has emerged beyond traditional boundaries of entrepreneurship where society is the main center of interest of an organization. Social entrepreneurship (SE) has been developed by integrating economic principles the objective to address burning societal issues and become a critical force in the endorsement of positive social change. This research paper observes the theoretical, historical, and contemporary underneath of social entrepreneurship through 05 Indian case studies. The study provides literary concepts to examine the role of social entrepreneurship in tackling some burning societal issues such as poverty, inequality, livelihood and the whole empowerment of marginalized communities. The study yields an inclusive analysis of prominent social firms and impact evaluation techniques to explicate the revolutionary potential of social entrepreneurship in bringing inclusive growth and socio-economic development. The study also emphasizes the significance of creative and cooperative solutions to challenging social issues, highlights the correlation between social entrepreneurship, rural economic development, and environmental stewardship and finally the social changes. Because of its social centric nature, Social entrepreneurship is a rapidly emerging field that plays vital role in the empowerment of the poor, marginalized and vulnerable marginalized people. Social entrepreneurship is an endeavor that has been establishes to discover innovative solutions to economic and social problems prevailing in the society. It has also observed during study that venture of social entrepreneurship can be either profit or non-profit making. The social entrepreneurs may be establish in the field of rural development, women empowerment, educational development, children welfare, health care, agricultural development, farmers welfare, environment protection etc., Social entrepreneurship can provide us an egalitarian society. Social entrepreneurs are one kind of entrepreneurs who are passionate and focused towards society's wellbeing. Their passion is not only making the profit but also conscious towards social and economic upliftment of the marginalized people. The main motive of this paper is to highlight, the social entrepreneurship as one of the best strategies through which inclusive growth of society can be achieved. Finally we may prove that inclusive growth of society is inclined towards social change and social justice.

Keywords: Social Entrepreneurship, Social Development Impact, Social Enterprises, Socio-Economic Outcomes, Social change, Inclusive Socio-Economic growth, Social Movements.

Introduction

Social entrepreneurship merges business principles with social impact, an endeavor to address societal challenges through innovative solutions. This concept will equip youth with the skills and knowledge to set up sustainable social ventures that drive positive change in society. It is also a business model that merges entrepreneurial activities with a mission to bring positive change in society and environment despite generating a profit. Social entrepreneurs are delineated by their zeal for resilience in the face of adversity, innovative thinking to solve societal issues for achieving social change. Virtually, Resilience and Innovation are key attributes at the core of social entrepreneurship. Social entrepreneurship is the one branch of business tree that is not much concerned with the money, revenue or royalties

that they may gain after being an entrepreneur. Social entrepreneurs are more fretful with the advancement of society and accordingly work in the respective direction, although business venture also seek profit margins for sustainability. The profit is very marginal and their main objective is the improvement of socio-economic conditions of that society. However, most of Social entrepreneurs may or may not have a good amount of wealth at the beginning of venture. They start venture and mainly attempt to launch that company or industry which will produce jobs for more people, generate a money flow in the local economy by utilizing the talents of the local artisans. The Social entrepreneurship ensures the utilization of potential skill of local population as well as generation of profit. Conversely, if Social entrepreneurs have a good sum of capital and

utilizing the same for proper management of resources and not seeking much profit will develop more opportunities for employment of local populace. Social entrepreneurship has been emerged as a very important driving force in the national and local level of economies of the respective country. This kind of some establishments has been included into the Govt. policies as well as Govt. has issued subsidy such establishments which main objective is to develop the local economy. AMUL, Shree Mahila Grih Udyog (Lijjat papad) and Indian Coffee House and Mumbai dabbawala, SELCO are the best example of Social entrepreneurship.

Review of Literature:-

Mehta P (2024) Study shows that Social enterprises are making trends which have prominent impact over the present Indian entrepreneurial system. The Social enterprises make equal effort on social impact and financial sustainability which a good combination to solve socioeconomic issues. These natures of Social enterprises are making them very essential for Indian society. Study also coined some nature of social enterprises like mission driven, and it also merge the inventive energy of traditional commercial endeavors focus on social betterment rather profit making. The Social enterprises may best remedy of the varieties of major social issues like poverty, unemployment, and environmental degradation as well as it will provide a viable path on the way to sustainable development of India.

Manikandan.E & Sengottivel. C (2021) in this study it had found that social enterprises have a lot of similarities with profit business models, but maximization of financial returns is not the major intention. The main the objective of social enterprises is social and environmental enhancement which is natural difference from other business enterprises. The study further define the social entrepreneurs who attempt to tackle the most burning problem of society and bring social innovations in distinctive way the common fields of social life like education, agriculture, human rights , environment and employment generation by applying new approaches. Finally study yields the key words applicable upon social entrepreneurship i.e. Innovation, Sustainability, Reach and Social Impact.

Rastogi S, Dahiy P. & Kishnan S. (2022) Bibliometric analysis of social entrepreneurship in India elucidates the obstacles on the verge of social entrepreneurship in India. It also makes aware the stakeholders of the social entrepreneurship the obstacles already faced or may be faced. Study counted variety of challenges conversing idea of an enterprises, mode of operation, acquiring funds, getting approval of Govt. authorities, Competition,

attaining updated technology, finding skilled workers and spreading awareness. Finally study found that social entrepreneurship in India is viable solution of various societal issues.

Aiwen Wang & Cheok Mui Yee (2023) review of the literature reflect that the Social entrepreneurship have sufficient strength to cope the social issues by promoting social innovations. The study is based on antecedents-processes-performance of social entrepreneurship. Social entrepreneurship emerged as blend of some basic business theories and perspectives like planned behavior, entrepreneurial intention model; Hockers modified model, institutional theory, social capital theory, social network theory, event system theory, performance measurement model.

Bansal et al., (2019) In the education sector, social entrepreneurs have crucial role in expanding educational opportunities for marginalized populations and improving the quality of education. The outcomes and effects of social entrepreneurial initiatives are also in various sectors, i.e. healthcare, education, and renewable energy are very welcomed.

Pandey et al, (2019) The impact of social entrepreneurs in India has been substantial towards the community developments. The findings of this study reveal that social entrepreneurs in India have contributed to advanced access and quality of healthcare services, especially in underserved areas

Narang et al., (2014) Social entrepreneurs like Harish Hande have successfully implemented sustainable energy solutions, such as solar power, in rural areas, providing access to clean and affordable energy to millions of people in the respective areas.

Purswani Neetu C. (2017) revealed the role of women empowerment by demonstrating and suggestive of the philanthropic activities of Shri Mahila Griha Udyog with particular case of Lijjat papad which is the most popular and booming Fast Moving consumer goods. Since beginning of this organization, the main aim at developing skills of employment in domestic women and enable them to sell some products by preparing it at their home places. By dint of this technique of production and supply chain management, the new earner in household has been created; consequently it brings self reliance among member women. Shri Mahila Griha Udyog instills 3 E's in member women i.e. Employment, Entrepreneurship, thus Empowerment and the study is mainly focused on the new type of business culture and its significant contribution towards societal well being.

Rawal Tripada (2018) Stated the main objectives of Social entrepreneurship that entrepreneurs are more responsive towards society and its well being rater earning profit. In this study defines the concept of social entrepreneurship which addresses

social needs through unique social innovations in totality. In this process entrepreneurs identify the social needs and search the remedies to fulfill that needs with unique innovation.

Sharma & Johri (2023) the joint study outlines the interconnections between social entrepreneurship and economic development of India. On the basis of mixed-methods research, it exposes innovative models, socio-economic impacts, and challenges faced by social entrepreneurs in India. The study highlights effective strategies as well as reveals significant job creation and income enhancement on score of quantitative data. Further the study reveals that the conventional boundaries separating business, philanthropy, and social change are undergoing a transformation. This transformation not only challenges for the society but also provides opportunities for more inclusive and sustainable path for wellbeing for all segments of Indian society.

Pali & Shah (2022) in the study the subjects related to social entrepreneurship, such as the conceptual framework and manner of social entrepreneurship have been deeply observed. The study also explicates the standards like social needs and social improvements in the view of entrepreneurship and explained how social entrepreneurship may bring change or impact on the social setup and social fiber in India.

Singh P (2012) reveals that Social entrepreneurs may be helpful to face various issues like nutrition, education and health care. Large populations in India are still shattered by unemployment and illiteracy help of social entrepreneurship may propel them towards a worthwhile life. Social entrepreneurs can more efficiently solve the problem of societal needs by changing the system rather leaving it to Govt. or other business sectors.

Case Studies of 06 social Enterprises of India:-

Amul- the taste of India

It is an Indian dairy cooperative based in Anand, Gujarat, India established in 1946. It is the biggest food brand in India. It has become the largest milk product manufacturers in the world. Their milk is stored and processed for making many items by 222 districts cooperative milk union and marketing is looked after by 28 state marketing federations. AMUL is main brand name of Gujarat Cooperative Milk marketing federation cluster of 28 state marketing federations. The social entrepreneurship model of AMUL has promoted India as one of the largest milk producer in world as well as ensuring the uplifted living standard and social and economical empowerment of millions lives. More than 16 millions milk producers sell their milk in 185903 dairy cooperative societies across India. AMUL have strong presence in more than 40 countries across the globe, catering milk products in the main markets of USA, Africa, neighbors of the

SAARC Gulf region, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, Japan, China, etc.

Objective: Encourage the "white revolution" in the country and build India as world's largest producer of milk and dairy products in the world. Amul model have 3 layers of cooperative societies of milk producers village level, District level and federation of member union at state level. Helping to curb poverty and also allow the female gender a greater influence in the business chain.

Working model: Amul model have 3 layers of cooperative societies of milk producers village level, District level and federation of member union at state level. This structure included a village-level cooperative dairy society associated to a district-wide milk union, which sequentially becomes a federation of milk Union at the state level. Milk collection is carried out at the Village Dairy Society, the acquirement and processing of milk done by the district Milk Union and the marketing of milk and dairy products is looked after by state Milk Federation.

Shree Mahila Grih Udyog (Lijjat papad): Lijjat papad had been started by Mumbai based seven Gujarati women. The used to live in a group of five buildings in Girgaum known as Lohana Niwas. They wish to convert their only cooking skill in mode of sustainable livelihood. They started a venture with their cooking skill which is very popular and branded as Lijjat Papad. The name of seven women were Parvatiben Ramdas Thodani, Jaswantiben Jamnadas Popat, Ujamben Narandas Kundalia, Laguben Amritlal Gokani, Banuben. N. Tanna, Jayaben V. Vithalani, and Diwaliben Lukka. The women led Home Industry Tasty Papad", popularly known as **Lijjat**, is a women's worker cooperative producing of various fast-moving consumer goods in India. 45,000 (in 2021) women across the country were getting employment through this society with annual turnover of Rs. 1600 Crores in 2019. Lijjat has 81 branches and 27 divisions and Mumbai is head office. In 2003, Lijjat received the "Best Village Industry Institution". The PHDCCI Brand Equity Award 2005 had also bagged by Lijjat.

Objectives and Working of Shree Mahila Grih Udyog (Lijjat Papad) :

Lijjat considers the viewpoint of sarvodaya and collective ownership. The work execution and harmonization between head office and its other departments are simultaneously seen in the work culture of Lijjat which is its specialties. The workday of all member sister starts with an all-religion prayer then daily activities is initiated. The tasks are divided in different activities activity has equal importance. Each and every member sisters are free to choose their suitable respective activity to be performed by him. Member sisters can leave organization after her own wish. The organization

never forces any member sister to leave until or unless organizational principles breached. So to say fixed retirement age in Lijjat group is not fixed. Once, contemporary president of Lijjat Jyoti Naik was queried about this anomaly of retirement age, she stated Lijjat emphasis on earning livelihood whole life through daily works therefore no age condition for retirement. The main motive of Lijjat to bring self reliance in women through self - employment, completely handmade production and everything is done manually. Now, some of the Mumbai branches use computers for accounts and administration.

Indian Coffee House:-

Since the 16th century Indians farmers have been growing coffee in India. In the 18th century, the concept of coffee houses came in existence to gain a petite popularity in Calcutta and Madras. British administrators did not allow Indian to enjoy the benefit of coffee houses as per their racial discrimination policy because mainly coffee houses establishments are owned by Europeans. During the late 1890s, the concept of an "Indian Coffee House" chain was shaped. The Coffee Cess Committee set up first outlet at Churchgate of Bombay in 1936 and named it 'India Coffee House' and was managed by Indian Coffee Board. During the 1940s almost 50 Coffee Houses all over India had been opened. Post partition of India, Pakistan adopted the Indian Coffee Houses in its major cities and sustained the coffee house legacy as a social place for intellectual discussions. During mid of 1950s in India, the Coffee Board decided to close down the branches of Coffee Houses as per change in the policies.

The workers of the Coffee Board began a movement and compelled the Coffee Board to concur to give up the outlets to the cooperative societies named as Indian Coffee Workers' Co-operatives formed by workers and subsequently renamed the chain as Indian Coffee House. A co-operative society set in Bangalore on 19 August 1957, and one more was also founded in Delhi on 27 December 1957. Later on Madras and Bellary Societies had been separated from their mother societies and founded head office of ICWCS is at Jabalpur. Indian Coffee House has strong presence pan India with near about 400 coffee houses and thousands of people getting employment through their skills.

Working model & Objectives of Indian Coffee House :- The India Coffee House formed in 1958 and took current shape as a workmen's cooperative society of workmen's with the primary objective of protecting the livelihoods of employees who were fired from an earlier coffee business organizations that has roots in British India. The Indian Coffee House to endorse pure coffee beverage drinks India wide. The objective of the Indian Coffee House was not make a 'profit' but to provider pure coffee to

general people on reasonable price. There are 13 co-operative societies in the country to run the coffee houses. The co-operative societies are administrated by managing committee which comprises elected representatives of employees. These cooperative societies are affiliated under All India Coffee Workers' Co-operative Societies Federation which was shaped on 17 December 1960.

Mumbai Dabba Wala:- Almost 125 years ago in Mumbai, Mahadeo Havaji Bachche a Parsi banker employee of Fort Branch wished to get home-made food in his office. Accordingly he appointed a Gurgaon Mumbai based young man to carry his home made lunch from his home every afternoon. The dabbawalas have a fantastic reputation of its service. In the Mumbai (the fourth large populated city of world), the dabbawalas deliver more than 1,30,000 lunchboxes without mistake. Their reliability have made them six sigma compatible because they nearly do 2,60,000 transactions every day in six hour and continue it six days a week and all 52 weeks a year with zero mistake. The dabbawalas have strongly committed team of nearly 5,000 people who ensure to provide lunch to 2,00,000 people on time at their offices. Moreover, these men in white dress have addressed different business schools revealed their quality, punctuality of services towards customers.

Objectives: Providing livelihood to local poor population, Delivering food on time, Maintaining a high quality service, Environmentally friendly, with 0% fuel usage and use of existing modes of transportation. Being a community- The Dabba walas have a strong community spirit, and practice community referral based staff recruitment near to their village or localities.

Working Model: The dabba walas have composed a lunch box delivery and return system for working people in Mumbai city and suburban. The lunchboxes are taken from home in the late morning, delivered predominantly using bicycles and railway trains and returned empty one in the afternoon. The dabba walas work on four basic pillars: efficiency, time management, coordination, and culture.

SELCO: Sh. Harish Hande one of the renowned social entrepreneur in India has founded SELCO India in 1995 with an objective to providing affordable and reliable solar energy solutions to rural and marginalized communities. He acknowledged the need of sustainable solutions for energy challenge in rural areas, mostly for marginalized communities. Through SELCO India the millions of people getting clean and affordable energy which impacted their quality lives and leads to sustainable development. SELCO installed solar lighting systems in 125,000 homes and already install the more than 450000 homes in 2024. SELCO installed over 450,000 so called 'expensive' solar

solutions for the poors which have also been paid for by the poor using different financing methods suggested by SELCO and its financial partners which match their cash flows.

Objective: Increase the living standard of the marginalized population and also the private sector by yielding reliable, sustainable and safe electricity with solar energy.

Working model: It is supported by double process approach; generate adapt solar lighting systems on the basis of the specific needs of customers. The organization also helps people to obtain personal loan from different financial intuitions on genuine rate to purchase sustainable lighting.

Learno hub classes: **Learno hub classes** is a platform of educational technology that offers affordable and accessible educational resources to deprived and marginalized students mostly belongs from rural areas. In the education sector of India, social entrepreneurs like Learno Hub Classes have proved a pivotal position in expansion of learning opportunities for marginalized communities and also improving the quality of education. It is founded by Roshni Mukhrjee about a decade ago. The organization is very passionate to create new methodologies to ensure learning an engaging experience for every learner. The organization creates study contents starting from nursery rhymes for toddlers to high school students Complex concepts of math and sciences. Through this effort, Roshni Mukherjee has made a bridge to approach the educational gaps and also aimed to improve the learning outcomes for thousands of students.

Working model & Objectives of Learno Hub: The main objectives of Learno hub are to endorse free and excellence in education around the globe. The platform suggests different varieties of educational resources, including:-

Video lessons: Learno hub offers thousands of video lessons on a various collection of subjects, including physics, mathematics, biology, chemistry, English, and social science.

Notes: Learno hub also provides notes on various subject and topics.

NCERT resources: Learnohub provides solutions NCERT educational tasks, PDFs, and the complete syllabus.

Practice questions: Learnohub provides practice questions and online tests to students as help for preparation for exams.

Sample papers: Learnohub offers sample papers to help students prepare for exams.

Research Methodology:-

This study has been done by adopting the qualitative research methodology named as hermeneutics and Systemic Literature Review approach. Hermeneutics is named after the Greek

god Hermes known as the interpreter of the messages of the gods. In the context of this study, hermeneutics is defined as the understanding and interpretation of literature related to six Social Entrepreneurship organizations like AMUL, Shree Mahila Grah Udyog, Indian Coffee House, Mumbai Dabba wala, SELCO, Learno hub classes and studies based on observation.

For this study, the literature like reports, documents related to six Social Entrepreneurship organizations i.e. AMUL, Shree Mahila Grah Udyog, Indian Coffee House, Mumbai Dabba wala, SELCO, Learno hub classes have been analyzed through use of above methodology. The analyses have been done on the basis of four stages, namely identification, investigation, interpretation and integration. These four stages are briefly clarified as below:

- Identification stage-** engrosses search of the relevant documents, reports facts and figures directly or indirectly related to these six organizations.
- Investigation stage-** context and contents of the reports and other literatures have been analyzed in detailed manners.
- Interpretation stage-** Presents the meaning and the relevance of the literatures, reports in the contemporary context i.e. Inclusive Growth and Social Change.
- Integration stage-** It engages adopting, modifying and learning the concept of Inclusive Growth and Social Change from the available literature, reports and other study materials.

Data Collection:-

The study has been done on the basis of the secondary data, which have been collected from the different source of research media like research books, journals and magazine and business report etc. The literature and reports of six Social Entrepreneurship organizations like AMUL, Shree Mahila Grah Udyog, Indian Coffee House, Mumbai Dabba wala, SELCO, Learno hub classes are analyses by the hermeneutics method of research for explanation, interpretation and understanding.

Research objectives: -

- (1)To accustom with the working model and ethics contributed the six Social Entrepreneurship organizations
- (2)To know the impact of six Social Entrepreneurship organizations on the societal development as well as social change.
- (3)To know the vision, mission and strategy and success mantra of the six Social Entrepreneurship organizations.

Research Gapes: -

During review of literature related to social entrepreneurship it have been found a common

phenomenon that researches on the social entrepreneurship is on mount but remains fragmented, which can be examine by various issued mentioned by different researcher in their respective study. There is need of collective approach of the societal issues, social strengths, required resources of innovation and their match with social solution in Indian context. Somehow the practical Indian context of the social entrepreneurship which is fulfilling the gap among different strata of society and bring social change are very few or negligible. Some Indian basic problems like education, power, employment, social justice, women empowerment are found marginalized in the contemporary research on social entrepreneurship. In this research we focus on this gap an give priority to above mentioned social issues and find out Indian case study where these issues are addressed in best manners. We search for social entrepreneurship firm which become most suitable examples of the inclusive growth and social change in the respective fields. The study seeks to identify the best performing social entrepreneurship firm in the industry which set example for other business entities because of their working methods, social reach, employability, business model and also maximizing finances.

Theories of Social Entrepreneurship:-

Social entrepreneurship not only understood by the sense of economics it also recognized through the social context and environment of surroundings. To understand the nature of social entrepreneurship is essential to know the different theories of it.

1. Theory of structuring: It advocates the importance social entrepreneurs and describe that the agent can't be detached from structure of social organizations (Giddens, 1979, 1984). This theory tries to pursue a thought that regards the structure (social organizations) as a creation and a constraint of human action. Sh. Harish Hande one of the renowned social entrepreneur is the best example of structuring theory the founded SELCO objective to providing affordable and reliable solar energy solutions to rural and marginalized communities as they can't afford the power bill of state govt. electric corporations. The theory facilitates to examine the inducing factors which had played important roles in emergence of these social organizations and also show how social change took place.

2. Institutional Entrepreneurship: DiMaggio (1988) commenced the concept of institutional entrepreneurship, which to explicate how innovativeness come consequently institutions either increase or restructure. Those who are keenly interested to bring change or create something new are known as Institutional actors. Institutional entrepreneurship is totally an initiative to recognize the role of social entrepreneurship in creation or restructuring of

institutions and arrangements. The high integrities of actors resist themselves to bring change because they have adopted the existing one very deeply. Other hand less integrated actors are very likely to bring change in rules and regulations through their initiatives of social entrepreneurship.

3. Social capital: Social capital is supported by three dimensions which are structural capital, cognitive capital and relational capital. Structural capital describes the capacity of social entrepreneurs regarding access to information, resources and support. Relational capital is defined as the contact of one people to others. The finest example of relational capital will be the farmers' cooperative loan delivery system. Cognitive capital defines extent of common code and systems of treatment within a community (Nahapiet and Ghoshal, 1998).

4. Social movements: The four key issues mainly studied by researchers, which are as below:

- Political environment scanning comprise of opportunities and threats;
- The structures of Resource mobilization and lively mobilization of sites for resource mobilization;
- frameworks for Collective actions and identification of training need;
- Constitution of acts of contention and gamut of innovation made by the competitors and their rivals.

The social movement is basically related to social transformation. These theories are very important for social entrepreneurs by whom they identify and deal the problems and to a certain extent they can learn from their failures and change themselves accordingly.

Observations:

As per study it is commonly found that Social entrepreneurs are motivated by the sense of commitment and ethical responsibility to help others (Cherrier, H., Goswami, P., & Ray, S. (2018).). Hence, they take transformative and innovative steps to bring social change and attempt to solve social problems such as unemployment, poverty, and gender differences (Haugh, H. (2007)). Moreover, SE empowers women and propels them to changing the order embedded society (Datta, P. B., & Gailey, R. (2012), Chant, S. (2014). Social innovations are generally established by employees and "employee-oriented" social innovation is enable to solve mostly social issues in a company (Servantie and Rispal 2018). Ethical leadership have great impact directly and indirectly impact upon social innovation tendency of employees (Mottiar et al. 2018). By introducing new technology through the effort directed towards creation of new value can be utmost solution of social problems and also be used in order to bring

new opportunities for communities and organisations (Corner and Ho 2010).

The main traits of a Social Entrepreneur:

Some very exclusive characteristics found in a Social Entrepreneur are as following:

Strong believer of equality: Social Entrepreneur steadfastly believes in the inherent talent of all people, rather than of formal education therefore the regard that everyone can contributes to economic and social development and they value every one. They apt to unite the new population like marginal groups, immigrants, poor strata of society for general cause. Social Entrepreneur raises the passion of their labour and respective skills, art and craft etc. Shree Mahila Grah Udyog (Lijjat papad) may consider as the best example of equality because positively impacted the lives of thousands of poor women. This self help group is focused on economic change and financial empowering the vulnerable and marginalized groups in the society.

Role models act of Social Entrepreneur: It has been observed that Social Entrepreneur usually perform the challenging social work by using their innovative skills consequently empowering people and change their living standard. Generally in the process of Social Entrepreneurship marginalized and misfit are inspired to take advantage of their self creativity and valued is added. The AMUL founded by Dr. Vargees Kourien with the aim of empowering the milk producers through making cooperative society to uplift the living standard of the rural population by providing them with adequate education about animal husbandry developing the of skill of fodder/ cattle feed making, and collection of milk and its marketing.

Revolution for Social change: social entrepreneurs are very revolutionary by nature. They recognize or innovate by new service, product or spotlight for the social problem. They combine innovation, resourcefulness and opportunities to insure the success of the service product and focus. Mahadeo Havaji Bachche initiated the lunch delivery services with 100 dabbawalas in Mumbai city. It was totally revolutionary steps those days Bombe city. This was a successful experiment and the concept of dabba wala grew from there. It brought a drastic change in the different dimensions of the thousands of dabbawalas life i.e. financial, social status, education, health, Job security etc.

Self less politics of Work: Social Entrepreneurs work powerfully towards the explicitly formulated objectives first to create and subsequently sustain social value and advantages for society.

Strong Determination: social entrepreneurs have a great determination towards completion of jobs without fear of risk. Sh. Harish Hande has made pragmatic efforts to put technology solar power in the hands of the poor. It was not an easy task to

eradicate poverty by using solar energy as sustainable power in rural India, but because of strong determination of this entrepreneur has finally become the reality.

Willingness to share the credit of work: It has also been observed that social entrepreneurs are not very keen to keep their work credit with them. They may share all the credit other person who is passionate about the same cause. Taking the example of AMUL, T. K. Patel started the cooperative society of milk producer in Gujarat. Subsequently the cooperative society expanded and nurtured by Dr. Verghese Kurien who proposed the first tri-layer cooperative organizations in the country and same was replicated country wide under the Operation Flood plan, known as "Amul Model" of cooperative.

Policy Framework and Support for Social Entrepreneurs in India

The augmentation of social entrepreneurship in India may be accredited to several factors, including the encouraging policy framework and Government initiatives and Programs. The newly framed Companies Act. 2013 obligation of corporate social responsibility has crucial contribution towards growth of social entrepreneurship in India. Now private companies are compelled to allocate funds and dedicate teams for activities related to corporate social responsibility activities. These initiatives made the significant increase in the resources required for social entrepreneurship and it also enhances alliance between social entrepreneurs and private companies. Furthermore, the Govt. of India has also taken initiatives to encourage and support social entrepreneurship through different schemes and programs.

The Atal Innovation Mission is also one of them which endeavor to promote innovation and entrepreneurship in India, together with social entrepreneurship. Through this program, social entrepreneurs obtain financial support, guidance, and access to networks which can help them to improve their initiatives.

Challenges and Opportunities for Social Entrepreneurs:-

Notwithstanding the development and growth in social entrepreneurship, some challenges still faced by social entrepreneurs in India. The challenges confronted by social entrepreneurs are regulatory barriers, very limited way of funding, lack of awareness and understanding about social entrepreneurship and intricacy in scaling up operations. At the other hand, there are also plenty of opportunities for social entrepreneurs in India. The India have huge potential of untapped market, increasing demand for sustainable and socially impactful solutions, and increasing support from

the government as well as private sector organisations.

Social entrepreneurship has been also esteemed by the local populace because of their positive impact related upon the society by uplifting the lives of local populace by means of economical security and job creation. The vision and mission of the Social Entrepreneurship is framed with an eye to

the understanding the promotion of Livelihood, Social Development, Cooperation, Self help groups, Social innovation and develop social entrepreneurship in the institutional context of co-production. The concept of Social entrepreneurship may become more strengthen with the inclusion of youths, individuals, community groups, policy makers, civil servants and corporate houses.

Occurrence under study	Explanation
Community entrepreneurship	The community is the group of entrepreneurial performer and beneficiary. e.g., a village organizing trade fair, farming and selling, stitching garments, weaving, handlooms, food processing etc. Ex. Shree Mahila Grah Udyog (Lijjat Papad)
Social change agents	Individuals who modify general opinions about (specific) social issues. Examples Usage of solar energy in Andhra Pradesh has change the socio- economic scenario of several districts through SELCO. It promoted the village industry because of availability of the power through solar energy.
Institutional entrepreneurs	Organizations or Individuals that modify social structural arrangements and alter the institutional foundation which resist development.
Social ventures	Business ventures that provides unique products or services which is beneficial for society or environment, such as the production of power through solar energy and its distribution for benefit of society and environment as well.
Entrepreneurial non-profit organizations	Some organizations marked as Non-profit organizations in their charter somehow participation in commercial activities in order to create regular income stream for financial sustainability and subsequently reduce the financial dependency of the organization.
Social enterprise	Cooperative organizations like AMUL.
Social innovation	Innovation understood broadly and including processes and invention of technology for the social wellness/ welfare.

Conclusion:-

Social entrepreneurship is need of hour for country like India having 488 million youth people makes second largest labor force in the world. The report of World Bank points out that currently around 167.49 million people in India are leading their lives below the poverty line, which denotes that every third Indian is noticed deprived of basic needs such as nutrition, health care services and proper education. The government alone not be able to provide basic needs to people because of the number of challenges like unemployment, low per capita income, population growth, inadequate infrastructure, aging population, illiteracy and disease in epidemic proportions. Therefore, The Social entrepreneurship is essential to curbs the above mentioned burning problem in front of society. The Social entrepreneurship is need of hour through which alleviate societal problems by keeping the needy and the less fortunate on a way of worth living.

Social entrepreneurship can bring direct economic development as well as yield such fertile ground to grow the economic growth by spreading root in that ground and also ensure sustainability of that growth. Social entrepreneurship recognize social capabilities and tackle the challenge of social, economic and political inequalities which are main source of

unbalanced progress and significant Implication on the way of socio-economic development. Understanding social entrepreneurship through admittedly-limited systematic approach in last decade, we may summarize social entrepreneurship as follow:-

Suggestions:

- 1. Dealing with Socio economic Challenges:** By generating innovative and sustainable solutions Social entrepreneurship is enable to address imperative issues like poverty, education, healthcare, sanitation, and gender inequality .
- 2. Sustainable Development:** Social entrepreneurs are focused on India's development goals (SDG) because of nature of long-term impact, sustainable business models.
- 3. Job Creation:** Social enterprises may be precursor to economic growth and poverty alleviation because it can generates employment opportunities, especially in rural and unprivileged areas.
- 4. Promoting Inclusive Growth:** The business model of Social enterprises focuses on inclusive growth and also ensures the economic development of all sections of society. The main emphasis of business model is on the people who are conventionally excluded from main stream of economic and social growth.
- 5. Empowerment of Marginalized**

Communities: Through Social enterprises marginalized groups of society e.g., women, rural populations, and Economic weaker sections can be empowered by providing them with skills, resources, and a platform for growth.

6. Fostering Innovation: Social entrepreneurs are often finding out creative solutions to complex social problems breaking the limits of traditional business systems.

7. Public-Private Partnerships: Social entrepreneurship has unique ideas resource mobilization and efficiency to address social issues. They often encourage cooperation between government, businesses, and non-profits organizations which become ultimate remedy for social problems.

8. Positive Social Impact: As profit making is not the first priority of social enterprises rather they believe in improving the quality of life for communities and finally make great social impact.

9. Attracting Investments and Funding: Now the interest of impact investment is increasing, therefore it is very easy to social enterprises to social enterprises from domestic as well as international investors whose are very anxious to filling social differences.

10. Encouraging Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Social entrepreneurship may be an important tool to operate the CSR initiatives of many corporations because it promotes the innovative ideas of businesses being responsible for the communities.

11. Building Resilient Communities: By providing local solutions and grassroots-level interventions, social enterprises assist to create resilience in communities against economic, social, and environmental challenges.

12. Strengthening the Ecosystem: The growing ecosystem of india for social entrepreneurship (incubators, accelerators, and policy support) brings a conducive environment for social ventures to balance and impact more lives.

13. Encouraging Youth Involvement: Through developing the culture of civic activism & responsibility the Social entrepreneurship provides a way for youth Indian population to actively engage in solving social issues.

14. Government Support and Policies: States and Central Govt. of India has already introduced various policies and incentives for social enterprises, like funding schemes and tax benefits, which supplementary support entrepreneurship with a social cause. Ministry of Medium and Small Micro Enterprises (MSME), through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), are executing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program for Encouraging entrepreneurs in setting up non-farming related new enterprises in order to curb the local unemployment.

15. Setting Global Trends: Some of Indian social

entrepreneurs already become part of global movements by gaining recognition and opportunities on the international stage by providing social good to communities. Ex. AMUL, Shree Mahila Grih Udyog etc.

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