



The Impact of Women in Social Entrepreneurship on Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT

Indian women social entrepreneurs make significant contributions to societal growth and innovation. They have had remarkable success in areas that have significance for women, such as expanding Medicine and higher education, violence minimization, and empowering women to move from victims to leaders. The following are the long-term goals of a peaceful society. We are impressed by the dedication of these type of social entrepreneurs, especially the women who are trying to improve the development climate in India. As the start-up ecosystem in India expands, an increasing number of women across the country are launching game-changing social initiatives. These women seize control of major societal issues, driven by a strong desire to make others' lives better. Every female entrepreneur wants to make a positive difference in the world, but their success varies. The degree of dedication and engagement varies based on the financial element, legal dimension, technical support, funding accessibility, entrepreneurial culture, and taxation and regulation. The objective of this study is to ascertain the function of social entrepreneurs in today's society. The main objective of this research is to examine the impact of social entrepreneurship in facilitating sustainable development. Moreover, the presentation looks at social entrepreneurship as a means of addressing social problems, highlighting how analyzing social entrepreneurship might offer a resolution to enduring development obstacles. The study examines the present condition of social entrepreneurship, metrics of entrepreneurship, the foundations of entrepreneurship development, the corporate climate, entrepreneurial opportunities, and the feasibility of several social entrepreneurship business models. Surveys were disseminated to five distinct organizations with the purpose of gathering data. The SPSS data analysis method was utilized to examine the correlation between sustainable development and social entrepreneurship. In summary, social business models equip social entrepreneurs to actively engage in sustainable development.

1. INTRODUCTION

Societal entrepreneurship involves addressing multifaceted societal issues and challenging difficulties such as joblessness, violent behavior, drug abuse, being poor, and loneliness. It fosters sustainable development that upholds fundamental rights and optimizes the usage of resources. [1]. In response to the challenge of sustainable development, a number of states, as well as specific organizations and other social actors, are calling for a more dynamic approach to social accountability. As a result, they are confronted with long-term development challenges [2]. Entrepreneurship is the pursuit of profitable business undertakings by people or entities, while social entrepreneurship involves business activities that have a social objective and prioritize long-term outcomes over short-term gains. [3].

Many current community issues are intertwined with community development. As a pioneer in addressing these issues, social entrepreneurship is thriving in impoverished communities. It is crucial to comprehend the impact of social entrepreneurship on building communities and the importance of its lasting effects, whether people or social entrepreneurs are acknowledged as influential catalysts for change. [4]. The significance is that stakeholders must be aware of Social Entrepreneurship influence to value the contributions of Social Entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship is an important economic factor. Social entrepreneurship requires fundamental alterations in societal structures. [5].

The paper will investigate social entrepreneurship as a tool for social problem solving, highlighting how social entrepreneurship analysis can aid in long-term development issues. Recent research, on the other hand, makes a

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compelling case for looking into social entrepreneurship as a long-term development strategy [6]. In their study [7], Emerson and Twersky¹ (1996) found that social entrepreneurship plays a crucial role in the establishment of non-profit entities. In addition, Bhatt² (1989) found in his study that social entrepreneurship has the capacity to enhance individuals' empowerment, foster the growth of rural women, and address various social issues, as stated by Emerson and Twersky¹ (1996). [8, 9].

1.1 Social Entrepreneurs

The rise of a new generation of young Indian women social entrepreneurs represents a significant investment in the country's bright future. Indian corporations recognize the potential of social entrepreneurs and are actively assisting them in establishing larger businesses with greater social impact. Companies support social entrepreneurs by acknowledging their efforts and providing financial and mentoring support [10]. Gender diversity and women's empowerment are even mentioned in the constitution. Indian women social entrepreneurs are currently working on issues like students' environments, child domestic abuse, local recycling, and motivating rural women to seek medical attention, to name a few. Because it encompasses a primary social mission, the development of innovative solutions, and entrepreneurial strategies, the term "social entrepreneurship" appears to be gaining popularity [11]. Social enterprises value social and environmental impact over monetary gain. Wealth is created to achieve self-sufficiency and to benefit specific communities, not to maximise profit. Customers are underserved, neglected, or disadvantaged, and the communities they serve are underserved, neglected, or disadvantaged (who are the focuses of mainstream businesses) [12]. Globally, societies face a slew of issues and issues that institutions and governments have yet to address. This is the point at which social entrepreneurs become involved, offering new perspectives and challenging existing assumptions. Social entrepreneurs play a crucial role in questioning, challenging, and reevaluating notions and assumptions. They strive to address deficiencies in systems while simultaneously offering prompt and creative resolutions to local problems. Women now have an equal chance to have an immediate impact on society [13].

More women are starting or running businesses globally. They are experts in education, healthcare, renewable energy, trash management, online education and electronic commerce, infrastructure and slum enhancement, water and hygiene, domestic abuse, and other issues affecting women, children, and the elderly [14]. Women are recruiting and assisting less educated women as well as creating opportunities to support themselves and their partners. Around 350 million Indians live in poverty and lack fundamental literacy, medical care, and nourishment. Education, medical care, and other infrastructure are needed

for these people [15]. In this context, women social entrepreneurs are developing innovative, practical, and long-term solutions. Women in India are realizing they are more than equal citizens and key agents of social change. Several government initiatives and new corporate policies identify women as long-term socioeconomic growth and change agents. [16].

1.2 Societal Ramifications

Social entrepreneurs greatly benefit society. Businesses are more likely to influence shifts in society and the environment as consumers gain power and more businesses support community causes. Companies prioritize higher ideals that make customers and employees more honored and stronger. [17]. By creating jobs and giving back, businesses can create a virtuous circle of social impact. Among entrepreneurs seeking financial independence, social entrepreneurs are in the minority. Despite their small number, social entrepreneurs are committed to addressing some of the world's most pressing issues [18]. They are driven by a desire to improve our lives and the environment by utilizing cutting-edge technologies and innovations. Making money is insufficient for them. They want to make a difference in the world. Social entrepreneurs inspire and make a difference over time. [19].

1.3 Entrepreneurial zeal is combined with a desire to make a positive social impact in social enterprises

Entrepreneurial zeal is combined with a desire to make a positive social impact in social enterprises. The entrepreneurs pursue their ambitions while also addressing a major issue that benefits our society by enhancing environmental sustainability. The majority of these entrepreneurs no longer prioritise money over meaning, purpose, and fulfilment [20].

"Social enterprises address people's urgent desire to do meaningful work that aligns with their values." To conclude, social enterprises strengthen purpose-work connections. However, social enterprises satisfy people's urgent need to work with meaning and align their attempts with their beliefs [21]. They often encourage employees to focus on a cause rather than a pay check. Better yet, "doing good" can be profitable. Yes, you can live comfortably while addressing problems associated with society or the environment. [22].

1.4 Customers' needs are satisfied by social entrepreneurship

In recent years, there has been a notable increase in global recognition of the importance of sustainability. Despite the crisis, individuals have not been discouraged from decreasing their environmental footprint and allocating funds towards ethical products, as reported by the Guardian. [23]. This illustrates that the market favors' companies that possess a robust social mission. Social enterprises provide services to both clients and beneficiaries. These enterprises

help others by fulfilling the requirements of their customers. However, the present inclination towards environmentally sustainable and morally upright products eliminates any worries regarding the absence of potential profits for social enterprises. In summary, there is no justification for ignoring the customer segment challenge simply because as there is a demand to meet and a feasible business to establish. [24].

1.5 Beyond the economic purpose, social entrepreneurship fosters relationships

Individuals in social and economic networks can also benefit from the strong bonds of social enterprises. In contrast to traditional commerce and other business connections, social relationships facilitate exchanges that are primarily fueled by emotional support provided to both those in need and entrepreneurs [25]. Sharing information and resources among communities all over the world can help similar social groups. International humanitarian initiatives such as fair trade have demonstrated that social entrepreneurship can assist in the creation of networking opportunities between two or more countries while also strengthening the economically and socially marginalised [26].

1.6 The goal of social entrepreneurship is to create economic and social value

This rapidly expanding sector has the ability to solve social problems and seize new market opportunities faster than traditional businesses. Because they do not rely solely on government priorities, social enterprises can respond to social problems more effectively [27]. Furthermore, not relying on limited funds from government institutions makes meeting our society's needs easier [28]. Furthermore, social entrepreneurs, as community change agents and significant contributors to the global economy, provide solutions in ways that the government does not. This is also why social entrepreneurship is important: it gives the government alternatives when it is unable to meet immediate needs [29].

1.7 Social entrepreneurship helps to make the world a better place

According to the motto "do well by doing good" the core of any social enterprise operation is social value and social change. Money is reduced to a tool that entrepreneurs can use to accomplish people-centered goals [30]. Undoubtedly, social entrepreneurship exceeds mere business endeavors as it provides constructive and transformative solutions to society during a crucial period. Social entrepreneurship is important because it maximizes social benefit [31]. Entrepreneurs operating in all four sectors feel a sense of obligation to contribute to the welfare of the community. In order to accomplish this, they devise innovative methods to tackle urgent social problems on a global or local scale, such as medical treatment, homeless people, and exploitation of kids. [32].

In the social enterprise sector, women are more likely than men to hire other women, give preference to female beneficiaries, and distribute profits to women. This is especially true in India, where nearly 25% of social enterprises are led by women [33]. Women own less than 9% of commercial small and medium enterprises in India. More female social entrepreneurs are desperately needed. To address this disparity, new approaches to gender-lens investing are needed, as well as support for social enterprise [34]. Our recent British Council Activist to Entrepreneur research looked at how some of India's many female social entrepreneurs see these goals being met. We discovered that unless consistent efforts are made to challenge existing norms and beliefs, including those about social enterprise, new opportunities will not emerge [35].

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Social entrepreneurship is defined as "the innovative use and combination of resources to pursue opportunities to catalyze social change and/or address social problems." Their concept goes beyond commonly held beliefs about the personalities, characteristics, values, and visions of social entrepreneurs and individual change agents (**Bornstein 2004**³) [36]. This study investigates the various pressures using qualitative analysis that social entrepreneurs face in their day-to-day business operations. We discovered three major sources of tension among social entrepreneurs using paradox theory and the hybrid organisational model as a research framework [37]. The findings show how social entrepreneurs in hybrid organisations resolve conflicting tensions, typically through the use of a selective coupling strategy supplemented by other approaches such as compromising or decoupling (**Ignacio Alvarez de Mon⁴ & Patricia Gabaldón⁵ & Margarita Nuez⁶,2021**) [38].

The goal of the research is to better understand the role of the social entrepreneur. As a result, the study recommended that government programmes and initiatives for innovation and technological integration be implemented to assist women entrepreneurs in growing their businesses, self-esteem, and society as a whole (**Malarkodi⁷ et al. 2020**) [39]. Social Entrepreneurship and Business Performance in Women A social entrepreneur's primary goal is not to make a profit, but to effect widespread social change (**Saifil Ali⁸, 2018**) [40].

A long-term development model for modern global entrepreneurship is created and presented. The framework nature of the provided recommendations is one of the research findings' limitations (**Elena G. Popkova⁹, Tatiana N. Litvinova¹⁰, and Irina A. Morozova¹¹ 2018**) [41]. The empirical findings indicate a strong relationship between entrepreneurship and the triple bottom line of sustainable development. In China, entrepreneurship and the triple bottom line of sustainable development have varying degrees of clout (**Wentao Gu¹², Jiaye Wang¹³, Xiyuan Hua¹⁴, and Zhongdi¹⁵, 2018**) [42].

To assist future academics in understanding how social entrepreneurship relates to various other fields of study, we present a clear and comprehensive definition of social entrepreneurship as a research domain (**Jason Lortie¹⁶ & Kevin C. Cox¹⁷ 2018**) [43]. The goal of this study was to help the global community of social entrepreneurship researchers and practitioners better understand the phenomenon's diversity, meaning, and evolution in emerging economies (**Subhanjan Sengupta¹⁸ & Arunaditya Sahay¹⁹ & Francesca Croc²⁰, 2017**) [44].

An Overview of Social Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice (**Nicola M. Pless²¹ 2012**) [45] The purpose of the study was to help the global community of social entrepreneurship researchers and practitioners better understand the phenomenon's diversity, meaning, and evolution in emerging economies (**Subhanjan Sengupta²² & Arunaditya Saha²³ & Francesca Croce²⁴, 2017**) [46] According to traditional literature, one of the primary goals of social entrepreneurship (SE) is to achieve long-term societal gains, which highlights a variety of elements, processes, and outcomes (**Lumpkin²⁶ et al. 2013 & Omored²⁷ 2014**) [47]

Research on social ventures in developed and developing economies has shown that social entrepreneurship plays a crucial role in promoting entrepreneurial activity, economic growth, emancipation, and women's empowerment (Datta²⁸ & Gailey²⁹, 2012) [48]. Limited research has been conducted on the achievements of women who have successfully established businesses in the African tourism industry (Kwaramba³⁰, Lovetta³¹ & Chipumuroc³², 2012) [49]. Nevertheless, further investigation is required to comprehend the specific ways in which women involved in social entrepreneurship contribute to local development, considering the influence of community traditions and social norms. This is supported by the studies conducted by Amine³³ and Staub³⁴ in 2009, as well as Huysentruy³⁵ in 2014. [50].

Studies on social businesses in both developed and developing economies have demonstrated that social entrepreneurship is vital in fostering entrepreneurial activity, economic growth, liberation, and advancement of women (Datta²⁸ & Gailey²⁹, 2012) [48]. There has been a lack of extensive research on the accomplishments of women who have effectively founded businesses in the African sector of tourism (Kwaramba³⁰, Lovetta³¹ & Chipumuroc³², 2012) [49]. However, additional research is necessary to fully understand the precise methods through which women engaged in social entrepreneurship contribute to local development, considering the impact of community traditions and social norms. This is verified by the research carried out by Amine³³ and Staub³⁴ in 2009, as well as Huysentruy³⁵ in 2014. [52].

Zahra⁴¹ et al. (2009) add and summarized a social entrepreneurship literature study and discuss how to increase social wealth by starting new businesses or

managing current ones. Let's talk about sustainable development, a resource-use framework that meets human needs while safeguarding the environment to ensure their future fulfillment. [53].

Entrepreneurship is on the rise as a result of increased social, cultural, and economic pressures. As a result, social factors have emerged as significant predictors of entrepreneurial behaviour (**Stevenson⁴² and Jarillo⁴³, 2007**) [54]. All social entrepreneurs share the desire to effect change through their actions, which may result in solutions to society's problems. Individuals with innovative approaches to major issues who are tenacious in their pursuit of their beliefs, individuals who simply will not stop until their ideas have been widely disseminated to the point where they can be implemented (**Bornstein⁴⁴, 2007**) [55].

Individuals who provide innovative solutions to society's most pressing and daunting social problems, According to **Roger and Osberg⁴⁵ (2007)** [56], social entrepreneurs are passionate and determined in dealing with important social issues and proposing major shifts. In the past, such people solved seemingly stubborn issues related to changing national attitudes by changing essential systems. Social entrepreneurs are creators who help humanity.

Social entrepreneurship is the treatment of complex social and wicked problems such as unemployment, crime, drug addiction, poverty, and social exclusion. It promotes long-term development that respects human rights and uses resources efficiently (**Johnson⁴⁶, 2000**) [57]. Social entrepreneurship provides fresh perspectives on social issues while also organising the ideas, resources, and social arrangements required to sustain social transformations (**Alvord, Brown⁴⁷ et al., 2004**) [58].

Anyanwu⁴⁸ (2003) defines development as a nation's long-term beneficial growth. Empirical research suggests entrepreneurship education and training help entrepreneurs develop inertia. This approach has changed public opinions and enhanced awareness of entrepreneurs' vital role in national development. The government is increasing the Entrepreneurial Development Programme (EDP) to expedite the activation of elements that disperse economic, social, technological, and political activities that promote sustainable development [59]. It is a continual process that teaches citizens essential entrepreneurial and managerial skills needed to start and run enterprises. Social entrepreneurs are new entrepreneurs with entrepreneurial origins because of their creativity, critical thinking, and motivation. Combining these traits with a drive to solve social issues creates social entrepreneurship. This form of company entrepreneurship is rare in Nigeria. [60].

ABC Transport Limited revolutionized the luxury bus industry, according to Agu⁴⁸ (2000). This led to great customer satisfaction at a time when luxury bus travel was unsatisfactory due to owners' lack of service orientation. Their customer service philosophy, ban on touting and other social vices, and modern bus terminals transformed

commerce. This new company with its creative and innovative values tackled a severe social problem [61].

Business initiative rises with social, cultural, and business pressures, according to Stevenson and Carlos⁴⁹ (1990). Thus, entrepreneurship is linked to societal factors. Social entrepreneurs emphasize change to solve societal issues [62].

Ashoka⁵⁰ founder and CEO Bill Drayton said "social entrepreneurship at its finest creates minor adjustments in the short run that bounce through existing systems to catalyse large changes in the longer term". ABC Transport's high-end bus activities were typical [63]. Entrepreneurs affect business, but social entrepreneurs affect the globe. They seize chances others miss and enhance equilibriums by proposing long-term solutions and creative ways to improve society. Social entrepreneurs are creative, change-oriented, and always looking for better ways to solve social issues than business entrepreneurs, who are motivated by profit. [64].

Nittana Southiseng, Makararavy Ty, John Walsh and Pacapol Anurit⁵¹ (2008) "Development of Excellent Entrepreneurs in Small and Medium Enterprises in Laos and Cambodia" Throughout the Vietnam War, both Laos and Cambodia suffered at the hands of French colonists and the United States, and both began pursuing national progress through a market-oriented economy in the 1980s. This study explores the similarities and differences in the entrepreneurial qualities, business experiences, difficulties, and supporting requirements of SMEs in Laos and Cambodia using information from in-depth interviews. The findings lead to recommendations for improving effective entrepreneurial talents, as well as policy considerations for promoting exceptional entrepreneurial potential [69].

Sivarin Lertpusit⁵¹ (2014), "Socio-Economic Impact and the Adaptation of Boten people under Chinese

Transnationality" This study looks at the socioeconomic impact of Chinese transnational influences on the Boten people. Its objectives are as follows:

1. To investigate transnational concerns and the impact of Chinese capital in Laos: Boten
2. Look into the Boten people's socioeconomic impact.

This essay uses qualitative research methods to obtain data from papers and field studies. The data was analysed using Transnational Enclosure theory, Territorialization, and the Periphery framework [70].

"Self Help Groups (SHGs) as a Tool of Socioeconomic Development of Rural People in the Mekong Region (A Case Study with Special Reference to the Kratie and Stung Treng⁵² Provinces of Cambodia," **Manjunatha Venkatappa and Theo Ebberts⁵³ (2015)**. Despite the global trend of urbanisation, the majority of people in many countries continue to live in rural areas. Rural inhabitants are typically among the poorest in their countries due to their reliance on agriculture and a lack of alternative work and income-generating activities, with women being particularly vulnerable [71].

Pensri Jaroenwanit and Supot Deeboonmee⁵⁴ (2015) published the paper "Development of e-Commerce Competencies Among Community Enterprises and SMEs in Thailand's North eastern Region." The purpose of this study was to look into the understanding, expectations, and growth of e-Commerce skills among community firms and SMEs in Thailand's north eastern region. The study used a mixed-methods technique as well as a participatory research strategy. The research sample consisted of entrepreneurs with computer skills who received 4-5 stars on the Department of Community Development's product quality evaluation [72].

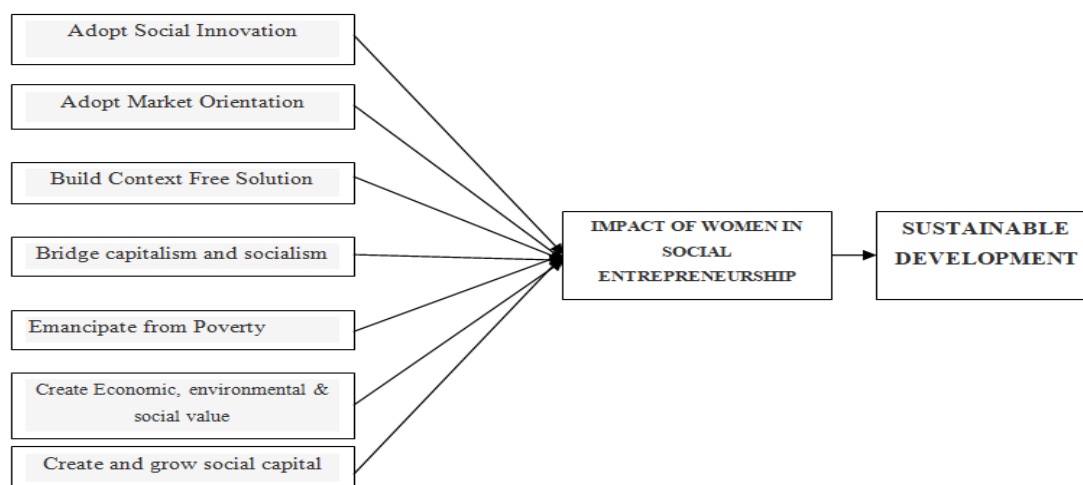


Fig. 1. Conceptual framework.

3. RESEARCH GAP

The study investigated the influence and association of the factors included in the study, according to the review of literature. The following components make up the research methodology: the research model, variables, demographics, study sample, respondent profile, study tools, and data collection procedures [73]. The purpose of this research was to learn how women in social entrepreneurship influence long-term growth and entrepreneurial performance. Among those who responded were female social entrepreneurs who run small and medium-sized businesses [74].

4. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Figure 1 represents the conceptual frame of the study.

5. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To learn about the current conditions of female social entrepreneurship.
- Identify the connection between social business, the empowerment of women, and the creation of community benefit.
- To investigate the elements that influence women’s social entrepreneurship.
- To identify the barriers preventing women from participating in India's social business sector.

6. Research Methodology

The current study is a descriptive study because the goal is to determine the relationship between the various variables. This study included female entrepreneurs who own and operate a variety of businesses, including trading, manufacturing, and service businesses. Respondents were chosen based on their knowledge of the top FIVE Tamilnadu organizations [75]. The researcher determined the sample size for this study using a proportionate stratified random sampling method. A questionnaire was used to collect data, and the information was analysed using various statistical tools [76].

7. Findings of the Study

Percentage Analysis takes into account the respondents' age, qualifications, and year of experience. The respondents' ages range from 40 to 59, and 47.4% have a high school diploma or higher. A minimum of 3-5 years of experience in social activities is required [77].

7.1 Mean and normal deviation of respondents performing the social activities in their business

According to the above table, the influences swaying respondents performing social activities in their business are Manufacturing 4.19 (1.284), Computer and related services (1.592), Wholesale and retail 3.14(1.341), Real Estate 3.91

(1.350), Telecommunication 4.20(1.353), Import and Export trade 3.76(1.424), Arts and Entertainment 3.86. (1.549). The overall standard deviation is 26.64 points. Women Engaged in Business Social Activities have the highest mean value of 4.20.

Table 1. Mean and normal deviation of respondents performing the social activities in their business

Women Performing the Social Activities in their Business	Mean	Std. Deviation
Manufacturing	4.19	1.284
Computer and related services	3.58	1.592
Wholesale and retail	3.14	1.341
Real Estate	3.91	1.350
Telecommunication	4.20	1.353
Import and Export trade	3.76	1.424
Arts and Entertainment	3.86	1.549
Mean Score	26.64	9.893

7.2 Mean and normal deviation of social activities performed by the respondents

The following factors influence respondents' social activities, according to the table above: Awareness 3.75 (1.304), Health Awareness 3.87 (1.355), Road Safety 3.56 (1.327), Child Welfare 3.42 (1.416), Counselling 3.88 (1.416), and Fighting Poverty 2.97. (1.632). The total standard deviation is 21.45. The average value of women who participate in Social Activities is the highest (8.45).

Table 2. Mean and normal deviation of social activities performed by the respondents

Women performed by the Social Activities	Mean	Std. Deviation
Awareness	3.75	1.304
Health Awareness	3.87	1.355
Road safety	3.56	1.327
Child welfare	3.42	1.416
Counselling	3.88	1.416
Fighting Poverty	2.97	1.632
Mean Score	21.45	8.45

7.3 Mean and normal deviation of motivate you to do social activities by the respondents

The influences swaying the Motivate you to do Social Activities Self 3.24 (1.150), Parents 2.65 (.977), Friends 2.13 (.512), and Relatives 2.39 are shown in the table above (.684). The overall average is 10.41. The highest mean score is 3.323 for Motivate you to participate in Social Activities.

Table 3. Mean and normal deviation of motivate you to do social activities by the respondents

Motivate you to do Social Activities	Mean	Std. Deviation
Self	3.24	1.150
Parents	2.65	.977
Friends	2.13	.512
Relatives	2.39	.684
Mean Score	10.41	3.323

7.4 Mean and normal deviation of impact of women in social entrepreneurship

Adopt Social Innovation 2.69 (1.338), Market Orientation 3.29 (1.351), Context-Free Solution 3.21 (1.378), Bridge Capitalism and Socialism 2.64 (1.313), Emancipate from Poverty 3.26 (1.326), Create Economic, Environmental, and

Social Capital 3.14 (1.364), Create and Grow Social Capital 3.96 (1.325). The overall standard deviation is 22.19 points.

Table 4. Mean and normal deviation of impact of women in social entrepreneurship

Impact of Women in Social Entrepreneurship	Mean	Std. Deviation
Adopt Social Innovation	2.69	1.338
Adopt Market orientation	3.29	1.351
Build Context Free Solution	3.21	1.378
Bridge Capitalism and Socialism	2.64	1.313
Emancipate from poverty	3.26	1.326
Create Economic, Environment and social capital	3.14	1.364
Create and grow social capital	3.96	1.325
Mean Score	22.19	9.395

Table 5. H0: There is no significant difference between the ages of the respondents and the social activities in which they participate

ANOVA						
Women performed by the Social Activities		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Education	Between Groups	77.412	3	25.804	22.613	.000
	Within Groups	216.815	190	1.141		
	Total	294.227	193			
Awareness	Between Groups	10.097	3	3.366	2.011	.114
	Within Groups	318.027	190	1.674		
	Total	328.124	193			
Health Awareness	Between Groups	8.895	3	2.965	1.630	.184
	Within Groups	345.620	190	1.819		
	Total	354.515	193			
Road safety	Between Groups	14.135	3	4.712	2.748	.044
	Within Groups	325.741	190	1.714		
	Total	339.876	193			
Child welfare	Between Groups	36.598	3	12.199	6.611	.000
	Within Groups	350.583	190	1.845		
	Total	387.180	193			
Counselling	Between Groups	43.515	3	14.505	8.023	.000
	Within Groups	343.516	190	1.808		
	Total	387.031	193			
Fighting Poverty	Between Groups	49.516	3	16.505	6.754	.000
	Within Groups	464.299	190	2.444		
	Total	513.814	193			

Table 6. H0: There is no statistically significant difference between respondents' year of experience and motivation to participate in social activities

ANOVA						
Motivate you to do Social Activities		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Self	Between Groups	15.813	4	3.953	3.122	.016
	Within Groups	239.280	189	1.266		
	Total	255.093	193			
Parents	Between Groups	15.941	4	3.985	4.477	.002
	Within Groups	168.224	189	.890		
	Total	184.165	193			
Friends	Between Groups	2.638	4	.660	2.604	.037
	Within Groups	47.877	189	.253		
	Total	50.515	193			
Relatives	Between Groups	9.124	4	2.281	5.315	.000
	Within Groups	81.103	189	.429		
	Total	90.227	193			

Table 7. H0: There is no statistically significant difference between respondents' ages and the reasons for which they participate in social activities

ANOVA						
Reason for Social Activities		Square Roots	df	Average Square	F	Sig.
Self-Satisfaction	Groups within Groups	3.420	3	1.140	.751	.523
	Groups inside Groups	288.415	190	1.518		
	Total	291.835	193			
Publicity	Between Groups	16.244	3	5.415	3.514	.016
	Within Groups	292.745	190	1.541		
	Total	308.990	193			
To obey govt rules	Between Groups	43.114	3	14.371	11.923	.000
	Within Groups	229.009	190	1.205		
	Total	272.124	193			
To earn more customers	Between Groups	2.959	3	.986	.618	.604
	Within Groups	303.021	190	1.595		
	Total	305.979	193			
To attract our customers	Between Groups	42.806	3	14.269	15.069	.000
	Within Groups	179.915	190	.947		
	Total	222.722	193			

7.5 ANOVA test on significant difference between the ages of the respondents and the social activities in which they participate

The ages of the respondents are shown in the table above, as are the social activities in which they are involved, such as

education, road safety, and child welfare, counselling, and fighting. The p values for the poverty factors are less than 0.05, indicating that they are statistically significant. The p values for awareness and health awareness are all greater than 0.05, indicating that they are not statistically significant.

7.6 ANOVA test on significant difference between respondents' year of experience and motivation to participate in social activities

The table above depicts the respondents' experience year as well as the motivated social activities in which they engage, such as parents and relatives. The factors are statistically significant because the p values are less than 0.05. All of the factors have p values greater than 0.05, indicating that they are statistically significant.

7.7 ANOVA test on significant difference between respondents' ages and the reasons for which they participate in social activities

The table above shows the respondents' ages as well as the reasons they participate in social activities, which include publicity, compliance with government regulations, and attracting new customers. The factors are statistically

significant because the p values are less than 0.05. For example, self-satisfaction is greater than 0.05, indicating that it is statistically significant.

7.8 ANOVA test on significant relationship between the ages of respondents and the impact of social women entrepreneurs

The table above displays the respondents' ages as well as the impact of social women entrepreneurs on issues such as Adopt Social Innovation, Adopt Market orientation, Build Context Free Solution, Bridge Capitalism and Socialism, Emancipate from Poverty, and Create Economic, Environmental, and Social Capital. The factors are statistically significant because the p values are less than 0.05. Create and grow social capital, for example, has a statistically significant impact greater than 0.05.

Table 8. H0: There is no significant relationship between the ages of respondents and the impact of social women entrepreneurs.

ANOVA						
The Influence of Social Female Entrepreneurs		Square Roots	df	Average Square	F	Sig.
Adopt Social Innovation	Groups within Groups	31.963	2	15.982	9.737	.000
	Groups inside Groups	313.480	191	1.641		
	Total	345.443	193			
Adopt Market orientation	Between Groups	20.212	2	10.106	5.813	.004
	Within Groups	332.040	191	1.738		
	Total	352.253	193			
Build Context Free Solution	Between Groups	34.135	2	17.067	9.813	.000
	Within Groups	332.200	191	1.739		
	Total	366.335	193			
Bridge Capitalism and Socialism	Between Groups	46.134	2	23.067	15.372	.000
	Within Groups	286.609	191	1.501		
	Total	332.742	193			
Emancipate from poverty	Between Groups	15.452	2	7.726	4.559	.012
	Within Groups	323.661	191	1.695		
	Total	339.113	193			
Create Economic, Environment and social capital	Between Groups	25.638	2	12.819	7.339	.001
	Within Groups	333.605	191	1.747		
	Total	359.242	193			
Create and grow social capital	Between Groups	.765	2	.383	.216	.806
	Within Groups	330.898	187	1.770		
	Total	331.663	189			

7.9 Correlations between respondents' ages and the business category

Table 9. Age and Business Category

C1- Manufacturing

C2- Computer and related services

C3- Wholesale and retail

C4- Real Estate

C5- Telecommunication

C6- Import and Export trade

C7- Arts and Entertainment

PC- Pearson Correlation

Sig- Sig. (2-tailed)

There is no relationship between respondents' ages and the business category.

Correlations									
		Age	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
Age	PC	1							
	Sig								
	N	194							
C1	PC	-.284**	1						
	Sig	.000							
	N	194	194						
C2	PC	-.219**	.014	1					
	Sig	.002	.848						
	N	194	194	194					
C3	PC	.108	-.232**	.365**	1				
	Sig	.133	.001	.000					
	N	194	194	194	194				
C4	PC	-.221**	-.035	.615**	.390**	1			
	Sig	.002	.626	.000	.000				
	N	194	194	194	194	194			
C5	PC	-.002	-.079	.451**	.182*	.467**	1		
	Sig	.974	.274	.000	.011	.000			
	N	194	194	194	194	194	194		
C6	PC	-.219**	.090	.404**	.015	.348**	.332**	1	
	Sig	.002	.212	.000	.839	.000	.000		
	N	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	
C7	PC	-.058	.092	.512**	.089	.311**	.525**	.669**	1
	Sig	.420	.204	.000	.216	.000	.000	.000	
	N	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
** At the 0.01 (2-tailed) level, the correlation is significant.									
* At the 0.05 (2-tailed) significance level, correlation exists (2-tailed).									

8. CONCLUSION

Social entrepreneurship is attracting a new generation of leaders, all of whom are young, passionate, and full of energy, and all of whom want to make a difference in society. Entrepreneurs of Indian women's socialisation are knowledgeable and skilled individuals who understand how to prioritise their needs [78]. The study's findings indicate that social entrepreneurship is becoming increasingly popular in India due to the initiatives they pursue. The popularity of entrepreneurship is increasing [79]. Female social entrepreneurs are establishing themselves as influential figures in several sectors, such as import and export commerce, the retail as well as wholesale business, professional and engineering solutions, training and academic services, and related to computers services [80].

Currently, women social entrepreneurs are primarily engaged in a range of social initiatives, including health awareness campaigns, road safety initiatives, education-related projects, poverty eradication efforts, and child welfare programs, among others [81]. Additionally, they play a significant role in promoting social integration, fostering communal growth, and effecting positive change in India. They demonstrate a sincere dedication to their cause and possess a comprehensive comprehension of their distinct problems and support needs. [82].

9. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CLOSURE

According to the study's findings, social entrepreneurship has contributed little to India's long-term development. Long-term development in India has been hampered by a lack of creativity and innovation. Based on the findings it is concluded that government programs and entrepreneurship courses should be tailored to attract highly motivated entrepreneurs who can effectively address socioeconomic issues through intelligent and creative solutions.

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