



SIGNIFICANCE OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

Kishan Digal
Assistant Professor
Dept. Of Commerce
Government Auto.) College
Angul, Odisha

ABSTRACT

Social Entrepreneurship can be described as a broad nomenclature that describes the process of bringing about significant social change, and is more effective than traditional Non-Governmental Organizations be idealistic and philanthropic, with entrepreneurial skills. The government is keen to promote social (NGO). This concept is becoming more important in the study of non-profit, voluntary and for-profit organizations. In the past, socially-oriented organizations that addressed key issues were thought to entrepreneurship in India. This is not because it is funding or advising, but because it is enabling it. Social Entrepreneurship has seen a significant increase in its image due to the role of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), which is the private sector. They have fully-fledged action teams and clearly earmarked funds. This paper examines the changing trends in India's Social Entrepreneurship and the innovative initiatives of various Social Entrepreneurs. The paper also provides a brief overview of the different theories of social entrepreneurship. An exploratory study and information are provided about the support activities for Social Entrepreneurship in India. This could be useful in future empirical research on the subject.

Keywords: Social Entrepreneurship, Social Entrepreneur, NGO, Corporate Social Responsibility, India.

INTRODUCTION

Social entrepreneurs are primarily concerned with social problems. They are innovators (Bulsara Chandwani, Gandhi, & Gandhi 2014). They mobilize resources to create social arrangements to address social problems. Many believe that Social Entrepreneurship is not only a powerful catalyst for society but also a change agent in the social sector. They are driven to create and sustain social value by recognizing new opportunities and following them rigidly. They are bold and not constrained by their resources, and they have greater accountability to their constituencies (Desai 2001).



Social Entrepreneurs are modern heroes, regardless of their approach or thinking. They take on the challenge of turning an unfavorable environment into a positive one. Social Entrepreneurs are not discouragers of competitors or imitators. They show others how to follow their lead and act as role models.

The social wealth they create is defined as the sum of social value and social costs. India is home to 516.3 million people and the second-largest labor force in the world. The latest report from the World Bank states that 350 million Indians live below the poverty line. This means that almost every third Indian is not able to access basic needs like nutrition and healthcare.

Due to a number of issues, including a growing population, poor infrastructure, an ageing population, epidemic diseases, and illiteracy, the government cannot provide basic necessities. Social entrepreneurs have the opportunity to help alleviate these problems by helping the less fortunate and those in need to live a meaningful life.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Korosec, R.L & Berman, E.M. (2006), Studying the role of government in promoting social entrepreneurship states that one of the reasons why communities and societies stagnate is the lack of social entrepreneurship.

Mair & Marti, (2006) views Social Entrepreneurship as a process involving the innovative use and combination of resources to pursue opportunities to catalyse social change. The rise of Social Entrepreneurship as a practice as well as a theoretical endeavour provides a special opportunity for research.

Martin, L & Osberg (2007) believes that Social Entrepreneurship's potential payoff is the social change that it can drive, with its lasting and transformative benefit to society. It tries to serve an underserved, neglected or disadvantaged population.

Phills James A Jr; Deiglmeier, Kriss; & Miller Dale T. (2008) notes that Social Entrepreneurship focuses its attention on the personal qualities of persons who are behind the organizations and ventures and celebrates the traits that make them special.

Light, Paul C (2008) views the field of social entrepreneurship as one that offers the excitement of breakthrough thinking, compelling life stories, and potentially dramatic progress against daunting global problems such as hunger, poverty, and disease.

Paul C Light(2009) writes that like business entrepreneurship, Social Entrepreneurship involves a wave of creative destruction that remakes society. It focuses on changing the underlying dynamics in the society that create disease, distress, hunger, poverty and other evils that leave persons in want of services. There are special sets of attitudes, skills and practice that make the social entrepreneurship distinct. They are driven by a persistent, almost unshakable optimism which sometimes borders on overconfidence.

Jeff Scholl(2009) articulates two kinds of power to the Social Entrepreneurs. One is the power to bring specific change through the work that they do. The second is the power to inspire—to bring other people and organizations to work together, to scale solutions through their networking, and to find new ways to solve problems.

Elkinton, J(2009) argues that there is no one solution to the challenges of the world; the world needs more entrepreneurial thinking and approaches big and small, initiated by citizen sector, public or private sector, across the human activity spectrum.

Dacin M T et al(2011) Social Entrepreneurship constitutes a field of study that intersects a number of domains including entrepreneurship, innovation, nonprofit management

Catalina Crisan-Mitra (2012)states that social entrepreneurship can be sustained by the companies through CSR (partnership, collaboration, founding an organization with a social mission). Corporate social responsibility and social entrepreneurship have distinct conceptual approach, but interferes in the area of recovery of social opportunities

Irina Kostetska1&Ivanna Berezyak2 (2014) writes that social entrepreneurship is a real mechanism of solving social problems of society, which aims at maintaining economic and social well-being of a certain territorial community and country in general. Embracing various socio vulnerable segments of the population, social entrepreneurship may state as the aim occupational therapy, social rehabilitation, introduction of new mechanisms of solving the current social problems, but overall his feature is the social innovativeness

OBJECTIVE OF THE ARTICLES

The article is based on the following objectives

- I. to understand the attribute of a Social Entrepreneur
- II. to examine the Contemporary Theories of Social Entrepreneurship
- III. to evaluate the position of Social Entrepreneurship in India

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article is An exploratory study and information are provided about the support activities for Social Entrepreneurship in India.

Secondary data has been used for this study. The secondary data has been collected from various website, newspaper, magazines, online journals, articles etc.

I. The Attributes of a Social Entrepreneur

These are some of the characteristics that make a social entrepreneur stand out:

Social entrepreneurs operate as change agents:Social entrepreneurs invent by looking for a new way to do business.

Service, approach, or product that addresses a social problem. This is possible by combining innovation with resourcefulness and opportunity. After retiring in 1976, Dr. Venkataswamy founded the Aravind Eye Hospital to address the growing problem of avoidable blindness in India.

India has twelve million blind people. The majority are suffering from cataracts. Dr. Venkataswamy founded an 11-bed hospital. He persuaded his siblings to come along and help him mortgage their homes, pool their savings, and pledge their treasures to make it a reality. Today, the Aravind Eye Care System is a network that includes hospitals, clinics and community outreach programs, as well as factories, research and training institutes and factories in South India. It has served more than 32 million patients. (Aravind Eye Hospital Case analysis. Anti Essays)

- **Social Entrepreneurs ready to share their Credit:**

The social entrepreneurs are open to sharing their Credit. Amul is a great example of this. He was led by Tribhuvandas K. Patel, a local farmer leader. Amul started a co-operative society. Dr. Verghese Krien, who led the development and nurturing of the co-operative society, created the country's first three-tier co-operative structure. This was then replicated throughout the country through Operation Flood Programme. It is also known as the "Amul Model" (or Diary Co-operatives).

- **Social Entrepreneurs Are Determined People:** Social entrepreneurs show determination to achieve their goals and take risks. Thinlas Chorol, a social entrepreneur, is an excellent example. She was the first female trekking guide to be hired in the male-dominated northern India trekking industry. She was also the founder of Ladakh's first female-owned and operated travel agency.
- **Social entrepreneurs consider inequality:** They have a strong belief that everyone has inherent capabilities and contributes to the development of economic and social value. They integrate marginalized groups, vulnerable groups, and new groups of the Population. Ela Bhatt, the prestigious Ramon Magsaysay Award winner, founded the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA). This organization positively influences the lives and livelihoods of thousands of poor women. It focuses on economic change and empowers the marginalized, vulnerable groups in the country.
- **Social entrepreneurs operate on the theory of selflessness:** They are committed to achieving the clearly stated mission to increase and sustain social value and other benefits for society. The George Foundation (TGF), founded by Dr. Abraham George, aims to reduce poverty, promote health, and create a healthy environment, and to strengthen democracy and Indian values.
- **Social entrepreneurs serve as role models:** Empowering individuals to improve their lives. They inspire and encourage misfits and outcasts to find their creativity. They add value to the most disadvantaged communities. The Social Work and Research Centre

SWRC, also known as Barefoot College, was established by Bunker Roy to empower women and provide solar energy for rural men. It provides them with education, skills development and water.

II. Contemporary Theories of Social Entrepreneurship

Like any other sector, social entrepreneurship cannot be understood in an economic sense. It must be seen in the light of the social context as well as the environment in which it exists. This is why we might look at different theories of Social Entrepreneurship.

- **Structuration Theory**. It means that it is impossible for the agent (Social Entrepreneurs) to be detached from the structure (society). (Giddens 1979, 1984). This theory attempts to explain a thought that views structure as both a product and a constraint on human action. Aravind Eye Hospital, India, is the best example of structuration theory. It shows the case of Dr. Venkataswamy, who changed the socio-economic context (society). This theory allows for important interaction and allows us to see how the context affects the appearance of Social Entrepreneurship.
- **Institutional Entrepreneurship**. DiMaggio (1988) introduced the concept of Institutional Entrepreneurship to describe how institutions rise or change. Institutional actors are those who are interested in altering or creating new institutional structures. This is an exciting area to study the role of social entrepreneurship in changing or creating institutions and structures. It is possible that highly embedded actors will not make changes to existing structures. Social Entrepreneurship ventures that alter rules and norms are more likely to be undertaken by those less embedded.
- **Social Capital** is built on three dimensions: There are three dimensions to social capital: relational capital and structural capital. The potential of Social Entrepreneurs to access information, resources, and support is called structural capital. Relational capital is about the relationship between the social entrepreneur and people. It includes aspects like trust, respect, and understanding. Grameen Bank's Credit delivery model is the best example of relational capitalism. Cognitive capital refers to the extent that an individual shares a code or system of dealing with others within a community.
- **Social Movements** -researchers have concentrated their efforts on four important issues.
 - Opportunities and threats in politics
 - Resource mobilizing structures; active appropriation sites for mobilization
 - Identification formation and collective action frames
 - Challengers and their members can challenge established repertoires of contention or act as innovators (McAdam Tarrow & Tilly, 2001).

Social Movement is about social transformation. These theories are important in order to understand how Social Entrepreneurs identify and manage problems and whether they learn from them and make changes accordingly (Mair & Johanna, Marti & Ignasi 2006).

III. The position of Social Entrepreneurship in India

India's social entrepreneurship has seen significant progress over the past decade. Deval Sanghvi is the President of Dasva. Dasva acts as a conduit between those who invest in social change and those leading the change (Khanapuri and Khandelwal 2011, 2011).

In India, Social Entrepreneurship has been gaining ground in various sectors of the economy with more and more youth evincing interest in the field, including those from prestigious Indian institutes of Management (IIM) and Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) (N. p., n. d. entpracticereview.org). Indian identity and social values are deeply rooted in the notion of 'giving'. This is the need to fulfill one's responsibility towards society (instead of fulfilling individual needs).

Srivastava & Tandon (2002, Society for Participatory Research in Asia) have done a study that sheds light on the extent and nature of the growth of non-profit voluntary organizations in India. According to the survey:

- Nearly 20 million Indians are employed by non-profit organizations. There are approximately 1.2 million of them.
- However, 73.4% were small, with only one or two employees, while 8.5% had over 10 employees.
- 26.5% of these NPOs were religious and focused on community development. The rest were secular organizations that focussed on social issues like education, healthcare, and community development.
- These NPOs received Rs. 1999-2000: 179bn However, 80% was generated by local activities, community contributions, and donations. 12.9% of these were from donations, and 7.1% came from loans.

Social enterprises directly impact social needs via their products and services, rather than indirectly through socially-responsible business practices like corporate philanthropy and equitable wages, or environmentally-friendly operations.

Through unrelated business activities that are initiated by non-profit organizations.

India is a major player in the development of Social Entrepreneurs (Bulsara Gandhi, Porey, & Gandhi, 2013). Since human beings began to form social groups, Social Entrepreneurs have existed since then.

Entrepreneurs have a unique ability to see new opportunities and foresight. They also possess the foresight and drive to take on uncalculated risks.

They are able to think outside the box and have the determination to bring something new into



society.

S.NO.	Name of the social entrepreneur/ entrepreneurship	Historical prospective	Conceptual frame work	Output for the society
--------------	--	-------------------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------

Social entrepreneurs fill in for the gaps left by government and businesses in order to fulfill similar functions in the social economy. They have the resources to achieve their goals and fulfill their mission.

The country's growing population and ageing population means that the government cannot address all health problems. Dr. Venkataswamy realized this fact and created the GOVEL Trust, which is the foundation of Aravind Eye Hospital. The hospital's main objective was to address the problem of rapid escalating avoidable blindness, which is a serious concern in Indian health. It was established in 1976 and has since grown to include a network eye hospitals that have treated a total 32 million patients over the past 36 years. All over the globe, the model of Aravind Eye Care hospitals has been praised. Named after Aravind Eye Care Hospitals, the hospital is Sri Aurobindo is one of the most revered spiritual leaders in the last century. He insists on transcendence to a heightened consciousness and becoming better instruments for God's force to work through. Aravind Eye Hospital 4(2009). These are some other social entrepreneurship ventures in India:



1.	<p>Urvashi Sahni</p> <p>SHEF (Study Hall Education Foundation)</p>	<p>In the year 1986, Urvashi started Study Hall school, a school in her garage in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. But, SHEF as a society was established in 1994. Currently, it runs multiple educational initiatives in urban and rural India.</p>	<p>In India, the gender discrimination becomes a barrier to education. Trying to change this situation, Urvashi Sahini founded Study Hall Education Foundation in Lucknow to provide quality education to underprivileged girls and youth in urban and rural India. Its uniqueness is that pedagogy focusses on feminist-based and gender sensitisation techniques.</p>	<p>An organization dedicated to offering education to the most disadvantaged girls in India. Urvashi Sahni has worked with over 900 schools and changed the life of 150,000 girls (directly) and 270,000 girls (indirectly) with her program. She was rightly felicitated with the ‘Social Entrepreneur Of The Year’ award in 2017 for her selfless act of dedication and passion.</p>
	<p>Harish Hande</p> <p>Selco</p>	<p>It was founded in 1995 by Dr. Harish Hande, alumnus of IIT Kharagpur, have installed solar light</p>	<p>It is based on a two-pronged approach; creating customized solar lighting systems based on the specific</p>	<p>a company rendering sustainable energy source to rural regions of the country. This project was the first</p>



		systems in 125,000 houses and aims to reach over 200,000 households by 2014.	needs of the customers and helping them access tailored loan and credit packages to purchase sustained lighting.	rural solar financing program in India. Till date, Selco has contributed over 120,000 installations and has more than 25 operating retail and service centres in Karnataka alone.
	Jeroo Billmoria Childline	It was first established as an experimental project in June 1996, by Jeroo Billmoria. Subsequently, Government of India, established the Childline across India in 1998-99, under Ministry of Women and Child Development, as an umbrella organisation to support and monitor services across India.	The organization was aimed at helping children who had been abused, lost, or sick.	This aims to provide help in form of healthcare and police assistance, especially to street children. Right from her childhood, she had a vision of giving back to the underprivileged in the society. She also believed in self-empowerment of women in India. Jeroo Billmoria was felicitated with the Skoll Award for Social Entrepreneurship and is a Schwab and Ashoka Fellow as we
	Anshu Gupta Goonj	Goonj was formed in 1999 by Anshu Gupta, together with his friends and his wife Meenakshi.	Goonj aims to build an equitable relationship of strength, sustenance and dignity between the cities and villages using the under-utilized	A social enterprise that collects used clothing from the urban crowd, sort them, fix and later distribute among the poor and needy. The



			urban material as a tool to trigger development with dignity, across the country.	relief work was done by Goonj during the times of natural calamities in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have been highly acknowledged.
	Santosh Parulekar Pipal Tree,	The organisation was established in 1984. Pipal Tree has been concerned with development and capacity building programmes for the past twenty years.	Pipal Tree attempts to create a symbiosis of the personal, the social and the ecological that leads to sustainable development practices.	A company that aims to impart formal training to the youth and provides them with reputable jobs in companies across the country. Operating since 2007, Pipal Tree has trained over 1,500 workers and intends to open training centres pan India in the coming years.
	Sumita Ghose Rangasutra	In 2006, Ghose set up Rangasutra Crafts India, a company that started out with a paid up capital of Rs 50 lakh. 1000 artisans put in Rs 1,000 each for a quarter of the shares in the company.	Provides opportunity to rural artisans, a platform for showcasing the local Indian art to the world, stake for employees in the company's profit and empowerment of women	Aims to revive the craftsmanship and talent that is unharnessed in rural India and aims to provide them with their deserving recognition. She started with Rangasutra , a retail chain from FabIndia and it turned out to be a huge success.
	Ajaita Shah	Sturgeon is a leading frontier markets	Sturgeon focus on technology-enabled	Supplies solar energy powered products to



	Frontier Markets	investment boutique. Since the establishment of Fund 1 in 2016, they have made nine investments.	businesses that offer a product or service which solves an unserved, acute pain point for a large addressable market. They seek to be meaningful equity partners alongside entrepreneurs, helping businesses reach their full potential.	rural India at an extremely affordable cost. The company has sold over 10,000 solar solutions until now and there is no stopping them until they light the remotest corners of the country.
	Trilochan Shastry Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR)	It was established in 1999 by a group of professors from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad.	The objective of ADR is to improve governance and strengthen democracy by continuous work in the area of Electoral and Political Reforms.	A renowned professor in IIM Bangalore, he was pained to the state of political affairs in the country. What started as a PIL against the politicians led to the foundation of the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) , an organization that scrutinizes election procedure in India. Besides this Trilochan Shastry also heads NGOs for the upliftment of the farmers.
	Tribhuvandas Kishibhai Patel and Verghese Kurien Amul	It is an Indian dairy cooperative based at Anand, Gujarat, India. It is the largest food brand in India. It has become the world's	The Amul Model is a three-tier cooperative structure. This structure consists of a Dairy Co-operative Society at the Village Level affiliated	To spur the 'White Revolution' in the country and to make India the largest producer of milk and milk products in the



		largest vegetarian cheese and the largest pouched milk brand. It is available in more than 40 countries in the world, covering major markets of USA, Africa, Gulf region SAARC neighbours, Singapore, The Philippines, Thailand, Japan, China, etc.	to a Milk union at the District Level which in turn is further developed into a Milk Federation at the State Level. Milk collection is done at the Village Dairy Society, milk procurement and processing at the district Milk Union and milk and milk products marketing at the state Milk Federation.	world. To help in alleviating poverty and allowing the feminine gender a larger say in the business chain.
	Thinlas Chorol Ladakhi Women's Travel Company	Founded by Thinlas Chorol in 2009 has written articles on tourism in Ladakh and other issues, she was the first female guide in that region	They have a very open business model on need basis.	First company in Ladakh that is owned and operated by women & provides tourists with women guides & porters for conducting treks & tours
	Dr. Abraham M. George The George Foundation	Founded by Dr. Abraham M. George in 1995 for the purpose of launching projects to shape the future of poor children of India to bring them in mainstream & turn them into wholesome, productive members of society	It runs the following programs; Baldev Medical & Community Centre & Mobile Medical Camps. Livelihood & Community development Programs. Women's Empowerment Program	To alleviate poverty, protection of health & the environment & importance of governance
	Ms. Richa Pandey Mishra	Ms. Richa Pandey Mishra founder of eJeevika, has been	It identifies entrepreneurs through village council heads,	It gives the youth an alternative to agriculture and allied



	eJeevika	awarded with many prestigious awards like “Emerging Entrepreneur of the Year 2010” by India Today, “CNBC young TurkYear 2009-10”, “Social Entrepreneur”, 2009-10, etc. and many more to the list	non-profits & self-help group & offers them franchise	jobs & also improves the employability of rural youth, who are trying for better livelihood opportunities in citie
	Rikin Gandhi Digital Green	It builds and deploys information & communication technology to amplify the effectiveness of development efforts around the world to affect sustained social change.	The unique components of Digital green are: a participatory process for content production, a locally generated digital video database, human-mediated instruction for dissemination & training & regimented sequencing to initiate a new community and feedback channels	It is dedicated to improve the social, economic and environmental sustainability of small farmer livelihoods
	Bunker Roy Barefoot College	Runner up in 2008 Buckminster Fuller Challenge, founded by Bunker Roy. The college has trained more than 3 million people for jobs in the modern world	The programs are influenced by the Gandhian philosophy of each village being self-reliant. They take students, mostly women from the poorest of villages and teach them to skills such as install build & repair solar lamps & water pumps without the need to read or	Its main objective is to work in the fields of education, skill development, health drinking water, women empowerment and electrification through solar power for the upliftment of rural people.



			write	
	Atul Temurnikar Global Indian Foundation	It was conceived by a diverse group of professionals including retired civil servants, service officers, businessman & academia from all over India	It conducts workshops and road shows by inviting voluntary service by professionals	Its main objective is to work towards reducing risk & vulnerability & promoting livelihoods through rejuvenating the resource base with an empowerment & enabling process.
	Sh. Shaleen Agrawal I The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE)	The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) was established in the Ministry of Agriculture in December, 1973	A government of India initiative run under the aegis of Agri.	Disseminates information about various government schemes governed by the policies & Programmes of the government.
	Rippan Kapur CRY	Founded by Rippan Kapur to restore children's rights in India.	It focuses on the 4 basic rights defined by United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) they are survival, development, protection and participation	Children are encouraged to participate in various activities and the sales proceeds of the products as well as donations are ploughed back.
	Siva Prasad Cotipalli and Prashant Mishra DhanaX	DhanaX launched its operations in February 2008. In the first 18 months of operations, DhanaX had given out Rs. 1 crore in loans (Rs. 10 million or about \$250,000).	DhanaX is an online/offline people-to-people lending platform that lets Indians to lend and borrow money from fellow Indians. It leverages the power of	It offers various services for the different segments of the society. It aspires to be a pioneering model for innovative and successful online social lending. Its



			technology to bring together people from diverse backgrounds to have a common goal to create wealth and help each other	main objective is to, support and provide easy access to low cost credit for poor borrowers to supplement their income and to provide a credible and lucrative investment opportunity for the social investor.
	Ela Bhatt SEWA	Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA): started by Ela Bhatt, winner of prestigious Ramon Magsaysay Award	It is the organization of poor, selfemployed women workers.	SEWA's expansion has taken the form of building an organization to the level that has positively influenced the life of thousands of women (poor). SEWA also worked on programmes that focused on economic changes besides other initiatives
	Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak Sulabh International Social Service Organisation	Sulabh, a non-profit voluntary social organisation founded in 1970 by Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak, is dedicated to Gandhian ideology of emancipation of scavengers.	Sulabh installed 200 biogas plants in the public toilets all over the country. Production of biogas from public toilets and recycling and reuse of effluent through simple and convenient method is the major breakthrough	Recycling and use of human excreta for biogas generation is an important way to get rid of health hazards from human excreta, besides promoting use of biogas for cooking, lighting and electricity generation



			in the field of sanitation and community health.	Biogas digesters when attached to public toilet complex recycles human waste into biogas. The biogas from public toilets has multiple benefits – improving sanitation, community health and hygiene, environment and providing dignity to women and girls
--	--	--	--	---



	<p>Dr. Devi Shetty</p> <p>Narayana Hrudalaya (NH) Health City</p>	<p>Narayana Hrudalaya (NH) Health City was established in 2001 with a 225 bed cardiac hospital. Located in a 26 acre complex near the Electronic City, the IT hub of Bangalore, The health city today is a healing splendour with 3000 beds distributed among distinct flagship hospitals in the campus.</p>	<p>Narayana Institute of Cardiac Sciences, one of the World’s largest cardiac hospitals successfully treating adults and children from across the world. Also, on the forefront is the Mazumdar Shaw Medical Centre, which houses one of India’s most advanced cancer facilities.- for treatment and research in various types of cancers</p>	<p>Through Program H.O.P.E, NH is creating awareness and providing screening for non-communicable diseases. Through the ‘Mobile Mammography Unit’ program, NH is creating awareness among the people about breast cancer diagnosis and treatment. Through the ‘NCD Program’, NH is creating awareness and providing screening for non-communicable diseases.</p>
	<p>Dr. Govindappa Venkataswamy</p> <p>Aravind Eye Care hospital</p>	<p>Following Dr. Govindappa Venkataswamy’s retirement at age 58 in 1976, he established the GOVEL Trust under which Aravind Eye Hospitals were founded.</p>	<p>It has a mission to ‘eliminate needless blindness’, provides large volume, high quality and affordable care. Much importance is given to equity – ensuring that all patients are accorded the same high quality care and service, regardless of their economic status.</p>	<p>Highly innovating services in specific areas of healthcare; provision of high-quality healthcare services at a very low cost to the poorest among the poor</p>



23.	Jeroo Billimoria Child and Youth Finance International (CYFI)	It was established in 2011. Jeroo was Founder and Managing Director of Child and Youth Finance International (CYFI). Apart from that, Jeroo is the founder of multiple award-winning national and internationally acclaimed NGO's. She owns global fame for all her humanitarian work esp. children	It focuses on increasing the economic citizenship of children and youth. CYFI defines economic citizenship as giving all children and youth aged 8-24 the knowledge to make wise financial decisions, the opportunity to accumulate savings and the skills to find employment and ultimately earn a livelihood	Presently, CYFI has been working with 91 world governments to fulfill the objective financial extension and economic citizenship education in the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations. Her latest ventures include Aflatoun, Childline India Foundation, and Child Helpline International.
24.	Ria Sharma Make Love Not Scars	Ria is the founder of 'Make Love Not Scars' NGO which was initially a crowd-funded venture and teamed up on social media platforms in 2016.	It assists with the complete rehabilitation of acid attack survivors, including providing survivors with financial, legal and educational help.	The centre provides acid attack survivors with medical treatment, financial aid, legal support, vocational training and psychological treatment. The centre also helps survivors overcome their emotional struggles through recreational activities like Yoga and poetry classes. .
25.	Ajaita Shah Frontier Markets	The founder and CEO of Frontier Markets and the President of Frontier Innovation, Shah. The term "frontier markets" was	Frontier markets are less advanced capital markets in the developing world. A frontier market is a country that is more	Frontier market investments can have a low correlation to developed markets and thus can provide additional



		coined in 1992 by Farida Khambata of the International Finance Corporation.	established than the least developed countries (LDCs) but still less established than the emerging markets because it is too small, carries too much inherent risk, or is too illiquid to be considered an emerging market. Frontier markets are also known as "pre-emerging markets."	diversification to an equity portfolio. In portfolio management investors must balance the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of certain choices, making tradeoffs and placing bets among debt, equity, domestic, international, growth, and safer options.
	Amitabha Sadangi International Development Enterprises India (IDEI)	It was founded by Amitabha Sadangi in 1991. In 2001, IDEI became independent and started charting its own course.	Vision of IDEI is to provide long-term solutions to poverty, hunger and deprivation. Mission is to improve equitably the social, economic, and environmental conditions of families in need with special emphasis on the rural poor by identifying, developing, and disseminating affordable, appropriate and environmentally sustainable solutions through the market forces.	Makes affordable, high-quality food readily available to the rural poor by boosting agricultural productivity and enhancing the nutritional quality of vegetable crops. Promotes rural income growth by making smallholder agriculture more competitive and market oriented through improvements in agricultural value chains. Increases water productivity in agriculture. Provides the means to make a more intensive and competitive



				agriculture both environmentally sustainable and climate smart.
	Vijay Mahajan BASIX India	BASIX is an institution concerning the promotion of livelihood established in 1996 in India.	BASIX insures its customers against risks like death, spouse's death, critical illness, hospitalization and permanent disability. It has rainfall-index based crop insurance, livestock insurance and micro enterprise asset insurance and deposit insurance for savings customers	BASIX works in 20,000 villages in 106 districts in the states of Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Delhi and Assam. Offers agricultural and business development services, such as input supply, training, technical assistance and market linkages, in a cost-effective manner, poor households are organized into groups, informal associations and sometimes cooperatives or producer companies
30.	Girish Radhakrishnan United India Insurance	United India Insurance Company is a leading general insurance company. It was incorporated on 18 February 1938, and nationalised in 1972.	The Company has a variety of insurance products to provide insurance cover from bullock carts to satellites.	United India has been the pioneer in taking Insurance to the rural masses with large scale implementation of Universal Health Insurance Programme



				of Government of India & Vijaya Raji Janani Kalyan Yojana (covering 4.5 million women in the state of Madhya Pradesh), Tsunami Jan Bima Yojana (in 4 states covering 459,000 of families), National Livestock Insurance and many such schemes.
	Dr. Armida Fernandez SNEHA	SNEHA was established in 1999 urban health as an organised system was non-existent. Later, urban health got integrated into the National Health Mission. .	The aim was to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and gender-based violence	Routinely treating low-income families coming in with sick, premature infants, develops sustainable interventions that would go beyond providing stop-gap solutions. SNEHA worked both with the municipal corporation to improve the quality of the system, and the communities to disseminate knowledge, and change behaviour.
	Beena Lashkari Door Step School	"The Society for Door Step Schools" was established in Mumbai, India in 1989.	It aims in addressing illiteracy amongst the marginalized sections of society.	The school provides education and support to the often-forgotten children of pavement and slum dwellers, construction site families and many



				other underprivileged families.
	Ashwin Mahesh Mapunity	Formed in 2002, the association acts as a catalyst for socially, financially, and environmentally sound solutions to the problems of urban mobility.	Mapunity is short for Maps for Community. We are trying to bring together maps, communities and information in this space.	The company aims to address governance issues by developing technology platforms for mapping information. They are currently working on three projects—a rural electrification mapping programme in Chhattisgarh, a transportation information system to monitor traffic in Bangalore, and a public health platform where one can map health information, spread of disease, etc.
	Eldred Tellis Sankalp Rehabilitation Trust	Sankalp Rehabilitation Trust is a Mumbai-based NGO that works with the injecting drug using community since 1995, preventing HIV/AIDS through education and needle-exchange programme & disposals.	Using a harm reduction approach, they provide services such as abscess management, basic medical care, counseling, and opioid substitution therapy to their clients	The majority of clients are street-based, have insufficient social support, and very little education or training for social reintegration. This NGO runs Drop-in Centres in Mumbai Central, Kurla, Kalyan, and Bhiwandi as well as a Community Care Centre at Charni Road



				for people in critical need and a therapeutic community at Arthur Road Jail.
	Jyoti Mhapsekar Stree Mukti Sanghatana	Stree Mukti Sanghatana (Women's liberation organization) is a Non-Governmental Organisation founded in 1975 working for the empowerment of women.	Creates awareness in the society about women's issues and improving the lives of women through education, healthcare, and gender equality.	It aims to organize the waste pickers, educate them, and provide the women with health and counselling services. More than 5,000 women have so far benefitted from the organization's continued pursuit of its goal that waste-picking should be given its rightful place in the economy of a city.
	Dr. Rashneh N. Pardiwala and Mrs. Kitayun Rustom CERE	The Centre for Environmental Research & Education (CERE) was established in 2002 by Dr. (Ms.) Rashneh N. Pardiwala, an ecologist from the University of Edinburgh and Mrs. Kitayun Rustom, an environmental educationist.	Completed projects in both urban and rural India having worked closely with different government departments, educational institutions, multinational companies and civil society organizations.	CERE is pioneer in the field of corporate sustainability and carbon management systems where we help organisations map their carbon footprint, meet international reporting standards, implement low cost carbon reduction strategies which ensure considerable financial savings and engage in staff awareness activities.



	<p>Renu Appachu</p> <p>Jagruthi</p>	<p>Since 1996, Jagruthi's Home Care Center has provided residential care to children ranging in age from newborn to 20.</p>	<p>Protect children from sexual exploitation and empower them to lead self-reliant lives.</p>	<p>Ms. Appachu founded a home-care center, dedicated to rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of HIV positive children. Jagruthi's Home Care Center has provided residential care to over 190 children and most of these children have been either sexually exploited or involved in sex work in the past, while some have been orphaned due to AIDS.</p>
	<p>Dr. Sheilu Sreenivasan</p> <p>Dignity Foundation</p>	<p>Dr. Sheilu Sreenivasan, whose passion for the cause of senior citizens launched the organisation in 1995.</p>	<p>The Foundation works assiduously to re-instill in the elderly minds the confidence that age and productivity are not mutually exclusive. This is done by utilizing their experience and maturity in activities that serve the needs of the community.</p>	<p>Dignity Foundation is an NGO whose mission is to create an enlightened society in which senior citizens feel secure, confident and valued, and can live with dignity. They enable senior citizens to lead active lives through easy access to trusted information, opportunities for productive aging and social support services.</p>



<p>Sugandha Sukrutaraj</p> <p>AMBA</p>	<p>AMBA founded in May 2004 with explicit goal to bring appropriate Benchmarked Curriculum leading to Employment using IT (Information Technology), ICT (Information Communications technology) and Computers for adults with moderate to severe intellectual disability across India.</p>	<p>Maximizes potential of community of adults with moderate to severe intellectual disability across India by economically empowering them, using AMBA benchmarked Curriculum, peer training and information technology.</p>	<p>Aims to Build, Operate and Sustain the training and employment operations at 475 ACPC's (AMBA Certified Partner Centers) before 2023/25 and going forward in scale, to enable them to become financially and operationally self-sustainable.</p>
<p>Sumaira Abdulali</p> <p>Awaaz Foundation/ MITRA</p>	<p>Awaaz Foundation was founded on 21 February 2006 by Sumaira Abdulali, an environmentalist.</p>	<p>Charitable trust and non-governmental organization, which builds awareness, carries out advocacy, and is involved in educational projects to protect the environment and prevent environmental pollution.</p>	<p>In 2010 Awaaz Foundation tested noise levels of helicopters after several leading Industrialists applied for permission to build private helipads atop their residential buildings in densely populated areas of Mumbai. Awaaz Foundation measured heavy metal content of firecrackers and Holi colours and found high levels of toxic heavy metals in both.</p>



	<p>Tarique Quereshi</p> <p>Koshish</p>	<p>Tarique founded Koshish in 2006 with a formal partnership with TISS</p>	<p>Quereshi has created ties with government hospitals and ambulance service providers to provide free healthcare services for destitutes within homes.</p>	<p>An organisation that fights for the rights of beggars. Koshish has got 30,000 people out of such homes into mainstream life or more appropriate shelters like old-age homes and health facilities. It monitors 14 homes in Maharashtra, and has been invited to play similar roles in Delhi and Bihar.</p>
	<p>Umesh Malhotra</p> <p>Hippocampus</p>	<p>In 2011, Umesh Malhotra sets up Hippocampus learning centres.</p>	<p>The transformation began with initiating preschools in villages. Then they rented space, recruited teachers and educated parents about the importance of pre-school education.</p>	<p>It aims in providing quality education to rural children from low income families.</p> <p>Currently, the company runs more than 300 preschools and 11 primary schools in Karnataka and Maharashtra, educating more than 11,000 students. It uses international standards of teaching and sets goals for reading, writing, arithmetic and English learning.</p>



	<p>Vineet Rai</p> <p>Aavishkaar</p>	<p>Vineet Rai along with his wife Swati founded Aavishkaar and Intelicap as two distinct entities in the year 2001 and 2002.</p>	<p>Aavishkaar was started with the objective of providing capital to ideas that can create jobs and livelihoods in rural India. They wanted to create an ecosystem of social entrepreneurs who could carry out their vision. The idea was to use the power of human thinking which was talent and capital, to harness the entrepreneurial wheel of Indians to solve India's problems.</p>	<p>It aims to see if Business can play a role in impacting lives of the people from lower strata and how to use capital and talent to influence business. The rural-focused Aavishkaar group has invested in 70-odd companies working in the social space and claims to have impacted the lives of 110 million people (55 per cent of whom are women), and created over 300,000 jobs and livelihoods.</p>
--	--	--	---	---

These social entrepreneurs can be described as the second invisible hand of economic system. They add value to the project through their complementary approaches Creation and, thus, addressing to some degree to someone of the most urgent problems in the country.

CONCLUSION

Practitioners, academics, as well as policymakers, are increasingly interested in social entrepreneurship. This paper provides an overview of the concept of Social Entrepreneurship and some examples of Social Entrepreneurship across India. This paper also explains the reasons behind a shift to Social Entrepreneurship, and the path it will take. Some Indian entrepreneurs like Ela Bhatt, Bunker Roy, Parag Gupta, Rajesh Sinha, Harish Hande etc. They have risen to the challenge and are continuing to do so.



These Social Entrepreneurs are committed to improving the quality of life for all people. Social Entrepreneurship is an interesting topic. This article will help us to inspire Social Entrepreneurship in order to create economic and social value as well as as a field for research.

It is also important to determine whether Social Entrepreneurship can be considered an independent field or a sub-category within entrepreneurship. Social impact assessment is no longer an option to an organizational tool for assessment but an integral and essential part of any product analysis or service analysis. Social entrepreneurs are change-makers in society, who influence others to help develop mankind.

Social Entrepreneurship has evolved into a new concept called Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in India. While Indian entrepreneurs recognize the importance of social responsibility in their business, CSR in India is still not well-known.

As a field of research, social entrepreneurship and CSR deserve a lot of attention. The results of this study could be used to further develop a hypothesis. The resources and skills can be harnessed in light of the recent initiative from the private sector as well as the pure investor sector towards philanthropic activities that serve a social purpose.

Reference

- Alvord, S. H., Brown, D. & Letts, C. W. (2004) Social Entrepreneurship and Societal Transformation-An Exploratory Study. *The Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 40(3), 260-282. doi: 10.1177/10021886304266847.
- Baker, T., & Nelson, R. E. (2005) Creating Something from Nothing: Resource Construction through. *Entrepreneurial Bricolage*. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 50(3), 329.
- Bosma, N., & Levie, J. (2010) Global Entrepreneurship Consortium. *Global Entrepreneurship Monitor; 2009 Executive Report*.
- Bulsara, H., Chandwani, J., & Gandhi, S. (2014). Women Entrepreneurship and Innovations in India: An Exploratory Study. *International Journal Of Innovation - IJI*, 2(1), 32-44. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5585/iji.v2i1.2>
- Bulsara, H., Gandhi, S., & Porey, P. (2013). Grassroots Innovations to Techno-Entrepreneurship through GIAN – Technology Business Incubator in India: A Case Study of Nature Technocrats. *International Journal Of Innovation - IJI*, 1(1), 19-70. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5585/iji.v1i1.1>
- Chakraborty, S. K. (1987) *Managerial Effectiveness and Quality of Work life: Indian Insights*. New Delhi, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Limited.



- Dees, G. J. (2001). The meaning of Social Entrepreneurship. Durham, NC: Duke University. http://www.caseatduke.org/documents/dees_sedef.pdf.
- Dey, P., & Steyaert, C. (2010) The Politics of Narrating Social Entrepreneurship. *Journal of Enterprising Communities: People & Places in the Global Economy*, 4(1), 85-108. doi 10.1108/17506201011029528
- DiMaggio, P. J. (1988) Interest and Agency in Institutional Theory. In L. G. Zucker (Ed.), *Institutional Patterns and Organizations: Culture and Environment*, 3-22.
- Dr. Jyotsna Sethi. “Entrepreneurs and Entrepreneurship”. Retrieved from www.smallindustry.com.
- Gartner, W. B. (1989) Who is an entrepreneur? Is the wrong question. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 13(4), 47-68. <http://entpracticereview.org/what-is-entrepreneurship/>
- Giddens, A. (1979) *Central Problems in Social Theory*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Giddens, A. (1984) *The Constitution of Society*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Hjalager, A. M. (1989) Why No Entrepreneurs? Life modes, Everyday Life, and Unemployment Strategies in an Underdeveloped Region. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 1(1), 85-97.
- Khanapuri, V., & Khandelwal, M. (2011) Scope for Fair Trade and Social Entrepreneurship in India, *Business Strategy Series*, 12(4), 209-215.
- Mair, Johanna & Marti, Ignasi. (2006) Social Entrepreneurship Research: A Source of Explanation, Prediction, and Delight, *Journal of World Business*, 41, 36-44. doi: 10.1016/j.jwb.2005.09.002
- Makhoul, Hnay H. (2011) Social Entrepreneurship: Generating Solutions to Global Challenges. *International Journal of Management and Information Systems*, 15(1), 1.
- McAdam, D., Tarrow, S., & Tilly, C. (2001) *Dynamics of Contention*. Cambridge University Press.
- Nahapiet, J., & Ghoshal, S. (1998) Social Capital, Intellectual Capital, and the Organizational Advantage. *Academy of Management Review*, 23(2), 242-266.