THE ROLE OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ADDRESSING GLOBAL SOCIAL CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Social entrepreneurship has emerged as a powerful driver for positive change in an era characterised by tremendous global challenges. The research highlights the need of social entrepreneurship in creating novel solutions that balance market efficiency and social impact, highlighting the limitations of established approaches. The complexity of problems like poverty, healthcare inequities, and environmental degradation calls for fresh viewpoints and approaches. However, obstacles such as limited resources, worries about scalability, and striking a balance between financial viability and social impact can make social entrepreneurship a difficult terrain to navigate.

Method: A new method called Driven Collaboration Networks with Impact Assessment Metrics (DCN-IAM) is proposed. This method provides a structured although adaptable structure for coming up with and trying out novel solutions. The DCN-IAM method assures that offered solutions are additionally new yet practical and effective by fusing creative problem-solving with rigorous impact evaluation. The following instances show how social entrepreneurs might use DCN-IAM to develop effective, scalable solutions to pressing global problems.

Result: In addition, the technique's viability is confirmed by a simulation analysis by comparing its results to those of well-established social entrepreneurship models (SEM). The research project provides social entrepreneurs, policymakers, and stakeholders with the ability to drive revolutionary change by introducing the novel DCN-IAM technique and exhibiting its applicability through instances of success.

Conclusion: The simulation research demonstrates that the method can be more effective than conventional methods, arguing for the continuous combination of innovation and impact assessment in solving global problems.

Keywords: social entrepreneurship, global social, driven collaboration networks, impact assessment metrics.

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O PAPEL DO EMPREENDEDORISMO SOCIAL NA ABORDAGEM DOS DESAFIOS SOCIAIS GLOBAIS

RESUMO

Objetivo: O empreendedorismo social surgiu como um poderoso impulsionador de mudanças positivas numa era caracterizada por enormes desafios globais. A pesquisa destaca a necessidade de empreendedorismo social na criação de novas soluções que equilibrem a eficiência do mercado e o impacto social, destacando as limitações de abordagens estabelecidas. A complexidade de problemas como a pobreza, as desigualdades na saúde e a degradação ambiental exigem novas perspectivas e abordagens. No entanto, obstáculos como recursos limitados, preocupações com a escalabilidade e alcançar um equilíbrio entre viabilidade financeira e impacto social podem tornar o empreendedorismo social um terreno difícil de percorrer.

Método: Um novo método chamado Redes de Colaboração Orientadas com Métricas de Avaliação de Impacto (DCN-IAM) é proposto. Este método fornece uma estrutura estruturada, embora adaptável, para encontrar e experimentar novas soluções. O método DCN-IAM garante que as soluções oferecidas são ainda novas, mas práticas e eficazes, fundindo a solução criativa de problemas com uma avaliação de impacto rigorosa. Os exemplos a seguir mostram como os empreendedores sociais podem usar o DCN-IAM para desenvolver soluções eficazes e escaláveis para problemas globais urgentes.

Resultado: Além disso, a viabilidade da técnica é confirmada por uma análise de simulação comparando seus resultados com os de modelos de empreendedorismo social bem estabelecidos (MEE). O projeto de pesquisa fornece empreendedores sociais, formuladores de políticas e partes interessadas com a capacidade de conduzir mudanças revolucionárias, introduzindo a nova técnica DCN-IAM e exibindo sua aplicabilidade através de instâncias de sucesso.

Conclusão: A pesquisa de simulação demonstra que o método pode ser mais eficaz do que os métodos convencionais, defendendo a combinação contínua de inovação e avaliação de impacto na resolução de problemas globais.

Palavras-chave: empreendedorismo social, redes globais de colaboração, redes de colaboração impulsionadas, avaliações de impacto.

1 INTRODUCTION

Social entrepreneurship's potential to help solve pressing global issues is huge, it furthermore comes with its share of problems [1]. Scalability and sustainability might be difficult to achieve due to resource constraints, while concerns like poverty and inequality require a holistic strategy [2]. Credibility and support might be damaged by the difficulty of measuring and showing social impact. Achieving scalable, long-term effect demands striking a balance between profit and social mission [3,18]. Investment apprehension and regulatory roadblocks might slow development. Challenges arise when trying to ensure fairness, accommodate diverse cultural settings, and inspire long-term dedication [4]. Cross-industry cooperation is essential difficult. Despite these obstacles, the good impact
of social entrepreneurship is still substantial, calling for creative solutions, multi-sector collaborations, and flexible methods of operation [5].

Social entrepreneurship makes use of a wide range of methods in its quest of solutions to pressing global social problems [6, 19]. Empathy-driven solutions are fostered by design thinking, yet they can be difficult to scale beyond prototypes. Financial gain and positive social change can be combined through impact investment, with rigorous oversight [7]. Although inclusive business models aim to include traditionally excluded groups, they nonetheless demand fair treatment for all stakeholders [8]. Collaboration is easier in social innovation labs, maintaining participation and ensuring everyone's interests are aligned can be difficult [9]. While the financial services provided by micro lenders can be a great source of independence, it is essential that borrowers not take on too much debt. Although advancements in technology have increased accessibility, there is still work to be done in closing digital divides. While hybrid business models can be effective, they can moreover lead to legal complications due to their careful balancing of sustainability and goal [10]. Even though social incubators help new businesses get off the ground, it is critical that they remain sustainable once the first program ends. Even though working with governments and NGOs might increase one's overall effect, it can be difficult to navigate their bureaucracy while yet being independent [11, 20]. Alteration is propelled by behavioural interventions, cultural awareness is essential [12]. Though these methods work together to effect positive change, they face obstacles such as few materials, difficulty in scaling, sensitivity to cultural context, and the complexity of relevant regulations, all of which call for creative approaches.

- The overall objective of the research is to highlight the value of social entrepreneurship in the development of innovative solutions that successfully combine market viability and positive social effect. It acknowledges the inadequacies of current methods and promotes the development of novel techniques to solving urgent international problems.
- The findings stress the importance of looking at complex global challenges like poverty, healthcare inequities, and environmental degradation from a new angle. It acknowledges that conventional approaches to these problems are inadequate and calls for fresh perspectives and innovative approaches.
- The research recognizes the complications inherent in social entrepreneurship, such as the difficulties posed by limited resources, worries about
scalability, and the tricky business of balancing financial viability and social impact. Its goal is to provide social entrepreneurs with knowledge and tools to overcome these challenges and create lasting solutions.

The remainder of the section is followed as: the literature review of social entrepreneurship is covered in Section 2. Driven Collaboration Networks with Impact Assessment Metrics (DCN-IAM) are the subject of a suggested mathematical analysis in Section 3. The analysis of the results is presented in Section 4, and a conclusion is drawn in Section 5.

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Women business owners in developing economies are studied in depth to shed light on their unique experiences and inclusive approaches, which are crucial to the growth of both the economy and society.

The central focus of this research is on the fact that despite the fact that social entrepreneurship processes in emerging markets (SEP-EM) [13] were pioneered by Rosca, E., et al., the significance of gender in this sector is underexplored and calls for more research. We examine the decision-making processes and entrepreneurial processes that occur during different phases of a venture's lifecycle through the effectuation lens. This research sheds light on the unique obstacles and inclusive methods women business owners in emerging markets confront while attempting to advance economic and social progress.

An examination of the literature reviews on Social Entrepreneurship (SE) [14] offered by Gupta, P. et al. finds a scarcity of studies that categorize the current SE literature into multiple research themes and present both popular and less popular research subjects. It provides a synopsis of current SE studies, organizing the findings into five overarching themes and outlining the primary study foci for each.

Naderi, A., et al. developed structural equation modeling (SEM) [15], and the researchers used it to analyze survey responses from 168 people working for social enterprises in the rural tourist sector. The goal of this study is to examine how transformational leadership and social entrepreneurship affect the success of businesses catering to rural tourists. Conclusions show the importance of social value generation and social capital in rural social enterprises.
Liu, J. et al., entitled "generation of millennial entrepreneurs" (GME) [16], the authors investigate the new breed of millennial business owners and compare and contrast them across generations and nations. We urge researchers to focus on millennial entrepreneurs right away because they are fundamentally different from all previous generations. Scholars in the field of international entrepreneurship would do well to investigate millennial entrepreneurs and compare and contrast them to business owners of previous generations and other nations.

Social entrepreneurship literature from 1996-2017 was experimentally analyzed using a framework called the Intellectual Structure of Social Entrepreneurship Research (IS-SER) [17], which was developed by Hota, P. K. et al. Our analysis of the literature on social entrepreneurship reveals nine main themes that together illustrate the field's theoretical framework. The findings contribute to elucidating the central elements of the research network on social entrepreneurship as a whole.

Driven Collaboration Networks with Impact Assessment Metrics (DCN-IAM) derives from these discoveries as a novel approach. It is proposed that this method can help close the gender gap and boost the effectuation strategy. When compared to other methods, this one definitely stands out as the best. This research boldly explores unexplored waters within SEP-EM, offering insights into gender dynamics while strengthening the effectuation framework. Unveiling DCN-IAM as an innovative method highlights how it stands out from other approaches by enhancing social entrepreneurship practices and processes.

3 METHODOLOGY

The idea of social enterprise has grown and acquired widespread acceptance in the past few years. It's an approach to discover new solutions to current social problems. Like conventional businessmen, social innovators work to change the conditions of society so as to better serve their customers. People continually look for methods to generate and sustain social value to the good of others. The article builds on previous studies on the subject of social enterprise by addressing its history, the issues that that aims to address, its potential for reach, including the remedies proposed by an array of social innovators.

The idea of social enterprise is difficult to nail down, as it is defined in a variety of ways by many different writers. It's commerce with an environmental mission.
Traditional companies offer services or goods for profit; companies might operate corporate responsibility (CSR) initiatives; however, this does not render such charitable organizations. In contrast with commercial enterprises, charities don't keep all of the funds that they get as contributions or from government agencies and instead put the funds to invest into their cause. A social business operates for the dual purpose of both creating good and earning money. One possible rationale for taking such an evolution is an expectation that business accomplishment will correspond to the success of community.

As every other kind of business ownership, social enterprise has challenges, a few of which are particular not overwhelming. These are a few instances of a few of the more common challenges faced by social businessmen represented in figure 1.

Experts, workers, individuals, employees, and other members of the public are all required for social businesses to thrive. For the first time, it’s hard to locate qualified employees, as well as if one can, they’re sure paying excessively on their services. Organizations devoted to developing employees will have an essential part in fulfilling the demand for a skilled and affordable workforce.

A major challenge for social entrepreneurs, particularly those who are who operate in developing countries, is a lack of cash. There is a problem of social business owners
facing hostility from banks when seeking financing, leading them down the more difficult path of contacting monetary lenders and venture capitalist.

Establishing and successfully expressing principles is an additional significant frequently disregarded aspect of social enterprise. According to their particular needs, different cultures uphold different sets of principles. Social entrepreneurs must overcome the challenge of establishing widely accepted values.

A major obstacle to social entrepreneurship, especially in poor nations, is the absence of government backing for such efforts. Expanded government support in the form of monetary and legal incentives, abolition of difficult rules, arbitrary choices, aid, etc. is required for the growth of such social cause businesses. arguably the more major obstacles to the economic viability of information and thoughts were their lack of governmental support. The financial achievement of an organization is not the main objective of social entrepreneurs. Since anything is of worth, even if it is socially acceptable, it may not be economically feasible. For social innovators, this creates an issue that reduces their desire to succeed.

Institutional division: The growth of any kind of business venture depends on the reliability of the enabling institutions. The supportive structures must be changed so that they can meet the challenges of the present era. Organizations such as people in charge of finance, training and trade, training, and policymakers, all must function more effectively and rapidly.

Another obstacle for social innovators is the need to act imaginatively so as to come up with fresh solutions to current issues in society and likewise turning into revenue. Limitations to creativity includes ignorance, irrational choices, anxiety about failure, inadequate motivation, and others. Being able to think imaginatively is crucial to the achievement of any group that seeks for a positive social impact.

The estimated equation of the model is provided below:

\[ V_k = Q \ (TF_i = 1) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 F_k + \alpha_2 GG_k + \alpha_3 FT_k + \alpha_4 QW_k + \alpha_5 QW_k * GG_k + \alpha_6 QW_j FT_k + \alpha_7 GG_k * FT_k + W_k \]

Where,

TF = Entrepreneurship Social
F = Education
GG = Failure Fear
FT = Skills for Entrepreneurial
QW = Values Personal

Figure 2: Qualities of a Successful Social Entrepreneur.

Many of the key features of social enterprise are a proactive and creative approach to addressing social issues determined in figure 2. Vision and planning—Enterprise-like thinking and foresight define social entrepreneurship, that seeks to fortify current structures and find lasting solutions to current social problems. Objectives on a social scale are ultimately motivate the idea of social value. Most distinguishing and significant aspect of societal business ownership, compared to traditional business ownership, is the development of social norms. In spite of monetary benefits, social investors hope to enhance the lives of others.

Guidance and leadership—A socially entrepreneurship steer the ship by providing an instance and encouraging his or her crew to better operations and results. The require for creative solutions to social problems Enterprise stands out by its focus on originality, which is shared by social innovators. Using creative methods, social innovators improve people's lives.

Multitasking—A businessman or supervisor's success relies on his or her capacity to juggle numerous tasks. Executives in charitable organizations need to be adept multitaskers since their duties expand as they work to generate social benefit. Being able
to create novel kinds of social structure is another crucial trait of social entrepreneurs. Inequality among people is best addressed through the implementation of innovations in society. On a result, our neighbourhoods become more flexible, our economies grow more stable, and our overall health as a whole increase.

The main objective of social enterprise is not on revenue on improving society. This unique trait sets social enterprise against its economic counterpart, which aims to maximize its own revenue by seizing on market possibilities. Since social enterprise isn’t possible by a single individual alone, it requires close cooperation among the social business owner and numerous others. Founders need to be ready to work together because each endeavours requires particular types of abilities and expertise.

The model equation estimated as follows:

\[ V_K = Q (TF_K = 1) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_{1b} FD_k + \alpha_{2b} SN_k + \alpha_{3b} NJ_k + \alpha_{4b} QP_k + \alpha_{5b} GG_k + \alpha_{6b} FR_k + \alpha_{1c} FD_k \times DET_k + \alpha_{2c} SE_k \times DET_k + \alpha_{3c} NJ_k \times DET_k + \alpha_{4c} QP_k \times DET_k + \alpha_{5c} GG_k \times DET_k + \alpha_{6c} FT_k \times DET_k + w_k \]  

Where,

TF = Entrepreneurship social 
FD = Career Entrepreneur 
SN = Model Role 
NJ = Impact of Media 
QP = Opportunities Perceived 
GG = Failure Fear 
FT = Skills of Entrepreneur 
DET = Development Status for Country
Based to the Capability-Based model, socially-minded companies ought to try to develop creative methods that offer superior social benefits to their consumers. By doing so, students grow and refine their very distinctive abilities for learning as shown in figure 3.

3.1 MARKET-FOCUSED CAPACITY FOR LEARNING

It is believed that an organization's capacity to pay attention and comprehend the marketplace yields both innovative approaches and a competitive edge. The is growing support for the notion that advances within as well as outside of technology may have an impact on an organization's capacity to remain competitive. Contemporary theories and methods of marketing rely around the notion of competitive position. The focus on the market (in which the business will compete) plus competitive edge (how the business will compete) comes together to form an organization's position in the market. Non-profit organizations (NFPs) have been compelled to take on an increased competitive attitude in how they operate as they seek out creative ways to provide excellent aged care to their intended audience as a consequence of the rapid expansion and bigger commercialization of the senior consumer market. The capacity of a company to acquire knowledge from the marketplace is the primary objective of "market-focused learning."
3.2 CAPACITY FOR INTROSPECTIVE LEARNING

The term "understanding source" pertains to an organization's tendency for producing fresh knowledge internally compared to its tendency to look beyond its walls for ideas. The term "product-process focus" is employed to refer to an inclination toward investing in knowledge about product and service outcomes above comprehension of the fundamental processes that underlie these results. It can be done to enhance an organization's capacity to learn by strengthening its current skills or gaining fresh ones. The latter approach needs an adjustment in attitude, while the first stresses coping without what one already has. It might be challenging for management to identify these abilities because they infiltrate the very foundation of an organization. Generating comprehensive maps describing the sets of process steps where the skills are used is one method for resolving this issue. Competencies and the procedures that define those usually involve various divisions and layers of a company, as well as a great deal continuous dialogue, as shown by such charts.

3.3 CAPACITY FOR LEARNING IN RELATIONSHIPS

For multinational companies, the concept of social wealth is important. The majority of businesses that compete in global marketplaces do this via both informal and official partnerships all different businesses that provide the others with the financial backing they lack. Being competitive in international markets has elevated the significance of social asset growth and administration. Companies have to draw from external knowledge resources in order to keep up with their in-house knowledge base, even if their own learning efforts are required. Only after the cooperation departs from the traits of market interactions can it begin delivering advantages to competitors.

3.4 ORGANIZATIONAL INNOVATION INTENSITY

Creativity in both how and how things are done can occur within the field of social entrepreneurship. It shifts the field toward an expanded concept of entrepreneurship which includes organisational and administrative enhancements, in addition to 'using outdated resources in new way. If it comes to social entrepreneurship, the concept is far greater in significance than the method. The point highlighted that a number of the variables associated with effective business innovation may be essential to efficiently and sustainably tackling a wide range of issues related to society.
3.5 SUSTAINED COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

In accordance with Barney, an organization has an ongoing competitive edge if it is able to implement a value-creating strategy which has not been implemented by any of its visible or future rivals. Long-term competitive advantages can be obtained through market-driven learning in organizations, according to Vorhies and Morgan. Notwithstanding the reality that SEs were environmentally conscious companies, they are going to encounter fierce rivals in the job market. Strategic management is essential for determining the competitive edge and SCA of a company, and management need to acknowledge.

This work used the Gini index/ratio model to quantify a dependent variable; its general formula is well-known among academics and laypeople alike, so we will not repeat it here. The basic formula of JH values is argued to be understandable, practical, and well-known. The equation looks like this:

\[ JHy = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{m} g_j (Z_j - Z_{j-1}) \]  

(3)

Path analysis method's fundamental model of basic equations for math can be structured as following.

\[ Z_j = \alpha Z_j . Y_1 + \alpha Z_j . Y_2 + \alpha Z_j . Y_3 + \mu_1 \]  

(4)

\[ A_j = \alpha A_j . Y_1 + \alpha A_j . Y_2 + \alpha A_j . Y_3 + \alpha A_j . Z_1 + \mu_2 \]  

(5)

Where,

\( Y_1 \) stood for human resources, \( Y_2 \) for social enterprise, \( Y_3 \) for innovation, and \( A_j \) for the availability of possibilities in the entrepreneurial market. In the meantime, 1 and 2 were arbitrary residues in each equation, and the variable value of path evaluation was arbitrary.
Organization production activities are drastically altered if information replaces work, supplies, and capital as the main resource represented in figure 4. Because information is an asset, a social business that controls its expertise well has a competitive edge in the marketplace. The management of knowledge will enhance the use of resources for a longer-lasting impact on society, as it is driven by profit and directed. Effective report writing, for example, has been proven to increase production. The management of knowledge depends largely on staff education and engagement. When workers depart, individuals carry an extensive amount of implicit knowledge along that it cannot transfer to a new company. Consequently, both startups and conventional entrepreneurs ought to consider retaining staff as part of the management of knowledge.

3.6 SE GOVERNANCE

Considering the substantial distinctions between social entrepreneurship (SE) and donor-led social work (SWL), separate structures of governance for SE and SWL could be required. It is because managers in charities might not have the abilities needed for successfully using monetary incentives to draw in contributors. While charitable organizations are companies at heart, there furthermore have a separate sector. Directors
are frequently unable to identify or elect suitable people, particularly those having financial, company, and strategy expertise. The achievement of startups is contingent upon their leadership framework, which may include either a commercial stewardship model or a charitable freedom one.

3.7 SOCIAL ENTERPRISE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Sustainable SEs need money identical to any other business, so capital has to be handled with the greatest caution and integrity. Being able to improve the ability to budget and manage money is an essential ability for social innovators to develop. Human resources are vital to the achievement of any company and can offer the greatest ROI to attain long-term competitive advantage. Thus, social businesses ought to employ effective work methods such as 360-degree evaluations, performance pay, teams that manage themselves, empowering staff members, etc. Profits made by social enterprises are able to go towards advancing their goals to improve community. Because non-profits besides called NGOs often use all of their funding to advance their social goals, there's a need for additional research on the manners in which social business owners can assist NGOs get access to and better handle their financial resources.

3.8 PROFITABILITY

Profitability in social enterprise comes from careful handling of knowledge, good management, and worthwhile funds. Effective social enterprises create profits instead of relying on money in the shape of gifts in order to pay for their charitable endeavours. The distinction of capital/grants and revenue is new ground and ought to be explored by charities and scholars.

3.9 SOCIAL ENTERPRISE SUSTAINABILITY

Profitability, which is the outcome of efficient information leadership, good governance, and careful disposition of capital, is essential to the long-term achievement of Social Enterprises. For Social Enterprises to be profitable and continuing to have a positive social impact, organizations must enhance their ability to obtain funding and invest in good management and governance procedures.
3.10 SOCIAL IMPACT

Directors of non-governmental organizations seek to make a difference through entrepreneurship. Constant training and support for vulnerable groups will lead to lasting societal change. It is not possible without dependable profits through sources like capital, administration, and the oversight of information. The research reviewed concentrates more on the what of SE than the method, giving this an ideal topic for study. Conventional company structures are not an appropriate presumption for making when integrating SEs. Using the approach proposed in this study, social enterprises (SE) may break out of the norms associated with conventional charity and business.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The investigation goes into two important facets Sensitivity Analysis and societal Value Generation in an effort to address global societal concerns in their entirety. The proposed "Driven Collaboration Networks with Impact Assessment Metrics (DCN-IAM)" approach is the backbone of these investigations within "The Role of Social Entrepreneurship in Addressing Global Social Challenges." This research emphasizes the value of thorough evaluation and quantification in assessing the method's sturdiness and the measurable beneficial effects it produces.

Figure 5: Sensitivity Analysis Ratio

(a): Sensitivity Analysis compared with DCN-IAM. (b): Sensitivity Analysis compared with SEM

Source: Prepared by Authors (2023)

The suggested Driven Collaboration Networks with Impact Assessment Metrics (DCN-IAM) method relies heavily on sensitivity analysis to assess its robustness and
dependability in "The Role of Social Entrepreneurship in Addressing Global Social Challenges." Impact metrics, financial assumptions, and scalability are few of the main elements that are rigorously explored in this research to see how their changes affect the simulation's results. DCN-IAM's sensitivity to alterations and crucial thresholds can be determined by putting it through a battery of tests under varying conditions. The DCN-IAM approach itself presents a structured yet flexible framework for developing innovative solutions to pressing global problems. Equal weight is given to both market efficiency and social effect, the paper argues. DCN-IAM aspires to provide successful solutions by combining innovative problem-solving with rigorous impact evaluation. The research indicate how the process can be used by social entrepreneurs to create replicable strategies for solving critical global issues. As an added bonus, its superiority is validated by simulation analysis, which compares its outcomes to those of well-established social entrepreneurship models, demonstrating its capacity to propel revolutionary change. Figure 5(a) and 5(b) show that the DCN-IAM method has a greater impact and is more effective than the SEM method. The superiority of the DCN-IAM in resolving international social problems is repeatedly proved across sensitivity analysis situations.

![Figure 6: Social Value Generation Ratio](image)

(a): Social Value Generation compared with DCN-IAM. (b): Social Value Generation compared with SEM

Source: Prepared by Authors (2023)

The term describes the process by which social entrepreneurship endeavours have a beneficial effect on people, places, and things. Generation of social value is a primary concern in "The Role of Social Entrepreneurship in Addressing Global Social
Challenges," which seeks to evaluate and quantify the improvements that result from applying social entrepreneurship to these problems. Driven Collaboration Networks with Impact Assessment Metrics (DCN-IAM) is a novel approach that has the potential to significantly boost the creation of social value. By fusing inventive problem-solving with thorough impact evaluation, DCN-IAM guarantees that the solutions developed are not only novel, useful in resolving global issues. This approach provides a framework for developing unique solutions that strike a good balance between market efficiency and social benefit. Measuring the social value created in areas like poverty reduction, healthcare access, and environmental protection is possible with the use of DCN-IAM's impact assessment metrics. The method provides a solid comprehension of the real-world advantages and changes that emerge from the implementation of solutions by quantifying these consequences. This in-depth analysis aids in making smarter choices, allocating resources more efficiently, and improving social entrepreneurship efforts over time.

Figure 6(a) and 6(b) illustrate the consistent pattern that Social Value Generation accomplished by the DCN-IAM method exceeds that accomplished via the SEM methodology. Consistently growing valuations of DCN-IAM confirm its effectiveness in creating positive social impact, highlighting its importance in tackling global concerns.

The method's robustness is systematically revealed through the research's thorough investigation of factors like impact measures, financial assumptions, and scalability. Emerging as a structured, yet flexible, framework that links market efficiency and social impact, the DCN-IAM method is an obvious contender. Together, creative problem-solving and rigorous effect evaluation provide a systematic route to ground-breaking answers to pressing global problems. Solutions to global problems are guaranteed by DCN-IAM for their effectiveness. It can be used in areas as diverse as fighting poverty, expanding access to healthcare, and protecting the environment. Social entrepreneurship is strengthened as a result of the method's ability to measure impact, which improves decision-making and resource allocation. Sensitivity analysis and social value creation are shown to have mutually beneficial relationships in this research. Because of the novel DCN-IAM approach, we can better comprehend the complex terrain of social entrepreneurship and its potential to promote good global transformation because of the dynamic interplay between various aspects.
5 CONCLUSION

The research presented here highlights the importance of social entrepreneurship in developing novel solutions to global problems that balance commercial feasibility with social impact. It recognizes the limits of traditional methods while advocating for the development of novel alternatives to address pressing global concerns. The research sheds light on the complex nature of issues like poverty, healthcare disparities, and environmental degradation, and it calls for new ways of thinking and action. The research seeks to equip social entrepreneurs with tools to navigate the inherent complexities of social entrepreneurship, including resource constraints, scalability concerns, and the delicate balance between financial sustainability and social good. The innovative Driven Collaboration Networks with Impact Assessment Metrics (DCN-IAM) method introduces a structured yet flexible framework to grow novel solutions by merging imaginative problem-solving with rigorous impact assessment. A simulation analysis verifies the technique's durability and demonstrates the method's superiority over standard models. The present research paves the way for revolutionary change by closing the gap between invention and effect measurement. Finally, it enables entrepreneurs, politicians, and other stakeholders to unleash social entrepreneurship's revolutionary potential and take on the world's most pressing problems with a fresh perspective and greater efficiency.
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