

Chapter 15

Social Entrepreneurship: Constraints and Suggestions for Future Researches

Mustafa Karaca
Inonu University, Turkey

Durdu Mehmet Biçkes
Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Social entrepreneurship attracts attention to the science world as a conceptual field of social benefit based on business activities. Social entrepreneurs are the actors who drive innovation with commercial tolerance and uncertainty tolerance in order to raise social welfare and find solutions to social problems. Especially the injustices and inadequacies in transferring public support to social problems have increased the importance of social entrepreneurship. In addition to the conceptual projection of social entrepreneurship, this research has raised fundamental problems that have hampered social entrepreneurship and prevented further development, and a number of solution proposals have been developed in order to get rid of these problems. This concept, which has been separated from traditional entrepreneurship and is in the process of building its own literature, has many parts to inspire next research. It is hoped that this study, which includes proposals for next research, will contribute to the scientific world. It is thought that this study created by the method of literature review will have more specific conceptual contribution to the investigation of various researches from different disciplines and their unique character in terms of their synthesis.

1. INTRODUCTION

From a traditional point of view, entrepreneurship is associated with contribution of businesses to economic growth. However, a broader perspective is needed to assess the contribution of all entrepreneurial activities in a society and to capture the diverse forms of initiative activities. One of the initiative forms that will be faced is social entrepreneurship as long as it has been carried out. Due to the potential and consequences of social entrepreneurship, this style of entrepreneurship has become one of the issues that have been intensively addressed in recent years in the world of science, public administration and social life.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-5687-9.ch015

Social Entrepreneurship

Although social entrepreneurship is a new concept, it is a fact that it has been experiencing as a case for centuries. Even though they are not named as social entrepreneurs, they have always kept their assets in the historical process and they brought many institutions to the body in today's sense. Social entrepreneurship, which consists of sociality and entrepreneurship at its core, involves solely dealing with social issues with an entrepreneurial point of view. The implication given to conception by the social context is that social entrepreneurship focuses on social problems. The contribution to conception that entrepreneurship has made is the ability to approach social problems from an innovative point of view and transform them into opportunity. For this reason, social entrepreneurship also referred to as "change agent" or "change creator," seeks to exploit innovative ways of approaching social problems and to create long-term solutions that can lead to a complete transformation of the problematic area.

Social entrepreneurship is a field designed to bring entrepreneurial activities directly in line with the ultimate goal of creating social value. The key factor in this process is that they are not in any way intended to earn personal earnings. In this sense, the social entrepreneur considers social enthusiasm as a person who combines discipline, innovation and determination with business as it is in business life but does not expect materiality in this process. Social entrepreneurs, who are passionately committed to this social mission and who are striving to achieve this, think that they mean life and satisfy their life purposes in this way. The distinguishing feature of social entrepreneurship also arises at this point. This feature is to channel a business model into a social need without being in the material interest expectation.

Social entrepreneurship is the whole of activities undertaken to recognize, define and benefit from opportunities to create new initiatives or to increase social welfare by managing existing organizations in an innovative manner. The term 'social welfare' in its definition covers all aspects of economic, social, environmental, health and so on that are concern people. Because of its benefits that are a mixture of social and financial gains, social entrepreneurship is considered as an important economic and social resource. From the explanations, it can be said that social entrepreneurship has become a very important actor in terms of the development and well-being of the societies through the solution of problems and the support of disadvantaged groups.

Social entrepreneurship, which performs important functions that cannot be neglected in terms of social functioning such as positive discrimination of the disadvantaged sections of society and development of social co-operation. It proposes new ways to develop public and social services, alleviates the burden of the problem in solving problems, contributes to economic and social development, and it is also confronted with a number of restrictive factors. These are the main ones:

- Access to Finance
- Lack of Visibility
- Lack of Specialized Training And Education
- Human Resources
- Markets
- Legal Status
- Management And Organization
- Sector Specific Constraints
- Other Issues

In addition to these restrictive factors, the changes and transformations in environmental factors cause differentiation in social needs, which is the driving force of social entrepreneurship in private, on all

13 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/social-entrepreneurship/208414

Related Content

ICT and Gender Issues in the Higher Education of Entrepreneurs

Ambika Zutshi and Andrew Creed (2010). *International Journal of E-Entrepreneurship and Innovation* (pp. 42-59).

www.irma-international.org/article/ict-gender-issues-higher-education/40922

Entrepreneurship Skills Development in TVET Through Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships: Post-COVID-19 Recovery Approach for Developing Economies

Dagogo William Legg-Jack (2022). *Sustainability and the Future of Work and Entrepreneurship for the Underserved* (pp. 269-287).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/entrepreneurship-skills-development-in-tvet-through-multi-stakeholder-partnerships/307710

Social Entrepreneurial Leadership for a Better World

Müge Leyla Yldz (2023). *Research Anthology on Approaches to Social and Sustainable Entrepreneurship* (pp. 62-85).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/social-entrepreneurial-leadership-for-a-better-world/316248

ICTs in the Micro-Enterprise: An Examination of Usage, Benefits and Firm Growth in Hawaii's Agricultural Sector

Kelly Burke (2011). *International Journal of E-Entrepreneurship and Innovation* (pp. 39-58).

www.irma-international.org/article/icts-micro-enterprise/55119

Print Media Management and Ethical Advertising Under Recession: A Content Analysis of Advertising in Two Daily Newspapers in Nigeria

Udo Usiere Akpan (2021). *Journal of Media Management and Entrepreneurship* (pp. 18-28).

www.irma-international.org/article/print-media-management-and-ethical-advertising-under-recession/290302