

Social Entrepreneurship a Channel of Social Development in Manipur with a Special Focus on Tribal Communities of Chandel District

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ABSTRACT- The development of the social strata has been the priority for any political legislature's, personal, and institutional agenda. Alleviation of poverty, educational approach, generation of employment opportunities, morale development, women empowerment, peace, harmony, mutual co-existence, and sustainable approach for the community and environment pertains to the visions of the government. The paper stands with the humble approach towards social Entrepreneurs in the development of the various social strata irrespective of the communities, terrain, varied values, cultures, traditions, etc. The paper relates to the development associated with social Entrepreneurship in shaping social issues such as providing job opportunities, enhancement of education, rural development, decision-making approach, savings, etc. The paper pictures the advantages and disadvantages associated with social Entrepreneurship in the study areas and how it can be progressed and proceeded for future generations. The paper also pictures the various limitations and suggestions for further studies.

KEYWORDS- Alleviation, Development, Employment Opportunities, Social issues.

I. INTRODUCTION

A strategy used by people, organizations, novice businesses, or entrepreneurs to create, finance, and carry out solutions for environmental, social, or cultural problems is known as social entrepreneurship (htt16). An individual who seeks innovative applications with the potential to address community-based issues is known as a social entrepreneur. Through their initiatives, these people are prepared to take the chance and put in the work necessary to alter society for the better. Some social entrepreneurs think that by engaging in this approach, you can discover your own life's purpose, assist others in discovering theirs, and change the world—all while barely making ends meet (htt17). There are numerous reasons why people launch their enterprises (htt19).

Social entrepreneurship is the search for novel answers to societal issues. Through the application of entrepreneurial ideas, it surpasses conventional charity and philanthropy by generating scalable and durable effects. In addition to creating economic value, social entrepreneurship aims to alleviate societal problems like poverty, inequality, and environmental damage [1].

Entrepreneurs for Social Change envisions a holistic empowerment of young entrepreneurs at the regional level, enabling them to use entrepreneurship and creative company concepts to bring about positive social change in their communities. Young social entrepreneurs will be able to spark social transformation in their communities and thereby contribute to sustainable development in the region by strengthening the ecosystem and offering practical and creative solutions to economic and social issues at the local, national, and regional levels, as well as by demonstrating the advantages and value of social entrepreneurship to policymakers and other pertinent stakeholders (Nations).

Being an entrepreneur has its benefits and drawbacks. Positively, it suggests an exceptional, intrinsic capacity to see and seize opportunities, fusing original thought with a certain kind of resolve to invent or introduce something novel into the world. The drawback of entrepreneurship is that it is an ex-post phrase, meaning that it takes time for its full effects to become apparent [2].

It is assumed that social entrepreneurs work in the field of progress specialists in the social sector. They do this by adopting a strategic approach to create and support social value, by recognizing and progressively seeking out new opportunities to serve that crucial, by engaging in a process of continuous advancement, adjustment, and learning, by acting intensely without being constrained by nearby assets, and by demonstrating elevated responsibility to the voting public served and for the outcomes achieved [3].

Social entrepreneurship prioritizes social impact over financial gain; they deal with pressing social and environmental problems like pollution and poverty. Thus, social entrepreneurs put the creation of social value ahead of maximizing earnings, in stark contrast to conventional entrepreneurship. They create innovative solutions that tackle the underlying societal issues, resulting in an enduring influence along with long-lasting transformation [4].

Compared to typical companies, social entrepreneurship is different in several important respects. Social enterprises frequently seek financial sustainability through their business operations, in contrast to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which are usually supported by grants and contributions. They also differ from other businesses in that their main goal is to have a good social or environmental effect rather than just maximize profits [5].

Although their activities and legal entities differ greatly, nonprofit organizations can benefit from social

entrepreneurship in terms of leadership and management just as much as for-profit social businesses [6].

Social entrepreneurship is greatly aided by government policies. They give social entrepreneurs the infrastructure, funding, and legal help they need to succeed. Effective global examples, such as India's SEWA and the Grameen Bank, show how government action may support social entrepreneurs and promote positive change. Nonetheless, care must be taken to prevent politically motivated or ineffectual projects, as demonstrated by the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation and the Spanish green energy subsidies. To fully realize the promise of government interventions for a more just and fairer world, social entrepreneurs should work with governments, promote supportive legislation, and guarantee openness and accountability.

Social entrepreneurs frequently have an obsession with their ideas and dedicate their lives to bringing about change. They have a vision. since they hope to see a society free of issues. They are also very practical because they are constantly thinking about how their ideas might work [7].

The economic development, healthcare, education, and cultural preservation of tribal communities face numerous obstacles on a global scale. An innovative strategy for addressing these issues while honoring cultural heritage is provided by the nexus of innovation and entrepreneurship [8]. The art of social entrepreneurship involves using creative business models to pursue both a financial and a social return on investment. The goal of social entrepreneurship is to address societal issues such as poverty, health, education, and other issues. It primarily attends to the needs of the impoverished.

As businesses and entrepreneurs have come to recognize the triple bottom line value created by such enterprises, the scope of Social Entrepreneurs and impact investors in India has expanded over the last ten years beyond financial services and agriculture to other sectors like energy, sanitation, and health [9]. Some people wish to follow their genuine passion or the independence of being their boss. Some people aspire to become wealthy and establish an empire. But over the last few years, a brand-new category of businessperson has surfaced. The process through which individuals, businesses, and entrepreneurs create and finance solutions that directly address social challenges is known as "social entrepreneurship." Therefore, someone who looks into business prospects that have a positive influence on their community, society, or the entire planet is a social entrepreneur.

II. METHODOLOGY

The research is based on qualitative research, in particular, to understand the in-depth development of Social Entrepreneurship in the tribal communities of Chandel in Manipur, India through the proceeds of research involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data (e.g., text, video, or audio) to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences. The research aligns the case studies, development, and policy taken up by the Government of India, international agencies, the concerned states, the NGOs, etc. The research is based on the respondents, particularly the Entrepreneurs (Micro, startups), Enterprise heads, Private learning Institutes (school Principal, Headmaster/Headmistress, etc), SHGs, etc. The physical interactive approach was the main approach to gain the numerous positive and negative notes of the research to attain the development taken up by social entrepreneurship.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Social change entrepreneurs are aware of and supportive of the Government of India's numerous efforts to end poverty, give necessities to impoverished households, encourage the decline of inequality, and discover methods to reduce poverty. All men and women, especially the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance, according to the sustainable approach to the United Nations Goal 1: to end poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030.

Goal 8: To encourage full and productive employment, decent work for all, and sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth Encourage the formalization and expansion of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services by 2030; achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and people with disabilities; and ensure equal pay for work of equal value. Development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation should be promoted. Objective 17 is to enhance the methods of executing and reinvigorating the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development while securing supplementary financial resources for developing nations from various sources.

In India, cooperative and community-owned business models such as Amul and Fabindia date back to the 1950s. The term "social entrepreneur" was first used in 1981 by Ashoka, a global organization that supports social entrepreneurs. Growth is anticipated to continue: 78% of social enterprises want to grow into new regions, 73% want to add more clients in the upcoming years, 71% want to create new goods or services, 64% want to boost sales to current clients, and 56% want to raise capital to grow [10]. Numerous grant programs and opportunities have been introduced since then. Social entrepreneurs operating in rural regions can receive grants and financial support from the Ministry of Rural Development's flagship initiative, the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), which was introduced in 2011.

The convergence of innovation and entrepreneurship has become more important in addressing these difficulties and achieving sustainable progress [8]. The focus area for social entrepreneurship mainly is to bring positive changes to the following points Skill Development, Education, Agriculture, Fisheries and Dairy, Financial Services, Energy and Clean Technology, Healthcare, Non-Farm Livelihood, Food and Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Forestry and Environment, Affordable Housing, Tourism, Justice, Rehabilitation and Human Rights.

The categories of the approach are women, Youth, People from backward communities, Employees, Organisations, People from underserved regions, Children, and People with disabilities. Despite the social enterprises have seen a 20% annual increase in India due to sustainable business practices and social interventions, fostering innovation in rural industries, but employment opportunities remain a significant concern [11].

A. Need for social and innovative entrepreneurship

India is home to more than a billion people from a wide variety of social, cultural, gender, and economic backgrounds. Even while the nation has advanced significantly in recent years in

terms of access to technology, healthcare, and education, several societal issues still exist. According to a recent Lancet report, India is probably going to miss the deadline for half of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators, including the biggest issues [12]. Among the many problems that still afflict India are poverty, unemployment, gender inequity, and environmental destruction. Social impact entrepreneurs are crucial in this situation.

The process of applying business ideas to solve environmental and social issues is known as "social impact entrepreneurship." In addition to making money and making a profit, these entrepreneurs want to have a positive social influence. They concentrate on developing long-lasting solutions that benefit the environment and society. With an increasing number of entrepreneurs launching businesses that tackle social and environmental issues, social impact entrepreneurship has received a lot of attention in India lately.

- **Addressing societal issues on a large scale**

To come up with novel and practical ideas, they are not afraid to take chances. They use their imagination and business sense to develop long-lasting solutions that benefit society. Entrepreneurship's role in societal development is crucial, especially among the younger generation seeking dynamic roles, as small businesses and start-ups shape economies and career paths [13].

- **Encouragement of inclusive growth**

Although it has not been equitable, India's economy has grown impressively in recent years. The wealthiest and poorest people are separated by a wide amount, leaving many marginalized populations behind. By giving marginalized groups opportunities, social impact entrepreneurs can be extremely important in fostering inclusive growth. In these places, they may help small businesses grow, create jobs, and offer training. They can lessen poverty and inequality in India by doing this.

- **Addressing environmental issues**

Deforestation, water and air pollution, and climate change are just a few of the serious environmental issues India is facing. Sustainable solutions to these problems can be developed by social impact entrepreneurs. For instance, people can start businesses that support sustainable agriculture, trash reduction, or renewable energy. They can contribute to environmental preservation and sustainable development by doing this.

- **Developing a Social Impact**

Innovative solutions to societal issues are what set social impact enterprises apart. They are risk-takers who are unafraid to tackle unconventional problems in search of fresh, practical answers. Social impact entrepreneurs can generate novel solutions that positively affect society by utilizing their inventiveness and business expertise. There will be even more societal impact if these methods are scaled up and duplicated.

- **Closing the gap between the commercial and public domains**

Entrepreneurs with a social impact can unite the public and private sectors. They can collaborate with the government to develop long-term fixes for environmental and socioeconomic issues. By doing this, they can increase the social impact they have by utilizing public resources and policies. They can collaborate with the business sector to gain access to resources

like money, technology, and knowledge, which can result in more creative and practical solutions.

- **Establishing Sustainable Business Initiatives**

Sustainable businesses that make money and improve society simultaneously are the main emphasis of social impact entrepreneurs. Through this approach, they generate replicable and scalable sustainable models. These business endeavors can boost the economy by producing revenue, jobs, and jobs. A positive feedback loop is also produced by them, in which a larger social impact results in higher earnings and revenue.

Fairtrade, remote learning, mobile money transfers, restorative justice, and zero-carbon homes are just a few of the innovative solutions that social innovation helps to address. The process of coming up with solutions is also radically altering social power structures, basic habits, beliefs, and resources. A special chance to move beyond constrained perspectives on social enterprises, corporate involvement, and charity is presented by social innovation.

A developmental model must take into account India's diverse culture, wealth of resources, people's varying levels of desire, and the ecological constraints imposed by the natural world to support social innovation in the country. Indians are working to open up new channels for social innovation in a variety of fields, including livelihoods, housing, healthcare, education, and agriculture. There is abundant proof of grassroots creativity among the most impoverished people, whether or not they have access to technology. These inventions demonstrate the universal components of innovation, such as ecological sustainability practices, low cost, scalability, and resource efficiency. They are not only pertinent in India but might also be implemented globally. In India, the social innovation sector needs assistance with market entry tactics and capacity building.

B. Social entrepreneurship a channel of social change

- **Defining Social Entrepreneurship Channels**

The routes that social entrepreneurs use to generate, distribute, and acquire value are referred to as channels. Through these channels, they can raise resources, reach their intended beneficiaries, and make an impact. Deciphering the complex web that links social innovations to the communities they benefit is similar to understanding channels. The need for Social entrepreneurship is vital to bring changes as India is grappling with persistent issues such as poverty, unemployment, gender inequality, and environmental degradation [14].

- **Reach and Access**

A social initiative can reach a wider audience and make sure that the people who need the solutions most benefit from them by using a well-designed channel. Skilled social entrepreneur Dr. Maria Rodriguez highlights that "Channels are bridges between intention and impact." They enable us to bridge the gap between conception and execution."

- **Resource Mobilization**

Channels make it easier to access human, financial, and intellectual resources. Even the most creative ideas risk being underfunded or underutilized in the absence of efficient routes. For example, a resource can be transported and reach the targeted areas on time.

- **Input and Education**

Social entrepreneurs modify their models in response to real-world observations, absorb knowledge from beneficiaries, and iterate. According to Dr. Leila Chen, the creator of a social company devoted to education, "Channels are our antennae." They get signals from the earth, which help us make decisions." As an illustration, the international network of organizations Teach for All helps teachers learn across national borders. Knowledge sharing and ongoing development are made possible via platforms such as peer exchanges, webinars, and annual conferences. Example DTH channels bringing quality education from leading and professors directly to your home, completely free of cost.

- **Diffusion of Innovation**

Innovations proliferate faster through channels. They turn lone achievements into systemic reform.

Innovation strategist Dr. Rajiv Gupta observes, "Channels are the highways of transformation." They transfer concepts from the lab to the real world. As an illustration, the social firm Solar Sister, which empowers women entrepreneurs in Africa, distributes solar products through local women. They accelerate the adoption of sustainable energy solutions by utilizing already-existing networks.

- **Ethical Points to Remember**

Ethical decisions about channel design affect inclusion and equity. Social justice activist Professor Amina Khan cautions, "Channels can be gatekeepers or gateways." Make an informed choice." As an illustration, the Fair Trade Certified labelling system guarantees that goods are distributed ethically to consumers. Giving underprivileged producers direct access to international markets, it gives them more influence.

IV. ENTREPRENEUR ROLE, FACTORS, CONTRIBUTION TO SUCCESS

Because they address the most important problems the world is currently facing, social entrepreneurs are essential to the advancement of meaningful social change. Any social entrepreneurship project's capacity to succeed and endure depends on how well it is run. In recognition of this, the Post Graduate Programme in Development Management (PGP DM) offered by the Indian School of Development Management (ISDM) provides social entrepreneurs such as yourself with the management competencies and frame of mind required to effectively negotiate the complexities of the social sector while preserving financial viability, allowing you to accomplish your goals.

Social entrepreneurship management encompasses a wide range of activities such as effect assessment, resource mobilization, and strategy planning, as well as organizational leadership and stakeholder involvement. The program combines management theories with real-world projects, mentorship programs, and industry-leader interactions to create a supportive environment in which you can refine your management abilities to create a significant social impact. The 130+ social entrepreneurs that have been supported by UnLtd India have, in turn, collectively impacted 2.4 million beneficiaries, created 3.9 lakh jobs, and raised INR 273 Crore in funding for impact-focused activities [15].

A. Types of social entrepreneurship

- **Community Social Entrepreneurs:**

By tackling certain social challenges like poverty, education, or health, these people work to uplift and alter their local communities. They collaborate closely with the community to create long-lasting solutions that make use of the resources and expertise found there.

- **Non-Profit Social Entrepreneurs**

These entrepreneurs use creative business models and tactics to accomplish social objectives while working for non-profit organizations. They recycle all revenues back into their humanitarian goal and depend on grants, donations, and other non-commercial funding sources. E.g. World Vision of India a non-profit Organization.

- **Corporate Social Entrepreneurs**

These are people who spearhead social innovation and corporate responsibility programs within big organizations. They take advantage of the firms' resources and influence to tackle social and environmental issues, frequently coordinating their endeavors with the company's main business.

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited has spent Rs 552.98 crores in FY 20-21 on CSR. In the event tragic pandemic, the company contributed Rs 300 crores to the PM Cares fund to fight against COVID. The rest of the amount is spent on rural development, education promotion, environment, healthcare, and sports [16].

- **Corporate Social Entrepreneurs**

Entrepreneurs who seek to address the underlying causes of social problems to bring about systemic change are known as transformational social entrepreneurs. Their concentration lies in creative solutions that reinterpret social conventions and institutions, to achieve enduring effects rather than just short-term results.

- **Worldwide Social Entrepreneurs**

Global social entrepreneurs use transnational networks and technology to develop solutions for social concerns that cross national boundaries. Their work focuses on global issues and tackles issues including poverty, education, and environmental sustainability.

V. CHALLENGES OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

A. Obtaining financial assistance during hard times globally

Donors and investors seek out businesses with greater impact and faster growth. Not something that every social entrepreneur can guarantee they will accomplish. This trend's main cause may be the weak global economy, but it has significant effects on the social sector as well. Social entrepreneurs frequently operate in sectors with lengthy gestation periods for innovative product creation or behavior modification. In this case, investors and donors prioritize the near term because higher yield scenarios make raising money more challenging. Because of this, several social entrepreneurs wind up competing for the same pie and turning to their friends and family for funding or crowdsourcing.

Raising money for their ventures requires successful social entrepreneurs to differentiate themselves from competitors and

maintain laser-like concentration. Through digital communication mixed with one-on-one encounters during significant events, they can also maintain a connection to the environment. Furthermore, they explicitly reflect in their communication the demands of contributors and investors using relatable performance metrics. Put another way, there is a science to fundraising, and the founders should prioritize this area.

B. Creating and adhering to a comprehensive business plan

To assist reach goals, every business needs a solid business plan that was created from the ground up. It is essential to construct and adhere to a plan with rigor that is grounded on customer understanding and market reality. It makes sure there is enough attention paid to reaching operational goals and obtaining funding. As they pursue well-defined business aims and participate in the scaling-up process, founders also discover that they are more attuned to the market and the needs of their end customers. A proactive group with a solid business plan also inspires confidence in the investor community, since the social company must eventually turn a profit.

But a lot of social entrepreneurs are visionaries with little business management background. For them, this part of systematically planning and assessing performance about metrics could be unfamiliar. Employing a senior resource who will remain committed to hitting corporate targets is now the best course of action, but financially constrained businesses might not be able to afford it. Advising entrepreneurs to make a commitment to a business strategy and to evaluate it once a week. This will guarantee that growth-related obstacles and catalysts are identified and addressed promptly. A business consultant can help with the transition and implement the required adjustment if funding allows.

C. Making the proper kind of investments

For any business to grow, hiring the right personnel to complement the founders' skill set is crucial. The social industry is no exception, since managing finances, branding, and selling demand specialized expertise. Many founders who are short on funds overcommit, juggling product development, fundraising, and running the company. Although this might be effective in the short term, it eventually results in less-than-ideal performance.

D. Managing processes and making plans for extension businesses

Providing high-quality goods and services expands swiftly and eventually hits a breaking point. Process management is relevant in this scenario, and businesses that have not budgeted for expansion frequently miss the bus. Everybody has heard of a fantastic social company operating in a particular region that is doing excellent things. The founders' limited bandwidth or a lack of funding are the main reasons they are unable to grow. Consider a social enterprise that employs persons with disabilities to provide housekeeping services. They must make investments in equipment (if any), monitoring procedures, and training because their brand offering is provided by front-line employees who have unique demands. They cannot expand if the aforementioned are not planned for and a staff pipeline is not maintained between sites.

E. Between the business and vision

Many social entrepreneurs began their careers as campaigners. And eventually, establish a social venture that aligns with their area of interest. These entrepreneurs must decide when to stop

being profitable business owners and when to volunteer for a cause. It's also challenging. A social entrepreneur once informed me that because she frequently shares her skills for free as an activist, she never gets paid her "market rate" for consulting engagements. This is a common puzzle. Although it builds credibility and is essential for change, knowledge sharing shouldn't come at the expense of development.

However, as a social enterprise grows and gets beyond several obstacles, the owners face a lot of pressure to continue making money. They might therefore lose focus on their goals and instead concentrate on ROI to compete with other "for-profit" companies [17].

Entrepreneurs frequently face obstacles such as scalability concerns, regulatory hurdles, finance constraints, and resistance to innovation. These are made worse by managerial obstacles like gauging social effects and striking a balance between financial stability. Nevertheless, there is hope; ISDM's PGP DM course equips you with the skills necessary to overcome these obstacles via imagination, fortitude, and teamwork under the guidance of accomplished businesspeople in the field of well-known social enterprises like NASHAURA, Khalsen Homestay, HUManity, etc.

F. Opportunities for growth

The field of social entrepreneurship presents several opportunities for growth and innovation despite these challenges. The increasing recognition of the importance of social effects, along with the expansion of impact investing and corporate social responsibility (CSR), has created new avenues for collaboration and finance. The PGP DM (Postgraduate Program in Development Management) program acts as a catalyst, fusing social impact with profit-driven enterprises. Increasing recognition from government agencies and stakeholders is also essential for motivating social entrepreneurs such as yourself to bring about constructive social change.

G. Trends of social development

Social entrepreneurship in itself pictures the development of the varied social strata irrespective of the domains. From that time in memory, the policymakers of the government of India with the pioneer led by the 1st PM of India Jawahar Lal Nehru ji and his colleagues focused on the alleviation of poverty and eradication of it in any form. The five-year plan a simulation of the Russian policy had made a positive impact on the people of India. Industrialization, the Green Revolution, focuses on poverty alleviation and self-reliance, inclusive growth, employment generation, rural development, etc.

There are numerous enterprises based on nonprofit and focus mainly on the welfare of social development not only based on India's sponsored but many foreign sponsors example *World Vision of India* is one prominent organization that focuses on the social upliftment of the downtrodden people through the provision of financial assistance through the community-based SHGs, through the leadership program and hands-on program. Around the world, the impact of extreme poverty on children's development is devastating. Approximately 333 million children are living in extreme poverty with less than \$2.15 a day [18]. World Vision is striving to end the cycle of poverty by 2030. This will enable the most vulnerable children to reach their full potential and enjoy life in its fullness. Giving them educational opportunities for future endeavors whereby the circle of poverty could be overcome through the nourishment of the child and the family members who are capable of performing skilled or non-skilled by the provisions of the

hands-on training and by educating them along with the teaching of livelihood approach. Such has resulted in many positives to the social strata. Above this, not only this domain of educational and hands-on training but there are many areas such as the infrastructure development approach have brought a smile to many people in the state of Manipur, particularly in the Chandel district.

The government of India plays a very vital pioneer in the development of social entrepreneurship whereby common objectives of social development are being attained by promoting social entrepreneurship through the provision of numbers of funds. By enhancing the various enterprises, and NGO initiatives within the geography of India and abroad. Comparatively, the government of India grants a huge amount of grants to our neighbouring states/country. In addition, India offers all of her neighbouring nations significant financial and technical support for the execution of High Impact Community Development Projects (HICDPs) in critical sectors such as health, education, irrigation, rural infrastructure, disaster management, and livelihood development [19].

As per the objective and subjective of the various agencies, many genuine dedicated enterprises are working towards the development of the people who are in the circle of poverty and immense need for proper livelihood sustainability, such as opportunities to give them employment, morale enhancement, decision making, empowerment of women, self-sustainability or self-reliance as has been the vision of the government of India. As per the context of the Indian domain, many states are railing under the continuing circle of poverty and lack of educational facilities, lack of infrastructure deficient and as per SBI Researchers the new poverty line was Rs1,622 and Rs1,929 for rural and urban areas, respectively. These numbers were calculated based on the recommendations of the group of experts headed by Suresh Tendulkar, who had determined the poverty line in 2011-12 [20].

The push made by the government in collaboration with various stakeholders such as social entrepreneurship irrespective of the projects taken up by them, pursuing the development of the social strata apart from poverty alleviation program and employment opportunity. Above this more focus has been placed on the holistic development of the people who are reeling under the circle of poverty, provision of the housing scheme Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission launched on 25th June 2015 which intends to provide housing for all in urban areas by year 2022 [21] and The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) is a social welfare program launched by the Government of India in 1985. It is a targeted poverty alleviation program that seeks to provide housing for rural households living below the poverty line (BPL) [22].

Financial assistance with a positive intentional approach by the personnel from various domains of the society has made a big lip in the pruning of the vicious cycle of poverty or the generational poverty associated with tribal communities for the past decades. The introduction of the educational facilities enshrined by the constitution to mention here Right to Education (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. Has made an immense positive vibe to the vision of India.

Amartya Sen, the Nobel laureate economist, has highlighted the importance of addressing social inequalities and investing in education and healthcare to combat poverty in India and

sustain economic development. This needs a vital flow in our social development as education plays a pivotal role in the perennial and smooth flow of equity development that could be realized. Irrespective of the field of development the theme of the focus area stands on the genuine provision of proper educational facilities. No matter what whether to run a commercial business or learning institution, build a house, work in the government sector, run an NGO, be a political leader, etc. in the contemporary world of social development, the first thing stands for the proper education of the young stands tall to generate the positive impact to enhance the development of the varied social strata.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), is one of the many schemes operating a beautiful role in the development of a society where the focus is social development, particularly enhancing job opportunities, as has been a vision of the Government of India and across the world. There have been many successful stories sponsored by PMEGP. For example, the development of furniture enterprises unit, food manufacturing unit, machine sponsored, construction of buildings for industries, etc. executed by the nodal agency at the national level, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) carries out the scheme's implementation. District Industries Centres (DICs), banks, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs), and State KVIC Directorates carry out the initiative at the state level. In these situations, the government subsidy is routed through approved banks by KVIC before being paid directly into the bank accounts of the entrepreneurs or recipients [23].

H. India's poverty rates throughout time

Using statistics from the World Bank, the table 1 below shows the poverty rate in India in previous years.

Table 1: Poverty rate in India

Year	Poverty Rate in India (percent)
1977	63.11
1983	56.26
1987	50.59
1993	47.64
2004	39.91
2009	32.87
2011	22.53
2015	18.73
2017	13.37
2018	11.09
2019	12.73
2020	14.72
2021	11.9

I. Social entrepreneurship trends

Social Entrepreneurship has played a changing channel of development for many people giving them job opportunities, enhancing decision-making, savings, morale values, etc. as per the personal interaction with one Academic institution in Chandel district HQ, Manipur sometimes sponsored by international and now stands as a self-sustained academic. A provision of academic studies from the nursery to the higher secondary studies of both the humanities and science and NCC a part of the curriculum and recently launching for the first time the facilities for a coaching center for those wanting to pursue medical studies as well as engineering line. Indeed, has made a big flip of positive change for the people of the concerned district, whereby this has been waited for a long period. And it has become a real happening in the lives of the common people who couldn't afford to educate their children to the big cities for coaching etc.

Among the number of academic learning institutions in Chandel District HQ, Manipur. This particular learning institution plays a vital and pioneering role in facilitating and educating young boys and girls who couldn't go to the city and pursue their dreams. Here the institutions have given them opportunities for learning as well as opportunities for employment for many local qualified individuals. Social Entrepreneurship has made a positive impact in the lives of many who couldn't see the shining star in them yet the sponsor and support of all the stakeholders particularly the Government of India and many philanthropists across the world has made a big difference.

Despite all these positive yet, there are a lot of loopholes in it, as the world moves on there has been tremendous development taking place whereby the traditional approach of a sole focus has changed to the modern approach of the human approach or humanity development has played a big role.

Above all in the world of the digital domain, the government of India under Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Digital India program worth INR 1,13,000 crores (or approximately USD 18 billion) with an aim of transforming India into a digitally empowered society and a knowledge economy by 2019. By connecting with domestic and foreign consumers via online platforms, social entrepreneurs like Tana Bana—who support artists, traders, weavers, and other creatives in remote regions—will be able to significantly expand their economic opportunities. This will do away with the need for middlemen and raise the profile of obscure rural handicrafts, textiles, and artwork [24][29].

VI. RESULTS

Social entrepreneurship matters in the development of our social strata irrespective of the terrain, race, colour, creed, etc. Enhancing morale values, job opportunities, women empowerment, decision, enhancing savings among the tribal communities, has been a tremendous policy, with a positive impact picture through the funds and action plan endorsed by the government of India in association with many renowned international philanthropists and states. With the reduction in the domain of the poverty line, there has been a positive impact on the purchasing power parity, leading to a boost in the economic development of the family.

A growing number of Indian tribal communities are becoming entrepreneurs, leveraging challenges into possibilities. Many tribal entrepreneurs are transforming tribal India through the use of technology to connect farm and forest produce with

markets, the formation of self-help groups, the empowerment of women, and the development of self-sustaining businesses [25][30]. However, in the contemporary domain of our society, people tend towards the definition of the humanistic approach rather than the traditional approach of cruel approach to self-aggrandizement of capital and power. The rise in social entrepreneurship is the positive side of today's society where people help one another and walk hand in hand in compassion, and understanding one another stands the prospect of our social domain. To bring the real beauty of today's society education stands tall and this has been the main agenda for any policy maker as the saying goes "Educate the mother and you educate them all, educate the man you educate him alone".

Social entrepreneurship in association with the Government has made the best output in the lives of many people through the provision of infrastructural development, health sector, capacity enhancement, the provision of housing for the common people, provision of funds through SHG for economic sustainability, counselling of the youths and bringing them to the mainstream has been the positive note played by varied social entrepreneurship. Even with its concentrated efforts to address problems like poverty, inequality, and lack of access to basic services, India still lags in a number of social and development measures [26][28].

Above all social entrepreneurship has played a big role in the development of society particularly among the tribal communities in Chandel district, brainstorming them, and giving them the privileges to economic development through the provision of funds, despite hurdles, social entrepreneurship emerges as a potent catalyst for inclusive economic growth and sustainable solutions [27] and plays a beautiful route in bringing the downtrodden social strata, and social stigma to the mainstream.

VII. CONCLUSION

Social entrepreneurs are essential to the growth of our nation. They give individuals access to a better future, alleviate poverty, and inspire optimism. But as with any organization, social companies encounter difficulties as they grow. The majority of them have to do with resources, personnel, workflow, and technology. The founders must accept the problems and seek to find solutions if they are to expand.

Furthermore, these businesses can tackle particular issues without the need to engage long-term resources. They have easy access to a vast network of professionals who are eager to donate their expertise for charitable purposes. Ultimately, though, everything hinges on the founders and their vision. The business will prosper and flourish if the founders have a compelling enough concept and are resourceful. The lifeblood of social enterprise is its channels. They establish links between intention and impact, vision and reality, and innovation and transformation. Let's use purpose, empathy, and a dedication to positive change to guide us as prospective social entrepreneurs through these channels.

VIII. LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The study relies more on secondary sources of data and the focus of the study is based on the particular areas of Manipur i.e. Chandel district headquarters periphery areas. The study is based on the tribal communities and it needs elaboration as there is a numerous poverty domain in our social strata. The research accounts tip of the iceberg and it needs further approach with application tools of varied domains such as

open-ended questionnaires. The research aligns more with the literature review and it needs an empirical approach to have beautiful conclusive results in the social entrepreneurship domain.

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