

An Empirical Research Study to Analyze the Contribution of Social Entrepreneurs in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals with Special Reference to Southern Rajasthan

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Abstract

Today, the world is facing number of social and environmental challenges raised by sustainable development, numerous organizations and other social sectors, are questioning their roles and wish to take proactive approaches of social responsibility.

Social entrepreneurs are also defined as the individuals with innovative solutions and creative ideas to the society's most serious social problems. They are helping us to create "a change-maker world", a world where each individual is driven by the positive idea of how he/she can put their efforts to change and how they can sustain their future generation. In the recent reports, it is discussed that Social Entrepreneurs have an important role to play in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. Social Entrepreneurs are the problem-solvers and change maker in the areas covered by the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as well.

In this paper, researcher has chosen 6 social entrepreneurs in the Southern Rajasthan and identified the sustainable development goals on which they are putting their efforts to achieve. For analysis purpose the data of 100 entrepreneurs were gathered by using structured questionnaire and the same is analyzed by using one sample t test and multiple regression techniques by SPSS. This study emphasises the role of social entrepreneurs in achieving sustainable development goals by overcoming the existing social problems. In this regard, the research focuses on addressing the current state of social entrepreneurs, determining the goals of sustainable development and how they can achieve these goals.

Keywords: Social Entrepreneurship, Sustainable, Social Problems, Social Problems, Environmental Problems, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurs are the individual or group who put some business efforts for earning profit and ensuring economic empowerment while social entrepreneurs are the business individual with an embedded social purpose focused on sustainability rather than immediate outcomes. Social Entrepreneur, an individual who runs business with social mission whose surpluses are reinvested either in the community or in the business itself. Robinson (2006) has defined social entrepreneurship as “a process that includes: the identification of a specific social problem and a specific solution (or set of solutions) to address it; the evaluation of the social impact, the business model and the sustainability of the venture; and the creation of a social mission-oriented for-profit or a business-oriented non-profit entity that pursues the double (or triple) bottom line”. Social entrepreneurs are further defined as the individuals with innovative solutions and creative ideas to society’s most serious social problems. They are helping us to create “a change-maker world”, a world where each individual is driven by the positive idea of how he/she can put their efforts to change and how they can sustain their future generation.

The existing research paper strongly supports the relationship between sustainable development and sustainable entrepreneurship, acknowledging social enterprises as one of the greatest engines for societal and economic progress, and hence, for major change. “Once poverty is gone, we’ll need to build museums to display its horrors to future generations.” This is the vision of Professor Muhammad Yunus. It is also the vision of the UN member states who created the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2015, 193 United Nations (UN) member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and committed to achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) associated with it (UN, 2017a). These SDGs have been created to direct policy and funding decisions over the next 15 years.

Social Entrepreneurs are the problem-solvers also in the areas which are covered by the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Today, the world is facing number of social and

environmental challenges raised by sustainable development, several organizations and other social sectors are questioning their roles and wish to take proactive approaches of social responsibility

In this paper 6 social entrepreneurs in the Southern Rajasthan has chosen to identify the sustainable development goals on which they are putting their efforts to achieve. The ultimate aim of the social entrepreneurship is to remove global poverty. Their main focus areas are education, employment, skill development, income generation, living standard, affordability of food, sanitation & healthcare services, healthy life style, pollution free ecology, use of renewable sources, poverty alleviation, Globally relevant issues such as : natural resource management, wasteland management, etc.

The achievement of these goals will be based on the collaboration and dedication amongst governments, civil society organisations, multinational corporations and numerous other actors. However, as argued in a recent report by Social Enterprise UK- Think Global Trade Social- social entrepreneurs also have a potentially crucial role to play in the achievement of these global goals (Social Enterprise UK, 2015).

This research study is an attempt to pave the way for the enhancement of the field of social entrepreneurship, by highlighting the role of transforming business into an engine for sustainable development. This chapter emphasis on understanding the role such social entrepreneurs can play in contributing to the SDGs by overcoming the existing social problems. In this chapter we take a step back from trying to measure the impacts of social entrepreneurs on the SDGs, and focus first on trying to better understanding how such impact might occur. We believe this is an important and necessary first step before the development of impact assessment frameworks and tools, and regard existing efforts in this respect as somewhat premature. In this regard, the research focuses on addressing the current state of social entrepreneurs, determining the goals of sustainable development on which they are focusing, strategies they are using to achieve the areas of sustainable development goals. It also evaluates the significances and challenges which they are facing and government policies by which they are benefitted.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Social Entrepreneurs and their solution-oriented work are dedicated to the good of all. They are problem-solvers in the areas covered by the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). We need them for their creative solutions given the scale of the social problems our societies are confronting. We need them even more to fuse together collaboratively; leverage their changemaking skills and power to shift institutional, societal and individual mindsets towards solving our social problems.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The researcher tries to analyze the contribution of social entrepreneurs in achieving sustainable development goals in the Southern Rajasthan. Unfortunately many social and environmental problems in the country are still exist. India is experiencing an increase in social entrepreneurship and attempts by social entrepreneurs to find affordable solutions to various social and environmental problems of society. Today, there are many social and environmental related issues such as unemployment, unhygienic life style, high consumption of unhealthy food, climate change, poverty, lack of proper knowledge etc. which are not only the responsibility of NGO's and government bodies but also it's the duty of general masses to take an initiative by converting their ventures in social ventures or starting a new social venture. Additionally, there is immense scope for social entrepreneurship. The available literature shows that very few studies have been done on analyzing the contribution of Social Entrepreneurs in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) therefore, there is a need arises to analyze the contribution of Social Entrepreneurs in achieving SDGs with special reference to Southern Rajasthan. In this study we have chosen 6 Social Entrepreneurs who are actively offering their services in different regions of Southern Rajasthan.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

This paper aims to understand social entrepreneur's contribution in achieving sustainable development goals via overcoming the social as well as environmental problems. The primary objective of the study are as under:

- ✓ To analyze the contribution of social entrepreneurs in achieving sustainable development goals with special reference to Southern Rajasthan.
- ✓ To identify the strategies used by social entrepreneurs to achieve the sustainable development.
- ✓ To measure the economic, social, political and cultural impact of social entrepreneurs over the beneficiaries.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Generally, while conducting a study, review of literature, helps in finding out the gaps in the earlier studies on the concerned subject area and identifying new avenues for study in the same subject area. It also facilitates the comparison between the earlier findings and findings of present study. The following reviews examine the studies relating to the Social entrepreneurs, Social entrepreneurs and their role in sustainable development, their contribution in achieving sustainable development goals carried out so far for identifying research gaps:

Holt (2018) made an attempt to assess how social enterprises are contributing to the SDGs. Researcher developed a framework for understanding their potential contribution and illustrated with global examples. The research begins by reviewing what has already been written about social enterprises and the SDGs. This is followed by the development and presentation of the framework. Finally, conclusions and areas are identified for future research on social enterprises and the SDGs.

Greco & Jong (2017) strongly supported the relationship between sustainable development and sustainable entrepreneurship, acknowledging enterprises as one of the greatest engines for societal and economic progress, and hence, for radical change. They explored the prominent role played by both, established for-profit firms as well as the not-for-profit sector in innovation and the creation of sustainable added value for our society. The latter represented today's challenge for a new hybrid-type of organizations: effectively balancing societal gains, environmental protection and economic benefits. This is the key driver for sustainable entrepreneurship research.

Faruk, Hassan, & Islam (2016) has made an attempt to analyze that Social entrepreneurship (SE) is a contemporary phenomenon of the socio-economic development of a country. It refers to provide the solutions of social problems through creating innovative ideas, increasing social value, and consistently chasing new opportunities for the benefits of the society rather than private wealth creation. The main objectives of social entrepreneurship are social wellbeing and value creation through the display of innovativeness, and risk management of the business.

Sharma & Salwan (2015) extended this research as linkages between social entrepreneurship; social innovation and sustainable development. In this research paper researcher developed a SE-SI-SD framework which provides promising directions for future research in three ways. First, a multiple case study research can be adopted to understand patterns of social entrepreneurship and the impact on sustainable development to establish generalizability. Secondly, this theoretical framework can be implemented to study humanity's other most pressing needs viz. education, disability, women empowerment, gender equality, microfinance etc. Finally, an empirical quantitative study can be conducted at individual firm level, community level or at country level to understand both endogenous as well as exogenous factors of the environment.

Zaryab (2015) identified in this research study that social entrepreneurship is important for sustainable development because it creates economic growth. Social entrepreneurship is a process of involving innovative opportunities to address social needs and change. Social entrepreneurs are working in the various social innovation and transformation in various fields including education, health, environment and enterprise development. They pursue poverty reduction goals with entrepreneurial enthusiasm, business methods and the courage to innovate and overcome traditional practices.

Obinna & Blessing (2014) evaluated the contributions of social entrepreneurship and its core elements in sustainable development using a cross section of entrepreneurs

and interest groups from Imo and Abia States. While simple correlation analysis was used to analyze the data. It was observed that social entrepreneurship has not contributed effectively to sustainable development due to low level of creativity and innovation in our entrepreneurs. Also, this has adversely affected development of women and rural areas.

Phimphanthavong (2014) examined in his study that sustainable development is a fair combination of the three main factors of development, economic growth, social development, and environmental protection, under the condition that economic growth is dispersed to all the population, through poverty reduction, minimizing inequality in society, and maintaining a good condition of the environment and natural resources.

Mair & Marti (2006) defined social entrepreneurship as a process that catalyzes social change or addresses significant social needs in a way which is not dominated by financial benefits for the entrepreneurs. Research further described that social entrepreneurship is seen differ from other entrepreneurship in giving relatively higher priority to promoting social value and development versus generating economic value.

McElnea, (2005) described the role of social entrepreneurs in economic development and explained that social entrepreneurs are required for the economic development through creation of jobs and entrepreneurial ventures, this in addition to the social services they already offer, which support the economy via improving quality of life for the local workforce (e.g. health care to the deprived community, vocational job training for high school graduates, substance abuse counseling for ex-offenders, etc.).

Alvord, Brown, & Letts (2004) described Social Entrepreneurs that creates innovative solutions to immediate social problems and mobilizes the ideas, capacities, resources and social arrangements required for sustainable social transformations.

Dees (1998) defined social entrepreneurs as change agents in the society by adopting a mission to create and sustain social value, identifying and persistently following new opportunities to serve that mission, initiating continuous innovation, adaptation and learning, performing confidently without any limitations and exhibiting amplified liability to the constituencies served and for the generated outcomes.

RESEARCH GAP

Following research gaps were identified after going through the literature review:

- To the best of Researcher's knowledge very few in depth studies regarding contribution of social entrepreneurs in the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs) have been done. Researchers were limited to the factors affecting the progress of social entrepreneurs, sustainable entrepreneurship, fulfilment of the social responsibilities and role of social entrepreneurs in economic development.
- The available literature focused on social enterprises contribution to the SDGs but not particularly matching the objectives of the study.
- There has been no study done on the subject, especially in reference to Southern Rajasthan.

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURS & SDGS

A new era of collaborative social entrepreneurs focused on bring out large scale systemic change is emerging, giving us hope that we will be able to steer an increasingly complex and indefinite world with confidence, transforming difficulties into opportunities.

Social Entrepreneurs are helping in creating "everyone a changemaker world", a world where each individual is obsessed with the positive idea of how he/she can contribute to change. Their ideas and solutions have established new paradigms of changemaking. They have shown us that we reside a world where everyone needs to add some value to changemaking by learning the changemaking skills of cognitive understanding, teamwork, collaborative leadership and involve in the quest of creative solutions.

Progressively, social entrepreneurs are representing through their work that we are definitely at a major turning point. This turning point, stretched over 15 years from now till 2030, is now globally acknowledged as the period when all countries will have to

individually and collectively attempt to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Social Entrepreneurs like Seema Shah, L.R. Singh, Rohit Jain, Ritesh Shekhawat, Rajendra Kumar Gamath and Lakshmi Murthy are showing the pathways to primarily transform our world—to poverty reduction, climate action, and ensure economic growth for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda. Their field of the study is mentioned under table below:

Name	Institution / NGO	Work Area	Work Profile	Focused SDG	Areas Covered
Seema Shah	Sadhna	Women empowerment	Providing employment via capacity building training and skill development	Decent work & economic growth, No poverty via income generation	Udaipur, Rajsamand
L.R. Singh	Chief Programme Executive of BAIF	Farm based livelihood, Rain Water Harvesting, Solar energy, Live Stock management, Natural Resource Management and Wasteland management	Empowerment and capacity building trainings	Decent work & economic growth, No poverty via income generation, Industry, Innovation, Responsible consumption & production, sustainable cities &	Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Rajsamand

				communities, climate action, affordable & clean energy	
Rohit Jain	Banyan Roots	Organic farming	effective management of natural resources and providing nutritional & health food to the beneficiaries	Decent work & economic growth, Industry, Innovation, Responsible consumption & production	Udaipur
RiteshShekha wat	ECO Hut	Creating environment friendly products	Innovative techniques and also manufacturi ng on the organic products	Industry, Innovation, Sustainable cities and communities	Udaipur
Rajendra Kumar Gamath	MahaanSeva Sansthan	Child centric development, Livelihood Promotion and natural resource management	Providing education, empowerme nt and using innovative techniques in farming	Decent work & economic growth, No poverty via income generation, Quality education,	Udaipur, Dungarpu r

				Industry, Innovation, Responsible consumption & production	
Lakshmi Murthy	Project Head of Uger, initiated by Jatan Sanstha n	Proper hygiene and sanitation, women empowerment & skill development	Developing hygiene and sanitation facility.	Good health & well being, Decent work & economic growth	Udaipur

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As the research study requires quantifying the data and making sense of it in qualitative form, an empirical research design has been opted.

Universe

The universe of the research work includes all the respondents working as social entrepreneur and all the beneficiaries who are associated with them and getting benefitted.

Sample

A sample of 6 social entrepreneurs (100 Respondents) is taken with 100 beneficiaries (respondents) for conducting the current study.

Data collection

The data used for the study was primary and secondary data.

Primary data: The data of 6 social entrepreneurs actively offering their services in Southern Rajasthan and 100 respondents who are getting benefitted by them were selected for present study. Questionnaires and interview method was adopted for the primary data collection.

Secondary data: The data is mainly congregated from published and unpublished works on the related topics. Such secondary data is collected from books, e-books, economic survey reports, annual reports, journals, e-journals, web articles, newspapers, magazines and reports of non-government organizations (NGOs) associated.

Data analysing tool

To analyze the data one sample t test and multiple regression technique has been used with SPSS-19 software.

Respondent's profile

The respondents profile is shared in table-1 as under:

Table-1: Respondents Profile

		Frequency	Percent	
Age	15-30	24	24.0	
	31-45	48	48.0	
	>45	28	28.0	
	Total	100	100.0	
		Frequency	Percent	
Gender	Male	33	33.0	
	Female	67	67.0	
	Total	100	100.0	
		Frequency	Percent	
Education				
	12th & below	49	49	
	Graduate & below	29	29	
	PG & below	22	22	
	Total	100	100.0	

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

To assess the type of the innovations made by social entrepreneurship venture, the respondent's views were gathered and presented in a Table-2 as under:

Table-2: Type of innovation made by social entrepreneurial venture			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	1.Designed an innovative new product/ service	11	11.0
	2.Improved the existing product or service innovatively	33	33.0
	3.Process innovation – applied a new method while delivering the product or service	34	34.0
	4.Marketing innovation –innovation in packaging or pricing the product or product design (Developing an innovative competitive advantage)	9	9.0
	5.Invented new technology	13	13.0
	Total	100	100.0

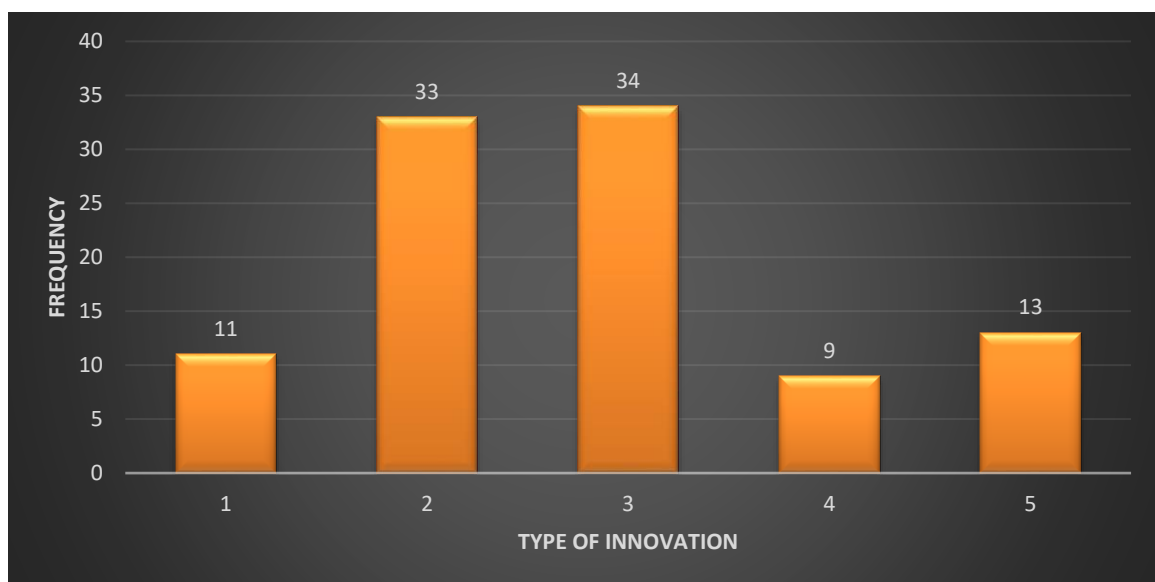


Figure-1: Type of innovation made by social entrepreneurial venture

It is clear from the Table-2 and Figure-1 that the maximum respondents were agreed that they were Improved the existing product or service innovatively and Process innovation – applied a new method while delivering the product or services as a type of innovation made by social entrepreneurial venture.

Further to measure the extent they are using strategies to retain the social mission focus, the views of the respondents are presented in Table-3 and Figure-2 as under:

Table-3: Strategies used to retain the social mission focus		Frequency	Percent
Valid	1. By setting up a business integrated with the social mission	17	17.0
	2. By sharing mission within the organization through brochure/ Website	48	48.0
	3. By using the mission statement in all the reports and documents	19	19.0
	4. By celebrating small achievements towards achieving the social Mission	9	9.0
	5. By reviewing the mission regularly and keeping it valid for today's Work	7	7.0
	Total	100	100.0

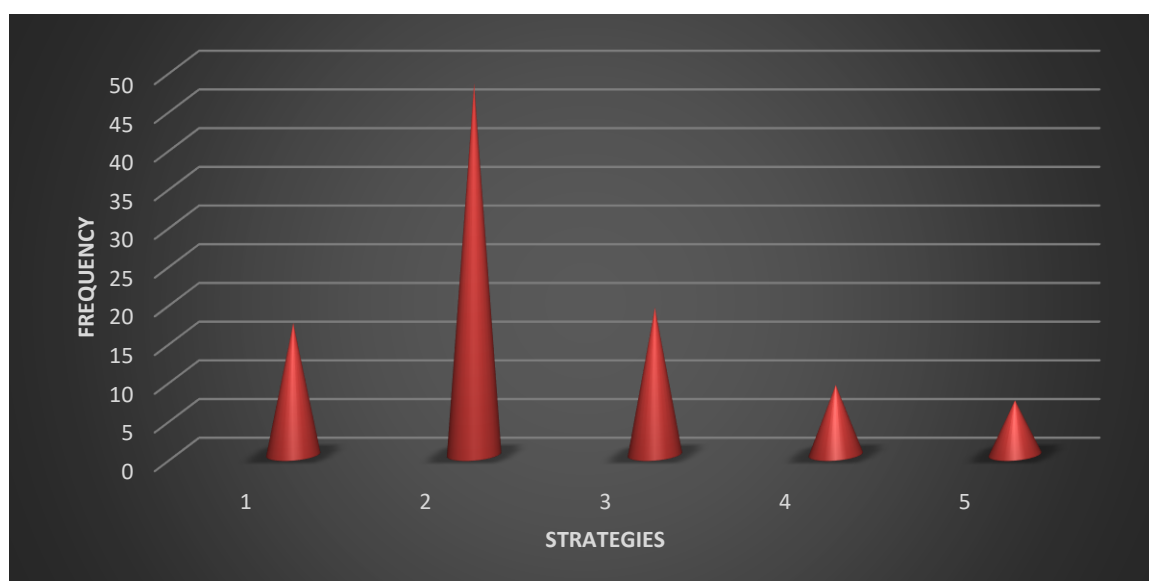


Figure-2: Strategies used to retain the social mission focus

It is clear from the Table-3 and Figure-2 that the maximum respondents were agreed that they were sharing mission within the organization through brochure/ Website as their Strategies to retain the social mission focus.

Further, as per the objective of the research and to analyze the contribution of social entrepreneurs in achieving sustainable development goals with special reference to Southern Rajasthan the views of the respondents were gathered and analyzed. For this purpose following hypothesis were made:

H1= Social entrepreneurs contribution is significant for achieving sustainable development goals at Southern Rajasthan.

Table-4: One sample t test for contribution of social entrepreneurs

a. One-Sample Statistics				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Sus_dev_goal_1	100	3.7800	1.09710	.10971
Sus_dev_goal_2	100	3.4900	1.26726	.12673
Sus_dev_goal_3	100	4.1400	.76568	.07657
Sus_dev_goal_4	100	2.8200	1.33621	.13362
Sus_dev_goal_5	100	3.2800	.88854	.08885
Sus_dev_goal_6	100	3.6700	.60394	.06039

Sus_dev_goal_7	100	3.8000	.68165	.06816
Sus_dev_goal_8	100	3.3700	1.22808	.12281
Sus_dev_goal_9	100	3.6400	.77225	.07722
Sus_dev_goal_10	100	4.0000	.00000 ^a	.00000
Sus_dev_goal_11	100	4.1400	.34874	.03487
Sus_dev_goal_12	100	4.0200	.51208	.05121
Sus_dev_goal_13	100	3.6800	.46883	.04688
Sus_dev_goal_14	100	3.0600	1.26187	.12619
Sus_dev_goal_15	100	3.1900	.97125	.09713
Sus_dev_goal_16	100	4.0500	.77035	.07703
Sus_dev_goal_17	100	2.4900	1.21018	.12102

B. One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 3.57					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Sus_dev_goal_1	1.914	99	.058	.21000	-.0077	.4277
Sus_dev_goal_2	-.631	99	.529	-.08000	-.3315	.1715
Sus_dev_goal_3	7.444	99	.000	.57000	.4181	.7219
Sus_dev_goal_4	-5.613	99	.000	-.75000	-1.0151	-.4849
Sus_dev_goal_5	-3.264	99	.002	-.29000	-.4663	-.1137
Sus_dev_goal_6	1.656	99	.101	.10000	-.0198	.2198
Sus_dev_goal_7	3.374	99	.001	.23000	.0947	.3653
Sus_dev_goal_8	-1.629	99	.107	-.20000	-.4437	.0437
Sus_dev_goal_9	.906	99	.367	.07000	-.0832	.2232
Sus_dev_goal_11	16.345	99	.000	.57000	.5008	.6392
Sus_dev_goal_12	8.788	99	.000	.45000	.3484	.5516
Sus_dev_goal_13	2.346	99	.021	.11000	.0170	.2030
Sus_dev_goal_14	-4.042	99	.000	-.51000	-.7604	-.2596
Sus_dev_goal_15	-3.912	99	.000	-.38000	-.5727	-.1873

Sus_dev_goal_16	6.231	99	.000	.48000	.3271	.6329
Sus_dev_goal_17	-8.924	99	.000	-1.08000	-1.3201	-.8399
a. t cannot be computed because the standard deviation is 0.						

The output of the ‘one sample t test’ in the Table 4, reveals that significant gap exists between the hypothesized test value with the calculated sample statistics for achieving sustainable development goals in southern Rajasthan ($p < 0.05$) at 5% level of significance. As significant positive gap has been observed as (above Mean-3.57), it can be revealed that Social entrepreneur’s contribution is found significant for achieving sustainable development goals at Southern Rajasthan.

As per the second objectives of identifying the strategies used by social entrepreneurs to achieve the sustainable development the views of the respondents were gathered and analyzed. For this purpose following hypothesis were made:

H1= There is a significant differences in the strategies used by social entrepreneurs to achieve the sustainable development

To analyze the above hypothesis one sample t test was used with SPSS software and the results are provided in the Table-5 as under:

Table-5: One sample t test for measuring differences in the strategies used

A: One-Sample Statistics						
	N		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	
strat_retainSocial_Foc	100		2.4100	1.09263	.10926	
B: One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 3					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
strat_retainSocial_Foc	-5.400	99	.000	-.59000	-.8068	-.3732

The output of the ‘one sample t test’ in the table 5, reveals that significant gap exists between the hypothesized test value with the calculated sample statistics for achieving strategies used by social entrepreneurs to achieve the sustainable development ($p < 0.05$) at 5% level of significance. As significant Negative gap has been observed as (below Mean-3.00). It can be revealed that there is a significant difference in the strategies used by social entrepreneurs to achieve the sustainable development at Southern Rajasthan.

Further, the views of the respondents were gathered and analyzed for the same purpose by considering the action they will take within the next five years to implement the SDGs and extent that social entrepreneurial venture created impacts among the beneficiaries. For this purpose following hypothesis were made:

H1= Social entrepreneurs contribution is significant for action implemented as SDG and creating impacts on beneficiaries at Southern Rajasthan.

To analyze the above hypothesis one sample t test was used with SPSS software and the results are provided in the Table-6 as under:

Table-6: One sample t test for contribution of social entrepreneurs

A: One-Sample Statistics						
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean		
Action_implement_SDG	100	2.4000	1.06363	.10636		
created_impacts_beneficiaries	100	2.5600	1.03787	.10379		
B: One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 2.5					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Action_implement_SDG	-.940	99	.349	-.10000	-.3110	.1110
Created_impacts_beneficiaries	.578	99	.565	.06000	-.1459	.2659

The output of the ‘one sample t test’ in the Table 6, reveals that insignificant gap exists between the hypothesized test value with the calculated sample statistics for action implemented as SDG and creating impacts on beneficiaries at Southern Rajasthan.

As per the third objective of the paper measuring Contribution of Social Entrepreneurs for Economic, social, political and cultural impact over the respondents, the perception of the respondents are sought in relation to the Economic, social, political and cultural impact. The following hypothesis was developed:

H_{1(c)}: The attributes configuring Contribution of Social Entrepreneurs for Economic, social, political and cultural impact significantly influenced their satisfaction.

To identify key variables in Economic, social, political and cultural impact multivariate regression analysis has been used with SPSS-19 software and results were shown in table -7 as under:

Table-7: Multiple regression analysis Result

Variables	Variable name	Adj. R2	Beta	ANOVA	Sig.
Economic impact	(Constant)	0.350	1.828	9.894	0.000 ^f
	Econo_imp_2		.063		
	Econo_imp_5		.052		
	Econo_imp_4		.047		
	Econo_imp_10		.042		
	Econo_imp_11		.044		
	Econo_imp_8		.048		
Social Impact	(Constant)	0.453	1.780	12.707	0.000 ^g
	Social_imp_4		.074		
	Social_imp_11		.047		
	Social_imp_10		.042		
	Social_imp_1		.052		
	Social_imp_3		.036		
	Social_imp_7		.033		

	Social_imp_5		.036		
Political impact	(Constant)	0.034	2.400	4.458	0.000 ^a
	pol_imp_3		.040		
Cultural impact	(Constant)	0.175	2.080	10.020	0.002 ^b
	cult_imp_2		.074		
	cult_imp_1		.059		

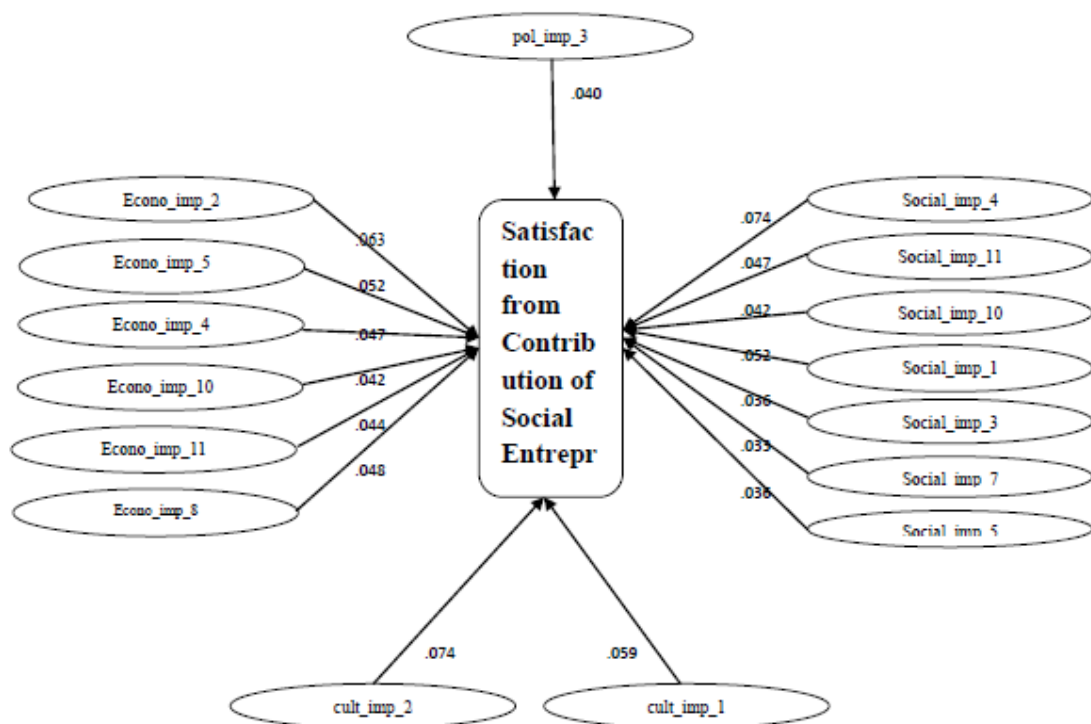


Figure-3: Multiple regression models

The regression results show that:

Adjusted R square= for Economic impact-35%, Social Impact=45.3%, Political impact=3.4% and For Cultural impact= 17.5%

Dependent Variable= Satisfaction

Model fit ANOVA=Significant for all variables selected

Result: model is fit to predict future.

As per the above result points it can be revealed that above selected are predicting the Contribution of Social Entrepreneurs for Economic, social, political and cultural impact in southern Rajasthan significantly

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS

In this research, the researcher has concluded with the major findings of the research work. Clearly, Social Entrepreneurs are making noticeable impact of their ideas in various fields, from civic engagement to environment, human rights to education and learning sanitation and health;. Our society is dignified at the cusp of extensive transformations in which everyone needs to put their efforts: governments, private sector, civil society and social entrepreneurs. We are at an inflexion point as we try to find mutual peace and prosperity in coherence with our environment

The outcome of the empirical study revealed that Social entrepreneur's contribution is significant for achieving sustainable development goals at Southern Rajasthan, there is significant difference exist in the strategies used for achieving the sustainable development goals in southern Rajasthan and there is a need to add new strategies. Further, insignificant gap were found for action implemented as SDG and creating impacts on beneficiaries at Southern Rajasthan and variables predicting the Contribution of Social Entrepreneurs for Economic, social, political and cultural impact in southern Rajasthan significantly were identified.

The implications of the study are tripartite. Firstly, the study demonstrated the areas in which social entrepreneurs are offering their services. Secondly, it helped to identify the sustainable developments goals which social entrepreneurs are achieving. Thirdly, the strategies they have used for achieving the sustainable development.

The findings of the study reveal that social entrepreneurship played a significant role in solving the societal and environmental issues such as unemployment, unhygienic life style, low level of living standard, illiteracy, wasteland, disease, lack of professional knowledge, women empowerment, polluted ecosystem etc.

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