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SECTORAL SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP INNOVATION OPPORTUNITIES IN NEPAL

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Prasad Ghimire R. Sectoral Social Entrepreneurship Innovation Opportunities in Nepal

Social entrepreneurship is a mix of sectoral innovation and resource availability by which social problems are treated as the ones handicapping a society's needs. It is a new dimension of the business sector. In Nepal, like everywhere in the world, a model of social entrepreneurship has been developed by several social innovators. The main aim of this research is to analyze the sectoral social entrepreneurship and innovation practices in Nepal. This paper is based on scientific review with reference to the social entrepreneurship and innovation in the context of Nepal economy. This subject matter is highly recognized due to its broad scope in terms of educational innovation, business innovation, environmental innovation, social innovation, financial innovation, technical innovations, innovations in all the sectors of economy, and, finally, innovations in the living standard of Nepalese people. Nepal needs social and economic transformation, which can be made by building socially responsive citizens. Thus, the context of Nepal suggests an opportunity for sectoral and structural innovations. Social innovations can make Nepal smart and strong. So, the government should create the environment for the social enterprise sector in Nepal.

Keywords: social entrepreneurship, innovation, Nepal's social and economic sectors.

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Прасад Гіміре Р. Можливості секторального соціального підприємництва у Непалі

Соціальне підприємництво – це поєднання галузевих інновацій та доступності ресурсів, на основі чого розглядаються соціальні проблеми таким чином, щоб створити можливість задовольнити потреби суспільства. Це новий вимір ділового сектора. І в усьому світі, і в Непалі модель соціального підприємництва була розроблена деякими соціальними новаторами. Основна мета даного дослідження – проаналізувати галузеве соціальне підприємництво та інноваційні практики в Непалі. Дана стаття заснована на науковому огляді, центром якого є соціальне підприємництво та інновації в контексті Непалу. Загально визнано, що освітні інновації: інновації у бізнесі, екологічні інновації, соціальні інновації, фінансові інновації, технічні інновації та, в цілому, інновації в усіх секторах економіки, – можуть змінити рівень життя непальського народу. Непал потребує соціально-економічних змін і може досягти їх шляхом побудови соціальної відповідальності у громадян країни. Таким чином, Непал є гарним місцем для галузевих і структурних інновацій. Соціальні інновації можуть зробити Непал розумним і могутнім. Тому уряд повинен створити середовище для сектора соціальних підприємств Непалу.

Ключові слова: інновації, соціальне підприємництво, соціально-економічний сектор Непалу.

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INTRODUCTION

Social entrepreneurship is a new phenomenon because innovation is seeing some constraints. It has become a trend in the business society. All the business so-

ciety stakeholders think social entrepreneurship a crux in treating social issues. Innovation is required for any positive change. The main thought of Schumpeter is that economic development is based on the introduction of inno-

vations. According to Schumpeter, innovation is “the use of existing resources in new ways” [18]. To confirm the need for social entrepreneurship, let’s quote Jan-Urban Sandal, who said: “innovation changes the pattern of behavior, both in the production function and in peoples’ lives”, and these words reflect the main laws of our life, its development and evolution [17a].

In Nepal, every sector needs changes, and the planned development approach has become history. But even in the periodic plan, policy paralysis is a major problem. State failure and political instability seems to be main development hazard. Nepal is a highly dependent country. It has less exposure of social entrepreneurship. Socio-economic transformations here come and go. Innovation in social entrepreneurship needs to be developed. However, some of the practices initiated have provided a breakthrough in such fields as children, youth, education, health, enterprise development, trade, energy, environment, technology, waste management, education, communication and media etc. Social entrepreneurship can become one of the ways to solve social problems. Very few scholars have understood the process of social entrepreneurship. Because of its underdevelopment, lack of efficient laws, lack of institutional effort, no separate entity, education in and research of social entrepreneurship have not been contributing to the national development. It is found out that some of the scholars mention that it has a very short history and declare that its definition is unclear. Other scholars say that it is a kind of a new thought, system, process, vision etc.

However, still others have presented their opinion and findings on social entrepreneurship. Social entrepreneurship is a new phenomenon [20]. It is a multidimensional construct [11]. Social entrepreneurship is the construction evaluation and pursuit of the ways for transformative social opportunities which could be taken by visionary, passionately, dedicated individuals [15]. Social entrepreneurship is understood, in a wider way, as a process involving the innovative use and combination of resources to pursue opportunities to catalyze social changes and address social needs [10]. Nepal is a country where it is necessary to have a strong will, ability and financial conditions apart from the academician, leadership, organization and policy measures combined with strong determination. Nepal lacks a social entrepreneurship plan and the vision of the process, which matters to solve social problems. Nepal has very few social entrepreneurship practices. At the same time, it has evidence of both opportunities and barriers and very limited numbers of initiatives in the field of social entrepreneurship innovation. In addition, it lacks training and formal education in school, college, and university curriculum. Due to the lack of special education and practical approaches to social entrepreneurship, no significant contribution to these sectors can be made by only some leading people’s efforts with the absence of the government

sector activity. Even though some of the areas have remarkable cases of social entrepreneurship development, there is no involvement of any economic agents to meet the society’s needs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Social entrepreneurship addresses the needs of the most fragile segments of society, as they put more emphasis on the general-interest dimension when compared with traditional non-profit organizations and especially donative non-profit organizations [4]. Social entrepreneurship refers strictly to the non-profit sector and it takes into attention the adoption of entrepreneurial approaches in order to earn income [5]. The public sector’s increasing inability to satisfy the demand and quality expectations stimulated the emergence of the first social enterprises in the social services sphere [14]. “Social enterprise” (social virksomhed) as a concept is still new in Denmark; it is just about to enter common vocabulary and Danish discourses on social cohesion [7]. After the adoption of the law on “social cooperatives” (1991), in the second half of the 1990s in some countries, organizational and legal forms were introduced, supporting the entrepreneurial approach and adapted to an increasing number of non-profit organizations [17b]. Research has adopted an actor-centered perspective that has focused on describing the characteristics and qualities of social entrepreneurs [3]. It can be said that definitions of social entrepreneurship and social enterprise vary to a great extent at the international level with a number of authors using the two interchangeably [13].

Social entrepreneurship has the capacity of addressing social issues in innovative and creative ways [12], it impacts society at large [1]. Whereas commercial entrepreneurship is attracted by large or growing markets that can provide for profitable opportunities, social entrepreneurship is attracted by an unmet need, demand, or market failure, that is, by the opportunity for social change [2]. An integrated framework of prospect theory, institutional theory and threat-rigidity hypothesis suggest that the prospects of social enterprises depend on the isomorphic or non-isomorphic actions of social entrepreneurs [8]. In South Asian countries, research on social entrepreneurship is concentrated mostly in India, followed by Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The research does not generate results for Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and the Maldives [19]. Disproportionately high numbers of ventures that emphasize social impact seem to be founded by women. This could be because female founders are more likely to care about social issues than men [6].

However, critics have pointed out that the conflation of the goals of women’s empowerment and entrepreneurship has resulted in a ‘magic-bullet’ approach to development, which, far from empowering women, subjects them to the disciplinary power of the market [9].

Neo-liberal ideas of market-led growth promote the development of women's entrepreneurship, mainly because they are seen as harder workers and better at meeting credit repayments than men [16]. Hence, the abovementioned literature supports the idea that innovation generates opportunities for social enterprises. Sectoral social enterprises are rarely analyzed in research. Hence, sectoral innovation in any backward field could be the innovative idea to solve the social problem harnessing social entrepreneurship in Nepal.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study has reviewed works on social entrepreneurship, innovation, opportunities for social development activities in the international and national context. In this research paper, some review of various evidence of social entrepreneurship in Nepal and barriers for social entrepreneurship has been made. This research is based on secondary information. Therefore, this study is descriptive in nature.

ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

Sectoral Innovations and Social Entrepreneurship Opportunities in Nepal

Nepal has a high cost economy, but wants to be an innovative country. Nepal is introducing a new administrative structure, and social enterprise development opportunities are now appearing in various sectors of economy. Nation development policy can prevent social entrepreneurship from using sectoral development opportunities, though these sectoral innovations can contribute to innovation in the economy as a whole and even make the country economically independent. So, market knowledge, idea, awareness, research implications and innovation in economic sectors are very important. Such sectors of economy introducing innovation as science and technology, geography, environment, education management, politics, management of natural resources protection, health protection, adaptation and mitigation of climate change, energy development, agriculture, industry and services, society etc. are the field of social entrepreneurship in Nepal. These sectors can change people's lives.

Furthermore, as for technological innovation, Nepal has experienced social entrepreneurship in communication in remote areas. In this sector, Nepal needs technological innovation for the social change. Nepal has to promote education in social entrepreneurship to encourage technological development. Technology makes the Nepalese people's life much easier and can create a technologically advanced economy. Similarly, in the field of children and youth, Nepal has the problem of managing threats to girls in social life. Young girls are being trafficked from Nepal's village areas to the border with India and other countries to be sold for the prostitution and violence too, and this is a serious threat to peace and harmony in the society. In Nepal, children and young

people are victimized by violence and labor exploitation. In order to protect children, various initiatives are taken in this field and are highly recognized in the society. In addition, they need to be given shelter, work and opportunities to be able to enjoy an independent life. Efforts taken in this field have generally stopped gender violence and promoted exploring social entrepreneurship.

In the field of production and export, some of the initiatives are awesome. Despite having resource ownership, poor people in Nepal cannot create innovation in social enterprise because of financial restraint and lack of technological know-how. The research shows that social and economic sectors are underdeveloped, thus progress in the sphere can increase social opportunities as well as investment in producing industrial goods, which could stimulate women to gain skills and enhance family income. Innovation in competitive goods production can boost social entrepreneurship practices, which can contribute to the Nepalese economy. Nepal can realize social entrepreneurship by trade competitiveness and productivity of goods and services export that can cut off trade deficit. Likewise, in the field of waste management, sustainable management practices in Nepal are needed. As for social entrepreneurship, Nepal needs a wide range of innovative management of wastes at hotels, hospitals, homes, roads; innovation in natural disasters management; innovation in cultivation and irrigation; management of clean environment, which could provide social opportunities to the people.

Innovation in recycling industry can also be interesting for social enterprise. Sectoral social innovation can nurture sustainable social enterprise development in the Nepalese economy. Sector wise, there are very few sectoral social enterprises growing in Nepal. It seems that it has broad scope to reap the benefits. Social entrepreneurship real practices should be decentralized as per the federal system in Nepal. Sectoral innovation, such as innovation in science and technology, engineering innovation, social innovation, environmental innovation, innovation in tourism sectors, industrial innovation, innovation on farms and at hotels, innovation in transport and communication, huge research in social entrepreneurship, innovation in infrastructure, innovation in roads safety, innovation at hotels and cafés, innovation in having foods, innovation in resource distribution etc. are the key example. In order to build up the nation, sectoral innovation should be used which could bring social change, create sustainable social entrepreneurship and fulfil aspirations of people treating social problems by smart innovative investment.

Sectoral Innovations and Social Entrepreneurship Problems in Nepal

Some of the key problems appear in the sectoral innovations and social entrepreneurship in Nepal. If Nepal's various economic and social sectors open for innovation,

then economic development in social entrepreneurship takes place. Major sectors like agriculture, industry, education, health, environment, human rights are the key sectors for social enterprises. A country lays the foundation for prosperity and stimulates social changes by identifying social problems in every sector of economy. Thus, social enterprises should be created in every sector of economy in Nepal. Lack of knowledge, lack of finance for the initial startup, lack of funds for businesses to survive, high cost of doing business, lack of skills and capacity of human resources, low mobility of human resources, lack of business networking, underdevelopment of economic sectors, social and political problems, conflict of owners, poverty, pollution, lack of market, lack of electricity, weak team efforts, no use of expertise, lack of professional workers, no clear policy, or vision, or government laws, lack of infrastructure, no efficient institutions, lack of profound management education, lack of awareness and training in social entrepreneurship, few research and development, lack of competition, limited ideas generation practices etc. have become the main problems of social entrepreneurship in Nepal. Government administration has been changed which is also a challenge. In this context, the federal system of Nepal needs to stimulate more innovation and research in the priority sectors to answer the needs of the Nepalese people by social enterprising.

CONCLUSIONS

Social entrepreneurship is a process that can answer the people's needs. In Nepal, sectoral innovation is required to nurture social entrepreneurship. Various sectors of economy remain rather traditional and backward so that everywhere we can see the vulnerability of ecosystem based resources which should be utilized scientifically, and face huge social problems caused by urbanization and deforestation. Management of population pressure, waste management, natural calamities, pollution management, science and technological management, child and youth sectors, women entrepreneurship, agriculture, health, education, leadership and political sector innovation, industry sectors, clean energy, infrastructure, transport and communications, hotels, trade, tourism sectors innovation, training for and modelling of resilience to any transition etc. are the precondition to the uprise of social entrepreneurship in Nepal. Nowadays, Nepal is a country suffering from the dengue disease, and it is the social entrepreneurship initiative which can be used as emergency means to prepare for it and combat it. Still, every sector of economy in Nepal is facing its own severe problems. Hence, policy ventures unite studies of structural and sectoral development models, and research analyzes needy dimensions in the diversity of Nepal's resources. Therefore, governmental policy and private sectors strategy should be effective enough to develop and maintain sustainable social entrepreneurship growth in the country. ■

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Conflict of interests

The author affirms no conflict of interest.

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