

Impact of Social Entrepreneurship on Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development in Zamfara State

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ABSTRACT

Social entrepreneurs are entrepreneurs whose purpose is to improve society by addressing social problems, creating social change, or fostering responsible conduct in the environments in which they operate. Despite government's initiated programs, targeted projects and substantial fund allocation to alleviate poverty in Nigeria over the years, poverty still persists. This research work aimed to determine the relationship between social innovation and poverty alleviation, to examine the relationship between social value and poverty alleviation and to evaluate the relationship between social impact and poverty alleviation. A survey method of study was employed with a population of 195 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) as subjects. Primary data was collected through closed ended questionnaires designed in a 5-point Likert scale. Data was analyzed using structural equation model to test for reliability and validity of the construct. Hypotheses was tested using bootstrapping method and the results showed that; the statistical significant predictors of poverty alleviation are social innovation, social value and social impact which are all at significant level of 0.000 respectively. This study concluded that social entrepreneurs give value to social entrepreneurship practices by meeting the long-standing basic needs of the society who need to be empowered economically and encouraged to be self-reliant to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. It is recommended that social entrepreneurs and relevant government agencies should continue to empower people for economic liberation, and soft loans or startup capital be provided to make them self-reliant and also contribute to their economic growth.

Keywords; Social entrepreneurship, Poverty alleviation, Sustainable development and Self-reliant.

Sub-theme: Entrepreneurial Education and Training

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the major challenges facing developing and underdeveloped countries of the world is poverty. Poverty is one of the most pressing social problems of the 21st century. That is why, the world's leaders, who gathered at the millennium Summit of the 2000, declared a war against poverty through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (Mutarubukwa and Mazana, 2019). Social entrepreneurship is considered as one of the measures that may be viable to address poverty reduction and improve societal development. Social entrepreneurship has become increasingly popular as a technique for solving social problems, such as eradicating poverty, developing rural areas, and growing the economy in emerging nations (Hartati, Warsiki, Kusmantini&Diantoro, 2021). Aside from Nigeria, numerous countries in the world are regularly working towards achieving progress and development. Social entrepreneurship involves pursuing highly innovative approaches to addressing social problems and doing so in an opportunistic, persistent, and accountable manner, either for profit or nonprofit.

Existing literatures has established that social entrepreneurship facilitates the need to make social and economic structures, connections, institutions, organizations, and measures that can improve the quality of life in places where the private sector has failed to create sustainable benefits (Kolakovi'c, Turuk, &Tur'ci'c,2018). In

underprivileged communities, social entrepreneurship is a pioneer tools in addressing social problems. In most nations, social innovation is frequently viewed as the result of a voluntary, informal process and an effort made by social entrepreneurs to address challenges experienced in daily life (Sheikh, &Bhaduri,2020). Social innovation is a strategy proposed to tackle many societal issues and also reduce poverty which are majorly drive by Social entrepreneurs.

Social entrepreneurs are important as they generate significant and diverse contributions to their communities and societies. They create social value of adopting business models to offer creative solutions to complex and persistent social problems and emerged as a response to the result of globalization and liberalization where governments as a major provider of social services, left this in the hands of the society (Vial, 2016). Social entrepreneurs are viewed as agents of social change by tackling the root causes of social challenges and problems rather than the resulting consequences (Moses &Olokundun, 2014). It equally pave ways to a future that may allow coming generations to satisfy their needs better than we are able to satisfy even the basic needs of today's population (Hussain, Bhuiyan&Bakar 2014]. Therefore, it is thus having profound implications in the economic system, creating new industries, validating new business models, and re-directing resources toward solving neglected societal problems (Santos, 2017).

Statement of problem

Nigeria is an agrarian country that is bestowed with immense wealth like human, agricultural, petroleum, gas, and large untapped solid mineral resources, and among the richest 50 in the early-1970s. But instead of recording a remarkable progress in national socio economic development, Nigeria retrogressed to become one of the 25 poorest countries at the threshold of twenty-first century and classified as the awful distinction of being the world capital of poverty, with 71 million people living in extreme poverty today and ranked number 37 in the world (Ubanagu in World Poverty Clock, 2023). Different governments have introduced different programs and policies in addressing the menace of poverty at different levels. Despite government's initiated programs, targeted projects and substantial fund allocation to alleviate poverty in Nigeria over the years, poverty still persists. It's the failure of the traditional development initiatives of the government and international organizations to achieve their objectives in reducing poverty that

prompt the new emerging social entrepreneurship as an innovation for alleviating poverty (Maji& Adejoh,2016). Therefore this paper focus on the need to explore the potentials of this emerging social entrepreneurship in alleviating the persistent increasing poverty problems in Zamfara state. In Zamfara state, studies have shown that less attention is given to social entrepreneurship studies. It is in the light of these aforementioned issues that prompted the researchers to investigate on the impact of social entrepreneurship on poverty alleviation and sustainable development in Zamfara state.

Research Questions

This research stands to fill the missing gap by answering the following research questions

1. To what extent is the relationship between social innovation and poverty alleviationin Zamfara state?
2. Is there any relationship between social values and poverty alleviationin Zamfara state?
3. What are the relationship between social impact and poverty alleviationin Zamfara state?

Research Objectives

The following objectives are designed to guide the study. These include:

1. To determine the relationship between social innovation and poverty alleviationin Zamfara state.
2. To examine the relationship between social value and poverty alleviationin Zamfara state
3. To evaluate the relationship between social impact and poverty alleviationin Zamfara state

Statement of Hypothesis

The hypotheses are design in null form to guide the work.

1. H_0 ; There is no significant positive relationship between social innovation and poverty alleviation in Zamfara state.
2. H_0 ; There is no significant positive relationship between social value and poverty alleviationin Zamfara state.
3. H_0 ; There is no significant positive relationship between social impact and poverty alleviationin Zamfara state.

Review of Related Literatures

Concept of Social Entrepreneurship

Social entrepreneurs are entrepreneurs whose purpose is to improve society by addressing social problems, creating social change, or

fostering responsible conduct in the environments in which they operate (Matthew et al, 2020, Osabohien et al, 2022). Social entrepreneurship is the practice of using entrepreneurial skills and techniques to create and implement innovative solutions to social, cultural, or environmental issues. Social entrepreneurs aim to address societal problems in sustainable and scalable ways while also creating economic value and generating revenue (Lateh, 2018). Unlike traditional entrepreneurship, which focuses primarily on generating profits, social entrepreneurship prioritizes creating positive social impact as a primary goal. Social entrepreneurs leverage business models to create innovative solutions, mobilize resources, and maximize impact to address social challenges. Examples of social enterprises include companies that provide access to clean water in developing countries, provide job opportunities to underserved communities, or support environmental conservation efforts (Mair & Marti, 2023, Kraus et al, 2018). Ijiwole (2019) claims that social entrepreneurship has been widely recognized by academics as a means of eradicating poverty and unemployment. Innovation, critical and creative thinking, and motivation are the core components of social entrepreneurship. It is a different kind of entrepreneurship that builds on the foundations laid by the pioneers of traditional entrepreneurship. Social entrepreneurship occurs when these traits are combined with a desire to solve problems in society (Iwueke & Nwaiwu, 2014). Defourny & Nyssens (2010) claim that social entrepreneurship is an “advanced activity using specific social purpose whether in the profit making enterprise or non-profit organization, or in both”. Social entrepreneurship involves identifying a social problem and developing a sustainable business model that addresses the problem. This may involve creating a non-profit organization, a social enterprise, or a hybrid model that combines elements of both (Abdulmelike, 2017). Social entrepreneurship is all about generating social value by pooling resources to meet social needs, inspire social change, or build new enterprises (Rattern, 2022). Social entrepreneurship is a powerful tool for creating social impact and advancing sustainable development (Bradac, 2020).

Social Innovation

Social entrepreneurship is also known as innovation, and innovators have a direct impact on any country's economy by creating economic and viable businesses. Social innovation is the process of developing new solutions or ideas to address

social and environmental challenges. It involves creating new ways of thinking, acting, and organizing to create positive social change (Hilde, 2021). Social innovation was suggested by scholars as a way to boost productivity, expand the flow of commodities and market size, increase consumption, and stimulate economic growth. Social innovation is “finding innovative solutions to solve societal problems, and can be used as a new policy instrument by local governments and authorities, which are the primary actors in establishing enabling environment for social entrepreneurship to thrive,” (Palma-Ruiz, et al 2019). Dzomonda, (2020) claims that social innovation has a significant function which often leads to achieving long-lasting development. Social innovation is majorly seen as the mover of sustainable development. Bencheva & Stoeva, (2018) suggested that social innovation is derived by generating business activities that are focused not only on making a profit but also bringing about business activities that are connected to improving the well-being of the whole community and certain social groups. According to Banodia & Dubey (2017) the success of social innovation is possible to assess through societal transformation and the positive impact it has on the people in the society.

Social Value

Although the concept of social value is not new, it has not been researched extensively in scholarly papers for a long time. Rosca, et al (2020). Stated that social value refers to the positive impact that a business or organization creates for society beyond financial returns. Social value can include environmental, economic, and social benefits that contribute to sustainable development and the well-being of individuals, communities, and society as a whole. Examples of social value include creating job opportunities for marginalized groups, reducing carbon emissions through sustainable practices, improving access to education and healthcare, promoting social inclusion and diversity, and supporting local communities through corporate social responsibility initiatives. Social value refers to the process of resolving social challenges in order to achieve the desired social change. Social value can be measured and evaluated through various frameworks, including social impact assessments, social return on investment (SROI), and other methods. These frameworks help organizations to understand and quantify their social impact and identify areas for improvement and optimization. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition

of the importance of social value and its potential to drive positive change. As a result, many businesses and organizations are integrating social value into their strategic planning and decision-making processes with the aim of creating sustainable and inclusive value for all stakeholders (Kassim & Habib, 2020). Social value includes expanding knowledge, empowering beneficiaries, developing and giving socioeconomic advantages, improving lives, and changing people's perception, attitudes, and behavior at the institutional, individual, community, state, and worldwide levels (Singh & Reji, 2020).

Social Impact

Poverty is one of the major threats facing humanity in terms of ethics and social impact. Social impact is a crucial aspect of the social entrepreneurship phenomena (Rawhouser et al, 2019). Social impact refers to the effect that an organization's activities, products, or services have on society and the environment. Social impact can be positive or negative and may include economic, environmental, and social outcomes. Positive social impact includes outcomes, such as job creation, poverty reduction, and improved access to healthcare, education environmental sustainability and social inclusion. Negative social impact may include outcomes, such as displacement, pollution, and social exclusion (Stephan, et al. 2016). Social impact can be measured and evaluated through various methods, including social impact assessments, social return on investment (SROI), and other impact measurement frameworks. These methods help organizations to understand and quantify their social impact and identify areas for improvement and optimization.

The concept of social impact is becoming increasingly important in business and investment decision-making, with many investors and consumers looking for companies that have a positive social impact. As a result of this, many businesses are incorporating social impact into their business models and strategies, with the aim of creating sustainable value for all stakeholders in terms of social responsibility. Social impact seeks to evaluate the social value and impact generated by the activities or operations of any profit or non-profit making organization. Social impact occurs when an organization's operations affect the well-being of its society as well as the country. Social impact is the effectiveness of a social venture's approach to solving a social problem (Gonul & Senyuva, 2020). Social impact affects the

economy, society and humanity for better and improved wellbeing of the people.

Poverty Alleviation

World Bank (2022) defined poverty as a situation of low income or inadequate income to meet the basic needs of life. Thus poverty portrays a situation of one being in perpetual want, absence of survival and or inadequacy of one possessing the basic and essential means of survival and or human subsistence. Poverty in very broad term such as being unable to meet basic needs requirements (i.e. physical: food, healthcare, education, shelter etc. and nonphysical: participation, identity etc.) for a meaningful life. That is why Carto and Miller (2009) stressed that poverty is that point in life when an individual suffer great deprivation due to low purchasing power. Thus poverty alleviation refers to government targeted policies and programs aimed at increasing per capita income level of the poor population and making goods and services available and affordable for the poor population. Bornstein and Davis (2010), poverty alleviation aims to improve the quality of life for those people currently living in poverty. Poverty reduction refers to efforts aimed at reducing the magnitude of poverty defined in terms of the proportion of the population living below the poverty line. Poverty reduction is a set of measures, both economic and humanitarian, that are intended to permanently lift people out of poverty.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development entails fulfilling the immediate needs of all people and expanding opportunities for them to live a good life (Pearce & Atkinson, 1998).. Sustainable development is required to improve the quality of life for a country's population (Keiner, 2005). As a result of this, poverty alleviation, social entrepreneurship and youth empowerment are viewed as critical measures for implementing sustainable development in Nigeria (comprising the environmental, economic, social, and political spheres) (Ugwoji, 2022). According to Joel, & Nel-Sanders, (2021), sustainable development is "development that can fulfill the requirements of the current generation without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

However, Social entrepreneurs can contribute to sustainable development by developing new innovative approaches to address environmental and social issues, including climate change, poverty, inequality, and access to

education and healthcare. They can also help to create sustainable business models that generate economic, social, and environmental value for all stakeholders. Ending poverty in all aspects globally is the first of the 17 (SDGs) that the United Nations has set for the years through 2030 (Sun, et al 2020).

Empirical study

Social entrepreneurship is viewed as a way of combating poverty, with the pursuit of an entrepreneurial strategy (Ijiwole, 2019). "Many studies indicated that opening up of trade has a positive impact on poverty reduction" (Iwueke&Nwaiwu 2014). Social entrepreneurship has a promising approach to eliminate the causes of poverty, which helps in boosting the economy. Social entrepreneurship makes ventures that may be for benefits or nonprofit, yet the need is frequently on utilizing market oriented exercises to create framework change that enhances the lives of individuals. Social entrepreneurship has a specific capacity in the financial ecosystem (Matthew, et al 2020).

Jan (2012), studied the relationship between social entrepreneurship and poverty alleviation and to reveal factors that correlate with either high or low impact enterprises. The survey design was used in the study. An exploratory analysis of 300 social enterprises based upon second measurement model derived from the data set discloses factors that correlate with either high or low impact of social enterprises. The study revealed that there is positive relationship between social entrepreneurship and poverty alleviation.

Richard (2012), evaluated the impact of social entrepreneurship on poverty reduction in Istanbul, Turkey. The study used survey research design and the data analysis was based on primary data through the administration of questionnaire to 7000 social entrepreneurs in Turkey. Data was analyzed in tables and simple percentages, the hypotheses were tested using Chi-Square. It was found that social entrepreneurs employed approaches from the commercial world that does not really tackle poverty, which means there is no positive significant relationship between social entrepreneurship and poverty reduction.

Chinoye and Maxwell (2014) investigated the role of social entrepreneurship as an effective tool against poverty reduction towards the initialization of sustainable development in an economy. Descriptive research design was used in the study and copies of questionnaire were distributed to 300 staff of a social enterprise

(ASAFE) in Cameroon. Ordinary least square regression was used to analyze the data collected. Result analyzed showed that there is a positive significant relationship between social entrepreneurship and poverty reduction.

Maji and Adejoh (2016) examined a perplexing contrast between Africa's immense wealth statistics and high poverty rate for majority of population in Nigeria and Cameroon in the 21st century. They found that the persistence of poverty in Africa demonstrate that the traditional government and international organizations development's initiatives to alleviate poverty have failed and the consequence of this scenario on the economy of Africa, most especially in Nigeria and Cameroon is very grievous. They also recommended that the exploration of the new emerging Social Entrepreneurship Organizations (SEOs) as an effective alternative and complementary measure to curb poverty in the region in the 21st century.

Theoretical Justifications

This research work is premised on two major theories of social entrepreneurship i.e. Opportunity-Based Entrepreneurship Theory and Schumpeterian Theory of Innovation.

Opportunity-Based Entrepreneurship Theory

Drucker, (2019) in 1985 propounded this theory. Drucker characterizes an entrepreneur as someone who looks for changes, reacts to them, and seizes the opportunity they present. According to Drucker, Opportunity-Based Entrepreneurship Theory, is a social enterprise which has core characteristics that is innovative, change-oriented, and does not strive to earn a profit. Moreover, social entrepreneurs organizeresources from others investors to fund their social mission. Social entrepreneurs are open to theresources they possess and channel their activities to reduce the poverty base.

Schumpeterian Theory of Innovation

According to Schumpeterian philosophy, enterprising business people who upend and disorganize the status quo are valued. The most crucial aspect of the Schumpeterian innovation theory for social entrepreneurship is that a social entrepreneur should establish a social firm, develop new combinations of production methods, be inventive, and bring about social change by creating market disequilibrium. He affirm that, entrepreneurial should endeavors to (i) provide new goods and services, (ii) open up new markets, (iii)

adopt new manufacturing techniques, (iv) find new sources of supply, (v) reduce poverty baseline, and (vi) create new social value which leads to innovation. Entrepreneurship in Schumpeter's view, is the engine of change for poverty alleviation (Schumpeter, 2019).

Methodology

This research work is based on quantitative survey study that is basically dependent on primary data. The study made use of a purposive sampling technique by selecting the appropriate and interested respondents for this study in Zamfara north. A survey (questionnaire) was the best way to acquire data from a widely distributed population. Two hundred (200) copies of structured questionnaires were designed and administered to selected social entrepreneurs that are involved in entrepreneurial activities. The questionnaire is divided into two sections. Section A focused on the demographic profiles, such as gender, academic qualifications and employment status, and section B contained questions pertaining to social entrepreneurship and poverty alleviation.

A closed ended questionnaire containing twenty questions was designed in a 5 point likert scale (Strongly Agree–Strongly Disagree). Questionnaire was adopted from previous studies and modified for the purpose of the study. A total

of one hundred and ninety-five (195) copies were retrieved and used for the analysis. The questionnaires were administered to MSMEs social entrepreneurs, because the aim of the research work is to examine social entrepreneurship and its effects on poverty alleviation and sustainable development. This is adopted to gain more in-depth knowledge on how social entrepreneurship address poverty alleviation and sustainable development.

Partial Least Squares and Structural Equation Modeling were used for data analysis. PLS algorithm was used to measure the construct reliability and validity. And bootstrapping model was used to determine the significance level of the stated hypotheses

Multiple Regression Model Specification

Where $PA = F(SI, SV, SM)$1
 $PA = \beta_0 + \beta_1 SI + \beta_2 SV + \beta_3 SM + U$2
 PA= Poverty Alleviation
 SI =Social Innovation
 SV = Social Values
 SM = Social Impact

PLS Algorithm

The product of algorithm used for this study include construct reliability and validity, and outer loading. These are extracted to quantify the relevance of the construct.

Table 1. Construct Reliability and Validity

	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Poverty alleviation	0.799	0.802	0.869	0.623
social impact	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
social innovation	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
social value	0.646	0.663	0.806	0.581

Cronbach's Alpha. The Cronbach's Alpha for Poverty alleviation is 0.799, social impact is 1.000, social innovation 1.000 which indicates good internal consistency with a value above 0.7 threshold, is often considered acceptable. And for social value, the Cronbach's Alpha is 0.646, which is somewhat lower but still acceptable. Rho_A. Both Poverty alleviation and social value have Rho_A values of approximately 0.802 and 0.663, respectively, which are in an acceptable range. Composite reliability, all the constructs (Poverty alleviation, social impact, social innovation, and social value) have composite reliability values

above 0.8, which is considered good. AVE. of Poverty alleviation, social value, and social impact all have AVE values above 0.5, indicating good convergent validity. Social innovation has an AVE of 1.000, which suggests that all the variance in this construct is due to the items and not measurement error.

Bootstrapping

The components of bootstrapping engaged are Mean, STDEV, T-Values, P-Values, which are used to test the stated hypotheses.

Table 3. Mean, STDEV, T-Values, P-Values

Variable Relationship	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
Poverty alleviation -> social impact	0.479	0.471	0.073	6.594	0.000
Poverty alleviation -> social innovation	0.458	0.453	0.082	5.608	0.000
Poverty alleviation -> social value	0.452	0.466	0.066	6.831	0.000

In "Poverty alleviation -> social impact" relationship, the sample mean for social impact (M) is 0.471, social innovation is 0.453 and social value is 0.466. In practical terms, this suggests that the true impact of Poverty Alleviation on Social Impact, social innovation and social value are estimated to be between these two values, and are statistically significant.

Standard deviation (STDEV) for the corresponding variable for social impact (STDEV) is 0.073, Social innovation is 0.082 and social value is 0.066 which is statistically significant. T-statistics shows how many standard deviations the sample mean is away from the hypothesized population mean.

P-values indicate the probability of obtaining the observed results (or more extreme results) if the null hypothesis is true. Smaller P-values suggest stronger evidence against the null hypothesis. Which is in support of the threshold of 0.005. The P-values are extremely small, suggesting strong evidence against the null hypothesis, which typically means that there is a statistically significant relationship between "Poverty alleviation" and each of the three variables: social impact, social innovation, and social value. Overall, these results suggest that there are statistically significant relationships between "Poverty alleviation" and Social Impact, social innovation, social value, as indicated by the low P-values at 0.005 significant level.

II. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Since the T-statistics are relatively large for all the variables, it surely indicating that the differences between the sample means and the hypothesized population means are statistically significant.

The first hypothesis predicted that social innovation has a significant influence on poverty alleviation for sustainable development in Zamfara North. Using the analysis of the structural equation modeling, the result derived showed that there is a statistical significant relationship between social

innovation and poverty alleviation. This implies that social entrepreneurs are committed to fostering social innovations, which will help address poverty issues. This finding validates Dos Figueiredo, et'al (2020). They posited that social innovation is presented as an effective, efficient and sustainable solution to social problems, such as poverty. This implies that special attention should be paid to sustainable development goals, which go hand in hand with social innovation actions as a way to reduce and alleviate poverty. Additionally the finding aligned with a similar study conducted by Buheji(2019), who noted the significance of social entrepreneurship and social innovation in order to reduce poverty syndrome.

The second hypothesis predicted that social value has a significant influence on poverty alleviation for sustainable development in Zamfara North. Using the analysis of the structural equation modeling, the result derived showed that there is a statistical significant relationship between social value and poverty alleviation. This implies that if entrepreneurs are constantly meeting the long-standing basic needs of those members of society who are in need through social values and relate well with others, it will help in promoting sustainable poverty alleviation. As a matter of fact, SMEs will experience changes in the lives of the community as a result of the value they add to the community. The social value also, in turn, could help in reducing poverty. This finding validates the similar submission of Li, et'al (2022). They revealed that there is a significant positive relationship between social entrepreneurship, social value creation, and environmental sustainability. The study also aligns with the similar findings of Levesque, et'al (2022). They suggested a set of measures that could be deployed to better take social values into account when planning policies or making decisions related to community projects and how poverty can be reduced.

The third hypothesis predicted a significant influence of social impact on poverty alleviation for sustainable development in Zamfara

North. Using the analysis of the structural equation modeling, the result derived showed that social impact influences poverty alleviation for sustainable development. This finding is in line with the research by Sun, et'al (2020). Who noted that poverty represents one of the biggest concerns facing humanity today regarding its ethical and social impacts, Social impact is a crucial aspect of the social entrepreneurship phenomenon. Therefore, social entrepreneurs are expected to generate activities that will positively affect the well-being of the society and alleviate poverty.

III. CONCLUSIONS

The findings of this study are based on the results of the three formulated hypotheses examined in this paper. This study concludes that social innovation is fundamental for poverty alleviation. Suppose social entrepreneurs are committed to fostering social innovations and engaging in unique social innovation, more people will be empowered and the level of unemployment will be drastically reduced. It will have a significant effect on poverty alleviation.

However, it's therefore concluded that social entrepreneurs give value to social entrepreneurship practices by meeting the long-standing basic needs of the society who need to be empowered economically and encouraged to be self-reliant to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development.

Furthermore, it was concluded that social impact influenced poverty alleviation. Therefore, skill acquisition and development of individuals could significantly impact and reduce some of the poverty problems in the communities.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

The researchers present the following recommendations, these include;

Since it has been established in this study that social innovation fosters poverty alleviation, it is recommended that business owners and other social entrepreneurs should regularly evaluate their social innovation strategies and constantly organize retreats that will help to produce unique social innovators with the aim of alleviating poverty and developing sustainable values

Social entrepreneurs and organizations should constantly seek to meet the long-standing basic needs of the people who are in need through social value. This can be achieved if they relate well with the people of the community. It is recommended that social entrepreneurs and relevant government agencies should continue to

empower people for economic liberation, and soft loans or startup capital be provided to make them self-reliance and also contribute to their economic growth.

The social impact, which is another dimension of social entrepreneurship, also contributed

Significantly to poverty alleviation. Therefore, it is recommended that social entrepreneurs should focus on optimizing social impact and ensuring that people get empowered to reduce the poverty and economic hardship of vulnerable individuals. This can be accomplished by developing new systems and strategies to effectively create and implement the social impact drive of organizations, groups, and individuals that set out to alleviate poverty through social entrepreneurship.

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