

# Understanding Antecedent Components of Social Entrepreneurship in Relation to Entrepreneurship and Family Business

Aaron A. Vargas Zeledon

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**Abstract:** **Background:** This conceptual paper advance the understanding between the fields of entrepreneurship and family business to social entrepreneurship derived from studies which expose the existence of meaningful antecedent components moving closer to each other in the direction of social entrepreneurship

**Research design and methods:** This paper presents a theoretical framework of five antecedent components that emerge as an active ground of practice and research based in a systematic literature review using different works published in scientific journal.

**Results:** Social entrepreneurship within the last three decades, in spite of its rising acceptance, scholars are far from touching a defined consensus concerning their valuable impact. This paper sheds light on the understanding and offer a novel establishment of knowledge, which enlarges the social entrepreneurship domain.

**Conclusions:** Yet little research elucidates the mechanisms addressing the antecedent components. In this aspect, examining the link that exist between entrepreneurship and family business will augment the social entrepreneurship domain enabling future research to consolidate the impact of the discipline.

**Keywords:** ethical responsibility, family employment, community development, perceived environmental dynamism, governance structure

**JEL Codes:** L26, L31, M2

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## 1. Introduction

The preceding decade has noticed a clear enlarge in academic significances concerning social entrepreneurship (De Bernardi et al., 2022). Remarkably, the attention boomed in the last ten years. It is seem that exist a mutual agreement (Bhatt, 2022; Defourny, & Nyssens, 2017). As variant commerce, family businesses compulsory keep going, vigilant or dispose of inconsequential operations adhesive around a determined agenda, entrepreneurial exist and is thus a key issue for families about cares of value generation (Salvato et al., 2010). Family business studies has been growing over the latest decade but as a field of scientific academic search is still emerging (Zachary, 2011). In early periods, family business simplified within the sociology

denomination, and afterwards within a small business management denomination, neither of which allowed the field to become distinctive (Benavides-Velasco et al., 2013). Throughout the time of the twenty century, family businesses were traditionally seen as a recollection of the past (Landes, 2006), entrepreneurship and management works acquitted minor attraction to the family business forms of organization. As a result, works on the field of family businesses appear not be extensive compared with other disciplines (Daspit et al., 2018). Family businesses comprise a setting that can fertilize and understand entrepreneurship foundation on the family as the entrepreneurial actor, and entry and exist as entrepreneurial movement (Nordqvist, & Melin, 2010), family businesses also struggle for social implementation. In this vein, promoting a broader comprehension of the domain is helpful for new investigators and policymakers, i.e., social entrepreneurship and make clear the areas of interest from earlier works conducted over countless years, as well as their connections (Tan Luc et al., 2022).

Entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship share innumerable similarities. Aside, the latter might referred to the preeminence of social issues (e.g., eliminate poverty) alongside market established organizing and the assumption of a peculiar identity (social venture as a hybrid establishment with assorted bottom lines) stuck by the profitable perspective relative only in function of the well-being of the shareholder value (Bhatt, 2022; Miller et al., 2013), articulated in terms of the entrepreneurial actions in the case of opportunities appreciation, innovation (Bacq, & Janssen, 2011). The similarities, differences and the relationship need to be clarified (Tan Luc et al., 2022). In social entrepreneurship, the core ingredient is persuaded by individuals who are the spirit of the entity and, as a consequence of this, the core of this target on the entity's movements. The goal of an organization is seen from the standpoint of social entrepreneurship articulated in terms of prosperity, as a reaction, activities should integrate into the organization's social mission (Bacq, & Janssen, 2011). Ultimately, a framework for rigorous evaluation of social entrepreneurship that encourages social innovation is essential (Tan Luc et al., 2022; Bacq, & Janssen, 2011) derived from entrepreneurship and family business is a potential topic. The essential interrelation and complexity call, sincerely for business strategies addressing and underlying issues with profitable implications, that is, entrepreneurship and family business (De Bernardi et al., 2022).

Social entrepreneurship comprises dissimilar concepts, perspectives and overviews related to dissimilar disciplines (Tan Luc et al., 2022). It seeks to discover an equilibrium concerning social equality, environmental sustainability, and profitable benefit (Bhatt, 2022). For instance, one school refer to social entrepreneurship as the management of scenarios to generate social value (Austin et al., 2012). A second group of scholars define social entrepreneurship as a communal responsible business in practices (Sagawa, & Segal, 2000). Finally, a third line of consideration describes the use of social entrepreneurship as a promoter for resolving social issues and as a tool for social change (Alvord et al., 2004). In this vein, it may capture a more satisfy perspective to drive responsible entrepreneurship to gather comprehension concerning family business and social values. Understanding the actions of social entrepreneurship can offer suggestions on how to handle the stress brought by opposing normative ideals (Bhatt, 2022). According to Dees (1998), social entrepreneurs are a subset of the entrepreneur's family. Nonetheless, in spite of that, while exist innumerable superposition concerning social entrepreneurs and their commercial peers especially related with leadership, vision, guide and opportunism, the core dissimilarity among social entrepreneurs generally have transparently what things desire change and resolve in a widespread area or a socio virtuous inspiration in their entrepreneurial determination and target (Nicholls, 2006). For instance, there is still a scarcity of clarity

and specificity concerning ethics in social entrepreneurship research (Bhatt, 2022), comprehending how social entrepreneurship alters (or not) the social system that preserves social issues requires spreading the ethical scope beyond organizational boundaries.

From an academic perspective, three elements of social entrepreneurship are similar to those observed in early entrepreneurship works. First, social entrepreneurship studies still is a phenomenon (Mair, & Marti, 2006), social entrepreneurship has gathered notoriety that is, attention and attraction as a field of entrepreneurship by scholars recently less than 20 years ago. In fact, as a sub-field of entrepreneurship, social entrepreneurship has reserved most of its exertions to explore social entrepreneurs (De Bernardi et al., 2022), a considerable enlarge beginning in 2001, only a restricted number of publications may be registered. Second, Bruyat and Julien (2001), Shane and Venkataraman (2000), and Chell et al. (1991) among others, regretted the scarcity of a unify model in the field of entrepreneurship. Indeed, from a reverse perspective, entrepreneurship continue to be one of the uncommon subject-matters that draws specialist from countless mismatched discipline of works. As the subject becomes more complex, academics are progressively integrating countless theoretical perspectives (De Bernardi et al., 2022). Third, the field of social entrepreneurship in academia continues to be in its development (Bhatt, 2022; Kabbaj et al., 2016; Dees, & Battle-Anderson, 2006; Dorado, 2006), as entrepreneurship field was some years before the present (Brazeal, & Herbert, 1999). Social entrepreneurship is considered as a field of entrepreneurship that operates in the reverse direction that results in academic consideration from both business and social sciences (Morris et al., 2011; Hoogendoorn et al., 2010).

Social entrepreneurs are excluded from the demarcation linked with the conventional form of be good or moral drivers helping others. What is distinguishing concerning social entrepreneurs is that they are profitable actors who, due to their initiative and passion generate value in the absence of involve himself for the amount they entice will begin to move in areas where government and market failures seem to be more prevalent (Santos, 2012). Creating optimistic social change is at the core of countless social entrepreneurs' missions (Bhatt, 2022). Social entrepreneurs are actors who play in institutions a genuine depiction in the profitable system, which cannot be replaced in a potent course of action by any other denomination of institutional role. The social enterprise can be assumed in mind as the reaction of entrepreneurial behavior, embracing what is being built. In all, it is an irony to say that social entrepreneurship suggest a fructose origin of studies opportunities (Hoogendoorn et al., 2010).

Dees and Battle-Anderson (2006) argue that social entrepreneurship does not now suppose the bottom, abundant descriptive or perspective conjectures represent a more prominent field of studies. Social entrepreneurship even though it acquires some idiosyncrasies, entrepreneurship reconstructs the evolution path of its original field. Nicholls (2006) suggests that social entrepreneurship constitute a social optic adjusted to a classical understanding of entrepreneurship. Taylor and Thorpe (2004) conclude that there are powerful antecedent components. So far, the most common way to study the field is applying entrepreneurship theory and family business to better understand social entrepreneurship (Nordqvist, & Melin, 2010). Initial examinations indicate some components that may provide opportunities noticed by social entrepreneurs (Corner, & Ho, 2010). Nonetheless, we know little about these antecedent components that may enrich an understand in relation to social entrepreneurship (Stephan et al., 2015). Antecedent components such as ethical responsibility (Chell et al., 2016; Zahra et al., 2009), *family employment, community development* (Nordqvist, & Melin, 2010), *perceived environmental dynamism and governance structure* (Choi, & Majumdar, 2014; Bacq, & Janssen,

2011; Weerawardena, & Sullivan, 2006). These components requires attention to better understand how facilitate or inhibit social entrepreneurship in relation to entrepreneurship and family businesses. The discipline of management scarce a visionary grasp of the economic depiction and rational venture of social entrepreneurs (Dacin et al., 2011). Scientific literature likewise demonstrates how insufficiently is known concerning social entrepreneurship at the non-academic level. So, on the one hand, social entrepreneurship has added momentum, nonetheless, on the other hand, it risks being mystified and attracted from disciplines such as entrepreneurship (De Bernardi et al., 2022). Further definitional work is necessary in light of this.

Academic research as well as policymakers' agendas have been influenced by the growing consciousness of social issues (De Bernardi et al., 2022). By moving away from stable and basic issues, this research provides a new perspective concerning how social entrepreneurship navigate complexities to implementation relations between these domains. These domains are linked by the fundamental standards of changing power relations. Therefore, this conceptual paper evidencing existing gaps in literature advance addressing antecedent components, increasing the valuable role of social entrepreneurship by means of entrepreneurship and family business in literature. Such a comprehension is likewise vital for evaluating the progress made by social entrepreneurship on their calling addressing organizational confronts (Bhatt, 2022). The antecedent components can restructure gradually social entrepreneurship with the passing time and may cause more significant changes derived from the predictable of five antecedent components present in literature. Furthermore, scholars need to explore the role within dissimilar geographical regions (Tan Luc et al., 2022). There is a need of studies from a widespread regions and ethnic base in order to advance the comprehension concerning entrepreneurship and family business to social entrepreneurship (Nordqvist, & Melin, 2010). Both advanced and emerging economies around the world can benefit from this topic (De Bernardi et al., 2022). Social entrepreneurship has a major effect on the economy by means of creating innovative sectors, allowing new ventures, and re-directing assets uncared for social problems (Zahra et al., 2008). The social meaning of social entrepreneurship should, in fact, allow dialogue with civil society, lessening the typical academic tendency of producing self-referential works (De Bernardi et al., 2022).

## **2. Research Design and Method**

Social entrepreneurship research represents a largely conventional picture of what social entrepreneurs now do (De Bernardi et al., 2022; Tan Luc et al., 2022; Dacin et al., 2011). In this vein, theoretical and methodological dilemmas contribute to this picture. Countless techniques have been employed to enhance understanding of social entrepreneurship as it has progressed, e.g., literature review (Tan Luc et al., 2022). This paper presents a systematic literature review of scientific works on social entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship, and family business offering a relevant statement, and method (Lopez-Alvarez, 2018; Bettinelli et al., 2017; Lopez-Fernandez et al., 2016). To identify suitable papers, the researcher limited the review to articles published in established peer-reviewed journals (De Bernardi et al., 2022), concerning the speech of results, only taking papers in English into consideration (Baima et al., 2021; Lopez-Fernandez et al., 2016). For instance, articles, books, book chapters (Tan Luc et al., 2022). Pursuit preceding works, e.g., Burg and Romme (2014), they have previously been judged journals for relevant research. In addition, the orientation related journals likewise helps those interested in reducing search time and focusing more on familiar journals (Tan Luc et al., 2022).

The systematic literature review was developed in three phases. In the first phase, the researcher considered journals classified in the business, management and accounting fields. The second phase, the researcher included not only articles about the essence of the topic, but also articles that showed relationship, then the researcher read the titles, and abstracts of the papers and classified them into three categories: relevant studies, studies whose relevance was unclear, as well as included studies that were not relevant. The researcher then followed an interactive process for inclusion and exclusion from categories namely A and B, to select the papers (Bettinelli et al., 2017; Hoogendoorn et al., 2010). To broaden the scope of the systematic literature review, in the third phase, a wide search was carried out in journal websites related to the essence of the topic. However, documents had to mention one of the following words or phrases into works' title, abstract, and keywords as follows: Title-Abs-Key (social entrepreneur\*, AND entrepreneur\*, AND family busine\*), papers that used the keywords but did not focus on the essence of the topic were excluded (Tan Luc et al., 2022; Baima et al., 2021; Lopez and Alvarez, 2018; Bettinelli et al., 2017; Lopez-Fernandez et al., 2016). The researcher finally using coincident terms among the dissimilar selected papers 136, clarified the selection of the antecedent components. Moreover, the selected database from which collecting articles the selection process used Academic Search Complete (EBSCO).

### 3. Foundational Background

The antecedent components about considering difference and geographical aspects can show dissimilar results regarding to societal practices and values concerning the SMEs in a country represented by a dynamic entrepreneurship. It can be assumed that the antecedent components can have a positive or negative relationship concerning entrepreneurial social orientation. This accentuates the preeminence studying the mentality, postures, and practices of the firms in order to comprehend the scope relationship concerning entrepreneurship and family business to social entrepreneurship. Social labor organizations frequently enlarge on value systems and content on value capture by aiming to take just enough value to encourage operations and re-invest in prosperity. Sometimes, organizations may endorse both approaches, nonetheless, these two components still do not completely correspond (Santos, 2012). Determining how social enterprises operate with these impressions demands interpretation. It is indispensable make a comprehension of how social entrepreneurs handle such assumptions (Molecke, & Pinkse, 2017), social enterprises feel coerced into evince dissimilar opinions of their social impact, balancing the helpfulness use of official practices with the costs of rising incomprehensible proficiency, and uneven resources and exertions away from venture projects and initiatives (Bhatt, 2022; Rourke, 2014). Thus, social enterprises operate in an ambience, counting other social enterprises, businesses, and aid organizations, whose effects might interact (Molecke and Pinkse, 2017).

Social entrepreneurship have partially, two primordial properties. First, its novelty discussing social issues, which are contemplated every day more excessive and adherent matted, has received widespread academic support (Johnson, 2000; Thompson et al., 2000). Second, this novel entrepreneurial practice bias the supremacy blurring of classic borderlines concerning private and public sectors, which gives birth to hybrid ventures (De Bernardi et al., 2022; Johnson, 2000), guided by tactics of double value generation social and economic (Alter, 2007). Social entrepreneurship constitutes a subgroup of entrepreneurial action, where in the products and services attempt to forward social issues (Mair, & Marti, 2006). Studies evince that entrepreneur-

ship brings concerning social value by essence, i.e., in establishing employment, economic prosperity. Still in all, it makes no assumption that social entrepreneurship is related in any way to entrepreneurship (Bacq, & Janssen, 2011). One way to progress in the awareness of social entrepreneurship going back to its roots is necessary for a reliable field of inquiry, social entrepreneurship has tried to be a promising and outstanding embracing phenomenon, without doubt certainly deserves a subject that has taken little academic care far in the social entrepreneurship literature (Carsrud, & Brannback, 2011). We need to ascend the earlier disputes that the solution dissimilarity concerning social entrepreneurs' contrast to commercial entrepreneurs related to demand opportunities for value generation in the absence of taking into account the possibility of economic efficiency (Santos, 2012). Nonetheless, exist edited works that considers measures and processes in the scene of family business related (Klewitz, & Hansen, 2014). Further studies on part of affinity among entrepreneurship and family business be able forward issues such social in the entrepreneurial process (Lopez-Fernandez et al., 2016).

Social entrepreneurship as social phenomenon is the pursuit care for issues with optimistic externalities. The most neglected issues with optimistic externalities upward under-represented individuals. This explains why so countless social entrepreneurs work for the compensation of these individuals. The rational inference is that exertions to help disadvantaged individuals may likewise empower social entrepreneurship addressing issues with optimistic externalities with a commanding objective of value generation (Santos, 2012). Still, social entrepreneurs need to procure certain independence in the way they go towards measuring social impact, in order to build measures that contemplate their comprehension maintaining their commitment to their social work (Lumpkin et al., 2013), the attributes of the social enterprise's product and questions regarding how countless individuals in a country or region may be in need of the product's services are both taken into consideration (Molecke, & Pinkse, 2017). In practice, the unfolding of social entrepreneurship is traditionally conducted by countless components. From a panorama of a system alteration, both social components and institutional environment can endorse the prosperity of social entrepreneurship (Su et al., 2019).

Social entrepreneurship studies are increasing in number and indispensable since not long time ago. Sadly, from an academic perspective, scholarly works in the ground of social entrepreneurship have long persist pictorial and, periodically factional (Bacq, & Janssen, 2011). The widespread documented and contextual base for social entrepreneurship studies has identified several antecedent components that permute the success of social ventures (Lumpkin et al., 2013), components that might sheen the feature aspects of social entrepreneurship phenomena. Nonetheless, existing studies ignore these antecedent components in which social entrepreneurship emerge (Su et al., 2019). Thus, there is an absence examination related to the connection concerning entrepreneurship and family business to social entrepreneurship. The commitment of social entrepreneur is shaped by societal forces and the scripts associated with social entrepreneurship frame golden chances for process, partly the individual is, indeed, a disposal of stimulations, apprehension, enthusiasm for resolve certain issues that generate the entrepreneurial space required to reveal in the process (Miller et al., 2013).

The related antecedent components theoretically confer a contextual gap, a potential limitation of studies is the assumption that entrepreneurship struggle the generation of a new profitable value. Nonetheless, despite that, in the past, works had instituted that the merger of profitable and social components are traditionally valuable in family businesses. Not around for long time ago, the literature act on this shortage, for instance devoting especial issues in *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development* in 2010, *Entrepreneurial Families and Family*

firms. Nordqvist and Melin (2010) emphasize in this remarkable edition that more studies are required for understanding adequately the commitment and power of family businesses for social entrepreneurship around the world, and more particularly concern to emerging economies (De Bernardi et al., 2022). Further inquiry is needed to appreciate the contextual components, particularly in relation to grounds in which entrepreneurial take place, such as social entrepreneurship (Cope, 2005), which more studies is needed to better comprehend components of social entrepreneurship that may exist, whether they interact and how they interact to further advance social entrepreneurship domain (Germak, & Robinson, 2014). Frictions concerning the social labor and marketplace condition have taken acknowledge by countless academics as the middle most requiring segment of social entrepreneurship. Nonetheless, in spite of that insufficient number of works have been performed thus far, the form concerns this double bottom line that can be operated (Bacq, & Janssen (2011), similarly is clear that circumstantial and institutional components may be more admissible in supporting the arrangement of social enterprises (Spear, 2006), which components peak the stability in favor of entrepreneurship with a primarily social goal look back on unexplored (Hoogendoorn, 2016).

It is then the aim of this paper comprehend these antecedent components, in which social entrepreneurship emerge and recognized by some scholars, nonetheless until now the literature does not offer enough evidence, which the antecedent components should not be neglected, components such as ethical responsibility (Chell et al., 2016; Zahra et al., 2009), family employment, community development (Nordqvist, & Melin, 2010), perceived environmental dynamism and governance structure (Choi, & Majumdar, 2014; Bacq, & Janssen, 2011; Weerawardena, & Sullivan, 2006). This are legitimate social components in countless family businesses (Sharma, 2004) conceiving entrepreneurship as a social process that involve multiple agents. Scholars draw on contextual relationship of family business to examine the incidence of abundant degrees of entrepreneurship orientation on dissimilar variety of social execution, counting social entrepreneurship (Steyaert, & Katz, 2004). Even if social entrepreneurs typically lead with fewer arranges, they traditionally target issues, which have a local verbalization application disseminating small ventures creation (Santos, 2012). Thus, the antecedent components can be embedded in a widespread societal value representing the preeminent focus (Defourny, & Nyssens, 2017).

Dissimilar perspective of social entrepreneurship have emanated through dissimilar regions in the world. Their dissimilarities could be due their origin. The unprecedented elucidations that social entrepreneurs embrace in their resident setting traditionally get reproduce in other areas with the power of revolve all-embracing industries (Zahra et al., 2008). Family businesses in countless regions, e.g., Latin America, struggle not only for widespread social outcomes, nonetheless likewise for social entrepreneurial interests, where they are indispensable motors (Nordqvist, & Melin, 2010). Arend (2013) recommend that social entrepreneurs as their peer commercial entrepreneurs involved in entrepreneurial action (McMullen, & Shepherd, 2006). Considering social entrepreneurship, the emergence of a gesticulated entrepreneurial actors that, in differentiation to classic commercial entrepreneurs, have prominent objectives, use contrastive approaches, visualizations and forms on contrastive domains of work, begs for conjectures, it enables us to interpret our findings and accurately predict (Santos, 2012). Family business constitute most of the SMEs supposed in the world. Furthermore, disseminate a higher part of a nation's economic gross domestic GDP, and to a nation's prosperity. They vigorously confer the profitable prosperity in terms of innovation, venture and/or investment, employment, and generation of added value. For instance, even though nearly all the noted

social enterprises work in the South Asian regions or Latin America, nonetheless even factual investigative works in this region are nearly put it aside (Tiwari et al., 2017). Specially speaking like in the case of emerging economies, the field of entrepreneurship does not have representative authors, and works published in well-organized scientific journals are minimal and/or truly insufficient (Lopez, & Alvarez, 2018) therefore, contributions to the field does not exist compared with other countries more globally. Among countries diverse criteria can be used to determine the size of a business. Works on social enterprise are vital to comprehend the potential benefits of entrepreneurship to resolve plenty of societal and environmental issues.

In this vein, the pivotal conviction of this paper concern to increase the relationship concerning the extrinsic antecedent components related to entrepreneurship and family business to social entrepreneurship. As a prove of the slight knowledge social entrepreneurship may vary with context. This paper move beyond the universal symbol approach contributing like that with the increasing motivational attentiveness linked to birth of new social entrepreneurs, development, and sustainability of initiatives with high economic value particularly in emerging economies. Family business as emerging academy field needs to be more developed, for example by understanding antecedent components, which have a clear orientation referent the importance that they push. Family businesses play a strong entrepreneurial portrayal within countries, and the nature hybrid of these entities and their increasing preponderance help to increase existing theories of entrepreneurship and organizations (Miller et al., 2013). Social entrepreneurship can act as a point of departure regarding to find solutions and sickness in our modern societies. Up to now, social entrepreneurship is a flourishing phenomenon, in less emerging economies as well (Santos, 2012), and wherever the line is drawn, the antecedent components discern opportunity comprehension, that is constructive in a social entrepreneurship context happen on the coincidence concerning society's call to resolve certain social issues and the willingness of social entrepreneurs to resolve them (Lumpkin et al., 2013).

### **3.1. Entrepreneurship and Family Business to Social Entrepreneurship**

Entrepreneurship as a dynamic powerful ground of progressive performance is decisive to family business because the recognized worth, the innovations generated, the prosperity deployed, counseling businesses to advance, without the foment of entrepreneurship businesses may decline in the route of their success to reach their peak strength, may deteriorate, thus family business has the power to alter the conducting strengths that guide entrepreneurship (Spinelli, & Adams, 2012), support the oxygen that nurture the entrepreneurship fire (Rogoff, & Zachary, 2003). Currently, exist a widespread accordance in relation to entrepreneurship and the family business grounds. Nonetheless, an insufficient number of works incorporate into their objectives the process of acknowledge and recognize opportunities for entrepreneurship in the framework of the family business field (Bettinelli et al., 2017; Lopez-Fernandez et al., 2016). Entrepreneurship nowadays is identified as a prominent academic field of study (Minniti, & Nardone, 2007; Bruyat, & Julien, 2001; Shane, & Venkataraman, 2000), and has a valuable realistic community (Acs, & Audretsch, 2003; McGrath, 2003). It has achieved to go toward their childhood stage to spread the young adulthood stage (Carsrud, & Brannback, 2011).

Entrepreneurship evinces to be an effective driver of economic value generation and synchronously a presage to concordat with abundant social issues. While the involvement of family business have a comprehensive optimistic impact on entrepreneurial approach, the most major influence on entrepreneurial views should come from founding one's own small business, which is commonly seen as the pattern of entrepreneurship (Harris, & Gibson, 2008).



Nowadays, the generalizability of the persuasion of dissimilar denomination of the impact of entrepreneurship on economic prosperity at the national level, and concerning developed and emerging economies, persists hardly comprehended. The widespread presence and economic commitment of distinct patterns of entrepreneurs may fluctuate in the middle of specific economies. Part of this fluctuation is related to social and ethnic components, as well as national circumstances association. Thus, entrepreneurs traditionally are highly linked positively concern expectations affiliated with prosperity in developed economies (Valliere, & Peterson, 2009) who recognize and take advantage of a high-growth opportunities, who fruitfully boosting the country's infrastructure for discovering new knowledge, who convenience from reduce governmental adjustment, and effectuate prosperity and jobs. In this aspect, entrepreneurship and family business is preponderant (Randerson et al., 2015, p. 144) and have dissimilar theoretical foundations, therefore no single theory can explain the phenomena inherent in the family entrepreneurship ground.

Social entrepreneurship is the mechanism of an optimistic and systemic transformation that alter what, how and why individuals do in matters (Neck et al., 2009), emerging as a progressively more natural approach to meet social and economic requirement. The prevalence of social entrepreneurship describe our presumptions concerning human being behaviors and lucrative actions, social entrepreneurship is a novelty mechanism in the economy that can occur in countless institutional backgrounds, founded on value generation, and planned by their own regulation and philosophical criteria (Santos, 2012). Even if small in number, empirical works are certainly appreciable noteworthiness for social entrepreneurship as a ground of systematical examination (Hoogendoorn et al., 2010), we do not have long time conscious in the development of an parallel knowledge infrastructure for social entrepreneurship, by away of a sphere of inquiry in its own authority (Dacin et al., 2011) particularly, examining whether the setting associated with social entrepreneurship requires singular individuals to think and behave separately than in other forms of entrepreneurship.

Social entrepreneurship is seen as the establishment of businesses to attend penuries (Seelos, & Mair, 2005), the use of social innovations to settle social issue and to bring concerning social change, without regard for supposing mercantile movement implicated or not (Martin, & Osberg, 2007), and because often is inclined in relation to a vast priority on value capture (McMullen, & Bergman, 2017), their pro-endemic inspiration social entrepreneurs intercede to introduce results that empower institutional, social, economic, and even political development that would not happen build on monetary provocations merely. Light (2009) consider social entrepreneurship as one of the maximal tenting terms on problem to resolve countless scenes nowadays. Thus, social entrepreneurship does not only impute in a projective way of concrete features, nonetheless accredits a valued achievement. Social entrepreneurship can be seen as a cooperative movement, where the social entrepreneur is implanted in a net connection of provision and/or counseling that aids this fresh style of entrepreneurship prosperity (Hulgard, & Spear, 2006). This expectation has been emphasized describing social entrepreneurship as social having mostly a social labor (Nicholls, 2006; Seelos, & Mair, 2005), as generating social prosperity (Zahra et al., 2009), as conducting social issues and dilemmas (Light, 2006; Alvord et al., 2004), and accentuating social needs (Mair, & Martí, 2006; Seelos, & Mair, 2005). Social entrepreneurs make exertions to remain connected to the comprehension of social values as being democratic (Sharir, & Lerner, 2006; Sullivan et al., 2003), certainly is indispensable for social entrepreneurship, their building of social steam (Austin et al., 2012).

The social entrepreneurship term is predicted more than an umbrella combining and encapsulating a widespread denomination of movements across dissimilar geographical sectors and areas (Satar, & John, 2019). As an indispensable driver strength for generating social value, social entrepreneurship needs a speculative system to harmonize and investigate its internal connection mechanisms and all-important entrepreneurial components (Su et al., 2019). Its means, social entrepreneurship is an organizational practice activated by entrepreneurs, carry by means of entrepreneurial movements, and mixed within an entrepreneurial environment. The social entrepreneurs built a novel fertilization of how social effect can be quantified and what it means to them, this is highlighted in the way social entrepreneurs used experience or inherent elements such sculptures and potent stories, to explain things. By giving richer depictions, a place in social impact measurement, social entrepreneurs integrate their insight and leadership into the push toward social impact measurement becoming much more accurate and supported by evidence (Molecke, & Pinkse, 2017). Enclosed by the background of social entrepreneurship, the macro plane institutional tendency is an indicator of a generous environment (Townsend, & Hart, 2008). Otherwise, perspectives of the social entrepreneur concerning societal models of authenticity will persuade in obedience to which form the social entrepreneur coalitions.

Social entrepreneurship implies not only because the recognition of social opportunities by vigilant and socially minded individuals, nonetheless still the generation of a venture to the community (Sunduramurthy et al., 2016) conceptualizing their environment, social entrepreneurs confront complications in their environment, as the social change entrepreneurs traditionally shortages authenticity. Nonetheless, tend to refuse environmental limitations. In terms of repercussions, dissimilar entrepreneurs contribute distinctively to the growing development. In terms of controversy, dissimilar desire planes have dissimilar drivers. The anticipate upward of economic prosperity is not completely homely. On one side, entrepreneurs have superior streams of income in affluent areas to assets, knowledge, and technology, and then may be better able to face for innovation and growth with their firm. On the other side, entrepreneurs are more inclined to depend on their organization for continuity in less privileged locations, which may energize them to struggle for growth, whereas entrepreneurship is more prevalent as a driver to serve the prerogative coupled an individual's demand in more affluent locations (Hessels et al., 2008).

Thus, studies is needed to assessment and consider multiple antecedent components such as community development and social insertion rather than the regular anchor on shortened functioning benchmark (Hall et al., 2012), such as government creating community businesses aimed at local prosperity in disadvantaged urban areas is only one example of how local public agencies may take the lead (Defourny, & Nyssens, 2017). From a governance view, social entrepreneurship is outside of their parent organization, and it is able to transfer their revenue to their parent organization, nonetheless only in order to keep up their humanitarian labor. Thus, the pattern of governance varies markedly as specified by the role that public agencies perform and their dedication to it, social entrepreneurs like other agents, traditionally evaluate their environment when deciding how to proceed (Mair, & Marti, 2009). Family businesses are the principal generator of regional employment expansion (Karlsson, 2018). Associated with social entrepreneurship this means that family businesses are prevalent in growth related society, in which SMEs are more expected to be at a point where owners need to choose whether to engage (Fang et al., 2017). The entrepreneurial context poses several unique ethical confronts (Bhatt, 2022), if this is the case ethical values are higher in small businesses (Morris et al., 2002).

### 3.2. Commercial and Social Entrepreneurship

What describes in opposition to commercial entrepreneurship, social entrepreneurship is predominantly grounded on value generation rather than value exploitation. Therefore, it is movements is sensed as having a high latent for value generation, nonetheless a low inherent for value exploitation are an inborn scope to manipulate for economic actors preponderantly driven by value generation, such as social entrepreneurs. Naturally unnecessary to say, economies are not inactive. New needs, new technologies, and new information arise, opening up fresh avenues for improvement in the organization of assets and delivery of possessions and services. Nonetheless despite of that and under this overview, profit-oriented organizations traditionally invest assets and proficiencies becoming efficient in explicit regions of activity (Santos, 2012).

Commercial entrepreneurship is more than an impressive other than social entrepreneurship as a method for action due to the fortitude of market-based impetuses in capitalist economies. In both cases, the individual must endeavor to expect peculiarities of prospective markets to define *ex ante* and *ex post* if favorable circumstance has prospect value (Eckhardt, & Shane, 2003). Nonetheless, successful social entrepreneurs can build, level out and diversify their sustainable mechanism, such as establishing official positions to connect varied actors (Sunduramurthy et al., 2016). From commercial entrepreneurship where profit and financial stability is observed since a productive consumption perspective is the primary goal. Social entrepreneurship as innovative solutions traditionally with challenging to conventional frameworks, patterns, or superficial sights of participants traditionally assumed by the society (De Bernardi et al., 2022). This distinguished from commercial entrepreneurs who serve their customers, rather than combatting the denial patterns linked up with their customers (Sunduramurthy et al., 2016; Bacq, & Janssen, 2011). Divergences in leverage concerning social enterprises and commercial enterprises assume from imprints of prosocial organizing of capital design go beyond financial options. Thus, social enterprises may require doctrines adapted to their background (Siqueira et al., 2018) dissimilarities concerning social enterprises and commercial enterprises are form of organizations economically significant.

Commercial labors are traditionally more concentrated on consumer desire to go toward the fundamental necessities of primary urgency (Lumpkin et al., 2013). Nonetheless, most social businesses combine commercial and charitable facets in a productive correspondence: related inducement, incorporating appeals to selfhood and to benevolences, labor-driver, as well as market-driver mediums, and social and economic value generation as main goals (Defourny, & Nyssens, 2017; Dees, 1998). Commitment and personal singularities may arise an avenue by means of which commercial and/or social comfort rational are pervaded within the venture generation process and, thus, are suitable to comprehend the unfolding of social enterprises (Wry, & York, 2017; Hoogendoorn, 2016), nonetheless social entrepreneurs face requirements, which are comparable to those of business entrepreneurs in terms of gaining stream to, and congregating assets (Stephan et al., 2015), whereas the expectations for the commercial in the more traditional scope have been appointed as more explicit and homogeneous (Parhankangas, & Renko, 2017). However, social entrepreneurs must indemnify the ambivalence regarding these anticipations trustily on communications instruments, the effectiveness of which does not pivot on their ability to forecast the anticipations estimated by their audiences in a transparent and comprehensible manner.

Such as the hybridization of businesses and the likelihood to practice both commercial and social intentions (De Bernardi et al., 2022) might manipulate as venture capitalist. In juxtaposition, a combined social prosperity entrepreneur might breach a commitment identity as a nonlucrative manager and have a distinctive identity values prosperity and power. Thus, an entrepreneur will likely discern massive tension to persecute goals in line of her or his projection commitment of indistinctly during opportunity identification and development will hold more reserves applicable to this pursuit. Comprehending the identification and prosperity of social enterprise requires consider how dissimilar denomination of entrepreneurs are likely to encounter and try to resolve the rigidity concerning these two reasoning, extending the influence of these tenacious entrepreneurs will anchor ways to create value either by means of social or commercial as they create models to take advantage of an opportunity (Wry, & York, 2017). Because they may driver social enterprise, nonetheless mature revelation rather than by means of endorsing new models. It is conceivable that entrepreneurship has both continuous and constrained consequences thus, it will be found to deviate from a severally sector of this denomination (Valliere, & Peterson, 2009). Nonetheless, commercialization creates additional confronts and offers unique opportunity for social entrepreneurs. On the one hand, social enterprises are organizational innovations, which serve in accordance with entrepreneurs' singular values and nurture institutional changes and social progress. On the other hand, commercial and social forces are contending for possessions (Su et al., 2019). What is counted is in dependence on who is doing the counting and for what connotation (Chell, 2007). Thus, essential characteristics of social entrepreneurs are comparable to those of commercial entrepreneurs, which supports the belief that social entrepreneurs are, in essence, entrepreneurs (De Bernardi et al., 2022).

Our societies face innumerable and difficult confronts at all levels. The assortment of social entrepreneurship models and their internal assortment as symbol of a widespread mutual willingness to develop suitable, even if periodically unborn, answers derived from new forms of social labor are used to power commercial business models (Defourny, & Nyssens, 2017) in the social entrepreneurship view of widespread countries, relying on social or societal confronts are frequently imperative and seedy attended by the existing public and private sectors. When the government failure to encounter the provision of (quasi) public possessions or the market failure to encounter the public command, the institutional void leaves of social exigencies forsaken, conceiving opportunities or inducement for social entrepreneurship and prosperity (Su et al., 2019). Nonetheless, dissimilar commercial enterprises, social entrepreneurship must manage double and/or triple bottom line which requires a careful equilibrium endeavoring to build and maintain competitive advantages (Satar, & John, 2019; Chell, 2007). That is, as opposed to commercial business, social entrepreneurship may offer a potential boost (De Bernardi et al., 2022).

### **3.3. Social Entrepreneurship**

Social entrepreneurship exists in innumerable contexts, across developed, in process of, and emerging economies generating optimistic results, at the same time for the crucial parties associated and for large society. Social entrepreneurship gives a desirable option, nonetheless it does not explain why this phenomenon is more popular now than it was in earlier decades. Social entrepreneurship embodies the best of the private and the public sectors (Kickul, & Lyons, 2012), the contemporary application of the term social enterprise to this phenomenon is novel (De Bernardi et al., 2022; Kerlin, 2010). Thus, possess unique adequacies to make

a glamorous alternative to an unadulterated response to social and environmental issues either purely private or public. Agents may shape social enterprises for varied motives and put forward tendency and potentiality distinctive models of entrepreneurs to create social value may contrast with a non-banal form (Wry, & York, 2017; Hoogendoorn, 2016). Of these, social value generation is a prerequisite for social entrepreneurship (De Bruin et al., 2017). In this vein, this paper acknowledges social entrepreneurship in line with Bacq and Janssen (2011) stressed in the identification, evaluation, and interpretation of opportunities with the conclusiveness, and the remaking concern social value generation derived from commercial, market-based movements, as well as the use of a broad scope of assets. Since responsible innovation combines charitable and economic aspects, by demanding the innovator should perceived their obligation and repercussion of each innovation, it is usual referred to entrepreneurs who console as social entrepreneurs.

The creation of social entrepreneurship chances can drive business owners to confront the inconsistencies of their obvious issues. Because of that, passionate and having a strong sense of one's identity may incline with entrepreneurs discerning not only fragileness in their business models, nonetheless likewise gaps in their knowledge, adequacies, and social proximities. This is pertinent due that entrepreneurs are considered as a driver who force for innovation, job generation, and economic prosperity as a result of the existence pertinence interplays concerning economic prosperity and entrepreneurship activity. Added, social entrepreneurs, likewise conventional entrepreneurs, even now need to have the primary capacity building resorts and organize administration (Su et al., 2019). Conclusively, the existence and prosperity of social enterprises not only call for entrepreneurs to have pro-social incentives. Yet, it is likewise critical for them to act entrepreneurially with sound economic sense.

The term social enterprise nowadays start to relate income in generating movements for social as well as reasonable development (Dacin et al., 2011; Kerlin, 2010), though a modern movement for social enterprise appears to be developing synchronously in countless places around the world. The social entrepreneurship field add much more comfort in the time to come from a merger of visionaries exertion to the oversize clarity, an inclusive definition of social enterprises and other forms of social entrepreneurship emerged from a supplementary and aspirational exertions (Defourny, & Nyssens, 2017), overall speaking, it can be stated that truly scarce visionary buildings were tested antagonist or derived from widespread pragmatic assertion. Social entrepreneurship could result in a better unification concerning two pervasive nonetheless arguably opposed identities of social entrepreneurship (social versus economic) in the long run facilitating a conceptual and classical transference from either/or to both/and. Thus, this could perforce, generate a course for social entrepreneurship to increasingly develop in relation to the planning of sustainable entrepreneurship, and for the agendas of the two inclined to carefully intersect (Nicolopoulou, 2014).

An indispensable aspect concerning social entrepreneurs neither extend the reality that they generate new practices to address social needs nor actual such practices in term regular to industry integrant (Chandra, 2017; Waldron et al., 2016). Agents such as social entrepreneurs depart from their reliance on role reasonings, with some avoiding and others adopting such reasonings. Thus, the nature of social entrepreneurs' eloquence practice on their perceptions of the industry integrant they discover to strength, as use of more communal phrase describing social problems (Parhankangas, & Renko, 2017) in dependence of supposing that the entrepreneur belongs to an emergent or established category of new ventures compared to commercial entrepreneurs. Social enterprises, as well as their connection to the entrepreneurial

ecosystem, evoke negative comprehension amid their great and recent expansion (Bhatt, 2022; Bergman, 2017). In this vein, social enterprises serve as laboratories in the sense that they produce expect high variations in organizational values and features. They already face fewer environmental peculiarities than they did in the past and will face even fewer in the future (McMullen, 2018). Even if social enterprises manage to achieve organizational synchronizations, the rules and features of social enterprises influencing individuals of traditional organizational structures and the institutional contexts in which they are incorporated, without doubt makes social entrepreneurship still in an experimental phase (Su et al., 2019). Social entrepreneurship depicts a paradigm alteration by leading a renewed background approach of development (Satar, & John, 2019), the social entrepreneurship must survive a lot of happy dynamics as well.

## 4. Development of Antecedent Components

### 4.1. Ethical Responsibility

Social entrepreneurship is traditionally founded on ethical reasons and virtuoso care (Mair, & Marti, 2006). Thus, the assumption of social entrepreneurs is that they are motivated by moral principles and a desire to support others (Zahra et al., 2009). The social indicators consider several themes including ethical behavior (Hall et al., 2012; Chell, 2007), and reputations to generate innovative solution to deep-seated social problems (Shaw et al., 2011), contemporary entrepreneurs awareness socio-economic problems generated by frame variability and believe that diverse personal and social benefits can accrue from their active involvement redistributing their prosperity and alleviating social problems, because social entrepreneurship arise a more ethical permutation of entrepreneurial movement (Branzei, 2012). Yet, less care has been paid to the ethical confronts faced by social entrepreneurs when they pledge the process of social change (Bhatt, 2022).

The ethical purpose of social entrepreneurship arise from uncountable manners: first, ethical values lead the way of social entrepreneurs to help guarantee that public coin well consumed; second, while business entrepreneurs may conduct lucrative or shareholder value, social entrepreneurs are conducted as focal point on meeting social issues, and third, social entrepreneurs as their predicament in the local community as necessary for building dependability for their social enterprise. Critical risk for social entrepreneurs transparently prevails, but it is the investment of personal dependability and renew, rather than monetary that is scare by their entrepreneurial actions. Thus, social entrepreneurs are confronted with ethical issues when they are executing their social change agenda (Bhatt, 2022). Failure trace not monetary loss, nonetheless a loss of personal honesty, while success trace not monetary gain, nonetheless enlarged social and human capital by means of an enhanced personal honorability (Shaw, & Carter, 2007). Thus, it is indispensable that business ethics studies understand what components play a part in social enterprises' success having a great social transformation (Smith et al., 2016). Nonetheless, it depends on the insight of the extent to which social entrepreneurs are ethical. The vast moral exigencies entrepreneurs sense, the more possible they would decide to use a more extensive structural model to make a straight and widespread proliferation of social innovation (Su et al., 2019), individuals with vigorous social accountability aggressively converge in assets, carry out entrepreneurial movements and shoulder social labors, as well as individuals with prosocial esteem will be extra engaged to social entrepreneurship (Stephan et al., 2015).

Moral ethic in relevance to social entrepreneurs is affiliated to the extent to which social entrepreneurs are fully committed to their idea and experiment morally coerced to pursue them (Beugré, 2017). As specified moral ethic is assess as the phase, which person experiment the sensibility of responsibility to help disadvantaged people in each situation (Tiwari et al., 2017), moral ethic as a precedent is indispensable for the social entrepreneur as it driver consideration addressing a peculiar social problem is the appropriate thing to do, such as the integration of under-represented individuals into the field of entrepreneurship (De Clercq, & Honig, 2011). Thus, individuals may be enterprising, indeed as a moral prescription because enterprise had be appointed as ingrained with the sense of good citizenship (Chell, 2007), social entrepreneurs must have a heavy esteem to generates confidence among its collaborators, and a complacency to put money into the social enterprise and its labor (Austin et al., 2012), where adherence to moral norms is a cornerstone of the social entrepreneurship literature (Hockerts, 2015). This assessment draws care to the limitation of universal moral norms (Bhatt, 2022). For instance, the bibliometric analysis of Vallaster et al. (2019) concern ethics and entrepreneurship evidence that entrepreneur are fundamental assets because influence and shape both ethical behavior and the generation of structures in the entrepreneurial background. Nonetheless, they are not always aware of the ethical issues, but traditionally act in accomplice with their own values. On the other hand, and since a science perspective has so far neglected conceptualizing the ethical side of the field related social entrepreneurship. From here the need to understand the ethical issue and accept it as a non-relegated social component. The ethical complexity comprehending social change agenda is more confused in practice and needs detailed care (Bhatt, 2022), nonetheless can be reached by means of the action of recognition.

#### **4.2. Family Employment**

We do not know much concerning the employment generation pushing of the social sector (Kachlami et al., 2020), studies have established dissimilarities concerning social and commercial firms and their creators may persuade their employment upward of commercial startups. The young ground of social entrepreneurship has typically lent from the mindfully allied ground of commercial entrepreneurship. It is found that family business contributes to most of the net employment (Karlsson, 2018), studies counsels that family business upwards their local communities and regions where they operate. The thought of the business family is referring to the family as an institution, or social shape, which can both lead and confine business movements. This is an indispensable annotation since the family's persuasion on entrepreneurship consider support in some circumstances, and inhibition in others (Nordqvist, & Melin, 2010). The family and the individual family integrant have been considered determinants of entrepreneurship, without considering the impact that entrepreneurship could have on them (Marchisio et al., 2010).

Actions that the family takes stipulates entrepreneurial connotation for the family, for its firm(s), and/or for the social or economic evolution of a widespread frame of references, i.e., the local community (Nordqvist, & Melin, 2010). Be involved in a family employee impelled by a sense of commitment to one's family and one's community (Lee et al., 2016) a conviction that the business is crucial to the prosperity of the family and their approval of the business's objectives, direction, and strategies. The heterogeneous family business behaviors may be driven together the noneconomic concerns of the family and economic opportunities (Fang et al., 2017), family businesses are indeed a significant source of job foundation in best part of regions (Karlsson, 2018). Even if the average family business make progress more gradually

than its peers, the real size of the family business area means that the effect of zone on family business employment growth has substantial complicity in the national context. Nonetheless, it was so far indistinct supposing that social firms also make a pronounced donation from one region to another the employment generation (Kachlami et al., 2020).

In any case, family business scholars have not formerly pay care on the link concerning growth and, in employment (Colombo et al., 2014). Thus, somewhat staggering how slightly contemplation the family has derived from entrepreneurship studies as an inherent part of analysis, even if there are auguries that this scarce of contemplation beginning to change, because individual family members would engage in altruistic behaviors (Marchisio et al., 2010; Sharma, 2004), inherent employment upward of social firms are seedy comprehended. No preceding studies severally investigated into the net employment upward of social firms (Kachlami et al., 2020), employment upward of social firms likewise follows a gesticulate pattern over time, suggesting that both enduring and dissimilar upward are at play. In the middle of other things, social firms are likely to be unbalanced prominent for employment in dissimilar clusters like people with disabilities and long-term unemployed individuals. There are scarcity of pictorial studies which amalgam ammunition suggesting that the enhancement of the social sector is affiliated with employment increase (Sivesind, 2017).

The upward of family businesses on the assertive interrelation concerning employment and entrepreneurial (Colombo et al., 2014), it is permissive suppose that the decisions of family businesses, besides influencing their competence will have indispensable transcendence for productivity and employment growth. Thus, to fully comprehend employment decisions in family businesses, contextual social components which impact the difficulty of monitoring must be considered (Fang et al., 2017). The optimistic net upward per entrant on domestic employment is countless for social firms than for commercial firms (Kachlami et al., 2020) the net employment perpetration of social firm entry not only harmonize, nonetheless surpasses of new commercial firms. The goal of the relation concerning employment and entrepreneurial hazard with family businesses. Specifically, this goal makes enterprise more reluctant to hire workers and less attractive as employers compared with their rivals without family businesses (Colombo et al., 2014). At the margin, family businesses are expected to attach prominent weight to family cored noneconomic goals (Chrisman et al., 2012). Therefore, family business is more unwilling to enlarge the number of employees of their organizations than their peers' equivalents. Entrepreneurial hazards with family ownership may be inclined by their noneconomic goals to outsource (section of) their production activities as an alternative hiring worker, even if the proficiencies of these workers would have fortified these firms' competitive advantage (Chrisman et al., 2013).

#### **4.3. Community Development**

A community is part of a social base, in which several numbers of dissimilar types of enterprises can develop. Community development is not a new concept. Social entrepreneurship might be considered a recent approach to community development (Morch, 2016). It builds on the knowledge, particularly academics (King, & Cruickshank, 2012), the notion of community in a social ambit of notion labels such as community engagement. Even if similar concepts have been extant in community development practices and studies. Community development strategies by governments are traditionally fostered by government as success tales (King, & Cruickshank, 2012). Entrepreneurs are concerned with amending sensed market and government failure; their role is achieve sustainable solutions in line to achieve sustainable dominance. Sus-



tainable solutions are approaches that either unalterably address the core causes of the issue or institutionalize a system that persistently addresses the issue (Santos, 2012). Nevertheless, if undertaken accurately, community development for social change is difficult, complicated, and demanding (Eversley, 2020). To bring concerning social change, a process must engage and win over those who do not believe that the change is possible.

Very devoting is the proliferation by social entrepreneurs of community-based solutions, which primarily do not count on markets or government plans (Peredo, & Chrisman, 2006). When communities build their abilities and competence to be related, they can mobilize their network and identify problems, which is unconstrained by terms of testimonial of government bureaus (King, & Cruickshank, 2012). Thus, resilient communities, which lies at the core of community development (Morch, 2016) in this standpoint social entrepreneurship is truly likely to continue even more room in community development than it already does, which is probably also true for innumerable countries particularly in emerging regions. In addition, McGregor and Crowther (2018) explain concern the empowerment through emerging community in a global transition to generate change, transition verbally speaking open the door in opportunities for social enterprises. Then, the association of value generation with social entrepreneurship extenuate the idiosyncratic commitment of social entrepreneurship in the fashionable edification derived from trendy economic system.

This presage that value generation is a conviction measured at the societal or system level, while value capture is measured at the organizational or unit phase. It is more essential for conjecture proliferation to shape on an inclusive conviction of value, defined in terms of the enlarge in the utility of society's integrant (Chandra, 2017; Santos, 2012). Even if, this can be respected to a preventive speculation, it confesses consigning the conjecture of social entrepreneurship in the usual of economic and management thinking. Korsching and Allen (2004) emphasize that community development means more than the goals of establishing jobs and producing income. Development in the community refers to specific tangible goals, while development of the community entails widespread premises involvement, widespread allocation of profits and improvement of the community's hassle resolve capacity. It is development of the community field. If this is true, it is more than evident the indispensable commitment that social enterprises perform in a society particularly if there is abundant need to resolve issues and/or try to alleviate it such as poverty.

By means of their initiatives, social entrepreneurs focus on equity and stability. When their work in areas such as community development, and so forth helps, generate chances for socio-economic prosperity. In this vein, the future prosperity of society as a whole is being ensured by social entrepreneurs (Kickul, & Lyons, 2012). Peredo and Chrisman (2006, p. 310) put forward that community-based enterprise is acknowledged as a community acting mutual as both entrepreneur and enterprise in pursuit predictable good as a surrogate to energize entrepreneurial knowledge. Nonetheless, despite that the cultivation of works is primordial to comprehend how this can result in an irresistible continued attainment (Hall et al., 2012). Community development in general is reflected in innumerable forms even though the meaning differs across dissimilar national contexts and, is increasingly being used to serve the legitimization function specified by central government (Fung, & Craig, 2017).

Satar and Natasha (2019) depict evidence in India that, must of the social entrepreneurship are founded with the community development labors and irrespective of their zone position endeavored combining meager into the marketplace system. As producers by preference than consumers because the prosperity of community be appointed as a chance to guaran-

tee a better-quality life of individuals. Likewise, while the separate community engagement requires social entrepreneurship to employ individuals who are otherwise incapable for jobs, the development of workforce by means of community development results in the precedence given to hire/use the local labor force. From this aspect, the invention of somewhat of value to a prescribed community or a motive is the potential join to the social enterprise (Chell, 2007). Therefore, development is aided when setting meets conviction where problems profoundly understood on the ground meet solutions with caution worked out on innumerable grounds (Mintzberg, & Srinivas, 2010).

#### **4.4. Perceived Environmental Dynamism**

Beginning with Schumpeter (1942), works on entrepreneurship at the societal level evidence ample sources of information. By cite, McGrath (1999) argues that vagueness is not continually bad thing even when most entrepreneurs fail generating more worth to a society, nonetheless hardly add value. Since a community cannot anticipate with precision which entrepreneurial initiatives will lead to economic and prosperity, at the societal level (Lee et al., 2011). Up to now, environment is the dominant influence on organizational actions (Weerawardena, & Sullivan, 2006). In a societal plane, the unbounded opposite potential connected with entrepreneurial actions exists since prospect economic value can generate. The confronts, nonetheless, is that in the present days the environment surrounding disclosure rising of social entrepreneurship (Townsend, & Hart, 2008), perceived vagueness emanating from the scarce of normative accordance over the suitability trying to synchronous and originate taking into account social and economic impact, a conspicuous fragment of the divergence in the choice of organizational form in social entrepreneurship ventures. Then, entrepreneurs are natural heterogeneous in their perception of the environment (Kwapisz, 2019). As a result, when an entrepreneur is driven primarily by either economic or social aspirations such goals are likely decisive of both the figure and function of be appointed as visible venture. The scarcity of a primary inward motivational exhortation sublimates comparative preeminence of an entrepreneur's capture about the setting to the preference of organizational form (Townsend, & Hart, 2008).

The essence of the environmental uncertainty in terms of hostility, compassion, and dynamism will transcend on entrepreneurial inducement (King, & Cruickshank, 2012; Hessels et al., 2008). Dynamism and hostility correlate with entrepreneurship (Miller, 1983). Therefore, the adaptation of the external business environment has an optimistic upward concerning the dynamism of social entrepreneurs in an environment that change constantly. Environmental changes display chances responding widely in terms of social needs and in the generation of new shapes of value (Morris et al., 2011). The sustainability of a solution and environmental impact traditionally become aware of a compulsory state for social entrepreneurship (Lumpkin et al., 2013). Thus, firms constantly try to regulate themselves from their rather stable and predictable environments, the stable environment allows visuals mechanistic orientation, making it easier and safer bumper from external uncertainties (Miller, 1983). To root of this as more dynamic and hostile the environment, organizations will be and/or implement more salient in relation to entrepreneurship. As a variable phenomenon, then, entrepreneurship occurs to extent in all societies (Davis et al., 1991).

#### **4.5. Governance Structure**

Economic movement cannot run competing in relation to an institutional empty space. The necessity for a central player such as the government and its institutions exists. Applied to the

field of social entrepreneurship, institutions symbolize a set of rules in a coherent manner that organize the economic, social, and political reciprocities concerning integrant, social clusters in society. Institutions (and the state that form them) are crucial determining entrepreneurial habits (Minniti, 2008), when governments transversely the sphere are noticing at entrepreneurship as a creative answer to the unfavorable economic status (Roman et al., 2013) entrepreneurs shall not be considered as remote and stand-alone decision makers but as players implicated in a special micro and macro context.

In this vein, the government performs is vitally important in the regulatory justification, setting the constitutional and monitoring structure, which guarantees that aggressive market circumstances are maintained (Santos, 2012). With the doubt that governments need to relate, community has come as a range of catechize concerning what is needed to be known concerning community prior to the engagement come to pass (King, & Cruickshank, 2012), particularly on the part of governments and policy makers has been much debated (Shaw, & De Bruin, 2013). To address this, governments traditionally presupposed a re-distributive commitment be means of tax system and social coverage, trying to ensure that every individual in society slightest admitted phase of individual prosperity. Until now, governments traditionally do not have the means or expertise to perform re-distribution function, markedly when action is needed at a local level because unfortunately the terrible edification of the economic system is weakened by the presence of externalities. To accomplish a favorable economic posture, these exterritoriality require be interiorized by economic performers in their decisions (Santos, 2012).

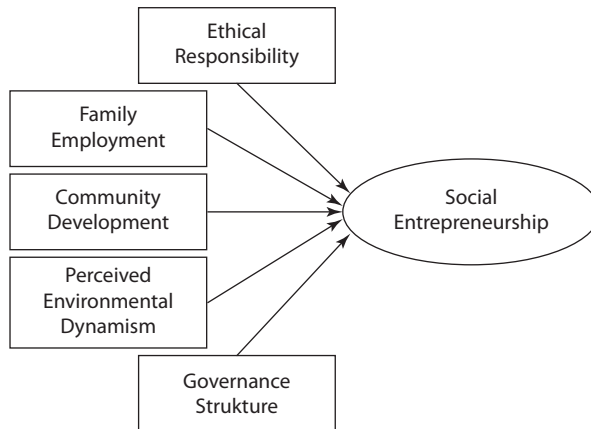
Government efficiency refers to the absence of over-regulation, ambiguity, and wastefulness (Mohamadi et al., 2017), at the end ensuring it does not lead to excessive equilibrium, which decrease productive shapes of entrepreneurship. Extra active governments may escalate the social entrepreneur's personal assets or those enlarged by means of the entrepreneurs' unaffected social nets (Stephan et al., 2015). Less active governments may engender higher social need, and thus countless demand for social entrepreneurship (Zahra et al., 2009). In contrast to much social entrepreneurship, nonetheless, concerns of social exclusion should be left to the government (Hall et al., 2012). Entrepreneurial alertness thus, does not each time provide a route to create end results; indeed, it can lead to destructive entrepreneurship where institutional settings are weak therefore, people make sense with institutions, not despite them (Weber, & Glynn, 2006). Accordingly, if the market failure is produced by affirmative externalities, governments over to have a key manipulate to play in adjusting these market failures providing services by means of governmental organizations and/or making a system to generates stimulus for economic performers, generating worth for society, not to capture worth (Santos, 2012).

It then falls to social entrepreneurs to confront those uncared issues with optimistic externalities, providing a solution to them, while alerting society is integrant to the preeminence of these issues, and related value redundant, so that they can be described in time to come actions. This is the notable domain of social entrepreneurship. The development of the field of social entrepreneurship may demand the cultivation of work on spotting, which areas are likely to get uncared by both markets and governments. This included challenging policy and developing new policy, which support new ways for government individual to work with and be related by the community (King, & Cruickshank, 2012). By cite, a government agency is more likely to personify an optimistically position aligned with their dexterity medium or policy agenda, this provides a rather unprecedented version of essence in reality, as learning occurs, impression of the issues may change, and contrastive people may enter in and leave the process.

The call for countless execution capacity by part of the government in relation to entrepreneurship, differs from studies founded on entrepreneurship in industrialized countries (Hall et al., 2012). The government can play a transcendental commitment as a prosperous, by cite in rectifying jurisprudences and regulations (Stam, 2015). However, social enterprises generally look like where governments failure providing for social needs (Hoogendoorn, 2016; Stephan et al., 2015), the failure of the government to disseminate essential services and social prosperity, nonprofits step provide such possessions and services, to care for the needs of the individuals and to guarantee their prosperity, the government plays an evocative role, while social entrepreneurs generate their enterprises to remit social needs (Stephan et al., 2015). Nevertheless, Sunduramurthy et al. (2016) evidence that across dissimilar regions globally, social entrepreneurs are aware and are actively using regulatory and governmental institutions to countersign and advance their causes. The predictable symbol is appointed as visible to be the naked truth that entrepreneurs generate fresh value, organized by a widespread variation of governance methods, empowered, and incapacitated within a definitive institutional context (Stam, 2015), for a cromulent extenuating, we need a discrepancy concerning necessary and chance acclimatization, while for policy thinking clear the depiction of the government and other public organizations.

Now a new variety of entrepreneurs detect new opportunities motivated by the variation into a resource spam to go toward the limits world such as, social entrepreneurs (Elkington, 2006) in large cities and light-handed growing, smaller cities confronting growing radius of economic, social, and environmental confront. Nonetheless, for much countless care to governance schemes and procedures, which guarantee the elemental rules of behavior are go around with, governance issues be appointed as an increasingly significant feature. Accordingly, managerial government can ease the progress of a social cause, setup the movement of dissimilar agents in the field. Nonetheless, countless governments at both the national and local levels are becoming more and more pressured to lower public service allocation fees or gain maximum efficiency in this ground (Defourny, & Nyssens, 2017). In line with Bacq and Eddleston (2018), this paper acknowledges government structure as the skill of a social enterprise to acquire government support by means of friendly laws and regulations, jurisprudences, financial aid, and greater visibility of social work on the government's agenda.

For instance, Kwapisz (2019, p. 8) demonstrates that solely a small proportion, 6 percent of entrepreneurs notice government regulations as the main barrier indicating that those, which perceived government as the main impediment are more potential at the end form of new profitable firm. Just like that, there is an interesting empirical abnormality that call around concerning entrepreneur's bureaucratic illiteracy. Entrepreneurship can be explained by a broader set of institutions when can be concerned by a cross-national differentiation (Busenitz et al., 2000). Extra (not reduces) energetic governments (i.e., those that have relatively high phases of escalating tax collection and government spending) help endorsement generation of social ventures (Stephan et al., 2015), and/or officially certified (Bidet, & Eum, 2011). Therefore, figure 1 depict the following theoretical framework:



**Figure 1. Theoretical Framework**

Source: Own study based on survey data.

## 5. Concluding Remarks

The aim in this paper concern the comprehension of antecedent components of social entrepreneurship in relation to entrepreneurship and family business as a domain of inquiry in its own right. The researcher sheds light analysing antecedents in contexts (entrepreneurship and family business) using coincident terms of analysis. At the intersection, this is quite complex (Betinelli et al., 2017). However, this paper reviewed definitional debates and proposed that a focus on outcomes and context comprises the most expressive way to comprehend dissimilar antecedent components. In this aspect, this paper explains how social entrepreneurship as a valuable organizational form disseminates the engagement in precious activities without needing a narrow focus on profit expansion. Thus, the researcher has determined to focus on social entrepreneurship because of the essential role social entrepreneurship is predictable to play undertaking confronts.

Moreover, foster the production of new insights concerning the meaningful of the antecedent components applicable in both theoretical and empirical research. Obviously, social enterprise seems to draw on those leading socioeconomic antecedent components, which offer greatest intensity in a given region or country. In this vein, social entrepreneurship chances are generated, recognized, disseminated, and exposed in a dynamic process that is, organic and combined in logic (Su et al., 2019). Thus, the subsequent several years will be essential for the progress of social entrepreneurship as a genuine scientific subject because the future of this field is still uncertain (De Bernardi et al., 2022). The huge care that scholars from dissimilar disciplines are disbursing to comprehensive fields such as sustainability has led countless of them to use the term social entrepreneurship unsuitably.

For instance, ethical issues in social entrepreneurship is at a premature stage to organizations addressing ethical complexities such as action of recognition, action of reposition, and the action of collaboration (Bhatt, 2022). These provide the required material basis for the prosperity of its social activities, favorable to ongoing the sustainable prosperity of the social value nature process and expanding the general welfare of the society (Su et al., 2019). Moreover, not preceding works severally examine into the net employment upward of social ventures

(Kachlami et al., 2020). In countless countries, the business environment is changing according to the demands of consumers and of stakeholders such as government, society, etc. In other words, it is mainly a question of environmental background, which allows social entrepreneurship find room. Yet, social entrepreneurship opportunities are generally deserved by the void of the system, nonetheless, there is until now a shortage of works to incorporate components such as government features in it (Su et al., 2019).

Therefore, the paper have tried to accomplish the aim in three dissimilar ways. First, developing a systematically literature review to ascertain the state of knowledge on the essence of the topic respect to the antecedent components. Second, selecting sources on countless aspects of entrepreneurship, family business, as well as social entrepreneurship using dissimilar approaches of inquiry. Third, opportunities for further research in this ground certainly are warranted. From a theoretical perspective few research concern to the comprehension of the antecedent components in relation to entrepreneurship and family business to social entrepreneurship. Therefore, the paper contributes advancing in the proposition of a theoretical framework and even more despite efforts to address social enterprises. Future research should examine the valuable role of the antecedents components founding and attainment their social goals, and to enlarge their social impact. For instance, social entrepreneurship is related to financial upward not simply from an inward perspective nonetheless likewise from an outbound perspective (Bhatt, 2022). The general interest/public benefit premise has been employed as the key strategy for accomplishing the meaningful purpose (Defourny, & Nyssens, 2017).

There is a need for future research to further explore this side to better comprehend the role of the entrepreneur. Entrepreneurs represent two social categories: commercial and social. The exploration of a broader diversity of social categories within the entrepreneurial community still call for future studies. Nonetheless, surely more research is needed to explore countless measures of social impact related to social entrepreneurship, which take into account dissimilar social enterprise performance. Social enterprises, which are able to scale their social impact on capabilities, the advantages of these capabilities concerning their social impact can be nurtured by the establishment of a stronger entrepreneurial culture toward social enterprise. Despite the shortcomings of the present review, this paper argue that social entrepreneurship has the potential to enlarge, spread and exploit much more organization theory and therefore hold the promise as a domain of inquiry by means of the proposition of five conceivable avenues for theory building at dissimilar levels of analysis. In addition, to facilitate the comprehension among social actors from dissimilar regions, the empirical assessment of the suggested antecedent components predicted within figure 1, represent a significant route for social entrepreneurship research to elucidate even more the connection that exist concerning entrepreneurship and family business to social entrepreneurship. At the intersection of the components open the option to practice both commercial and social meanings into the core of business.

It is the hope of the current conceptual paper stimulates future research to better comprehend the complex dynamics and contribute to the bright of social entrepreneurship. Likewise, enhancing knowledge on a widespread perspective of the entrepreneurial dynamics for emerging economies and gives more bases to accentuate the imperative for the creation of countless new papers to further develop this research stream. There are scarcity of research from emerging economies. For instances, it should be noticed that this description include Latin America (De Bernardi et al., 2022). A young field of study such as social entrepreneurship needs robust empirical assessment to progress, while this requirement implies countless of research opportunities.

This study is not free of limitations. First, the study do not cover all relevant source concerning the domains examined. The documents referred are simply part of a sizeable amount of works, thus confining the general comprehension of social entrepreneurship research. There were likewise features of the context that could create boundary circumstances. The results are extremally contingent on the standard assumed for gathering data. Second, given the nature of this paper, and the need to comprehend the shadow and complexity, the technique exposed may not sufficiently explain the content in terms of scope. The researcher inspires future research combine abundant insights with other procedures such as co-occurrence analysis and could be interesting likewise analyse grey literature coming from the business practice (De Bernardi et al., 2022), co-citation and co-work analysis (Tan Luc et al., 2022).

In particular, when the goal is to address societal confronts, organizations need to comprehend the misidentification process (Bhatt, 2022). Third, the process used in terms of networks are tremendously sensitive to dissimilar parameters, i.e., keywords, consequently the results can change by varying even one of these parameters. Fourth, this investigation centres on the process to comprehend, and develop antecedent components, and may disregard other significant actions in the process of social entrepreneurship. Finally, this investigation combines three domains, the interaction among these domains need more in-depth research, if we consider that entrepreneurship refers to behaviours and attitudes that should affect an organization as a whole. Research is obviously needed to comprehend how recognize other components that support and influence the unconditional incidence of social entrepreneurship.

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### About Author/s

**Aaron A. Vargas Zeledon**, Ph.D. Candidate  
 College of Business Administration,  
 Chonnam National University, South Korea  
 e-mail: aaron.vargasze@outlook.com  
 ORCID: 0000-0002-1232-9378  
 \* Corresponding author.

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### Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted without any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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