

# Imperious Factors of Social Entrepreneurship to Create Innovative Ecosystems

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## **Abstract**

**Back Ground:** India has gained demographic advantage due to its youth population. There is a need to channelise working-age population to choose right career in order to contribute to our economy which could be done by Educational institutions. **Objectives:** To identify the important variables associated with innovative ecosystem. To analyse the relationship between innovative ecosystem and social vision, social entrepreneurial intention. **Methodology:** Multistage sampling method was used to locate the students from various higher educational institutions in India. Survey questionnaire was used to collect data. SPSS 26.0 is used to analyse the data. Correlation, factor analysis, Multiple regression was used in the study. **Findings:** social vision, social intelligence, self-awareness, social entrepreneurial intention, informal network support, and innovative ecosystem are the factors evolved. **Discussion:** Higher educational institutions could create an innovative ecosystem to support students to take social entrepreneurship as their career choice.

**Keywords:** Innovative Ecosystem, Social Entrepreneurial Intention, Social Vision, Indian Higher education Institutions, Informal Network Support.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Youth population in India is remarkably largest ever. According to projection of The United Nations Population Fund, (UNFPA), until 2030 Indian population would be one among the youngest population populated in the world. India is gaining advantage because of its demography in terms of age, a “youth bulge” which will extend till 2025. ([unfpa.org](http://unfpa.org)). In an ageing world, India is having youngest population. The median age in India would be 28 years by 2022 when compared to 37 years of age in China and US and 45 years in Europe

and 49 years of age in Western Europe. The working age population in India numerically outstripped non-working age population.

India has secured fifth place in having youthful population which in turn would leads to fastest growing economy. 1.3 billion is below 25 years of age which numerically means half the population and quarter the population if below 14 years of age. This youthful population is our country's asset as well as a pressing challenge which brings in a peculiar demographic advantage. The country should make use of this opportunity and should do appropriate investment to develop this human capital. Un agency said that the countries who are having demographic advantage should equip this working age population to seize opportunities in income generating activities, for jobs.

If India wanted to utilise its growth potential, it should enable its youth population to participate constructively in economic activities. The Observer Research Foundation and World Economic Forum collaboratively conducted a survey with more than 5000 youth in India to understand what kind of skill set and job that our Indian youth wanted to learn and also to assess the capacity of current education system in meeting the aspirations. The result shows that Youth in India are highly ambitious and are exhibiting greater autonomy in their career decisions.

Additional jobs and opportunity should be created to match the speed of growing working-age population and a well educated and properly skill ed work force is the need of the hour is what the call of the Economic Survey 2019. A report from UNICEF in 2019 has found that 47 % of youth in India are not in right track to get education and necessary skills for employment. So, it is understood from the report that that the youth who were not traceable should be channelised in a suitable means so as to enable self-development of the individual and for the nation development. The youth is considered as those who ae between the age 15-24 (Youth and United Nations, 2010) and it is obvious that they would be either having their formal education or employed somewhere to support their family.

India never had so many young people and never this is going to happen. Such a rare opportunity for social economic progress through working age and youth population. How these sources of human capital are going to be utilised for the development of the nation is the question to India. Young people could be innovators, builders, creators and developers of this nation. To transform, develop our nation youth should be having proper health, education, skills, knowledge and empowerment to take decision in their life. Therefore, when intention and choice of the youth is clearly understood, it would be informative for the policy making on youth employment or making them employable/entrepreneurial.

To think about entrepreneurship, it is almost about the entrepreneur who is a person. The individual is responsible for the creation of the venture, in other words the person whose characteristics and environment are the whole gamut involved in venture creation. It is important to understand the person, his behaviour, trait at the first place. A study about a person's personality trait is beneficial.

### **Personality trait**

Personal characteristics of a person are the main contributing factors in the entrepreneurial process, therefore, a study on personality traits would be fundamental. The first element of the psychological approach in a new venture creation is about the person. (Shaver , K.G & Scott. L.R, 1991). Some personality traits were having strong influences on people's tendencies to support social ventures (wood, 2012)

### **Social Vision**

A strong vision of an individual is the first step to do any activity. Likewise, a social vision with a strong urge to see the society they wish is the basic driver for an initiative. (Brooks, 2009; Barendsen and Gardner, 2004). Social vision of an individual powers them to see opportunities beyond what is happening in this society. Social Vision drives the person to extend their arm to solve a social problem (Keogh and Polonsky, 1998 ;Dees, 2001;Barendsen and Gardner, 2004). Social vision is an important component of social entrepreneurial intention (Nga & Gomathy Shamuganathan,2010). Vision and fortitude are the important trait to implement a social business or a social venture. (Thompson and alvy et al.,2000)

### **Social Innovation**

Social innovation is the key to social entrepreneurship wherein enterprising people innovate new ways to meet the social challenges (Leadbeater, 1997 & Tushman and Anderson, (2004). Mission of a venture influences the adaptation and ways to innovate (McDonald, 2007) and if the mission is social so do the innovation. Social objectives are the usual drivers behind social innovation. The field that are interested in on social innovation are: social entrepreneurship, technology, community development, design, public policy, cities and urban development , social movements(Mulgan, 2012)

### **Network**

To have a better performance in the entrepreneurial venture one should be having an environment that supports the entrepreneur. (Tang and Tang 2007). Entrepreneurship is all about who he is (self-identity), what he knows (knowledge), and who he knows(social network) as proposed by effectuation theory (Saraswathy, 2008).The impact of collaboration is well understood in entrepreneurship through many studies. (Hazenberget al. 2016), Risk sharing, speeding production, access to technological support, approaching new markets, financial support are the between one could attain from networking (Pittaway, L et al., 2004)

### **Social Entrepreneurial Intention**

According to Shapero and Sokol in 1982, entrepreneurial intention primarily arouses out the perception of his/her desirability, feasibility, a propensity to pursue on certain opportunities to become an entrepreneur so similar is the case with social entrepreneurial intention. Social network, mentors, attitude, subjective norms, perception about their behaviour control, personality, critical pedagogy, were the factors leading to entrepreneurial intention with social mission (Prieto et al, 2012 ), entrepreneurs' educational qualification, social status from which they come from, unemployment problems, poverty in rural region are the reasons to resort to social entrepreneurial venture(Yiu et al.2014)

## **Operational Definition**

### **Social Vision**

An imagination of what society would look like.

### **Social Innovation**

A new solution that is more efficient, effective and sustainable (Phills, 2008) that simultaneously meets a unfulfilled social needs.

### **Network**

Network is referred to as the collaborative network/relationship a firm that one may have with various institutions such as the financial, legal, educational, trade association, Business club, Incubators, Foundations, R&D Centres which could facilitate either the start-up or in the development of a social venture.

### **Social Entrepreneurial Intention**

It is understood as one's belief, desire and determination to set up a new social venture.

### **Personality Trait**

Personality traits are an individuals the characteristics of behaviour which helpful to explain why different people behave differently to the similar situation (Llewellyn and Wilson, 2003).

### **Objectives for the study**

1. To identify the factors involved in Social Entrepreneurship Intention.
2. To identify the determinants of Social Entrepreneurship Intention.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

a. This research is descriptive and exploratory in nature. This study is designed to describe and gain knowledge about youth pursuing tertiary education in Indian higher education institutions.

For our study, we considered youth pursuing tertiary education in Indian Higher education institutions. The student population details were obtained from the report submitted by All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) for the year 2018-2019.

Table No: 1 All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) for the year 2018-2019

<b>AISHE</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Colleges</b>	<b>Stand-alone</b>
Listed for AISHE 2018-19	993	39931	10725

Table No: 2 Response of Universities during 2018-19

<b>Type of University</b>	<b>Count</b>
Central university.	46
State public University	375
State Private university	304
Government Deemed university	34
Government-aided deemed university	10
Deemed private university	80

Central open university	1
State open university	14
State private open university	1
Institution of National Importance	127
Institution under State Legislature	5
Total	993

Source: AISHE.

Youth from all Higher educational institutions were our universe of study.

In 1995, MGNCRE was established to study the society and economy of rural areas through higher educational institutions to identify and address the developmental needs and challenges through technology and participation of local resources. MGNCRE focuses on process of improving the curriculum on different aspects such as Rural Engagement, Rural Entrepreneurship and Rural Teacher Education. MGNCRE includes Rural development, management, education, social work, and also studies about rural areas were the focus of higher education. The curriculum is developed based on theories and field related practice specific to rural India. The vision of MGNCRE is to involve the curriculum of higher education in the process of building resilient and sustainable rural India i.e Uthkrisht gram for Unaat Bharat. It operates with a mission to develop and recognise the curriculum and accredit courses in Higher educational institutions in India to improve rural livelihoods.

we narrowed down our focus Higher education Institutions in India who framed REDC and recognised as SESREC member institution of Mahatma Gandhi National Council of Rural Education (MGNCRE) under the Ministry of Education, Government of India who primarily develops, designs, and promotes curriculum inputs for higher education programmes offered by many Universities and Autonomous Institutions in India. Cluster level workshops were conducted to the principal and faculties of the college. Institutional level workshop was conducted.

The higher education institutions who have constituted Rural Entrepreneurship Development Cell (REDC) in their campus under the aegis of Mahatma Gandhi National Council for Rural Education under Ministry of Education was our target institutions.

The Rural Entrepreneurship Development Cell (REDC) aims to encourage student community to take up rural entrepreneurship as their career. It motivates the students to explore untapped rural resources and opportunities available in the zone. It also nurtures the students to become successful rural entrepreneurs for the balanced regional development.

### **Sampling Method: Multi-stage sampling**

Stage 1: Cluster level workshop was conducted with higher educational institutional heads to spread out the importance of social entrepreneurship and institutions who come forward to be recognised as SESREC member institution of MGNCRE under the Ministry of Education, Government of India. Randomly few institutions were picked.

Stage 2: Institutional level workshop was conducted to spread the necessity to engage students in rural entrepreneurship. Randomly few institutions were picked.

Stage 3: Business plan workshop was conducted.

Stage 3: students were given questionnaire to fill up.

**Unit of Analysis:** The respondents of this study were students who are the members in Rural entrepreneurship Development cell (REDC) and are in their final year of respective graduation. To accurately measure entrepreneurial intention, it is good to take response from final year students who are currently facing career decisions. (Kruger, 1993, Kai Hockerts,) and they are the Future human capital of a nation (Nga & Shamugam, 2010).

### **Data collection Instrument Development**

After extensive literature review done from books, articles, white papers from secondary sources several dimensions/elements of social entrepreneurship were identified based on the theories. After the literature review, we develop suitable measures for the purpose of this study were identified from theories and empirical research for each construct. Items were carefully selected under each variable from the literature and also from the guidance of the domain expert. We took utmost care to ensure clarity Care was taken to ensure clarity in terminology so that the respondents were able to understand and we ensured that the items of the questionnaire is addressing our research problem.

### **Measures**

Section A is designed to collect socio-demographic details of the students, Section B is designed such a way that to get the plan on several components related to social venture creation, Section C is designed to measure the social vision of the students, Section D is used to measure Social Entrepreneurial intention the items were used from the scales of authors like Kai Hockerts, (2015), Boris Urban, Leanne Kujinga, (2017), Liñán, F., & Chen, Y.-W. (2009) D, Section E is designed to measure social innovation of students, we adopted and rephrased the items from “The Young Foundation (2012)”, Section F is designed to measure the network like education institutions, financial institutions, friends, family, collaboration, from several literature is developed to measure the network support available, Section G is adopted from HEXACO Scale by Ashton & Lee (2009) to measure personality trait.

### **Measurement Scales**

Fixed response such as dichotomous scale, multiple choice scale, rating scale like 5point likert scale was used wherever necessary. We use 5point Likert scale with the intensity from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

### **Validity**

Face Validity and content validity was assessed.

### **Ethical clearance**

We presented our proposal before VISTAS Institutional Ethics Committee (IEC) and obtained clearance Vide letter No. VISTAS-SPS/IEC/VII/2020/03. Ethics Committee Registration No: ECR/288/Indt/TN/2018 and File no: ECR/1644/VELS/Indt/TN, Issued by Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.



### Data collection method

When the unit analysis is students who are in their final year, the best choice to reach a large number of samples in one go is a Survey questionnaire which is designed in a self-explanatory manner. Based on the objective of the study, resources available, sample nature and time management it was chosen to float the survey questionnaire through google forms. Lokniti- CSDS over the past two years. (MOTN) mood of the nation survey the data shows that the reach of WhatsApp has increased in the last two years and also the WhatsApp users in Rural India id doubled and a declining rate of data transfer which also improve internet usage(livemint.com) . So, using the advantage of this technology the researchers is decided to administer the questionnaire through online survey out of that considering the advantages such as rapid deployment, reduced cost, higher response rates what's app was chosen as the quick platform to reach students.

### 3. DATA ANALYSIS

Table No: 3 Construct Reliability

Construct	Cronbach Alpha Value	No of items
Social Entrepreneurial Intention	0.706	7
Social Vision	0.738	5
Social Innovation	0.900	11
Network	0.920	20
Personality Trait	0.717	59
Total number of items	0.899	102

Reliability analysis shows that the items used to measure the respective constructs were showing the Cronbach alpha value between 0.7 to 0.9 exhibiting a good reliability of the questionnaire.

In our study we developed 102 items in order to measure constructs like social Innovation, Social vision, Network, Social Entrepreneurial Intention and personality traits of the students from entrepreneurship membership cell. To identify the hidden dimension, we perform Exploratory factor analysis which is helpful to explore the underlying structure of the observed variables.

In order to get more meaningful and fewer factors. We used principal component analysis to extract maximum variance under first factor and the items loaded in first factor was removed and the item with maximum variance is loaded under second factor. Orthogonal rotation was preferred i.e varimax method. The measure of sampling adequacy is found to be 0.965 with chi square value obtained through Bartlett's test of sphericity is 85266.413, and degrees of freedom to be 5151 and the p value is less than 0.005 .The values of diagonal elements of

matrix are higher than 0.5 for all the variables. All these values confirms that the factor analysis is appropriate for our data.

Table No: 4 Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin	Measure of Sampling adequacy	0.965
Bartlett's test of Sphericity	Appro. Chi-Square	85266.413
	df	5151
	Sig	0.000

Figure No: 1 Scree plot

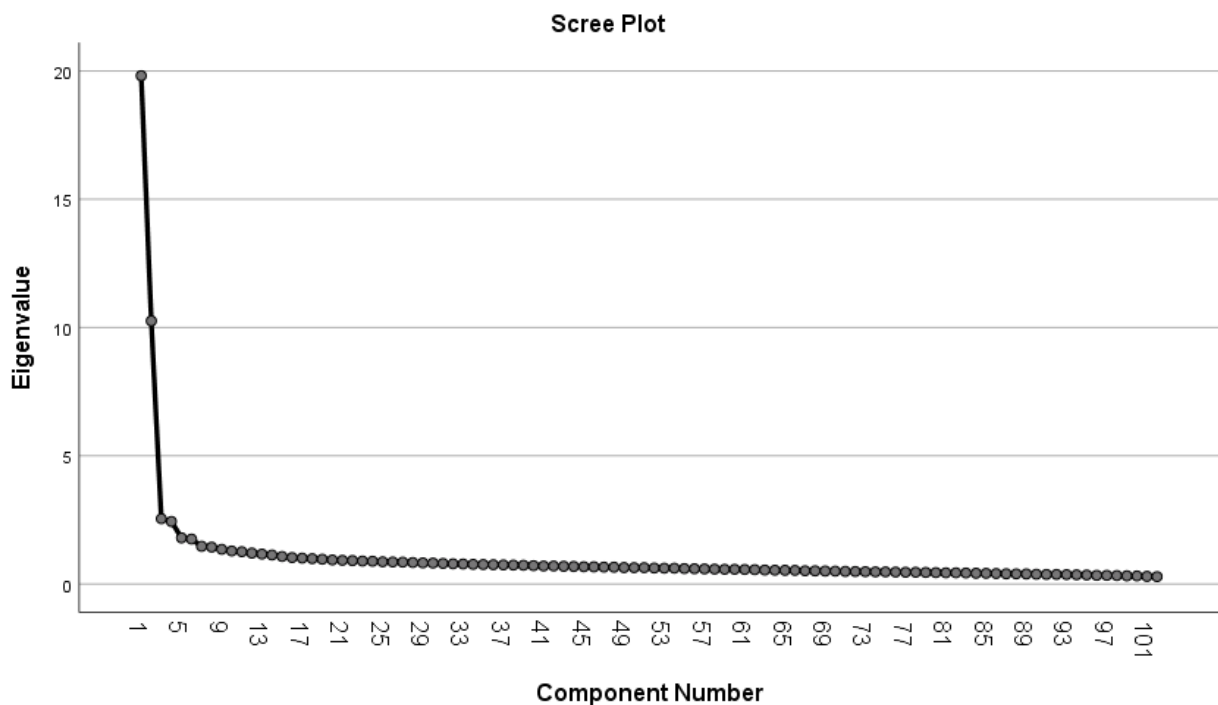


Table No: 5 Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigen value			Extraction Sums of squared loadings			Rotated sums of squared loadings		
	Total	percent age of variance	Cumulative percentage	Total	percent age of variance	Cumulative percentage	Total	percent age of variance	Cumulative percentage
1	19.817	19.428	19.428	19.817	19.428	19.428	12.614	12.366	12.366
2	10.257	10.056	29.484	10.257	10.056	29.484	11.080	10.863	23.229



3	2.54 6	2.496	31.980	2.54 6	2.496	31.980	2.92 2	2.865	26.094
4	2.43 5	2.388	34.368	2.43 5	2.388	34.368	2.80 5	2.750	28.844
5	1.79 9	1.764	36.132	1.79 9	1.764	36.132	2.49 8	2.449	31.293
6	1.75 1	1.717	37.849	1.75 1	1.717	37.849	2.10 7	2.065	33.358
7	1.47 0	1.441	39.289	1.47 0	1.441	39.289	2.06 1	2.020	35.378
8	1.44 0	1.412	40.701	1.44 0	1.412	40.701	1.91 3	1.876	37.254
9	1.35 4	1.327	42.029	1.35 4	1.327	42.029	1.84 6	1.810	39.064
10	1.28 6	1.260	43.289	1.28 6	1.260	43.289	1.79 2	1.757	40.820
11	1.25 7	1.232	44.521	1.25 7	1.232	44.521	1.73 9	1.705	42.525
12	1.20 7	1.183	45.704	1.20 7	1.183	45.704	1.64 3	1.611	44.136
13	1.16 7	1.145	46.849	1.16 7	1.145	46.849	1.64 3	1.610	45.746
14	1.13 0	1.108	47.957	1.13 0	1.108	47.957	1.62 5	1.594	47.339
15	1.07 5	1.054	49.011	1.07 5	1.054	49.011	1.42 3	1.395	48.735
16	1.02 9	1.009	50.020	1.02 9	1.009	50.020	1.21 6	1.192	49.927
17	1.01 0	.990	51.009	1.01 0	.990	51.009	1.10 4	1.082	51.009
18	.988	.968	51.978						
19	.965	.946	52.923						
20	.938	.920	53.843						
21	.922	.904	54.748						
22	.912	.894	55.641						
23	.895	.878	56.519						
24	.886	.869	57.388						
25	.866	.849	58.237						
26	.858	.841	59.078						
27	.850	.833	59.911						
28	.836	.820	60.731						

29	.821	.805	61.536						
30	.814	.798	62.334						
31	.802	.786	63.120						
32	.785	.769	63.889						
33	.781	.766	64.655						
34	.766	.751	65.406						
35	.761	.746	66.152						
36	.752	.738	66.890						
37	.744	.730	67.620						
38	.737	.722	68.342						
39	.729	.714	69.056						
40	.716	.702	69.758						
41	.703	.689	70.447						
42	.700	.686	71.133						
43	.691	.677	71.810						
44	.685	.671	72.482						
45	.675	.661	73.143						
46	.669	.656	73.799						
47	.660	.647	74.446						
48	.655	.642	75.088						
49	.641	.628	75.716						
50	.637	.625	76.341						
51	.635	.623	76.963						
52	.621	.609	77.573						
53	.617	.605	78.178						
54	.616	.604	78.782						
55	.600	.588	79.370						
56	.596	.585	79.954						
57	.587	.576	80.530						
58	.579	.568	81.098						
59	.573	.562	81.660						
60	.570	.559	82.219						
61	.564	.553	82.772						
62	.558	.547	83.319						
63	.545	.534	83.853						
64	.539	.528	84.381						
65	.533	.523	84.904						
66	.530	.520	85.424						
67	.517	.507	85.931						
68	.511	.501	86.433						
69	.504	.495	86.927						

70	.501	.491	87.418						
71	.490	.480	87.898						
72	.485	.475	88.374						
73	.480	.471	88.845						
74	.474	.464	89.309						
75	.472	.463	89.772						
76	.466	.457	90.229						
77	.459	.450	90.679						
78	.457	.448	91.127						
79	.450	.441	91.568						
80	.445	.436	92.004						
81	.438	.429	92.433						
82	.436	.427	92.861						
83	.430	.421	93.282						
84	.419	.410	93.693						
85	.416	.408	94.100						
86	.408	.400	94.500						
87	.397	.389	94.890						
88	.396	.388	95.278						
89	.390	.383	95.661						
90	.381	.374	96.035						
91	.374	.367	96.402						
92	.373	.365	96.767						
93	.366	.359	97.126						
94	.357	.350	97.476						
95	.352	.345	97.821						
96	.338	.332	98.153						
97	.335	.329	98.482						
98	.330	.323	98.805						
99	.319	.313	99.118						
100	.314	.308	99.426						
101	.298	.292	99.718						
102	.288	.282	100.000						

Table No: 6 Rotated component matrix

S No.	Items	Factor One	Factor Two	Factor Three	Factor Four	Factor Five	Factor Six
1	Our initiative should be more effective than the existing ones.	.744					

2	Our ideas should empower beneficiaries / society.	.734					
3	Our initiative should benefit several levels like individuals, communities, public, private, third sector.	.717					
4	An initiative should be designed to meet a social need.	.709					
5	The ideas must be new to the field /sector/region/market/user.	.693					
6	Implementation of the new idea into product / service / initiative should be feasible.	.687					
7	We could plan on better usage of resources, which were wasted, under-used or not used at all.	.684					
8	We could try to engage common people in design, and delivery of service.	.659					
9	Our initiative should often focus on the problem of common people.	.643					
10	We could try to engage consumers belongs to disadvantaged group in production process if possible.	.622					
11	We have to formulate a new idea.	.621					
12	We could reach out Foundations' support for our social innovation.	.595					
13	Experienced entrepreneurs and mentors could help the business improve through accelerator programs.	.575					
14	We could get help from Social Incubators in training the required skill set during our start-up phase of business.	.566					
15	Trade associations could help to market our products and	.565					

	services.						
16	Through people's interaction, we identified the problem of society.	.559					
17	R& D centres / Universities could extend their support in innovation.	.550					
18	Collaboration with other firms should be utilised to pool resources.	.545					
19	We should have a team which extends moral support in our workplace.	.515					
20	Educational institutions would help in human resource management.	.503					
21	I would be willing to steal if I knew I would never get caught		.726				
22	I tend to do minimum work needed to complete a task		.693				
23	I will laugh at the person's joke, if I need things got done through him		.667				
24	Not having a careful thought I took decisions relying on the feel of that moment		.651				
25	I don't pay so much attention to small details while working		.650				
26	It is boring to visit an art gallery.		.635				
27	People think that I lose my temper quickly.		.628				
28	Paying attention to novel ideas is a waste of time..		.627				
29	I did many mistakes as I don't think before reacting		.626				
30	I argue with people who said I am wrong.		.615				
31	I never enjoyed while looking into an encyclopaedia.		.605				
32	People should know me that I am an important paper with a		.594				

	high status.						
33	Owning luxury good gives me immense pleasure..		.585				
34	In group meeting I express my opinions very rarely.		.581				
35	I don't think myself artistic and creative.		.561				
36	Sometimes people tell me that I am too stubborn.		.560				
37	Sometimes others tell me that I am too critical of others.		.552				
38	At times I feel I am a worth less person.		.546				
39	I am afraid to travel in bad weather.		-.545				
40	To discuss philosophy is boring for me.		.516				
41	Making friends is the first thing I do in a new place.			.590			
42	I bother about being accurate at work rather than time.			.523			
43	When people disagree with me I would be flexible with them			.509			
44	Others said that I am having a good imagination.			.508			
45	I don't need anyone's emotional support while handling a difficult situation.			-.502			
46	We need friends to support our business emotionally.				.726		
47	Emotional support from the family members is needed to start business				.698		
48	We should a have team which extends emotional support in our workplace.				.659		
49	We need moral support from friends for our business				.534		
50	I have an idea to start a social enterprise in future					.634	
51	At some point of time I expect myself to involve in					.608	

	establishing an organisation that aims to solve social problems.						
52	I could start a business that would earn income to support a social change.					.590	
53	I could invest profit/surplus in social benefits alone.					.507	
54	I prefer to start my own Business/Enterprise/Company.					.502	
55	A problem-free society						.654
56	I can change/solve the problem of the society.						.636
57	Each one of us can contribute in solving a social problem.						.551
58	To solve a social problem that the society faces a solution should be figured out.						.526
59	Making Earth a better place to live						.513

**Factor 1:** Twenty items were loaded in factor 1, out of which 11 items which includes initiative should be more effective than the existing ones, empower beneficiaries, benefit several levels like individuals, communities, public, private, third sector, To meet recognised social need, ideas must be new to the field /market/ region/user, feasible to implement, to engage common people in design, and delivery of service, focusing on common problem of the people were loaded from social Innovation construct and 9 items were from networking construct which includes Foundations, experienced entrepreneurs, mentors, trade association, people interaction, R & D Centres and universities , Collaboration, support team in the work place, educational institution. So the researchers named as “**Innovative Ecosystem**”.

**Factor 2:** Twenty items were loaded in second factor. Items like “ Doing only the minimum amount of work needed ”, “Laughing at jokes to get something from someone” “ Decision making based on the feeling of the moment” ,” Boredom on visiting art gallery, boredom upon discussing philosophy:”, not enjoying an encyclopaedia”, “Paying much attention to small details”. “The thought on paying attention to radical ideas is a waste of time”.” Not perceiving my self as an artistic or creative person, not thinking before acting is ended up in mistakes. Non-expressive in opinions in group meetings. All these items explains about how the respondents are aware of their thoughts, feelings, behaviours, strengths and weakness. This indicates that the respondents were having internal self-awareness and items like ‘Person of quick temper, wanted others my status and importance, Others perceive that I am



stubborn, too critical of others were related to external self-awareness in terms of thoughts feelings, behaviour in others view. So the researchers named the factor as **‘Self-Awareness’**

**Factor 3:** Five items were loaded in third factor. The items loaded in the third factor were that the respondents always make friends in a new place at the first place which establishes socialising skill of the respondents. The other item: tried being accurate at work, not minding the expense of time corresponds to impression management, People appreciating me for being imaginative corresponds to reputation management, Being flexible when people arguing related to lack of arguing behaviour. Handling difficult situations without getting emotional support from others implies that the respondent have social self-efficacy which is a component of social skill. All five items express that the respondents exhibits behaviours like socialising skill, impression management, reputation management, lack of arguing, social self-efficacy all these behaviour portrays the “social intelligence” of the respondents. So the researchers named the third factor as **“Social Intelligence”**.

**Factor 4:** Four items were loaded in Fourth factor. The items loaded were that the respondents need friends to support their business emotionally, Emotional support is needed from the family members to start a business, they also need a team that could support them emotionally in the work place, also they need moral support from their friends for their business. All four items express that the respondents need support from their friends, family and colleagues who were the key people in informal sources of network (Birley,1985). So the researchers named fourth factor as **“Informal Network support”**.

**Factor 5:** Five items were loaded in Fifth factor. These items spells that the respondents already possess preliminary idea about starting a social enterprise in future, the other items states that at some point of time in future that the respondent would involve in establishing an organisation that aims to solve societal problems, the respondents could start a business that would earn income to support a social change, also they could invest their profit in social benefits alone the fifth items insist that the respondents would start their own company/enterprise/organisation. All five items express their intention in starting a social enterprise, also they are the items under Social Entrepreneurial Intention in the original construct and the same items were also retained in the factor analysis. So the researchers used the same name **“ Social Entrepreneurial Intention”**

**Factor 6:** Five items were loaded in sixth factor. These items were to see a problem free society, ability to solve the problem in the society, everyone has the ability to contribute something to solve the problem in the society, To figure out a way to solve social problems and to make the earth a better place to live. All five items express the vision of the respondents and also they are the items under social vision in the original construct and the same items were also retained in the factor analysis. So the researchers used the same name **“ Social Vision”** for the construct loaded in rotated component matrix.

After obtaining six new variables by factor analysis, the researchers wanted to find the relationship among the variables.

Table No: 7 Descriptive statistics details

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Innovative Ecosystem	3.9002	0.53157	2222
Self-Awareness	2.8711	0.61861	2222
Social Intelligence	3.4555	0.47157	2222
Informal Network Support	3.7449	0.71864	2222
Social Entrepreneurial Intention	3.6622	0.58755	2222
Social Vision	3.8199	0.57686	2222

Table No: 8 Spearman Correlation Coefficient

	Innovative Ecosystem	Self-Awareness	Social Intelligence	Informal Network Support	Social Entrepreneurial Intention	Social Vision
Innovative Ecosystem	1.000					
Self-Awareness	-0.048*	1.000				
Social Intelligence	0.460**	-.127**	1.000			
Informal Network Support	<b>0.580**</b>	-0.206**	0.351**	1.000		
Social Entrepreneurial Intention	0.422**	-0.207**	0.233**	0.254**	1.000	
Social Vision	<b>0.580**</b>	-0.019	0.269**	0.315**	0.431**	1.000

\* Correlation is significant at 0.05 level(2-tailed)

\*\*Correlation is significant at 0.01 level(2-tailed)

Table No: 8 shows that the variable “Informal Network Support “ whose coefficient value 0.580 shows that it is highly correlated with “innovative Ecosystem “ also another variable “Social Vision “ whose coefficient value 0.580 shows that it is highly correlated with “innovative Ecosystem”. Social Intelligence variable is with co-efficient value 0.460 with innovative ecosystem shows the next moderately correlated variable. Social Entrepreneurial Intention variable is with co-efficient value 0.422 with innovative ecosystem shows the next

moderately correlated variable. Innovative ecosystem is the variable having high correlation among the other variables.

Figure 1:

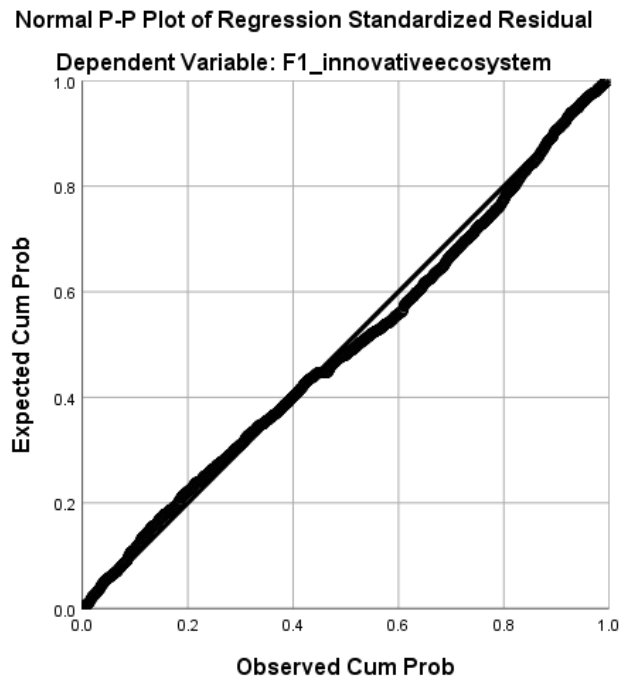


Table No:9 Model , Summary & ANOVA

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	Model Summary			ANOVA	
		R	RSquare	Adjusted R square	F-Value	Significance
Innovative Ecosystem	Self-awareness	.757	.574	.573	596.218	0.000
	Social Intelligence					0.000
	Informal Network Support					0.000
	Social Vision					0.000
	Social Entrepreneurial Intention					0.000

The predictive ability of the model is denoted by R square whose value is 0.574. So it infers that 57.4% of variance in the Innovative ecosystem (dependent variable) is due self-awareness, Social Intelligence, Social Vision, Informal Network Support, Social Entrepreneurial Intention (independent variables) with the F- value 596.218. The results of F-

test shows that it is highly significant, thus we can assume that the model explains a significant amount of the variation in Innovative ecosystem could be caused by change in the independent variables And so the model is a good model.

Table No:10, Co-efficient of

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	Unstandardised Co-efficients		Std. Coefficient Beta	t	Sig
		B	Std. Error			
Innovative Ecosystem	Constant	.097	.085		1.145	.252
	Self-awareness	.081	.012	.094	6.508	.000
	Social Intelligence	.239	.017	.212	13.999	.000
	Informal Network Support	.281	.012	.380	24.394	.000
	Social Vision	<b>.314</b>	.015	.340	21.154	.000
	Social Entrepreneurial Intention	.135	.014	.149	9.373	.000

The beta weights of 0.081 for Self-awareness means that when all other variables were held constant, Innovative ecosystem (dependent variable) would get increases by half of the standard deviation (0.094). The predictive importance in other words the order of importance was 0.314(Social Vision), 0.281(informal network support) 0.239(Social Intelligence) , 0.135(Social Entrepreneurial Intention), 0.081(Self-awareness) The t-test gives the confirmation that the result were generalized to the total population by value 21.154 (social vision), 24.394( Informal Network support), 13.999(Social Intelligence), 9.373( Social Entrepreneurial Intention), 6.508(Self-awareness). Significant value was 0.00 which is less than 0.05 and we can conclude that regression model is a good model (Table No: )

Therefore, Predictive equation is

$$\text{Innovative ecosystem} = 0.097 + 0.314 \text{ social vision} + 0.281 \text{ informal network Support} + 0.239 \text{ Social intelligence} + 0.135 \text{ Social entrepreneurial Intention} + 0.081 \text{ Self -awareness.}$$

#### 4. DISCUSSION

Social vision , Social intelligence , social entrepreneurial intention Informal network support and self-awareness are the predictors of an innovative ecosystem.

To make the students entrepreneurial it is important to provide a support system from which they can access technology, resources and other aspects related to start-ups. We need Various

players, community members, stakeholders and others who are critical for innovation for start-up is termed as “**Innovative ecosystem**” (masschallenge.org). In general Innovative Ecosystem includes government, universities, Private investors, Venture capitalists, start-up accelerators, foundations, Corporations mentors, entrepreneurs, and media. Everyone in the innovative ecosystem plays a major role in creating value by transformation of new ideas into reality either in a way of product/ process/ structure etc., (Scholl, J, 2013) through their technical support, expertise, and financial investment.

Innovative ecosystems initiate an active exchange of information, resources, and ideas in a way to transform innovative ideas into reality (Adner, 2006). The innovative ecosystem facilitates to build a process through which innovators and entrepreneurs can develop new solutions and launching the same to the real world problems in a fast pace. Economic stability and resource sharing is the major advantage of having an innovative ecosystem. Interaction among the players in the ecosystem, in order to identify key partners, to convert ideas into working solutions were possible when an innovative ecosystem is interactive and reciprocative. The effectiveness of an innovative ecosystem lies in access to resources, sharing of information among ecosystem’s stakeholders, partnering and collaborating (Gawer, 2014) with right institution to transform right ideas into right solutions for start-ups or business houses.

When students intended to become an entrepreneur with a social mission, we say that the students were having social entrepreneurial intention. When we have students with **Social Entrepreneurial Intention**, an innovative ecosystem should be provide to support their start-up. Environmental factors like high poverty, increased crime rates, lower incomes, lack of access to capital, Por access to international and local market, and lacuna in human and intellectual capital hampers social entrepreneurial intentions (Rapando, 2016) among rural students. So, students should be motivated to do a business with a social mission.

Vision is a starting point of any enterprise: Social or otherwise. So, it is important for the students to have a vision. When a person is much concerned about social problem/societal issues and focus to tackle the same with a business model then the vision of the person is **social vision**. The social vision ride on the ability to see opportunities beyond the reality with the objective of becoming social change agents (Barendsen and Gardner, 2004; Dees, 2001; Keogh and Polonsky, 1998). Social vision is portrayed as a social entrepreneurial component (Nga & Gomathy Shamuganathan, 2010). Studies suggest that vision and courage during adverse condition are necessary to trait to implement social venture. (Thompson and alvy et al, 2000). Having a clear vision which is easily communicable is one of the requisites for pioneering entrepreneurs. Crafting a vision, learning to bootstrapping and polishing social skills were identified as the pioneering strategies for entrepreneurial success. (Brush, C. G. 2008).

To do any work or business one should understand one’s own strength and weakness. The ability of knowing on one-self and in what ways one’s action , thoughts and emotions align

or not aligned to one's internal standards is termed as **self-awareness**. A high self-aware person can precisely evaluate one's own self, managing one's own emotions, aligning the behaviour with values and understood knowledge on others perception about them. Self-awareness involves being aware of different aspects of self-including traits, behaviours and feelings.(verywellmind.com). As a whole self-awareness is the experience of one's own personality or individuality( Merriam-Webster). Self-awareness is how a person consciously knows understand their own character, feelings, motives and desires. There are two broad categories of self-awareness: internal and external self-awareness (Harvard business review).

To enter into a business being intelligent is a mandate as in any business situation it so happen to have interaction with others in different context is the social dimension of intelligence (Goleman, 2006) . It is very important to understand in order to manage men, women, boys, girls to act properly in human relation (Thorndike) and Persons ability to get along with each other and to get them to cooperate with one self ( Albrecht, 2006, ch.1).In short Social intelligence is all about understanding others in a way to act wisely and to behave accordingly in relation towards others (Stenberg, 1985, p. 259). In organisational context, Social intelligence represents organisational members' abilities, skills and tacit knowledge to understand the needs of external stake holders for the benefit of the firm. (Eric Kong, 2014). Youth should be trained to improve their social intelligence.

There is no possibility for any entrepreneur to have everything on his own to start up a venture. It is the order of the day that the entrepreneur should rely on other people, company or institution to procure resources needed for his business. The organisations surrounding the business' operational need if primarily for **formal network** like bank, supplier, competitors, vendors, Incubators, Mentors, legal institutions, R& D centres, educational Institutions etc.

Other than technological support, financial support, mentorship, partnership collaboration it is important to get the support from family members, friends and team members in an organisation which is important for emotional and cognitive well-being of the entrepreneur who is already involved in a risk-taking initiative. In general, entrepreneurs rely heavily on friends, family for advice, support (Aldrich, 1999, J. Kratzer et al, 2005 ). Friends, family and business contacts were termed as informal network.(Birley, 1985) were the first network whom every entrepreneur approach for procuring initial resources, land, space, equipment etc., for his start up. This is **informal network** which provides sources for every business in initial phase.

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