

Social Entrepreneurship

CDS Hybrid Training in Tetovo

TEREZA KALOUSKOVÁ MAR 29, 2022 05:14PM

Reading Material

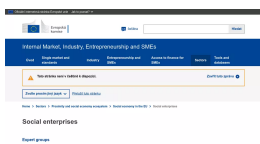
Social entrepreneurship

Social entrepreneurship concerns organizations that pursue explicit social missions through business-inspired, earned-income strategies, with the express goal of creating market disequilibria.

Social enterprises

Social enterprises

Social enterprises combine societal goals with an entrepreneurial spirit. These organisations focus on achieving wider social, environmental or community objectives. The European Commission aims to create a favourable financial, administrative and legal environment for these enterprises so that they can operate on an equal footing with other types of enterprises in the same sector.



INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SMES

Social Entrepreneurship and Innovation Scales to Measure Impact Competence (SEISMIC)

Impact Competences	Entrepreneurship Competences	Engagement Competences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical competence Future thinking Impact assessment Normative competence Impact commitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem solving Opportunity identification Action under uncertainty Opportunity exploitation Innovation diffusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perspective-taking Interpersonal communication Stakeholder commitment Participatory competence Tension management

Item Examples: "Problem Solving Competence"

- Please indicate the degree to which you are able to creatively design impactful solutions to societal problems
- I know how to think up creative and effective alternatives to solve complex societal problems.
 - I am very good at identifying impactful solutions for societal issues.
 - I am able to apply methods of complex problem solving.
 - I am capable of applying creativity techniques to develop innovative solutions to societal issues.
 - I know how to creatively design impactful solutions to societal challenges



Kai Hockerts

This article focuses on people excluded from traditional markets as employees, producers, or consumers on the grounds that they lack the appropriate skills. It describes the processes through which these perceived liabilities can be overcome by so-called hybrid organizations. Hybrids pursue explicit social missions through business-inspired earned-income strategies, with the express goal of creating market disequilibria. This article demonstrates the challenges hybrids face and outlines how to overcome them by identifying hidden complementarities and creating new ones, by eliminating the need for complementarities, and by creating demands for antagonistic assets, or by using partnerships. (Keywords: Social Enterprise, Case Method, Core Competency)

Hybrid organizations have been described as pursuing primarily a social mission but relying significantly on commercial revenue to sustain operations.¹ In biology, hybrids refer to the offspring of two animals or plants of different breeds or species. Within the context of this article, we can thus conceptualize organizational hybrids as a new breed resulting from the mixing of two distinct organizational species (charities and for-profit businesses).

With a description like this, one may be excused for perceiving hybrids as some kind of accidental outcome, exhibiting the traits of two parents without a clear pedigree. Hybrids could thus be seen as a lesser form than "pure" organizational forms such as businesses or charities. This article rejects such a view and instead conceives of hybrids as the result of conscious cross-breeding. In biology, the term "hybrid vigor" refers to an observed "increase in vigor of the hybrid as compared with the parent stocks."² The hybrid metaphor thus allows us to

1 - Hockerts 2015 CMR - Antagonistic Assets PUBLISHED PDF document

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Course description - SE UPOL

Course description

Course abbreviation:	KAE/SSE	Page:	1 / 3
Course name:	Sustainable Social Enterprises	Printed:	30.03.2022 14:05
Academic Year:	2021/2022		
Department/Unit / Title	KAE / SSE Sustainable Social Enterprises	Academic Year	2021/2022
Accredited/Credits	Yes, 4 Cred.	Type of completion	Colloquium
Number of hours	Seminar 2 [Hours/Week]	Type of completion	Combined
	Occ/max Status A Status B Status C	Course credit prior to	NO
Summer semester	0 / - 19 / 36 2 / 2	Counted into average	NO
Winter semester	0 / - 0 / - 0 / -	Min. (B+C) students	not determined
Timetable	Yes	Repeated registration	NO
Language of instruction	English	Semester taught	Winter, Summer
Optional course	Yes	Internship duration	0
Evaluation scale	S/N		
No. of hours of on-premise	0		
Auto acc. of credit	No		
Periodicity			
Substituted course	None		
Preclusive courses	N/A		
Prerequisite courses	N/A		
Informally recommended courses	N/A		
Courses depending on this Course	N/A		

SyllabusPredmetuReport

PDF document

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AURORA

Palacký University
Olomouc

Social Entrepreneurship in the Czech Republic

Roots, development, barriers and motivations

Ondrej Krocil, Department of Economic and Managerial Studies, Faculty of Arts, Palacký University in Olomouc

Social Entrepreneurship in the Czech Republic

Powerpoint presentation

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AURORA

Palacký University
Olomouc

Sustainable Social Enterprises A course for Aurora Universities students

Palacký University in Olomouc, Faculty of Arts,
Department of Economic and Managerial Studies
Principal investigator: Jaroslava Kubátová

SSE_course_Palacky_Uni_J_Kubatova

Powerpoint presentation

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Cand Merc (MSc) Graduate Level Elective
(Elective CCMVV1535U)

Social Entrepreneurship: Creating Social Change Using the Power of Entrepreneurship

<https://cbscanvas.instructure.com/courses/17136>

Kai Hockerts, Professor of Social Entrepreneurship,
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Content, structure, and teaching:

Social Entrepreneurship describes the discovery and sustainable exploitation of opportunities to create social change. This is done through the creation of social enterprises which exhibit characteristics of both the for-profit and not-for profit sector. Foundations such as Ashoka and the Skoll Foundation provide venture capital for such start-ups.

As part of the course you will be introduced to the theories underlying social entrepreneurship (such as Antagonistic Assets Theory, Schumpeterian Innovation Theory, Effectuation Theory, the Theory of Planned Behaviour). We will apply these theories to real world social enterprise case examples. Students work furthermore alone or in groups on social innovation start-up projects. Group work can be done either in-class or virtually via the Social Business Model Panorama platform (<https://babele.co/cbs>).

The course's development of personal competences:

The course will develop capabilities in social opportunity identification as well as social enterprise planning. You will learn how to identify ideas for social innovation that will help create charitable or societal benefits. Furthermore, you will be introduced to the discipline of

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ANALYSIS OF THE CAPACITIES OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISES IN NORTH MACEDONIA

POLICY STUDY



analiza_na_socijalni_pretpriyatija_enl.pdf

PDF document

PUBLIC.ORG.MK

Social Entrepreneurship Syllabus Example from CBS

Discussion - Question 1

Is the conceptualization of social entrepreneurship in your country similar or different in comparison with the Czech conceptualization?



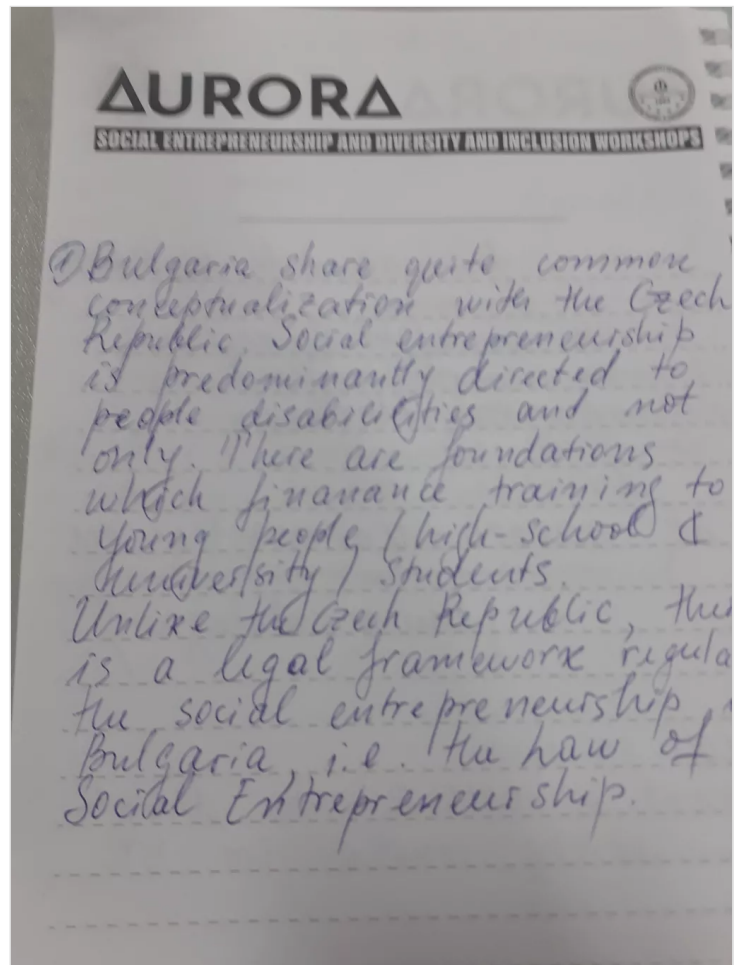
Our system is similar with the Czech system, since we also do not have a legal framework for inclusion of social entrepreneurs.

Challenges we face towards this issue are mostly bureaucratic. Even though the NGOs are very active supporting the ideas coming from small organizations.

In Bulgaria, a Law on Enterprises of In Bulgaria, a Law on Enterprises of the Social and Solidarity Economy Act (in force since 03.05.2019, promulgated State Gazette № 91 from 2 November 2018) is in force since 2019. It sets a framework for the mechanism of the social and solidarity economy in the direction of changing the socio-economic system as a different paradigm of development. Its main postulates are reciprocity and solidarity, creating conditions for increasing interconnection between individual and collective interests. The law also defines the social enterprise and defines the subjects of the social and solidarity economy, namely: cooperatives, non-profit legal entities for socially useful activity and social enterprises classified as class A and class A+. Against this background, it should be noted that in Bulgaria since 2012 statistical information for operating social enterprises is compiled and since 2013 the National Statistical Institute includes a definition of a social enterprise and guiding criteria for its respondents in view of whether they identify themselves as a social enterprise or not.

Denmark

The focus has traditionally been on WISE. There is a registry which is mainly used by Soc Ents who sell to the public sector (municipalities).



Discussion - Question 2

How do the barriers to the development of social entrepreneurship in your country differ from those in the Czech Republic?

There is a lack of motivation in encouraging initiatives.

No much information is provided related to the topic.

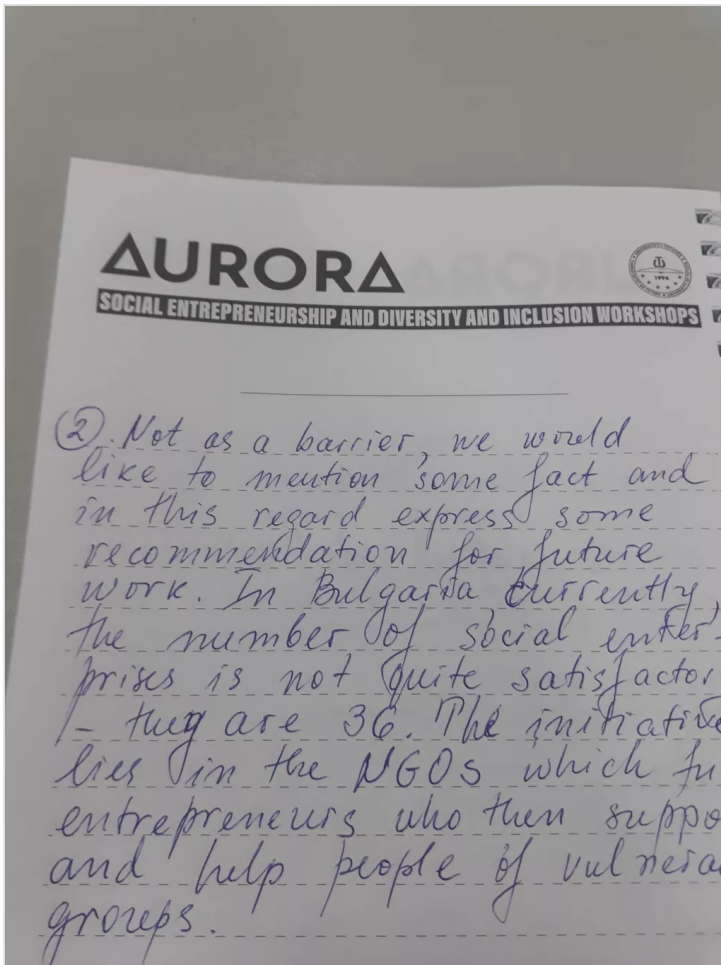
No transparency in the phase of the selection criterias.



There are many difficulties facing social entrepreneurship in Bulgaria, but in recent years many projects have been initiated and a number of social enterprises from various fields have been established.

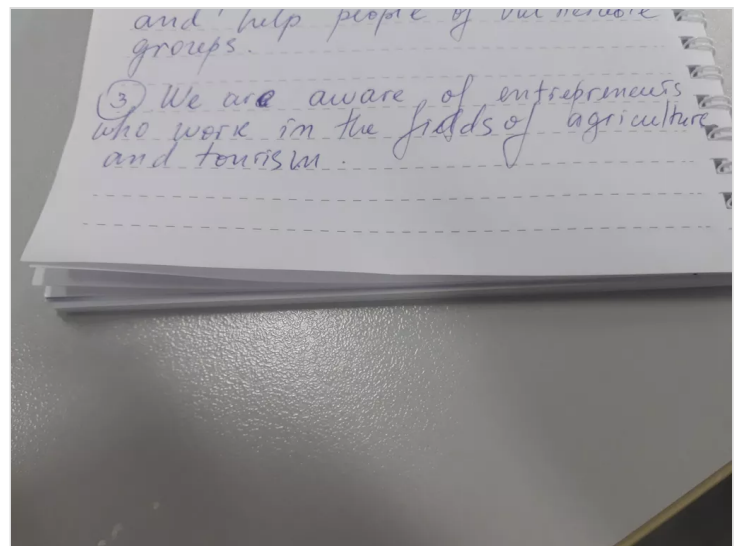
Providing gynecological assistance to Roma women in need in the municipality of Suto Orizari
 Recycling company
 "Zadruga za hrana"- food company that promotes local food, traditional

The basis of the activity of the social enterprise in Bulgaria is the targeted expressed social effect. This activity was originally intended to benefit certain groups of people. In socially responsible business, the social effect is achieved at a later stage, when the business organization decides to allocate part of its income to charity or for public purposes. In this case, the social effect is not accompanying the activity, but is a result of it, and the business itself does not need to have any connection with socially significant goals.



Discussion - Question 3

What is the profile of a typical social entrepreneur in your country?



Discussion - Question 4

Are you already teaching some of the 15 SEISMIC competences? If yes, how? What works well? How can Aurora help you?

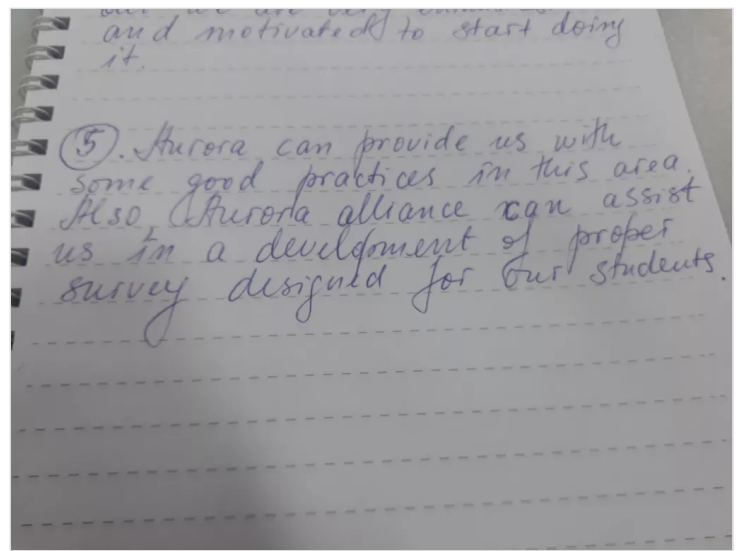
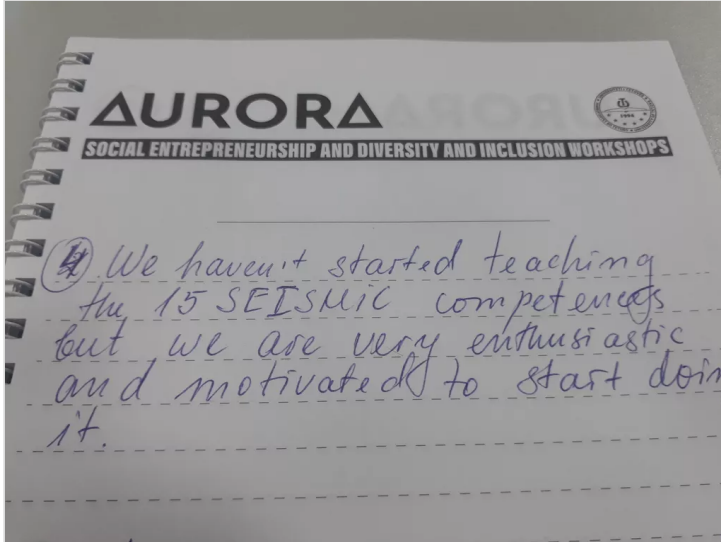
No we dont have.

Aurora would help in organizing more practical trainings and workshops, not only Training based lectures.

Each of the mentioned competencies is studied within the framework of the trainees in organizational psychology and psychology of differences at SWU. Aurora provides an opportunity to consider these competencies not alone but in

connection with social entrepreneurship.

Social entrepreneurship characteristics help develop capacity to find various ways for achieving the desired goals and motivate the future psychologists to create and choose alternative ways for achieving their goals. Moreover, the hope increased by social entrepreneurship produces psychological well-being.



Within the framework of one of the projects implemented at SWU, the consulting package on the Organization and Management of Social Entrepreneurship was developed. Presentation materials were also developed, which can be the basis for further courses in social entrepreneurship.

Discussion - Question 5

How do you think you are doing already at creating the 15 SEISMIC competences? How can Aurora help you with the SEISMIC survey?

According to 15 competencies we train our students in their study programs, and not in the topic of social entrepreneurship, so we would Aurora to assist us on focusing more on this approach.

If you have any comments or remarks on the event, please share them with us

During the presentation of Kai, as you mentioned, few competencies are crucial for SE. can you please tell us which are the top 5?

How the process of evaluation is performed during the project proposal, and who does it?
