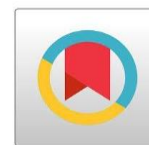


Community Empowerment Through Social Entrepreneurship

Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Melalui Kewirausahaan Komunitas



Triananda Rizkika Ramadhan^{1*}, Asep Nurjaman²

¹² Department of Government Studies, University of Muhammadiyah Malang

¹² Jl. Raya Tlogomas No.246, Tegalgondo, Lowokwaru District, Malang City, East Java 65144, Indonesia
 ramadhanrizky950@gmail.com^{1*}; asepnurjaman68@gmail.com²;

Corresponding Author: ramadhanrizky950@gmail.com¹

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the implementation of community empowerment through social entrepreneurship. This study employs previous research sources as references in its analysis and review process and then uses VosViewer to create a concept map or mapping of commonly studied themes. This study employs an article analysis method that utilizes VosViewer. The process involves gathering articles from previous studies, indexed in the Scopus database, which closely aligns with the research topic of community empowerment through social entrepreneurship. Once we have collected these articles, we will conduct an analysis using VosViewer, which facilitates concept mapping through network and density analyses. This study highlights community empowerment's significance in improving social conditions. The study focuses on the economy, community welfare, and addressing the current challenges and social constraints. The limitations of this study are the lack of previous research or reference sources that study social entrepreneurs specifically and in detail. Several previous research results, which very minimally examine the concept of social entrepreneurship as a means of community empowerment, bear this out.

Kata Kunci

*Pemberdayaan
 Masyarakat;
 Social Entrepreneur;
 Sosial;
 Ekonomi;
 Kesejahteraan
 Masyarakat;*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji dan menelaah mengenai pelaksanaan pemberdayaan masyarakat yang dilakukan melalui konsep Social Entrepreneur. Dalam proses analisis dan pengkajiannya penelitian ini menggunakan sumber – sumber penelitian terdahulu sebagai referensi yang kemudian di analisis menggunakan VosViewer untuk membuat pemetaan konsep atau mapping dari tema apa saja yang sering dikaji pada penelitian terdahulu. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis artikel dengan menggunakan VosViewer. Dalam tahapannya terdapat proses pengumpulan artikel dari penelitian terdahulu yang sudah terindeks dalam database scopus dan memiliki hubungan atau keterkaitan yang erat dengan topic penelitian, yaitu pemberdayaan masyarakat melalui Social Entrepreneur. Dari hasil pengumpulan artikel tersebut, selanjutnya akan dilakukan analisis menggunakan VosViewer untuk melakukan pemetaan konsep dengan melakukan analisis jaringan dan density analysis. Penelitian ini menjelaskan tentang pentingnya pemberdayaan masyarakat sebagai upaya peningkatan kondisi sosial. Perekonomian, kesejahteraan masyarakat, serta untuk menjawab tantangan dan kendala sosial yang terjadi di masa kini. Keterbatasan dari penelitian ini ialah kurangnya sumber penelitian terdahulu atau sumber referensi yang mengkaji tentang Social Entrepreneur secara spesifik dan mendetail. Hal tersebut, dapat dilihat dari beberapa hasil penelitian terdahulu yang sangat minim mengkaji secara spesifik mengenai Social Entrepreneur sebagai konsep untuk melakukan pemberdayaan masyarakat.

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Introduction

The government prioritizes poverty alleviation, a common problem in many countries, including Indonesia, to improve the welfare of its citizens. The more people live in unsuitable conditions, the more difficult it is to overcome poverty. Although Indonesia has many natural resources, poverty is still widespread in urban and rural areas. Reducing poverty rates remains a challenge, although the government has made great efforts to do so through social infrastructure and development (Batubara et al., 2021; Bhinadi, 2017; Khumayah, 2021a). The economic crisis worsens poverty and is expected to rise. The complexity and diversity of chemical problems in Indonesia necessitate a comprehensive approach. The main cause of poverty is the community's low economic capacity, making it difficult for some people to participate in the development process. Therefore, initiatives to overcome poverty must address various problems, such as the economy, health, and education. We hope that an integrated approach can find solutions to eradicate poverty and improve public health. Social problems can be solved by understanding the reasons behind poverty and implementing appropriate programs (Hasan & Azis, 2018; Khumayah, 2021b; Pratama, 2023).

Humans are social creatures who need each other. A person must have competence, knowledge, and skills, accompanied by morality and responsibility (Pascucci et al., 2024). As is the case in everyday life, a person's entrepreneurial spirit can develop if supported by a qualified social environment. Indonesia, a nation still in the developmental stage, requires fresh adjustments to improve its societal conditions. Furthermore, the country's economic conditions are steadily deteriorating over time. So fundamental changes in society's conditions to build better community welfare must be pioneered as early as possible. Consider community empowerment as a way to inventory the jobs or livelihoods that the community has already implemented and needs to further develop. In addition, it is also necessary to identify the direction and new challenges that occur along with the development of the era to anticipate conditions in the future (Hallstedt et al., 2020; Jimoh et al., 2021).

However, communities worldwide are grappling with escalating socio-economic challenges, including rising unemployment, widening income gaps, and persistent poverty, all exacerbated by the lingering effects of global crises like the pandemic and climate change. Traditional economic models and government-led initiatives often fall short of addressing these multifaceted issues effectively. In this context, social entrepreneurship emerges as a vital mechanism to empower marginalized groups, foster economic resilience, and drive

inclusive growth. By combining innovation, community engagement, and sustainable practices, social entrepreneurship offers a path to address urgent societal needs while fostering self-reliance and dignity among disadvantaged populations. The urgency to act is clear: without immediate intervention, these challenges threaten to deepen social inequality and hinder sustainable development goals. This article argues that social entrepreneurship is not merely an option but a necessity to catalyze meaningful, long-lasting change in vulnerable communities.

Moreover, enhancing and developing community empowerment is the essence of community empowerment itself. Not only does community empowerment focus on the economy, but it also targets the social, economic, and political fields. Entrepreneurship training and microcredit boost rural residents' economic and political empowerment (Toumi et al., 2024). With these aspirations and goals, the community has the potential to enhance its welfare by its needs. Empowerment of the community refers to enhancing its potential and strength. Communities can be empowered through mutually beneficial cooperation, alignment of vision and mission, creation of slogans and symbols, exemplary leadership, instillation of entrepreneurial traditions, direct practice education, service-oriented systems, and social entrepreneurship (Dwi, 2024). Community empowerment aims to optimize community welfare in all fields, both economic, social, religious, and cultural. We expect empowerment to enable the community to develop itself. Increasing self-confidence in doing business for everyone in the community is one of the empowerment strategies. The development of social enterprises can improve the standard of living and the economy (Mardiani et al., 2023; Palesangi, 2012; Widjajanti, 2011).

These conditions gave rise to the birth of social entrepreneurs, designed to respond to and solve various social problems in the community through entrepreneurship. High self-efficacy also moderates the link between skills and intents, improving skill-to-entrepreneurial ambition translation (Ghouse et al., 2024). Therefore, the presence of social entrepreneurs is a new hope for the future of society and is considered a precise solution or alternative for community empowerment to increase the level of community welfare (Jimoh et al., 2021; Kalemaki et al., 2021). Social entrepreneurs aim to improve the quality of society through practical, innovative, and sustainable research. Social enterprises aim to improve social welfare and financial gain. Practical solutions are those that are applicable in the real world. Social enterprises employ inventiveness to offer efficient solutions to societal issues. Innovation creates meaningful social change. Furthermore, we can utilize

sustainability to guarantee a lasting impact, extending beyond a single incident (Andayani et al., 2021; Tun'nisa et al., 2024).

The underprivileged and poor communities are the focus of social entrepreneurs. This strengthens the desire to address social issues and provide greater opportunities for the underprivileged. Social entrepreneurs can increase social capital and inclusive development by prioritizing the community. These programs provide the community with the opportunity to participate in social and economic development. In addition to being a business model, social entrepreneurship is a means to improve the lives of the most vulnerable people in society and build a broader and more durable social base (Firdaus, 2014; Ria & Digidowiseiso, 2023; Taftazani, 2017). Social entrepreneurs encourage community empowerment to improve welfare. Social entrepreneurs empower communities to solve social and economic problems by involving them directly. The goal of social entrepreneurs is to empower communities by providing real solutions that can improve people's lives (Achmad, 2024; Suharnanik, 2022).

Research on social entrepreneurship, which has been examining the world of entrepreneurship over the past few years, is highly relevant. Given the current state of the country, which faces numerous challenges, and the government's inability to provide effective solutions to various economic issues, there is a growing desire to effect change through the empowerment of social entrepreneurs. This motivation is also believed to hold the key to enhancing socially challenging situations, both present and future (Sajovic et al., 2018). In the future, there will be numerous economic issues beyond the government's control, which social entrepreneurs can effectively resolve. Additionally, the empowerment achieved through social entrepreneurs has a positive social impact, as their approach is more sustainable and efficient compared to government efforts (Gonzalez-Serrano et al., 2021).

Considering the economic value created by the entrepreneurial world, the value is inherent and aligned with its benefits. Economic techniques to improve community welfare include developing capital owner-manager partnerships, community-based economic development, literacy, and entrepreneurship (Ali, 2024). Therefore, social activities carried out in the community collaborate and unite with the commercial scope described by entrepreneurship and build a unified network that is centered on the continuum (Gupta et al., 2020). Furthermore, within the context of a broader system, the entrepreneurial sector, business opportunities, and philanthropy can create a sustainable cycle that supports both social development and economic growth. Social companies that combine the pursuit of

social needs in the community with market tools and techniques that are in harmony with non-profit organizations (Sulphey, 2019).

Recognizing the significance of implementing and empowering through entrepreneurship, particularly in light of the community's declining economic conditions and the lack of solutions from the government, community empowerment represents the most effective approach to rebuild or revive the community's economy. Through the spirit of entrepreneurship, the community can utilize their respective skills and potential to creatively build their economic conditions. Furthermore, this empowerment also fosters an entrepreneurial spirit within the community, tailored to their unique circumstances. The goal of community empowerment through social entrepreneurship is also to achieve social goals (Wastutiningsih & Dewi, 2019).

Social entrepreneurship can be an effective tool in community empowerment. Through social entrepreneur activities, communities can be involved in creating solutions to the problems they face, increase income, and create jobs. Social entrepreneurship can also increase access to resources and services and encourage community participation in decision-making. Several studies have shown the positive impact of social entrepreneurship on community empowerment. For example, research by (Sofia & Sofia, 2017) shows that social entrepreneurship in the economic sector can increase access to the economy in remote areas. Another study by (Achmad, 2024) found that social entrepreneurship in education can help improve the quality of education for children in poor areas. Community empowerment through social entrepreneurship has great potential to improve community welfare. However, joint efforts are needed from various parties to overcome challenges and encourage the growth of sustainable social entrepreneurship.

The analysis carried out by the author uses assistance from various articles or sources of previous research, which have been indexed in the Scopus database. Through this step, the author also needs analytical assistance to map the discussion concept contained in previous research using the VosViewer application. From the analysis carried out through the network analysis and Density Analysis schemes, it can be seen how much and how intense previous research discusses the topic of Social Entrepreneurship. From this analysis, it was found that social-based business activities have a significant influence on people's lives, and are very relevant if used as an effort to empower people through this concept.

The purpose of this study is to conduct a study and analysis of visualizations and images related to Social Entrepreneur activities that are seen or studied based on the perspective of community empowerment. In addition, this study also aims to analyze how

much influence social-based entrepreneurial activities have on the development and improvement of community empowerment and welfare. In this study, the author created a discussion scope that focuses on the application of Social Entrepreneurship as a step to empower the community. In addition, to review various scientific articles that discuss community empowerment through the concept of Social Entrepreneurship. The article has been published in a reputable international journal, which has been indexed in the Scopus database. The conceptualization of the analysis of community empowerment through Social Entrepreneurs is also the result of analysis or review of articles used in this study. This will be further clarified through a series of questions and explained by adjusting the discussion topics, framework of thought, and findings of previous research results that have been indexed in the Scopus database. Stages (1) article search and (2) topic mapping are two steps that will be passed by the papers evaluated in this study.

Method

Bibliometric analysis shows the distribution of publications and citations among the literature. By examining the nature and growth of a science, bibliometric indicators help to improve its development. The reliability of bibliometric indicators is affected by the choice of database, the number of interdisciplinary and area-specific bibliometric databases, and the way that publications are found by author addresses. Bibliometric indicators are more robust at larger levels of aggregation and are better for assessing trends in large research teams than in individuals or small teams (Devos, 2011; Russell & Rousseau, 2015).

The author intends to conduct research and review various sources or references for this paper, with the aim of examining scientific articles indexed in Scopus that discuss community empowerment through social entrepreneurship. When conducting analysis or review in research, the author utilizes the bibliometric method to extract the general concept description found in various data related to the Sociopreneurship Program. The author can utilize bibliometrics to gain a comprehensive understanding of a collection of diverse documents. The author uses data from a database that is indexed in Scopus (www.scopus.com), one of the largest international indexers for scientific publications, in this method. We analyze documents in the form of journals, totaling 260, using VOSViewer for further analysis.

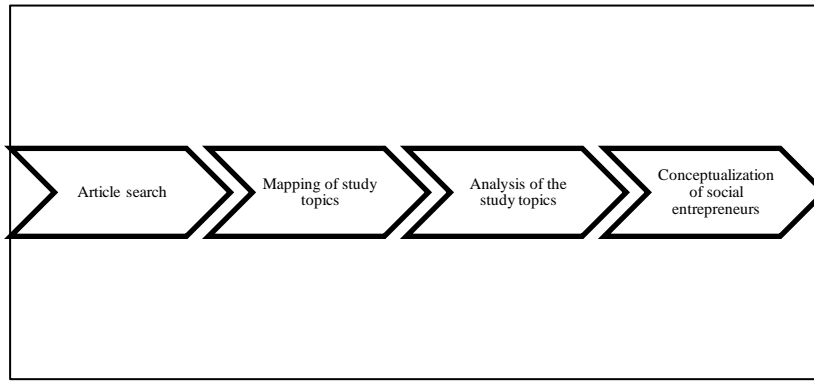
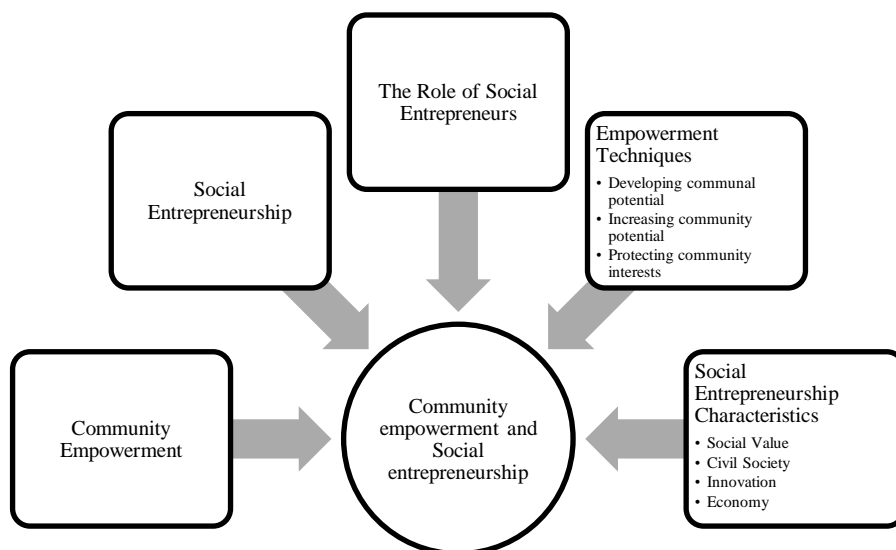


Figure 1. Article review process
 Source: (Van Den Besselaar & Heimeriks, 2006)

We analyze and identify articles resulting from previous research through the article search process. We source the articles from publications by various publishers through the Scopus database. Next, we input the keyword "Community Empowerment through Social Entrepreneurs" and restrict it to the year of publication, ensuring the research findings align more closely with current circumstances, specifically within the past year. The search yielded a display of 260 articles, which were then retrieved using a file in the format of (Ris). Furthermore, the author will conduct a further analysis using VosViewer to map the concepts, with the aim of identifying those that dominate and hold significant relevance for community empowerment through social entrepreneurs.

Literature Review



Source: Author Processed Results (2024)

The process of community empowerment is essential because it gives people and organizations the ability to take charge of their situation, develop their capabilities, and seize opportunities to reach their objectives. It emphasizes independence, active engagement, and resource accessibility and is firmly based in social justice and equality ideals. According to researchers (Perkins & Zimmerman, 1995), empowering communities to direct their own destiny is crucial to promoting sustainable development.

By fusing social missions with entrepreneurial principles, social entrepreneurship plays a crucial part in this process. Social entrepreneurship places a higher priority on generating social benefit than traditional entrepreneurship, which is largely concerned with profit. By starting initiatives that increase local capacity, promote economic participation, and fortify social networks, social entrepreneurs tackle important societal concerns like poverty, unemployment, and inequality (Dees, 1998). Social entrepreneurs provide opportunities for underserved populations to acquire critical skills, obtain funding, and take part in group initiatives aimed at achieving their development objectives by utilizing creative methods.

There are multiple ways in which social entrepreneurship and community empowerment are related. First, a lot of social companies concentrate on education and skill development, providing leadership programs and vocational training to improve individual capacities (Leadbeater, 1997). Second, as demonstrated by Muhammad Yunus and Grameen Bank's work, they increase access to both financial and non-financial resources through cooperatives, community-based businesses, and microfinance models (Yunus, 2007). Third, by tackling systemic obstacles and influencing laws that give excluded groups more power, social entrepreneurs frequently promote institutional change (Bornstein, 2007). Second, as demonstrated by Muhammad Yunus and Grameen Bank's work, they increase access to both financial and non-financial resources through cooperatives, community-based businesses, and microfinance models (Yunus, 2007). Third, by tackling systemic obstacles and influencing laws that give excluded groups more power, social entrepreneurs frequently promote institutional change (Bornstein, 2007).

Most business organizations, governments, and communities use the term empowerment, which is gaining popularity. The term "empowerment" has broadened to encompass the empowerment of communities, school dropouts, street children, state leaders, and children. We can assume that although each operates in a different industry, their institutional operations utilize community empowerment. The word "power" derives from the core idea of empowerment's connection to power. Power is usually defined as our ability

to force people to do what we want. The efforts of communities to improve their lives by maximizing their power and negotiating position, regardless of whether they receive outside help or not, are known as community empowerment. We should prioritize community power and steer clear of external "engineering" that frequently undermines the independence of local communities. Understanding one's identity, dignity, and ability to live and grow freely in social, religious, cultural, and economic fields becomes easier through community empowerment. "Preparing communities and strengthening their institutions to achieve development, independence, and prosperity in an environment of sustainable social justice" is the definition of community empowerment (Mardikanto & Soebiato, 2015; Mustanir & Lubis, 2017). Communities need empowerment to safeguard their interests. Protecting and supporting the weak is essential for community empowerment because it must avoid becoming weaker or marginalized in the face of the strong. To avoid unfair competition and exploitation of the vulnerable, protect and defend (Mustanir & Lubis, 2017).

To empower communities, we need three techniques. The three techniques are: (1) Developing communal potential. Community empowerment depends on individual potential and freedom. We must discover and exploit the owner's potential to the fullest extent possible. (2) Increasing community potential can be achieved by organizing criticism, recommendations, practical activities, and setting good goals. Facilities and access are examples. With resources, access, and facilities, communities will grow and adapt more easily. (3) Allowing communities to protect their interests' social entrepreneurs have many key features (Mustanir, 2016).

Social entrepreneurship is "the creation of social value generated through collaboration with civil society organizations engaged in social innovation that usually implies economic activity." Social entrepreneurship is characterized by four main characteristics. 1. Social Value: Social entrepreneurs focus on social value. 2. Civil society: As the main actors in social entrepreneurship, their involvement is essential to maximizing the potential of society. 3. Innovation: Social entrepreneurs must create socially beneficial inventions. 4. Economy: Social entrepreneurs need a balanced and fair mix of commercial and social activities. This distinguishes social entrepreneurship from ordinary entrepreneurship (Darwis et al., 2021). Social entrepreneurs promote social goals through business. Smith and Steven identify three types of social entrepreneurs: (1) those who directly address social problems, (2) those who build unrealized potential, and (3) those who address big problems and seek to change the system. Social entrepreneurs can be considered social bricoleurs because they directly address social problems. This is because they have

experienced the situation and understand it better. Social entrepreneurs may attract more people due to their role as social pioneers, proactively preventing social problems. Social entrepreneurs help individuals become financially independent. People may be more involved and collaborative in business. Social entrepreneurs drive corporate innovation (Darwis et al., 2021).

Result and Discussion

Sociopreneurship is a company that uses social elements as well as profit. Community empowerment aims to empower the community in the social, economic, and political fields. This is believed to have the potential to enhance the welfare of the community. Social entrepreneurs address social problems through entrepreneurship. As an alternative to community empowerment, social entrepreneurs seek to improve community welfare. Small businesses are strategically important economically, socially, and politically. Sociopreneurship is challenging, especially in the millennial era, when people are easily bored, disloyal, individualistic, and want to achieve quickly. The business views of the millennial generation make it difficult to gain the trust of local investors (Fauzi et al., 2022; Yuan et al., 2019).

Government initiatives have empowered communities from the central to the local levels. NGOs, care organizations, education, businesses, and others enhance community welfare. Empowerment projects through MSMEs and community organizations show the seriousness of the government. The government and other stakeholders must work together to realize empowerment initiatives. MSMEs are the main drivers of the economy. The MSME movement drives development and employment. MSMEs are agile and can respond to changes in market demand. The industry is diverse, creates jobs faster than others, and increases exports and trade. Therefore, MSMEs are crucial for competitive economic growth.

Many micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are now considering their surroundings and income. Syahnan Phalipi, Chairman of the Indonesian Micro and Small Entrepreneurs Association (Hipmikindo), said young people want more community-based manufacturing and marketing.

Some social entrepreneurs in Indonesia:

1. Gamal Albinsaid founded the Garbage Insurance Clinic. The company aims to assist impoverished individuals in accessing garbage disposal facilities within health facilities.
2. Alfatih Timur, founder of Kitabisa.com. His company raises funds for disaster victims.

3. Dea Valencia founded Batik Kultur. Dea introduced batik to the world and employs many underprivileged people through her company.
4. Agis Nur Aulia, founder of Jawara Banten Farm. This entrepreneur pioneered goat, dairy cow, and sheep farming to increase food self-sufficiency.

Digital marketing helps people, especially MSMEs, expand their market reach. Digital marketing enables instant global communication and transactions. The large and growing number of chat-based social media users provides opportunities for MSMEs to develop their businesses through mobile phones. Furthermore, digital marketing has great potential to boost company revenues (Pradiani, 2017; Setiawati & Widyartati, 2017).

Bibliometric Analysis

This section delves into concepts that align with the ongoing study on community empowerment through social entrepreneurship. The 260 journal articles indexed in the Scopus database have undergone various stages of concept analysis and mapping, culminating in the formation of 4 clusters, each containing a total of 53 concepts. The aim of this clustering is to streamline the analysis of frequently used concepts in past research, which could potentially inform future research. These concepts include:

Table 1. Concept mapping / Clusterization using VOSViewer apk

Cluster Name		Number of Concepts
Cluster 1	Awareness, barrier, care, condition, contribution, field, future, improvement, influence, information, participant, perception, point, quality, response, view	16 Concepts
Cluster 2	Author, citizen, civil, society, effort, government, implication, innovation, interview, organization, originality value, perspective, researcher, stakeholder, technology	15 Concepts
Cluster 3	Article, capacity, case, concept, empower, equality, example, meaning, nation, place, project	12 Concept
Cluster 4	Ability, city, economy, empowerment, focus, outcome, program, risk, skills, sustainable development	10 Concepts

Source: Author Processed Results (2024)

The author created a mapping visualization of the articles indexed in the Scopus database using VosViewer, which produces several conceptual images after mapping them into several clusters (Figure 1). Every researcher, particularly those who are new or inexperienced, can benefit from this visualization; its purpose is to help them understand how their research aligns with previous research, serving as a basis for their initial research steps. At this stage, it can be interpreted as a step by researchers in conducting a search until they find a concept that has an appeal or suitability to be studied, by grouping into several

clusters with different numbers of concepts, so that researchers can refer to other concepts in the same cluster if they need another concept.

The mapping visualization reveals four thematic clusters that collectively provide a comprehensive view of community empowerment through social entrepreneurship. Cluster 1 focuses on human perspectives and experiences, emphasizing elements such as awareness, barriers, perceptions, and quality of life improvements. This cluster highlights the subjective and experiential dimensions of empowerment, offering qualitative insights into how individuals and communities perceive and engage with empowerment initiatives. Such research is critical for tailoring programs to specific community needs and addressing potential barriers.

Cluster 2 centers on institutional and organizational aspects, examining the roles of governments, civil society, stakeholders, and technology in fostering innovation. Articles in this cluster likely discuss policy implications, stakeholder engagement, and the adoption of innovative practices to scale social impact. This macro-level perspective provides valuable guidance for public-private partnerships and the integration of technology to enhance the effectiveness of empowerment initiatives.

Cluster 3 bridges theory and practice by exploring conceptual discussions and case-based studies on empowerment. This cluster focuses on foundational ideas such as capacity building, equality, and nation-specific projects, providing practical examples that demonstrate the application of empowerment principles in various contexts. These insights inspire replication and adaptation of successful models across different settings, offering a vital connection between theoretical frameworks and real-world implementation.

Cluster 4 is action-oriented, examining specific programs, their outcomes, and their contributions to sustainable development. This cluster evaluates the effectiveness of empowerment initiatives in improving skills, economic conditions, and long-term sustainability. By linking empowerment to global development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this cluster highlights the broader implications of these programs for systemic change.

Together, these clusters form an integrated research ecosystem that connects human-centered perspectives, institutional dynamics, theoretical frameworks, and program outcomes. Future research could explore intersections between clusters, such as how institutional innovations address human barriers or how conceptual frameworks inform the design of impactful programs. This thematic mapping underscores the interconnected nature of empowerment research and its potential to drive meaningful social change.

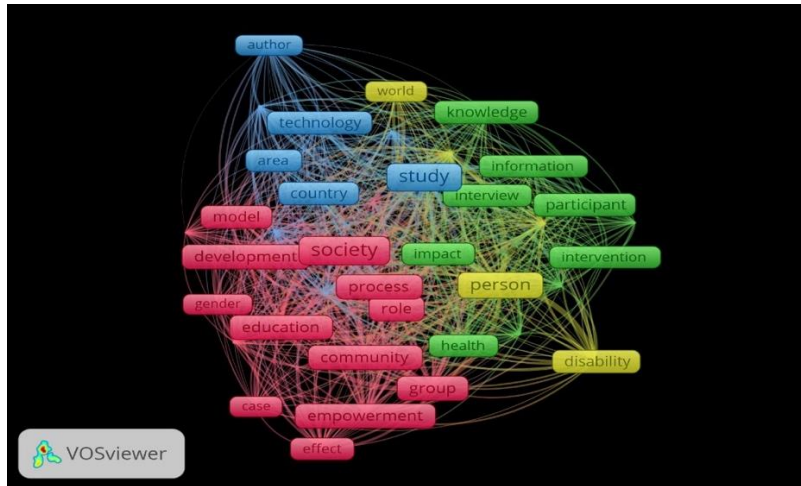


Figure 2. Network Visualization Cluster analysis based on VosViewer co-occurrence of 260 publications on empowerment through sociopreneurship
 Source: Author Processed Results (2024)

The VosViewer image visualization above demonstrates the relationship between one concept and another. Correlation with the explanation in table 1 indicates a correlation. The wider the scope of the environment a concept encompasses, the more frequently it appears in previous articles or studies. As if there are new researchers who want to conduct studies or research using the theme of empowerment through CSR programs and choose the concept listed in Cluster 4, which in the study explains the reasons for the formation of sociopreneurship and the formation of the program as an effort to build community empowerment and formed with the aim of overcoming various economic problems that occur in the company and among workers, with this empowerment it is hoped that it can reduce unemployment, with the cooperation of the government with the private sector to create jobs for people who are less educated.

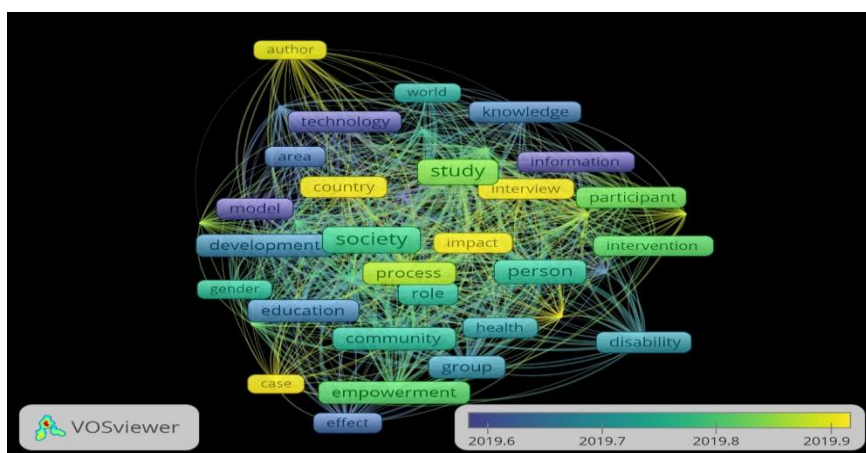


Figure 3. Network Visualization of publication clusters related to community empowerment through Sociopreneurship according to the publication timeline.
 Source: Author Processed Results (2024)

Conclusion

A conducive social environment significantly influences economic conditions. Therefore, we need community empowerment to prepare for future conditions and foster societal welfare. Additionally, we need social entrepreneurs, who are expected to provide an alternative approach to improving social strata. Sociopreneurship aims to improve community welfare in the economic, social, and political fields. Numerous social institutions have implemented Sociopreneurship, an empowerment program. The government is collaborating with the private sector (NGOs) to create a program that aims to enhance community welfare. Sociopreneurship, or socialpreneurship, is not only about the business itself but also about the many people who feel its impact. Empowerment that is carried out especially for the community is an important point in this field so that social entrepreneurship can continue; in this way it can also change the thinking of business actors or entrepreneurs. If you can hire professional employees, why should you empower the community? Social entrepreneurship talks about who cares and does it with a focus on improving community welfare.

Further studies on Community Empowerment Through Social Entrepreneurship could focus on assessing the long-term impact of social enterprises on marginalized communities, exploring strategies for scaling and sustaining these initiatives, and examining how cultural, social, and economic contexts influence their effectiveness. Investigating the role of government policies, technology, and innovation in fostering social entrepreneurship, along with analyzing gender, youth, and inclusion dynamics, can provide deeper insights into creating equitable opportunities. Additionally, research could develop methodologies for measuring social impact and explore funding mechanisms and public-private partnerships to enhance sustainability, ensuring that social entrepreneurship continues to drive meaningful and inclusive community transformation.

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