Empowering Youth for Social Change: The Role of Social Entrepreneurship Education

E-ISSN: 3047-4140

James Ramasamy*, Fransiscus B. Moripi², Kevin Chan³

¹Papua New Guinea University of Technology, Papua New Guinea ²Papua New Guinea University of Natural Resources & Environment, Papua New Guinea ³National University of Singapore, Singapore.

*e-mail: <u>ramasamy@gmail.com</u>

Abstract

Empowering youth to drive social change is imperative for building sustainable communities and addressing pressing societal challenges. Social entrepreneurship education emerges as a critical tool in fostering the necessary skills, mindset, and resources among young individuals. This research article examines the pivotal role of social entrepreneurship education in empowering youth for social change. Through a comprehensive review of existing literature and case studies, this study explores the significance of integrating social entrepreneurship education into youth development programs and formal education systems. Furthermore, it investigates the impact of such education on enhancing youths' capacity to identify social issues, develop innovative solutions, and implement sustainable ventures. The article also discusses the challenges and opportunities associated with implementing social entrepreneurship education initiatives, along with recommendations for policymakers, educators, and practitioners to effectively empower youth for meaningful social impact.

Keywords: youth empowerment, social change, social entrepreneurship education, sustainable development.



Copyright (c) James Ramasamy, Fransiscus B. Moripi, Kevin Chan. This work is licensed under a <u>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0</u> (CC BY 4.0)

1. Introduction

The potential of youth to drive substantial change within society is undeniable. However, harnessing this potential necessitates empowering them through comprehensive education tailored to their needs (Chehade et al., 2020; Keeley & Little, 2017; Sharma & Thapa, 2023; Wilhelm, 2006). In this regard, social entrepreneurship education stands out as a potent tool for nurturing the capabilities of young individuals and steering them towards constructive societal transformation (Grimm et al., 2013; Johannisson, 2018; Lin & Chen, 2016; Wasik et al., 2023; Woods, 2011). By engaging in such education, youth not only acquire the practical skills and knowledge essential for launching and administering social enterprises but also cultivate vital attributes like critical thinking, creativity, and a sense of social responsibility (Bornstein & Davis, 2010; Dees et al., 2004; Suriyankietkaew et al., 2022). This article endeavors to delve into the crucial significance of social entrepreneurship education in empowering youth to catalyze significant social impact.

First and foremost, it is imperative to recognize that today's youth represent a vast reservoir of untapped potential. However, merely possessing potential is insufficient; it must be channeled and cultivated through appropriate means. Social entrepreneurship education emerges as a compelling avenue for achieving this objective, as it offers a structured framework for equipping young individuals with the requisite tools and insights to address pressing social issues (Brock, 2008; Byrne et al., 2014; Wilson et al., 2009). By immersing themselves in this educational realm, youth not only gain practical expertise in venture creation and management but also develop a holistic understanding of the complex interplay between economic, social, and environmental factors

(Henderson & Vikander, 2007; Johannisson, 2018; Jonathan, 2008; Pache & Chowdhury, 2012; Wearing, 2001).

E-ISSN: 3047-4140

Moreover, social entrepreneurship education goes beyond imparting technical skills; it fosters a mindset conducive to innovation and social change (Manimala & Thomas, 2017; Sangadji et al., 2020; Sari et al., 2021). Through experiential learning opportunities and exposure to real-world challenges, youth are encouraged to think critically, identify opportunities, and devise creative solutions to entrenched societal problems (Adams, 2005; Consorte-McCrea & Newing, 2015; Dewhurst, 2014; Peppler et al., 2022). This pedagogical approach nurtures an entrepreneurial spirit among youth, instilling in them the confidence and resilience needed to navigate the uncertainties inherent in social entrepreneurship endeavors (Hess, 2006; Khritish, 2024; Swargiary, 2024).

Furthermore, social entrepreneurship education serves as a catalyst for instilling a sense of social responsibility and ethical leadership among youth. By immersing themselves in the intricacies of social issues and engaging with diverse stakeholders, young individuals develop a heightened awareness of their role as change agents and the ethical considerations inherent in their actions. This heightened consciousness, coupled with the practical skills acquired through education, empowers youth to make informed decisions and drive sustainable change within their communities.

In essence, social entrepreneurship education holds immense promise as a vehicle for unleashing the transformative potential of youth. By equipping them with the requisite knowledge, skills, and values, it not only empowers youth to become effective entrepreneurs but also cultivates a generation of socially conscious leaders committed to effecting positive change. Through the exploration of the pivotal role of social entrepreneurship education, this article aims to shed light on the profound impact it can have in shaping the future trajectory of youth and society as a whole.

2. Method

The methodological approach employed in this research necessitates a comprehensive examination of relevant literature encompassing pivotal themes concerning social entrepreneurship education and youth involvement in influencing social change, thus adopting a qualitative approach. Qualitative approach in research is a means to comprehend and investigate social phenomena with a focus on the meanings and experiences of individuals or groups through interviews and literature review (S. Sangadji et al., 2022). Through extensive literature analysis, this study aims to elucidate the fundamental concepts underpinning the intersection of social entrepreneurship and education, particularly focusing on the role of youth in fostering transformative societal changes. Furthermore, the research delves deeply into various case studies related to social entrepreneurship education initiatives targeting young people worldwide. By scrutinizing these case studies, the study endeavors to grasp the diverse strategies and methodologies employed in these educational programs, as well as ensuring their impact on participants and the broader community. Through this multifaceted approach, the research seeks to provide comprehensive insights into the dynamics of social entrepreneurship education for the youth, thereby contributing to a deeper understanding of its significance and effectiveness in driving positive social change.

3. Result and Discussion

The literature analysis underscores the pivotal role of social entrepreneurship education in empowering youth to tackle social challenges effectively. Through the provision of essential skills, knowledge, and attitudes, this form of education fosters the emergence of innovative and capable leaders among the youth demographic, capable of addressing social issues with efficacy. Case

studies further elucidate that successful social entrepreneurship education initiatives incorporate pragmatic, collaborative, and problem-solving-oriented methodologies. Moreover, these programs underscore the significance of nurturing soft skills, such as leadership, communication, and teamwork, alongside technical competencies.

E-ISSN: 3047-4140

However, amidst the evident benefits, several challenges emerge that necessitate attention and resolution. Foremost among these challenges is the issue of inadequate resources, which impedes the implementation and sustainability of social entrepreneurship education programs. Moreover, accessibility concerns present barriers to equitable participation, particularly among marginalized communities. Additionally, there exists a notable gap in comprehension regarding the concept of social entrepreneurship among youth, indicating the need for enhanced awareness-building efforts and educational initiatives.

Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach that encompasses resource mobilization, targeted outreach efforts, and comprehensive educational interventions. By augmenting access to resources, fostering inclusivity, and enhancing understanding, stakeholders can fortify the efficacy and reach of social entrepreneurship education programs. Moreover, prioritizing the cultivation of soft skills alongside technical proficiencies can further bolster the capabilities of youth aspiring to engage in social entrepreneurship endeavors.

In essence, while social entrepreneurship education holds immense promise in empowering youth to effect positive change, addressing associated challenges is imperative to maximize its transformative potential. Through concerted efforts to surmount barriers and enhance educational provisions, stakeholders can nurture a generation of socially conscious and proficient leaders poised to address the myriad challenges facing society.

4. Conclusion

Social entrepreneurship education holds great potential in empowering youth in efforts to create meaningful social change. By understanding the roles and effective strategies within this education, we can strengthen youth capacity to become positive agents of change within society. Therefore, further investment in the development and implementation of relevant and meaningful social entrepreneurship education programs is crucial to advance the agenda of youth empowerment and achieve broader sustainable development goals.

References

- Adams, K. (2005). The Sources of Innovation and Creativity. *National Center on Education and the Economy (NJ1)*.
- Bornstein, D., & Davis, S. (2010). Social entrepreneurship: What everyone needs to know®. Oxford University Press.
- Brock, D. D. (2008). Social entrepreneurship teaching resources handbook. *Available at SSRN* 1344412.
- Byrne, J., Fayolle, A., & Toutain, O. (2014). Entrepreneurship education: What we know and what we need to know. In *Handbook of research on small business and entrepreneurship* (pp. 261–288). Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Chehade, M. J., Yadav, L., Kopansky-Giles, D., Merolli, M., Palmer, E., Jayatilaka, A., & Slater, H. (2020). Innovations to improve access to musculoskeletal care. *Best Practice & Research Clinical Rheumatology*, *34*(5), 101559.

Consorte-McCrea, A., & Newing, H. (2015). Creating spaces for interdisciplinary exchange in higher education: A case study. *Local Economy*, *30*(3), 265–279.

E-ISSN: 3047-4140

- Dees, J. G., Emerson, J., & Economy, P. (2004). Strategic tools for social entrepreneurs: Enhancing the performance of your enterprising nonprofit. John Wiley & Sons.
- Dewhurst, M. (2014). *Social justice art: A framework for activist art pedagogy*. Harvard Education Press.
- Grimm, R., Fox, C., Baines, S., & Albertson, K. (2013). Social innovation, an answer to contemporary societal challenges? Locating the concept in theory and practice. *Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research*, 26(4), 436–455.
- Henderson, B., & Vikander, N. (2007). Nature first: Outdoor life the friluftsliv way. Dundurn.
- Hess, F. M. (2006). *Educational entrepreneurship: Realities, challenges, possibilities*. Harvard Education Press.
- Johannisson, B. (2018). Limits to and prospects of entrepreneurship education in the academic context. In *A research agenda for entrepreneurship education* (pp. 139–163). Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Jonathan, P. (2008). Local Economic and Employment Development (LEED) Entrepreneurship and Higher Education (Issue 18). OECD Publishing.
- Keeley, B., & Little, C. (2017). *The State of the Worlds Children 2017: Children in a Digital World.* ERIC.
- Khritish. (2024). *Empowering India: The Imperative for Entrepreneurship Education*. scholars press.
- Lin, C. Y.-Y., & Chen, J. (2016). Impact of Societal and Social Innovation. Springer.
- Manimala, M. J., & Thomas, P. (2017). Entrepreneurship education: innovations and best practices. Entrepreneurship Education: Experiments with Curriculum, Pedagogy and Target Groups, 3–53.
- Pache, A.-C., & Chowdhury, I. (2012). Social entrepreneurs as institutionally embedded entrepreneurs: Toward a new model of social entrepreneurship education. *Academy of Management Learning & Education*, 11(3), 494–510.
- Peppler, K., Dahn, M., & Ito, M. (2022). Connected arts learning: Cultivating equity through connected and creative educational experiences. *Review of Research in Education*, 46(1), 264–287.
- Sangadji, Suwandi S., Febriyani E. Supriatin, Iin Marliana, Afkar, Andi Paerah, and Firdaus Y. Dharta. 2022. "Metodologi Penelitian." OSF Preprints. July 5. osf.io/ywemh.
- Rozi, A. (2019). The power of entrepreneurship. *Bintang Sembilan Visitama*.
- Sari, D.C., Wardhana, A., Darwin, M., Sulaiman, E., Rahmawan, G., Ridwan, M., Hastutik, S., Poltak, H. and Sangadji, S.S., 2021. *Manajemen Pemasaran*. Media Sains Indonesia.
- Sharma, S., & Thapa, R. (2023). Socioeconomic Factors and Their Interaction with Environmental Education and Biodiversity Conservation: Effects on Mental Health and Community Empowerment. AI, IoT and the Fourth Industrial Revolution Review, 13(7), 75–90.

Suriyankietkaew, S., Krittayaruangroj, K., & Iamsawan, N. (2022). Sustainable Leadership practices and competencies of SMEs for sustainability and resilience: A community-based social enterprise study. *Sustainability*, *14*(10), 5762.

E-ISSN: 3047-4140

- Swargiary. (2024). Navigating Knowledge: The Quest for Education in Today's World. LAP.
- Wasik, Z., Sangadji, S. S., & Iswanto, D. (2023). Social Entrepreneurship In The New Economy Among The Younger Generation. *Journal of Managerial Sciences and Studies*, 1(3).
- Wearing, S. (2001). Volunteer tourism: Experiences that make a difference. Cabi.
- Wilhelm, A. G. (2006). Digital nation: Toward an inclusive information society. mit Press.
- Wilson, K. E., Vyakarnam, S., Volkmann, C., Mariotti, S., & Rabuzzi, D. (2009). Educating the next wave of entrepreneurs: Unlocking entrepreneurial capabilities to meet the global challenges of the 21st century. *World Economic Forum: A Report of the Global Education Initiative*.
- Woods, P. A. (2011). Transforming education policy: Shaping a democratic future. Policy Press.