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СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ПІДПРИЄМНИЦТВО ЯК ІНСТРУМЕНТ ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНИ

**Форум стейкхолдерів розвитку соціального
підприємництва**
(м. Чернігів, 16 вересня 2024 року)

Тези доповідей

Чернігів 2024

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SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A TOOL FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF UKRAINE

**Forum of stakeholders for the social entrepreneurship
development**

(Chernihiv, September 16, 2024)

The collection of theses of scientific reports

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The collection contains abstracts of the reports of the Social Entrepreneurship Development Stakeholders Forum “Social Entrepreneurship as a Tool for Ukraine's Recovery”. It highlights the role of key stakeholders of social entrepreneurship in the process of reintegration of military personnel, veterans and their families, as well as other topical issues related to the problems of Ukraine's recovery in the interdisciplinary discourse.

The publication is aimed at theorists and practitioners, researchers, lecturers and students, as well as those interested in sharing the experience of research on Ukraine's recovery.

The materials of the collection are presented in the authors' edition. The authors are responsible for the content.

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Секція 1. Соціальне підприємництво як детермінанта реінтеграції військовослужбовців, ветеранів та членів їх сімей

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INNOVATION AND THE ENTREPRENEUR – HOW TO DEVELOP A DEMOCRATIC FUTURE AND KEEP DEMOCRACY STRONG

Social entrepreneurship represents a very important democratic resource in society. Social entrepreneurship implies a new democratic opportunity. Every free person, man or woman can take the role as social entrepreneur.

The benefits are plentiful for the single individual as for the society at large. The entrepreneur will enjoy income through profits, social rise for the entrepreneur and his family, independence, and individual freedom. Successful entrepreneurship is creation of wealth based on innovation. The society achieves economic development, equal rights, a better world, peace, freedom, a more secure society for everyone, and technological, economic, and social progress.

Successful entrepreneurship, whatever kind, starts with a dream and the will. Through the dream, the young entrepreneur can see the result on the market long before the innovation is introduced [6]. The entrepreneur makes new combinations of the input factors, land, and labor, which defines the creative process of innovation.

Innovation is a spontaneous process taking place on the supply side of the market. Innovation is therefore not a response to the demand and needs in the market. Innovation represents a shift to a higher level in technology, efficiency, and economic development and therefor characterizes a different kind of competition. Static production embodies no innovation and can therefore not change itself, while dynamic production is development.

The characteristic of the entrepreneur is to be a free person, and to be motivated by personal and inner stimulus. Entrepreneurship is not a salaried job, and the successful entrepreneur is not under any forms of guidelines, orders, or control by external authorities. Innovation is not a product or service that can be created on behalf of a third party or delegated from a client, employer, or customer.

Successful innovation will canalize an entrepreneurial profit to the entrepreneur. Entrepreneurial profit is the proof that the entrepreneur was right, that he succeeded in the market, and that the change mechanism is in operation. The entrepreneurial profit increases the financial freedom of the entrepreneur and his family.

It is the source of wealth that counts, not the size of it. Salaried workers may have higher income, at least for a period, than the entrepreneur, but their source of income is their limitation in freedom.

A free man can support himself, his family, but also contribute to the society in various ways, financially and socially. In the ordinary labor market, wages do not give those kinds of opportunities to the working-class laborers, not even in well-developed social democracies characterized by equal pay, where workers are left with very little disposable income, oppressed by high income taxes, fees, price levels, high interest rates and high inflation. At the same time, the working-class benefits from extensive social programs that helps to curb the desire to invest independently as an entrepreneur.

Nations with fewer successful entrepreneurs are forced to distribute social welfare and wealth through a centralized political system, prioritizing those welfare recipients who always benefit from the political service. Innovations, on the contrary, do not prioritize anyone; everyone can benefit from democratic development by experiencing the benefits of successful entrepreneurship.

An entrepreneurial state, where private initiatives and entrepreneurship flourish, is more robust and can create social value more independently, in contrast to a nation without a population with entrepreneurial spirit.

Public authorities cannot serve the people in the same way that social entrepreneurs can [2]. People should have the same opportunities and rights to influence political decisions that affect their daily life and well-being, and this can happen by a fundamental democratic norm [7]. The role of the social entrepreneur can fill this need in an eminent way.

Entrepreneurs are operative in the second and third sector of the economy, but no innovations are created in the first sector. "The first Mistake in public Business, is going into it" [3, p. 34].

Entrepreneurship is not self-employment, or a labor-market stimulus. Entrepreneurs are not a part of the Precariat or connected to any form of welfare programs. The entrepreneur is a social agent, introducing a spontaneous change in the economy.

There are not many successful entrepreneurs in the world, first because there is a scarcity of the necessary personal qualities, and secondly because it is hard to identify them [1]. Entrepreneurs are recruited from all walks of life and when they succeed, they represent the elite class in society [4]. In the analyzes of the new social class system, three levels of social class stratification are realized: the starving class, the desperate class, and the elite class.

Entrepreneurs represent the civilized man as they become their own masters in developing society in a more humane, democratic, and just direction. To keep democracy strong, the civilized man is needed as its tutor, inspirator, moral ethical leader and developer.

Education is necessary to develop society and the understanding of the value of entrepreneurship, innovation, and the role of the entrepreneur. Without relevant education, both in the scientific sphere and in the public sphere, valuable opportunities can be lost. "Genius without Education is like Silver in the Mine" [3, p.39].

The democratic state understands the value of entrepreneurial spirit and welcomes the results of successful entrepreneurs. Various initiatives can be taken, like opening the market for social entrepreneurship, building positive and understanding communication between politicians, authorities, religion, and the public.

It is obvious that nobody can create social entrepreneurs, they are self-made and self-motivated, and nobody can manage or control social entrepreneurs, they manage themselves. The public should be informed, by education and media, that every man and woman can take the role as entrepreneurs and directly contribute to the development of democracy through the process of entrepreneurship and thereby keep democracy strong. This educational process could very well be undertaken by the entrepreneurs and social entrepreneurs as well as the educational, scientific and media industries.

The educational and scientific industries should turn away from DEI (diversity, equity, and inclusion) and uphold a formal and strict line on reason, evidence, excellence, and scientific truth in science and education. We experience new trends in education and a new paradigm for university development [5]. The traditional educational and scientific industries are characterized by conservation. To hold on to the old, the static and predictable, is a static strategy that cannot meet the demand in the market and especially not among new groups of students, new generations, and newcomers in the educational sector.

Especially Generation Z (borne 1995 - 2010) is underrepresented in the university sector and great expectations is shown to the Generation Alpha (borne 2010 - 2025) and their eventual connection to the educational sector and relation to older members in society as role models in education.

A significant newcomer group in the educational and scientific sector is the reintegration of military personnel, veterans, and their family members that represent a wide scale of all kinds of individuals, skills, background, and dreams for a prosperous and democratic future.

Conservation as an industrial paradigm in science and education represents political propaganda, religious lies, horrible ideologies, nationalism, static, non-innovative learning methods, and output, compensated by DEI.

The new paradigm in education and science is Transformation. Transformation is the industries` strategy built on dynamic innovative pedagogy, educators` and learners` motivation

based on creativity, the will, and the action of transformation, where university structure follows vision strategy, and higher efficiency means less time consuming, revenue-based on achievements only, and the scientific truth.

Transformation as a strategy in education and science is one significant part in the mechanisms of interaction of key stakeholders in the process of social entrepreneurship development in the state-society-business-education interaction.

In the case of Ukraine, “bring my people home” is a significant condition for reconstitution of the country. In 1990, the country’s population was estimated to 51,589,817 and in 2024, the population has dropped to 37,937,831, a decline of 13,651,986 individuals [8]. 3,7 million people are displaced internally in Ukraine and 6,6 million Ukrainians are registered as refugees globally by February 2024 [9]. At the same time, the birth rate is dropping drastically. The population forecast for 2050 is 32,867,719 [8].

Reconstruction of Ukraine is an important process in which every free Ukrainian man and woman can and should take an active part.

Social entrepreneurship as a strategic tool is an excellent method in developing a democratic future and to keep democracy strong.

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НАУКОВЕ ВИДАННЯ

СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ПІДПРИЄМНИЦТВО ЯК ІНСТРУМЕНТ ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНИ

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