

A STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SUSTAINABLE STRUCTURE OF EMERGING SOCIAL ENTERPRISES TO ERADICATE IMPOVERISHMENT: THE REHABILITATION PARADIGM IN BANGLADESH

¹FAIRTOWN ZHOU AYOUNGMAN, ²ABID HOSSAIN SHAWON, ³MD. SHORIFUL ISLAM, ⁴ABUL KALAM

¹Yunus Social Business Centre, School of Business, Zhengzhou University, China
Ayoungman@zuua.zju.edu.cn

²PhD Research Fellow

Yunus Social Business Centre, School of Business, Zhengzhou University, Henan, China.
Email:shawon.abid@gmail.com

³PhD Research Fellow,

Yunus Social Business Centre, School of Business, Zhengzhou University, Henan, China.
Email:mdshorifulfinance@hotmail.com

⁴PhD Research Fellow,

School of Nursing and Health, Zhengzhou University, Henan, China
Email:kalamazad00@gmail.com

Abstract: *The objective of this study is to constitute a rehabilitation paradigm of sustainability of social enterprises to eradicate the impoverishment of Bangladesh by accumulation and anatomizing the germane mechanisms of rehabilitation. A sophisticated exploratory approach plays a significant role in measuring and ameliorating the functions of emerging social enterprises in society. Initially, assemble a conceptual framework of the pressing structures which impact straightaway the execution of impoverishment eradication based on pertinent theoretical foundations. Secondly, conduct questionnaires, interviews, and surveys to examine the effectiveness of various mechanisms on social enterprise for impoverishment eradication. Furthermore, the economic, social, and financial implementations of emerging social businesses intent on eradicating impoverishment are affected positively by the unique operational rehabilitation structures of governance, strategy, geographical area, and entrepreneurship. Thirdly, the approach of prime proportionate anatomize to evaluate survey data, and economic and social execution might evolve together under an inevitable accumulation of mechanisms. Eventually, the findings of the investigation directed the formulation of guidelines for strengthening and functioning Bangladesh's impoverishment eradication through the pressing rehabilitation structures of emerging social enterprises.*

Keywords: *Social enterprises; rehabilitation structures; economic development; Sustainability;*

Table of Contents

1. Introduction
2. Literature And Theoretical Framework
3. Research And Design
4. Analysis And Discussion
5. Conclusion And Enlightenment

1. Introduction

Impoverishment is a social, economic, and global phenomenon, as well as a practical issue that Bangladesh has experienced for a period of time. Bangladesh is currently in a critical stage in its fight against impoverishment. The Current government party of Bangladesh claims in its report that entire gathering and societal mobilization are required to realize the goal of a flourishing society in all respects by the year 2030. (Statistics, 2004). More than 25 million previously disadvantaged people have been gradually pulled out of impoverishment, acknowledgment of Bangladesh's efforts to eradicate impoverishment since the last Government party of Bangladesh. Although it has been a



priority for many, ending impoverishment remains a formidable obstacle in today's world. Inadequate resources, reliance on a single funding source, and ineffective impoverishment alleviation projects are all problems. Social enterprises in Bangladesh have been receiving a lot of attention from the government and the public in recent years. To make up for the absence of a market and government in the control of social contradictions, social enterprises, the main force behind the social economy, employ novel business models to address a wide range of social issues. (Stankiewicz G M, 2001)

According to (Chisako, 2014), The advantages of social enterprises participating in impoverishment eradicating are as follows: First, eliminate the conventional "blood transfusion model" of eradicating impoverishment, possess the inherent potential of onomatopoeic impoverishment eradication, and have the economic independence of income generation while accepting fund donations, thereby reducing the economic risk associated with a single source of funding. Second, in response to the diverse needs of the poor, through the development of resource characteristics in impoverished areas, impoverishment eradication through industry, education, and employment is effectively reduced, and the impoverished population's belief in impoverishment eradication is bolstered to create a sustainable impoverishment eradication model.

Third, completely integrate the advantages of the government, market, and society to compensate for the deficiencies of the government, market, and public welfare forces in the process of eradicating impoverishment and enhance the efficacy and quality of impoverishment eradication efforts. As social enterprises have gained prominence in the field of impoverishment eradication, academic communities at home and abroad have performed more and more studies on impoverishment eradication by social enterprises. (Seelos C, 2005). Highlighted the viability of social enterprises to alleviate impoverishment through sustainable business strategies in the existing study literature. Research conducted by (Chambers R, 2014) demonstrates that social enterprises can effectively integrate impoverishment eradication targets and external stakeholders into impoverishment eradication efforts, encourage the poor to "self-participate" in impoverishment eradication through operation and investment, and ensure the sustainability of impoverishment eradication effects. The challenges that social enterprises confront and the prospects for rehabilitation. It requires legal and regulatory frameworks, finance, and the need for public and private sector assistance. (Wright, 2019). Social enterprises play a promoting role in eradicating impoverishment through different business models, such as the positive role of fair trade social enterprises in helping women's employment; Social enterprises use the microfinance model to open up green channels for financial impoverishment eradicating, etc. (Li, 2015).

The aforementioned study findings contribute to a favorable image of social businesses' ability to eradicate impoverishment; however, multi-sample empirical analysis is lacking. (Nasruddin E, 2014) The research on particular characteristics that enhance the effectiveness and production of social enterprises dedicated to reducing impoverishment is still in its infancy. The majority of international studies on the successful aspects of social enterprises include questionnaire interviews, case studies, and theoretical analysis as research methodologies. According to (Haibing, 2015), domestic research prefers to use techniques of theoretical analysis. The qualitative analysis approach lacks quantitative data backing, while the quantitative analysis method requires a large number of sample data to draw the general conclusion of a single feature while ignoring the issue that the influencing variables are not independent of one another.

The Fuzzy Set Qualitative Comparative Analysis Method (hereafter fsQCA) blends qualitative and quantitative analysis to compensate for their inadequacies. According to (Smith, 2016), the difficulties social companies encounter in the UK are examined, along with the possibility of their recovery. It emphasizes the necessity of assistance from the public and commercial sectors as well as the function of local governments. Based on the Boolean algebra premise, Taking into account the fact that a change in the cause in real life can only cause a difference in the effect to a limited extent, the precise numerical value in the social sciences is imprecisely determined, and it also breaks the mound of traditional quantitative research that focuses on symmetry and a single model to determine the significance of independent variables.



This research approach preserves the uniqueness of each sample, can be used for smaller samples, efficiently explores the nonlinear interaction between numerous variables, and assesses the influence of various factor combinations on performance.

The article's research objective is— On the one hand, social enterprises in Bangladesh have a short development period and are at an early stage of growth. There are a few examples of social enterprises that eradicate impoverishment, and they are diverse. On the other hand, social enterprise growth is not influenced by a single aspect. The combination of these elements influences the success of social enterprises dedicated to reducing impoverishment. (Ketal, 2003). Based on this, fsQCA has exceptional benefits in extracting the combination of elements impacting the success of social enterprises dedicated to reducing impoverishment.

On the basis of the current research, the paper first constructs a theoretical model of the variables influencing the success of impoverishment-eradicating social businesses. Use fsQCA to study the influencing elements and combinations of the performance of impoverishment-eradicating through social businesses and to map their future growth. (Jin Yongsheng, 2017). The report concludes with recommendations for enhancing the internal operation and administration of Bangladesh's organizations dedicated to eliminating impoverishment via social business and the development of the external ecological environment.

2. Literature and Theoretical Framework

(1) Theoretical development of elements influencing the operation of a social business dedicated to decreasing poverty. Based on pertinent ideas pertaining to the success elements of social businesses, this study develops the performance influencing variables of poverty-elimination social enterprises. Currently, the majority of research on the success criteria of social businesses focuses on industrialized nations such as the United Kingdom and the United States, where social enterprises have evolved earlier, and there are comparatively few studies conducted in the United States.

(Edwards, 1999.) Fifty successful social firms in developing nations, such as In Asia and Africa, discovered that social entrepreneurship and forming partnerships are common characteristics influencing the performance of social enterprises. According to survey data from social business practitioners, (M W. Analyzing the success of social enterprises: critical success factors perspective, 2013) quantifies the relevance rating of each success criterion. Strong leadership is the essential feature, followed by employee engagement, a legal supervision environment, creative ideas, managerial skills, etc. (Satar M S, 2016). Analyze the major success characteristics of social businesses in various social situations in Bangladesh, develop conceptual models of persons, organizations, and systems, and present fundamental principles for the systematic categorization of social enterprise success structures. Moreover, social enterprise-related research offers different degrees of support exerted by external variables such as government policies, social finance, and private involvement with a focus on the government's important position in the external environment. (Azamat F., 2005).

Based on this, the success criteria of social enterprises may be broken down into four categories. First, social entrepreneurship: The element of social entrepreneurship is the extension of entrepreneurship in the social area and is based on the personal level. The spirit of entrepreneurship is used to generate societal benefit. Social entrepreneurs must have a strong sense of social responsibility, social contribution, and organizational leadership. And social entrepreneurship plays a crucial part in innovation, which aims to address social issues and provide social benefits via the exploration of new marketplaces, new models, new technologies, and new goods and services. Organizations that utilize business to further social goals are known as social enterprises.

They are non-profit organizations that use the revenue to pay for operations and reinvest earnings to further social and environmental objectives. A growing number of social and ecological challenges, including poverty reduction, homelessness, environmental sustainability, and job creation, are being addressed via the usage of social businesses. Social companies have been



around for decades, but only recently have they become more well-known for social enterprise rehabilitation. In order to pinpoint crucial elements of successful rehabilitation, research on social enterprise rehabilitation will first be studied. A review of research that looked at how social enterprise rehabilitation affected important social outcomes, such as poverty reduction, job creation, and environmental sustainability, will come after this. The evaluation will also take into account the potential and difficulties related to social enterprise rehabilitation and environmental sustainability.

Second, Organizational considerations: Organizational aspects include social businesses' internal structure and operation management. The organizational structure includes methods for internal communication, decision-making, etc. Based on the principles of democratic decision-making and oversight, social enterprises clarify decision-making subjects, decision-making rights, and decision-making methods, which is advantageous for enhancing the effectiveness of the organization's goal management and, consequently, the enterprise's business efficiency and effectiveness. (Mason C, 2012) Employee management is fundamental to operation management. Covers remuneration for employee performance, welfare assurance, education, training, etc. In order to increase the competitiveness of social enterprises, incentives, penalties, and training systems should be used to increase employee motivation and productivity.

Third, the vigilant considerations of strategic structures relate to the organization's internal structures. A fair plan for the enterprise may increase market competitiveness, according to (Todres M et, 2006). Diversified resource allocation can guarantee market channels, and balancing for-profit and non-profit organizations can decrease survival risks. According to (Andrews, K, 1971,) the market competitiveness of social businesses is determined by the existence of lucid strategic objectives, goal-based choices and strategies, and competitive business models. Through relationships, social firms combine a range of social resources, cut expenses to a certain degree, and acquire additional growth chances. (Sultana, 2017).

Social enterprises should be cognizant of their capital independence while keeping their sociability and should aggressively pursue self-sufficiency, expand financing channels, increase economic efficiency, and achieve sustainable enterprise growth. The fourth factor is the business environment. The business environment is an environmental aspect of social enterprise external assistance. Legal status and various forms of assistance for social enterprises are mostly determined by national policies, legislation, and financial support. (M. Lerner, 2006) The establishment of diverse external alliances and the pursuit of commercial collaboration are crucial funding avenues for social entrepreneurs. (Michelini L. Fiorentino, 2012) It is advantageous to growing the social benefits of social businesses and securing positive resource support from the government and society by using media promotion, promoting organizational culture and social purpose, and acquiring extensive public awareness. The article concludes by dividing the elements impacting the effectiveness of Bangladesh's social enterprises aimed at alleviating poverty into four categories: social entrepreneurship, administration, strategy, and business environment. Each facet corresponds to three distinct variables of influence. As independent variables, this article employs a total of 12 distinct influencing elements. (See Table 1), which offers a theoretical foundation for the fsQCA study that follows.

(2) Performance of social businesses dedicated to reducing poverty, restructuring the economy, and the effects of the economic crisis will increase underemployment and the number of people living in poverty. In the setting of a growing demand for social services, social enterprises have compensated for the shortcomings of governmental institutions, non-profit institutions, and industrial and commercial businesses, proving their capacity to address the issue of poverty. Social enterprises are up-and-coming businesses that apply business methods to provide job possibilities for underprivileged communities. (Mirabent, 2016)"Combining the benefits of industrial and commercial firms and non-profit organizations to encourage employment can aid in eliminating poverty and even fostering economic expansion. (Daria. K. U, 2014) Assesses the effectiveness of social businesses in providing job chances for disadvantaged people, demonstrating that social

enterprises may successfully enhance the employment rate of the unemployed and impoverished. (M W., Identification of critical success factors of social, 2009)

In Bulgaria, social businesses are seen as an efficient strategy for promoting economic independence and the quality of life of excluded populations, such as the handicapped. The certification criterion stipulates that "more than 30 percent of workers must belong to disadvantaged groups." (Borzaga C, 2008). The lack of businesses that can absorb the workforce of the poor is now the most significant obstacle to alleviating poverty in Bangladesh. In impoverished places, there are an enormous number of surplus laborers with weak hematopoietic function, and social entrepreneurs conduct targeted skills training around underprivileged groups to create job possibilities, so helping to overcome the employment challenges of certain poor groups. (Heneman R L et, 2002) Stable employment enables the underprivileged to earn a steady income, which improves their living conditions and expands their educational and cultural prospects. On this basis, the volume of employment, the employer contribution, and the per capita income of workers may be used as significant indicators of the social worth of social businesses.

Social businesses have the achievement of social objectives as their primary objective, adhere to the "not-for-profit" operating concept, and concentrate on the innovative integration and use of social resources. Using innovative approaches such as microfinance, poverty-eradicating marketing, fair trade, and social risk investing, the revenue will be exploited to grow public welfare initiatives to address the needs of the poor and generate continual improvements in social value. (Stankiewicz G M, 2001) Therefore, the size and degree of operational profit of social businesses directly affect the quality and efficacy of poverty eradication. According to the principle of concern and sustainable management, businesses should build commercial profit channels to ensure the corporation's sustainable growth. Similarly, revenue growth and profit surplus are recognized as crucial indicators of the economic autonomy of social enterprises. Due to the dual nature of social businesses, the existing domestic certification rules for social enterprises stipulate that the share of enterprise revenue must be at least fifty percent. The amount of enterprise revenue demonstrates the autonomy and sustainability of social businesses and influences their growth. The expansion and persistence of poverty eliminate employment. In conclusion, the study differentiates the economic and social performance of social businesses in the sphere of poverty eradication. The economic success of a social enterprise is assessed by its yearly operating profit, annual operating income growth, and economic independence.

Table 1: Social performance is measured by the social enterprise's employment scale, employment contribution, and average monthly income growth of employees

Variables	Dimension	Variable	References	Metrics
Dependent variable	Social Enterprise impoverishment eradicating Achievements	Economic benefit	(McLeod S. , 2014)	1. Whether the organization is profitable
			(Robinson, 2016)	2. Whether the organization's operating income has grown
			(Khandker, 2010)	3. Whether the sustainability of organizational economic self-reliance has been improved
		Social benefit	(Mair, 2006)	1. Whether the organization has achieved expansion of the employment scale
			(Karl Weber, 2010)	2 Whether the employment contribution of the disadvantaged group has been increased
			(White, 1999.)	3. Has the employee's monthly per capita income increased?
		Challenge spirit	(McLeod J. O., 2018)	1. Whether social entrepreneurs are adventurous
				2. Whether social entrepreneurs have a sense of social responsibility

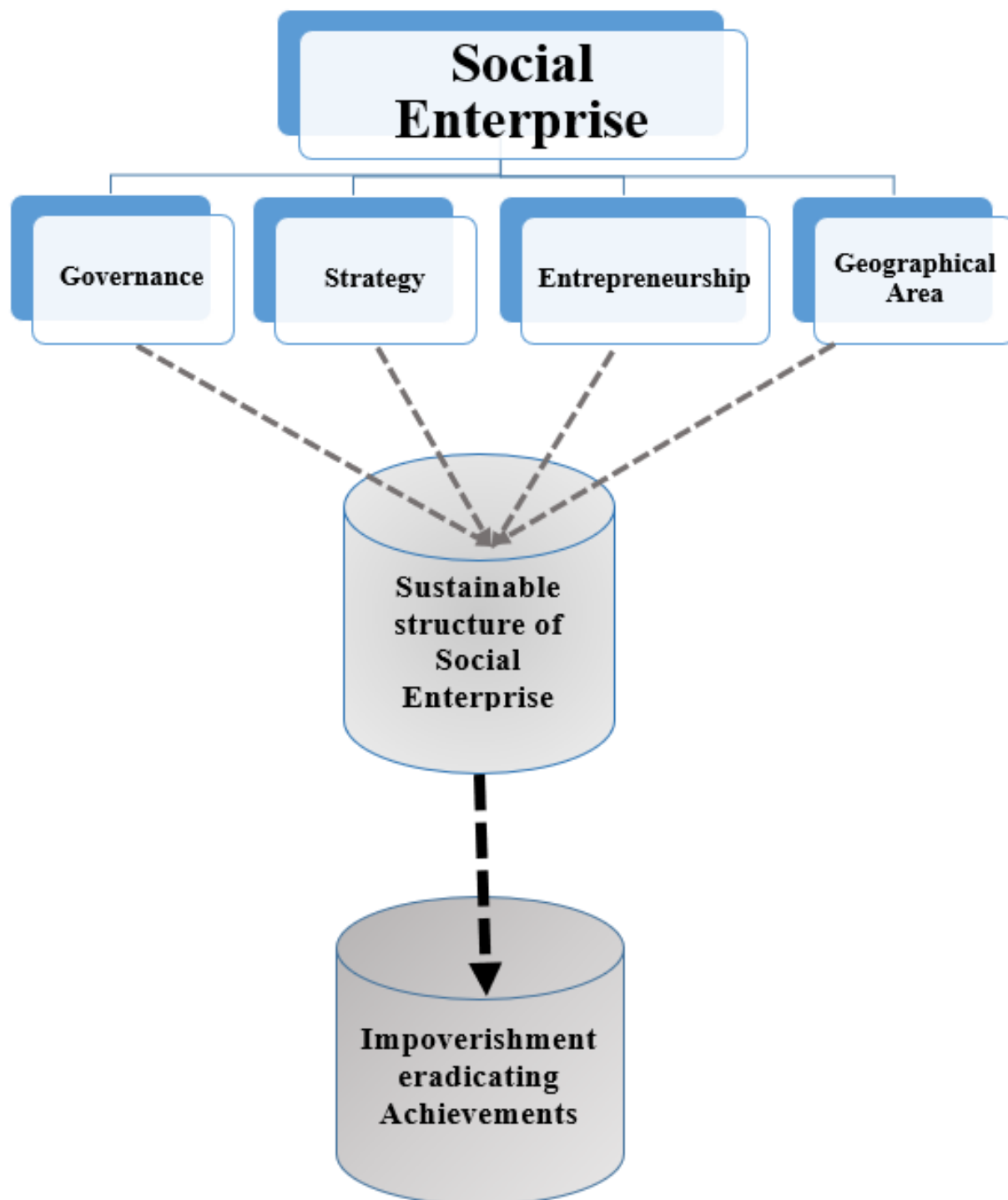


Independent variable	Society Entrepreneurs hip			3. Whether social entrepreneurs have a sense of social contribution
		Leadership	(Murray, 2012)	1. Whether social entrepreneurs direct their employees to carry out their work in an orderly manner
				2. Does the social entrepreneur have the executive power to complete the work with the employees?
				3. Do social entrepreneurs regularly carry out corporate team building
		Creativity	(Shepherd, 2000)	1. Does the organization tap into new markets
				2. Whether the organization develops technical products and services
				3. Does the organization realize social value through innovative business models?
	Organizatio n	Decision system	(Zafarullah, 2003)	1. Does the organization have good leadership and staff communication
				2. Whether organizational decision-making is based on a democratic decision-making mechanism
				3. Whether the employees of the organization have a high degree of participation in corporate decision-making
		Guarantee system	(Shylendra, 2004)	1. Does the organization establish a sound employee performance evaluation mechanism?
				2. Does the organization establish a reasonable employee salary management system
				3. Does the organization provide good welfare guarantees for employees
		Education and training	(Mujeri, 2003)	1. Does the organization regularly educate and train employees
				2 Organization. Whether to provide internal education and training for employees
				3. Does the organization provide employees with learning opportunities outside
	Strategy	Business model	(Meier, 2000)	1. Does the organization have clear strategic goals
				2. Does the organization formulate a strategic plan based on objectives?
				3. Whether the organization conducts preliminary market research
				4. Does the organization do a good job of market analysis and choose a suitable business?
		Resource Mobilization and Integratio n	(Donaldson, 2011)	1. Does the organization fully mobilize local natural and human resources
				2. Does the organization fully mobilize government resources
				3. Does the organization adequately adjust social organization resources
				4. Does the organization fully mobilize corporate resources?
				5. Does the organization receive volunteer support?



Independent variable	Strategy	Charity and profit balance	(Metcalf, 2003)	1. Does the organization take social welfare as its primary goal and solve social problems?
				2. Does the organization follow the principle of balancing for-profit and non-profit businesses
				3. Whether the profit of the organization is used for impoverishment eradicating projects and to maintain the normal operation of the enterprise
				4. Does the organization have a sense of capital independence and broaden the sources of funding?
	Business environment	Policy support	(Kaufman, 1999)	1. Whether the organization has national legal support
				2. Whether the organization is supported by local government regulations
				3. Does the organization receive state financial management support?
		Partnership	(Khan, 2001)	1. Whether the organization has established cooperation with the government
				2. Whether the organization has established cooperation with civil organizations
				3. Whether the organization has established cooperation with the enterprise
		Social identity	(Quadir, 2000)	1. Does the organization receive media coverage
				2. Does the organization receive awards?
				3. Is the organization certified as a social enterprise?

Conceptual Framework





3. Research and design

(1) Research object

The article makes a practice of academic references, professional advice, and the report of "The Bangladesh Social Entrepreneurship Fair (BSEF)" from 2011 to 2018, taking into account the thoroughness of the data and the viability of the analysis and choosing 30 social enterprises that work to eradicate poverty. The fair is traditionally held in Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, during the month of December. It attracts hundreds of participants from throughout the nation and internationally. During the year, the Bangladesh Social Entrepreneurship Network arranges other events to encourage social entrepreneurship in the country. Among these, The Bangladesh Social Entrepreneurship Fair (BSEF) reports placing emphasis on sociability and commercial approaches, which are in line with Bangladesh's "strengthening and innovating social governance" policy's growth direction and the consensus scholarly viewpoints. It provides a practical point of comparison for choosing social enterprises that fight poverty.

(2) Research methods

The piece employs fsQCA3.0. Using the consistency and breadth of the data, show the connection between the social enterprise's performances and the structures that influence poverty eradication. Consistency, which ranges from 0 to 1, describes how much must be done to verify that the independent variable is a necessary condition for the dependent variable. The more the relationship resembles 1, the more comprehensive it is. Coverage is a scale from 0 to 1 that indicates how certain it is that the set of independent variables is the only path to the set of dependent variables. The explanatory strength of the causal model is reflected by how closely the set of independent variables approaches the set of dependent variables to cover more cases. Unique coverage among them refers to the percentage of issues in the total cases corresponding to the factor combination, provided that the outcome is unaffected by the combination of other structures. (Billy, 2016). It is appropriate for examining how a group of structures interact.

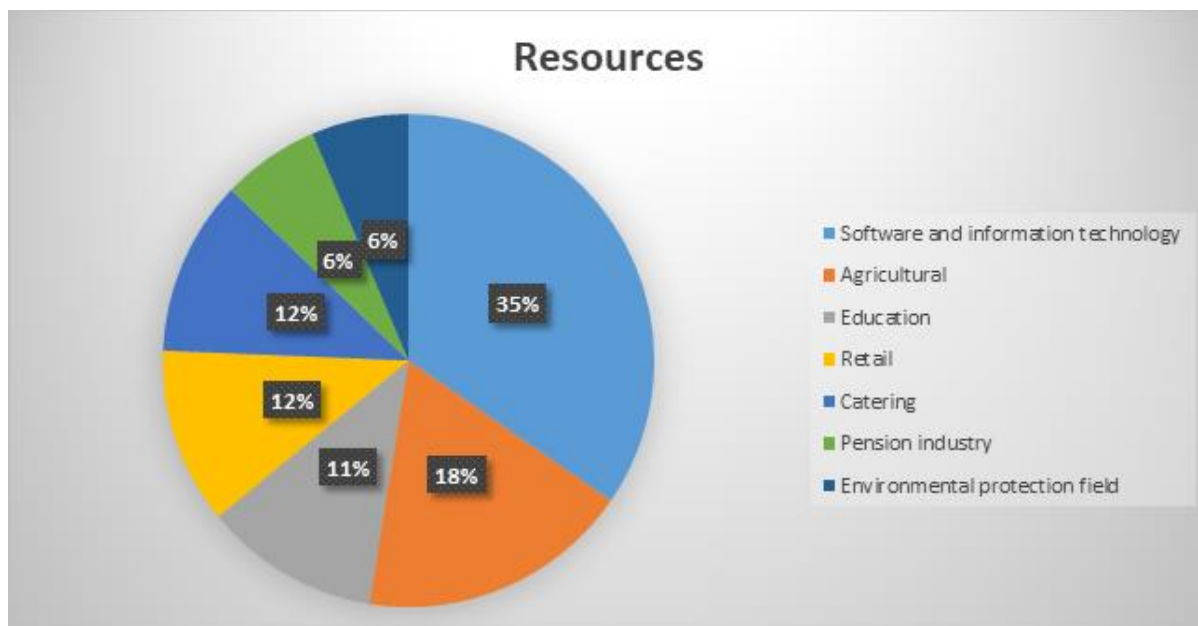
(3) Questionnaire design

The 12 independent variables that make up social entrepreneurship, strategy, organization, business environment, and social enterprises that fight poverty are the foundation of the questionnaire. Economic performance and social performance are two dependent variables for business performance. Set 3-5 questions with "yes" or "no" answers for each variable (Table 1).

4. Analysis and discussion

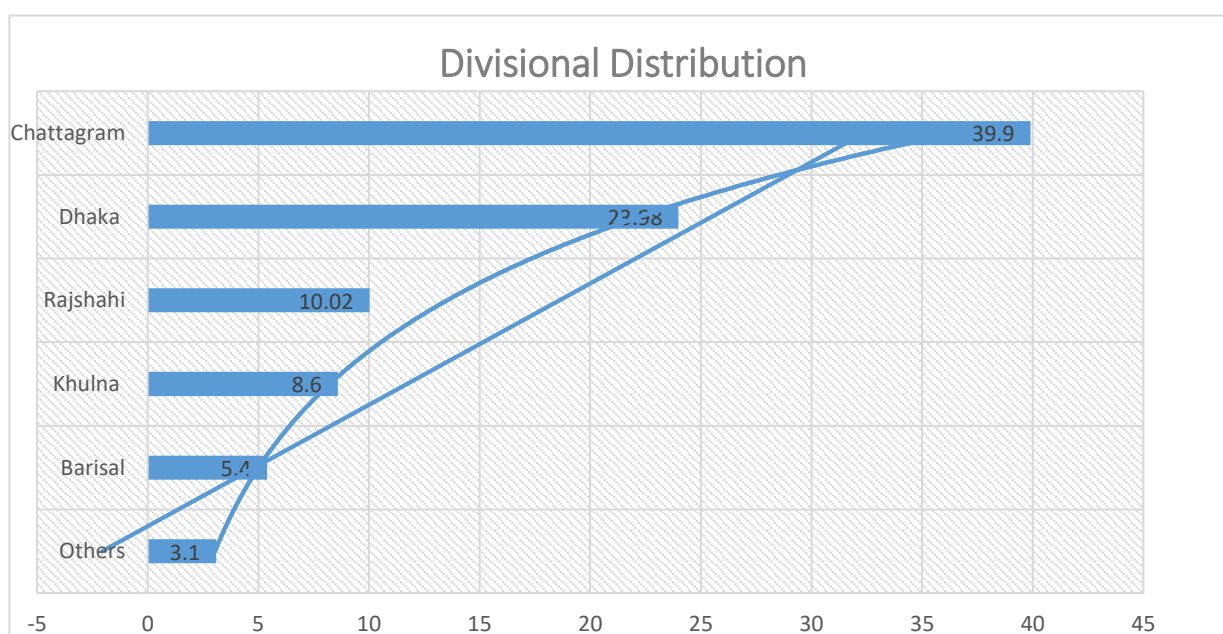
(1) Questionnaire statistics

22 valid surveys were reported out of a total of 30 that were delivered via online and in-person interviews. The service sector accounts for roughly 27% of the valid surveys, followed by the software and information technology sector (27%), agricultural (14%), education (9%), retail (9%), catering (5%), pension industry (5%), and environmental protection field (5%). More than 60% of respondents are managers, and more than 90% have long tenures in social enterprises—10 years or more (18%), 5-10 years (36%), and 2-5 years (36%).



Possess a thorough understanding of social businesses and organizations. More than half of the social enterprises in the legitimate questionnaire (12) have industrial and commercial registrations, and the other ten have civil affairs registrations, according to the analysis of organization types.

According to an analysis of operational time, the typical length is about 8. With 83% of the total during the previous seven years, social enterprises founded since 2018 were the most prevalent. According to a review of the distribution of valid questionnaires, Chattagram comes in first (approximately 40%), followed by Dhaka (23.98%), Rajshahi (19.02%), Khulna (8.6%), Barisal (5.4%), and others (3.1%). The statistics from the questionnaire reflect features of the industry sector, registration form, and regional distribution that are representative of the general state of social enterprises in Bangladesh today.



(2) Assignment and calibration

Based on the questionnaire's answers, values are allocated to the independent and dependent variables. Suppose there are three measurement standards, a "yes" value of 0 corresponds to a point value of 1, a "yes" value of 1, a "yes" value of 2, and a satisfactory value of 3. If there are four or five metrics, each one is worth four or five points, correspondingly.

The impoverishment eradicating social enterprise performs better in this regard the closer the independent variable's assignment is to the full mark; conversely, the closer the dependent variable's assignment is to the full mark, the greater the economic or social performance produced by the impoverishment eradicating social enterprise, and vice versa. Table 2 displays the data outcomes for the dependent and independent variables for 22 social enterprises that work to eliminate poverty. It is challenging to express qualitative changes in the assignment results of the independent variables and dependent variables in fsQCA since they are simply objective values. (Alegre I B.-M. J., 2016) It cannot be utilized directly. fsQCA calls for the use of calibration, which entails the researcher adjusting the index value in accordance with pertinent standards and converting continuous variables into categorical or dichotomous variables between 0 and 1, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the correlation analysis and further ensuring the accuracy of the conclusions drawn.

Endowment Table 2: Results of assignment of dependent and independent variables of impoverishment eradicating social enterprises

Sample	Cause variable											Outcome variable		
	Social entrepreneurship			Organization			Strategy			Business environment		Overall benefit		
	Challenge spirit	Leadership	Creativity	Decision System	Guarantee System	Education training	Mobilization	Integration	Charity and profit Balance	Partnership	Social Identity	Economic	Social benefit	
A	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	5	2		3	3	2	3
B	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	3		3	3	2	1
C	3	2	3	3	2	3	4	3	3		3	1	2	2
D	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	3		3	0	1	1
E	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	3		3	3	0	3
F	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	3		3	3	2	2
G	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	3		3	3	2	2
H	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	3		3	3	3	3
I	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	3		3	3	2	2
J	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3		3	3	3	3
K	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	3		3	3	3	1
L	3	3	3	3	1	3	4	4	3		3	3	0	3



M	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
N	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
O	3	3	0	2	1	3	2	4	1	2	2	0	2
P	3	3	3	1	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	2
Q	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	1	1
R	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	3	2	3	0	1
S	3	3	3	1	2	3	1	4	2	2	3	3	2
T	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	5	3	3	3	3	3
U	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	2
V	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	3	3	3	2	2

The qualitative anchor transforms the assignment of variables into a set membership degree between 0 and 1, namely, complete membership (0.95), intermediate point (0.5), and complete non-membership (0.05).). There is no uniform rule for the standard set of anchor points. The article refers to (PC, 2011), (Codurasa A et al., 2015,) (Tang Rui, 2013) and (Peng, 2015), etc. The objective distribution of continuous variable index values is used as the basis for assignment, Using 1/4, average, and 3/4 of the variable as the demarcation point. The anchor points of the respective variables and dependent variables are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Calibration anchor point data

Variable	Factor	Target set	Calibration anchor		
			Not affiliated at all	Midpoint	Fully affiliated
Cause variable	Challenge spirit	Strong challenge spirit	0.75	1.5	2.25
	Leadership	Excellent leadership	0.75	1.5	2.25
	Creativity	Highlight innovation	0.75	1.5	2.25
	Decision system	Excellent decision-making system	0.75	1.5	2.25
	Guarantee system	Improve the guarantee system	0.75	1.5	2.25
	Education and training	Enrich education and training	0.75	1.5	2.25
	Business model	Strong market competitiveness	1	2	3
	Resource mobilization and integration	Excellent resource mobilization and integration	1.25	2.5	3.75



	Charity and profit balance	Harmony and balance between public welfare and profit	1	2	3
	Policy support	Complete policy support	1	2	3
	Partnership	Deep partnership	0. 75	1. 5	2. 25
	Social identity	Strong social identity	0. 75	1. 5	2. 25
Outcome variable	Economic benefit	High economic efficiency	0. 75	1. 5	2. 25
	Social benefit	High social benefit	0. 75	1. 5	2. 25
	Impoverishment eradicating Achievements	Enrich the results of impoverishment eradicating	1. 5	3	4. 5

(3) Accuracy table analysis

The article first creates a truth table for the combined performance of poverty-eradicating of social enterprises (economic performance plus social performance). Based on each truth table, the article then performs a standard analysis to identify the best possible concoction of influencing mechanisms. A consistency threshold of 0. 8 was used in the investigation. The criterion for case frequency is 1.

1. Three schemes—a simple scheme, an intermediate scheme, and a complex scheme—are obtained after conventional analysis. The problem that the path analysis process is too complicated or the analysis result is inconsistent with reality caused by the too complicated or simple result is addressed by the intermediate solution (intermediate solution), which transitions between the complex solution and the simple solution while maintaining the necessary data.

2. The paper examines the complete solution of the intermediate plan results, including its consistency, coverage, and distinctive coverage.

Tables 4-6 present the findings of the analysis. In the table, "●" indicates that the variable is present in the combination, "X" indicates that it is not, and "blank" indicates that the variable is optional. Seven path plans are developed, as shown in Table 4, from the examination of the performance of the 12 social enterprises' performance criteria aimed at eradicating poverty and their performance. Two of them, specifically, have a unique coverage of 0. They are eliminated even if they have meaning and don't fit any of the cases. The solution's consistency is 1, which is far greater than the minimum analytical criterion.

Show that the integrated approach is a necessary requirement for the overall effectiveness of social enterprises that end poverty. The solution coverage is low, which is 0. 49 because the sample size covered is small, but it does not affect the expansion of the analysis.



Table 4: A combination of structures affecting the overall performance of impoverishment eradicating social enterprises

Dimension	Cause variable	Logical combination						
		Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 4	Path 5	Path 6	Path 7
Society Entrepreneurship	Challenge spirit	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Leadership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Creativity	•	•	•	X	•	•	•
Organization	Decision system	•	•	X	•	•	•	
	Guarantee system	•	•	•	X	X	•	•
	Education and training	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Strategy	Business model	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Resource mobilization and integration	•	X	•	•	•	•	•
	Charity and profit balance	•	•	•	X	•	•	•
Business environment	Policy support		•		•	•	X	X
	Partnership	•		•	•	•	•	•
	Social identity	X	•	•	•	•		•
Raw coverage		0.09566	0.0774	0.1303	0.0428	0.0642	0.2876	0.287
Unique coverage		0.00126	0.0422	0.0334	0.0321	0.0245	0	0
Consistency		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Solution coverage		0.492133						
Solution consistency		1						

As shown in Table 5, the 12 impoverishment eradicating social enterprise performance influencing components affect their economic performance path, which is precisely the same as the above-mentioned impoverishment eradicating social enterprise overall performance impact path, a total of 7 directions. The coverage of the solution is about 0.51. Although not high, it meets the analysis



requirements, and the consistency of the entire solution is relatively high, reaching 0.98. It fully meets the analysis requirements.

Table 5: A combination of components affecting the economic performance of impoverishment eradicating social enterprises

Dimension	Cause variable	Logical combination						
		Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 4	Path 5	Path 6	Path 7
Society Entrepreneurship	Challenge spirit	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Leadership	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Creativity	●	●	●	X	●	●	●
Organization	Decision system	●	●	X	●	●	●	
	Guarantee system	●	●	●	X	X	●	●
	Education and training	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Strategy	Business model	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Resource mobilization and integration	●	X	●	●	●	●	●
	Charity and profit balance	●	●	●	X	●	●	●
Business environment	Policy support		●		●	●	X	X
	Partnership	●		●	●	●	●	●
	Social identity	X	●	●	●	●		●
Raw coverage		0.10026	0.0811	0.1365	0.0449	0.0673	0.29486	0.2942
Unique coverage		0.00132	0.0442	0.035	0.0336	0.0257	0	0
Consistency		1	1	1	1	1	0.97812	0.9781
Solution coverage		0.509235						
Solution consistency		0.987212						

As shown in Table 6, the 12 impoverishment-eradicating social enterprise performance-influencing structures have a total of 3 paths to their social performances. Paths 1 and 2 are slightly different from the first two paths. Path 1 is compared with path 1 of the first two, and Social identity changes from "none" to dispensable; Path 2 is the same as Path 2 of the first two. Path 3 is the same as path 4 of the first two. The solution path consistency is about 0.86, which meets the analysis requirements. The requirement and the coverage are relatively high, about 0.75. Good explanatory power.



Table 6: The combination of structures affecting the social performance of impoverishment eradicating social enterprises

Dimension		Logical combination		
	Cause variable	Path 1	Path 2	Path 3
Social entrepreneurship	Challenge spirit	●	●	●
	Leadership	●	●	●
	Creativity	●	●	X
Organization	Decision system	●	●	●
	Guarantee system	●	●	X
	Education and training	●	●	●
	Business model	●	●	●
	Resource mobilization and integration	●	X	●
	Charity and profit balance	●	●	X
Strategy	Policy support		●	●
	Partnership	●		●
	Social identity		●	●
Raw coverage		0. 6732	0. 0774	0. 1303
Unique coverage		0. 6305	0. 0422	0. 0334
Consistency		0. 8505	1	1
Solution coverage		0. 74512 2		
Solution consistency		0. 86299 4		

(4) Discussion of analysis results

The combined trajectories of structures affecting the overall economic and social performance of poverty-eradicating social enterprises exhibit clear parallels in light of the data analysis's findings. This demonstrates that for social enterprises dedicated to ending poverty, social and economic performance do not always follow one another and can even be enhanced when they function in concert. The impact pathways of the aforementioned three social enterprises' performances that aim to end poverty are thoroughly examined in the section that follows.

A social enterprise that works to finish poverty must have strong social entrepreneurship structures as well as organizational operation management and strategic development skills. (Xiaomin, 2011). It can be operated well economically with or without external partnerships, policy backing, and the right kind of social recognition. Social identity in terms of external environmental elements has no impact on social performance under the same internal conditions. It has a strong partnership and



can achieve social performance with or without policy assistance and social acknowledgment. The conventional commercial sectors, where there are more players and more advanced development, and where the government actively encourages the engagement of social forces, such as pension and environmental protection, are the typical examples used to describe economic performances. (Reichers A E, 1990). Organizations stand out in the eyes of multiple stakeholders when they use creative and clear business models, as well as open and transparent management techniques. However, as the industry is still in the early stages of economies of scale, close collaboration will be beneficial. Synergistic effects now strengthen the organization's power and lay the groundwork for its long-term economic growth. In order to achieve impact with less investment, Sample C innovates in the traditional field of environmental protection, recycles and reuses waste products, and simultaneously targets a clear customer target urban migrant workers. Additionally, Sample C has strong partnerships with college associations, large businesses, and fixed collection points in power scaling.

Sample D serves the elderly in the facility and has comparatively little social acknowledgment, such as publicity while providing spiritual solace for the elderly who are dying. It does this by breaking through the conventional business model of caring for the elderly in daily life.

Path 1, A representative collection of elements that determine the social performance of Bangladesh's social enterprises working to eradicate poverty, has the most samples explaining social performance. These examples mostly come from industries that absorb workers, such as the software and information technology services industries. Provide indicatively matched jobs for people with disabilities based on established enterprise models to encourage their income growth and independence. The impact of ending poverty has been enormous, and exceptional social value has been produced, thanks to the growth of the organization's commercial scale, the increase in employee numbers, and the increase in employee income. The effectiveness of the organization's operations depends on professional and organized training in this area because the abilities of underprivileged groups generally need to be enhanced. Consider the three E, H, and M samples as illustrations. It is a for-profit enterprise that employs underprivileged groups; thus, it does not depend on societal or governmental subsidies. Through e-commerce, software development, and other business models, it has gained respect from domestic and international partners for its excellent technical capabilities and has dis-proven the stereotype that individuals with disabilities typically work in low-value manual labor. In addition to emphasizing the training, education, and rotation of disabled workers, the organization also offers psychiatric therapy and other forms of care. The enterprise's operations and administration are steady, and its employees are extremely satisfied and devoted to it. When it comes to matching jobs, Sample J creatively breaks down the process and forms teams to fully exploit the benefits of employees with mental disabilities. Sample J understands the level of handicap, labor level, and work preferences of employees with mental disabilities. Additionally, the improvement of business influence and competitiveness is accomplished through the creation of relationships with pertinent stakeholders, such as schools for the disabled.

Path 2, The social enterprise that works to end poverty must have exceptional social entrepreneurship, an excellent organizational operation and management system, a business model that is vivacious, a solid balance between the public good and profitability, and external environment policies. The coordinated growth of economic and social ideals is possible with the support and social acceptance. A typical example is Sample B, which has a very creative setup and operation approach. Through spontaneous crowd-sourcing, 100 shareholders with a strong sense of social responsibility created the organization, which willingly accepts additional social oversight in the treatment of social problems through the catering industry. It has been widely acknowledged by society that all of the cash earned is used to address social issues like eradicating poverty and promoting education. In addition, the financial system is open and transparent. To revitalize rural areas, increase the added value of farmers' labor in underdeveloped mountainous regions, and support the improvement of their living standards, Sample N employs cutting-edge models like



agricultural technology development and investment. It also secures local government taxation and industrial support to achieve the rapid growth of business and promote social visibility.

Path 3, An effective market strategy, a robust security system, a system for employee education and training, and a decision-making process are all characteristics of a social enterprise that eliminates poverty. Regardless of government backing, as long as there is decent cooperation and social recognition, social enterprises that fight poverty can be effectively valued economically. The corresponding samples are generally large in scale, with a stable management and operation structure and a relatively flexible decision-making system. They aspire to extend their business to serve more underprivileged populations and apply cutting-edge and transparent business practices in traditional areas to reduce rural and disability poverty. By providing safe and ecologically friendly food, Sample P increases the economic income of underprivileged people in rural areas and creates a link between urban consumer groups and disadvantaged farmers there. Sample T offers professional projects combining credit and the eradication of poverty for rural communities as a small microfinance enterprise for those places. The financial requirements of the rural poor were previously ignored by established financial institutions. This market void was filled by the creation of administrative services, which led to significant growth and encouraged an increase in household income.

Path 4, If an impoverishment-eradicating social enterprise has excellent external support, a strong decision-making system, education and training, and appropriate security measures, as well as a marketable business model, strong resource integration and mobilization capabilities, and appropriate social and economic value balance capabilities, it can become an impoverishment-eradicating social enterprise. The typical business models for eradicating poverty, like fair trade and fair tourism, are used by corresponding samples to address challenges in business development, fully utilize the leadership abilities of social entrepreneurs, and successfully implement the integration of network resources. (Alegre I B.-M. J., 2016). Employees in social enterprises are more aware of their role in addressing social issues, more eager to recognize their own value, more focused on long-term capacity development, aware of the abundance of opportunities for capacity development within the organization, and fully committed to protecting their right to democratic participation. Typical example O Promote a business model that has experienced stable growth abroad and is well-recognized by all societal segments—fair trade is practiced in Bangladesh and uses private donations, policy, and financial support, and voluntary social resources efficiently and flexibly to promote business development and income for the underprivileged. The upgrade and improvement of local farmers' living conditions.

Path 5, The social enterprise that eliminates poverty possesses strong social entrepreneurship, a great marketing strategy, a democratic system of decision-making, abundant educational opportunities, and a security system that is compatible with it. Also, this can effectively advance the social enterprises whose mission is to eradicate poverty in the context of a favorable external business environment and the value's output. Corresponding cases implement highly skilled model innovations while concentrating on the specific needs of underprivileged groups. It has been prioritized on internal education and training as well as the acknowledgment of shared objectives by employees in order to maintain the quality of service. By using transparent business models, we also establish a crucial framework for sustainable development while achieving a balance between our competing interests. It has more credibility in society and is more capable of receiving government support and subsidies because it is a significant force in resolving common social issues. In order to get more from partners, it also offers psychological therapy services that are more innovative and expertly conducted for people with disabilities, with different commercial possibilities.

5. Conclusion and Enlightenment

In order to better develop poverty-eradicating social enterprises in the future, they can play a more significant role in resolving the problems associated with eradicating poverty during the challenging period through research on the structures influencing the performance of Bangladesh's



social enterprises. It could be viewed from the angles of rehabilitation of social entrepreneurship, organization, strategy, and business environment, drawing understanding. Prioritize developing social entrepreneurship primarily. The ability to overcome obstacles and the challenging spirit of rehabilitation of social entrepreneurs are essential in developing social enterprises that aim to eradicate poverty. (Blair, 2005). Currently, social entrepreneurs pursuing dual goals should emerge as the leaders of the times with more creative and competent replies due to the intensifying market rivalry and the improvement of the development stage of Bangladeshi social enterprises. Social entrepreneurs have a variety of skills.

They must not only be persistent in their efforts to address social issues but also create business plans that are based on sharp market knowledge. The development of social entrepreneurs depends not only on the open engagement of the organization's managers but also on the close cooperation of think tanks like academics and universities. (Choudhury, 2002) The academic community should focus on creating specialized academic courses, encouraging relevant scientific research and exploration, offering theoretical guidance for social enterprises, etc., as well as fostering social entrepreneurs' professional knowledge reserves and the development of industry contacts.

Secondly, create a workable internal management structure for the organization. We should follow a people-oriented of rehabilitation strategy in the planning and administration of social businesses aimed at alleviating poverty. Employees must understand the conflicting principles that social enterprises uphold because of their very nature. In order to improve employee professional quality and achieve long-term, high-level career growth in the area, consideration should be given to employee learning and advancement chances in social enterprise theory and professional work skills. (Xia Xin, 2014). The particular path has both internal and external structures.

On the one hand, employee comprehension of organizational concepts and competency in business quality is improved through the use of team building, professional technical training courses, cultural concept morning meetings, and other methods. On the other hand, it can use external rotation, exchange, and learning, among other strategies, to absorb outside experience relevant to another organization. Additionally, poverty-eradicating social enterprises can adopt a more flexible management system to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of employees and choose the most balanced between efficiency and democracy, depending on differences in organization scale, business area, employee management experience, development stage, etc. Decision-making processes and matching pay and perks are examples of guarantees of rehabilitation mechanisms.

Thirdly, put into practice a market-competitive approach. A defined of rehabilitation business strategy is essential for the survival of social enterprises that fight poverty and is a necessary condition for generating economic benefits. Based on this, the enterprise mobilizes and integrates human resources, and it can only grow its business to have the chance to accomplish the two objectives. According to a horizontal viewpoint, an organization's primary business model path could involve the localization of relatively mature foreign models, the introduction of impoverishment-eradicating innovation in traditional business areas, or the creation of related businesses for underprivileged groups based on cutting-edge technology. The definition of the business model should always start with the vertical analysis and continue throughout the entire entrepreneurial process, from thorough preliminary market research to the setting of precise strategic goals and implementation plans and finally to cost-benefit analysis and timely adjusting of business specifics. Encourage the creation of an entire business environment as the fourth step.

Currently, various forms of social enterprises aimed at ending poverty operate in entirely different commercial contexts. No of how they are registered, social enterprises that aim to end poverty are unable to rely on significant government assistance; instead, they primarily grow their network of partners over time. (Rahman, 2002).


A few domestic cities have developed some expertise in fostering the development of rehabilitation of social enterprises, but there is currently no nationally coordinated law to assist social enterprises. Future government departments will pay more attention to social enterprises' capacity to address issues related to alleviating poverty, which will help them develop and prosper. Through the creation of laws, government purchases, tax incentives, financial subsidies, management and


oversight, and increased recognition of social enterprises in alleviating poverty, the government can actively raise public awareness of social enterprises. Additionally, to have a wider variety of effects, the government can indirectly support business ventures in the industrial and commercial sectors, as well as in the financial, educational, and media industries. On the one hand, it encourages the formation of alliances. Encourage large enterprises to transform their corporate social responsibility practices from blood transfusion public welfare activities to hematopoietic social enterprise cooperation, and provide impoverishment-eradicating social enterprises with more business opportunities and ways to learn skills such as business operation management and market competitiveness enhancement. Urge collaboration between nonprofits and social entrepreneurs, and encourage them to take advantage of the substantial practical expertise of nonprofits in resolving social issues as well as their capacity for social appeal and resource mobilization. (Liangrong Zu, 2011).

Conversely, encourage the creation of a multifaceted natural environment for the society. Give social enterprises preferential treatment for small and micro businesses, support through special funds for eradicating poverty, etc. In the world of financial institutions provide customized financing products that better measure the dual value of social enterprises; colleges and universities cultivate more young people who are familiar with social enterprises and conduct successful cases. From a media standpoint, more stories on the essential principles of poverty-eradicating social enterprises are needed. The analysis offers theoretical and practical references and will increase social awareness and recognition. The elements influencing the effectiveness of rehabilitation of social enterprises aimed at alleviating poverty may alter as Bangladeshi social enterprises' ecological environment is built. We will continue to pay attention to this field in the future and keep up with the times to research changes in the effectiveness of rehabilitation features and the performance of impoverished eradication social enterprises in various eras in order to maintain timeliness.

References

- [1] al, N. E. (2014). *Innovation for a social enterprise business model: an analysis of key success factors*. *International Journal of Organizational Innovation*, 07.
- [2] Alegre I, B.-M. J. (2016). *Social innovation success factors: hospitality and tourism social enterprises*,. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 20(06), 1155-1176.
- [3] Alegre I, B.-M. J. (2016). *Social innovation success factors: hospitality and tourism social enterprises*,. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 28(06), 1155-1176.
- [4] Andrews, K. (1971,). *Personal values and corporate strategy*,. *Harvard business review*.
- [5] Azamat F., C. K. (2005). *Good governance and market-based reforms: A study of Bangladesh*. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 71(04), 625-638.
- [6] Billy, S. (2016). *Understanding Key Success Factors for Starting Social Enterprises. A Case Study on IMPACT, the 2015 Hult Prize winner*,.
- [7] Blair, H. W. (2005). *Civil society and propoor initiatives in rural Bangladesh. Finding a workable strategy*, *World Development*, 33(06), 921-936.
- [8] Borzaga C, e. (2008). *Overview of the emergence and evolution of social enterprise. Social Enterprise: for Poverty Reduction and Employment Generation*, 15-34.
- [9] Bureau, B. S. (2004). *Statistical pocket book*. Dhaka Bangladesh: Government of Bangladesh (GoB).
- [10] Chambers R. (2014). *Rural development: putting the last first*. London Longman(04).
- [11] CHD, N. (2009). *Corruption database report*. Dhaka: Transparency International ,Bangladesh,. Retrieved from <http://www.ti-bangladesh>.
- [12] Choudhury, A. (2002). *Politics, society and financial sector reform in Bangladesh*. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 29(12), 963-988.
- [13] Codurasa A etal. (2015,). *A novel application of fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis to GEM data*. *Journal of Business Research*, 69(04), 1265-1270.
- [14] Daria, K. U. (2014). *Difference Between Social and Business Entrepreneurs*,. Retrieved from [http / www.myhearth newspaper.com](http://www.myhearth newspaper.com)
- [15] Donaldson, C. R. (2011). *Journal of Social Business*, 1(01).

- 
- [16] Edwards, M. H. (1999.). *NGOs in a global future: Marrying local delivery to worldwide leverage. Public Administration and Development.*
 - [17] Haibing, L. W. (2015). *Research Logic and Application of Qualitative Comparative Analysis Method. Journal of Shanghai Administration Institute*(16), 5th Edition.
 - [18] Heneman R L et, a. (2002). Study finds that knowledge of pay process can beat out amount of pay in employee retention,. *Journal of Organizational Excellence*, 21(04), 29-42.
 - [19] Jin Yongsheng, J. H. (2017). *How Entrepreneurial Orientation Affects Enterprise Performance—A Qualitative Comparative Analysis of Fuzzy Sets. Science and Technology Progress and Countermeasures*, 34.
 - [20] Karl Weber, M. (2010). *the New Kind of Capitalism that Serves Humanity's Most Pressing Needs. Building Social Business: Public Affairs*,, 75-99.
 - [21] Kaufman, D. K. (1999). *Governance matters and aggregating governance. Work Bank research working conference paper series*,, 2105.
 - [22] Ketat, M. (2003). *Sustainable Livelihoods and the Private Sector: CIDA's Role in Strengthening Sustainable Local. Schulich School of Business York University.*
 - [23] Khan, A. R. (2001). *The role of the state in rural poverty reduction. Paper presented at the Japan Program/INDES 2001 Conference, Japan*, 01.
 - [24] Khandker, S. R. (2010). *The impact of microfinance on the welfare of the poor in Bangladesh: Evidence from panel data. World Development*, 38(06), 863-876.
 - [25] Li, L. (2015, 05 05). *Difficulties in the Development of Public Welfare Microfinance and Solutions. Journal of International Finance. Retrieved from [http:// bank. hexun.com /2015 - 05 -05 /175544332.html](http://bank.hexun.com/2015-05-05/175544332.html)*
 - [26] Liangrong Zu, H. L. (2011). *Social Entrepreneurship: A Frontier of Management Research. Journal of Nanjing University of Finance and Economics*", 56(04).
 - [27] M, A. (2013). *Social enterprise development in Bangladesh: Opportunities and challenges. International Journal of Social Entrepreneurship and Innovation*, 2(1), 35-48.
 - [28] M, W. (2009). *Identification of critical success factors of social. Research results, " Management, , 13(01), 112-128.*
 - [29] M, W. (2013). *Analyzing the success of social enterprises: critical success factors perspective. Proceedings of the Management, Knowledge and Learning International Conference (pp. 593-606). Active Citizenship by Knowledge Management & Innovation.*
 - [30] M 、 Lerner, S. (2006). *Gauging the Success of Social Ventures Initiated by Individual Social Entrepreneurs. Journal of wrold Business*, 41(01), 6-20.
 - [31] Mair, J. &. (2006). *Social entrepreneurship research: A source of explanation, prediction, and delight. Journal of World Business*, 41(03), 362-364.
 - [32] Mason C. (2012). *Up for grabs: A critical discourse analysis of social entrepreneurship discourse in the United Kingdom,". Social Enterprise Journal*,, 08(02), 123-140.
 - [33] McLeod, J. O. (2018). *Developing the social enterprise sector: A review of the literature on the roles of policy, regulation and support. International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour & Research*,, 24(07), 1560-1578.
 - [34] McLeod, S. (2014). *What is Social Enterprise? . Social Enterprise UK. Retrieved from <https://www.socialenterprise.org.uk/what-is-social-enterprise>*
 - [35] Meier, G. M. (2000). *Leading issues in economic development. New York: Oxford University Press.*
 - [36] Metcalfe, I. M. (2003). *Bangladesh's development agenda and vision & Long-term environmental issues for Bangladesh. Dhaka University press Limited*, 310-318.
 - [37] Micheline L 、 Fiorentino. (2012). *New business models for creating shared value. Social R esponsibility Journal*, 08(04), 561 — 577.
 - [38] Mirabent, A. I. (2016). *Social innovation success factors: hospitality and tourism social enterprises. International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 28(06), 1155 — 1176.
 - [39] Mujeri, M. (2003). *Bangladesh: External sector performance and recent issues. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, , 07-26.*
 - [40] Murray, M. (2012). *Social enterprise and the third sector: A new model for sustainability? Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*,, 41(01), 124-142.
 - [41] PC, F. (2011). *Building better causal theories: a fuzzy set approach to typologies in organization research. Academy of Management Journal*,, 54(02), 393-420.
 - [42] Peng, Y. (2015). *How does the alliance win in international conflicts? — The double test of multi-value set QCA and regression analysis based on 47 cases. World Economy Forum on Politics*(03).

- 
- [43] Quadir, F. (2000). *The political economy of pro-market reforms in Bangladesh: Regime consolidation through economic liberalization*. *Contemporary South Asia*, 09(02), 197-212.
 - [44] Rahman, A. &. (2002). *On reaching the hardcore poor: Some evidence on social exclusion in NGO programs*. *Bangladesh Development Studies*, 29(01), 1-35.
 - [45] Reichers A E. (1990). *Climate and Culture: An evolution of constructs*,.
 - [46] Robinson, D. &. (2016). *The importance of good governance in social enterprise*. *The International Journal of Social Entrepreneurship and Innovation*, 03(02), 176-192.
 - [47] Rubin J S, S. G. (2001). *The Los Angeles community development bank: The possible pitfalls of public – pri- vate partnerships*. *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 23(02), 133 – 153.
 - [48] Satar M S, J. S. (2016). *A conceptual model of critical success factors for Indian social enterprises*. *World Journal of En-trepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development*, 12, 113-138.
 - [49] Seelos C, J. M. (2005). *Social entrepreneurship: Creating new business models to serve the poor*. *Business Hori-zones*, 48(03), 241-246.
 - [50] Shepherd, A. (2000). *Governance, good government and poverty reduction*. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 66(02), 269-284.
 - [51] Shylendra, H. S. (2004). *The emerging governance paradigm and its implications for poverty alleviation and equity*. *Dhaka times*, WPS-182. Retrieved from <http://www.irma.ac.in/silver/themepaper/SHYLENDR>
 - [52] Sultana, M. S. (2017). *Social enterprise: A promising pathway for economic and social development in Bangladesh*. *International Journal of Social Entrepreneurship and Innovation*, 06(1), 221-232.
 - [53] Tang Rui, T. S. (2013). *Historical Heritage and the Democratic Transition of the Former Soviet Union and Eastern Countries: Based on the Double Detection of Fuzzy Sets and Multi-valued QCA in 26 Countries*. *World Economics and Politics*(02).
 - [54] Todres M et, a. (2006). *Developing emerging social enterprise through capacity building*,". *Social Enterprise Journal*, 02(01), 61-72.
 - [55] White, S. N. (1999.). *The politics of representing the poor. civil society, and the state in Bangladesh: Development and Change*, 30(02), 307-326.
 - [56] Xia Xin, e. a. (2014). *The Research Logic of Qualitative Comparative Analysis-and on Its Enlightenment to the Research of Economic Management*". *Finance and Economics Research*", 40.
 - [57] Xiaojuan, P. (2007). *A Preliminary Study on Social Enterprises*. *China Public Administration*, 7-10.
 - [58] Xiaomin, Y. (2011). *Chinese Social Enterprises in the Perspective of International Comparison. Comparison of Economic and Social Systems*"(01), 32-34.
 - [59] Zafarullah, H. (2003). *Public administration in Bangladesh: Political and bureaucratic dimensions. Comparative bureaucratic systems*. Lexington Books, Maryland,, 265-288.