
The role of entrepreneurship and the diversity of forms

Sofia Scutari, PhD, Associated Professor
University of European Political and Economic Studies "Constantin Stere"
E-mail: scutarisofia5@gmail.com

Abstract: *This article describes the importance and development of different types of entrepreneurship in the Republic of Moldova. The author also presents data on the development of social entrepreneurship. The role of entrepreneurship and their diversity is also researched. The Republic of Moldova campaigns for the development of the entrepreneurial spirit, both through active educational programs and through economic policies that support business development through the contribution of the entrepreneurial spirit.*

Key Words: entrepreneurial activity, social entrepreneurship, political entrepreneurship, research entrepreneurship.

JEL Classification: L26, L31.

Introduction

Studying the definition of contemporary entrepreneurship requires knowledge of different theories about it. Roman law knew the notion of "entrepreneur", designating an activity, especially commercial.

Entrepreneurship is an independent activity, carried out at your own risk and oriented towards the systematic obtaining of profit as a result of the use of goods, sale of goods, execution of works or provision of services by persons officially registered in this capacity as established by law (Bugaian L., Catanoi V., Cotelnic A., 2010).

In our opinion, entrepreneurship is a dynamic process through which a person or a group of people carry out entrepreneurial activity in order to create value and to manifest its opportunities in the environment (Scutari Sofia, 2021).

There are a lot of classifications of entrepreneurship, just as there are different notions of entrepreneurship. When you have freedom and you can manifest, you can invent and renew yourself with your professional skills and you can fit the market demand and success will accompany you. When we talk about entrepreneurs, we often imagine that it is those people who develop their own business project, based on an idea, take the risk, and

ultimately benefit from the results of this business. But in reality there are various activities that people can develop valuable projects based on an idea, even if it is not business, but other types of projects.

From the specialized literature we know the following types of entrepreneurship:

Figure 1.1. Types of entrepreneurship



Source: Elaborated by the author based on the materials: (Scutari, 2021).

Political entrepreneurship is the activity that identifies and tries to solve a series of political problems through a set of new ideas while developing the organization that supports this ideology (Ghenea, 2011).

Usually these types of political entrepreneurship start from the desire to invent something and at some point it becomes just a business, and they no longer fulfill the role for which they were created. This political movement, based on corruption, bribery, influence peddling and power, is failing. Indeed, the political entrepreneurial spirit also represents the full assumption of the risks in which these political actions take place.

Entrepreneurship in research - from the literature and from practice it is known that most formidable entrepreneurs were also researchers, scientists or inventors, transforming their own organizations and businesses, in which they contributed their own results of research and inventions. But there are also many researchers who do not have their own company. But if it is necessary to implement a research project, it needs financial resources and must be done by coordinating a team with a single purpose. This is how the main components that define entrepreneurial activity are reached. Thus, if it also includes the risk that occurs on the researcher, in the end we have the profile of an entrepreneur.

Social entrepreneurship is the continuous activity of manufacturing production, performing works or providing services for the purpose of obtaining income for use in social purposes, including the provision of social services (Ghenea, 2011).

Social entrepreneurship is the activity that starts from the identification of a social problem related to education, social insurance, medical insurance, and this social problem is solved by some entrepreneurial methods, opening an organization looking for ways to act.

From our point of view, social entrepreneurship represents the people who start activities with social approaches in order to obtain a value for solving some social problems in order to reinvest the profit.

The importance of social entrepreneurship lies in pursuing improved living conditions and providing opportunities for disadvantaged or vulnerable people.

Social enterprises are private non-profit organizations whose mission is to provide goods or services that are directly related to their explicit purpose of benefiting the community.

This activity is usually not profitable, but it must be an effective activity in order for the proposed social tasks to be achieved. Social entrepreneurial activity must be planned profitably, so that you can maximize the return on financial resources you attract from various charitable sources, donations, European programs, sponsorships, etc.

The difference between social entrepreneurs and business entrepreneurs is that social entrepreneurs are based on the goal of solving a social problem. They need to manage their resources in the most professional way possible so that they can multiply their effect. Therefore, in order to carry out a social activity, it is necessary to have an entrepreneurial school.

In the Republic of Moldova, most social enterprises are located in Chisinau, and more precisely 54%. The other 46% are mainly in the north and central part of the country (Project Capitalizing on the potential of young social entrepreneurs in Moldova and Ukraine).

According to the data extracted from the study of the Project "Capitalizing on the potential of young social entrepreneurs in Moldova and Ukraine" the development of social activity has led to improved legal framework for social enterprises in the country, providing legal advice, analysis and identification of gaps recommendations on amending the legislative acts in the field of social entrepreneurship in the Republic of Moldova.

We can mention that social entrepreneurship in the Republic of Moldova is at a stage of development, but still entrepreneurs face various problems related to the legislative and regulatory framework, which is in a rapid movement of change, under the impetus of the new conditions of the economic crisis, access to finance, relations with the central and local public authorities, relations with the tax authorities.

Analyzing the development of social entrepreneurship in the Republic of Moldova, we consider that these social affairs solve the major problems of the state, and contribute to the benefits as follows:

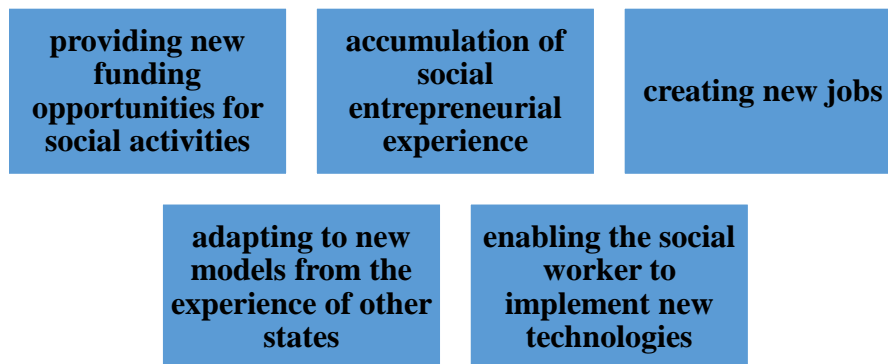
Table 1.1. The benefits in the process of developing the activity of social entrepreneurship

	Benefits	Degree coating
1.	It covers social needs	61%
2.	Contributes to job creation for people in vulnerable categories	43,9%
3.	It is an opportunity to solve a problem and earn money	40,2%

Source: *Elaborated by the author based on the materials (Ghenea ,2011).*

Starting from the decisive role of the social entrepreneur in the process of starting, launching and developing a business, managers rely on a thorough assessment of the advantages and disadvantages. From our point of view, the most important advantages of the development of the social entrepreneur are:

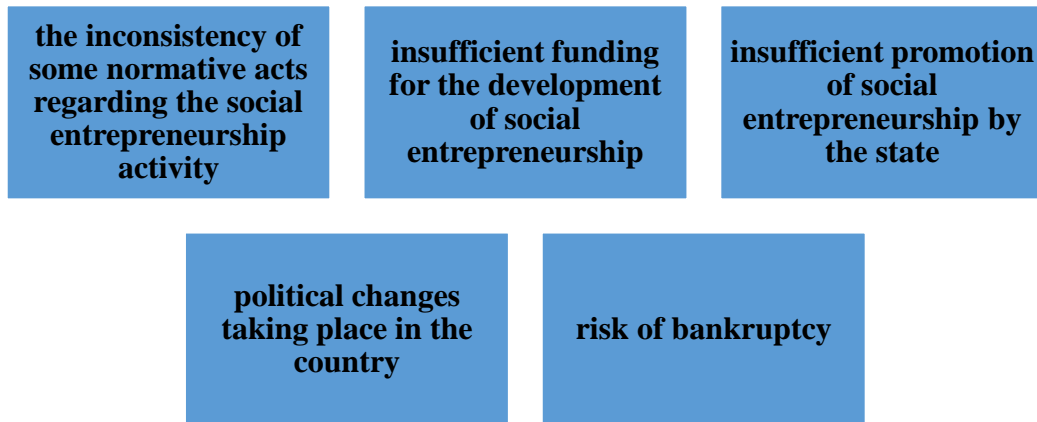
Figure 1.2. The advantages of developing the social entrepreneur



Source: Prepared by the author.

The central role of social entrepreneurship is to identify societal problems and find ways to solve them, through the rational use of resources and innovation.

Figure 1.3. Disadvantages of the social entrepreneur



Source: *Prepared by the author*

In conclusion, in this context, it is necessary for the state authorities to create a coherent legislative and normative framework in this field through which the concepts of social entrepreneurship and social enterprise are clearly defined. This legislative framework should identify and develop new methods of support for social entities, create a space for measures to be adapted to the specific needs of the social economy.

For these reasons, the state should be the key point in collaborating with the leaders of these enterprises by cultivating an entrepreneurial culture, oriented towards efficiency and performance, increasing the level of information, continuous training and providing stimulating methods such as easier access to public funding and / or private, fiscal and administrative facilities that will ensure the achievement of sustainable progress in the future.

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