

Social Dimension of Entrepreneurship. Administration and Human Resources

EXERCISES - PROJECT MODULE

They are productive factors:

- Nature, capital and money
- Resources, nature and work
- Nature, capital and work

In what article of the Civil Code is the company indicated?

- Art.3456
- Art2082
- Art.1324

Which of the following is not a necessary feature to start a business:

- Respect for the environment
- Product innovation
- Attention to human resources
- Generality

Describe the procedure for starting a business.

For the registration of a company it is necessary to follow a procedure, today simplified at the Chamber of Commerce, with a **Single Communication** (Comunica) all the fulfillments are made electronically to the **Register of companies**.

This single Communication must include: the model of the communication; model for the business register; model for the revenue agency; model for the Inps; model for Inail; Socia model.

In the initial phase (**start-up**) it is very important for the entrepreneur to consider the forms of financing, which can be internal and external and all the considerations useful for ensuring the safe start of economic activity. The **business plan** allows to do a series of analyses concerning the risks and benefits to face the challenges of the market.

The ten points indicated by Confartigianato, a few years ago, are: description of the project, legal form, social structure, market analysis, marketing strategy, tools, company organization, financial plan, promotion and advertising, motivation.

What does Social Farming foresee, according to the spirit of the law 18/08/2015 No. 14?

They are closely linked to the Third Sector the set of collective aggregations or bodies, constantly evolving, whose main purpose is the implementation of the constitutional principles of solidarity and subsidiarity, thanks to the approval of the law 18 August 2015 n.14 which gives space in our system to **the social agriculture sector**.

Social agriculture can be defined as a plurality of experiences, not referable to a unitary model, in which various socio-health, educational, training and work insertion, recreational, initiatives are integrated in the agricultural activity and are directed in particular to the **disadvantaged** sections of the population at risk of marginalization.

Actually, agriculture has the ability to produce not only food, services and goods that can be evaluated economically, but also a well-defined "social utility": from the protection of the environment and the landscape, to the protection and safeguard of the territory up to the inclusive potential, even "therapeutic", that the care of the earth and animals can induce in particular subjects.