

Social Entrepreneurship and Women Empowerment in The Light of The Corona Pandemic": A Field Study from The Point of View of a Sample of Iraqi Women Entrepreneurs

Muna Haider Abdul-Jabbar Al-Taai

College of Education for Women, University of Baghdad,
Baghdad, Iraq

Abstract

This research aims to clarify the conceptual framework of social entrepreneurship shows the importance of the development of social entrepreneurship according to the contextual aspects and the social value achieved from these works. It also identifies the degree of level of a sample of women entrepreneurs in Iraq for the extent of the relationship between social entrepreneurship and women's empowerment. It also explains the impact of entrepreneurial work in empowering women and the extent to which there are individual differences between the average scores of the sample members' estimation of the level of social entrepreneurship according to social status, age group, educational qualification, and specialization according to the scale of Bag, Bahn & Mc Cline (2000) which included (8) variables, (4) of which were selected for the current research (realization of the pioneering opportunity, creativity, risk-taking, proactiveness) at a rate of (5) items for each variable making the total items 20. The second part measures the level of women's empowerment according to Hashemi and Schuler (1993), which included (7) variable and for the current research, (4) were selected: the sense of the self, economic security, the development of pioneering behavior in the public sphere, and participation in decision-making. At the rate of (4) items for each variable, so that the total number of the items of the second part becomes (16). A questionnaire was distributed to (63) female entrepreneurs who were randomly selected in the field of social work. The level of women's empowerment was high. Also, social entrepreneurship had a significant impact on the women's empowerment index, especially in the light of the Corona crisis. The results of the study showed that there is a direct relationship between the degree of appreciation of the members of the sample for the level of social entrepreneurship, and the degree of their appreciation for the level of women's empowerment. They also revealed that there are differences between the average degrees of the respondents' assessment of the level of social entrepreneurship due to demographic variables. The study recommended that the priorities of the public business agenda should focus on the requirements of attention social entrepreneurship projects for both sexes, especially women, because of their positive impact on various social, economic and political aspects.

Keywords

Entrepreneurship, Social Entrepreneurship, Social Entrepreneurs, Empowerment, Women Empowerment

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Introduction

Entrepreneurship is a form of social change, the product of both the social interactions taking place in the same environment and the influence of technologies, practices and social culture. As a result, entrepreneurship cannot be understood from the perspective of the "personal characteristics" of the entrepreneur or only from a sterile economic perspective. Rather, it is necessary to understand it from a social perspective and to explain the effects that result from the success of such projects and social works at all levels (individual, institutional, societal). The crises have formed a strong motive for pushing many members of society to depart from traditional business patterns that are characterized by the limited effects of various to carrying out new and social innovative practices and works capable of making an impact of social value and achieving economic benefit. Exploiting opportunities is a daunting task that requires various social, political and cultural skills, with regard to the first stage, entrepreneurs focus on searching for solutions to social problems and searching for opportunities through understanding the increasing societal needs, especially in crises and disasters, (J Gr Dees, 1998). The institutional desires created according to Mair and Marti (2006) are social to serve vulnerable groups and meet their needs on the one hand, and achieve economic benefit for its employees on the other. Institutional voids are interpreted as indicating two trends (1) the absence or weakness of formal market institutions and (2) the gaps or spaces that occur at the interfaces between informal institutional domains (Tan, Williams, & Tan, 2003). Tan et al emphasize that the expansion of spaces provides ample avenues for discovery and opportunity creation. For the stage of implementing social innovation in the creation of social entrepreneurship, the scope of good ideas is expanded and work is being implemented to serve the community and the individuals working in it.

The Problem of The Study

The problem of the current research is determined in revealing the challenges of social entrepreneurial work. With a diagnostic approach to the reality of society and Iraq in particular, it can be said that one of the main challenges is the absence of awareness of the nature of social work and its importance related to the increasing obstacles and difficulties facing the establishment of such businesses from various fields (community, institutional, environmental). This is because the lack of a structure stimulates doing with such initiatives and the lack of government support for such actions, negatively affects the level of desire to enter into such projects. The second matter is the increase in poverty rates shows the level of actual need for such entrepreneurial actions to maintain the stability of society and prevent its destruction and to fill the deficit in the entry of public institutions and the size of the sector Therefore, the problem of the current research lies in answering the following main question:

What is the relationship between social entrepreneurship and women's empowerment in light of the Corona crisis?

From this main question, the following sub-questions are derived:

1. What is the level of awareness of the importance of social entrepreneurship?
2. What is the level of awareness of the importance of promoting women's empowerment?
3. Is there a significant correlation between the degree of appreciation of the sample members of the level of social entrepreneurship, and the degree of their appreciation of the level of women's empowerment?
4. What is the degree of influence of social entrepreneurship in empowering women?
5. Are there statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the sample members' estimation of their level of social entrepreneurship due to demographic variables?

Research Importance

There has been widespread global interest in social entrepreneurship. Although the theory of social entrepreneurship is still in the conception stage in many developing countries compared to developed countries, each country had different peculiarities and social attitudes to cover social entrepreneurship initiatives. This research aims to explain the conceptual framework of social entrepreneurship and explains the ways to develop the process of social entrepreneurship

initiatives based on the contextual aspects and the social value realized from social entrepreneurship. Theoretical research in this field revealed that the entrepreneurial social context and conditions are among the most important factors in All stages of the process of social entrepreneurship initiatives.

Research Aims

1. Indicate the level of awareness of the importance of social entrepreneurship
2. Recognize the level of awareness of the importance of empowering women
3. Identify the extent to which there is a statistically significant correlation between the degree of appreciation of the sample members of the level of social entrepreneurship, and the degree of their appreciation of the level of women's empowerment
4. Determine the degree of impact of social entrepreneurship in empowering women
5. Reveal whether there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of the sample members' estimation of their level of social entrepreneurship due to demographic variables (social status - age - educational qualification).

Research Hypotheses

The hypotheses that will be tested in this research are:

First Hypothesis: There is an awareness of the importance of social entrepreneurship from the respondents' point of view

The second hypothesis: There is an awareness of the importance of empowering women from the respondents' point of view

The third hypothesis: There is a statistically significant correlation between social entrepreneurship and women's empowerment.

Fourth hypothesis: There is a statistically significant impact relationship for social entrepreneurship in empowering women.

The fifth hypothesis: There are significant differences between the dimensions of social entrepreneurship and according to demographic variables (marital status, age, educational level). A number of sub-hypotheses branch from this hypothesis:

1. There are significant differences between the social entrepreneurship and social status.
2. There are significant differences between social entrepreneurship and the age group.
3. There are significant differences between the dimensions of social entrepreneurship and the educational level.

The First Topic - The Theoretical Framework

First, The Social Entrepreneurship Model

The term social entrepreneurship (SE) is used to refer to the growing number of organizations that have created service models that meet growing basic human needs and expectations. Schumpeter considers entrepreneurship as a special type of value creation that involves creative destruction. New ways of creating value that entrepreneurs have been devised to offer such as these features. that outperform the old ways, forcing others to imitate them and leading to a change in broader social practices. This results in the disappearance of the previous ways that were used to do these things and the change of basic social relations (Germak & Singh, 2009). According to Bansal, Garg, and Sharma (2019), social entrepreneurship expresses modernity associated with the introduction of innovative and innovative products and services. As indicated by Bornstein (2007) and Sullivan Mort, Weerawardena, and Carnegie (2003), some people have a social mission use the concept of social entrepreneurship to link social issues with the practice of entrepreneurship, while others see that the principle of entrepreneurship is used to motivate social service providers to do business. Through the demand for social entrepreneurship, pressure can be exerted to change the performance of commercial and social functions. The need for social entrepreneurship has increased because the state has abandoned many of its public functions, including social ones, which required strengthening the role of social entrepreneurship, provided that this leadership is not used to transform social responsibility by integrating the ideas

of efficiency, administrative governance and business entrepreneurship into the community entity.

We find that today some institutions have begun to give up a small part of their value to achieve social goals, although they do so only for public relations purposes, which is what J Gregory Dees (2009) called "the benefit of societal issues in brand marketing." Sekliuckiene, J., & Kisielius, E. (2015). To participate in providing some social value through health and education programs, Mair and Marti (2006) state that social entrepreneurship is based on the assumption that social impact can and should increase over time from during its expansion. The possibility of expanding its scope is distinguished from concepts such as anti-development.

Second: Social Entrepreneurs

Social entrepreneurs are involved in creating unique ideas with stakeholders and getting different resources from them in addressing social issues, creating an innovative scheme (Light, 2006). Not only does it develop the skill to see opportunities, but also the competence (or strength) to take advantage of the resources needed to exploit them. Zahra, Gedajlovic, Neubaum, and Shulman (2009) indicate that the successful entrepreneur needs not only to have the skill to recognize emerging future patterns, but also needs to be able to know whether he is able to take advantage of the necessary resources or not. No, how is that? Entrepreneurs search for new ways to create value by creating new models for entrepreneurial projects and businesses. This innovation results in a shift in economic and social practices to make new businesses and projects achieve more balance between efficiency and productivity. In this direction, Hemingway (2005) shows that building new value in innovative and exceptional ways is a feature that characterizes all entrepreneurs, including social entrepreneurs, which also leads to the achievement of a social function. Social means that the change and new value that is brought about in the social sector as an area that is considered a basic need "new models to provide products and services that meet social needs, which are based on sustainable development goals directly, such as the Millennium Development Goals" (Seelos & Mair, 2005). Others (Weerawardena & Mort, 2006) see that the social function of social entrepreneurship refers to the type of new value, either because the value itself is difficult to obtain, or because the entrepreneur chooses to give up some of the value. Yunus (2017) and Lisetchi and Brancu (2014) stress that some of the advantages of a business activity can be returned to society. Today, entrepreneurs can take on tasks of both an economic and social nature, which make the new method. The methods used to create value lead to higher social benefits (Cukier, Trenholm, Carl, & Gekas, 2011).

Third: The Growing Importance of Social Entrepreneurship

Researchers in both economic and administrative fields. Stammers, Jupe, and Andrew (2009) confirmed that this approach has emerged and its importance has increased at the present time as a result of the following -

First: Managing and managing social service businesses that meet the needs of multiple segments of society that suffer from complex social problems.

Second, social entrepreneurship may require very different criteria for evaluation when compared to standard forms of business entrepreneurship.

Third, if there is a reason to believe that social entrepreneurship is a promising tool for dealing with growing and complex social needs, it needs additional support in the form and types of legislation of the various types of social policy.

Fourth, this may be a good combination of appropriate management competencies to succeed in the social pursuit of entrepreneurship.

The majority of researchers in the field of social work assert that the transformations and changes that societies are exposed to as a result of wars, disasters and crises, for example (the Corona crisis) ((Certo & Miller, 2008; Michelini, 2012). This is in the emergence of the need for entrepreneurship and activities that take upon themselves the responsibility of addressing social problems whose appearance exacerbates their negative effects on society. Many co-operative models in India have relied on the direct involvement of the government or have operated as a non-profit organization. A few co-operatives have chosen to operate under a different business model, the Social For-Profit Entrepreneurial Enterprise (SEV) model.

Fourth: Entrepreneurial Social Business Forms

In his studies on the types of entrepreneurship, Peredo and McLean (2006) indicated that there are three forms of social entrepreneurship SEVs:

1. For-profit projects that engage in a commercial activity that hopes to achieve revenues and returns that help them secure levels of economic income that meet the needs of their workers, and their work is profitable and their mission is determined as representing an advanced economic model.
2. Projects that take the form of a hybrid of volunteer and private (organizations operating across sectors that combine the characteristics of for-profit organizations and volunteer organizations)
3. Governmental projects operating under official procedures and rules in an attempt to address larger social issues and problems at the local and regional levels of the country.

Fifth: The Motives of Social Entrepreneurship?

According to Roberts and Woods (2005) and Cukier et al. (2011), the motives that lead individuals or institutions to adopt such actions are:

1. A desire and awareness among individuals, institutions or the government of the need to strive to meet the current requirements and needs of society.
2. Awareness of the degree of feasibility achieved when establishing such social works and on various forms
3. Levels (individual, institutional, societal).
4. An awareness among the implementing agencies of such works at various levels of the effects and results of the success of these works and initiatives on the economic and social aspects (realizing social value for the service received from the project). There is also an understanding of its reflection on the stability of the political situation of the country. Also, there are those who indicate that these repercussions include the environment and its various components in terms of maintaining environmental sustainability.

Sixth: The Effects of Social Entrepreneurship on Women

Expanding the understanding of the scope of the impact of entrepreneurship and the consequences of its success prompted many interested in studying the issues of activities and initiatives. This is to explore the social entrepreneurship and its relationship to the empowerment of women in a number of countries. This is true in particular in societies whose members suffer from problems of unemployment and low income and the inability of the government of entering into such projects as a result of a lack of material and financial resources, and the reluctance of the private sector to adopt such projects as a result of its profitability goals. Social business models (SEV) represented by the significant effects that these models have on societal practices and applications and the behavioral and cognitive changes of community members that accompany the application of these models. The central analysis recommended by Santos is the need to listen and listen to the experiences of some entrepreneurial individuals who succeeded in creating entrepreneurial business projects that have achieved economic goals for them on the one hand, and contributed to maximizing the social value of the services provided, here, the public sector is unable to enter due to lack of resources. In a changing social perspective, it is important to study women's entrepreneurship as one social activity among many male-dominated models in society (Jones & Holt, 2008).

The biggest reason for creating an entrepreneurial event is a change in one's life path, especially in a negative direction. Two cases in this regard are that of refugees and individuals who have lost their jobs. Other changes in life can cause job dissatisfaction, midlife crises, or even the opportunity to take risks, for example, when a potential partner appears and saves money. However, the fact that a change in life has occurred, with some actions expediting, does not necessarily precipitate the formation of the company. Life changes are more likely to lead to entrepreneurial events according to family background, ethnic group, peer group, previous work experience, previous life path changes, and perceptions of viability. Some ethnic backgrounds and cultures support entrepreneurship more than others (Pomerantz, 2003). Thus, the model indicates that the formations of entrepreneurship are the result of the interaction of situational, social and cultural factors Chou, D. C. (2018). Each entrepreneurial event occurs in real time as the result of a

dynamic process. This process provides a situational impetus with an impact on the people whose perceptions and values are influenced by their social and cultural heritage and experiences (Johnson, 2000).

Seventh: Results of Women Empowerment - Women's Cooperatives

According to Hashemi and Schuller (1993), the dimensions of women's empowerment include a sense of self and vision of the future, mobility and vision, a secure economy, decision-making in the family, the ability to interact effectively in the public sphere, and participation in non-family groups. In the case of Lijjat, all seven members who are sisters reported that their association with Lijjat had a positive impact on their lives. Based on the accounts of their interviews (El Ebrashi, 2013). We can see that this particular form of group social communication enabled members to entrepreneurship in three different ways: (1) economic security; (ii) Develop entrepreneurial behavior in entrepreneurship; and (3) increased contributions to the family.

1. Economic security. Emerging entrepreneurial businesses mostly contribute to financial support for poor women, with low education. It is an opportunity to obtain lifelong free work by joining social institutions that provide community services of social value to individuals. Moreover, they can follow a flexible work schedule from home without compromising their family responsibilities. It gives them a lot of self-confidence, as they have money constantly. Likewise, it is important to obtain greater economic security when the husband has been unemployed for a long time. Here, the wife takes over the management of the entire family from her income. This visualizes the importance of these businesses and projects, and how self-employment provides women for life, with a greater sense of economic security and empowerment. It gives women the confidence of earning a regular income to the extent that they can support the family.

2. Develop entrepreneurial behavior. Austin et al. (2006) define social entrepreneurship as "the innovative social value-creating activity that can take place within or across different sectors, whether non-profit, commercial, or governmental". For example, a women stated that "even now, at the age of sixty, I cannot think of a life without a jat" (a social institution that provides job opportunities for women who have no breadwinners or whose husbands are unemployed).

3. Increase contributions to the family. Schuler (1993) identified that women's participation in entrepreneurial work improves their "status and decision-making power within the family" which is the main dimension of women's empowerment. Entrepreneurship researchers have noted that income empowers women. It thus "increases their bargaining power in the family, enabling them to share household chores and childcare responsibilities."

The Third Topic - The Procedures of The Field Study

First: Study Methodology and Limitations

The researcher followed the descriptive analytical approach, due to its relevance to the topic and objectives of the research, and the current study was determined by a set of determinants: -
- Boundaries of the topic: identifying the level of commitment to the application of service leadership within the framework of empowerment, support, accountability, courage, tolerance, reliability, humility, care and its relationship to the level of customer satisfaction in the period of the emerging corona virus.

Institutional Limit: Sample of Social Entrepreneurship Projects

The human limit: a sample of women entrepreneurs working in social projects

- Time limit: The implementation of the field part of this study was started on January 10, 2021 until October 18, 2021

- Spatial boundary: Baghdad Governorate (the capital of Iraq) - Rusafa side

Second: The Study Population and Its Sample

The study population consisted of a mean random sample of women working in the field of entrepreneurial social money. The sample was chosen randomly because of the health restrictions. The forms were 57, (63) were received and 5 were excluded for the lack of information.

Dimensions of social leadership			Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Variation coefficient	relative weight	Rank
1	Realizing entrepreneurial opportunity	the	3.40	0.86	0.77	72.25	1
2	Creative		3.32	0.90	0.83	73.36	2
3	take the risk		3.37	0.91	0.87	71.21	4
4	Proactive		3.14	0.76	0.67	68.56	5
Total			3.27	0.88	0.81		

2- Presentation of the second objective: to identify the level of awareness of the importance of empowering women. The results of the mean scores of the sample and the standard deviations of the dimensions of the scale, as well as the coefficient of variation, and as in Table (2), showed that the average degrees of the scale of women's empowerment from the point of view of the research sample amounted to (4.04) degrees and with a standard deviation (0.93) degree, with a coefficient of difference of (0.88), and this indicates a high level awareness of the importance of empowering women, also that the second dimension (economic security) ranked first in terms of importance and with an arithmetic mean (4.48) and with a standard deviation (0.75) and a coefficient of variation (0.66) with a relative weight of (68.17), while the dimension (participation in decision-making) was the least common with an arithmetic mean (3.71) and a standard deviation (1.01) and a relative weight (81.26).

Table (2):

A General Description of The Dimensions of Women's Empowerment

Dimensions of social leadership			Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Variation coefficient	relative weight	Rank
1	Realizing entrepreneurial opportunity	the	3.93	0.84	0.74	76.31	2
2	Creative		4.84	0.75	0.66	68.17	1
3	take the risk		3.86	0.82	0.81	74.80	4
4	Proactive		3.71	1.00	0.77	81.26	3
total			4.04	0.93	0.88	0.78	

- Presentation of the results of the third objective: Table (3) indicates that there is a positive and significant correlation between the social entrepreneurship and the women's empowerment, as the correlation values were positive and significant at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (61). The strongest correlation between the dimensions of social entrepreneurship and women's empowerment was between proactivity and economic security, which amounted to 0.65, while the lowest correlation was between risk taking and a sense of self, as it amounted to (0.21). The total value of the correlation between the dimensions of social entrepreneurship and the dimensions of women's empowerment ($R = 0.57$) and the T-value Calculated (t) $T=11.03$ (4.56), which is greater than the tabular value that reached (8.97) at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 61). This confirms the validity of the third hypothesis, which confirms the existence of a moral correlation between social entrepreneurship and women's empowerment. This means that the more social entrepreneurship increases, the higher the rates of women's empowerment to work in a way that positively affects the family and society.

Table (3)

The values of Spearman's correlation coefficients between the dimensions of social entrepreneurship and the dimensions of women's empowerment (N = 63).

		Dimensions of women's empowerment								Significance
		sense of self		Economic security		Develop entrepreneurial behavior in the public sphere		Participation in decision-making		
R=0.57		(Y1)		(Y2)		(Y3)		(Y1)		
T=11.03		R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	
Dimensions of social entrepreneurship	Realizing the entrepreneurial opportunity (X1)	0.46	6.49	0.39	5.31	0.56	8.47	0.47	6.75	Significant
	Creative (X2)	0.45	6.31	0.37	7.63	0.52	4.99	0.44	6.31	Significant
	take the risk (X3)	0.21	3.65	0.36	6.86	0.28	3.47	0.48	3.92	Significant
	Proactive (X4)	0.26	2.47	0.65	10.72	0.32	3.90	0.31	4.03	Significant

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

- Presentation of the results of the fourth goal: Table (4) indicates a positive impact of social entrepreneurship in empowering women, as the calculated F value reached (367.62), which is greater than its tabular value at the level of significance (0.05) which is (4.01), and this means that there is an effect of (dimensions of social entrepreneurship) in the dependent variable (women's empowerment) and it indicates that the regression curve is good by describing the relationship between the two variables.

Table (4)

The Results of The Simple Linear Regression of The Effect of Social Entrepreneurship on Empowering Women

independent variable	constant value (a)	beta coefficient t value (β)	Selection parameter value (R ²)	Calculate d q value (F)	Significance	dependent variable
Social Entrepreneurship (X)	0.54	0.85	0.70	367.62	Effective	Women's Empowerment (Y)
Realizing the entrepreneurial opportunity (X1)	1.32	0.63	0.53	178.99	Effective	
Creative (X2)	1.42	0.61	0.61	247.11	Effective	
take the risk (X3)	1.31	0.56	0.56	203.18	Effective	
Proactive (X4)	1.53	0.52	0.40	106.20	Effective	

The calculated F value at a significance level of 0.05 and degree of freedom (63, 1) = 4.01

4- Presenting the results of the fourth goal: we identify the differences in the dimensions of social entrepreneurship according to demographic variables and show the significance of the differences in the perception of the dimensions of social entrepreneurship among the members of the research sample according to personal variables. The t-test was used for two independent samples.

A- The differences in the dimensions of social entrepreneurship according to the marital status variable: According to the marital status variable (married - unmarried), the calculated T-value amounted to (5,315), which is greater than the tabular T-value of (2,048) at the degree of freedom (61) and the level of significance (0.05). This indicates that there are statistically significant differences between them and in favor of the married woman, as shown in Table (5).

Table (5)

The significance of the differences in social entrepreneurship according to social status

variable	type	number	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	T value calculated	tabular	Statistical significance
Dimensions of social entrepreneurship	Married	44	118.31	15.33	5.315	2.048	Significant
	unmarried	19	114.57	15.11			

Degree of freedom = 61 Significance level = 0.05

B - The differences in the dimensions of social entrepreneurship according to the age variable, the t-test was used for two independent samples (25-34, 35-49), the calculated t-value amounted to (2.77), which is greater than the tabular t-value of (2,048) at the degree of freedom (61) and the level of significance (0.05). This indicates that there are statistically significant differences between them and in favor of the age group (25-34), as shown in Table (6)

Table (6)

Significance of differences in social entrepreneurship according to age

Variable	age	number	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	T value Calculate	tabular	Statistical significance
Dimensions of social entrepreneurship	25-34	36	118.41	13.88	2.77	2.048q	significant
	35-49	27	105.69	13			

Degree of freedom = 61 Significance level = 0.05

B- Differences in the dimensions of social entrepreneurship according to the educational qualification variable: the t-test was used for two independent samples. Also, the calculated t-value amounted to (2,196), which is greater than the tabular t-value of (2,048) at the degree of freedom (61) and the level of significance (0.05). This indicates that there are statistically significant differences between them and in favor of holders of a bachelor's degree and above, as shown in Table (7).

Table (7)

The significance of the differences in the dimensions of social entrepreneurship according to the educational qualification

variable	Type	number	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	T value calculated	tabular	Statistical significance
Dimensions of social entrepreneurship	Preparatory degree and lower	18	112.19	15	2.196	2.048	دالة
	Bachelor and higher	45	117.5	15.86			

Degree of freedom = 61 Significance level = 0.05

Degree of freedom = 61 Significance level = 0.05

Discuss The Search Results

A- It appears from Table (1) that there is a high awareness among the research sample of the importance of social entrepreneurship in all fields, as indicated by the computational circles for each dimension, and this is consistent with the study of J Gregory Dees (2009) & Chou, D. C. (2018). Instability and randomness, they are more in need to formulate and implement new strategies and plans for change that enable them to work flexibly and adaptively to suit external disturbances and crises and to achieve social benefit at the same time, and on the other hand achieve economic benefit in the environment.

B- The results of Table (2) confirmed the existence of a high awareness among the research sample of the importance of empowering women in all fields, especially in social entrepreneurship. It achieves economic and social returns, in addition to strengthening the role and status of women in the family and society, as indicated by the mathematical circles for each dimension, and this is consistent with (Pollard, 2006). Which pointed out the need for women to have a high awareness and awareness of the importance of their economic and social empowerment as well. Hemingway, C.A. (2005) pointed out in his study to the role of personal values in motivating women to pursue entrepreneurial work

C- The statistical results in Table (3) confirmed positive correlations between the social entrepreneurship and women's empowerment in a holistic and individual way, as the relations were positive significant in varying proportions and with a confidence degree of 0.05, and the total correlation value between social entrepreneurship and women's empowerment was ($R = 0.57$) and the calculated t-value (t) $T=11.03$. It is greater than the tabular value, which reached (8.97) at the significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (61). This is consistent with the study of Mair and Schoen (2007) which indicated that there is a relationship between successful social entrepreneurship models and a number of determinants. Including empowerment.

D- The results of Table (4) showed that there is a positive effect of social entrepreneurship in empowering women. There is an effect (of the dimensions of social entrepreneurship) on the dependent variable (women's empowerment), and this shows that the regression curve is good for describing the relationship between the two variables.

E- The results of the differences showed that there were differences in social leadership according to the marital status variable according to the marital status variable (married - unmarried) among the members of the research sample using the T-test for two independent samples. This indicates that there are statistically significant differences between them and in favor of the social status (married). These results are in agreement with the study of Zahra et al. (2009), which showed that married women have greater economic and social motives and incentives to undertake entrepreneurial work.

G- The results of the differences showed that there are differences in social entrepreneurship according to the age variable (Table 5) and in favor of the individuals of the age group sample (25-34), as they have more willingness and acceptance to adopt entrepreneurial work that is characterized by innovation, creativity and participation in its implementation. This can be explained by the fact that they are more groups. The age that enjoys enthusiasm and motivation to adopt everything new while possessing a degree of flexibility that allows them to adapt to

changing circumstances.

The results of the differences showed that there are differences in social entrepreneurship according to the educational qualification variable and in favor of the degree holders. This means that the difference is significant and this can be explained by the fact that the majority of the sample members (entrepreneurs) were holders of a bachelor degree or higher, and their number reached (52) with a percentage of (86.6%). This proves the importance of scientific knowledge in enhancing the value of realizing opportunities and working to exploit them among individuals.

Recommendations

1. Policy makers must work towards creating an enabling legal and political environment that encourages the establishment of entrepreneurial projects that serve the community. However, they must facilitate women's access to resources to launch and develop entrepreneurial social businesses that meet their economic and social needs.
2. The necessity for social entrepreneurship projects to combine financial aspects with success in creating social value, with keenness to present a new way of thinking for all sectors of society.
3. It is important for the governments to develop a social policy based on valuable insights on how to benefit from women's energies by setting flexible rules and procedures. This is to established "an association or organization for poor and mostly illiterate women, within the framework of a sustainable business project while working to empower women members".
4. Instead of ignoring women's entrepreneurial projects, there is a great need for such projects to be given greater attention. This is especially for women working in successful organizations such as charities and voluntary organizations to benefit from them in centers and laboratories to develop the skills and innovative capabilities of working women.
- 5- Social entrepreneurs must not only grow their own businesses, but seek to educate other organizations and individuals to adopt their models, thus reaching more people and impacting more lives. Accordingly, they break down the social and institutional barriers that hinder organizations and other individuals from accessing the knowledge needed to make a positive impact in society.

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