

Leveraging Entrepreneurship in Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as an Approach to Improving the Quality of Life of Rural Women in Egypt

Fawzia Abdeldayem Abdelfattah Youssef

Assistant Professor, Department of Social Sciences, College of Arts, University of Hail, Hail, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Assistant Professor, Department of Working with communities and organizations Department, Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University, Egypt.

Email: f.youssif@uoh.edu.sa

Abstract

This investigation aimed to examine the practical implementation of entrepreneurship within Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and its repercussions on enhancing the well-being of rural women in Egypt. Employing a descriptive analytical methodology, data were gathered from a sample encompassing six NGOs and 97 participants. The findings revealed that while most NGOs harbour ideas and initiatives for women's entrepreneurship, they encounter impediments such as insufficient resources and training. Noteworthy discoveries indicate that entrepreneurship contributes to augmenting the income of rural women, elevating family living standards, nurturing women's skills, broadening their social connections, and alleviating psychological burdens. Nevertheless, challenges such as unfavourable community perceptions of women's roles, deficient marketing capabilities, and a lack of external expertise constrain effectiveness. Crucial implications underscore the considerable positive impact of entrepreneurship on the quality of life for rural women, underscoring the necessity for comprehensive support to address the barriers they confront. The results accentuate the significance of tailored training and collaborative endeavours among NGOs, governmental bodies, and local communities to propel the advancement of entrepreneurship among rural women. Future research endeavours should delve into long-term impacts, integrate technological dimensions, employ comparative methodologies, scrutinize cultural influences, and assess various training models. The study advocates for the intensification of media campaigns promoting entrepreneurship projects for rural women, the appointment of entrepreneurship specialists within NGOs, the cultivation of an entrepreneurial culture and

skills within rural communities, the augmentation of governmental and organizational support mechanisms, and the encouragement of NGOs to implement targeted entrepreneurial programs for the economic and social empowerment of rural women.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Rural Women, Quality of Life, Empowerment.

1. Introduction

Entrepreneurial endeavours serve as a strategy within the realm of social work and community organization. Within contemporary society, rural women, recognized as a pivotal demographic, perceive entrepreneurial activities as an unconventional avenue for instigating positive social change, with the objective of enhancing their living circumstances. Encouraging the engagement of rural women in economic pursuits facilitates the augmentation of their income and living standards, cultivates self-reliance, and elevates their self-confidence and capabilities. Furthermore, entrepreneurial activities play a role in diminishing unemployment and poverty in rural locales, thereby contributing to the stability of the social fabric. Numerous instances illustrate the success of entrepreneurial initiatives in ameliorating the living conditions of rural women, spanning endeavours such as the establishment of small-scale agricultural projects, craft businesses, and service-oriented initiatives. Consequently, entrepreneurial activities emerge as efficacious methodologies for elevating the living conditions of rural women and attaining comprehensive social development.

Professions within humanities and social sciences, particularly social work, focus on identifying and addressing citizens' needs and problems through targeted criteria. They take action to enhance individuals' social functioning, contribute to community stability, and tackle societal issues. What sets social work apart is its capacity to align with the latest advancements in human society, drawing on scientific foundations that parallel societal developments and challenges, as well as recent progress in social and human sciences and behavioural technology (Badawi, 2009).

NGOs engaged in social work are acknowledged for their commitment to addressing the needs of the local community by identifying and prioritizing pressing issues for prompt resolution or alleviation. This endeavour involves a continual refinement of methods and work strategies, embracing innovation to enhance efficiency, quality, and effectiveness in fulfilling their designated roles within the community. Furthermore, these organizations integrate social entrepreneurship projects into their activities as a means to achieve the aforementioned objectives, concurrently elevating the quality of life and fostering a sustainable positive impact. Social entrepreneurship, with its distinctive characteristics, emerges as the optimal avenue for multifaceted development across economic, social, political, administrative, and environmental dimensions. Its integration not only improves the performance of non-governmental associations but also advocates for their advancement in tandem with the surrounding local community (Said, 2022).

Social entrepreneurship has garnered rightful attention for its capacity to swiftly enhance human well-being and economic sustenance. Consequently, it serves as a catalyst for innovation, mobilizing novel resources to effectively tackle significant issues that impact a broad spectrum of individuals (Kim, 2013). Particularly in the context of constrained employment prospects, social entrepreneurship emerges as a pragmatic choice to address unemployment challenges across diverse human societies. Substantiating this trend, European nations have commenced the integration of social entrepreneurship into their overarching strategies, initiatives, and policies (Ahmed, 2022).

Consequently, the anticipation is that social entrepreneurship will assume an increasingly pivotal role in forthcoming social and economic development. Historical evidence underscores that profit-maximizing enterprises are inherently inadequate in addressing environmental challenges and resource scarcities. The constraints of financial resources compel governments, particularly those engaged in economic expansion within developing nations, to leave substantial voids in social and personal welfare. Governments, when involved in economic endeavours, typically maintain diverse businesses, prioritizing their contribution to overall growth (Said, 2022).

In analogous terms, social entrepreneurship has evolved into a modern conceptual framework of global significance. This evolution is underscored by its contribution to both economic and social development, as well as its unique function in involving diverse social groups in economic and social endeavours (Mohammed & Abdel Kareem, 2011). Therefore, social entrepreneurship evolves as a process directed by a societal mission, aiming to benefit the community through innovative concepts that amalgamate resources to generate both social and economic value (Javed, Yasir, & Majid, 2019).

In alignment with this, social entrepreneurship stands as a contemporary remedy embraced by numerous nations, Egypt included, to enhance income levels and confront issues related to unemployment and poverty. This stems from its capacity to generate direct and enduring employment opportunities across all societal segments, thereby fostering a expansive landscape for innovation and effecting transformative change within society (Abd Rabbo, 2023).

Within rural societies, women represent a demographic particularly vulnerable to diminished living standards, necessitating economic opportunities and unconventional initiatives, ideas, and projects more than any other demographic. They demand innovative projects and programs capable of delivering economically, socially, and environmentally advantageous and impactful outcomes to effectively address the repercussions of poverty and unemployment.

Certainly, the implementation of entrepreneurial programs and initiatives by non-governmental organizations, specifically tailored to serve rural women, will undeniably manifest in an improvement in various facets of their lives, encompassing material, psychological, social, environmental, health, and educational dimensions.

In this context, we are exploring the feasibility of investing in the capacities and competencies of rural women to instigate inventive and entrepreneurial programs or projects. Their ability to adeptly manage and perpetually enhance these initiatives is anticipated to exert both direct and indirect influences on the enhancement of their life quality. This endeavour is envisaged within the purview of a non-governmental organization that fosters and backs such programs, projects, and ideas. Accordingly, the research problem is delineated as an investigation into the actualization of entrepreneurial initiatives by non-governmental organizations as a strategy to ameliorate the quality of life for rural women.

The introductory discourse on entrepreneurial management encompasses diverse viewpoints, notably the socio-psychological dimension, which underscores the impact of social and psychological factors on the success of entrepreneurial pursuits. These factors function as motivators and exert influences on entrepreneurial activities. Furthermore, the economic perspective accentuates entrepreneurs as catalysts for economic development, contributing through innovation and market expansion. Lastly, the entrepreneurial behaviour approach directs attention to organizations actively involved in entrepreneurial activities, adjusting their products and services in response to environmental changes and competitive dynamics. Collectively, these introductions recognize entrepreneurship as a pivotal source of competitive advantage for non-profit organizations, facilitating their growth and adaptability within a dynamic operational milieu (Hussein, 2013; Said, 2022).

In essence, this introduction emphasizes the increasing acknowledgment of the crucial role of social

entrepreneurship in elevating marginalized groups and effecting positive transformations. It underscores the potential of entrepreneurship, particularly when facilitated by non-governmental organizations, to generate economic and social value by addressing pressing issues such as unemployment, poverty, and the socio-economic empowerment of marginalized segments of society.

Nonetheless, the full realization of this potential necessitates a comprehensive approach involving collaboration among associations, governmental entities, local communities, and the targeted beneficiaries. Overcoming constraints related to resource accessibility, training, cultural attitudes, and market dynamics is imperative. The conclusion underscores that with sufficient and holistic support directed towards customized entrepreneurial programs for rural women, considerable enhancements in income levels, living standards, health, education, and environmental conditions can be actualized.

Ultimately, this introduction compellingly advocates for heightened implementation of meticulously crafted entrepreneurial initiatives tailored for rural women. Such initiatives should be facilitated by impact-oriented non-governmental organizations and necessitate collaborative endeavours involving diverse stakeholders. This approach holds the potential to instigate sustainable and multifaceted development, particularly in the most disadvantaged areas, with a specific focus on women.

2. Literature Review

Prior research pertinent to the present study falls into two primary domains. The first encompasses entrepreneurship studies, underscoring the significance of non-governmental organizations in supporting entrepreneurial initiatives, the role of social entrepreneurship in local communities, and the consequential impact on economic and social development. The second domain revolves around studies directed at enhancing the quality of life, with a focus on the roles of non-governmental organizations in improving the well-being of diverse segments of society, such as Bedouin women, individuals with auditory disabilities, orphaned children, girls of unknown origin, and employees in inclusive schools. These investigations underscore the imperative for effective partnerships, services, and interventions to elevate the quality of life across various dimensions.

2.1 The First Axis is Specific to Studies Related to Entrepreneurship. Several Studies Have Been Identified, Including

[Adeyeye \(2016\)](#) study concluded that a predominant number of non-governmental organizations deviate from the conventional model, characterized by independence from profit, intervention, and political influence. The study underscored the implications of this deviation and advocated for the redirection of non-governmental organizations towards supporting entrepreneurship programs as a strategic mechanism to address these issues.

[Mohamed \(2017\)](#) study sought to comprehend the concept of social entrepreneurship within local communities. The findings revealed that the incorporation of local organizations into social entrepreneurship activities remains at a moderate level. The study recommended augmenting awareness of social entrepreneurship projects within the local community by disseminating ideas and initiatives. Additionally, it proposed encouraging local social organizations to actively endorse and support the widespread implementation of social entrepreneurship activities.

[Adnan, Yusoff, and Ghazali \(2018\)](#) study offers an overview of social entrepreneurship and a preliminary

examination of its existing status in Malaysia, with a specific emphasis on appraising the role of social entrepreneurship in fostering the social and economic development of the nation. The findings suggest that while social entrepreneurship is relatively nascent across various Malaysian entities, both governmental and non-governmental, there is a nascent acknowledgment of its significance in the social and economic development of the country. Indirectly, social entrepreneurship activities have made contributions to the social and economic progress of the nation. It is anticipated that the trajectory of social entrepreneurship will persist in its growth for the future development of the country.

[Lindner \(2018\)](#) research aimed to delineate the principal activities associated with challenge-based learning for sustainable entrepreneurship. The study underscored the dynamic involvement of entrepreneurship across various sub social systems within society, with a specific emphasis on the integration of challenge-based learning in entrepreneurship to foster a more sustainable future.

[Al-Najem \(2018\)](#) study delineated the characteristics and functions of institutions anticipated to provide support for social entrepreneurs. The research identified the legal frameworks governing activities in social entrepreneurship. The findings suggested that social entrepreneurship, being a nascent trend, requires further development to effectively contribute to the enhancement of individuals' and communities' well-being and to augment the significance of youth involvement in both social and economic development.

[Deng et al. \(2020\)](#) research endeavoured to comprehend the influence of social capital on social entrepreneurship and its repercussions on social care programs. The study explicated that both grant-based non-profit social entrepreneurship and self-sustaining hybrid social entrepreneurship serve as efficacious instruments in attaining high-quality social care. It underscored that such entrepreneurial endeavours play a crucial role in offering innovative resolutions to societal issues, with hybrid social entrepreneurship assuming a more substantial role in this context.

[Bhatt, Qureshi, and Riaz \(2019\)](#) investigation delved into the obstacles encountered by organizations and delineated strategies employed by social entrepreneurs to navigate these challenges. The study identified, from the standpoint of social entrepreneurs, four categories of institutional challenges in social entrepreneurship: misconceptions about powerful government role standards, ambiguity surrounding the role of social institutions, unsupportive regulatory frameworks, and the absence of social and cultural values and beliefs aligned or supportive of social entrepreneurship objectives. Additionally, the research underscored the correlation between entrepreneurship and ethical considerations in institutional work.

The investigation conducted by [Mohammed and Abdel Kareem \(2011\)](#) underscored the necessity to synchronize entrepreneurship opportunities and challenges within the Egyptian economy. The findings suggested that entrepreneurship plays a pivotal role in fostering economic growth by propelling job creation, enhancing skill sets, fostering technological innovation, and augmenting productivity through competitive dynamics. Additionally, it serves as a mechanism to address enduring issues such as unemployment and poverty.

[Haridi \(2021\)](#) research accentuated the significance of social entrepreneurship projects as efficacious instruments for delivering social care services. The study emphasized the pivotal role of entrepreneurship in furnishing social care services and mitigating unemployment by generating novel employment prospects within the community. It advocated for the cultivation of entrepreneurial attributes among both basic and university-level students, along with the enhancement of their entrepreneurship-related skills.

[Abd Rabbo \(2023\)](#) research delineated a range of impediments hindering the cultivation of social entrepreneurship skills within students of social service disciplines. The study posited several essential

recommendations to foster the development of these skills, encompassing ongoing training initiatives, the utilization of contemporary pedagogical approaches, and the incorporation of information technology in this educational context.

The second dimension concentrates on enhancing the quality of life, and we can present noteworthy studies and preceding research pertaining to this dimension as follows:

[Al-Hawari \(2017\)](#) research sought to comprehend the genuine role of non-governmental organizations in enhancing the quality of life for Bedouin women across social, economic, and cultural dimensions. The study underscored the imperative for these organizations to foster openness and establish efficacious partnerships with other entities within civil society to bolster and advance their services and developmental initiatives. It emphasized the significance of exploring diverse avenues to address the challenge of inadequate financial resources essential for the execution of developmental programs and projects within non-governmental organizations. Consequently, this approach aims to enhance their organizational capacities for the amelioration of women's lives.

[Allam \(2020\)](#) investigation endeavoured to examine the function of institutions catering to individuals with auditory disabilities, particularly in the realms of speech therapy and the enhancement of quality of life for this demographic. The study additionally aspired to furnish educational, economic, health, and rehabilitation services. The research delineated the professional methodologies employed within these institutions to structurally organize society, striving to effect enhancements in the quality of life for the hearing impaired, encompassing health, education, and rehabilitation domains.

[Abdul Rahim \(2021\)](#) research sought to elucidate the correlation between the amalgamation of governmental and non-governmental initiatives through communication, coordination, cooperation, and exchange indicators. The study directed its attention toward the objective enhancement of the quality of life for orphaned children, encompassing economic, social, educational, and health dimensions. Furthermore, it delved into subjective aspects and indicators, including life satisfaction, social relationships, self-esteem, and social adaptation. The research concluded by positing several recommendations aimed at fostering improvements in the quality of life for these children.

[Said \(2022\)](#) investigation sought to delineate the contributions of social care institutions in enhancing both the objective and subjective dimensions of the quality of life for girls of indeterminate origin. It further aimed to identify impediments hindering these institutions from positively influencing the quality of life for these girls and endeavoured to formulate a proposed plan to surmount these obstacles. The study underscored the imperative for the social work profession to aid children of indeterminate origin in reclaiming their social performance capabilities and ameliorating their economic, social, and health-related quality of life.

Conclusively, [Hassan \(2023\)](#) study was dedicated to formulating a proposed plan to enhance the efficacy of social care services in ameliorating the quality of life for employees in inclusive educational institutions. It sought to assess the various dimensions influencing the enhancement of the quality of life for employees in such establishments, pinpoint the most impactful dimensions of social care services, and delineate the challenges faced by these services in fostering improvements in the quality of life for employees in inclusive schools. The study culminated in the development of a proposed planning framework, aimed at augmenting the effectiveness of social care services and elevating the quality of life for employees in inclusive educational settings.

Prior research has furnished essential perspectives on entrepreneurship, delving into its diverse facets and applications across various sectors. It has notably underscored entrepreneurship's significance in tackling social welfare challenges, particularly evident in rural contexts. In these settings, entrepreneurship emerges as a potent

force in mitigating unemployment, alleviating poverty, and elevating the quality of life for women residing in rural areas.

Our present study extends from this groundwork, endeavouring to discern precise strategies for enhancing the quality of life for rural women through entrepreneurial initiatives. Moreover, our contribution extends to the cultivation of an entrepreneurial culture, accentuating the significance of ongoing advancements in this domain.

In the context of our study's placement within the extant body of research, we accentuate the distinctive role of rural women as proficient instigators and managers of entrepreneurship programs. This distinctiveness sets our research apart and underscores the pivotal role these women play in ameliorating their own quality of life.

In summary, our research draws insights from prior studies, concentrating on the empowerment of rural women through entrepreneurship. It contributes a valuable perspective to the field, recognizing the dynamic nature of entrepreneurship in addressing societal challenges.

In conclusion, existing studies unanimously highlight entrepreneurship's significant role in improving the quality of life in rural areas, addressing challenges like unemployment, poverty, and social welfare. The research underscores entrepreneurship's capacity for fostering economic growth and social development, emphasizing the need for supportive frameworks.

The studies exhibit disparities in their particular areas of emphasis and outcomes. Certain studies centre on the functions of non-governmental organizations, while others scrutinize the obstacles encountered by social entrepreneurs. Geographic distinctions are evident, with some research specifically targeting countries such as Malaysia and Egypt, and variations in the extent of incorporating local communities into entrepreneurial endeavours.

Further research is needed to investigate entrepreneurship's role across sectors, particularly concerning rural women. There is a need for more exploration on how entrepreneurship can enhance the quality of life for rural women, considering their distinct challenges and opportunities. Comprehensive data and analysis on the direct impact of entrepreneurial programs on rural women, addressing their specific needs, are lacking. Additionally, there is a requirement for increased focus on rural women's agencies as active managers of entrepreneurial programs.

3. Study Significance

1. In Egypt, the unemployment rates experienced an increase in 2019, particularly among women. The rates reached 16.7% for individuals with higher qualifications, 7.9% for those with intermediate qualifications, and 4.3% for individuals with lower qualifications.
2. Entrepreneurship is perceived as a contemporary remedy capable of alleviating unemployment challenges within Egyptian society.
3. There has been a notable surge in attention towards entrepreneurship in recent times across academic, professional, and community spheres.
4. The government has demonstrated a proclivity to promote entrepreneurship throughout various societal sectors and establish mechanisms to facilitate entrepreneurial success.
5. It is imperative for both the government and private entities to embrace concepts and initiatives that can effectively tackle unemployment issues, especially within the demographic of rural women.

6. Fostering entrepreneurship among rural women holds the potential to ameliorate numerous persistent social challenges they encounter.

3.1 Study Objectives

1. Recognize that community-based organizations employ entrepreneurship as an entry point to enhance the quality of life for rural women.
2. Surveillance of impediments hindering the utilization of entrepreneurship by civic organizations in rural society.
3. Identification of the returns associated with the utilization of community-based entrepreneurship for enhancing the quality of life for women in rural communities.
4. Surveillance and identification of a set of proposals for operationalizing the utilization of entrepreneurship by community-based organizations as an entry point to enhance the quality of life for rural women.

3.2 Study Questions

1. What is the actuality of employing community-based entrepreneurship as an entry point for enhancing the quality of life for rural women?
2. What impediments exist regarding the utilization of entrepreneurship by community organizations in rural areas?
3. What are the outcomes associated with employing the leadership of community organizations to enhance the quality of life for women in rural communities?
4. What proposals exist to catalyse the utilization of entrepreneurship within civil society organizations as an entry point for enhancing the quality of life for rural women?

3.3 Study Concepts

3.4 Entrepreneurship

The term "entrepreneurship" originates from the Arabic verb "raada," with its active participle being "raa'id." The term "raa'id" refers to an individual appointed by their community to investigate and ascertain sources of sustenance. Following the exploration and identification, the appointed individual returns to the community, which may choose to join or emulate the discovered endeavours (Al-johari, 2009).

Scholars have exhibited variance in defining the concept of social entrepreneurship. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that the roots of this concept can be traced back to the economist "Joseph Schumpeter" and certain Austrian economists.

Entrepreneurship is debated, with some viewing it as a sustainable initiative driven by initiative and exploration. This perspective sees entrepreneurship as a means to meet the needs of marginalized individuals in society by using innovative ideas to fulfil a socially significant mission and create new social value (Majumdar & Reji, 2020).

Likewise, it constitutes a process of generating social value through the innovative integration of resources to address social needs, catalyse social change, or establish novel organizations (Thorgren & Omoredede, 2015). Entrepreneurship, in a social context, is the process of devising effective, innovative, and sustainable solutions to tackle social and environmental challenges. It involves risk-taking through diverse models, aiming to offer meaningful economic solutions to address social issues, particularly those affecting marginalized populations due to market failures. Financial feasibility is viewed as a means to an end, with social entrepreneurs combining

business, management, and innovation skills alongside research, social service, & communication skills ((Said, 2022).

Entrepreneurship entails the formulation and implementation of strategies facilitating the establishment and advancement of an enterprise, incorporating elements of risk, innovation, and effective management within either a novel or pre-existing institutional framework (Hamouda, 2021). Entrepreneurship is the process of generating, recognizing, and exploiting ideas and opportunities, transforming them into real projects. This involves activities such as generating new business ideas through creativity and innovation, identifying exploitable opportunities, and significant interaction between these activities. The outcome may be a new business or social project, and it can also occur within an existing institution (Blundel, Lockett, & Wang, 2017).

In this context, social entrepreneurship is delineated as an ethically oriented variant of entrepreneurial activity, characterized by a distinct commitment to instigate social change. Frequently associated terms with social entrepreneurship encompass foresight, preparedness for risk, courage, a mindset geared towards introducing novel ideas and solutions to advance a social mission, and a sustained emphasis on sustainability (Marques & Dhiman, 2020).

Entrepreneurship culture is perceived as the collective mental conditioning directed towards instilling entrepreneurial values and norms. These encompass foresight, risk-taking, adeptness in accepting and navigating failure, receptivity to novel ideas, individuality, independence, and the pursuit of achievement (Stuetzer et al., 2018). It entails the inventive and creative utilization of resources, amalgamating them to explore opportunities for social change and fulfil societal needs (Peris-Ortiz, Teulon, & Bonet-Fernandez, 2017).

In this study, entrepreneurship is defined as innovative and non-traditional activities and programs pursued by rural women to optimize resource utilization, enhancing their economic, social, and environmental well-being and contributing to societal service and development.

4. Quality of Life

The notion of enhancing the quality of life is a comprehensive concept centred on overall life satisfaction and personal happiness. It also encompasses the assessment of the substantial influence of interpersonal relationships.

It denotes an individual's cognizance of their standing in life within the cultural and value frameworks of their existence. This is linked to their objectives, expectations, interests, and standards (Faraj, 2010). Alternatively, it encompasses an individual's perception and comprehension of their life circumstances to fulfil both material and non-material needs, sustaining the quality of life within the societal, cultural, political, and economic context of their community. This fosters social cohesion and solidarity within the community (Ghorab, 2023).

Some assert that the quality of life encompasses two fundamental dimensions: the first pertains to the essential conditions deemed crucial for an individual's existence, and the second pertains to leading a respectable life. Hence, the quality of life is intricately connected to well-being, amelioration, and is invariably tied to development, progress, and the fulfilment of needs, mitigating poverty (Veenhoven, 1996).

In an alternate context, two concepts intimately associated with the enhancement of quality of life are identified:

Livability, pertains to the establishment of conditions conducive to a fulfilling life. Fundamental benchmarks for urban habitation encompass critical elements such as infrastructure, security, healthcare, education, and other essential services.

Lifestyle encompasses the provision of alternatives for individuals to lead a gratifying and agreeable life. It furnishes a spectrum of choices and modalities for deriving enjoyment from life, including but not limited to sports, cultural engagement, entertainment, and analogous pursuits (Ezzat Al-Masry, 2023).

Enhancing the quality of life may be delineated through quantitative and qualitative metrics, encompassing their implications for social, health, and economic parameters, as well as the interplay among these factors. This concept mirrors the acknowledgment and contentment of individuals and society regarding these circumstances, coupled with their fulfilment concerning personal expectations and life objectives (David, 2001). Quality of life is a subjective expression of an individual's well-being, encompassing their desires that contribute to happiness and satisfaction. Complete life satisfaction is rare, varying not only among individuals but also across time and locations. It encompasses aspects like security, peace, equal opportunities, participation, and self-satisfaction (Wadie, 2002).

From a societal standpoint, the enhancement of quality of life is intertwined with various social indicators, including but not limited to income levels, social status, the nature and extent of accessible services, residential conditions, familial dimensions, occupational characteristics, and the overall health status prevalent within the community (Al-Ghandour, 1999).

Given this comprehension, the researcher can operationalize the improvement of quality of life in this study as the extent of the rural woman's standard of living within prevailing social systems and conditions. It evaluates her capacity to fulfil needs and experience a moderate degree of satisfaction, psychological well-being, self-esteem, quality of social relationships, and social standing within both the familial context and the broader community.

5. Methodological Procedures for the Study

5.1 Study Type

In the context of a descriptive study designed to scrutinize distinctive problem attributes or social conditions, seeking comprehensive and precise insights into the specified issue, the present investigation aligns with the descriptive study paradigm. Specifically, it endeavours to empirically observe the actualization of social entrepreneurship by non-profit organizations as a strategy for enhancing the quality of life for rural women.

5.2 Research Methodology

The investigator employed the social survey methodology utilizing purposive sampling techniques to target non-profit organizations operating within the entrepreneurial domain in Qalyubia Governorate, guided by predefined criteria:

- Entrepreneurial endeavours should align with the organizational jurisdiction or operational domains as delineated by the foundational regulations or bylaws governing the organization.
- These entities ought to have effectively executed multiple social initiatives.
- The operational purview of these organizations should fall within the domain of rural communities.
- The study was authorized by the association's board of directors. Accordingly, six qualifying non-profit organizations were identified in the study's human field.

5.3 Data Collection Tools

A survey instrument was administered to board members, social specialists, and employees of the non-profit organizations within the study locale. The questionnaire encompassed the subsequent dimensions:

- Primary data encompassed demographic attributes such as gender, age, educational attainment, current employment status, and years of professional experience.
- Data pertinent to the practical application of entrepreneurship within non-profit organizations.
- Data associated with proposals aimed at operationalizing entrepreneurship within non-profit organizations.
- Validity and reliability of the tool:

The instrument underwent a validation process involving solicitation of opinions from (9) faculty members at the Faculty of Social Service - Helwan University. Their feedback focused on evaluating the linguistic accuracy of the phrases and their alignment with the study's dimensions. Phrases that did not attain a consensus agreement rate of 90% among the assessors were subsequently excluded, leading to the finalization of the instrument. To ascertain its stability, the researcher employed the retest method, administering the tool to a sample of (10) board members from non-profit organizations. After recording their responses, the same sample was retested after a span of (10) days within the same study area. The data obtained were processed using IBM SPSS Statistics 26 to compute the correlation coefficient, revealing a coefficient of (0.876) between the initial and subsequent tests.

Subsequently, the stability coefficient was computed utilizing the following equation:

$$\text{Reliability Coefficient} = \frac{2 \times \text{Correlation coefficient}}{1 + \text{Correlation coefficient}} = \frac{2 \times 0.876}{1 + 0.876} = \frac{1.752}{1.876} = 0.934$$

5.4 Study Scopes

1. **Objective Scope:** Examining the incorporation and influence of entrepreneurial initiatives within non-profit organizations in Qalyubia Governorate, with a specific emphasis on their role in advancing community development and augmenting the quality of life, especially for rural women.
2. **Time Scope:** The study will be conducted within the ongoing academic year of 2023.
3. **Spatial Scope:** The investigation is geographically centred on Qalyubia Governorate, specifically scrutinizing six identified non-profit organizations that integrate entrepreneurship into their operations or programs.
4. **Human Scope:** The research constitutes an extensive social survey targeting board members, social specialists, and personnel affiliated with non-profit organizations in Qalyubia Governorate. This encompasses a diverse spectrum of individuals actively engaged in the operational and decision-making facets of these organizations.

6. Statistical Procedures

Data analysis for this research was executed through computational means utilizing the "IBM SPSS Statistics 26 for Social Sciences" software. Diverse statistical procedures were implemented for data processing, involving the computation of frequencies and percentages, determination of the mean, and application of the Interclass Correlation Coefficient for correlation assessment. Moreover, the weighted mean was computed, and statistical validity was gauged through the square root of the stability coefficient. These methodologies collectively facilitated a thorough statistical scrutiny of the data.

6.1 Distribution of the Research Sample Across Various Associations

Table 1 delineates the constitution of the research sample, encompassing six distinct associations, with individual counts specified for each. The Local Community Development Associations in Kafr Abdou and Al-Arab exhibit membership sizes of 14 and 15, respectively. Conversely, the Environmental Protection Associations in Mstaia and Al-Ramaliya boast slightly larger cohorts of 18 and 17 members. The Community Development Association in Abu Zikri is represented by 13 members, while the Charitable Association in Ibnhsa takes precedence with the largest count of 20 members. In aggregate, these six associations account for a total of 97 individuals in the research sample, providing a diverse perspective across various community and environmental organizations, as depicted in Table 1.

Table 1: The Distribution of The Research Sample.

S.	Association Name	Individuals Number
1	Local Community Development Association in Kafr Abdou	14
2	Local Community Development Association in Al-Arab	15
3	Environmental Protection Association in Mstaia	18
4	Community Development Association in Abu Zikri	13
5	Charitable Association in Ibnhsa	20
6	Environmental Protection Association in Al-Ramaliya	17
Total		97

6.2 Study Sample Characteristics

The findings from the field investigation indicated that 76 individuals, accounting for 78.4%, were male, while 21 individuals, constituting 21.6%, were female. This distribution aligns with expectations, considering the rural origin of the selected organizations, where males traditionally occupy higher positions than females. Moreover, the results delineated that 34.00% of the study sample were aged 50 and above, followed by individuals aged 20 to less than 30 years at 27.8%. In the subsequent tier, those aged 30 to less than 40 years constituted 20.6%, and in the final stratum, individuals aged 40 to less than 50 years were represented at 17.5%. In terms of educational attainments, individuals holding a university degree constituted the majority at 53.60%, succeeded by those with a secondary qualification at 26.8%. Respondents with postgraduate studies accounted for 11.34%, while those possessing qualifications above the average represented 8.2%. These findings align with the educational profile characteristic of social workers and organizational employees, underscoring a predominant high level of academic qualification among members of the boards of directors in these organizations.

In terms of employment characteristics within the association, the highest proportion was observed among organizational employees at 44.32%, succeeded by board members at 41.23%, and social workers and researchers at 14.43%. Regarding the duration of professional experience, individuals with 15 years to less than 20 years of experience constituted the leading category at 26.80%, followed by those with less than 5 years of experience at 23.7%. Subsequently, individuals with 20 years or more of experience accounted for 22.70%, followed by those with 10 years to less than 15 years of experience at 18.60%, and lastly, those with 5 years to less than 10 years of experience at 8.20%. These outcomes broadly concur with predominant findings in extant research and literature pertaining to entrepreneurship, as depicted in Table 2.

Table 2: Study Sample Characteristics n=97.

No.	Variable		Frequency	Percentage
1	Gender	Male	76	78.4%
		Female	21	21.6%
	Age	Less than 30	27	27.8%
		30 to less than 40	20	20.6%
		40 to less than 50	17	17.5%
		50 and above	33	34.00%
		Intermediate	26	26.8%
	Educational Qualification	Above intermediate	8	8.2%
		University degree	52	53.60%
		Postgraduate	11	11.34%
		Board member	40	41.23%
	Current Position	Social worker or researcher	14	14.43%
		Organization employee	43	44.32%
	Years of Experience	Less than 5 years	23	23.7%
		5 to less than 10 years	8	8.20%
		10 to less than 15 years	18	18.60%
		15 to less than 20 years	26	26.80%
		20 years and above	22	22.70%

7. Results

7.1 Results Related to The Reality of Using Entrepreneurship in Ngos

Rural regions secured the foremost position in possessing distinct concepts for implementing entrepreneurial programs within the organization, registering an average score of 2.77 with a standard deviation of 0.42. This aligns with study of [Mohamed \(2017\)](#), emphasizing the imperative to disseminate entrepreneurial ideas widely, organizations executing one or more women-led projects ranked second (average: 2.76, standard deviation: 0.43), aligning with the study's selection criteria and reflecting a growing trend in rural Egyptian organizations. Perceived as a challenging endeavour demanding significant efforts, entrepreneurship received an average score of 2.75 with a standard deviation of 0.43. The scarcity of proficient trainers for entrepreneurial programs ranked fourth (average: 2.47, standard deviation: 0.44), while the absence of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for these projects ranked fifth (average: 2.73, standard deviation: 0.45), underscoring its fundamental role in project success. The necessity for guidance programs to raise awareness of entrepreneurial significance for rural women placed sixth (average: 2.68, standard deviation: 0.47). The difficulty in securing resources for women's entrepreneurial initiatives ranked seventh (average: 2.66, standard deviation: 0.48). This concurs with [Al-Hawari \(2017\)](#) study, which advocated exploring diverse alternatives to address the challenge of resource scarcity in development programs within non-profit organizations.

Entrepreneurial programs were perceived as not requiring specialized training, occupying the eighth position with an average of 2.65 and a standard deviation of 0.48. This observation is aligned with [Abd Rabbo \(2023\)](#) study, emphasizing the necessity for ongoing training as a mechanism to surmount specific challenges and difficulties inherent in entrepreneurial programs and activities. Rural women were found to harbour misconceptions about entrepreneurial projects and programs, ranking ninth with an average of 2.59 and a standard deviation of 0.49. The significance of organizations conducting feasibility studies for entrepreneurial ideas before implementation ranked tenth, with an average of 2.58 and a standard deviation of 0.5. This corresponds to the scientific approach inherent in community organization methodologies, as indicated in Table 3.

Table 3: Current Utilization of Entrepreneurship in Non-profit Organizations.

No	Variable	Responses						Mean	SD	Rank
		yes		to Some Extent		No				
		F	%	F	%	F	%			
1	Entrepreneurship is a challenging task that requires significant efforts.	73	75.3	24	24.7	-	-	2.75	0.43	3
2	We need to collaborate with government entities to ensure the success of entrepreneurship programs for women in rural areas.	55	56.7	42	43.3	-	-	2.57	0.5	11
3	There is a shortage of skilled trainers for entrepreneurship programs within the organization.	72	74.2	25	25.8	-	-	2.74	0.44	4
4	Our association has one or more projects for women's entrepreneurship implementation.	74	76.3	23	23.7	-	-	2.76	0.43	2
5	The social specialist plays a role in spreading the culture of entrepreneurship in the local community	54	55.7	43	44.3	-	-	2.56	0.5	12
6	I have some ideas for implementing entrepreneurship programs within the organization.	75	77.3	22	22.7	-	-	2.77	0.42	1
7	Entrepreneurship programs require specialized and continuous training	63	64.9	34	35.1	-	-	2.65	0.48	8
8	The women's interest in participating in entrepreneurship programs is acceptable.	51	52.6	33	34	13	13.4	2.39	0.72	19
9	There are some misconceptions about entrepreneurship projects	57	58.8	40	41.2	-	-	2.59	0.49	9
10	Rural women have the necessary qualities to propose and implement entrepreneurship programs and activities.	53	54.6	44	45.4	-	-	2.55	0.5	13
11	We need counselling programs to raise awareness of the importance of entrepreneurship for women	66	68	31	32	-	-	2.68	0.47	6
12	There is difficulty in securing the necessary resources for women's initiatives in child entrepreneurship programs.	64	66	33	34	-	-	2.66	0.48	7
13	Rural women reject new ideas and fear taking risks with new projects	59	60.8	20	20.6	18	18.6	2.42	0.79	18
14	We need full coordination with other entities and organizations for the success of women's entrepreneurship programs.	49	50.5	48	49.5	-	-	2.51	0.5	14
15	Marketing products, programs, and entrepreneurship projects need development and improvement.	47	48.5	50	51.5	-	-	2.48	0.5	15
16	There is no mechanism for monitoring and evaluating these entrepreneurial projects and programs.	71	73.2	26	26.8	-	-	2.73	0.45	5
17	Rural women have the capabilities that qualify them for success in new projects.	61	62.9	22	22.7	14	14.4	2.48	0.74	16
18	We lack communication technology that facilitates the success of entrepreneurship.	52	53.6	25	25.8	20	20.6	2.33	0.8	20
19	We hold seminars with women to introduce them to entrepreneurship and its success requirements.	45	46.4	30	30.9	22	22.7	2.24	0.8	21
20	We strive to identify available opportunities for women's success in their entrepreneurship ventures.	62	63.9	20	20.6	15	15.5	2.48	0.75	17
21	We conduct feasibility studies for women's entrepreneurship ideas before implementation.	56	57.7	41	42.3	-	-	2.58	0.5	10
	total							2.57	0.51	High Level

7.2 Results Related to Obstacles to The Use of Entrepreneurship in Civil Society Organizations in Rural Society

The significance of obstacles hindering the implementation of entrepreneurship in rural community-based organizations is evident in the preceding table. Predominant barriers include negative perceptions within the rural community regarding the role and responsibility of women in enhancing their lives, ranking first in importance with an average score of 2.65 and a standard deviation of 0.48. Additionally, the absence of prior successful experiences within the organization to serve as guidance in entrepreneurial activities and projects ranked second, scoring an average of 2.57 with a standard deviation of 0.5. The third notable obstacle pertains to the limited marketing capabilities of rural women for entrepreneurship projects and activities, with an average score of 2.57 and a standard deviation of 0.5.

Additionally, the organizational inadequacy in engaging requisite experts to oversee such activities and projects ranked fourth, attaining an average score of 2.63 with a standard deviation of 0.53. This observation resonates with the research conducted by Said (2022), underscoring the pivotal role of the social work profession in

aiding individuals to restore their social performance capabilities and enhance their economic, social, and health-related quality of life. The absence of a specifically designated space within the organization for the execution and implementation of entrepreneurship activities and projects secured the fifth position, registering an average score of 2.57 with a standard deviation of 0.54. These findings generally correspond with the outcomes of the investigation by [Bhatt et al. \(2019\)](#), revealing a spectrum of challenges encountered by organizations during the execution of entrepreneurial activities and projects.

Occupying the sixth position in terms of significance are the constraints related to the insufficiency of financial resources supporting entrepreneurial activities and projects, coupled with the diminished level of women's engagement in rural entrepreneurship projects and activities. The average score for this dual challenge is 2.51, with a standard deviation of 0.52. Additionally, the absence of organizational support for rural male entrepreneurs in entrepreneurial activities and programs, along with the inadequacy of accessible training for women involved in entrepreneurial endeavours, secured the seventh rank, attaining an average score of 2.49 with a standard deviation of 0.56. These outcomes align with the results obtained in the research conducted by [Abd Rabbo \(2023\)](#), underscoring the imperative of cultivating entrepreneurship skills through ongoing training, as depicted in Table 4.

Table 4: Challenges of Implementing Entrepreneurship in Civil Society Organizations in Rural Areas" (Sample Size: 97).

s	Variable	Responses						Mean	SD	Rank
		yes		to Some Extent		No				
		F	%	F	%	F	%			
1	Lack of organization support for rural male entrepreneurs for entrepreneurship activities, programs, and projects	51	52.6	43	44.3	3	3.1	2.49	0.56	6
2	Scarcity of material resources supporting entrepreneurship activities and projects in the organization	50	51.5	46	47.4	1	1	2.51	0.52	5
3	Weak reliance of the organization on experts to supervise this type of activities and projects	63	64.9	32	33	2	2.1	2.63	0.53	3
4	Weak marketing capabilities of rural women for entrepreneurship projects and activities	64	66	32	33	1	1	2.65	0.5	2
5	Lack of social workers working in the organization	57	58.8	38	39.2	2	2.1	2.57	0.54	4
6	Dominance of negative ideas in the rural community about the role and responsibility of women in improving their lives	63	64.9	34	35.1	-	-	2.65	0.48	1
7	Low level of women's participation in rural entrepreneurship projects and activities	50	51.5	46	47.4	1	1	2.51	0.52	5
8	Lack of a designated place within the organization for practicing and implementing entrepreneurship activities and projects	57	58.8	38	39.2	2	2.1	2.57	0.54	4
9	Insufficient available training for women participating in entrepreneurship activities and projects	51	52.6	43	44.3	3	3.1	2.41	0.56	6
10	Lack of previous successful experiences in the organization that can be consulted for entrepreneurship activities and projects	63	64.6	34	35.1	-	-	2.65	0.48	1
	Total							2.58	0.25	High level

7.3 Results Related to The Returns on Using Entrepreneurship in Ngos in Improving the Quality of Life of Rural Women

Table 5 illustrates that the principal advantage of incorporating entrepreneurship to address the initial requisites is manifest in the enhancement of the quality of life for rural women. This enhancement is realized through the impact of entrepreneurial projects and activities, leading to an elevation in the income of rural women, scoring an average of 2.84 with a standard deviation of 0.43. This observation concurs with the outcomes of the

study conducted by [Adnan et al. \(2018\)](#), emphasizing a favourable association between entrepreneurship and economic status.

In the second position in terms of significance, the involvement of rural women in entrepreneurial endeavours contributes to the improvement of their family's living standards. Additionally, a yield from entrepreneurial activities is linked to the advancement of skills and capabilities among rural women, registering an average score of 2.76 with a standard deviation of 0.47. This observation aligns with the outcomes of the investigation conducted by [Haridi \(2021\)](#), which advocated the imperative of cultivating characteristics and competencies associated with entrepreneurship.

In the third position, women participating in entrepreneurship projects demonstrate a unique social network. Additionally, entrepreneurship projects contribute to the enhancement of the health status of rural women, scoring an average of 2.65 with a standard deviation of 0.48. Occupying the fourth position, the engagement of women in entrepreneurship activities results in an elevation of family members' education levels, with an average score of 2.54 and a standard deviation of 0.58. In the fifth position, the proliferation of entrepreneurship activities contributes to the conservation of the environment, registering an average score of 2.48 with a standard deviation of 0.68.

In the sixth position, the empowerment of women involved in executing entrepreneurship projects alters societal perceptions of them. Moreover, entrepreneurship projects facilitate the realization of potential and authentic self-expression among rural women. Furthermore, it is observed that these activities and projects contribute to alleviating psychological pressures on rural women, scoring an average of 2.45 with a standard deviation of 0.69. In summary, the outcomes presented in this table align with the findings of the study conducted by [Lindner \(2018\)](#), demonstrating that entrepreneurship significantly influences all sub-social systems within the community, fostering a more sustainable future, as illustrated in Table 5.

Table 5: Impact of Entrepreneurship in NGOs on Enhancing the Quality of Life for Rural Women (Sample Size: 97).

s	Variable	Responses						Mean F	SD %	Rank F
		yes		to some extent		No				
		F	%	F	%	ك	%			
1	Projects and activities of entrepreneurship have contributed to the increase in the income level of rural women	83	85.6	12	12.4	2	2.1	2.84	0.43	1
2	The woman who implemented one of the entrepreneurship projects was able to change society's perception of her.	55	56.7	31	32	11	11.3	2.45	0.69	6
3	The participation of rural women in entrepreneurship activities and projects has led to an improvement in the standard of living for their families.	76	78.4	19	19.6	2	2.1	2.76	0.47	2
4	The level of education of family members has increased as a result of women's involvement in entrepreneurship activities and projects.	56	57.7	37	38.1	4	4.1	2.54	0.58	4
5	The spread of entrepreneurship activities and projects has contributed to the maintenance and preservation of the environment.	57	58.8	30	30.9	10	10.3	2.48	0.68	5
6	Women who participated in entrepreneurship projects and activities are characterized by a distinguished social network.	63	64.9	34	35.1	-	-	2.65	0.48	3
7	Entrepreneurship projects and activities have contributed to improving the health condition of rural women.	63	64.9	34	35.1	-	-	2.65	0.48	3
8	Entrepreneurship projects and activities have led rural women to achieve self-realization and sincere expression of their potential.	55	56.7	31	32	11	11.3	2.45	0.69	6
9	There is a return on entrepreneurship activities linked to the development of skills and capabilities of rural women.	76	78.4	19	19.6	2	2.1	2.76	0.47	2
10	Entrepreneurship activities and projects have contributed to relieving psychological pressures on rural women.	55	56.7	31	32	11	11.3	2.45	0.69	6
Total								2.65	0.28	High level

7.4 Results Related to Proposals to Activate the Use of Entrepreneurship in Civil Society Organizations

The outcomes of the field study and recommendations for invigorating the implementation of entrepreneurship in non-profit organizations unveiled the following results:

Securing the foremost position in terms of significance is the imperative to enhance the dissemination of media awareness concerning the significance of rural entrepreneurship projects, attaining an average score of 2.9 with a standard deviation of 0.31. Following closely in the second rank is the ongoing promotion of community awareness programs regarding entrepreneurship projects to underscore the importance of this proposition, recording an average score of 2.88 with a standard deviation of 0.33. The third proposal advocates for the elimination of all taxes or administrative fees for a specified period for entrepreneurship projects, garnering an average score of 2.85 with a standard deviation of 0.36.

In the fourth position, a proposition is made to appoint a specialist in entrepreneurship within the organization, leveraging their scholarly and professional expertise, with an average score of 2.81 and a standard deviation of 0.39. This measure aims to amplify the influence of these programs and projects on women in rural Egypt. Occupying the fifth position is a recommendation to focus on enhancing entrepreneurship skills within rural communities, registering an average score of 2.29 with a standard deviation of 0.41. This proposition is in accordance with the research conducted by [Khattab and Mohamed \(2020\)](#), underscoring the imperative of fostering skill enhancement and innovation in this domain, a sentiment congruent with the findings of ([Abd Rabbo, 2023](#)).

Table 6: Proposals to Activate the Use of Entrepreneurship in Non-Profit Organizations.

s	Variable	Responses				Mean	SD	Rank		
		yes	to some extent	No						
		F %	F %	ك %	%	F	F	F		
1	Intensify the media awareness of the importance of entrepreneurship projects for rural women.	87	89.7	10	10.3	-	-	2.9	0.31	1
2	Appoint a specialist in entrepreneurship within the organization to benefit from their scientific and professional services.	79	81.4	18	18.6	-	-	2.81	0.39	4
3	Provide comprehensive information to rural women about entrepreneurship projects and the factors contributing to their success.	72	74.2	25	25.8	-	-	2.74	0.44	9
4	Work on developing entrepreneurship skills in the rural community.	77	79.4	20	20.6	-	-	2.79	0.41	5
5	Offer a comprehensive system of training courses for rural women in the field of entrepreneurship.	69	71.1	28	28.9	-	-	2.71	0.46	11
6	Provide the necessary funding to encourage women to implement entrepreneurship projects.	75	77.3	12	12.4	10	10.3	2.67	0.66	12
7	Permanently disseminate community awareness programs about entrepreneurship projects.	85	87.6	12	12.4	-	-	2.88	0.33	2
8	Familiarize rural women with the role of entrepreneurship projects in improving living standards and eliminating unemployment.	76	78.4	21	21.6	-	-	2.78	0.41	6
9	Establish a committee or a higher authority at the governorate level to manage and supervise entrepreneurship projects.	67	69.1	14	14.4	16	16.5	2.53	0.77	15
10	Introduce an entrepreneurship course for all university and higher institute students.	71	73.2	14	14.4	12	12.4	2.61	0.7	13
11	Increase the number of social supervisors overseeing entrepreneurship projects in the association.	73	75.3	24	24.7	-	-	2.75	0.43	8
12	Provide full support to rural women in all steps of implementing entrepreneurship projects.	82	84.5	15	15.5	-	-	2.85	0.36	3
13	Waive all taxes or administrative fees for entrepreneurship projects for a certain period.	82	84.5	15	15.5	-	-	2.85	0.36	3
14	Encourage business owners to adopt successful entrepreneurship projects and maximize returns from them	74	76.3	23	23.7	-	-	2.76	0.43	7
15	Organize marketing exhibitions for products from entrepreneurship projects on a regular basis.	65	67	19	19.6	13	13.4	2.54	0.72	14
16	Attract more female volunteers and integrate them into existing entrepreneurship projects within the association.	70	72.2	27	27.8	-	-	2.72	0.45	10
	Total							2.74	0.44	High level

In the sixth position, there is a call for the education of rural women regarding the role of entrepreneurship projects in enhancing living standards and mitigating unemployment, achieving an average score of 2.78 with a standard deviation of 0.41. The seventh proposal advocates for business owners to embrace successful entrepreneurship projects for optimal returns, securing an average score of 2.76 with a standard deviation of 0.43. This initiative may catalyse the diffusion of these programs and projects to other segments of rural society.

In the eighth position, a pivotal recommendation underscores the importance of augmenting the number of social supervisors dedicated to overseeing entrepreneurship projects within the organization, yielding an average score of 2.75 with a standard deviation of 0.43. This measure professionalizes the execution of these programs and projects. Occupying the ninth position is a proposal advocating for the dissemination of comprehensive information to rural women regarding entrepreneurship projects and the key factors contributing to their success, recording an average score of 2.74 with a standard deviation of 0.44. In the tenth position, there is a call for organizations to actively attract more female volunteers and seamlessly integrate them into existing entrepreneurship projects, obtaining an average score of 2.72 with a standard deviation of 0.45 (refer to Table 6).

8. Study Conclusion

In conclusion, the investigation delved into the implementation of entrepreneurship within non-profit organizations, specifically examining its ramifications on rural women. The outcomes underscored a notable interest in rural areas for the execution of entrepreneurial programs, accompanied by a pressing need for enhanced idea dissemination. Challenges encompassed the perception of entrepreneurship as a formidable task, a dearth of proficient trainers, and the absence of effective monitoring mechanisms. Hurdles within rural communities included unfavourable societal perceptions of women's roles and a lack of prior successful experiences. Despite these challenges, the study revealed favourable impacts on the lives of rural women, including heightened income, improved living standards, skill development, and enhanced social networks. The recommendations emanating from the study emphasized the criticality of media awareness, sustained support for rural women in entrepreneurship, the appointment of specialists within non-profit organizations, and the cultivation of an entrepreneurial culture in rural communities. Additionally, avenues for future research were proposed, highlighting the affirmative influence of entrepreneurship in non-profit organizations on the quality of life for rural women.

8.1 Study Recommendations

1. It is imperative to broaden research on entrepreneurship within community organizations, particularly targeting rural women, aiming to enhance their quality of life through the integration of entrepreneurship into social work practices. Encouraging heightened engagement from researchers and practitioners is essential, acknowledging the potential impact on improving living conditions in rural communities.
2. Strengthen media awareness and public education concerning entrepreneurship projects, with a specific emphasis on rural women, to amplify their engagement and success in these endeavours.
3. Provide holistic support and guidance to rural women across the diverse phases of entrepreneurship projects, ensuring the provision of requisite resources and knowledge for their success.
4. Designate specialized entrepreneurship professionals within non-profit organizations to harness their expertise for the advancement of entrepreneurship programs, particularly those directed towards rural women.

5. Concentrate on fostering and propagating an entrepreneurial culture in rural communities. This entails not only introducing novel ideas and initiatives but also consistently updating and adapting them to align with the evolving needs of these communities.
6. Advocate for non-profit organizations to embrace additional entrepreneurship programs and projects specifically tailored for rural women, addressing their distinctive challenges and opportunities to enhance their quality of life.

8.2 Study Future Directions

1. Investigate the enduring effects of entrepreneurship programs within rural communities, with a specific focus on their implications for the socio-economic status of women.
2. Examine the influence of technological advancements and digital tools on augmenting the efficacy of entrepreneurship programs designed for rural women.
3. Undertake comparative analyses across various regions or nations to comprehend the varied challenges and achievements associated with the implementation of entrepreneurship programs in rural areas.
4. Investigate the impact of cultural and social norms on the engagement and success of women in entrepreneurial initiatives within rural settings.
5. Explore the efficacy of diverse training and support models offered to entrepreneurial women in rural areas, evaluating the relative success of various approaches.

8.3 Study Implications

1. The implementation of entrepreneurship in non-profit organizations exerts a substantial influence on the quality of life for rural women, particularly in augmenting their economic and social standing.
2. The research underscores the imperative of addressing the challenges and impediments encountered by rural women in gaining access to and deriving benefits from entrepreneurship programs.
3. It underscores the significance of tailored support and training interventions for rural women, aiming to facilitate their active participation in and extraction of benefits from entrepreneurship endeavours.
4. The findings indicate a necessity for more integrated and collaborative endeavours among non-profit organizations, governmental entities, and local communities to bolster support for entrepreneurship initiatives.

8.4 Study Limitations

1. **Sample Selection and Generalizability:** The study concentrates specifically on rural Egyptian women and selected organizations, potentially constraining the generalizability of the findings to other regions or demographic groups.
2. **Methodological Constraints:** The utilization of surveys and self-reported data may introduce biases or inaccuracies in responses, thereby affecting the reliability of the findings.
3. **Scope of Research:** The study focuses on entrepreneurship within non-profit organizations, potentially limiting its scope to adequately encompass the broader spectrum of entrepreneurial activities occurring in rural areas.
4. **Temporal Limitations:** The study provides a momentary snapshot, which may not capture the enduring impact and sustainability of entrepreneurship programs over the long term.

5. **Resource Limitations:** The challenges encountered in obtaining resources for women's entrepreneurial initiatives, as delineated in the study, may mirror more extensive systemic issues that were not thoroughly explored in the research.

References

- Abd Rabbo, I. A. S. (2023). Obstacles to developing social entrepreneurship skills for social work students from the perspective of the task-centred model in social case work. *Scientific Journal of Social Work*, 21(3), 362-393. <https://doi.org/10.21608/aial.2023.188800.1433>
- Abdul Rahim, S. M. H. (2021). Integration between governmental and private institutions in improving the quality of life of orphan children in residential institutions. *Research in Developmental Social Work*, 1(1), 85-118. <https://dx.doi.org/10.21608/baat.2021.242652>
- Adeyeye, M. M. (2016). Non-governmental organisations and social entrepreneurship growth in Niger State of Nigeria. *Journal of African Political Economy and Development*, 1(1), 56-75. <https://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC-c3cfc5527>
- Adnan, R. M., Yusoff, W. F. W., & Ghazali, N. (2018). The role of social entrepreneurship in Malaysia: A preliminary analysis. *Advanced Science Letters*, 24(5), 3264-3269. <https://doi.org/10.1166/asl.2018.11355>
- Ahmed, A. W. H. (2022). *The effectiveness of a professional intervention program in social work to develop social entrepreneurship skills among industrial secondary school students* (Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Faculty of Social Work, Fayoum University, Egypt).
- Al-Ghandour, M. H. (1999). Problem solving style and its relationship to quality of life: a theoretical study. In *The Sixth Annual Conference - Quality of Life* (pp. 1-177). Ain Shams University - Psychological Counseling Center. <http://search.mandumah.com/Record/31437>
- Al-Hawari, A. R. A. R. (2017). The role of civil organizations in improving the quality of life of Bedouin women. *Journal of the College of Education*, (17). https://jsrepjournals.ekb.eg/article_54514_c3a8bfb054ab33ebc8c2c09e6b481a13.pdf
- Al-johari, A. N. I. b. H. (2009). *Dictionary of Al-Sihah, Volume One*. Dar Al-Hadith for Publishing and Distribution, Cairo.
- Al-Najem, M. b. M. (2018). Social entrepreneurship, "its concept - its components - its role in improving social welfare services. *Journal of Humanities and Administrative Sciences*, (14), 83-102. <https://search.emarefa.net/detail/BIM-921367>
- Allam, M. T. M. (2020). Professional practice of how to organize society and improve the quality of life for the hearing impaired. *Journal of the Future of Social Sciences*, 1(2), 281-318. <https://dx.doi.org/10.21608/fjssj.2020.252828>
- Badawi, A. M. H. (2009). The effectiveness of civil society organizations' efforts in achieving similar care to protect the rights of children at risk. *Journal of Studies in Social Service and Human Sciences*, 26(4), 1639-1699. <https://search.mandumah.com/Record/119219>
- Bhatt, B., Qureshi, I., & Riaz, S. (2019). Social Entrepreneurship in Non-munificent Institutional Environments and Implications for Institutional Work: Insights from China. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 154(3), 605-630. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-017-3451-4>
- Blundel, R., Lockett, N., & Wang, C. (2017). *Exploring entrepreneurship*. Sage. <https://in.sagepub.com/en-in/sas/exploring-entrepreneurship/book274132>
- David, M. (2001). *Principles of social justice*. Harvard University Press. <https://www.hup.harvard.edu/books/9780674007147>
- Deng, W., Liang, Q., Fan, P., & Cui, L. (2020). Social entrepreneurship and well-being: The configurational impact of institutions and social capital. *Asia Pacific Journal of Management*, 37(4), 1013-1037. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10490-019-09660-6>
- Ezzat Al-Masry, M. (2023). The mediating role of entrepreneurship culture in the relationship between participatory planning and improving the quality of life for rural women. *Journal of Social Work*, 76(1), 62-134. <https://dx.doi.org/10.21608/egjsw.2023.203806.1174>
- Faraj, S. F. B. (2010). The relationship between practicing the sustainable livelihood approach and improving the standard of living of poor families in different urban areas. *Journal of Studies in Social Service and Human Sciences*, 5(28).
- Ghorab, S. M. I. G. (2023). The role of the human sciences in improving the quality of life within Egyptian society: Anthropology (a model). *Journal of Scientific Research in Arts*, 24(4), 51-83. <https://dx.doi.org/10.21608/jssa.2023.202521.1491>
- Hamouda, A. A. (2021). Entrepreneurship Program "Arab and Foreign Experiences,". *Social Service Journal*, 70(2), 107-128. <https://doi.org/10.21608/egjsw.2021.106139.1037>
- Haridi, A. M. H. (2021). *The effectiveness of social entrepreneurship in achieving sustainable development goals* (Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Faculty of Social Work, Fayoum University, Egypt).
- Hassan, M. J. F. (2023). The effectiveness of social care services and improving the quality of life for employees of friendly schools. *Journal of Social Work*, 76(4), 733-361. <https://dx.doi.org/10.21608/egjsw.2023.215726.1200>

- Hussein, M. A. (2013). Business Entrepreneurship Leadership in business organizations, with reference to the experience of some countries, theoretical research. *Journal of University of Babylon*, 21(2), 385-407. <https://www.iasj.net/iasj/article/77359>
- Javed, A., Yasir, M., & Majid, A. (2019). Is social entrepreneurship a panacea for sustainable enterprise development? *Pakistan Journal of Commerce and Social Sciences (PJCSS)*, 13(1), 1-29. <https://www.econstor.eu/handle/10419/196185>
- Khattab, A. G., & Mohamed, H. H. (2020). The effectiveness of entrepreneurship in promoting sustainable development strategy in light of Egypt's Vision 2030. *Scientific Journal of Commercial and Environmental Studies*, 11(First Issue, Part Two), 473-517. <https://dx.doi.org/10.21608/jces.2020.88478>
- Kim, J. H. (2013). *Social entrepreneurship as a human rights based approach to development and poverty reduction: a theoretical analysis on its sustainability* (Doctoral dissertation, Ca' Foscari University of Venice). <https://doi.org/20.500.11825/600>
- Lindner, J. (2018). Entrepreneurship education for a sustainable future. *Discourse and Communication for Sustainable Education*, 9(1), 115-127. <https://doi.org/10.2478/dcse-2018-0009>
- Majumdar, S., & Reji, E. M. (2020). Introduction: Methodological Issues in Social Entrepreneurship Knowledge and Practice. In S. Majumdar & E. M. Reji (Eds.), *Methodological Issues in Social Entrepreneurship Knowledge and Practice* (pp. 1-11). Springer Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-9769-1_1
- Marques, J., & Dhiman, S. (2020). *Social entrepreneurship and corporate social responsibility*. Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-39676-3>
- Mohamed, M. J. A. (2017). Social entrepreneurship as one of the innovative mechanisms for achieving sustainable development in local communities: a study applied to social entrepreneurs in the city of Aswan. *Social Service Journal: Egyptian Society of Social Workers*, 57(6), 339-384. <https://search.mandumah.com/Record/864446>
- Mohammed, R., & Abdel Kareem, N. (2011). The reality of small and medium entrepreneurship and ways to enhance it in the Palestinian economy. *Al-Quds Open University Journal for Research and Studies*, 2(23). <https://journals.qou.edu/index.php/jrresstudy/article/view/1137>
- Peris-Ortiz, M., Teulon, F., & Bonet-Fernandez, D. (2017). *Social Entrepreneurship in Non-Profit and Profit Sectors: Theoretical and Empirical Perspectives*. Springer Cham. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-50850-4>
- Said, A. J. T. (2022). *Requirements for integrating social entrepreneurship into the activities of civil society organizations* (Unpublished Master's Thesis, Faculty of Social Work - Aswan University, Egypt).
- Stuetzer, M., Audretsch, D. B., Obschonka, M., Gosling, S. D., Rentfrow, P. J., & Potter, J. (2018). Entrepreneurship culture, knowledge spillovers and the growth of regions. *Regional Studies*, 52(5), 608-618. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2017.1294251>
- Thorgren, S., & Omorede, A. (2015). Passionate Leaders in Social Entrepreneurship: Exploring an African Context. *Business & Society*, 57(3), 481-524. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0007650315612070>
- Veenhoven, R. (1996). The Study of Life Satisfaction. In W. E. Saris, R. Veenhoven, A. C. Scherpenzeel, & B. Bunting (Eds.), *A Comparative Study of Satisfaction With Life in Europe* (pp. 11-48). Eötvös University Press. <http://hdl.handle.net/1765/16311>
- Wadie, M. A. (2002). *Measuring development and its indicators*. Arab Planning Institute, Kuwait. <https://www.arab-api.org/APIPublicationDetails.aspx?PublicationID=115>