

**The reality of applying social entrepreneurship in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its role in achieving community development and enhancing the quality of life**

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## Introduction

Social entrepreneurship is an emerging discipline that offers creative solutions to enduring social issues that have historically been disregarded by businesses, governments, and nongovernmental organizations, such as poverty, lack of access to education, clean drinking water, and human rights (Abeysekera, 2019). The main objective of social entrepreneurship is to obtain opportunities to contribute to society by promoting social change or meeting social needs. Social entrepreneurship is a process that includes providing services in accordance with environmental needs (Daud et al., 2018).

There are many dimensions of social entrepreneurship represented in social learning, spirituality, trustworthiness, call of conscience, and sense of humanity (Irawan, Suryanto & Mashud, 2019). Other dimensions may include social vision, sustainability, social network, innovation, and financial returns (Nga et al., 2018). Global acceptance of social entrepreneurship has grown dramatically. It is a strategy for seeking out original answers to societal challenges. Similar to how typical entrepreneurs alter the business's profile, social entrepreneurs serve as change agents for community development (Ilahi et al., 2022).

Interdisciplinary research in community development is challenging. The issues that communities and regions are facing can now be addressed more effectively by applying innovative approaches (Phillips & Pittman, 2009). Social entrepreneurship is one of these approaches that can be used to encourage community development. Many researchers agree that there is a strong relationship between social entrepreneurship and community development (Chundu, Masara & Mucheri, 2022).

Aziz, Zulkifle & Sarhan (2023) have confirmed that when it comes to meeting the needs of community development, social entrepreneurship has the potential to be an effective and lasting solution. In other words, because governments or the private sector might not have been able to pay enough attention to social problems and environmental challenges, social entrepreneurs can provide social value for communities, which encourages community development (Malunga, Iwu & Mugobo, 2014). In addition, social entrepreneurship can focus on helping people develop their personal skills and assist

managers in finding better ways for cutting costs while maximizing earnings. Social entrepreneurship can also provide additional chances for people to find work and contribute to society's wealth generation to lower poverty rates and increase living standards (Hakami, 2021).

All developmental objectives taking place at the societal level in different countries around the world aim to improve people's quality of life. To address complex social issues like exclusion and poverty justifications, concepts of quality of life must be broad enough. By balancing social transformation and social capital at a specific local or regional level, social entrepreneurship improves the societal quality of life and overall well-being (Vargas-hernández, 2016). There is a positive association between social entrepreneurship and quality of life (Singh & Inbanathan, 2018). Social entrepreneurs' efforts could significantly affect individuals' quality of life in different parts of the world (Zainea et al., 2020). Since the quality of life issues are of social concern, entrepreneurial activities related to social issues can be used to solve different social problems and enhance the quality of people's life (Rybakovas & Šajeva, 2012).

### **Statement of the Problem**

The idea of social entrepreneurship is relatively recent. As a result, it offers a variety of research options. Additionally, given the abundance of qualitative studies on the topic, there is an additional opportunity for quantitative researchers to conduct more research in that field (Abeysekera, 2019). In addition, theoretical depth is still lacking in research on social entrepreneurship (Nascimento & Salazar, 2020). Although social entrepreneurship is becoming more popular in the Arab world, it is still far behind other regions of the world in terms of both academic and practical implications of the concept (Alarifi & Alrubaishi, 2018). Under the influence of Saudi Vision 2030, a revolutionary social and economic reform that links Saudi Arabia with social entrepreneurship has been initiated. While still in its infancy, Saudi Arabia's social entrepreneurship literature is gradually evolving (Belabes, 2022). Concerning social entrepreneurship as a possible career path for people as well as a strategic focus for organizations and society at large, there is still a great deal of work to be done in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in an attempt to identify their reflection on the community (Aloulou & Al-Othman, 2022).

## Questions of the Study

The questions of the study can be formulated as follows:

1. What is the reality of applying social entrepreneurship in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?
2. What is the level of community development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?
3. What is the level of quality of life in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?
4. Are there any statistically significant differences in the responses of the study sample regarding the reality of social entrepreneurship attributed to the study variables (gender – marital status – years of experience)?
5. Are there any statistically significant differences in the responses of the study sample regarding the level of community development attributed to the study variables (gender – marital status – years of experience)?
6. Are there any statistically significant differences in the responses of the study sample regarding the level of quality of life attributed to the variables of the study (gender – marital status – years of experience)?
7. Is there a statistically significant effect at the level of significance ( $0.05 \geq \alpha$ ) for social entrepreneurship on community development?
8. Is there a statistically significant effect at the level of significance ( $0.05 \geq \alpha$ ) for social entrepreneurship on quality of life?

## Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study can be reviewed as follows:

1. Identifying the reality of applying social entrepreneurship in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
2. Determining the level of community development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
3. Defining the level of quality of life in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

4. Verifying the existence of any statistically significant differences in the responses of the study sample regarding the reality of social entrepreneurship attributed to the study variables (gender – marital status – years of experience).
5. Verifying the existence of any statistically significant differences in the responses of the study sample regarding the level of community development attributed to the study variables (gender – marital status – years of experience).
6. Verifying the existence of any statistically significant differences in the responses of the study sample regarding the level of quality of life attributed to the variables of the study (gender – marital status – years of experience).
7. Exploring the statistically significant effect at the level of significance ( $0.05 \geq \alpha$ ) for social entrepreneurship on community development.
8. Exploring statistically significant effect at the level of significance ( $0.05 \geq \alpha$ ) for social entrepreneurship on quality of life.

### **Significance of the Study**

The significance of the study emerges from the fact that several factors contribute to the development of communities and the improvement of quality of life including the management of social vision, the development of innovative solutions to social or environmental problems, the development of sustainable models that go beyond traditional philanthropy or government intervention to create more inclusive and equitable societies. All these issues can be addressed by social entrepreneurship that promotes social cohesiveness by uniting individuals behind a shared goal. In Saudi Arabia, social entrepreneurship is expanding as a significant force for development. Social entrepreneurs can have significant impacts on community development and community quality of life by keeping in mind both environmental and social priorities.

### **1.6 Methodology of the Study**

To achieve the objectives of the study and answer its questions, the researcher is going to adopt a quantitative method. The quantitative method will be employed by using the descriptive-analytic approach

to identify their viewpoints regarding the role of social entrepreneurship in affecting development and quality of life in the Saudi community.

### **1.7 Community and Sample of the Study**

The community of the study will consist of all social entrepreneurs and officials responsible for social entrepreneurship programs in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. A random sample of those entrepreneurs and officials will be chosen for participation in the current study to identify their viewpoints regarding the critical role that can be played by social entrepreneurship in Saudi community development and quality of life enhancement.

#### **Primary and Secondary Data**

Both primary and secondary data will be employed in the current study. Secondary data will be obtained from theses, scholarly journals, conference papers, and official reports. Primary data will be obtained using a questionnaire that will be divided into two main parts; the first part will be dedicated to demographic information, while the second part will deal with the main axes of the questionnaire represented in social entrepreneurship, community development, and quality of life.

#### **Definition of Terms**

The key definitions of the study can be reviewed as follows:

##### **i. Social Entrepreneurship**

The discipline of social entrepreneurship is expanding and focuses on adding value to society as a whole. A social mission's primary goal is to create social value rather than to maximize profits. This is accomplished in a variety of ways, including providing free education, enhancing access to healthcare, giving people jobs in social ventures, and reducing poverty (Seema & Babu, 2021).

##### **Community development**

Community development refers to activities taken place by interested parties to influence solutions for various issues within communities. Poverty, fair access to healthcare, technology, and education, as well as environmental concerns, heritage preservation, marginalization, and gentrification, are just a few of the issues (Aziz et al., 2023).

## Quality of life

Quality of life is a multifaceted notion that considers an individual's overall well-being in connection to his values, environment, and cultural and social context in which he lives (Phyo et al., 2020).

## Literature Review

### Introduction

Social entrepreneurship is a vital form of entrepreneurship that supports the development of a nation's society and economy. It has brought about a revolutionary change in terms of opening up new job prospects, new market innovations, reducing poverty, and boosting social investment or commerce. For emerging economies, social entrepreneurship is essential to fostering economic inclusion and expansion (Kazmi et al., 2016).

In this sense, Bencheva et al. (2017) mentioned that social entrepreneurship is one approach to addressing poverty, migration, depopulation, and the retention of the working population in rural areas. To avoid the social exclusion model from being replicated and to improve the economic position of rural areas, it is necessary to establish mechanisms for the growth of social enterprises and social entrepreneurship.

In addition, the idea behind social entrepreneurship is to create social impact using a market-based strategy. According to some, social entrepreneurship can be used to offset the negative effects that conventional for-profit business has on society (Aquino et al., 2018). Moreover, Bavarsad, Jaldani & Ghezlbash (2022) indicated that social entrepreneurship is to address or promote a social problem to provide a long-lasting solution. Businesses that work with charities and non-profit organizations to address pressing social issues in a novel and sustainable way are referred to as practising social entrepreneurship. In other words, it develops goods and services that enhance the lives of low-income and disadvantaged individuals while also generating cash for the organization to sustain and expand.

Further, social entrepreneurship includes systematic initiatives to address a variety of social issues, such as human rights, the environment, development, social exclusion, and poverty reduction. By

concentrating on social transformation and ignoring institutional and organizational norms and boundaries, social entrepreneurship exerts an endless amount of effort (Mollaoğullari & Temel, 2017).

### **Definition of social entrepreneurship**

Curry et al. (2016) defined social entrepreneurship as a process that respects traditional cultural elements while eschewing outdated business practices to disrupt the status quo and create new combinations of resources that enable social, economic, and environmental innovation, change, and evolution.

In addition, Faruk, Hassan & Islam (2016) referred to the approach of fusing innovation, resourcefulness, and opportunity to address important social and environmental concerns as social entrepreneurship. Social entrepreneurs concentrate on changing the structures and behaviours that underpin poverty, exclusion, environmental degradation, and the ensuing loss of human dignity.

### **Dimensions of social entrepreneurship**

**Social entrepreneurship dimensions include the following:**

1. **Call of conscience and sense of humanity:** One of the main causes why businesspeople engage in social endeavours and conduct business to date is the calling of conscience and a sense of humanity (Irawan & Suryanto, 2019). The spirit of humanity is shown via group efforts to solve the community's social and economic issues. A community rescue program is created, including health, social safety networks, and economic empowerment, as a result of community awareness and activities (Hardianto, Basuki & Soherman, 2022).
2. **Trustworthiness:** The most crucial attitude in social entrepreneurship is trustworthiness (Irawan & Suryanto, 2019). Trust has a crucial role to play in lowering transaction costs and decreasing inefficiencies. Given the challenge of recognizing unreliable people. It is considered that trustworthiness can be determined through regular contact and hearsay about a partner's reputation. In a similar line, trust lessens the tendency to take precautions against opportunistic behaviour (Omeihe, 2023).



3. **Spirituality:** When asked about a component, social entrepreneurs most frequently mention spirituality (Irawan & Suryanto, 2019). The spiritual capital lenses highlight how spiritual standards, norms, and values about managerial and entrepreneurial tasks are ingrained in and resourced in the entrepreneurial process by social entrepreneurs. Increasing our understanding of how other types of capital, such as spirituality, might increase an individual's entrepreneurial potential as a result (Osunmakinde, Kolade & Mwila, 2021).
4. **Social Learning:** Formal education and training are provided to social entrepreneurs. Although they go to training, it is merely to obtain certification or prove their authenticity (Irawan & Suryanto, 2019). Social learning is the process of learning through peer social interaction. According to the notion of social learning, people pick up knowledge from one another through modelling, imitation, and observation (Kalogeras, 2021).
5. **Social Vision:** Social entrepreneurship encompasses a social vision since it is centered on obtaining advantages and improvements for the company as well as finding the best solutions for social challenges. In addition, unlike traditional entrepreneurship, which attempts to create both economic and social value to reach its purpose, social entrepreneurship emphasizes developing social values as its most distinctive and significant quality (Ilahi et al., 2022). The normal social, cultural, and institutional worldview as well as the overall level of technology and economic preparation are some of the most crucial factors that affect social entrepreneurship. Local and foreign businesspeople with a mission, vision, and burning desire to build social enterprises that teach people how to play active social roles and integrate into their communities should take care of the local community, traditions, knowledge of customs, and understanding of sustainable behaviors (Tien et al., 2019).
6. **Sustainable Practices:** As social entrepreneurs work to maintain sustainable development in a desirable manner, the environmental component of sustainable development is the focus of social entrepreneurship. Governments support social entrepreneurs by removing barriers to their success through policymaking, as well as by promoting and facilitating sustainable practices. Governments may encourage social entrepreneurship in the economy and help to promote sustainable growth (Bansal, Garg & Sharma, 2019).
7. **Innovation:** Innovation is one of social entrepreneurship's most significant elements because it depends on societal transformation and advancement. Even if the social entrepreneur does not have a novel idea or product, he must be inventive and creative in his approach to social entrepreneurship in order to enhance and increase his output. A distinct way of thinking about social effect and transformation is required for social entrepreneurship. The social entrepreneur approaches social issues in novel ways. As a result, the social entrepreneur must use creativity and innovation in his efforts to coordinate stakeholders and carry out initiatives. He offers solutions as well. Efficacious strategies that address the issue fundamentally and methodically, may call for more creativity (Mthembu & Barnard, 2019).

## **The reality of social entrepreneurship in Saudi Arabia**

Social entrepreneurship is widely regarded as a link between business and altruism. It makes an effort to address regional sustainability challenges that conventional organizations would typically avoid. The issues Saudi Arabia, and the Middle East society in general, face are distinct. The majority of these issues are beyond the scope of regular institutions or the government to solve. This is where social entrepreneurship proves useful. Many social enterprises in Saudi Arabia have been successful in developing a group of young leaders who are working to increase the region's global competitiveness while adding a social component (Sulphey & Alkahtani, 2017).

In addition, in Saudi Arabia, social enterprise is beginning to take shape. The nation, like the majority of the Middle East, is renowned for its socially progressive methods. Saudi Arabia's traditional culture has a significant role in upholding social norms. One of the important issues that social entrepreneurship is intended to address is youth unemployment. The three pillars of Vision 2030—an ambitious nation, a successful economy, and a lively society—are what primarily persuade social entrepreneurship. The Saudi goal is best achieved with a thriving economy that enhances a variety of social opportunities through entrepreneurship (Hakami, 2021).

Moreover, social entrepreneurship is a vital component of any socioeconomic development that enhances a country's well-being. Additionally, social entrepreneurship intervenes to address environmental and social issues that neither the public nor the private sectors can. For a young, dynamic nation like Saudi Arabia, social entrepreneurship has enormous promise. Currently, social entrepreneurship in the nation is regarded as an emerging field of activity, and it needs assistance from the government to create its ecosystem. New narratives for social companies should be developed by social entrepreneurs. Social entrepreneurship is promoted through movements led by social entrepreneurs. Due to Saudi Arabia's youthful population, the government has a significant impact on organizational innovation to improve business people's ability to take advantage of social media. (Alarifi & Alrubaishi, 2018).

## **Community Development**

Communities should be established with sustainable structures and procedures to maintain three essential components, including developing a place, establishing living standards, and building finance and circulation. Additionally, fostering an environment outside the community that supports globalization can help community growth succeed. Finding regional values, outlining residents' roles in governing their community, and renovating urban areas are all parts of the external environment. To ensure the achievement of community development, the social economy must be built (Han, 2018).

In this regard, community development describes a concerted effort on the part of the populace to enhance the quality of community life as well as the populace's ability for participation, self-direction, and integrated engagement in community affairs. Community development is the process by which the people's efforts are combined with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social, and cultural conditions of communities to fully integrate them into national life and advance the country (Ndiege, 2019).

Additionally, community development intends to improve the quality of life for locals. The expansion of a community's overall well-being is done methodically based on its economic, social, environmental, and cultural elements. To improve quality of life, the community must be strengthened so that it can function as a whole and address shared issues. The goal of community development is to build and preserve communities through improving their social, economic, and environmental conditions. Community development aims to enhance the overall well-being of the community (Iqbal, 2022).

### **Definition of community development**

Hakami (2021) described community development as the process through which members of a community unite to work toward a shared objective associated with the advancement of society. Protection of human rights, economic activity, political activity and stability, social development, and education are some of the activities related to community development.

Additionally, Han (2018) defined community development as boosting the vitality of locals in developing cities, towns, and villages to increase their self-reliance.

### **Role of social entrepreneurship in achieving community development**

Social entrepreneurship refers to business endeavours that are typically advantageous to the neighbourhood and society. Three aspects of social entrepreneurship's function in community development are related to the growth of the community. The social sector, the economic sector, and the environmental sector are the three areas that are highlighted. The SE can also be used to develop the personal capabilities of individuals through leadership development, skills training in the health sector, capacity building for women who have volunteered in the sector, and training on family, sex, and sanitization in the neighbourhood. Better methods of managing finances and maximizing earnings while reducing costs for enterprises can be found in social entrepreneurship (Hakami, 2021).

In addition, Aquino, Lück & Schänzel (2018) indicated that social entrepreneurship suggests eradicating societal issues and the detrimental effects of commercial firms on communities by balancing social and economic goals. Social entrepreneurship is an effective instrument for fostering community growth.

Moreover, Hakami (2021) asserted that to lower the rate of poverty and improve living conditions, social entrepreneurship can also provide society with additional options for employment and wealth creation. The environment sector makes up the final aspect of social entrepreneurship's contribution to community growth. Social entrepreneurship can invent and develop improved techniques for managing industrial waste. By managing industrial waste, it is possible to prevent noise, water, and air pollution in the neighbourhood. When all roles are performed well, the organization can grow and produce.

Therefore, societal entrepreneurship is a practical way to bring about societal change for the better, especially in terms of reorganizing ecosystems. Numerous avenues should be taken into consideration to bring about beneficial social change that has a substantial impact on various social strata, such as publicity campaigns, lobbying with the right groups, policy documents, advocacy, research, education, and robust

legislative reform. It is bold to claim that the needs that arise can be turned into opportunities for enterprises with a social perspective when we consider the immense economic and social obstacles (Olaleye et al., 2020).

### **Community Development in Saudi Arabia**

In a single generation, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has seen incredible progress in its communities. The government committed to providing tactics and resources that helped the nation improve its overall economic, political, and social well-being. The construction of medical facilities that cater to the people of the nation is credited with the increase in life expectancy. The country's population now has access to a more robust health system that offers high-quality medical care (Hakami, 2021).

In this sense, Khashoggi & Fekry (2020) suggested that Youth Hub Jeddah helps to create a place for learning and developing skills in a variety of subjects, including lessons, workshops, and opportunities for knowledge exchange. It also helps to create a space for brainstorming, discussion, and collaboration to develop creative solutions to various problems through high-quality work that also helps to exit high-quality projects for the community that young people manage and put into practice.

### **Quality of life**

On the other hand, Zainea et al. (2020) asserted that the world's population's quality of life may be significantly impacted by the actions of social entrepreneurs. Social businesses may hold the key since they embody a 21st-century business model that, through their operations, balances the needs of the economic, financial, cultural, social, and environmental spheres. In fact, during the past few decades, ideas like the "social economy," "social enterprise," and "social entrepreneurship" have emerged and grown.

### **Definition of quality of life**

Tungga & Sutarsih (2020) described the quality of life as how a person views his or her life concerning goals, expectations, standards, and attention to life in the context of the culture and value system currently in place.

Moreover, Muhammed & Abubakar (2019) defined quality of life as the degree to which a person takes advantage of key life opportunities, such as a higher level of living and general welfare as well as a sense of security and fulfilment in life.

### **Role of social entrepreneurship in enhancing the quality of life**

Market-based strategies are used by social entrepreneurs to address societal and/or local community issues. Given the rapid changes in the economy and society as well as the need for businesses to survive in a challenging and competitive global environment, it serves as a major force for enhancing the quality of life for individuals and communities. Poor material and financial resources frequently have an adverse influence on the quality of life of the underprivileged, which can either have a beneficial effect on their lives when they are transformed into a state of well-being or a bad effect when they are discriminated against and feel insecure (Zainea et al., 2020).

Thus, in a specific setting, social entrepreneurship may become the primary factor enhancing market and social cooperation for gaining competitive advantage. For gaining a competitive edge, improving people's quality of life, and increasing a nation's competitiveness in the global entrepreneurial economy, social entrepreneurship is seen as one of the key drivers of growth and development (Hoque, Awang & Ghani, 2016).

### **Field Research Procedures- :**

#### **First: Research Methodology- :**

The researcher adopted the quantitative approach to achieve the research objectives and answer his questions, and the quantitative approach was used using the analytical descriptive approach.

#### **Second: Research population and Research Sample:**

The research population consisted of all social entrepreneurs and those responsible for social entrepreneurship programs in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the research sample included (98) workers who were chosen randomly.

#### **Third: Characteristics of the research sample:**

The following table shows the distribution of the respondents according to their characteristics:

Table No. (1): Distribution of respondents according to their characteristics

Gender	Frequencies	Percentages
male	57	%58.2
female	41	%41.8
Total	98	%100
Years of experiences	frequencies	percentages
Less than 3 years	20	%20.4
from 3 to 5 years	41	%41.8
Over 5 years	37	%37.8
Total	98	%100
Marital Status	Frequencies	percentages
Single	34	%34.7
Married	29	%29.6
others	35	%35.7
Total	98	%100

It appears from the previous table: that the largest percentage obtained by the respondents according to gender is (58.2%), which is for (male), followed by the lowest percentage (41.8%), which is for (female), and that the largest percentage obtained by the respondents according to years of experience is (41.8%), which is related to (from three to five years), followed by (37.8%), which is related to (over five years), while the lowest percentage came (20.4%), which is related to (less than three years). In addition, the largest percentage obtained by the respondents according to marital status is (35.7%), which is for (others), followed by (34.7%), which is for (single), while the lowest percentage is (29.6%), which is for (married).

#### **Fourth: Study tool:**

The researcher built a questionnaire, and its validity and reliability were confirmed in many ways, such as the veracity of the arbitrators, where the questionnaire was sent to the arbitrators, to judge the linguistic formulation, its clarity, and the extent to which the phrases belong to the questionnaire, and (83%) agreed on it, and thus the questionnaire became in its final form after arbitration, consisting of (56) phrases distributed on three axes, and the psychometric characteristics of the questionnaire were verified by applying it to an exploratory sample of (30) individuals, where the internal consistency was calculated by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient between the scores of each statement with the total degree of the dimension to which the statement belongs in the questionnaire and they were all statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01), and the general structural validity of the questionnaire axes was verified by finding the correlation coefficients of the axes with the total degree of the resolution, where the correlation coefficients of the axes with the total degree of the questionnaire came with high values and ranged between (.996\*\*-.998\*\*), and they were all statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01), and the five-point Likert scale (strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly

agree) was used to correct the research tools as the response gives strongly disagree (1) , disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), strongly agree (5), and the following table shows the values of Cronbach's alpha stability coefficients for the questionnaire axes and the total score of the questionnaire:

Table No. (2) Cronbach's alpha stability coefficients for the axes and the total score of the questionnaire

Axes	Phrases number	Cronbach's alpha
The first axis: social entrepreneurship	18	.996
The second axis: quality of life	20	.995
The third axis: community development	18	.996
Total degree	56	.997

It can be seen from the previous table: that Cronbach's alpha stability coefficients were calculated for the axes and the total degree of the questionnaire. The stability coefficient values indicate the validity of the questionnaire for application and the reliability of its results.

#### **Fifth: Statistical Methods:**

The researcher used the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program and extracted the results according to the following statistical methods: frequencies and percentages, arithmetic means and standard deviations, Pearson correlation coefficient, Cronbach's alpha coefficient, simple regression analysis, T-test, and One Way Anova test).

#### **Presentation and discussion of search results: -**

##### **1- Presentation and analysis of the results of the first question, which states: "What is the reality of applying social entrepreneurship in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?"**

In order to answer this question, the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the dimensions of the first axis: social entrepreneurship were calculated, then these dimensions were arranged in descending order based on the arithmetic mean, as shown in the results of the following table:

**Table No. (3) shows the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the study sample responses on the dimensions of the first axis: social entrepreneurship**

No	Dimensions	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	order	Response degree
1	The first dimension: the social vision	3.08	1.463	1	medium
2	The second dimension: sustainable practices	3.06	1.442	2	medium
3	The third dimension: innovation	3.05	1.458	3	medium
overall average		3.06	1.446	medium	

It can be seen from the previous table: that the general average for the first axis: social entrepreneurship came with an arithmetic mean (3.06) and a standard deviation (1.446) with a (medium) degree of response. This is due to the fact that despite the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's awareness of the



importance of social entrepreneurship and its need for it to help it in Confronting the issues that traditional institutions and the Saudi government are struggling to solve, and the efficiency of social entrepreneurs in applying all dimensions of entrepreneurship, social entrepreneurship and its pioneers need more attention and support to achieve the desired goals, especially since pioneers may face some challenges that affect their tasks, which include the specified financial budget, time management, and hundreds of decisions taken daily.

The result of the current study agreed with what was indicated by the study (Aloulou & Al-Othman, 2022). Concerning social entrepreneurship as a possible career path for people as well as a strategic focus for organizations and society at large, there is still a great deal of work to be done in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in an attempt to identify their reflection on the community.

## 2- Presentation and analysis of the results of the second question, which states: "What is the level of quality of life in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?"

The arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the dimensions of the second axis: quality of life were calculated, then these dimensions were arranged in descending order based on the arithmetic mean for each dimension, as shown in the following table:

**Table No. (4) shows the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the study sample responses on the dimensions of the second axis: quality of life**

No.	Dimensions	Arithmetic means	Standard deviations	Order	Response degree
1	The first dimension: the psychological dimension	3.35	.730	1	medium
2	The second dimension: the social dimension	3.18	1.245	2	medium
3	The third dimension: the personal dimension	3.02	1.123	3	medium
Overall Average		3.19	.852	medium	

It can be seen from the previous table: that the general average for the second axis: quality of life came with an arithmetic mean (3.19), a standard deviation (.852), and a (medium) degree of response. This is attributed to the fact that although individuals in Saudi Arabia enjoy an acceptable level of quality of life, they may face some problems on the psychological level, which may be reflected in their sense of satisfaction with all the successes and achievements they achieve on the professional level or in personal life, and problems on the social level that affect their desire to participate in social activities that are considered one of the basics of Saudi society, as well as Problems on a personal level, which are represented in the lack of desire of some citizens to participate in training programs and workshops that may develop their own skills.

**Presentation and analysis of the results of the third question, which states: "What is the level of community development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?"**

The arithmetic mean and standard deviation were calculated for the dimensions of the third axis: community development, and then arranged these dimensions in descending order based on the arithmetic mean for each dimension, as shown in the results of the following table:

**Table No. (5) shows the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the study sample responses on the dimensions of the third axis: community development**

No.	Dimensions	Arithmetic means	Standard deviations	Order	Response degree
1	The first dimension: the economic environment	3.03	1.288	2	medium
2	The second dimension: the social environment	3.09	1.185	1	medium
3	The third dimension: the physical environment	3.01	1.303	3	medium
<b>Overall Average</b>		3.04	1.031	medium	

It can be seen from the previous table: that the general average for the third axis: community development came with an arithmetic mean (3.04) and a standard deviation (1.031) with a (medium) degree of response. This is attributed to the fact that community development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia may face some shortcomings in everything related to the economic environment, the social environment as well as the physical environment. This may be due to the fact that the strategies pursued by the Saudi government to improve the welfare of society in terms of economic, political and social aspects need more support and attention to achieve the highest level of societal development for the citizens of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

**4- Presentation and analysis of the results of the fourth question, which stated: "Is there a statistically significant effect at the level of significance ( $0.05 \leq \alpha$ ) of social entrepreneurship on community development?"**

To answer this question, simple linear regression analysis was used, and the following table shows that:

**Table No. (6) shows the impact of social entrepreneurship on community**

The independent variable	B	Beta	R	R2	T.value	Sig.T
social leadership	.672	.943	.943a	.889	27.686	.000
constant coefficient	.978					
Adj R2	.888					
F Value	766.516					
Sig F	.000b) Moral model(					

It can be seen from the previous table: There is a statistically significant effect at the level of significance ( $0.05 \leq \alpha$ ) for social entrepreneurship on community development, where the value of (R) was (.943a) at the level of significance (.000), and that social entrepreneurship explains its value of 88.9% of the variance of community development according to the value of R<sup>2</sup>, and this is attributed to the effectiveness of social entrepreneurship in achieving community development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, where social entrepreneurship proposes to get rid of social problems and damages inflicted on Saudi society by business enterprises by achieving a balance between social and economic goals. Social entrepreneurship is one of the most important elements that support the development of society.

The result of the current study agreed with what was indicated by the study (Olaleye et al., 2020) 'societal entrepreneurship is a practical way to bring about societal change for the better, especially in terms of reorganizing ecosystems. Numerous avenues should be taken into consideration to bring about beneficial social change that has a substantial impact on various social strata, such as publicity campaigns, lobbying with the right groups, policy documents, advocacy, research, education, and robust legislative reform. It is bold to claim that the needs that arise can be turned into opportunities for enterprises with a social perspective when we consider the immense economic and social obstacles.

It also agreed with what was indicated by the study (Hakami, 2021) that to lower the rate of poverty and improve living conditions, social entrepreneurship can also provide society with additional options for employment and wealth creation. The environment sector makes up the final aspect of social entrepreneurship's contribution to community growth. Social entrepreneurship can invent and develop improved techniques for managing industrial waste. By managing industrial waste, it is possible to prevent noise, water, and air pollution in the neighbourhood. When all roles are performed well, the organization can grow and produce.

##### 5. Presentation and analysis of results of the fifth question, which states: "Is there a statistically significant effect at the level of significance ( $0.05 \leq \alpha$ ) of social entrepreneurship on the quality of life?"

To answer this question, simple linear regression analysis was used, and the following table shows that:

**Table No. (7) shows the impact of social entrepreneurship on the quality of life**

The independent variable	B	Beta	R	R <sup>2</sup>	T.value	Sig.T
Quality of life	.544	.923	.923a	.852	23.543	.000
constant coefficient	1.521					
Adj R <sup>2</sup>	.851					
F Value	554.254					
Sig F	.000b) Moral model(					

It can be seen from the previous table: There is a statistically significant effect at the level of significance ( $0.05 \leq \alpha$ ) of social entrepreneurship on the quality of life, where the value of (R) was (.923a) at the level of significance (.000), and social entrepreneurship explains what its value is 85.2% of the quality of life varies according to the R2 value, and this is attributed to the extent to which social entrepreneurship is linked to achieving the quality of life for citizens in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, where social entrepreneurs rely on market strategies to solve society's problems in general or society's problems in particular, and according to the rapid changes in the economy and society, as well as the need for companies to survive in a difficult and competitive global environment. Social entrepreneurship is improving the lives of individuals and Saudi society. Social entrepreneurship is based on providing welfare for citizens, and this reflects positively on their quality of life.

The result of the current study agreed with what was indicated by the study (Hoque, Awang & Ghani, 2016), Thus, in a specific setting, social entrepreneurship may become the primary factor enhancing market and social cooperation for gaining competitive advantage. For gaining a competitive edge, improving people's quality of life, and increasing a nation's competitiveness in the global entrepreneurial economy, social entrepreneurship is seen as one of the key drivers of growth and development.

It also agreed with what was indicated by the study (Zainea et al., 2020), Market-based strategies are used by social entrepreneurs to address societal and/or local community issues. Given the rapid changes in the economy and society as well as the need for businesses to survive in a challenging and competitive global environment, it serves as a major force for enhancing the quality of life for individuals and communities. Poor material and financial resources frequently have an adverse influence on the quality of life of the underprivileged, which can either have a beneficial effect on their lives when they are transformed into a state of well-being or a bad effect when they are discriminated against and feel insecure.

### **Findings, recommendations and suggested research directions:**

#### **Results:**

While achieving the research objectives, the researcher reached the following results:

- The level of social entrepreneurship in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia came to a medium degree, with an arithmetic mean (3.06) and a standard deviation (1.446).
- The level of quality of life in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia came in a medium degree, with an arithmetic mean (3.19) and a standard deviation (.852).
- The level of community development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was moderate, with an arithmetic mean (3.04) and a standard deviation (1.031).

- There is a statistically significant effect at the level of significance ( $0.05 \leq \alpha$ ) for social entrepreneurship on community development, where the value of (R) was (.943a) at the level of significance (.000).
- There is a statistically significant effect at the level of significance ( $0.05 \leq \alpha$ ) for social entrepreneurship on the quality of life, where the value of (R) was (.923a) with a level of significance (.000).

**Recommendations:**

- Developing compromise solutions in social initiatives, developing training programs and developing leadership skills for young social entrepreneurs.
- Adopting a culture of community and capital through social entrepreneurship by encouraging access to voluntary resources, government funding, and in-kind donations to empower startups and enhance community cohesion.
- Promote social initiative as a means to identify and achieve potential social change, through a combination of government intervention and social entrepreneurship.
- The need to introduce new products and services to reduce the dependence of Saudi citizens on traditional methods or technologies, and accordingly open the way for improving the quality of life.
- Work to integrate community development into social entrepreneurship projects in a more comprehensive and effective manner, by improving research methods and capacity development.

**Suggested research directions:**

- Challenges facing social entrepreneurship and ways to overcome them in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- A proposed model for using social entrepreneurship to raise the quality of life for citizens in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

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