



Social Entrepreneurship and Volunteer Work between Concept and Meaning, Which Reading?

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Abstract ;

This research paper aims to explore one of the most recent concepts that has emerged on the scene with the goal of contributing to address many issues and provide solutions to social problems such as poverty, unemployment, social ills, and environmental issues, as well as contributing to the development process. Among these concepts, we find social entrepreneurship and volunteer work. Through this paper, many aspects related to these two concepts have been addressed, such as definitions, importance, objectives, and the most important fields in which they operate, in addition to identifying the most important obstacles they face, as well as understanding the positive impacts of both concepts on individuals and society. Furthermore, the most important points of difference and similarity between social entrepreneurship and volunteer work have been identified. It was concluded that both aim to find appropriate solutions to the most important problems facing society, meaning that their goal is primarily of social value. However, the fundamental difference between social entrepreneurship and volunteer work lies in the nature of the profit value that social entrepreneurship aims for, and this is the most important difference between them.

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1. *Introduction:*

The art of initiating projects is mastered only by the creative, and the spirit of initiative emanates from conscious minds that forge their own path, taking the reins, not from individuals who are content to be at the back of the pack. Leadership is not a gift or a grant but is seized by great souls with great aspirations. This is the essence of creative development that seeks to bring about real change and comprehensive development to society through innovative and creative ideas, not through old methods and ways that have only led to certain failure. Social entrepreneurship, or what is known as creative development, always seeks to maximize and appreciate available resources, despite their scarcity, through innovative ideas that contribute to solving social problems and meeting various needs in society.

This means that social entrepreneurship has great importance through trying to achieve the maximum and benefit from those available resources despite the limitations of the latter, all with the aim of meeting economic or social needs in society. The term "social entrepreneurship" first appeared in 1972 by Joseph Banks in his original work titled "The Sociology of Social Movements," where he emphasized the importance of administrative skills in addressing social issues. Then, the treatment of social entrepreneurship began

in the 1980s with the establishment of Ashoka, which was the first organization to sponsor social entrepreneurs, and at the same time, the term "social innovation" was coined, which emphasized the requirements of administrative skills within non-profit associations to build efficiency and competence in providing social products and services.

The goal of social entrepreneurship is to lead businesses while at the same time achieving social goals. Many countries and international organizations have given special importance to social entrepreneurship, especially among young people, as it is considered an important gateway to reducing social crises, reducing unemployment rates, and a fertile ground for creating different projects and achieving innovations. On the other hand, we find another topic that is no less important than the topic of social entrepreneurship in terms of providing solutions and addressing the social problems suffered by many societies, which is volunteer work. Volunteer work is considered one of the works through which human values are highlighted, which express a person's vision of life and how to use his energy, health, and knowledge in serving others, especially those in need of help, and this is done without material compensation, but its moral goal returns to the volunteer himself and also has an

impact on improving the lives of individuals in society.

Volunteer work has been linked as an old humanitarian practice in all human societies since the beginning of history with the meanings of goodness, righteousness, benevolence, and good deeds, but it differs from one society to another in terms of its size, shape, motives, fields, goals, and results. It is known that volunteer work is of great importance in many countries in the world, and this is due to its various noble goals that volunteers seek to achieve.

Volunteer work is considered a basic pillar of comprehensive development and one of the most important means used to participate in the development of societies and give it an important place in our current era due to the complexity of life and the increasing demands and needs of different people.

Volunteer work has also become an important area on the local and global levels, as it has become a global phenomenon that has resulted in the issuance of many international charters. This is through what the United Nations has done, as the United Nations Development Program was launched in 1976 and the United Nations Program in 1986, and the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the United Nations Volunteers Program in 1971. It was

also decided that December 5 of each year would be the International Volunteer Day.

Volunteer work expresses a national will stemming from the determination of individuals to rise up and take the initiative in facing the difficulties and obstacles that hinder society. These voluntary activities are considered an indicator of social development because the growth of its movement and the expansion of its base and the participation of a large number of individuals and their participation in it.

This is clear evidence that society can build and establish a self-energy capable of uplifting it and achieving progress and development, which enables it to avoid risks and confront crises that it may be exposed to.

Both social entrepreneurship and volunteer work are concepts that are so close that it is difficult to distinguish between them in terms of their concern for the different issues of society and the search for successful solutions to eliminate the social problems faced by individuals within societies. From this standpoint, the following question can be raised:

Can social entrepreneurship be the same as volunteer work in some cases? What are the implications of the difference between social entrepreneurship and volunteer work?

What is Social Entrepreneurship?

Introduction: Understanding and defining social entrepreneurship helps identify the potential roles and contributions of social services. It provides an opportunity to explore potential matches and connections. Defining social entrepreneurship requires looking at the contribution of social services to the social entrepreneurship movement.

There are elements that must be included in the definition of social entrepreneurship, which are as follows:

- Addressing certain social needs.
- Focusing on social value.
- Emphasizing the extent of its social impact and recognizing that the means used to achieve a social mission can include charitable or market-oriented mechanisms.

1. Definition of Social Entrepreneurship:

The term "social entrepreneurship" is derived from the French word "entrepreneur," which means to undertake. The first use of this term was by the businessman Richard Cantillon in the eighteenth century, where he described the entrepreneur as a commercial intermediary or contractor who takes risks in markets to make a profit. Over time, this term came to mean initiative or pioneer, or in other

words, anyone who has a risk-taking spirit to embark on a new adventure or experience. (Abbas, 2020)

Cantillon based his idea of entrepreneurship on three meanings: risk, creativity, and seizing opportunities. This is when social entrepreneurship appeared on the practical and scientific scene. (Amin, 2019, pp. 10-11)

The term "social entrepreneurship" also refers to the rapid growth in the number of organizations that have created efficient models to meet human and basic needs that institutions and markets have failed to satisfy. (Abbas, 2020)

It is also defined as "a combination of a social mission, business management, innovation, and a commitment to social needs." Martin and Osberg defined it as "a response to an opportunity that creates innovative solutions to current problems."

It is also defined as "the efforts of individuals, organizations, or social networks to create broad and sustainable changes to solve social problems." (Amin, 2019, p. 24)

According to the Social Entrepreneurship Institute, it is defined as "the art of achieving financial and social returns on investment projects."

It is also about "finding creative solutions to social problems and mobilizing ideas, capabilities, resources, and social

arrangements necessary to bring about sustainable social change." (Muhammed, 2019, p. 25)

Therefore, social entrepreneurship is a creative and innovative idea that is applicable to solving original problems in society, using limited resources and making the most of them.

Social entrepreneurs are "activities and processes that are carried out to discover, identify, and exploit opportunities in order to enhance social wealth by creating new projects or managing existing organizations in innovative ways. This is the result of the work of the social entrepreneur who understands the social dimensions and uses entrepreneurial principles to establish and manage start-ups to bring about change." (Al-Husseini, 2006, pp. 49-50)

2. Importance of Social Entrepreneurship:

Social entrepreneurship has become extremely important as it is now seen as the strongest solution to many of the crises and problems that societies suffer from. In addition to being a tool for achieving benefits for its stakeholders, it is also a tool that contributes to the development and progress of societies.

This is due to its contribution to raising growth rates, reducing unemployment and poverty rates, and finding optimal solutions

to many different problems. This is evident through the role it plays in society, the most important of which are:

- Combating poverty and promoting social advancement, as it represents the only permanent way to escape poverty by improving living standards and achieving the well-being of individuals in society.
- Combating social ills.

3. Goals of Social Entrepreneurship: The goals of social entrepreneurship are as follows:

- Developing and developing society by increasing cultural and environmental awareness, participating in solving societal problems, solving various crises (health, education, unemployment, poverty...), and working to provide an environment characterized by justice among members of society.
- Supporting innovation and social creativity. That is, social entrepreneurship focuses on innovating and developing new ideas, and such ideas are applied scientifically with the aim of advancing and uplifting society.
- Achieving economic reform in society. This is done by working to solve economic problems, overcoming obstacles, and

overcoming the scarcity of financial resources. Paying attention to and providing support for small and medium-sized enterprises, leading to the economic and social benefits of these projects. As well as benefiting the general economy of the state.

- Developing and preserving the environment by encouraging work within the framework of recycling projects and recycling used materials to benefit from them economically and preserving the environment, in addition to using renewable energy.

4. Characteristics of a Social Entrepreneur:

Social entrepreneurs are described as social heroes who use their skills in project management, and they are also creative individuals who create new social ideas that meet societal needs.

They are also characterized by many qualities and traits, including: (Al-Miammar, 2024)

- Courage and ambition
- Perseverance
- Vision and steadfastness

- Clarity of purpose and commitment, in addition to courage, flexibility, risk-taking, and strategic thinking
- Customer focus
- they also possess a project management mindset, and the main motivation for social entrepreneurs is to create social value by using business methods and practices to address social problems and create new social solutions.

5. Skills of Social Entrepreneurs: The skills of a social entrepreneur are varied and diverse. These include: (others, 2012)

- **Personal entrepreneurial skills** such as self-control and commitment, risk-taking, creativity, perseverance, and a focus on change.
- **Technical skills** including environmental scanning, problem-solving, applying and using technology, and organizational relationships.
- **Management skills** including planning and goal setting, decision-making, human resources management, marketing and finance, and customer relations.
- **Human skills** representing skills related to human interaction.

- **Intellectual skills** requiring the project management process to have a set of skills such as possessing knowledge, learning, and the foundations of rationality.
- **Analytical skills** that analyze the elements of opportunities and threats surrounding the project in its external environment and other skills related to analytical skills.

6. Components of a Social Entrepreneurship Project: Every social project consists of three components: (Amin, 2019, p. 44)

- **Project idea:** This is an idea generated from the needs of individuals in society. For this idea to be a successful project, it must be developed in the right way. This requires applying innovative solutions and establishing social innovation laboratories.
- **Social entrepreneur:** This is the most important element in the process. They are the person who has the idea and works hard to turn their idea into a successful project. They need a set of administrative, financial, and technical skills, as well as a mindset that ensures they succeed in achieving their goals and the ability to overcome the obstacles and challenges faced by social

entrepreneurs, in addition to experience, practice, and training.

- **Supportive environment:** This is what helps launch the project. Not everyone who has an idea is a social entrepreneur capable of implementing their idea.

7. Funding Sources for Social Entrepreneurship Projects:

Funding sources for social entrepreneurship projects vary from one project to another. The most important of these sources include:

- **Grants:** These are funds provided by various institutions, companies, and governments to social entrepreneurs. They are non-refundable. For example, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation provides grants to address global health challenges.
- **Impact investors:** These are institutions and individuals who invest while considering both financial return and social impact. Acumen is a prominent example of an impact investor.
- **Crowdfunding:** This involves raising funds from a specific group or groups of people for social entrepreneurs. This is done through crowdfunding platforms for social

entrepreneurs such as Indiegogo and Kickstarter.

- **Social Impact Bonds (SIBs):** These are innovative financial instruments where private sector investors finance social programs and projects, and the returns on these projects are linked to predefined results and conditions.
- **Angel investors:** These are individuals with substantial wealth who invest their personal funds in early-stage projects. They also often provide advice and guidance to the owners of these projects so that they can achieve financial and social benefits from their projects. (Amin, 2019, p. 46)

8. Social Entrepreneurship Projects in Arab Societies:

Young people in the Arab region represent approximately 110 million between the ages of 15 and 29, which represents 30% of the total population. Most of them are either in the education phase, which means that their expectations are high towards the societies in which they seek suitable social and economic opportunities. This has put pressure on the educational system, health, natural resources, and infrastructure. This requires the search for new ways and methods aimed at achieving a fair balance and ensuring that there is no reliance on

traditional social welfare systems or individual volunteer work. (Hamid, 2021)

Therefore, we find that those interested in developing development policies have a great tendency towards the shift towards what is known as social entrepreneurship. On the other hand, the interest of citizens in the Arab world, especially young people, in volunteer work, and their tendency to take responsibility for finding solutions to social problems (such as unemployment, poverty, and social welfare services) is evident.

Essentially suitable for starting social entrepreneurial projects, we find that there are many indications that Arab societies have many supporting elements for the growth of social entrepreneurial projects, including: (Al-Tmami, p. 504)

- **Interest in volunteerwork.**
- **Social commitment.**
- **Sense of responsibility.**
- **Interest in private businesses** and reducing public sector businesses.
- **Initiatives in social businesses.**

We also find that the Arab Spring events have significantly contributed to increasing interest in participating in projects that benefit society.

9_Models of Social Entrepreneurship Projects:

The motivation for social entrepreneurship is often a moral motivation stemming from a sense of social responsibility, but sometimes it is motivated by self-realization. It can also be said that social entrepreneurship seeks to make a profit with social and ethical responsibility, and the social entrepreneur achieves many benefits, including: reducing unemployment relatively, improving the circumstances of individuals belonging to the project, opening new markets, and other goals.

Therefore, we find several models that have achieved their social and economic goals, including: (Al-Rayani, 2013, p. 147)

1. **Grameen Bank:** Founded by Professor Muhammad Yunus in Bangladesh in 1967, Grameen Bank has changed the lives of millions of poor people around the world, while achieving huge profits that benefited the entire society.

The word "Grameen" in Bengali is derived from "gram" or "village" and means "village bank." This bank provides its services to more than 8 million poor people by providing small loans to the poor, especially women, without requiring any financial guarantees. It later became a real effective institution in lending to the poor and developing communities.

2. **OpenStreet Map:** This is one of the most innovative models, developing the interactive OpenStreetMap. It is open-source software based on an accurate database of Haiti city areas. Volunteers worked on digitizing map files and adding and replacing street names. Relief agencies actually benefited from these maps on the ground to facilitate the movement of relief trucks around the Haitian capital and affected areas. (Al-Rashidiya, 2016, p. 26)

OpenStreetMap is a free global map that can be edited by all Internet browsers. It was developed in cooperation with Crisis camp and the companies Microsoft and Google. It allows everyone to view, edit, and use geographic data cooperatively from anywhere on Earth. Everyone can write street names, house numbers, and main landmarks in neighborhoods.

10_Obstacles to Social Entrepreneurship:

Social entrepreneurship faces many challenges and obstacles that hinder the achievement of the goals of socially oriented projects. Among the most prominent of these are: (Lutfi, 2001, p. 82)

- **Lack of support and funding.**
- **Impact of surrounding social factors** that affect the performance of those responsible for the projects.

- **Lack and deficiency in having a** suitable work strategy and individuals with the required administrative skills and predicting the most important risks and how to deal with them, especially financial ones.
- **Bureaucracy and conflict with regulatory bodies** because social entrepreneurship is more socially than materially oriented, which affects its ability.

We also find that the concept of social entrepreneurship is still not recognized or understood in many developing countries, especially Arab countries, and Algeria in particular. Therefore, we find there is fear on the part of official and regulatory bodies towards social entrepreneurship projects.

I. The Nature of Volunteer Work

Introduction:

Volunteer work is one of the most important activities through which human values are demonstrated and how a person can show their vision of life, as well as how to utilize their energy and knowledge in providing service to others and helping those in need without material compensation, except for the moral impact that returns to the volunteer. It also shows the extent of the impact of volunteer work in improving and treating social problems faced by society.

1. Definition of Volunteer Work:

"Volunteer work" is defined as work that is freely chosen, without compensation, and with the aim of benefiting society.

Researchers identify four dimensions of volunteer work: the voluntary nature of the work, the nature of the reward, the context in which volunteer work is carried out, and the beneficiary.

It is also defined as "those efforts made by young people at their own will, stemming from their awareness of social responsibility towards their society without expecting material compensation, which leads to satisfying their needs and achieving their goals." (Al-Shammari, 2024, p. 27)

It is also defined as "human work that reflects an individual's sincere desire to benefit their community and human societies with their material, intellectual, and skillful abilities in order to help solve a humanitarian or individual crisis or develop benefits without any compensation." (Al-Melegy, 2004)

2. Importance of Volunteer Work :

(Othman, 2013, p. 33)

- Volunteer work is a positive social phenomenon, indicating the vitality, positivity, and progress of society, and contributes to the organic unity of society and supports its cohesion.

- Affirmation of noble human values and strengthening social relationships.
- It is an indicator and measure of the progress and advancement of peoples, supporting the spirit of loyalty and belonging to society and concern for its interests.
- It increases the respect and appreciation of the volunteer among members of society.
- It supports government work and raises the level of social service by increasing the spirit of social solidarity and cooperation.
- It works to transform idle or inefficient energies into active and productive energies.
- It satisfies the desires to achieve self-realization and fill the void and repay society. The social, economic, psychological, and voluntary returns take many forms that benefit the volunteer themselves.

3. Goals of Volunteer Work:

Volunteer work is one of the humanitarian activities that was born from a conscious social experience, since humans experienced living together within their groups. It emerged as a safety valve for society in achieving its cohesion, as the goals of volunteer work vary according to

each party involved in the volunteering process. They relate to society, various volunteer associations, and the volunteers themselves. Therefore, the most important of these goals can be mentioned as follows: (Sanad, 2003, p. 57)

A. Goals of Volunteer Work for the Individual:

- **Enhancing self-esteem:** Volunteer work contributes to learning new skills and helping others, which can enhance self-confidence, gain knowledge.
- Enhance the health benefits by reducing stress and anxiety, relieving psychological pressure, as it positively reflects on mental and physical health when providing assistance to the needy.
- **Gaining experience:** Providing the volunteer with many work skills such as time management, strategic planning, teamwork, and administration.

B. Objectives of Volunteer Work for the Community:

- Volunteer work seeks to achieve social cohesion among all segments of society.
- It aims to maintain balance in the dynamics of societal development

and progress in a spontaneous and self-driven manner.

- The involvement of community members in volunteer work leads to a unification of their perspectives on desirable societal goals that benefit the community as a whole, as well as avoiding involvement in unproductive activities that threaten social cohesion and progress. (Al-Nasr, 2017, p. 221)

C. Objectives of Volunteer Work for Volunteer Associations:

- Volunteer work supports the position of volunteer associations and organizations within their social environment, especially if their programs and activities target broad social segments.
- Volunteering enhances trust between community members and social institutions.
- Volunteers serve as a bridge between volunteer associations and the community.
- Volunteer organizations benefit from volunteers by filling gaps in the number of social workers or professionals from various specialties.

Volunteer work is a global phenomenon that has been recognized since ancient times and has achieved remarkable success in the West. This is evident through the international charters that have been issued to affirm the principles upon which volunteer work is based. International interest at the level of seminars and conferences has emerged to solidify the value of volunteering through the issuance of the "Universal Declaration of Volunteering" by the International Volunteer Conference in France, which includes the following key principles:

- ☐ Recognition of the right of every individual to freely establish associations regardless of gender, religion, or political circumstances.
- ☐ Respect for every individual and their culture.
- ☐ Providing services to others without expecting any return or benefit.
- ☐ Engaging with the community to solve its problems or crises.
- ☐ Actively seeking ways to strengthen and enhance their organizations and to publicize their goals and policies.
- ☐ Carrying out tasks while taking into account individual differences, available time, and agreed-upon responsibilities.

4. Principles of Volunteer Work:

- ☐ Volunteers should understand their motivations for engaging in volunteer work.
- ☐ Cooperation and respect for other members of the organization.
- ☐ Defining criteria for volunteer participation.
- ☐ Regular evaluation of work.
- ☐ Training is an essential requirement in volunteer work.
- ☐ Volunteers should have confidence in their activities and maintain it.
- ☐ Providing protection for volunteers while they carry out volunteer work under all circumstances.

5. Fields of Volunteer Work: Volunteer work spans a wide range of fields, including:

- **Social Sector:** This encompasses childcare, women's empowerment, education, programs for children with learning difficulties, and providing literacy education for those who are behind in their studies.
- **Healthcare Sector:** This involves providing healthcare, serving and entertaining patients, offering psychological and health counseling, and assisting

individuals with disabilities or special needs.

- **Environmental Sector:** This includes environmental education, forest conservation, firefighting, participating in afforestation and green space management, maintaining the cleanliness of beaches, recreational areas, and parks, combating pollution, and promoting environmental hygiene.
- **Civil Defense and Protection:** This involves participating in relief efforts, assisting civil defense personnel by providing first aid during emergencies, and contributing during disaster response.

6. Motivations for Volunteer Work: Volunteer work offers numerous benefits and incentives that encourage individuals to participate enthusiastically. Some of the primary motivations include:20

- **Personal Motivations:**
 - **Personal Fulfillment:** Experiencing satisfaction from helping others and making a positive impact on their lives and the community.
 - **Skill Development:** Gaining new skills and enhancing

existing ones through volunteer experiences.

- o **Boosting Self-Confidence:**

Feeling empowered and capable of making a difference.

- **Social Motivations:**

- o **Helping Others:** A fundamental drive to assist those in need.

- o **Community Improvement:** Addressing social issues and contributing to a better society.

- o **Building Community:** Fostering cooperation and unity among community members.

- **Religious Motivations:**

- o Earning God's blessings, as volunteer work is seen as a form of worship in Islam and other religions, and is a way to perform good deeds."

- o Helping the needy and the poor is one of the most important teachings of heavenly religions."

- o Spreading religious values, as volunteers, through the charitable work they do, can contribute to

disseminating religious values in society."

Volunteer Work Institutions:

There are many institutions and organizations whose primary mission is volunteer work and providing aid and assistance to various components of society that need it, as well as in difficult times and hardships that many societies go through, in addition to times of disasters, especially natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods across the world, as well as times of wars and revolutions witnessed by countries around the world. We find that these volunteer works may be at the local or external level, i.e. international institutions, of which we mention at the local level (Algeria) as an example, including:

1. Algerian Red Crescent.
2. Algerian Ambassadors Foundation.
3. National Association for Volunteer Work.
4. Orphan Sponsor Association.
5. Al-Baraka Association.
6. Zakat Fund.

At the global level, we find:

1. International Red Cross.
2. UNRWA.

3. UNICEF.

4. Human Rights Organization.

8_The Effects of Volunteer Work on The Individual and Society:

Volunteer work is a fundamental pillar in building and developing society and spreading social cohesion among citizens within any society. It is a practice that has been closely linked to all meanings of goodness and work in all human societies since ancient times, and it has an important role in the processes of social change. Therefore, the complexity of social life and the changes that have occurred in living conditions and the social, economic and security changes that have taken place dictate new situations that governments find difficult to address or limit, which requires the concerted efforts of all to confront these difficulties and problems. Hence, the role of volunteer work emerges, which indicates the extent of individuals' contribution to social care and development work.

From this we find that the benefit of volunteer work lies in increasing the sense and feeling of the importance of volunteering and the most important beneficiaries of volunteer services, which strengthens the bond and social solidarity between the segments of society that have been greatly affected by social and cultural changes.

In addition, volunteer work represents a type of positive participation, and from here we find that there are many benefits and positive effects that volunteer work achieves on individuals and society, as this effect appears in the following: (Al-Mullaji, 2004)

- Gaining new experiences and developing volunteer skills.
- Forming relationships, friendships and groups of citizens, especially those who have the same interests.
- A sense of self-esteem and self-confidence.
- Loyalty to society and realizing the importance of the development process.
- Helps young people gain a social status in society

This is regarding the impact of volunteer work on the individual, as for its impact on society, we find:

- Achieving the spirit of love and solidarity among members of society.
- Developing the spirit of competition among volunteer groups, which reflects the quality of services.
- Helps eliminate or reduce unemployment.
- Achieving comprehensive security and protecting society from social phenomena such as **crime and drugs**.

9- Obstacles to volunteer work:

Despite the increasing number of volunteer initiatives and their diversity in relation to the basic structure of civil society, volunteer work is still limited from all angles, as it is centered around a person (such as parties, associations, various human rights organizations, professional unions) and others, and therefore we find that volunteer work faces many obstacles that limit its effectiveness. We find that these obstacles or impediments are related to many aspects, including: (Othman, 2013, p. 33)

- Shyness (social phobia) and fear of engaging in volunteer activities that highlight the volunteer himself.
- Lack of awareness and failure to realize the importance of volunteer work and its positive effects.
- Lack of self-motivation and weakness.
- Lack of time available for volunteer work due to the individual's preoccupation with securing additional income for financial reasons.
- Administrative and bureaucratic obstacles that stand in the way of the volunteer and limit his continuity in volunteer work.
- Lack of trust in the volunteer institution.
- Weak regulations and systems for volunteer work.

-Exploiting volunteer work to achieve illegitimate personal goals.

-Absence of educational practices and activities that call for spreading the spirit of volunteerism in the school community.

-Lack of material or moral incentives for volunteer work.

- Lack of human cadres trained in volunteer work.

III. Implications of the Difference between Social Entrepreneurship and Volunteer Work (differences):

Social entrepreneurship and volunteer work are two different ways to achieve social change and positive impact in society and solve social problems, but each of them differs in terms of the goal, method of financing, model, impact, as well as in terms of the role of each. Each of them has its own characteristics and advantages, including:

_In terms of the goal

Social entrepreneurship seeks to solve social or environmental problems through a sustainable business model, relying on creativity and innovation to create scalable solutions. Volunteering aims to provide support and assistance to individuals or communities in need without making a profit, in addition to focusing on social solidarity and volunteer work. The main

goal is to improve society by providing unpaid efforts and time.

_ In terms of financing:

Social entrepreneurship aims to generate profits that are reinvested in social projects, which results in a sustainable financial approach, as social projects are often financed through grants, investments or commercial income. Volunteering aims to focus on providing assistance and services without expecting a financial return, as volunteer activities are usually financed through financial resources or donations and grants.

_ In terms of approach:

Social entrepreneurship usually includes innovative and strategic business plans that aim to achieve a long-term impact through different business methods, and also focuses on achieving a social impact through many business operations that include the continuity of the project. Volunteer work relies on individual or group efforts that are not organized and focus on meeting immediate needs, where volunteers provide their time and skills without receiving a wage.

_ In terms of impact:

Social entrepreneurship can have a long-term impact on a large scale by improving existing systems and processes and providing long-term solutions if it is able to achieve sustainable growth. Volunteer

work can have a direct and rapid impact on individuals and beneficiary communities. However, it may be limited in scope and long-term impact compared to social entrepreneurship.

In terms of role:

The role of social entrepreneurship is to establish small and medium enterprises in order to exploit the unemployed and include them in the labor force that contributes to economic construction and development and self-reliance in generating income. It also contributes significantly to diversifying production and distributing it to various industrial branches, in addition to allowing for the rationalization of public expenditures. Small and medium enterprises are considered the backbone of the economies of many countries. As for volunteer work, it provides psychological and social care for civilians without compensation or financial gain in order to provide social service. It is also based on cooperation, solidarity and social solidarity that enhances the principles of love, brotherhood and altruism.

_ In terms of origin:

The concept of social entrepreneurship is a recent development and emergence, as it first appeared in the eighties of the last century. As for volunteer work, it has an old appearance, as it was included within charitable works and social service.

So these are the most important differences between social entrepreneurship and volunteer work, but they both seek to achieve the comfort and well-being of the members of society and contribute to eliminating many social problems, especially unemployment and poverty, and work to transfer the poor class to the middle class, and they also seek to achieve development and growth of the national economy and limit the spread of social phenomena that are an obstacle to the development of various countries.

Conclusion

Through what has been discussed, it can be concluded that social entrepreneurship is a type of entrepreneurship in general, from which it derives its basic characteristics like other types, but it is distinguished from it in terms of the nature of the goal, which is represented in creating social value and representing social transformation. This means that social entrepreneurship is a new economic model that aims to achieve development, so that it is characterized by effectiveness and sustainability. It is a mechanism for achieving economic and social growth. As for volunteer work, it is important in the lives of individuals, societies, organizations, institutions and bodies due to the role it plays in public and private facilities and integrates with official institutions in cooperation and solidarity by meeting the needs of society socially and economically. Because of the importance

of volunteer work, advanced countries have given this field great importance in social education and have prepared generations for volunteering through what has been included in the curricula. All of this is in order to consolidate the approach of volunteer and charitable work. Despite the existence of some points of difference between the concepts of social entrepreneurship and the concept of volunteer work, which is represented in achieving economic profit for social entrepreneurship, the common goal between them is to work from In order to find permanent and effective solutions to the problems that human societies suffer from, the noble goal that they share has made it necessary for state officials and those in charge of its financial institutions to support these organizations, whether social entrepreneurship or volunteer work, in order to help the state confront the crises that may be the cause of its suffering. These problems may stand as an obstacle to its development and progress if it does not pay the necessary attention to social entrepreneurship projects and support volunteer work institutions.

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