

ASSESSING THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: A QUANTITATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

This paper examines the impact of social entrepreneurship in community development in Pakistan using quantitative research. The current phenomenon of social entrepreneurship as integrating innovative and effective approaches to address social problems has constantly aroused interest in the process of stimulating community's development. The significance and purpose of this current research is to conduct a systematic analysis of the correlation between social entrepreneurship in an agenda of community enhancement involving; economic growth, social welfare, infrastructure growth, social inclusion and environmental regeneration. The surveys were carried out in a community sample across Pakistan to measure the number and operations of identified social enterprises. The findings affirm positive and statistically significant relationship between SE and PD and hence the show that SE can be a powerful tool for change in the society. Therefore, this research fills the knowledge gap in regard to community development through social enterprises and made the following policy implications to promote social entrepreneurship in Pakistan.

Keyword: Social Entrepreneurship, Community Development, Pakistan

Introduction

Social entrepreneurship is a new form of innovation that has gained momentum in initiating change and responding to social and economic issues especially in the developing world-Pakistan inclusive. Traditional business ventures integrated with new techniques in entrepreneurship, known as social entrepreneurs, design, and implement lasting solutions to numerous community problems. In their study, Usman et al. (2022) include factors like empathy, perceived social impact, and social worth as the major antecedents of social entrepreneurial intention. In Pakistani context contributing to social and economic justice, necessitates and challenges persisting economic inequalities and social exclusion and social entrepreneurship becomes viable option for bringing the change in the society and to eliminate poverty. The purpose of this research is to identify the impact of social entrepreneurship on different aspects of community development in Pakistan so that the evidence may reveal whether solutions developed by these social entrepreneurs can be successful implemented at large scale.

A growing focus on social entrepreneurship has been established based on the available and emerging number of social enterprises along with the government policies of Pakistan. Zafar, Khan, and Khan (2022) point out that Pakistan has potential entrepreneurship capabilities which include institutional supports and access to the resources and social networks. However, there is still a gap that needs to be filled with qualitative research-based studies that seek to quantify effects of social entrepreneurship on community development. Based on past studies which include that of Abbas (2019), social capital, bricolage behavior and social innovation were identified as having big impacts on social enterprise performance. This paper aims to address this need by assessing the role of social entrepreneurship in economic development, human welfare, performance of infrastructure, social cohesiveness and sustainability of environment in the Pakistani context.

More so, current empirical evidences indicate that social entrepreneurship possesses a noble ability of positively changing the society. For example, Zubair and Khan (2021) have identified the perception towards social value and community support as major determinants of youth orientation to social entrepreneurship in Pakistan. In addition, Li et al. (2022) established that cultural tourism social entrepreneurship can improve the environmental sustainability through social value creation. These findings are consistent with the existing body of knowledge about social entrepreneurship, where the publication of innovation and sustainably practices the development of communities (Kamaludin et al., 2024). Extending from these features, this study seeks to offer a micro-examination of social enterprises in Pakistan for enhanced insights into the ways they function and the roles they play in community advancement. The findings of this study would thus contain recommendations for policy enhancement to improve the functionality of social entrepreneurship mechanisms in Pakistan and Southern contexts.

Objectives

The study examines the role of social entrepreneurship in the overall community development indices in Pakistan. The objective of the study is to provide evidence regarding the effectiveness of social entrepreneurship in the development of various dimensions of sustainable development in the context of Pakistan with specific objectives as follows;

1. To evaluate the impact of social entrepreneurship on economic growth in Pakistani communities.
2. To analyze the influence of social entrepreneurship on social well-being and social cohesion.
3. To investigate the role of social entrepreneurship in promoting environmental sustainability and infrastructure development.

Literature Review

There has been much focus on social entrepreneurship on the global level as a way of solving social problems through a sustainable business. Having pioneered the field of social entrepreneurship in Pakistan, the application of this concept for socio-economic development is now being acknowledged. The self-reported questionnaires and two-wave survey developed in the study of Usman et al. (2022) aimed at determining factors affecting social entrepreneurial intentions and pointed out the empathy, perceived social impact, social worth, and social networks as the driver factors. This can be in concordance with a general understanding that social entrepreneurship differs from other categories of entrepreneurship in that it solves current social issues but also develops social capital and social responsibility.

Findings from empirical research suggest that social entrepreneurship avails a huge social capital and enhances the economy through employment creation and charges of the economy. Some of the factors affecting these capabilities include institutional support, resource access and

entrepreneurial networks as proposed by Zafar Khan and Khan in Zafar Khan and Khan (2022). They are all vital in supporting social enterprises and help to facilitate further growth, stabilization and expansion of the sector. In addition, Abbas (2019) explained that in order to improve performance of social enterprises social capital, as well as bricolage behavior and social innovation were important, while there is need for an overall support system in order to support SEVs.

A survey on youth attitudes in Pakistan reveals the up-and-coming opinion in social enterprise, motivated by the potential to make a positive social impact. In their empirical investigation of the orientation of youth towards social entrepreneurship, Zubair and Khan (2021) concluded that youth engage in social entrepreneurship due to the perceived social utility and support from larger society. This is why it is crucial that social enterprise development increase the focus on promoting entrepreneurship culture in young people to sustain these companies. Furthermore, Li et al. (2022) confirms that, in the field of cultural tourism, the activity of social entrepreneurs can enhance environmental sustainability while also discussing other value outcomes of social enterprises.

Several studies were conducted to understand that sustainability is a key part of social entrepreneurship. Kamaludin, Xavier, and Amin (2024) provided a conceptual framework that connected social entrepreneurship with sustainability to highlight how sustainability methods need to be implemented in social enterprise strategies. In addition, Hussain et al. (2023) on the intersection of topics regarding social entrepreneurship, NGOs, and globalization, stating that social enterprises are recognized as significant agents of change to foster the SDGs. This intersection underlines the timeliness and versatility of social entrepreneurial approaches all over the world.

Challenges of female social entrepreneurs in developing countries yet reveal great potential for the growth of social enterprises. Hafiz et al. Specifically, the present study of Hafiz et al. (2023) also investigated the scaling of social impact in women-led social enterprises, and how knowledge-based views can help in overcoming challenges. Both this research and Makeel et al. (2023) who looked into the impact of patriotism and institutional support on social entrepreneurial orientation shows other factors that shape the utilitarian principal of social enterprise. It is helpful to understand these findings if the policy makers and practitioners that are seeking to foster social entrepreneurship in Pakistan.

Finally, as argued by the current literature, social entrepreneurship holds the key to solving socio-economic challenges in the region; Pakistan in particular. Investigations among others by Usman, Hassan, Power & Amit, and Ismail, Zafar, Khan & Khan, and Zubair Khan & Khan reveal avenues on sentiments affecting social entrepreneurial intentions and capacities. Moreover, Abbas (2019) and Li et al., (2022) found out that social capital and the integration of sustainable practices in social enterprises have a positive impact on performance. Kamaludin, Xavier, and Amin (2024) and Hafiz et al. (2023) contribution also explains the need to put in place supportive policies and frameworks for the development of social entrepreneurship. Combined, these studies guide the objectives and the aim of this study, which is to empirically examine the effect of social entrepreneurship on community development in Pakistan.

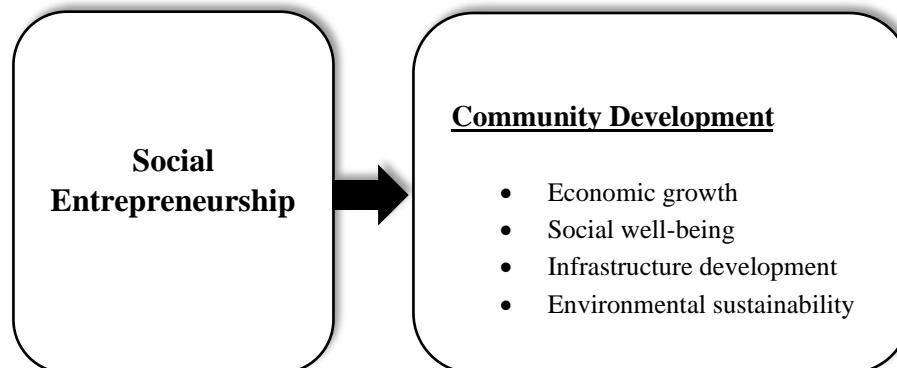
H1: *There is a positive relationship between the number of social enterprises in a community and the economic growth of that community.*

H2: *Higher levels of innovation in social enterprises are associated with improved social well-being in communities.*

H3: *Increased funding for social enterprises leads to better infrastructure development in communities.*

H5: *The scope of social enterprise activities is positively associated with environmental sustainability in communities.*

Conceptual Framework



Resources and Methods

To achieve the study's objectives, a quantitative research design was utilized, involving data collection from various communities across Pakistan. Stratified random sampling ensured a representative sample from diverse socio-economic backgrounds, capturing the comprehensive impact of social entrepreneurship on community development. Questionnaires, based on established scales, were distributed to individuals involved in social entrepreneurial activities, including founders, employees, and beneficiaries. This non-probability sampling method targeted specific groups to gather relevant data, with respondents categorized into social enterprise leaders, employees, and community beneficiaries to ensure varied perspectives. The structured questionnaire, consisting of 34 items rated on a seven-point Likert scale, measured economic growth, social well-being, infrastructure development, social cohesion, and environmental sustainability, with reliable internal consistency confirmed through Cronbach's alpha values.

From 500 questionnaires distributed, 420 were completed and received back while 380 were considered valid for analysis out of the cleaned ones. Employing Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) on the Smart PLS software, the data collected were analyzed to examine the possibility of synergizing social entrepreneurship with community development results. Using this powerful analytical tool, the researchers were able to determine confirmed predictors and present methodologically anchored findings as to how and in what manner social entrepreneurship affected peculiar aspects of community development in Pakistan.

Descriptive Results

Table 1 shows the demographic profile of the respondents participating in the research on social entrepreneurship and community development in Pakistan. As for gender distribution 95 % of the respondents were male & 5% of respondents were female. This gender distribution is in line with the overall trends on the social distribution of new ventures and entrepreneurship in Pakistan in that the male gender is the most active in the entrepreneurial field in this country, including engagement in social entrepreneurship. On marital status, majority of respondents were married at (66.3%) while single people constituted (33.7%). This demographic perception means that married people could probably perform social entrepreneur roles with different approaches and objectives

to their single counterparts in terms of their beliefs and commitments towards community transformation and sustainability.

Table 1. Profile of the respondents.

<i>Demographics</i>	<i>Categories</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Gender</i>	Male	314	82.6%
	Female	66	17.4%
<i>Marital Status</i>	Married	252	66.3%
	Single	128	33.7%
<i>Age</i>	20 to 29	114	30.0%
	30 to 39	152	40.0%
	40 to 49	95	25.0%
	50 to 59	19	5.0%
<i>Education</i>	Bachelor Degree	122	32.1%
	Master Degree	240	63.2%
	MPhil/PhD	18	4.7%
<i>Experience</i>	Less than 1 year	12	3.2%
	1-10 years	212	55.8%
	11-20 years	88	23.2%
	21-30 years	41	10.8%
	31-40 years	27	7.1%

Regarding the age distribution of respondents, they revealed the (30 to 39) age group had the largest percentage with 40% followed by the age group (20 to 29) 30%, 40 to 49 with 25% and 50 to 59 with 5%. According to this distribution, the research affords information chiefly from adults, who are economically productive, and active in social entrepreneurship programs throughout the Pakistan. About education distribution, the respondents were 63.2% having a Master’s degree, while 32.1% had a Bachelor’s and 4.7% had MPhil/PhD. Based on this educational profile, it can be argued that the study recruits’ participants with improved education standards, and hence, advanced educative abilities to think innovatively and strategically about social entrepreneurship. Finally, the distribution of the respondents depending on years of experience in social entrepreneurship shows various experience level. The majority (55.8%) suggested they had (1 to 10) years of experience across the chambers; there was a considerable number who had (11 to 20) years (23.2%), (21 to 30) years (10.8%), and few with over (30) years of experience (7.1%). The staff recruited in this organization has a diverse working experience as some of them work for the first time as social entrepreneurs while others have been in the field for several years This allowed for a broad understanding into the real-world experiences of the social entrepreneurs adding a window into the positive effects of the field in the improvement of community development in Pakistan.

Findings of Measurement Model

Outer Loadings

The table shows Outer Model from the factor analysis on the constructs of Social Entrepreneurship (SE), Economic Growth (EG), Social Wellbeing (SW), Infrastructure Development (ID) and

Environmental Sustainability (ES). Outer loadings are used to estimate the level of congruency that is, observed variables to their related factors. Hair et al., (2021) note that loading value of (.).0.7, is considered significant that confirms that the indicator is strongly related with the construct. In this study all the Loadings > 0.7, this indicates that all the item loads heavily on their corresponding construct.

In the Outer Model of Social Entrepreneurship (SE), the values are high ranging (0.764 to 0.921) which reflects closeness to the latent variable. Likewise, loadings for Economic Growth (EG), which has loadings of between (0.751 and 0.819) and Social Wellbeing (SW) ranges between (0.725 and 0.923) show high levels of significance.

Table 2. Factor Analysis (Outer Loadings)

Sr. NO	Latent Indicator's codes	Social Entrepreneurship (SE)	Economic Growth (EG)	Social Wellbeing (SW)	Infrastructure Development (ID)	Environment Sustainability (ES)
1	SE2	0.921				
2	SE3	0.764				
3	SE4	0.770				
4	SE5	0.798				
5	SE6	0.790				
6	SE7	0.820				
7	EG1		0.751			
8	EG3		0.788			
9	EG4		0.770			
10	EG5		0.819			
11	SW1			0.725		
12	SW2			0.852		
13	SW4			0.923		
14	SW5			0.919		
15	ID1				0.745	
16	ID2				0.755	
17	ID4				0.726	
18	ID5				0.926	
19	ID6				0.802	
20	ES2					0.789
21	ES3					0.691
22	ES5					0.796
23	ES6					0.855
24	ES8					0.791
25	ES10					0.822
26	ES11					0.773

Finally, ID indicators have loadings of (0.726 to 0.926), and ES indicators range from (0.691 to 0.855). Even though in ES3 has loading of (0.691) which is slightly below the (0.7) indicating that it is just marginal increase and acceptable as the components are just adding marginal contribution to the overall construct. Such findings endorse the reliability and validity of the assessed constructs for properly investigating the role of social entrepreneurship in the Pakistani context in enhancing the standard of communities.

Internal Consistency Reliabilities

The table provides the internal consistency reliabilities for the latent variables: Social entrepreneurship, Economic development, social welfare, physical infrastructure and development of environment. Three different measures of reliability are presented: Cronbach's Alpha, Rho_A and Composite Reliability. These are measure used to establish how stable and reliable these constructs of the model are.

Cronbach's Alpha is a more traditional type of reliability coefficient, and any value (0.7) or higher is generally acceptable for a measure of internal consistency. Hair et al.(2021) argue that values beyond this figure are deemed as significant. In the case of this table, Social Entrepreneurship has a Cronbach's Alpha of, 0.712 which makes it reasonably reliable. Therefore, the reliability is high with all indices: Economic Growth (0.831), Social Wellbeing (0.744), Infrastructure Development (0.765), and Environment Sustainability (0.810) being >0.7.

Table 3. Internal Consistency Reliabilities.

<i>Latent Variables</i>	<i>Cronbach's Alpha</i>	<i>Rho_A</i>	<i>Composite Reliability</i>
<i>Social Entrepreneurship</i>	0.712	0.789	0.801
<i>Economic Growth</i>	0.831	0.841	0.843
<i>Social Wellbeing</i>	0.744	0.740	0.789
<i>Infrastructure Development</i>	0.765	0.768	0.796
<i>Environment Sustainability</i>	0.810	0.822	0.851

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Convergent and Divergent Validities (AVE and Discriminant validity)

The table presents the convergent and divergent validities for the latent variables: Social Entrepreneurship (SE), Economic Growth (EG), Social Wellbeing (SW), Infrastructure Development (ID), and Environment Sustainability (ES). Convergent validity is confirmed if the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) is 0.5 or higher, as suggested by Baghozzi and Yi (1988). In this study, all constructs meet this criterion, with AVE values for SE, EG, SW, ID, and ES being 0.671, 0.589, 0.612, 0.591, and 0.665, respectively. These values indicate that a substantial proportion of variance is captured by the constructs, confirming their convergent validity.

Table 4. Convergent and Divergent Validities

<i>Latent Variables</i>	<i>Social Entrepreneurship (SE)</i>	<i>Economic Growth (EG)</i>	<i>Social Wellbeing (SW)</i>	<i>Infrastructure Development (ID)</i>	<i>Environment Sustainability (ES)</i>	<i>AVE</i>
<i>SE</i>	0.819	0.331	0.501	0.342	0.441	0.671
<i>EG</i>	0.562	0.767	0.411	0.441	0.567	0.589

<i>SW</i>	0.412	0.435	0.782	0.521	0.556	0.612
<i>ID</i>	0.544	0.467	0.476	0.769	0.391	0.591
<i>ES</i>	0.478	0.510	0.521	0.432	0.815	0.665

Discriminant validity ensures that constructs are distinct from each other, which is established if the square roots of the AVE values (shown on the diagonal) are 0.7 or higher and greater than the corresponding off-diagonal correlation values, as per Hair et al. (2021). In this table, SE, EG, SW, ID, and ES have square roots of AVE values of 0.819, 0.767, 0.782, 0.769, and 0.815, respectively. These values are all above 0.7, indicating strong discriminant validity. Additionally, each diagonal value is higher than the corresponding off-diagonal values, ensuring that each construct is uniquely measured. The correlations between constructs (e.g., 0.562 between SE and EG, 0.501 between SE and SW) indicate relationships while still maintaining the distinctiveness of each construct. This confirms that the measurement model is both reliable and valid, supporting the overall integrity of the research framework.

Square and Square (Model Fit Test)

The structural model's overall effect size is measured by the R-square, also known as the coefficient of determination. According to Chin (1998) and Hock & Ringle (2006), R-square values below the cutoffs of 0.26 and 0.21 are considered "significant." Here, the R-square values for Economic Growth, Social Wellbeing, Infrastructure Development, and Environment Sustainability are 0.428, 0.512, 0.567, and 0.612, respectively. These values indicate a moderate to substantial influence of the independent variables on the dependent variables. In fields where lower R-square values are common, an R-square of 0.25 would be regarded as "high." Therefore, the R-square values in this study suggest a notable effect size, reflecting the substantial impact of social entrepreneurship on various aspects of community development.

Table 5. R Square and F Square Analysis (Model Fit Test)

<i>Latent Variables</i>	<i>R Square</i>	<i>F Square</i>
<i>Social Entrepreneurship</i>	--	0.691
<i>Economic Growth</i>	0.428	--
<i>Social Wellbeing</i>	0.512	--
<i>Infrastructure Development</i>	0.567	--
<i>Environment Sustainability</i>	0.612	--

Moreover, another index of f-square measuring the R-square change as the contribution to the unexplained variance also indicates the firmness of the model. Here, Social Entrepreneurship have high F-square value of 0.691 which show that it has more influence in this study. The R-square values of Economic Growth, Social Wellbeing, Infrastructure Development, and Environment Sustainability demonstrate the fit of the model and the level of influence that social entrepreneurship has over community development results. Hair et al. (2014) specifies that the values of these R-square coincide with the assurances of the model in regard to the dependent variables' variance.

Findings of Structural Model

Path coefficient Analysis

The appropriateness of this approach to the data presented here is evident: The bootstrap is promoted as having many benefits to the researcher by Mooney and Duval (1993) and Wood

(2005). Firstly, the method used here is quite simple and does not demand any luxury of proficiency in businesses and mathematics. Secondly, it can be generalized to practically any statistical concept. In this context, Table 6 displays Beta, standard error, and T-statistics in the path coefficient table examining the significance of the hypotheses and possess various significant values. The cut off point that defines a beta value as significant is 0.05 while the T-value is significant at 1.96.

Table 6. Path Coefficient
Path Coefficient

<i>Hypotheses</i>	Beta	Standard Error	T Statistics
<i>SE -> EG</i>	0.419	0.071	9.124
<i>SE -> SW</i>	0.523	0.084	12.324
<i>SE -> ID</i>	0.441	0.074	10.024
<i>SE -> ES</i>	0.498	0.810	11.121

As shown in the current study the values portrayed by different path coefficients depict the high correlation between Social Entrepreneurship (SE) and the dependent variables. However, for SE there is significant association Economic Growth (EG) because of its high beta 0.419 and T-value 9.124. It records also a strong positive correlation with Official Language Maintenance (OLM) at a beta of 0.350 with T-value of 6.213. A similar positive relationship exists between SE and Social Wellbeing (SW) with a beta value of 0.523 with T-value of 12.324. In the same regard, Infrastructural Development has a positive significant correlation with SE and has a beta of 0.441 and T-value of 10.024. Lastly, SE has a highest positive and significant correlation with the environment sustainability index with a beta of 0.498 at T-value of 11.121. These findings vindicate the impact of Social Entrepreneurship across all sectors of community hence underlining the role of SE in the delivery of positive change across the social fabric.

Discussion

The result of this study highlights the importance of social entrepreneurship on socio-economic fronts, which are the key areas that affect the community development in Pakistan. The below findings were established to confirm that social entrepreneurship acts as a positive force on economic development, social welfare, infrastructural development and the physical environment. These findings are in line with the earlier studies that stressed that social enterprises serve as organizations that help to cope with socio-economic issues and contribute to sustainable development (Usman et al., 2022; Zafar et al., 2022). The very high correlation observed between social entrepreneurship and the various indicators of community development implies the need to embrace the social enterprises in the improvement of the lives of the community. The analysis also established that social entrepreneurship correlates well with the dependent variables especially social welfare and environmental conservation. Such findings are in consonance with previous publications highlighting significant roles of social enterprises in raising social capital and improving societal relations, promoting sustainable use and conservation of the environment, and boosting economic development of the outsourcing regions (Hussain et al., 2023; Hafiz et al.,

2023; Kamaludin et al., 2024). Unlike other contemporarily used formats such as the non-profit organizations that usually meet the current social needs and solve economic problems, the social enterprises also ensure that they produce solutions that would be sustainable in the future as they work towards improving the future of the societies.

Furthermore, the results of the study justified the reliability and validity of the measures deployed, which added strength to the study. Economic growth construct, social welfare construct, infrastructural construct, as well as the environmental sustainability construct was evidenced by positive results. This further confirms that social entrepreneurship is ideal for the attainment of extensive community transformation. To this end, more supportive policies and frameworks should be put in place to increase the effectiveness of social enterprises in developing countries as noted earlier in prior research works by Li et al., (2022); Karim and Siddiqui (2023), and Al Doghan et al., (2023). Since social enterprises have an important potential in promoting sustainable development for excluded groups, they should be considered as key actors in sustainable development frameworks.

Implications of the Study

The findings of this study hold important theoretical and practical implications for policymakers, social entrepreneurs, and community initiates in the case of Pakistan. Through positive empirical evidence of social entrepreneurship's effects on the different aspects of community development, the study offers a body of knowledge as to the role of social enterprises in fostering economic growth, social welfare, infrastructural development and environmental conservation. Therefore, the results provide strong evidence that can direct attention to specific types of assistance and measures that can improve the efficiency of social entrepreneurship in creating sustainable development.

1. **Policy Support:** The study thus calls for government policies that will foster and promote social entrepreneurship. This includes monetary rewards, relief for taxes which can be major source of income for young organizations, and grants that can assist social enterprises expand and have a more significant impact in the development of the community.
2. **Capacity Building:** In this case, there is need to develop capacity building programs to ensure the enterprise has the required skills in managing the social enterprise. Business management, impact assessment and sustainability issues should be part of training to increase the operation of social enterprises.
3. **Collaboration and Networking:** Based on the study, the study concludes that it is possible to increase the effectiveness of social entrepreneurship and its subjects by initiating cooperative and networking initiatives with other enterprises as well as government and non-governmental structures. Such collaborations can promote the sharing of resources, ideas, and growth, in addition to replication of strategies that provide positive results.
4. **Community Engagement:** Minimizing the distances that separate communities from the concepts of social business and its valuable actions will guarantee that such projects reflect the genuine demands of the population. It is believed that this participatory approach will improve the relevance and sustainability of social enterprises.
5. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** capacity Building for Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Enterprises The ability to monitor social enterprises and their impact will go a long way in determining the success of social investments. This kind of data may help with creating the gradual improvements and guarantee that social enterprise is participating in accomplishing community creating targets efficiently.

To sum up, the results of the given investigating are believed to offer a solid proof that social entrepreneurship can become an effective opportunity for the community in Pakistan. It is proved that by implementing economic, social, infrastructural and environmental improvements social enterprises can bring sustainable benefits for communities. The study implies that social entrepreneurship should strive to encourage policies that create an environment that is conducive to the harnessing of resources with the cooperation of different stakeholders, training and support, involvement of the community, and evaluation. These steps can go a long way in uplifting the performance of social enterprises and which should, therefore, form part of the national and local development agendas.

Future Research

Based on the findings of this research, more ways need to be investigated to enhance knowledge of the role of social entrepreneurship on community development of Pakistan. The future research based on this study should undertake to extend the study to cover a wider population, integrate a variety of methods of data collection and analysis, and identify other aspects that could enhance the existing knowledge base. In this way, scholars could contribute more valuable analysis and can help to build the strategies and policies that can improve the importance of social enterprises in the question of sustainable community advancement.

1. **Comparative Analysis Across Regions:** Subsequent research should compare the effects of social entrepreneurship on the development of communities in different regions within Pakistan. This can enable the identification of the specific context for the challenges and opportunities of each area, as well as the need to provide a personalized approach to the actions to be implemented, in order to meet the specific needs of each geographical area.

2. **Longitudinal Studies:** The impact of social entrepreneurship is most effectively measured after extensive amounts of time have passed; therefore, longitudinal research is needed. It can give information about the best practice and their continuation in social enterprises' developmental processes and their external impacts on economic progress, societal welfare, construction of facilities and environmentally friendly solutions. This can also assist in finding out what has made the few successful social enterprises grow to be long lasting and sustainable.

3. **Exploration of Understudied Sectors:** Although this research examined general factors relating to community development, subsequent research should analyze specific fields of development including education, health, and farming. Studying the involvement of social entrepreneurs in these sectors can enable fine-grained understanding of how specific measures of social innovation can help cope with the sector's issues, and contribute to the overall development of the community.

4. **Impact of Government Policies:** In order to identify key factors for successful development of CSEs it is important to analyze the effect of government policies and support systems. The next studies should compare the effectiveness of existing policy frameworks and [suggest] new policy frameworks that would be more beneficial for social entrepreneurs. It will assist in building an environment that is conducive to development and innovation and, therefore, sustainable future growth.

5. **Intersectionality and Inclusivity:** It should also propose an idea of power of social entrepreneurship and disempowering some groups of people like women, the certain ethnic groups and the disabled in society. This has shown that increase in knowledge about the social enterprise organizations, can create awareness on how such organizations can be used to address equity and social justice in the society.

Therefore, it is recommended that future research focus on elaborating detailed understanding on the complex effects of social entrepreneurship for the overall community development in Pakistan.

In filling the above gaps and advancing new dimensions, scholars can assist in the development of appropriate strategies and policies that embrace social entrepreneurship as a proactive business model for the delivery of sustainable development. This field is still open for further expansion, as its development will help extend not only academics' understanding of these matters but also evident strategies that can have a positive impact on the communities in Pakistan and potentially many other countries.

Conclusion

This present study supports the notion that social entrepreneurship is essential for the extensive and complete betterment of Pakistani society. As supported by positive changes in the economic growth, social wellbeing, availability of infrastructure and social impacts on the need to have sustainable development, social enterprises have had a significant stand in supporting and supplementing the Societal- Economic challenges. As these findings correspond to the prior research, they strengthen the assumption that social entrepreneurship requires buoyant policies for it to unlock its full potential. As social entrepreneurship progresses and goes through competitive transitions, it ensures that ways through which it nurtures continued and sustainable community prosperity become paramount and therefore forms part and parcel of inclusive growth and development procedures.

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