Community action Programs and Empowering Female Breadwinners in The Local Community

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Abstract

This study describes the Programs Contributions of NGOs responsible for empowering women breadwinners in the local community, through the programs they provide, whether those programs are social, economic, health, educational, rehabilitative, or educational. NGOs play a role in providing these programs, which can be identified in a set of coordination, planning, developmental, supportive and defensive roles that work on empowering women breadwinners and activating their role in the local community. A set of general results and suggestions have been reached, stemming from the current pilot study, which contribute to activating the empowerment programs for female breadwinners in the local community.

Key Words: Programs - Empowerment - Breadwinners - the local community.

Introduction

Based on the report of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics on the "Decent Life" initiative, (270) local communities were identified in (11) governorates in which poverty rates exceed (70%), and (143) local communities were started during the initial plan of the initiative according to a group of standards, including the large number of preparing women who are breadwinners. (National, 2020)The issue of the breadwinner woman stemmed from the reality of the problems she suffers from, as she performs her traditional roles in addition to bearing the participation of men in their roles, and the multiplicity of her roles has had negative consequences on the psychological and social level for her and her relationship with others, as the breadwinner woman often finds herself in front of demands , expectations, in addition to multiple and difficult tests (Zahran, 2000, p. 22) If we are talking about the breadwinner in a society that itself suffers from intertwined problems, we will clearly understand the problem and its serious repercussions. (Marcos, 2002, p. 17).

The witness is that the size of women who support families in Egypt is estimated between (16: 22%) of the total Egyptian families, and it is concentrated in the poorest segments of the population, as the Human Development Report (2020) indicated the dangers that female breadwinners suffer from generating disturbances on the environment. and many societal crises, exacerbated as a result of the -Covid-19- pandemic and led to delaying rates of social and economic development in society.(Human Development, 2020).

It has been noted that women who support poor families in Egypt have increased .their percentage exceeded five million families (National, 2019, p. 87). Therefore, the breadwinner woman suffers from poverty in a broad sense that goes beyond material poverty, to the loss of the ability to benefit from what is offered to her such as some services which in turn prevents them from actively participating in the development processes of the local community (Glass, 2003, p.123).

The breadwinner is forced to work for long hours to feed the mouths of her hungry young this place heavy health burdens on her, and she has no surplus time or money that she can deduct for herself when she needs care and attention (Abdul Latif, 2004, p. 90). Her Besides, children suffer from dropping out of education and the lack of health care. Moreover, her family suffers from a lower economic level than families headed by men in most cases, which calls for its need to support and mobilize all the resources necessary to empower it (Overly & Gamble ,2008, P.174).

The female breadwinner in many poor local communities suffers from a weak family budget. This leads to the deprivation of her members from using that budget to develop her productive skills. Accordingly, this lead to importance of the empowerment approach for the female breadwinner to support her self-confidence and train her to satisfy her family needs (Moreno,2006, p. 24).

The importance of empowering the breadwinner in the local community is clear by increasing her awareness of her problems and life conditions, building her capabilities, investing all her resources, and helping her to set up her own small businesses by giving her more adequate training to develop her technical and marketing skills (Ezz El-Din, 2016, p. 30). Empowerment can also be effective by identifying the obstacles that face her from benefiting from these services and contributing to Obtaining her rights (Sheila, 2009, p. 29) in a way that improves and achieves the highest benefit for them from the programs and projects offered by community agencies. (Savory& Lucks, 2001.p 184)**.**

Therefore, the female breadwinner in the local community has her preferred role to play in accelerating local development efforts, as empowerment in its social and economic dimensions has a national and family profit , and it is an essential contribution to improving her standard of living which, in turn, contributes to enabling her to make her decisions, express her family problems and enhance her capabilities to enable her deal with the challenges she faces (Kailas, 2007).

The profession of social work and its way of organizing society is concerned with methodological tools that measure the efforts made to various groups of society by emphasizing the objectivity of judging social problems Monitoring empowerment programs for female breadwinners in the local community needs scientific and technical management support to the empowerment to be achieved for breadwinner woman. (David, 2002, p.545) The researchers reviewed the recent scientific studies that could contribute to defining programs to empower female breadwinners in the local community, the subject of the current study, as indicated below: -

Arnold (2012) study clarified the importance of the societal roles played by NGOs in providing various services and activities for women according to the nature of the problems and emerging societal issues and in line with the nature of societal transformations .On the other hand Karim's (2013) dealt with the situation of poor women in the local community by understanding the nature of the prevailing ideology in society and its relationship to gender, in addition to the provision of small loans as an essential tool that enables women to perform their tasks both inside and outside the family. A study by Bradshaw (2013) showed the extent to which women's decision making in families is affected by the nature of income such as family decisions that include monetary decisions as well as decisions of "life improving choices". Moreover the study clarifies the ideology to understand their obligations to the family.

While Magdy's study (2014) evaluated the activities of empowering poor female breadwinners by measuring the level of effectiveness and efficiency of such activities and identifying the obstacles that limit them, efficiency, in order to reach proposals that enhance them. Jema'ah's study (2014) presented the role of NGOs in Empowering the poor in local communities through its programs that contribute to satisfying their needs, provide them with a decent life, and enhance opportunities for their empowerment using appropriate means.

The study Conducted by Khalil (2014) dealt with the necessity of empowering women to obtain their rights in education and work, highlighting their position in society, and getting rid of the challenges they face, especially in poor local areas. A study by Issa (2015) also indicated the importance of supporting social support programs for female breadwinners by educating the beneficiaries about the quality of services provided to them by NGOs, enhancing their participation in those development programs and projects, helping them implement

small projects, and training and qualifying them to do the work that suits their abilities and capabilities, in order to sustainably improve their quality of life.

Furthermore, Noelle's (2016) study called for solving the historical connection between the female breadwinner and cultural ideologies about masculinity, which suggests that the contemporary female breadwinner faces a gender cultural model, especially those who bear the expenses of the family and are the main financial provider for it.

She was interested in testing whether families suffering from job loss are able to protect their previous level of consumption, thus ,she referred to this issue from various dimensions. Adesina (2016) clarified the problems of female breadwinners in Africa and the role of societal systems in protecting them in particular, bearing in mind the increase of the number of educated woman and the available opportunities for them to find work outside the family to face more unemployment.

The importance of exerting more effort in order to satisfy their needs has been stressed. Abdel Fattah (2017) focused on identifying the problems of the grieved breadwinner woman, and the obstacles that face the social worker aspect while performing his role in facing her problems. Rajab's (2017) study clarified the efforts undertaken by the Men's Association. The study confirmed the work in supporting productive families and identifying the beneficiaries' satisfaction with the services provided by the association, especially the aid provided to poor women. Moreover, the study conducted by Abdel Hafez (2018) called for the need to strengthen the role of NGOs in achieving social protection for the female breadwinner and facing the funding and organizational challenges that reduce the role of these associations in protecting the breadwinners in society Besides a study by El-Nimer (2018) dealt with identifying the problems that the female breadwinners face. Affecting her psychological and social compatibility which leads to their suffering. Abdel Aziz (2018) also addressed the necessity of activating the role of local social units in improving the quality of life for female breadwinners and working to raise the level of financial loans provided to them, the aim of improving their quality of life and facilitating their access to good health care.

Shortland (2018) also attempted to examine what the social and economic conditions experienced by expatriate women and how compensation and benefits affect their decisions to accept variables related to their migration to work compared to males who organizationally control the international compensation and benefits policies for employers. Iskandar (2018) highlighted the relationship between growing, civilized development and the importance of empowerment in various aspects of life for the female breadwinner, through the enactment of laws that support women through the establishment of institutions that carrying out their various roles and functions, including the National Council for Motherhood within the framework of developing programs contributing to their economic and social empowerment in an integrated strategy. Muhammad (2019) in this study dealt with determining the needs of the female breadwinner through social protection programs in both rural and urban areas .this study , clarified the importance of benefiting from those programs offered to her .The results of Muhammad's (2019) study showed the need to identify the characteristics of the female breadwinner, her problems and her educational needs, and to monitor the reality of experiences world in this field and conduct a field study to get to know the point of view of female breadwinners.

While the study of Al-Bobo (2019) dealt with monitoring the living standard of the female breadwinner, the efficiency of using the possibilities available to her and maximizing her benefit from the scattered individual capabilities and investing them through women's organizations to achieve many economic goals for her and her dependents ,On the other hand Mohamed (2020) showed the importance of developing solving skills, which constitute the problem of the breadwinner woman, especially with regard to developing her capabilities and refining her skills in identifying and understanding the causes leading to her problems. The study investigates, arranging the factors leading to her problems, and proposing appropriate solutions, in order to develop her abilities to overcome her various problems , and analyze its results.

The theoretical guidelines for the study

(1) Empowerment Model : (Karla , 2005, p.26) The Empowerment Approach can be employed during the current study to search for aspects of assisting the woman breadwinner in making decisions that contribute to improving their living conditions and support their participation in the development of their local community, and this is done through awareness enhancement It has knowledge of its conditions, rights, resources and opportunities available to it in the community, building its capabilities, developing its skills, organizing its efforts to implement programs and projects that contribute to improving its living conditions, and participating in selecting programs that achieve its liberation from the pressures it faces and works to improve its living corresponding the nature of its conditions and reality in the local community.

(2) Feminist theory The Feminist theory focused on defending the issues of protecting women's rights from marginalization, poverty and social injustice in an effort to provide programs through which women can control their lives. The feminist theory fits the processes of practicing social empowerment to become more effective in combating women's problems, whether they are social, economic, cultural, health or educational and other concepts. Perhaps the most prominent concepts related to the subject of the study that serve social empowerment programs for the breadwinner women are the concepts of interdependence, reciprocity, women's rights, protection, power and citizenship, liberation and responsibility, support for independence, equality, social justice, support for work, joint interaction and social solidarity:(Dominelli, 2002, p.40).

Determine the problem of the study

In light of the extrapolation of the results of the previous research and studies, theories and professional models guiding the process of empowering women the way of organizing society and familiarity with the professional literature of the method and relying on the theoretical framework of the study, confirms that the process of empowering female breadwinners has become an important development strategy that imposed itself on the profession and specialization, especially in light of social conditions and the diversity of social, economic and psychological problems and challenges and the harsh living conditions experienced by the female breadwinner, especially in the local community, empowering them in the local community

Objectives of the study

(1) Determining empowerment programs for female breadwinners in the local community.

(2) Determining the roles of civil organizations that provide programs for female breadwinners in the local community.

(3) Reaching for proposals that contribute to activating the empowerment programs for female breadwinners in the local community.

Study hypotheses

First hypothesis

"It is expected that the level of empowerment programs for female breadwinners in the local community will be medium"

Second hypothesis:

"It is expected that the level of the roles of NGOs in achieving empowerment programs for women breadwinners in the local community will be moderate"

Third hypothesis: There is a direct, statistically significant relationship between the programs and roles of NGOs in achieving empowerment programs for female breadwinners"

The fourth hypothesis: "There are substantial, statistically significant differences between the responses of female breadwinners in the local community and officials with regard to their determination of the level of empowerment programs offered by NGOs."

The fifth hypothesis: "There are substantial, statistically significant differences between the responses of female breadwinners in the local community and officials with regard to determining the roles of NGOs in providing empowerment programs for female breadwinners"

The importance of the study

1. The importance of the role that the female breadwinner can play in the development processes of the local community as an indispensable force in building it.

2. The deterioration of the living conditions experienced by the female breadwinner in many societies, especially in the poor local communities.

3. Attention to empowerment as an introduction to the way of organizing the community and its role in facing the problems of the breadwinner woman through the programs offered by NGOs in the local community.

4. Starting from the research plan of the Department of Community Organization at Helwan University regarding researching issues of women's empowerment in the local community

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Study concepts:

(A) The concept of Community Empowerment Programs:
According to the current study, the concept of programs can be presented as a set of programs offered by civil organizations, and they include social, economic, health, educational, educational, and rehabilitation programs that are provided to women breadwinners in the local community.

(B) The concept of empowerment: Based on the present study, the concept of empowerment can be presented as training and continuous education for the female breadwinners, developing a culture of community participation for the female breadwinners, building and developing institutions that empower female breadwinners in the local community, defending the rights of female breadwinners, and building and updating community maps and laws. Related to the female breadwinner.

(C)The concept of the female breadwinner in the local community: According to the current study, the concept of the female breadwinner in the local community can be presented as the woman who represents a source of income for the family and supports it as a result of widowhood, divorce, immigration, or disability for her husband, who suffers from economic and social problems, and needs empowerment programs from NGOs in the local community, beneficiaries of the NGOs programs under the current study.

Methodological Procedures of the Study

1- **Type of the Study:** The current study belongs to the type of descriptive studies.
2- **Methodology:** The Study uses comprehensive social survey of officials, and a sample social survey of female breadwinners benefiting from empowerment programs offered by the selected organizations.
3- **Study Tools**
(A) A questionnaire form for officials in the selected NGOs, (N=38) is employed.
(B) Questionnaire form for breadwinners about empowerment programs in the local community (N=163) is used, the validity and reliability of the tools of the current study were carried out according to the scientific methodology used.

4- Study Fields

- **Location Field**: The NGOs working in the field of female breadwinners in the local community in Al-Saff Center in Giza Governorate were selected, according to the conditions in the Giza Social Solidarity Directorate specified in its annual report that these NGOs

- **Human Field:** There is a comprehensive inventory of the responsible members of the boards of directors and social workers working in the selected organizations, and their number is (38) single, in addition to a sample of the beneficiary female breadwinners, whose number is (163).

Table (1) Data for the study population

Sr.	Name of the organization	Number of Beneficiaries	Officials
1	In particular Local Community Development Association	160	9
2	Dismi Community Development Association	625	10
3	Local Community Development Association in Eastern Sobek	150	7
4	Community Development Association in elsaf	914	12
Total		1849	38

Time Field: The field data collection was conducted from 1/8/2021 to 15/4/2021.

4- The difficulties that the researchers faced and ways to confront them: A comprehensive inventory of (52) members of the boards of directors and social workers working in the selected organizations. Responsible to fulfill it.

5- - The study sample was selected from the female breadwinners who benefited from a regular random sample by applying the law of the optimal sample size (Steven Thompson equation) on the framework of the community of (1849) single, so that the sample size became (318) single, but due to the special difficulties in collecting data as a result of pandemic conditions Corona (Covid-19), it was not possible to apply the optimal sample size of (318) singles, so it was relied on the facilitated sample of female breadwinners who benefited from the programs of the associations that were able to communicate with them, so that the sample of beneficiaries became (118) singles. (Coretta, 2003, p.216)).

Results of the Field Study

Table (2) The level of empowerment programs offered by NGOs for women heads of household in the local community

Sr.	programs	The Breadwinner (N = 163)			Officials (N=38)		
		average weight	Standard Deviation	the level	average weight	Standard Deviation	the level
1	social programs	2.37	0.67	High level	2.52	0.56	High level
2	Economic Programs	2.36	0.69	High level	2.34	0.74	High level
3	health programs	2.36	0.67	High level	2.52	0.61	High level
4	educational programs	2.55	0.57	High level	2.51	0.52	High level
5	Qualifying Programs	2.35	0.62	High level	2.62	0.51	High level
6	Cultural programs	2.34	0.71	High level	2.30	0.73	Medium Level
The Variable as a Whole		2.38	0.65	High level	2.47	0.61	High level

The table shows the level of empowerment programs offered by NGOs for the woman breadwinner in the local community as identified by the female breadwinner was high with an average weight of (2.38), while the level of empowerment programs provided by NGOs for the female breadwinner in the local community as determined by officials was high with an average weight of (2.47). The educational programs came in the first place with an average of (2.55), while those responsible for providing empowerment programs offered by civil organizations for women breadwinners in the local community saw that the rehabilitation programs come in the forefront with an average of (2.62) This is consistent with the results of both the study Arnold (2012) on the importance of the societal roles played by civil organizations, as they became in dire need to provide their services, activities and programs in a manner consistent with the nature of societal transformations, and the need to improve the performance level of these organizations through Organizational development for it, ensuring the employment of various expertise and diversification of programs directed in the interest of achieving maximum rates of empowerment and satisfying the needs of women who are breadwinners in the local Community ,It also agrees with what was confirmed by the results of a study Magdy (2014) on the

importance of evaluating the activities of empowering poor female breadwinners by measuring the level of effectiveness of their empowerment activities and identifying the obstacles that limit their effectiveness, which makes us reject the first hypothesis of the study, which is" Empowerment programs offered by NGOs to women with average breadwinners"

Table (3) The level of the roles of NGOs in the empowerment programs provided by NGOs for women breadwinners in the local community

Sr.	Roles	The Breadwinner (N =163)			Officials (N=38)		
		average weight	Standard Deviation	the level	average weight	Standard Deviation	the level
1	Coordinating roles	2.28	0.66	Medium Level	2.41	0.48	High level
2	Planning roles	2.17	0.57	Medium Level	2.28	0.50	Medium Level
3	developmental roles	2.29	0.56	High level	2.26	0.55	Medium Level
4	Supporting roles	2.39	0.61	High level	2.54	0.49	High level
5	defensive roles	2.27	0.56	Medium Level	2.42	0.50	High level
The Variable as a Whole		2.28	0.59	Medium Level	2.38	0.50	High level

The table shows that the level of the roles of NGOs in the empowerment programs provided by NGOs for the woman breadwinner in the local community as determined by the female breadwinner was high with an average weight of (2.28), while the level of the roles of NGOs in the empowerment programs provided by NGOs for the woman breadwinner in the local community as determined by them Officials high with an average weight of (2.38),It came in the first order, whether in regard to the vision of the breadwinner woman or the officials of the associations under study, as they agreed on the first of those roles, which are the supporting roles, with an arithmetic mean (2.39) for the female breadwinner and for the officials of the civil associations, with a mean of (2.54), which is consistent with the results of the study Muhammad (2014) on the importance of strengthening the roles of civil associations in providing programs to empower the poor in local communities through the services and activities provided by these associations that contribute to satisfying their needs and providing them with a decent life, Choosing

the most appropriate means that contribute to enabling them to obtain the services provided by NGOs, and determining the relationship between the services provided by NGOs and the personal characteristics of the poor who benefit from these services and the extent to which they satisfy their needs and desires, which is the same trend that was addressed in the study (Shereen Abdel Hafez 2018) on the importance of Strengthening the role of civil organizations in achieving social protection for female breadwinners and addressing the funding and organizational challenges that limit the role of these associations in protecting the female breadwinner in society, This is the same trend adopted by the study Al-Ghanim(2020) on the need to identify the role of the National Council for Women in empowering women economically by supporting projects undertaken by the Council in the field of women's economic empowerment. Which makes us accept the second hypothesis of the study in part, which is: "It is expected that the level of the roles of NGOs in the empowerment programs offered by NGOs for women breadwinners in the local community will be medium."

Table (4) The relationship between the programs and roles of NGOs in achieving empowerment of the female breadwinner in the local community as defined by the female breadwinner (N = 163)

Si r	Roles / The programs	Coordinating roles	Planning roles	Developmental roles	Supportive roles	Defensive roles	The roles as a whole
1	Social programs	0.780**	0.694**	0.733**	0.795**	0.609**	0.823**
2	Economic programs	0.769**	0.705**	0.852**	0.829**	0.815**	0.867**
3	Health programs	0.481**	0.557**	0.461**	0.466**	0.484**	0.545**
4	educational programs	0.722**	0.748**	0.682**	0.775**	0.780**	0.827**
5	Qualifying programs	0.824**	0.707**	0.749**	0.871**	0.766**	0.886**
6	Cultural programs	0.810**	0.752**	0.799**	0.885**	0.796**	0.905**
The programs as a whole		0.841**	0.793**	0.801**	0.890**	0.814**	0.931**

** significant at (0.01)   * significant at (0.05)

The table shows that there is a direct statistically significant relationship at a significant level (0.01) between the programs and the role of NGOs in achieving empowerment for the female breadwinner

as determined by the female breadwinner, where the value of the correlation reached (0.931**) and this may be due to the presence of a strong direct correlation between these dimensions and that it came Expressing what the study aims to achieve, and these results may agree with the study Adel (2019) in analyzing the social workers' use of social skills in improving services directed to support women breadwinners by refining the skills of establishing and strengthening professional relationships, the skill of professional counseling and the skill of teamwork in order to improve economic services and social services and health services directed to the female breadwinner in the local community, These results are also consistent with what was discussed in the study Iskandar (2018) on the relationship of growth and cultural development to the importance of empowerment in various aspects of life for the female breadwinner, through the enactment of laws and the establishment of institutions that support female breadwinners in society.

Table (5) The Relationship between the programs and roles of NGOs in achieving the empowerment of the female breadwinner in the local community as determined by the officials (N = 38)

Sir	Roles / The programs	Coordinating roles	Planning roles	Developmental roles	Supportive roles	Defensive roles	The roles as a whole
1	Social programs	0.459**	0.689**	0.490**	0.627**	0.462**	0.657**
2	Economic programs	0.522**	0.624**	0.452**	0.670**	0.550**	0.679**
3	Health programs	0.226**	0.032**	0.130**	0.037**	0.168**	0.140**
4	educational programs	0.602**	0.188**	0.002**	0.297**	0.569**	0.313**
5	Qualifying programs	0.159**	0.170**	0.043**	0.070**	0.277**	0.169**
6	Cultural programs	0.768**	0.279**	0.425**	0.716**	0.760**	0.709**
The programs as a whole		0.695**	0.412**	0.373**	0.680**	0.723**	0.695**

** significant at (0.01)   * significant at (0.05)

It was clear from the table that there is a direct statistically significant relationship at a significant level (0.01) between the programs and the role of NGOs in achieving empowerment for the female breadwinner as determined by the officials, where the value of

the correlation reached (0.695**) and this may be due to the presence of a strong direct correlation between these dimensions and that it was expressive About what the study aims to achieve, which is consistent with the results of a study Magdy(2014) on the importance of evaluating the activities of empowering poor female breadwinners by measuring the effectiveness level of their empowerment activities and identifying the obstacles that limit their effectiveness. On the importance of the societal roles played by NGOs in providing various programs, services and activities for women, according to the nature of the emerging societal problems and issues, In line with the nature of societal transformations Barbara (2012) and a study Karim (2013) on understanding and analyzing the situation of poor local women by understanding the nature of the prevailing ideology in society and its relationship to gender and the provision of microcredit, as an essential tool for local and social development of women and enable it, Looking at the results of the two previous tables, it makes us accept the third hypothesis of the study, which is that: There is a direct, statistically significant relationship between the programs and roles of NGOs in achieving empowerment for the female breadwinner in the local community.

Table (6) The Differences between the responses of the breadwinners in the local community and the officials regarding their determination of the level of empowerment programs offered by NGOs

Sir	variable	society	N	Weighted average	standard deviation	Degree of freedom	Values F	Values T
1	The level of empowerment programs offered by NGOs	The breadwinner woman	163	2.38	0.65	199	1.013	0.957
		Officials	38	2.47	0.61			

** significant at (0.01)   * significant at (0.05)

The results of Table indicate that there were no significant differences between the responses of the female breadwinner in the local community and the officials regarding their determination of the level of empowerment programs offered by NGOs, where the value of the T-test was (0.957), which is not significant at the degree of freedom (199), which is consistent with the results of the study Muhammad (2019) about the necessity of determining the needs of the breadwinner woman from social protection programs in both rural and

urban areas, and she clarified the importance of benefiting from these programs offered to female breadwinners, and that there is a clear relationship between estimating the needs of female breadwinners from social protection programs, This is consistent with the findings of a study Bradshaw (2013) on the extent to which the decision-making of female breadwinners, especially the poor, is affected by the nature of income through the expansion of family decisions that include monetary decisions as well as decisions of "life-improving choices for her and her family, Which makes us reject the fourth hypothesis of the study, which states There are substantial, statistically significant differences between the responses of female breadwinners in the local community and officials with regard to their determination of the level of empowerment programs offered by NGOs"

Table (7) The Differences between the responses of female breadwinners in the local community and officials regarding their definition of the level of the roles of NGOs in providing empowerment programs for female breadwinners

Sir	variable	society	N	Weighted average	standard deviation	Degree of freedom	Values F	Values T
1	The level of roles of civil organizations in providing empowerment programs for female breadwinners	The breadwinner woman	163	2.28	0.59	199	0.973	0.804
		Officials	38	2.38	0.50			

**significant at (0.01)   * significant at (0.05)

It was clear from the table that there were no significant differences between the responses of the female breadwinner in the local community and the officials regarding their determination of the level of the roles of NGOs in providing empowerment programs for female breadwinners. The value of the T-test was (0.804), which is not significant at the degree of freedom (199), which is consistent with the results of A study Mahmoud (2015) on the necessity of enhancing the contribution of the breadwinner woman in social, economic and political life and working to get rid of cultural restrictions that negatively affect her life, , which is related to what was called by the study Noelle (2016) about the necessity of solving the bond between the breadwinner woman historically with cultural ideologies in society, as well as the study Abdel Fattah (2017) on the importance of

identifying the problems of the poor female breadwinner, and the obstacles facing the social worker while he plays his role in confronting her problems And a study El-Nimer (2018) on identifying the problems faced by female breadwinners and affecting their psychological, social, economic and health compatibility in the local environment, which indicates their suffering, which makes us reject the fifth hypothesis of the study, which states: There are substantial, statistically significant differences between the responses of female breadwinners in the local community and officials With regard to their identification of the level of the roles of NGOs in providing empowerment programs for female breadwinners.

Discussion

- The study dealt with a set of hypotheses and objectives, where the main objective of the study and the first hypothesis was "It is expected that the level of empowerment programs offered by NGOs for women breadwinners in the local community will be medium. She emphasized that the level of empowerment programs for women breadwinners in the local community, whether those programs were social, economic, health, educational, rehabilitative, educational, came to average.

  -The results also confirmed that the provision of empowerment programs offered by civil organizations to women breadwinners in the local community are multiple to deal with the challenges facing the female breadwinner, which needs psychological and social rehabilitation and continuous training to learn how to address these family and societal rifts, which is consistent with the results of both studies (2012). & Kurri, Arnold (2012) on the importance of societal roles played by civil organizations in protecting and supporting women.

This is also in line with the theoretical principles of feminist theory, which stresses the importance of supporting societal alliances and cooperation between various community agencies and supporting the working between them to improve social welfare programs and services that target women, achieve social justice and equality, and empower women to participate in social issues that improve the quality of life Women and defending their rights.

  -The results of the study also confirmed with regard to the second goal, as well as the acceptance of the second hypothesis of the study, which states that "it is expected that the level of the roles of civil organizations in achieving empowerment for female breadwinners will be medium, by defining the relationship between the programs offered by NGOs to empower female breadwinners who benefit from these programs." Empowerment, especially if it is in line with the

personal characteristics of poor female breadwinners and the extent to which they satisfy their needs and desires, which is consistent with the results of the "Jema'ah" study (2014) on the need to strengthen the roles of NGOs in providing programs to empower the poor in local communities through the services and activities provided by these associations that contribute to Satisfying their needs and providing a decent life for them and their families, and choosing the most appropriate means that contribute to enabling them to obtain the various services provided by NGOs.

-The study also proved for the third special hypothesis. The results confirmed the existence of a positive, statistically significant relationship between the programs and roles of NGOs in achieving empowerment for female breadwinners in the local community, which is consistent with the results of the "Magi" study (2014) on the necessity of evaluating programs to empower poor female breadwinners from By measuring the level of effectiveness of their empowerment programs from the point of view of the beneficiaries and from the point of view of officials and service providers, and identifying the obstacles that limit the effectiveness and efficiency of programs to empower poor female breadwinners, in order to reach proposals to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of programs to empower poor female breadwinners from the point of view of both beneficiaries and officials together.

-Despite the range of community work programs offered by NGOs to female breadwinners in an effort to empower them and through the coordination, support, planning, development and defense roles and tasks they play, the level of those efforts is still insufficient for the beneficiary female breadwinners, who must search for ways to treat The difficulties that reduce the quality of these programs and work to raise their level and get rid of the administrative, organizational and financial difficulties that limit the efficiency of these efforts and the community work programs provided to female breadwinners

Reaching for proposals that contribute to activating the empowerment programs for female breadwinners in the local community: The Researchers, according to the extrapolation of the theoretical heritage of the study and the results and indicators of its field tables, can propose a set of mechanisms that contribute to activating the empowerment programs for women breadwinners in the local community, which are represented in:

(1) Working on distributing the empowering roles and responsibilities of the breadwinner in the local community in a specialized manner as follows: -

A- Economic organizations oversee achieving economic security for the female breadwinner.

B - Educational organizations such as universities are responsible for achieving empowerment with literacy services.

C- Health organizations such as hospitals and family planning centers are responsible for providing health empowerment to the female breadwinner.

D - NGOs undertake to achieve social empowerment and develop the capabilities of female breadwinners.

(2) Cooperating with environmental and community service agencies in colleges and institutes of social service, as well as scientific journals related to issues of empowering women breadwinners, in issuing a specialized journal to present issues and problems of women breadwinners, especially the local community

(3) Supporting community partnerships between universities, institutes, and active civil society organizations in the field of supporting and empowering female breadwinners in the local community, providing opportunities to work on graduation projects, and providing opportunities for professional field training for social service students to support their participation and teach them ways to achieve empowerment for female breadwinners in the local community.

(4) Providing specialized training programs in preparing and qualifying social workers working in projects and organizations to empower women breadwinners in the local community, in order to improve the level of professional practice required to achieve comprehensive empowerment of breadwinners.

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