

**A Proposed Framework from the Perspective of the Generalist
Practice of Social Work by Using Participatory Rapid Research to
Confront the Female Breadwinner's Problems**

اعداد

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Abstract

This study proposes a framework, from the perspective of the generalist practice of social work, by using the Participatory Rapid Research (PRR) method, to confront the problems of Female breadwinners. This study aimed at identifying:

1. the female breadwinner's problems,
2. the suitable approach to use PRR to manage these problems,
3. the nature of tracking the projects executed by female breadwinners by using PRR,
4. the role of the PRR team in confronting the problems of female breadwinners,
5. the limitations of using PRR to confront these problems, and
6. the proposed actions to activate using PRR to face these problems.

This study is qualitative and analytical. Along with employing the method of comprehensive social survey, it is conducted through collecting the data of all the 32 beneficiary female breadwinners of Ma'akum Association for Development and Social Aid, Helwan, in addition to 15 responsible employees who work at the same Association.

The data was collected through an interview form for the female breadwinners at the Association head office. For the employees, a questionnaire was distributed to them and collected by hand at the head office.

The results of the study included achieving the goals of the study, answering all its required questions, and presenting a proposed framework from the generalist practice of social work perspective by using PRR to confront the female breadwinners' problems.

Keywords:

Female breadwinner, the generalist Practice of social work, participatory rapid research.

ملخص

تمثلت مشكلة الدراسة الحالية في محاولة وضع تصور مقترح من منظور الممارسة العامة للخدمة الاجتماعية بإستخدام أسلوب البحث السريع بالمشاركة لمواجهة مشكلات المرأة المعيلة.

ومن أهداف الدراسة:

1. تحديد المشكلات التي تواجه المرأة المعيلة.
2. تحديد طبيعة استخدام أسلوب البحث السريع بالمشاركة لمواجهة مشكلات المرأة المعيلة.
3. تحديد طبيعة متابعة المشروعات التي تنفذها المرأة المعيلة باستخدام أسلوب البحث السريع بالمشاركة.
4. تحديد دور فريق البحث السريع بالمشاركة في مواجهة مشكلات المرأة المعيلة.
5. تحديد الصعوبات التي تواجه استخدام أسلوب البحث السريع بالمشاركة لمواجهة مشكلات المرأة المعيلة.
6. تحديد مقترحات تفعيل استخدام أسلوب البحث السريع بالمشاركة لمواجهة مشكلات المرأة المعيلة.

والدراسة من الدراسات الوصفية التحليلية، مع استخدام منهج المسح الاجتماعي الشامل، من خلال جمع البيانات بأسلوب الحصر الشامل لكل من النساء المعيلات المستفيدات من جمعية معاكم للتنمية والمساعدات الاجتماعية بطلوان وعددهن (32) مفردة، وكذلك الحصر الشامل للمسؤولين بنفس الجمعية وعددهم (15) مفردة.

وتم جمع البيانات من النساء بواسطة استمارة استنبار (مقابلة) وذلك في مقر الجمعية، أيضا تم جمع البيانات من المسؤولين بواسطة استمارة استنبار تم توزيعه وجمعه باليد منهم وذلك في مقر الجمعية.

ومن أهم نتائج الدراسة تحقيق أهدافها والإجابة عن كل تساؤلاتها وتقديم تصور مقترح من منظور الممارسة العامة للخدمة الاجتماعية بإستخدام أسلوب البحث السريع بالمشاركة لمواجهة مشكلات المرأة المعيلة.

الكلمات المفتاحية:

المرأة المعيلة، الممارسة العامة للخدمة الاجتماعية، أسلوب البحث السريع بالمشاركة.

Introduction

The generalist Practice of social work is considered a relatively modern approach in the social work education and Practice. Those involved in the Practice strive to incorporate contemporary strategies, methodologies, theories and scientific tools to achieve the effectiveness of this method, and consequently the effectiveness of the whole Practice.⁽¹⁾

The researcher noticed that some non-governmental associations develop their approaches, and use an approach called "Participatory Rapid Research." This is considered a mutual interactive process between the generalist practitioner operating in these organizations that provide direct services and the beneficiary (the client) who needs the aid. It is also an intensive means for learning from and with the members of the community to discover, analyze and evaluate the problems, and the possible solutions that can be executed through the development projects. Using this method among the responsible workers was strongly justified due to its effectiveness in project execution and the rapid response to the needs of the parties that benefit from these organizations. An example for these groups is the families that are run and taken care of by women; those who are called "Female Breadwinners."

The current domestic situation witnesses a large increase in the number of these families. They have become a large portion that includes the poorest in the Egyptian society. Thus, the female breadwinner has become an escalating phenomenon that increases due to the interactions among the social changes.⁽²⁾

This research aims at the concept of equipping the generalist practice of social work approach by new tools that are actually used by the social workers in the organizations that provide direct services to the members of the community. Therefore, developing new methods that address the social change and align with the current time is considered by itself as form of activation to the role and importance of the profession.

includes a set of tools and methods that facilitate to the researcher the immediate understanding the needs of the client. Which makes it one of the strategic steps in presenting the aid process. Therefore, PRR is considered a set of executable processes that have a designated and planned sequence to achieve the defined targets without any loss or offering aid that the beneficiary does not really need.

Participatory rapid research is considered a planned framework for a group of requirements, actions and expressions from the group of beneficiaries, and at the same time it is a group of professional practices, scientific processes, tools and consecutive methods carried out by the social worker who studies the needs of that group which boosts the value of generalist practice, hence the value of the profession according to training courses and workshops that the researcher attended during the project of "Domestic Communities Development."⁽³⁾

In addition, participatory rapid research includes a set of organized activities performed by the researcher along with the beneficiary class such as female breadwinners—which is the concern of this research. It also includes a realistic stimulation for the subject of research, female breadwinners, to reach an actual identification of their needs from the projects of the organization that operates by the methodology of participatory rapid research, and work with that specific group.

Indeed, measuring the success level of participatory rapid research goals in the actual interview to identify the needs of working classes, along the generalist practice, is considered at the same time a measurement of the capacity of the profession to update and develop its methods and curricula to achieve a realistic response in the field to the needs of the beneficiaries. Furthermore, developing the knowhow and skills is a strategic goal for those in charge of educational activities that are tied to activating field practice. This is through deducing, forecasting and applying activities that achieve the enrichment of the profession of social work.

The woman is a fundamental partner in development, as mentioned in all the writings of social development, since she is half of the community and also as a partner to the man. She supports and brings up children in the society, and she boosts development. Moreover, the female breadwinner is the pillar of development for herself, her family and her society. As well, she has been able to prove her capability, to everyone around the world, to produce and bear the responsibility of her family and work all at the same time. This, by all means, is a task that is difficult for a man to tolerate, and the female breadwinner endures daily and continuous suffering to get a job amidst the responsibilities that she bears.⁽⁴⁾

The concept of a female breadwinner emerged as a result of the social and economic circumstances that a woman currently experiences in her family and her society. This mandated her to support the family,

especially in developing and underdeveloped countries, and the chaotic and marginal areas where there are families and groups with excess needs. Based on that, the research focused mainly to include this group as one of the most important variable that contribute to the development of societies; that is the woman, especially the female breadwinner.⁽⁵⁾

The most important problems to the female breadwinner lie in the economic empowerment.⁽⁶⁾ Even though the country offered numerous initiatives, including specifically the initiatives on March 2017, those initiatives were not sufficient to boost the woman economically. Even the earmarked financial aid such as *Takaful wa Karama program*, "*Solidarity and Integrity*," did not help in boosting her living conditions.⁽⁷⁾

As for sponsoring the female breadwinner who suffers a lot of problems and lives in hard conditions with her family, it is one of the subjects that have received massive attention at all public and governmental levels in recent years;⁽⁸⁾ the different professional specializations are concerned, as well. Thus, the international and local domains have witnessed more efforts in the form of conferences, seminars, research, studies, programs and projects⁽⁹⁾ to sponsor and support the female breadwinner to face her problems, and coach her on the income generating activities to improve her living conditions and enable her to participate effectively in developing the society.⁽¹⁰⁾

The Problem Statement

Social work is concerned with identifying its initial goals on the foundation of preventive and therapeutic intervention to enhance the social performance of humans to the best level of adaptation, and improving the living conditions.⁽¹¹⁾ That is, it can participate in the programs and projects that enable the female breadwinner to participate effectively, support her in social performance improvement, increase her income, and develop her society through small production projects.⁽¹²⁾

This directed the thoughts toward studying the needs of the weak groups including the female breadwinner by using new research methods to achieve value and speed in meeting the needs of the local society that the weak group participates. That is, the social work profession supports the societies in providing the largest volume of needs whether these needs were individual, communal or social.

Participatory rapid research is one of the modern approach that are based on the concept of collaboration between the researcher and the person

subject to research in identifying the needs and establishing the mechanisms to meet them. This is based on reaching the goal at a standard timeframe since the needs assessment, which consumes more time and money in traditional social research, has become under control through the participation of the subject group with the researcher. That is one of the most important features of this method, and what makes it unique.

The fact that the researcher has been working in different fields of the social work profession, and has participated as a team member in development projects, in addition to attending a training course in PRR, brought up the idea of applying participatory rapid research with female breadwinners. Therefore, this research aims at recognizing a proposed framework from the perspective of generalist Practice by using the mechanisms of participatory rapid research to confront the problems of female breadwinners. This is through studying the problems and needs of the female breadwinners who benefit from Ma'akum Association for Development and Social Aid, Helwan, Cairo, and working on improving their living conditions, in addition to identifying the methods used by the team in charge of supervising, coaching, caring and training the female breadwinners.

In 2015, the Egyptian Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics revealed that the female participation in labor market reached 22.9% of the total working power between the ages of fifteen and sixty-four. This percentage represented almost one third of the male participation which reached 73.4%. In addition, about 30% of Egyptian families are supported by women. This increase in the percentage of female breadwinners is due to the decrease of development rates and the rise of unemployment. Furthermore, in 2017 headcount, the number of female-headed families reached 3.3 million. Of those females, 59.1% were illiterate, 17.6% had intermediate education, and 8.5% had college education. The same number showed that 70.3% were widows, 16.6% were married, and 7.1% were divorced.⁽¹³⁾

Even though the government acknowledged that female breadwinners form about one third of the population many years ago, this fact was not interpreted in favor of women. After January 25th and June 30th revolutions, the female breadwinner has become one of the taboo cases in society, especially after the rise of poverty rates, which threatens all social classes with focus on women due to the fact that it is the most deprived class from education and health care. In addition, females have

the lower opportunity in labor market. This led to the emergence of feminization of poverty. This is shown in the 2017 headcount mentioned above.⁽¹⁴⁾

Despite the increase of the economic participation of women, the percentage still represents only 24.2% of all the working force, and unemployment rate among females reached 24.2% in 2017. Moreover, the percentage of small projects dedicated to women is 22.5%, and the micro loans in the same year reached 45%. The total number of illiterate females is 1.6 million, 7.5 million of them live in the country side. The percentage of female breadwinners is 35%.⁽¹⁵⁾

In the statistics of the Information Center in March 2019, it was mentioned that 87.9% of the female breadwinners in Egypt were widows, 58.3% of them were illiterate, and 89.9% of them have jobs. Those statistics also showed that a large number of them do not earn enough income for their families. This forced some of the children to abandon education due to insufficient income. The report added that one of the problems was the female breadwinners' inability to afford health care for themselves, and their lack of sufficient income. Finally, some of them lived in areas where there was no basic infrastructure such as drinking water and sewage systems, which made their responsibilities even harder.⁽¹⁶⁾

A woman could experience severe calamities while performing her duties, and the roles she plays in the family can change according to external factors that led her to bear the financial burdens of the family and providing a suitable income. Those factors include the death of the husband, the husband abandoning the family, divorce, the loss of income resources, or she may be supporting her parents and siblings.⁽¹⁷⁾ This leads her to taking an important role where she becomes the patron who is fully responsible for the family.

Even though the issue of the female breadwinner in all of its facets has become one of the most important and compelling issues, regarding its importance in such capacity is relatively recent;⁽¹⁸⁾ despite the fact that she suffers many social pressures that are imposed on her due to her nature as a woman and her responsibility as a mother, a housewife, a care giver, a worker and a breadwinner to her family.

In light of the previously mentioned facts, it is possible to define the problem statement as, "Laying a Proposed Framework to Face the Problems of Female Breadwinners: from the Generalist Practice

Perspective of Social Work by Using the Participatory Rapid Research Approach."

Previous Research Studies

Various of the previous research studies addressed the problems and needs of the female breadwinner, and the ways to confront them as follows:

- 1. The Study by Staten, LK, 1998:** This study aimed at comparing regular families to female-headed household. There were individual differences between those two types of families in the various social, economic and cultural aspects, in addition to the number of problems faced by female-headed families.⁽¹⁹⁾
- 2. The Study by Elisabeth Jean, 1998:** This study concluded that the female breadwinner suffers a low education, culture and economy levels, in addition to poverty.⁽²⁰⁾
- 3. The Study by Sesoko, Mimie, 2000:** This study emphasized the importance of female breadwinner development and qualifying her to enter the labor market.⁽²¹⁾
- 4. The Study by Abd El-Wahab Aldzufairy, 2000:** This study indicated that the female breadwinner suffers immense psychological pressures that reflect negatively on her relation with her children in many situations.⁽²²⁾
- 5. The Study by Fatheia Alqadhy, 2002:** This study emphasized that the divorced or widowed female breadwinner suffers a group of economic and social problems that negatively influence her children, as well.⁽²³⁾
- 6. The Study by Sayed Gaballah Elsayed, 2002:** This study targeted the identification of the economic and social conditions of female-headed households in Egyptian villages.⁽²⁴⁾
- 7. The Study by Hanaa Muhammad Ahmad Ghany, 2003:** This study emphasized the role of local organizations in enabling the female breadwinner in obtaining social services in chaotic societies.⁽²⁵⁾
- 8. The Study by Iqbal Alamir Alsamallouty, 2003:** This study aimed at identifying the problems of female breadwinners and their solutions.⁽²⁶⁾
- 9. The Study by Zeinab Elbahy, 2003:** This study aimed at identifying the life pressures against the female breadwinner as an indicator to providing her with social services.⁽²⁷⁾

10. **The Study by Katrina, 2003:** This study affirms the importance of building women capacity to enhance their participation and limit their marginal participation in social life.⁽²⁸⁾
11. **The Study by Chery, A, 2004:** This study proposed the economic empowerment strategy through small development projects for the poor case groups to mitigate the effect of poverty.⁽²⁹⁾
12. **The Study by Sahar Muhammad Farghal, 2004:** This study emphasized the importance of using the development framework in social work methodology, and developing the female breadwinner performance to participate in small projects.⁽³⁰⁾
13. **The study by Heba Ahmad Abd El-latif, 2004:** This study targeted identifying the role nongovernmental organizations in enabling the female breadwinner.⁽³¹⁾
14. **The Study by Dalia Sabry Youssef Ghoneim, 2006:** This study targeted the identification of roadblocks that hinder the local organizations efforts to boost the conditions of the female breadwinner by achieving her targets, and the role of organizing the society to face those roadblocks.⁽³²⁾
15. **The Study by Neveen Saber Abd El-hakim El-sayed, 2006:** This study aimed at explaining the relation between the practice of family therapy for the female breadwinner and her level of social performance.⁽³³⁾
16. **The Study by Hanan Makram Farag, 2007:** This study emphasized the importance of enabling female breadwinners to participate in some villages in Giza governorate by providing small loans to enable the woman economically, socially and politically.⁽³⁴⁾
17. **The Study by Heba Allah Sobhy Saad, 2007:** This study emphasized the role of small projects in enabling the working woman and improving the quality of her life.⁽³⁵⁾
18. **The Study by Shaimaa Aly Mohamed, 2007:** This study aimed at clarifying the role of social organizations in facing the problems of the female breadwinner.⁽³⁶⁾
19. **The Study by Elluzy Olaimat, 2008:** This study affirmed the importance of enabling the women in the countryside through income generating projects.⁽³⁷⁾

- 20. The Study by Yaser Gomaa Mahmoud, 2008:** This study confirmed the importance of achieving the quality of the social services provided to the female breadwinner.⁽³⁸⁾
- 21. The Study by Amal Gaber Hassan Afeefy, 2009:** This study aimed at evaluating the performance of local associations operating in the field of enabling the women in the country side economically.⁽³⁹⁾
- 22. The Study by Salimah Muhammad Omar, 2010:** This study affirmed the importance of acknowledging the programs concerned with enabling the working woman to participate in development.⁽⁴⁰⁾
- 23. The Study by Esther Duflo, 2012:** This study explained the relations between enabling women and economic development. Thus, the more the focus is on enabling the woman, the more the economic and social development are achieved.⁽⁴¹⁾
- 24. The Study by El-sayed Hassan Al-busati, 2012:** This study aimed at identifying the impact of using living patterns in framework of the general practice of social work to build the living skills of the female breadwinner.⁽⁴²⁾
- 25. The Study by Rania Ahmad Fayadh, 2015:** This study targeted introducing a realistic picture of the conditions of nongovernmental organizations through their performance in different roles and how that reflects on the development of human resources. In addition, it investigated the problems and obstacles they face during operations to offer their services to poor case groups.⁽⁴³⁾
- 26. The Study of Muhammad Gamal Eldin Rashed & et. al. 2017:** This study targeted identifying the economic and social procedures offered to the female breadwinner in the countryside of Asyut governorate through their loans and economic projects, in addition to identifying the most important problems that face the female breadwinner during executing those projects.⁽⁴⁴⁾
- 27. The Study by Awatef Ebeid Hamoud, 2019:** This study emphasized the necessity of boosting the role of Civil Community Organizations in social enabling, and deploying their capacities in paving the roads to some case groups such as the poor, people with special needs, the youth and others.⁽⁴⁵⁾

The Study Aims:

1. Identifying the problems faced by the female breadwinner,

2. Identifying the nature of using the Participatory Rapid Research the problems of the female breadwinner,
3. Identifying the nature of tracking the projects executed by the female breadwinner by using the Participatory Rapid Research,
4. Identifying the role of the Participatory Rapid Research team in managing the problems of the female breadwinner,
5. Identifying the obstacles that face the Participatory Rapid Research to manage the problems of the female breadwinner,
6. Identifying the proposed activities to enable the Participatory Rapid Research to manage the problems of the female breadwinner, and
7. Developing a proposed framework from the perspective of social work generalist Practice by using the Participatory Rapid Research to manage the problems of the female breadwinner.

The Study Questions

1. What are the problems that face the female breadwinner?
2. What is the nature of using the Participatory Rapid Research to manage the problems of the female breadwinner?
3. What is the nature of tracking the projects executed by the female breadwinner by using the Participatory Rapid Research?
4. What is the role of the Participatory Rapid Research team in managing the problems of the female breadwinner?
5. What are the obstacles that face using the Participatory Rapid Research to manage the problems of the female breadwinner?
6. What are the proposed activities to enable the Participatory Rapid Research to manage the problems of the female breadwinner?
7. What are the dimensions of the proposed framework from the perspective of the generalist Practice of social work by using the Participatory Rapid Research to manage the problems of the female breadwinner?

The main study concepts

The female breadwinner

Although there is no unified and agreed upon definition for the term female breadwinners, they are generally the women who take charge of the duty of the total expenditures of her family. The majority of whom primarily suffer economic problems. This case group of women appears in many other case groups such as widows, divorcées, abandoned, those

who have not married but bear the responsibilities of their siblings or parents, wives of sick husbands, and wives of the incarcerated.⁽⁴⁶⁾

There is another definition of the female breadwinner as the woman who solely bears the burden of taking care of and spending on her family due to the temporary or permanent absence of the male breadwinner.⁽⁴⁷⁾ She is known as the woman that falls among the following categories: the widow, the divorcée, the wife of a terminally ill husband, the wife of the totally or partly disabled, and the wife of the incarcerated.⁽⁴⁸⁾

Therefore, the concept of a female breadwinner in this study can be defined as the woman whose husband died and has become responsible for herself and her family. She is the one whom all the members of the family agree to be the head of the households. She is the one who lives with her children under one roof, and who takes care of a number of children that are still in the education system. She is the source of income for the family, and she receives economic aid either from governmental or nongovernmental organizations. This woman, client, is tied to the organization, Ma'akum Organization, by a contract based on performing PRR in her presence, and her attending an induction course held by the organization to initiate the contract—her case is aligned with the terms of the organization.

The Participatory Rapid Research (PRR)

1. It is an intensive means of learning from and along with the community to identify, analyze and evaluate the problems and solutions that are possible to execute through development programs and projects.⁽⁴⁹⁾

2. It is a scientific approach to study a phenomenon or a community from one or more aspects. The appraisal is concerned with answering questions about a specific topic. Therefore, a group of questions are assumed, and the research seeks the answer through a set of tools. The research itself is a tool to "analyze the reality" via the participation of those who live in that reality.⁽⁵⁰⁾

PRR can be defined in this study as an approach that depends on cognitive and skillful bases that are distinguished by their applicability to the different levels of clients—an individual case, a family case, a group case, an organization, or a community. It also works at the different levels of operation, and minor and major units. This is according to the perspective of the generalist practice of social work. In addition, it is scaling up to include the practice with the local communities, and the participation in considering the mutual relation between all classes of

people and their environments and that each of them influences the other—people change their environments as much as their environments do to them.

The Theoretical Structure of the Study

PRR studies emerged at the late 70s of the twentieth century, especially in studying agricultural systems in developing countries. Then, they thrived and spanned in the last two decades of the twentieth century. Interest in PRR has increased gradually both domestically and internationally, especially by the funded international organizations and agencies such as UN agencies and the International Monetary Fund, and local and nongovernmental organization. This interest in PRR also transferred to some governmental organizations and authorities, especially in developing countries.⁽⁵¹⁾

The main concept of PRR is based on the fact that people could, or should, become the change agents, or those who are responsible for planning and implementing the change; not only as subjects or cases that undergo research and study. Thus, it is unprofessional to deal with people as mere cases that can be counted or subjected to study, or that their behavior can be observed or controlled as in some of the traditional research. This can lead them to be submissive, to refrain from participating in decision making, or to become inactive humans in a plan they were commanded into executing without taking their opinions or participating in its design.⁽⁵²⁾

The Uses of PRR

There are many uses of PRR. They include:

1. assessing the needs of the public,
2. identifying the problems of the public,
3. conducting project feasibility studies,
4. collecting data during executing development activities,
5. identifying the priorities of development activities, and
6. tracking and evaluating development activities.

The Advantages of PRR⁽⁵³⁾

PRR have a set of characteristics that distinguish it from traditional research. Some of these characteristics are:

1. It does not marginalize or ignore any of the class that are connected to the research, whether the executives or planners, and it allows the participants to analyze their private circumstances according to the methods they experience.
2. Depth: La Galle and Martin confirm that PRR overcome the usual superficiality of some traditional academic studies, which have a theoretical tendency that does not include the people. In addition, PRR provides accurate information about the problems and needs to design effective programs.
3. Descriptiveness: PRRs are characterized by being unconventional and descriptive. This minimizes the contradiction between the theoretical and practical aspects of any research. Therefore, this method of research is suitable for studying quantitative cases, problems, or phenomena. This method recognizes the reality of the available human resources to execute the activities of the organization, identifies the shortage in information and how and where to obtain it, and builds and plans the programs starting from what people really know—the status quo.
4. Methodological Flexibility: PRRs follow a multifaceted flexible scientific logic that adapts to the nature of the subject under study more than it is a method that follows a unilateral logic. That is, PRRs can be described as a helical spring that every circle leads to the another that is higher than the previous, so that the information obtained by the researchers during the research phases lead to amending the available choices, and redirecting the research itself. The PRR starts in the circle of research subject discovery and analysis. Then, it moves to another circle causing changes in the situation that was studied, along with changes to the participants as well. Moreover, the research can move to an advanced circle that integrates with the previous to explain and deduce the results and decisions that have been reached. Which, in turn, may lead to incur adjustments and enrich the experiences—the first analyses that were found, and so on. After that, it becomes possible to deploy and develop the participants' capacities, and educating people how to assess their activities. In addition, it provides the opportunity to acknowledge the efforts of the organization in offering the information and the experience, and the participants to organize themselves and manage their activities. This promotes awareness of the joint responsibility towards the society and the development work.
5. The PRR is not only a tool for data collection or obtaining knowledge, but also a strong and effective tool that participates in confronting the

problems of communities—especially the developing ones—in a revamped and effective way.

6. This type of rapid studies has a timeframe that ranges from a few days to a few weeks.

7. PRRs have the advantage of collecting the data from more than one source. This provides the capability to better confirm the data validity.

8. The participation of members with diverse expertise in data collection allows the diversity of perspectives which leads to integrating the research perspective, and the depth of data analysis. Thus, PRR teams may include doctors, engineers, social specialists, and social or economic researchers.

9. PRR depends on qualitative data; however, it also focuses on quantitative data, and collects and reconciles both. Therefore, all quantitative data can be collected, analyzed and used to reach more accurate results.

Based on all of the above, it is possible to establish the advantages of PRR as follows:⁽⁵⁴⁾

1. Boosting the capacity of the social workers to understand based on demonstrating the beneficiary case of its problems.

2. Developing the capability to handle dialogues and debates.

3. Fostering the cooperation, teamwork, responsibility and independence.

4. Boosting commitment toward the aid process.

5. Developing tolerance.

6. Equipping the users of PRR with the following positive outcomes: motivation, social relations, cooperation skills, and cooperative learning. PRR supports the development of researchers' leadership skills, and expands their knowledgebase and ability to relate new concepts with the researcher's experiences. In addition, it strengthens the researcher's ability to engage in group discussions with their peers to generate solutions that are suitable for solving the problems of the beneficiary cases.

Trutout & et. al. laid down a number of fundamental principles that should direct PRR as follows:⁽⁵⁴⁾

1. Continuity: PRRs are long term scientific endeavors; not limited. This means that PRRs may be a means of learning how to handle the problems that can face the community in the future.
2. Cooperation with the real community under study: These studies occur by cooperation with real case groups, and not with socially isolated individuals who may not represent the real community.
3. Debating and Negotiation: PRRs results, goals and directions are debated and negotiated by the group that conducts the study and the beneficiaries.
4. Realism: The research problem statement is identified through the needs that are dictated by the situation and realistic social practice, and not through the existing theories or proven assumptions; however, they need to be confirmed.
5. The Process: The collected data and the reached results have no value or meaning on their own. Those results are important elements of the social change process. By this, PRRs become a social situation, and not a chain of isolated changes that can be interpreted independently everyone on its own.
6. True Participation: The researcher should abandon the role of the external observer, and adopt the tendency to be a participant in the research, while performing conscious observation to allocate the relations among all the participants without ignoring the distance that must remain between them.

Categories of the Methods used in PRR

There are numerous methods used in PRR. The use of each method differs according to the required target.⁽⁵⁵⁾

1. Data Collection Methods: review of secondary resources, observation during examination and operation, progression, discussion and analysis group, historical seasonal evaluation, maps preparation, timely stereotypes, historical images, graphs, learning workshops, stories, pictures, and case studies.
2. Analysis Methods: Classifying innovations, progression, discussion and analysis group, graphs, learning workshops, and case studies.

3. Data Collection and Analysis Methods: Progression, graphs, timely stereotypes, discussion and analysis group, learning workshops, striding in groups, intensive discussion groups.

Some of the Methods Used in PRR

Some of the methods used in PRR are identified as follows:

1. Direct Observation: This is the organized direct observation of things, events and processes that link them to the people or the indicators, and recording those observations. It is considered as one of the methods to validate the correctness of the answers and information provided. That is, the circumstances may impose the necessity of seeking direct observation on the researchers to reach the true indicators that enable deducing the results, and confirming the correctness and quality of those results when the case is concerned with obtaining aids. Sometimes, it is possible that some people may have an appearance that is not true. In addition, those indicators can be used in managing a direct dialogue or discussions with the members of that community to define the questions and the nature of the discussion that leads the research team to the truth.⁽⁵⁶⁾

The direct observation method includes: Measurement: using tapes and scales or other devices to perform the measurement directly in the field. Record keeping: Notes ledgers, registration documents, graphs, pictures and sample collection.

Direct observation process: First, think of the goals and subjects of the PRR you intend to perform. Then identify the indicators the you can evaluate by direct observation. Next, make those indicators as your benchmark. Finally, record your observations regularly as they occur.

2. Semi-structured Interviews Method: It is a form of interview that include pre-prepared questions, and no survey questionnaires are used. At most, you can use reference lists as a flexible guide. Most of the questions are formed and prepared during the interview. Thus, the questions usually rise based on the answers of the interviewee, and by using the methods of progression and observations around them, in addition to experience and background of the research team and the types of the interview.⁽⁵⁷⁾

Personal Interviews: This is when the researcher meets the others one by one and ask them questions about their information and behavior and their opinions of the behavior of the others.

Informant Interviews: This is conducted to obtain specific information about a certain subject. Therefore, it is essential to interview the suitable informant.

Interviews with External People: They are people from the neighboring communities who are aware and knowledgeable about the subject and their condition such as the public employees.

Directed Discussion Interviews: This is when a small group of people, 6 to 12, are invited who have the knowledge about a specific subject, and one of them moderates the discussion.

Case Group Interview: In this case, 20 to 25 of the members of the community are interviewed to gather information at the community level. To conduct an effective interview, you must pay attention while preparing for the interview starting with the introductions, during moderation, and when concluding. You also need to fulfill all the elements that contribute to the interview success.⁽⁵⁸⁾

The Dual Progression Methodology: This method enables the identification of the main problems or the priorities of the members of the community, and defines their criteria of progression. In addition, it compares the priorities of different people. It is a supplementary analytical tool to all other methods, especially, semi-structured interview. It is used as a part of the interview or as a separate part. It enables obtaining sensitive information such as the level of income, the savings and the total wealth, since some people tend to provide relative values in these subjects more than the tendency to provide absolute values.⁽⁵⁹⁾

4. Secondary Sources Review Method

These are information sources that are connected to the subject of the PRR, and they are available in the form of pictures, or published or unpublished texts such as reports, statistics, maps, pictures, etc.⁽⁶⁰⁾ The importance of secondary data is due to its being the fundamental data to any data collection process, and it is used as resources to the information related to the PRR subject. It is possible to save a lot of time if we identify the actual available data, so that we do not recollect it. Therefore, it is essential to be reviewed before starting the field work.⁽⁶¹⁾

5. Daily Routine Analysis Method

It is the process of data collection and analysis that is specific to the daily patterns of the activities of the members of the community. Those

patterns are compared among the different groups of people, as well as the seasonal changes that occur. This method participates in identifying the spare time and the daily work times, and scheduling the most suitable times to execute the tasks.

6. Drawings and Maps

It is a simple method to demonstrate the data in a visual format that is easy to understand. Therefore, it is valuable in identifying the special patterns when using the land, learning the named of families and their places, learning the available public resources, and discovering the major obstacles.⁽⁶²⁾ This method simplifies complex data. The process of preparing the drawings is considered an analytical process to facilitate communication, encourage the discussion, and boost the team agreements. It is an excellent method to involve the community members.

7. Group Discussion and Analysis Method

It is an intensive semi-structured session, through which the data collected in the field is analyzed, recommendations for extra work are issued. It includes the field-work team members, in addition to others who have special skills and experiences such as the social specialist, field coordinator, accountant, teacher, etc. Drawings are used to summarize the results and facilitate interaction among the members.⁽⁶³⁾ It is considered as an important tool to seriously and effectively involve the community members in the decision making process. It provides the individuals with a chance to focus and organize their thoughts, and allows the community members to express their priorities and choices while preparing their own analysis.

The Steps of Planning the PRR (Laying down the general structure for the PRR)

1. Laying down the research plan and goals, presenting the study and developing the data collection and analysis methods.
2. Collecting the main data, reviewing and summarizing the available secondary resources such as drawings, tables, etc.
3. Clarifying the goals and objectives of the study.
4. Choosing the main subjects.
5. Preparing a list of subsidiary topics, indicators and the main questions.
6. Identifying the data resources for each of the subsidiary topics.
7. Providing and preparing all the requirements of the field work.

8. Choosing the methods of data collection and analysis.
9. Designing the research tools.
10. Communicating with the local community leaders, and explaining the reasons for this research.
11. Performing the necessary arrangements to hold group interviews if they were included in the study program.
12. Dividing the team into groups, 2 to 4 members, and starting to hold interviews and record the notes, etc.
13. Meeting the team after the first phase of data collection to discuss and analyze the initial results, and reevaluate the tasks.
14. Resuming data collection until having the required sufficient data.
15. Gathering the team in a "discussion and analysis group" to discuss and summarize the PRR results, lay down the work plan, and issue recommendations.
16. The team will put together a brief report.

The PRR requires taking into consideration, when deciding its concord with certain fields and subjects, the availability of qualified members who are trained to perform the study, the flexibility that is needed in decision taking during the research, and identifying the field at which the results will be used.⁽⁶⁵⁾

A comparison to demonstrate the advantages of PRR against traditional research⁽⁶⁶⁾

ASPECT OF COMPARISON	PRR	TRADITIONAL RESEARCH
RESERCH GOAL	Learning and obtaining the opinions, situations and behavior of the participants	Collecting standard quantitative data and statistical analysis
ACTIVITY FRAMEWORK	Organizational structure, not a pyramid structure	Pyramid structure
TEAM MEMBERS	Team members with diverse experience and expertise	Data collection operatives
USED METHODS	Semi-structured and group interviews	Survey questionnaire
DATA TYPES	Mainly qualitative	Mainly quantitative
ALANALYSIS	Immediate field analysis	Desk analysis
VENUE		
STUDY SAMPLE	a sample taken according	A random sample or

ASPECT OF COMPARISON	PRR	TRADITIONAL RESEARCH
	to available circumstances	according to limited circumstances
ANALYSIS TYPE	Few and simple statistical analyses	Numerous and complex statistical analyses
CLIENT PARTICIPATION	Sizable	Limited
FLEXIBILITY	Flexible	Rigid
TIME	Short time	Long time
COST	Low cost	High cost

The proposed framework to use PRR in identifying the problems of the female breadwinner

1. The foundations of the proposed framework

- a. The results of the previous studies and the problems of the female breadwinner.
- b. The results of the current study and its recommendations.
- c. The methods and therapeutical techniques provided by other theories.
- d. The theoretical foundation of PRR and the general practice perspective.
- e. The actual experiment of the researcher by joining and working with the team assigned to identify the community needs in Helwan, including identifying the problems of the female breadwinner by using PRR.

2. The goals of the proposed framework

Principal Goal: Establishing a general framework on how to enlist PRR in the perspective of the generalist Practice to identify the problems of the female breadwinner.

Secondary Goals

- 1- Describing the role of the professional practitioner (theoretical, actual, expected) in using PRR.
- 2- Identifying the major methods used in PRR to define the problems of the female breadwinner.

- 3- Establishing a framework for the professional intervention by using PRR in handling the problems of the female breadwinner from the perspective of the generalist Practice of social work.

3. The phases and steps of professional intervention for the proposed framework

Phase a, prior to professional intervention

Phase b, during professional intervention

Phase c, after professional intervention

4. Levels of professional intervention for the proposed framework

- 1- The client level and an individual case (as a female breadwinner)
- 2- The client level in the family (as the family head)
- 3- The client level in a small group (the female breadwinner among the female group in the Association)
- 4- The local community organizations as a community level (Ma'akum Association and the services offered to the female breadwinner) as they are assumed to be the target categories of the proposed framework.

The researcher also relied on including the problem as a level—since female breadwinners' problems are recurring—as the core for the process of the generalist practice of social work through the proposed framework.

5. Professional intervention strategies in handling the different levels of the proposed framework

- a. Cognitive construction strategy
- b. Social learning strategy
- c. Task assignment strategy
- d. Communication strategy

6. the entries of the general practice into the proposed framework

- a. The professional consultation entry
- b. The cognitive approach

7. The roles of the general practice of social work from the proposed perspective

a. The educational role:

- Providing knowledge, information and experiences

- Acquiring values, skills and directions

b. The role of possibilities

- Discovering the capabilities, skills, and potential of the female breadwinner
- Directing the female breadwinner to training and work opportunities that suite her
- Building her capacity to manage and execute small and micro projects and market their products
- Supporting her social development

c. The role of the therapist

Implementing designated changes within the female breadwinner such as:

- Correcting and organizing thoughts
- Altering the negative feelings
- Supporting the behavior related to the mutual social relations
- Solving he individual and group problems at all levels

In addition, the proposed framework targets adding other roles according to the different situations that the professional practitioner may perform to achieve the goals of the general practice process. This may include the role as a future planner, the disciplined worker, the agent, the data collector and validator, the illustrator, and the tracker.

8. The professional methods used in the proposed framework

- a. The cognitive therapy method
- b. Response modification methods
- c. Psychological aid methods
- d. Personality modification of target groups
- e. Behavior modification methods
- f. Environmental therapy methods (direct and indirect services to clients)

9. The tools used to apply the proposed framework

- a. Individual interviews to identify the female breadwinner problems
- b. Group interviews to introduce female breadwinners to their problems, and raise their awareness of the possible ways to solve them.

- c. Conferences, lectures and seminars to raise the awareness of the community and mobilize them toward solving the female breadwinner problems.
- d. Group discussions to identify the female breadwinner problems.

Research Methodology

1. Study kind / type: This is a descriptive study, through which it is possible to obtain accurate information that presents the reality, and contributes in analyzing its phenomena. Therefore, the current study targets identifying the contributions of PRR in facing the female breadwinner problems. This is by citing the outputs of previous research in the description, diagnoses and analysis within the theoretical framework relevant to the subject of this study.

Study method: This study adopted the social survey method.

3. The study constraints / limits

a. Geographical constraint: The study geographical constraint is limited to Ma'akum Association for Development and Social Aid, Helwan, due to the following:

1. The previous experience of the Association in PRR.
2. The availability of the beneficiary class—the female breadwinner.
3. The beneficiaries are female breadwinners who do not have fixed income.
4. They have obtained loans from the Association which they used to execute small and micro projects.
5. The approval of Ma'akum Association for Development and Social Aid.
6. The Association provides services to all the cases of female breadwinners who apply to obtain a service, especially the applications concerned with loans for establishing small and micro projects to generate income, and improve their living conditions.

b. Human Constraints: The human constraints of the study are as follows:

- The comprehensive social survey for all the beneficiary female breadwinners from Ma'akum Association for Development and Social Aid, Helwan, who have obtained loans to establish small and micro projects. They are 32 individual cases.

- The comprehensive social survey for all the responsible employees who work at the same Association. They are 15 individual cases.

c. Time constraint: Time constraints is limited to the duration of conducting the study which started on February 1st, 2021 and ended on March 4th, 2021.

4. Study tools

The study tools are:

1- An interview form for the female breadwinner about using the PRR to confront her problems.

This form was designed for the female breadwinner about using PRR in confronting her problems. This is done by referring to the theoretical heritage, previous studies, and forms related to the subject of the study.

The form included the following aspects: initial data, the female breadwinner problems, the role of the PRR team in confronting the problems, recommendations to activate using PRR in confronting the problems.

Logical validity was the foundation through the review of theoretical literature and frameworks. Then, the literature of the research and studies was analyzed to reach the various dimensions that are relevant to the study.

Referees validity of the tool was performed by submitting it to five faculty members at the Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University, and the Higher Institute of Social work, Cairo. It was approved at a consensus percentage of at least 80%. Then, the form was structured in its final format.

In addition, a statistical validation was performed for a sample of ten female breadwinners' individual cases using Cronbach's alpha consistency coefficient, for approximate consistency values. The coefficient reached 0.82, which is a suitable level for statistical consistency.

2- A Survey questionnaire form for the responsible employees about using the PRR to confront her problems.

This form was designed for the social specialists about using PRR in confronting female breadwinner's problems in its initial format depending on the theoretical framework of the study, and some forms related to the subject of the study.

The form included the following aspects: initial data, the nature of using PRR in confronting the female breadwinner's problems, the nature of tracking the projects executed by female breadwinners by using PRR, the obstacles that face using PRR to confront the female breadwinner's problems, suggestions to activate PRR I solving the problems.

Logical validity was the foundation through the review of theoretical literature and frameworks. Then, the literature of the research and studies was analyzed to reach the various dimensions that are relevant to the study.

Referees validity of the tool was performed by submitting it to five faculty members at the Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University, and the Higher Institute of Social work, Cairo. It was approved at a consensus percentage of at least 80%. Then, the form was structured in its final format.

In addition, a statistical validation was performed for a sample of ten female breadwinners' individual cases using Cronbach's alpha consistency coefficient, for approximate consistency values. The coefficient reached 0.86, which is a suitable level for statistical consistency.

5. Identifying the level of using PRR to confront the female breadwinner

In order to judge the level of using PRR in confronting the female breadwinner's problems, a three-point scale was used: "Yes" = 3 points, "To some extent" = 2 points, and "No" = 1 point. The data was coded and entered into the computer to identify the length of the cells of the three-point scale (upper and lower limits).

The range = Max. Value – Min. Value = 3 – 1 = 2

It was divided on the number of cells to obtain the altered cell length ($2/3 = 0.67$). Then, this value was added to the minimum value on the scale, 1, to identify the maximum limit for that cell.

Therefore, cell length is as follows:

Table 1: (The levels of the average)

If the phrase average value or dimension ranges from 1 to 1.67	Low level
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If the phrase average value or dimension ranges from 1.67 to 2.34	Midlevel
If the phrase average value or dimension ranges from 2.34 to 3	High level

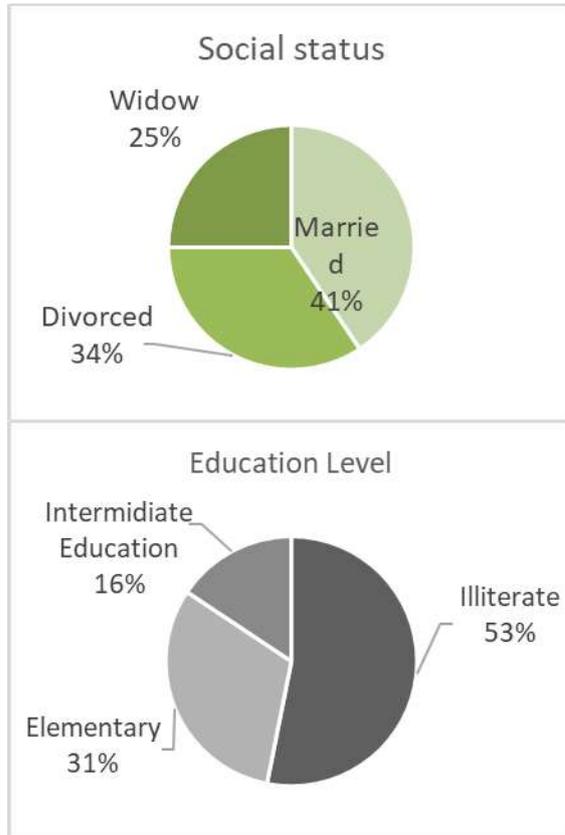
The results of the field study

The first aspect: Describing the Community under study

1. The description of the female breadwinner under study

(Table 2: The description of the female breadwinner under study, N=32)

No	Quantitative Variables	μ	σ
1	Age	44	6
2	Number of family members	5	1
3	average family income	831	386
No	Social status	N	%
1	Married	13	40.6
2	Divorced	11	34.4
3	Widow	8	25
	Total	32	100
No	Education Level	N	%
1	Illiterate	17	53.1
2	Elementary	10	31.3
3	Intermediate Education	5	15.6
	Total	32	100



2. The description of the responsible employees under study

(Table 3: The description of the responsible employees under study, N=15)

NO	QUANTITATIVE VARIABLES	M	Σ
1	Age	35	6
2	years of experience	9	3
NO	Gender	N	%
1	Male	5	33.3
2	Female	10	66.7
TOTAL		15	100
NO	social status	N	%
1	Single	7	46.7
2	Married	8	53.3
TOTAL		15	100
NO	Academic Qualification	N	%
1	Intermediate Education	1	6.7
2	bachelor degree	13	86.7
3	master's degree	1	6.7
TOTAL		15	100

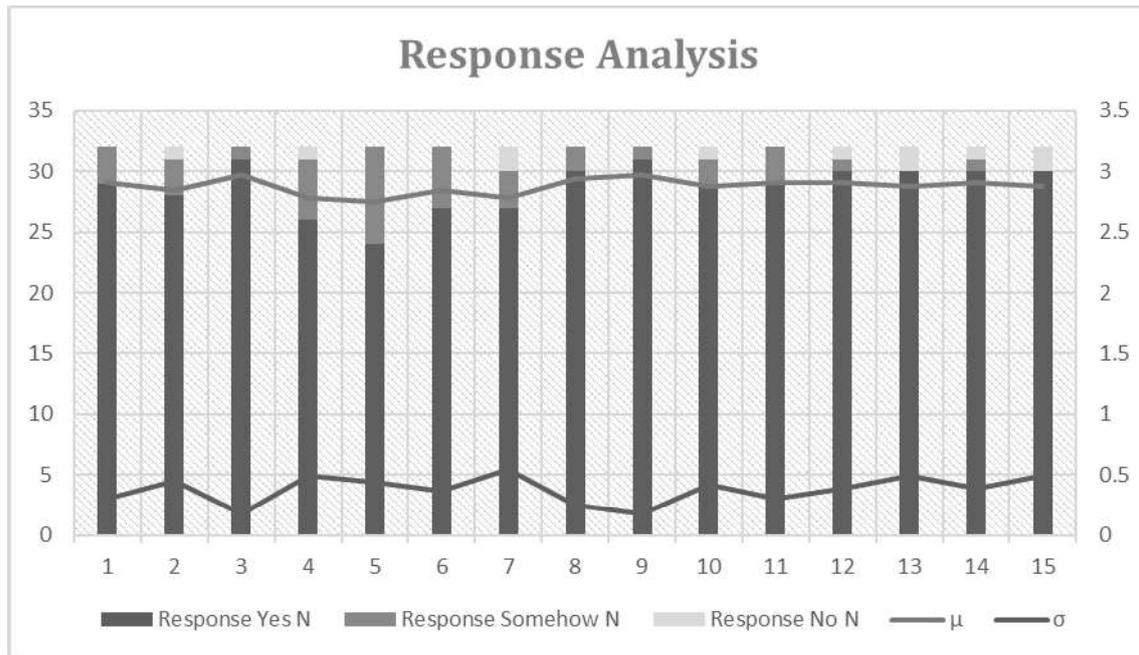
NO	QUANTITATIVE VARIABLES	M	Σ
NO	Job	N	%
1	Social worker	2	13.3
2	social researcher	8	53.3
3	Field Coordinator	2	13.3
4	Field tracker	3	20
TOTAL		15	100



The second aspect: The problems facing the female breadwinner

(Table 4: The problems facing the female breadwinner, her perspective, N=32)

<i>N</i> <i>o</i>	<i>Statements</i>	<i>Response</i>						μ	σ	<i>Rank</i>
		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Somehow</i>		<i>No</i>				
		<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>			
1	Lack of Experience to execute the project	29	91	3	9.4	0	0	2.9	0.3	3
2	Lack of awareness to execute the project	28	88	3	9.4	1	3	2.8	0.5	8
3	Insufficient fund	31	97	1	3.1	0	0	3	0.2	1
4	Lack of Market Study	26	81	5	16	1	3	2.8	0.5	9
5	Marketing	24	75	8	25	0	0	2.8	0.4	11
6	Pressures generated by work environment	27	84	5	16	0	0	2.8	0.4	7
7	Health issues and diseases	27	84	3	9.4	2	6	2.9	0.6	10
8	Neural, psychological and physiological exhaustion due to multiple roles out of the house	30	94	2	6.3	0	0	2.9	0.3	2
9	Insufficient income and inability to meet the household needs	31	97	1	3.1	0	0	3	0.2	1
10	Family members stay home and rely on the woman as the breadwinner	29	91	2	6.3	1	3	2.9	0.4	5
11	Woman's inability to reconcile her needs with the demands of her environment	29	91	3	9.4	0	0	2.9	0.3	3
12	Agitation due to working inside and outside the house	30	94	1	3.1	1	3	2.9	0.4	4
13	The weakness of her role in educating and monitoring of the household	30	94	0	0	2	6	2.9	0.5	6
14	The weakness and deterioration of her social relations with those close to her like the children, neighbors, relatives and friends	30	94	1	3.1	1	3	2.9	0.4	4
15	The social isolation she and her family suffer	30	94	0	0	2	6	2.9	0.5	6
	The overall dimension							2.9	0.2	High level

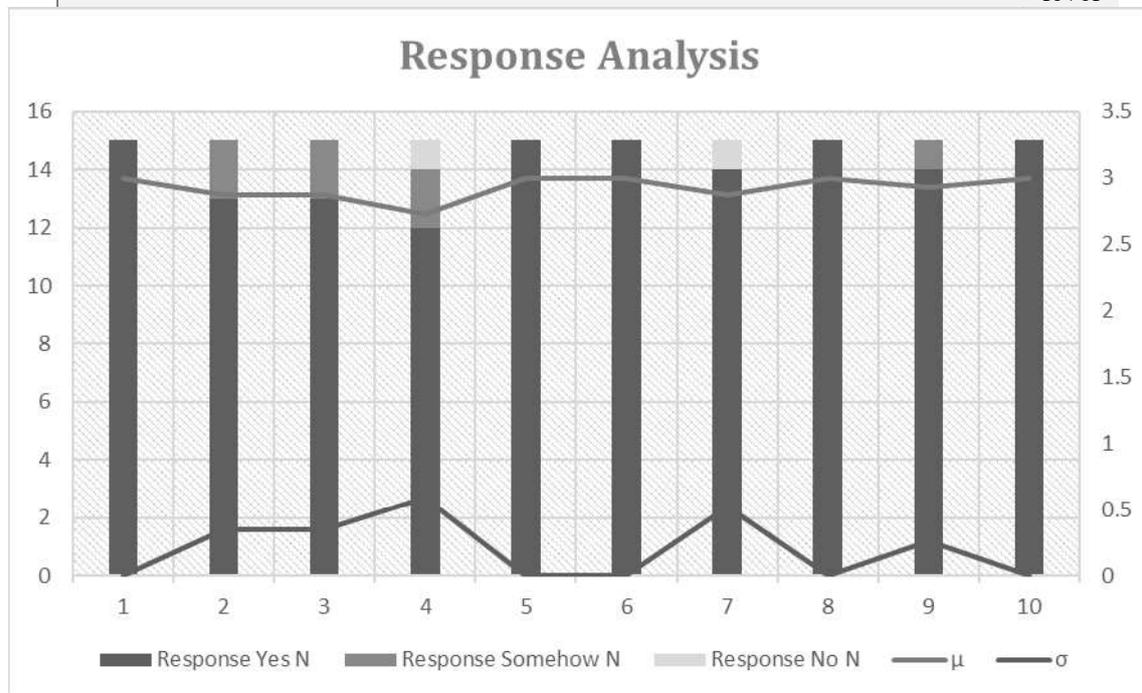


The third aspect: The nature of using PRR in facing FB problems

(Table 5: The nature of using PRR in facing FB problems, N=15)

No	Statements	Response						μ	σ	Rank
		Yes		Somehow		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%			
1	An intensive means for learning from and along with the members of the community	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
2	A tool to discover, analyze and evaluate the problems through development programs and project	13	86.7	2	13.3	0	0	2.87	0.35	3
3	A tool to propose possible solutions through development programs and projects	13	86.7	2	13.3	0	0	2.87	0.35	3
4	A scientific methodology to study a phenomenon or a community from one or more aspects	12	80	2	13.3	1	6.7	2.73	0.59	5
5	PRR is concerned with answering the questions about a certain topic by using a set of tools.	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
6	The research in one aspect is a tool to analyze the reality by the participation of those who live in it.	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
7	PRR in not only a research Methodology.	14	93.3	0	0	1	6.7	2.87	0.52	4
8	PRR is a mutual educational and research methodology between the researchers and the subjects of	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1

No	Statements	Response						μ	σ	Rank
		Yes		Somehow		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%			
	research.									
9	This methodology depends on main tools like observation, official and semi-official interviews, gradual steps, drawings and maps.	14	93.3	1	6.7	0	0	2.93	0.26	2
10	It is a qualitative and not quantitative methodology that depends on the people participation with the researcher. The overall dimension	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
								2.9	0.2	High level

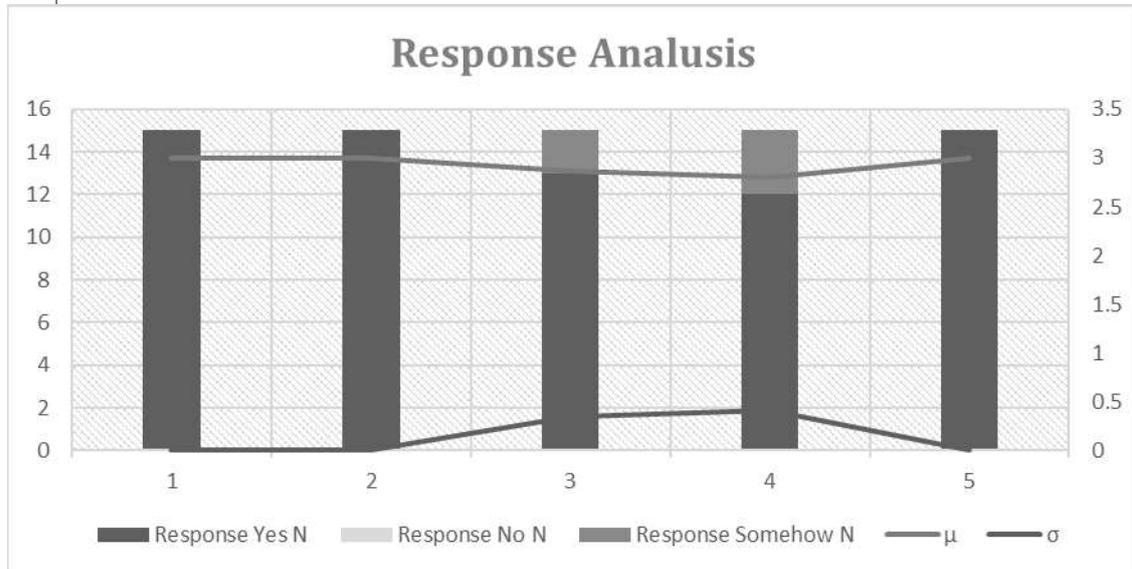


The third aspect: The goals of PRR

(Table 6: The goals of PRR according to the responsible employees, N=15)

No	Statements	Response						μ	σ	Rank
		Yes		Someho		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%			
1	Identifying the society problems by area	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
2	Prioritizing the problems of each area	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
3	Identifying the problems of	13	86.7	2	13.3	0	0	2.87	0.35	2

No	Statements	Response						μ	σ	Rank
		Yes		Someho		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%			
	marginalized groups and the more in need like the disabled, FB, the elderly, etc.									
4	Identifying the citizens' awareness of the social and economic rights	12	80	3	20	0	0	2.8	0.41	3
5	Identifying the awareness of FB with micro and small projects	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
	The overall dimension							2.9	0.12	High level

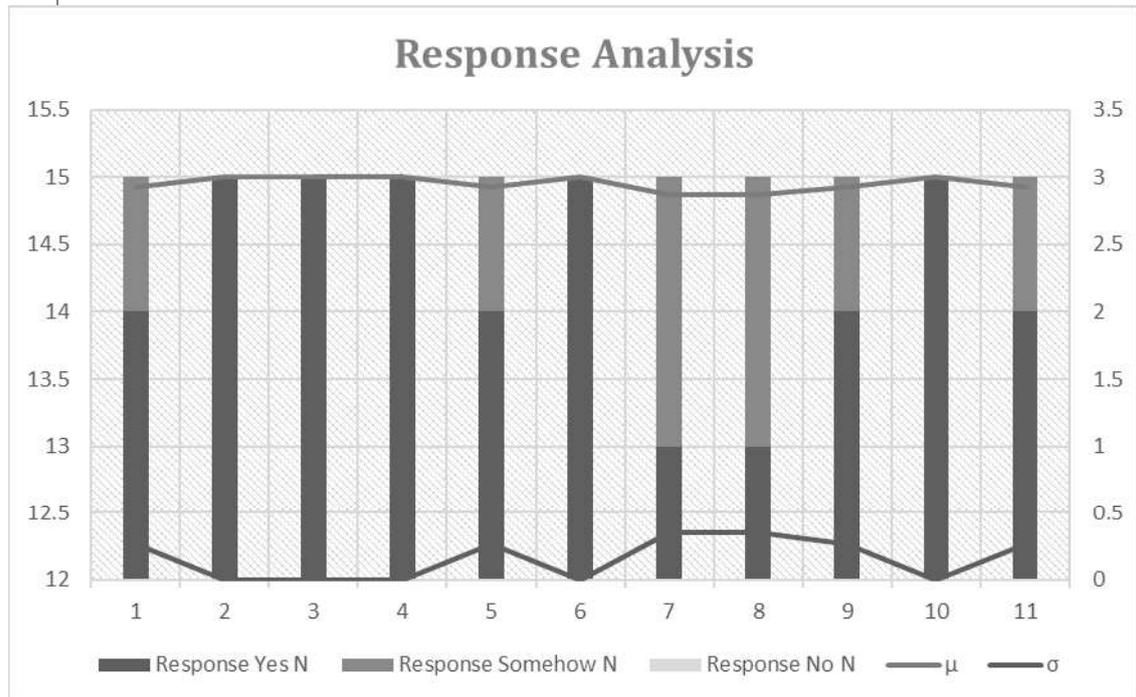


The benefits of PRR

(Table 7: The benefits of PRR according to the responsible employees, N=15)

No	Statements	Response						M	σ	Rank
		Yes		Somehow		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%			
1	Building social workers capacity to deductive understanding during target group presentations of their problems	14	93.3	1	6.7	0	0	2.93	0.26	2
2	Capacity building of dialogue and discussion	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
3	Developing cooperation spirit, teamwork, sense of responsibility and independence	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
4	Involving the target group in the research process at a larger scale	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
5	Developing commitment toward	14	93.3	1	6.7	0	0	2.93	0.26	2

N o	Statements	Response						M	σ	Rank
		Yes		Somehow		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%			
	the aid process									
6	Building the capacity to respect other opinions	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
7	Those using PRR acquire skills in the following areas: Motivation, Social Relations, Cooperation Skills, Cooperative Learning	13	86.7	2	13.3	0	0	2.87	0.35	3
8	Contributing to developing leadership skills of the researches	13	86.7	2	13.3	0	0	2.87	0.35	3
9	Contributing to enhancing the knowledge base of the PRR researchers	14	93.3	1	6.7	0	0	2.93	0.26	2
10	The ability to link the new ideas to the researcher experience	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
11	Contributing to the development of the researcher ability to engage in group discussion with peers to establish solutions that are suitable to the target groups	14	93.3	1	6.7	0	0	2.93	0.26	2
	The overall dimension							2.95	0.1	High level

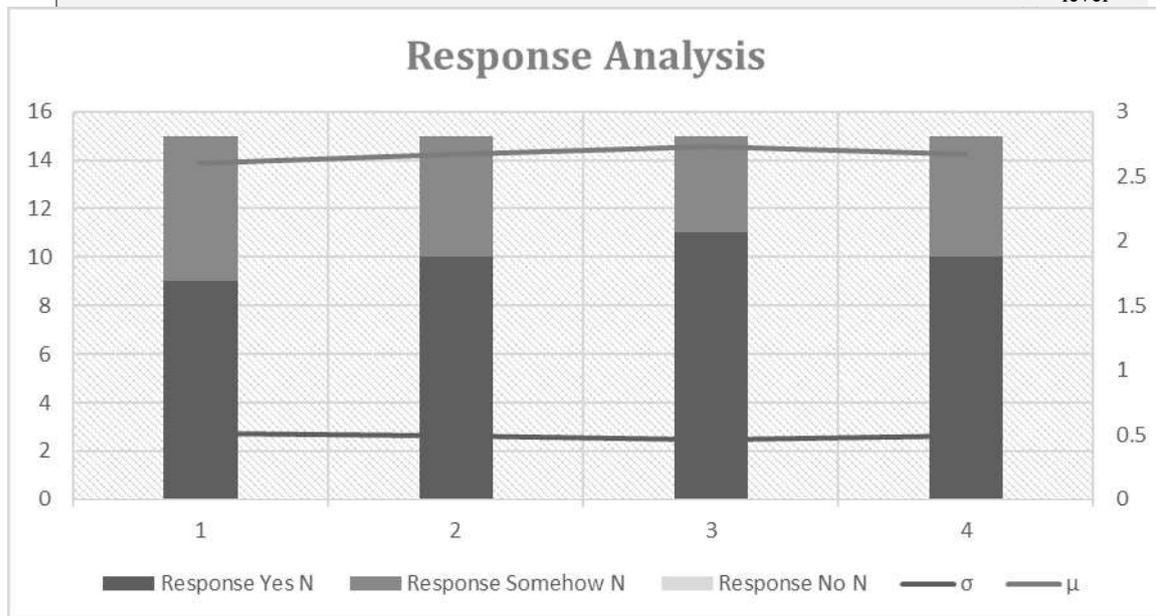


The Fourth aspect: The nature of using PRR for tracking the projects executed by the female breadwinner

1. The goals of using PRR in tracking the projects executed by the female breadwinner

(Table 8: The goals of using PRR in tracking the projects executed by the female breadwinner according to the responsible employees, N=15)

No	Statements	Response						M	σ	Rank
		Yes		Someho		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%			
1	Assurance of project execution	9	60	6	40	0	0	2.6	0.51	3
2	Acknowledging that the project fulfilled its goals	10	66.7	5	33.3	0	0	2.67	0.49	2
3	Identifying the profit of the project	11	73.3	4	26.7	0	0	2.73	0.46	1
4	Identifying the problems and obstacles that hinder the project execution	10	66.7	5	33.3	0	0	2.67	0.49	2
The overall dimension								2.67	0.41	High level

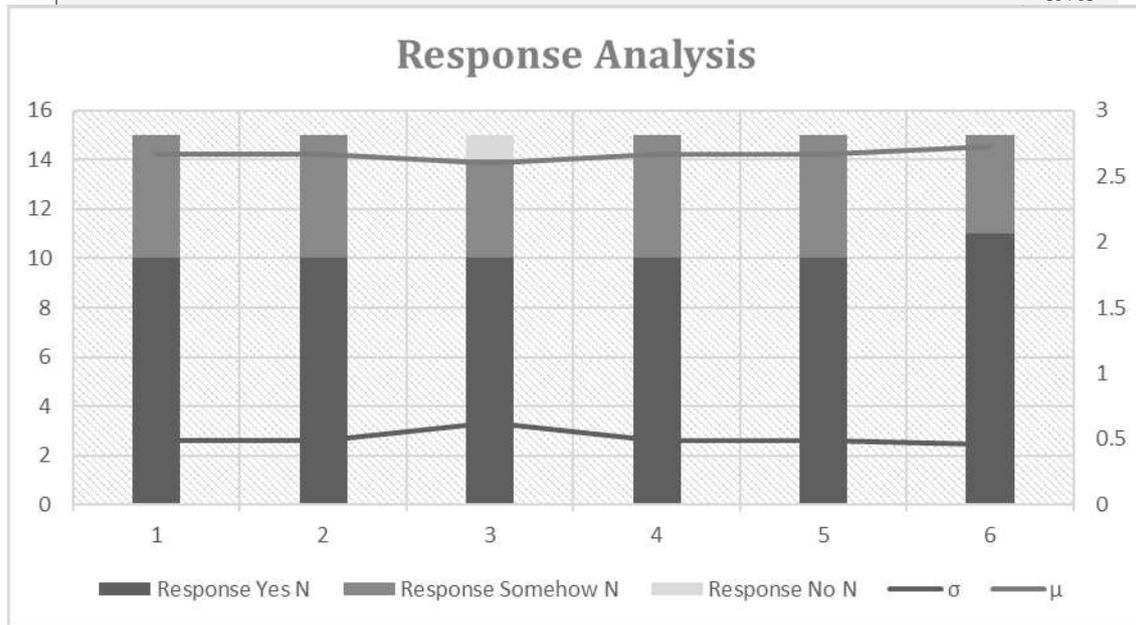


2. The steps of using PRR in tracking the projects executed by the female breadwinner

(Table 9: The steps of using PRR in tracking the projects executed by the female breadwinner according to the responsible employees, N=15)

No	Statements	Response						M	σ	Rank
		Yes		Somehow		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%			
1	Reviewing the beneficiary case file	10	66.7	5	33.3	0	0	2.67	0.49	2
2	Identifying the target projects for review	10	66.7	5	33.3	0	0	2.67	0.49	2
3	Identifying the goal of reviewing the projects	10	66.7	4	26.7	1	6.7	2.6	0.63	3
4	Issuance of roadmap and follow up for	10	66.7	5	33.3	0	0	2.67	0.49	2

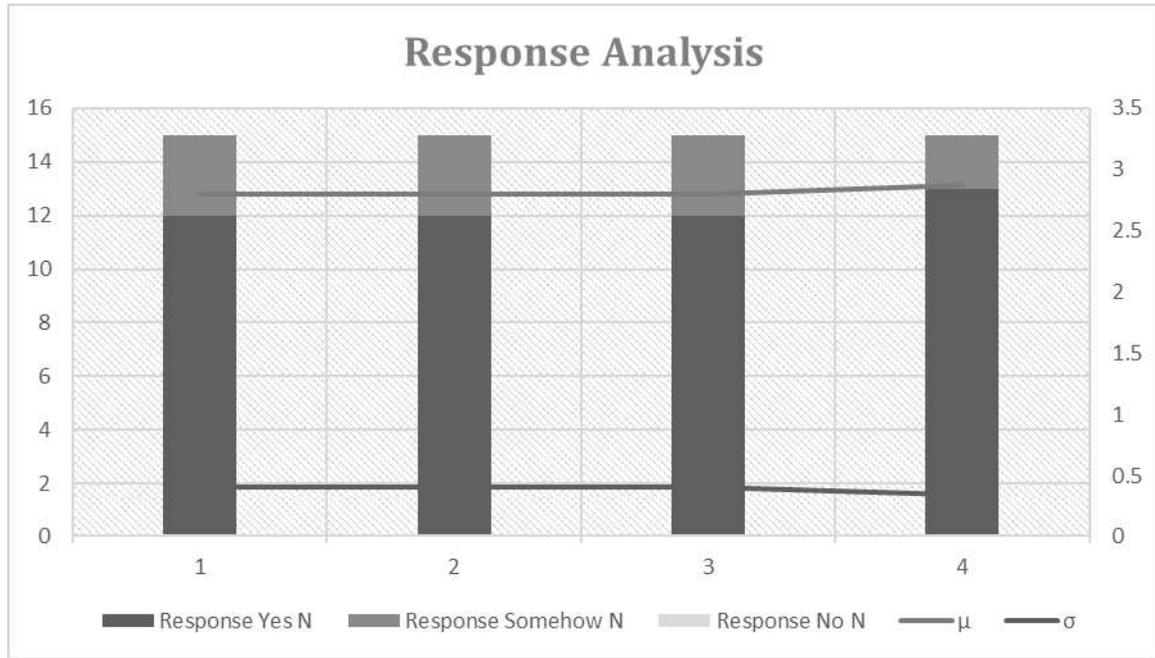
No	Statements	Response						M	σ	Rank
		Yes		Somehow		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%			
	the target projects									
5	Executing the field follow up for the projects	10	66.7	5	33.3	0	0	2.67	0.49	2
6	Issuance of the report on the follow up of the projects	11	73.3	4	26.7	0	0	2.73	0.46	1
	The overall dimension							2.67	0.4	High level



3. The tools used in tracking the projects executed by the female breadwinner by using PRR

(Table 10: The tools used in tracking the projects executed by the female breadwinner by using PRR according to the responsible employees, N=15)

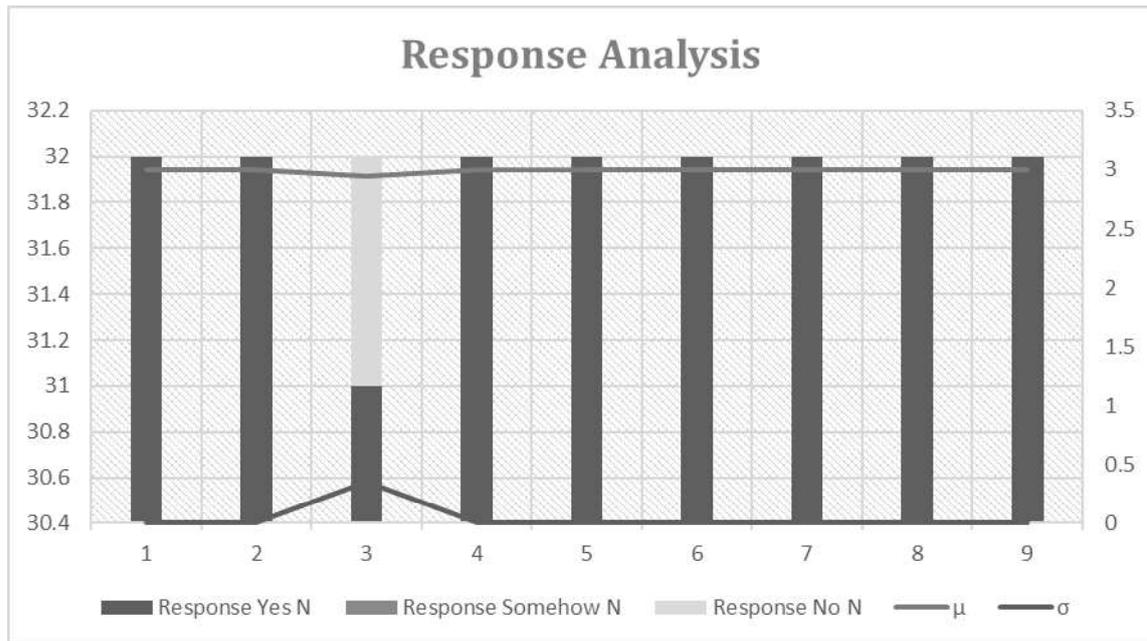
No	Statements	Response						M	σ	Rank
		Yes		Somehow		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%			
1	Communicating with the project executive	12	80	3	20	0	0	2.8	0.41	2
2	Meeting the project executive at the project location	12	80	3	20	0	0	2.8	0.41	2
3	Photography and documentation during the project execution	12	80	3	20	0	0	2.8	0.41	2
4	Reviewing the financial ledger of the project	13	86.7	2	13.3	0	0	2.87	0.35	1
	The overall dimension							2.82	0.35	High level



The fifth aspect: The role of the PRR team in confronting the female breadwinner problems

(Table 11: The role of the PRR team in confronting the female breadwinner problems according to the female breadwinner, N=32)

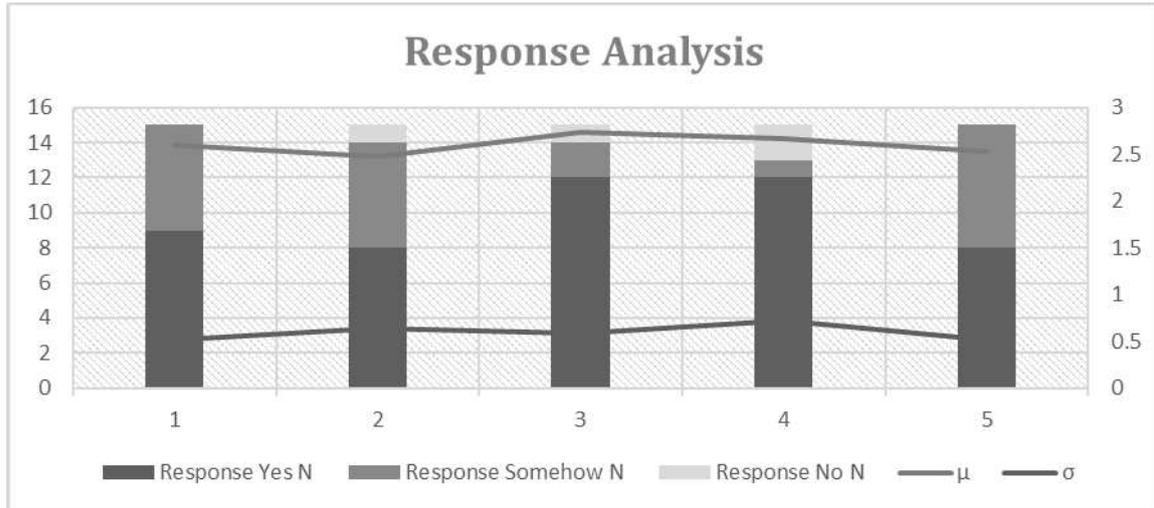
No	Statements	Response						μ	σ	Rank
		Yes		Somehow		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%			
1	Encouraging me to demand my rights in the community	32	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
2	Offering advice and consultation on the importance of having a profit generating project	32	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
3	Introducing me to the steps of executing a micro or small project	31	96.9	0	0	1	3.1	2.94	0.35	2
4	Reviewing my ideas about different projects and choosing the most suitable to my capabilities	32	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
5	Explaining the steps to obtain a loan how to meet the requirements	32	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
6	Providing support in finalizing the process and documents to obtain the loan	32	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
7	Following up on the steps of executing my project	32	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
8	Continuous follow up on my project through continuous guidance to achieve project success	32	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
9	Supporting me in overcoming any obstacles I face	32	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
	The overall dimension							2.99	0.04	High level



The sixth aspect: The obstacles that face using PRR in confronting the female breadwinner problems

(Table 12: The obstacles that face using PRR in confronting the female breadwinner problems according to the responsible employees, N=15)

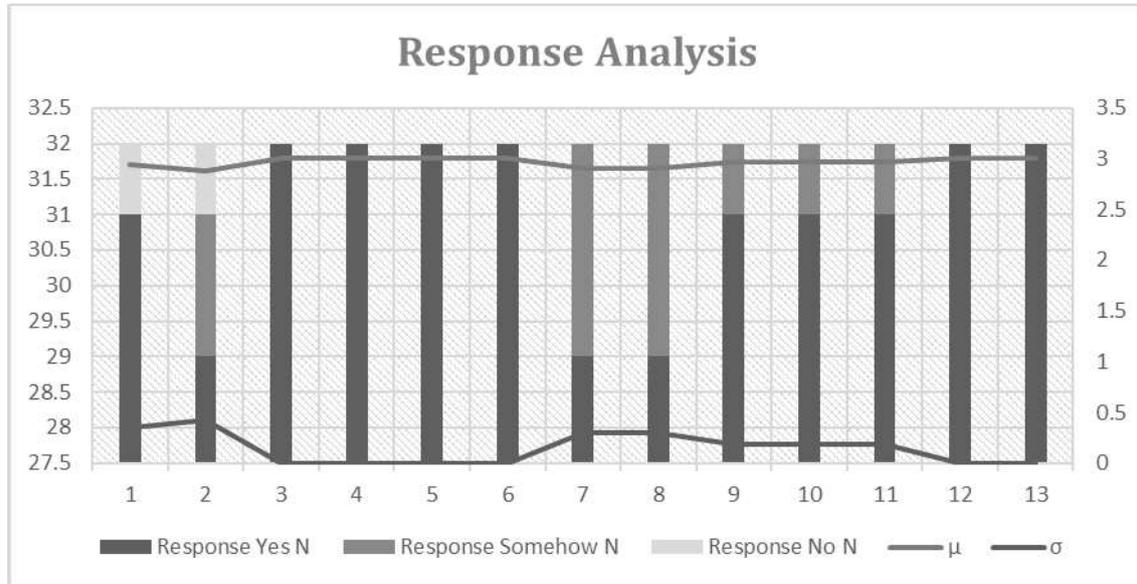
No	Statements	Response						μ	σ	Rank
		Yes		Somehow		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%			
1	Lack of people cooperation in solving their problems	9	60	6	40	0	0	2.6	0.51	3
2	Security approvals	8	53.3	6	40	1	6.7	2.47	0.64	5
3	People's expectations from the research team toward solving their problems	12	80	2	13.3	1	6.7	2.73	0.59	1
4	Field research on the street	12	80	1	6.7	2	13.3	2.67	0.72	2
5	Lack of awareness of the importance of participation between the researchers and the research subjects	8	53.3	7	46.7	0	0	2.53	0.52	4
	The overall dimension							2.6	0.49	High level



The seventh aspect: The proposals for activating using PRR in confronting the female breadwinner problems

(Table 13: The proposals for activating using PRR in confronting the female breadwinner problems according to the female breadwinner, N=32)

N	Statements	Response						M	σ	Rank
		Yes		Somehow		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%			
1	Performing a detailed study about the project	31	96.9	0	0	1	3.1	2.94	0.35	3
2	Performing a market study before the project that is suitable to the environment of execution	29	90.6	2	6.3	1	3.1	2.88	0.42	5
3	Searching for work opportunities suitable to the capabilities	32	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
4	Searching for capacity building opportunities	32	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
5	The female breadwinner acquisition of income generating profession	32	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
6	Raising the technical support to the female breadwinner in the project she executes	32	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
7	Balancing and adjusting the income to the expenses	29	90.6	3	9.4	0	0	2.91	0.3	4
8	Accepting the roles she does	29	90.6	3	9.4	0	0	2.91	0.3	4
9	Officiating the role of the media in focusing on the female breadwinner and taking care of her	31	96.9	1	3.1	0	0	2.97	0.18	2
10	Raising the awareness of the female breadwinner of her rights in the community	31	96.9	1	3.1	0	0	2.97	0.18	2
11	Offering facilitations in the loan process	31	96.9	1	3.1	0	0	2.97	0.18	2
12	Raising the technical and financial support to the organizations operating in the field of supporting the female breadwinner	32	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
13	Boosting the role of the civil society in taking care of the female breadwinner	32	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
	The overall dimension							2.96	0.07	High level

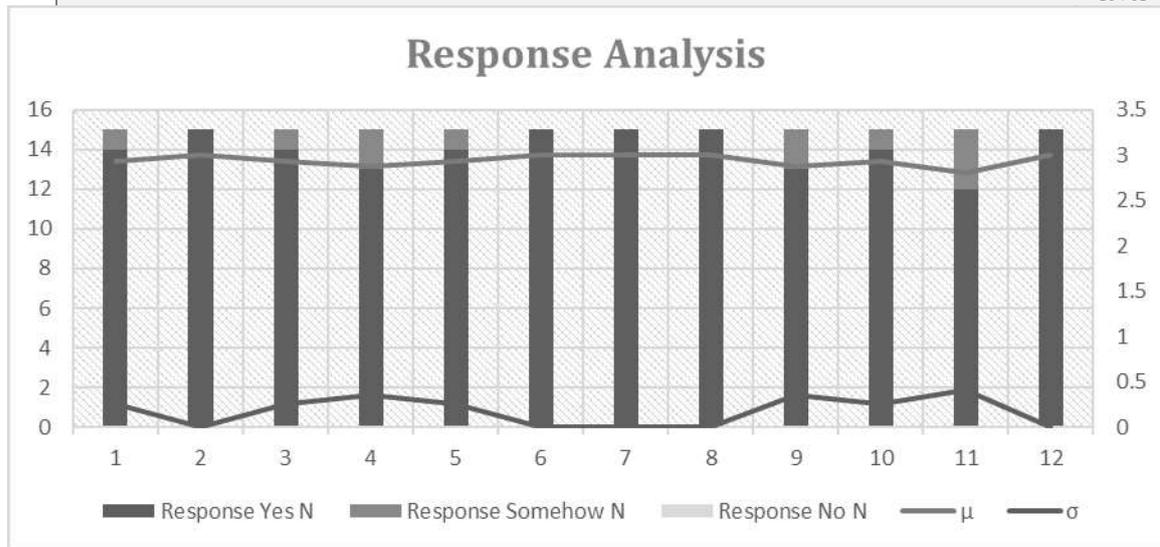


(Table 14: The proposals for activating using PRR in confronting the female breadwinner problems according to the responsible employees, N=32)

No	Statements	Response						μ	σ	Rank
		Yes		Somehow		No				
		N	%	N	%	N	%			
1	Activating PRR in raising and educating the female breadwinner about her rights in the community	14	93.3	1	6.7	0	0	2.93	0.26	2
2	Activating PRR in boosting the technical support offered to the female breadwinner in the project she is executing	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
3	Activating PRR in offering facilitation in the loan process to the female breadwinner	14	93.3	1	6.7	0	0	2.93	0.26	2
4	Activating PRR in offering guidance and capacity building opportunities to the female breadwinner	13	86.7	2	13.3	0	0	2.87	0.35	4
5	Activating PRR in educating the female breadwinner an income generating profession	14	93.3	1	6.7	0	0	2.93	0.26	2
6	Holding PRR training courses to the specialists and those who work in the field of the services offered to the female breadwinner	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
7	Using PRR to identify effective projects that suite the female breadwinner environment	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
8	Emphasizing the importance of using PRR to social researchers to rapidly guide the female breadwinner to the sources that increase her financial aid	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
9	Activating the role of mass media toward using PRR to meet the needs of the female breadwinner	13	86.7	2	13.3	0	0	2.87	0.35	4
10	Activating PRR in guiding the female breadwinner to low-cost projects	14	93.3	1	6.7	0	0	2.93	0.26	2
11	Activating PRR in guiding the female breadwinner to projects that are easy to market for their products	12	80	3	20	0	0	2.8	0.41	5
12	Offering guidance to organizations and associations on the importance of using PRR to activate their services offered to the beneficiary female breadwinner	15	100	0	0	0	0	3	0	1

The overall dimension

2.94 0.09 High level



The eighth aspect: The relationships between some demographic variables to the female breadwinner problems and their identification of the of the problems

(Table 15: The relationships between some demographic variables to the female breadwinner problems and their identification of the of the problems, N=32)

NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE	Used Coefficient	Coefficient Value	Indication
1	Age	Pearson	0.455	**
2	Social Status	K ²	22.231	No indication
3	Education Level	Gamma	-0.239	No indication
4	Number of family members	Pearson	0.029	**
5	Average family income	Pearson	-0.496	**

* significance at 0.05

** significance at 0.01

Explaining the table results

There is a statistically significance direct relationship at indication level 0.01 between the FB age and their identification of their problems. That is, the higher the age is, the more the problems that face the female breadwinner are.

There is a statistically significance inverse relationship at indication level 0.01 between the FB household income and their identification of their problems. That is, the higher the average income is, the less the problems that face the female breadwinner are.

There is no statistically indicative relationship between some of the demographic variables and the identification of the FB problems. That is,

identifying the FB problems does not change by the change of some demographic variables for the FB such as the social status, and the education level.

The ninth aspect: The relationships between some demographic variables to the female breadwinner problems and their identification of the of the role of the PRR team in confronting the problems

(Table 16: The relationships between some demographic variables to the female breadwinner problems and their identification of the of the role of the PRR team in confronting the problems, N=32)

NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE	OVERALL PROBLEMS		
		Used Coefficient	Coefficient Value	Indication
1	Age	Pearson	0.166	**
2	Social Status	K ²	3.097	No indication
3	Education Level	Gamma	0.031	No indication
4	Number of family members	Pearson	0.188	**
5	Average family income	Pearson	0.109	**

* significance at 0.05

** significance at 0.01

Explaining the table results

There is no statistically significance relationship between some of the demographic variables for the FBs and their identification of the role of the PRR team in confronting problems. That is, identifying the role of the PRR team in confronting problems does not change by the change of some demographic variables for the FB such as the age, the social status, the education level, the number of household members, and the average family income.

Conclusion

1. It has become obvious that the level of the FB's problems from their perspective is high since the mean reached 2.88. This agrees with the primary goal and question of the study about the nature of the problems that face the female breadwinner as the subject of the study. On top of the list of problems appears insufficient income and lack of making both ends meet, as established by the mean. In the second place comes the neural, psychological and health exhaustion due to the multiple roles she plays inside and outside the house, as indicated by the mean. This indicates that the goal of the study in identifying the problems of the female breadwinner has been fully met.

2. The goal and question about the nature of PRR as defined by those in charge was highly achieved since the mean reached 2.93. The indicators explained based on the mean that the first rank was as "an intensive tool for learning from and with the community." PRR means answering questions about a specific subject by using a group of tools. In one of its aspects, the research represents a tool to analyze the reality by the participation of those who live in it.

3. For the goals of PRR as defined by those in charge, the mean reached a high level at 2.93. The first rank goes to identifying community problems and priorities based on the area, and identifying the FB's awareness of the micro and small projects. The second is identifying the problems of the marginalized groups and the most in need such as the disabled, the FB, the elderly, etc. Finally, in the third place comes the citizens' awareness of the social and economic rights.

4. Regarding the identification of the nature of following up on the projects executed by the FB by using PRR, it is as follows:

a. The level of the goals of following up on the projects executed by the FB by using PRR was high, as the mean reached 2.67. In the first rank comes knowing the profit of executing the project. The second is learning whether the project achieved its goals, and learning about the problems and obstacles that face executing the project. Finally, the third was verifying the project execution.

b. The level of the steps of following up on the projects executed by the FB by using PRR was high, as the mean reached 2.67. Accordingly, the indicators based on the mean placed "issuing a report on the follow up of the executed projects" in the first rank. The second were reviewing the beneficiary case file, and identifying the projects to be followed, issuing the roadmap and follow up for the target projects, and the execution of field follow up to the projects. Finally, the third was identifying the goals from following up on the projects.

c. The level of the tools to following up on the projects executed by the FB by using PRR as defined by those in charge was high, as the mean reached 2.82. Accordingly, the first rank goes to reviewing the project financial ledger. The second is communication with the project executive, meeting the project executive at the place of the project, and photography and documentation of the follow up during the project execution.

5. Regarding the identification of the role of the PRR research team in confronting the FB's problems from the FB's point of view, the mean reached as high as 2.99. The first rank was reviewing my ideas for projects and choosing the most suitable to my capabilities, offering advice and consultation on the importance of having an income generating project, supporting me in overcoming any obstacles that face me, explaining the procedures to obtain a loan and how to fulfill its requirements, supporting the finalization of the procedures and documents to obtain a loan, following up on the steps of executing the project, continuous follow up on the project through continuous guidance to achieve the project success, and encouraging me to demand my rights in the community. The second was introducing me to the steps of executing a micro or small project.

6. Regarding the identification of the obstacles facing using PRR to confront the problems of the FB, the mean reached 2.6. The first rank was people's expectation from the research team toward solving their problems. The second was the field research in the street. Finally, the security approvals.

7. Regarding the identification of the proposals to activate using PRR in confronting the FB's problems, it is as follows:

a. The proposals to activate using PRR in confronting the FB's problems from their point of view reached a high level as the mean was 2.96. In the first rank came searching for a job opportunity suitable to the capabilities, searching for capacity building opportunities, Having the FB learn an income generating profession, raising the technical support to the FB in the project she is executing, raising the technical and financial aid to the organizations operating to serve the FB, and raising the role of the civil society in taking care of the FB. The second was activating the role of mass media to focus on the FB and taking care of her, raising the FB's awareness of her rights in the community, and offering facilitations in the loan process and procedures. Finally, the fifth was performing a market study suitable to the environment before initiating the project.

b. The proposals to activate using PRR in confronting the FB's problems as defined by those in charge reached a high level as the mean was 2.94. I the first rank came activating using PRR in boosting the technical support to the FB in executing her project, holding PRR training courses to the specialists and those who work in the field of social services offered to the FB, using PRR in identifying the effective projects that are suitable to the environment of the FB, emphasizing the importance of using PRR to

the social researchers to rapidly guide the FB to the sources that can increase the aid offered to her, and directing the organizations and associations to the importance of using PRR to activate their services and activities in the field of supporting the FB. The second rank included the activation of using PRR in raising the FB's awareness of her right in the community, activating using PRR in offering facilitations to the FB in the loan process and procedures, activating using PRR in teaching the FBs income generating professions, and activating using PRR in guiding the FB toward low-cost projects. Finally, the fifth was activating using PRR in guiding the FB toward projects that are easy to market for their products.

Recommendations

1. Activating using PRR in confronting the FB's problems as follows:
 - a. Supporting the FB in searching for job opportunities the suite her capabilities,
 - b. Supporting and guiding the FB in searching for capacity building opportunities,
 - c. Supporting the FB in learning an income generating profession to improve her living conditions, and
 - d. Supporting the FB in raising the technical aid she needs to execute her project.
2. Activating using PRR by increasing the technical and financial aid needed by the organizations operating in the field of offering services to the FB.
3. Activating using PRR in mass media to focus on the woman and take care of her.
4. Activating using PRR in raising the awareness and educating the FB on her rights in the society.
5. Activating using PRR in the organizations and associations offering services to the FB by facilitating the loan process and procedures.
6. Supporting the FB in performing a market study that is suitable to the project environment before initiation.

7. The importance of using social researchers and social workers to speed up the guidance offered to the FB toward the sources that increase the technical support offered to her.

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