

Entrepreneurship's role in achieving local development - Case study of Sidi Bel Abbas-

دور المقاولاتية في تحقيق التنمية المحلية - دراسة حالة ولاية سيدي بلعباس -

Brahmi Nacera ¹, Zahi Yacine ²

¹ Université of Sidi Bel Abbas (Algeria), brahminacera040@gmail.com

² University Mustapha Stambouli of Mascara, Local Authorities and Local Development Management Laboratory (Algeria), yacine.zahi@univ-mascara.dz

1

Received: 01/07/2022

Accepted: 23/12/2022

Published: 31/12/2022

Abstract:

Through this research paper, we attempted to present and analyze the most important theoretical concepts of entrepreneurship and local development, as well as to highlight the relationship between them, by studying a sample of 44 small and medium enterprises at the state level of Sidi Bel Abbas, and the data was processed and analyzed using the SPSS IBM version 32 statistical analysis program. One of the most important outcomes is that entrepreneurship contributes to local development by adding value by providing jobs and reducing unemployment on the one hand, and satisfying the needs of individuals on the other.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Local Development, SME, Entrepreneur, Economic Development.

JEL Classification Codes : J13, O10.

ملخص:

حاولنا من خلال هذه الورقة البحثية عرض وتحليل أهم المفاهيم النظرية الخاصة بالمقاولاتية والتنمية المحلية وإبراز العلاقة بينهما عن طريق دراسة عينة من المؤسسات الصغيرة والمتوسطة على مستوى ولاية سيدي بلعباس، والتي قدر عددها بـ 44 مؤسسة صغيرة ومتوسطة، وقد تم معالجة و تحليل البيانات عن طريق استخدام برنامج التحليل الإحصائي *SPSS IBM* نسخة 23.

ومن أهم النتائج المتوصل إليها أن المقاولاتية تسهم في تحقيق التنمية المحلية وذلك من خلال القيمة المضافة لها نتيجة توفير مناصب الشغل و الحد من البطالة من جهة وإشباع حاجيات الأفراد من جهة أخرى.

كلمات مفتاحية: المقاولاتية، التنمية المحلية، المؤسسات الصغيرة والمتوسطة، المقاول، التنمية الاقتصادية.

تصنيفات JEL : J13، O10.

Corresponding author: Brahmi Nacera, brahminacera040@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION:

One of the most pressing issues confronting developing countries is the pursuit of development and progress in various fields, particularly in light of the rapid changes that our modern world is experiencing, which has resulted in the emergence of many challenges for these countries, necessitating the need to adapt to their needs through encouraging an entrepreneurial orientation in establishing institutions.

Entrepreneurship is regarded as the most effective means of addressing economic (MEDKOUR & CHENANE, 2022) and social issues such as reducing unemployment (عوار) (2022 and raising individuals' standard of living, as well as creating wealth and increasing growth rates and economic diversification in order to achieve local and economic development.

Study problem:

The problem of this study can be formulated in the following main question:

To what extent does entrepreneurship contribute to achieving local development in the state of Sidi Bel Abbes?

The following sub-questions fall under this problem:

- ❖ What impact does the establishment of small and midsize enterprises have on local development?
- ❖ What factors influence entrepreneurship support and the creation of entrepreneurs?
- ❖ What role does entrepreneurship play in achieving local development?

Study Hypothesis:

This study proceeds from the following hypotheses:

At the significance level of 0.05, there is a statistically significant relationship between entrepreneurship and local development.

Study Approach:

We relied on the descriptive analytical method, where we used the descriptive method to carry out the theoretical study of the subject, and the analytical method to analyze the data of the questionnaire that were distributed to a group of small and medium enterprises in the state of Sidi Bel Abbes, which was estimated at 44 institutions, while the analysis was carried out using the statistical program SPSS IBM version 32.

Study Structure:

This study was divided into three parts:

- ❖ The theoretical aspect of entrepreneurship, small and medium enterprises and local development.
- ❖ The practical aspect: the role of entrepreneurship in achieving local development, a case study of the state of Sidi Bel Abbes.

1- The theoretical aspect of entrepreneurship, SME, and local development:

1-1 The conceptual framework of entrepreneurship

The origins of entrepreneurship can be traced back to economic sciences, so this concept has spread since the first economists (Alfred Marshal and Adam Smith) defined it as an element of production that aims to organize and coordinate good commercial and production processes, as well as deal with various conditions of lack of balance and stability in the markets (Morysiomy, 2007, p. 91).

Economists (Jeffrey & Lumpkin, 2011) claim that the first researcher to use the concept

of an entrepreneur did so by understanding the economic content through analysis and auditing. In economic theory, the concept of the enterprise, the contractor, property, and the acquisition of wealth were all theoretical processes to shed light on entrepreneurship, and he sees entrepreneurship as the acceptance of risks. Cantillon defined the contractor as the person who reconciles the factors of production by buying or renting at a known price in order to sell or rent at an unknown price later. Price cannot be controlled because it is constantly changing, which entails numerous risks and adventures.

The work of Schumpeter has been linked to the concepts of entrepreneurship and innovation. Entrepreneurship is founded on the exploitation of opportunities and their perception in the institution's field, with the belief that innovation is a source of excellence. He adopted the approach in his theory that the economic system based on supply and demand forces is in a state of equilibrium. Entrepreneurs tend to upset this equilibrium by introducing new innovations in the form of new products, new manufacturing methods, or new markets (Schumpeter, 1926).

According to the Austrian school, the entrepreneur is the one who has the enthusiasm and activity to create and invest in many opportunities, which he refers to as "entrepreneurial passion." He emphasized the importance of planning in gathering information to respond to changes and capitalize on investment opportunities. The contractor must immediately find a solution using the knowledge at his disposal (Trimi , Berbegal, & Mirabent, 2012).

Entrepreneurship is defined by (Peters and Hisrich) as an approach to the pursuit of innovation; it is the organization and reorganization of economic and social mechanisms in order to exploit certain resources and situations that accept risk. It is a path that works to achieve a specific value by allocating the time and effort required to achieve it in the form of satisfactory results (مراد، 2010، صفحة 07). Entrepreneurship is defined as "the kinetics of one or more individuals creating and exploiting business opportunities by establishing new organizations in order to create value."

As the definition of a contractor has evolved alongside economic development, so have the definitions given to the term. The term "entrepreneur" first appeared in France during the sixteenth century and is derived from the verb "entreprendre," which means to undertake, commit, or pledge, and the English language uses the same word "entrepreneur" to denote the same meaning as in French (Keh, Nguyen, & Ng, 2007).

It can also be defined as someone who desires and has the ability to transform a new idea or invention into an innovation that is embodied on the ground based on critical information in order to achieve financial returns through risk (Lumpkin & Dess, 2015).

1-1-1 The importance of entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship plays a major role in the development process, and this is highlighted by the following points:

- ❖ contributing to increasing the national product, in particular in developing countries, where small enterprises lead to the achievement of the participation of all segments of society through the processes of saving and investment (Simsek , Heavey, & Veiga, 2010).
- ❖ Contribute to reducing the unemployment problem: Small and medium enterprises are both considered the main sources of securing job opportunities in general in developed and developing economies.

- ❖ Fighting poverty and developing less developed areas: Small enterprises can be considered an effective mechanism to combat poverty by reaching small investors, men and women (سايبي، 2010).
- ❖ It complements large industries: experience has shown that large enterprises need small enterprises to carry out some of their activities.
- ❖ Contributing to the development of talents and innovations: Small enterprises are considered an important site for the development of the spirit of individual and collective entrepreneurship by introducing activities that did not exist before.
- ❖ contribute to the diversification of production due to the diversity and multiplicity of contractors' innovations through the diversity of their activities of goods, services and production elements.
- ❖ Increasing the ability to compete: through accurate and conscious knowledge of the local environment and the external environment.
- ❖ Contractors either transfer technology tools and means from developed countries to developing countries or develop new technology.
- ❖ Finding new markets: by creating new demand and supply for the product in the market (Cherwitz, 2010).

On this basis, it is necessary to provide an effective investment climate for the development of entrepreneurship to achieve local development.

1-2 Small and medium enterprises:

Article 05 of Law No. 02/17, which contains the directive law for the development of small and medium enterprises, defines these enterprises, whatever their legal nature, as "an enterprise that produces goods or services, employs from 01 to 250 individuals, and whose annual turnover does not exceed 4 billion dinars, and its annual proceeds do not exceed one billion Algerian dinars, and it meets the criterion of independence."

The International Bank for Reconstruction defines small enterprises as those that employ fewer than 50 people and have a capital of less than \$500,000 (excluding buildings and land).

The International Labor Organization is defined as follows: It is the industries with 50 workers, and it specifies an amount not exceeding \$1,000 for each worker, up to \$5,000 in some industries, provided that the start-up capital does not exceed \$100,000 (Marie , Claude, & Christine , 2003).

1-2-1 The number of SME in Algeria

The table below shows the steady increase in the number of small and medium-sized businesses, which increased from 659309 in 2011 to 1171945 at the end of June 2019. This increase is due to the state's economic policy, which aims to promote and develop this sector in the economic arena through various incentive measures aimed at developing this type of institution and activating its role in the national economy.

Table (1): Algeria's growth in the number of SME during the period (2011-2019)

Year	SME Number
2012	659309
2013	711832
2014	777818
2015	852052
2016	943569
2017	1022621
2018	1074503
Jun 2019	1093170

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the statistical bulletin of the Ministry of Industry and Mines, issued (November 2019).

1-3 local development:

Because of its importance, there are many definitions of local development, and it has piqued the interest of many researchers. Among these definitions are the following: Local development is one of the fundamental pillars of development because it aims to achieve development balance between different regions, with the implementation of infrastructure projects within the local scope at the forefront of its tasks (بوھلال و محمد ، 2021 ، صفحة 407). Aside from its influential role in stimulating local investment, creating job opportunities, and launching small income-generating projects (زنكري، صفحة 03). Local development is also defined as "a process in which people's efforts combine with government efforts to improve the economic, social, and cultural conditions of local communities" (عبد المجيد ، 2001 ، صفحة 13).

1-3-1 local development objectives:

Local development aims to achieve a coherent set of goals that contribute to the development of local communities throughout the country. The broad goal of local development is distinguished by its breadth and diversity of economic, social, cultural, political, administrative, environmental, and other dimensions. The following are the most important objectives of local development (نائل، 2009 ، الصفحات 154-155):

- ❖ Satisfaction of the basic needs of individuals.
- ❖ Self-realization and affirmation of a sense of belonging to humanity.
- ❖ Reducing inequality between individuals and building the material foundation for progress.
- ❖ Increase domestic income.
- ❖ Raising the standard of living.
- ❖ Giving freedom and the ability to choose.

2- The practical aspect: the role of entrepreneurship in achieving local development, a case study in the state of Sidi Bel Abbas

2-1 Study mechanics:

After discussing the theoretical aspects of entrepreneurship and small and medium enterprises, we proposed a questionnaire for small and medium enterprises in the state of Sidi Bel Abbas.

- Study community:

The study population is made up of small and medium-sized businesses at the state level

in Sidi Bel Abbas, where the questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of 44 institutions. There were 44 questionnaires returned.

- Study Methodology:

After sorting and correcting the retrieved questionnaires, which were eventually estimated to have 44 views, the questionnaire will be analyzed and the study's hypotheses will be tested in this chapter. The SPSS IBM version 23 will be used for hypothesis analysis and testing.

2-2 Study and analysis of the questionnaire:

2-2-1 Analysis of the sample's characteristics and presentation of the sample:

We distributed the sample according to the following criteria in order to determine the sample and analyze the characteristics that it must have:

❖ **Determine the sex variable:**

Table (2): Distribution of the sample according to the sex variable

	Male	Female
Number (repeat)	40	04
Percentage	90.9 %	9.1 %

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

Through this table, it is clear that the male category is the dominant majority in the interviewed sample, with a percentage of 90.9 percent from 44 views, compared to 9.1 percent for females, and this is primarily due to the nature and culture of the region, which allows males more opportunities to engage in entrepreneurship than females.

❖ **Depending on the variable of professional experience**

Table (3): Divide the sample according to the variable of professional experience

	Less than 10 years	Between 10 and 20 years	More than 20 years
Number (repeat)	09	30	05
Percentage	20.45 %	68.18 %	11.37 %

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

The questioned sample is distributed according to professional experience in this table, with a percentage estimated at 68.18 percent for respondents with 10 to 20 years of experience, 20.45 percent for those with less than 10 years of experience, and 11.37 percent for those with more than 20 years of experience. This indicates that the sample chosen for the interview has enough professional experience to express itself and provide more accurate and useful information.

❖ **According to the age variable**

Table (4): Distribution of the sample according to the age variable

	Between 20 years and 49 years	Between 50 and 66 years	Over 66 years
Number (repeat)	12	17	14
Percentage	27.27%	40.91%	31.82%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

The distribution of the sample according to age variable is evident in this table, with the age group between 50 and 66 years having a percentage of 40.91 percent, followed by the category of more than 66 years having a percentage of 31.82 percent, and then the age group between 20 and 49 years having a rate of 27.27 percent. This demonstrates the wide range of distributions between young people and the elderly based on this variable. which will provide the required diversity in answers because it will receive responses from both generations

❖ **Depending on the educational level variable**

Table (5): Distribution of the sample according to the educational level variable

	primary	secondary	High School	university
Number (repeat)	0	06	23	15
Percentage	0	13.64%	52.27%	34.09%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

According to this table, which describes the distribution of the sample by academic level, the "secondary" school level has a 52.27 percent sample distribution, with 23 out of 44 people receiving the questionnaire, and both the "university" and "intermediate" educational levels " They have 34.09 percent and 13.64 percent, respectively, and no one who received the questionnaire has an elementary level, indicating that the respondents are sufficiently educated to read, comprehend, and answer the questions.

❖ **Depending on the company's turnover variable**

Table (6): Distribution of the sample according to the institution's turnover variable

	Less than 200 million DA	Between 200 million and 02 billion DA	More than 02 billion DA
Number (repeat)	4	40	0
Percentage	9.1%	90.9%	0%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

According to this table, the questioned sample is distributed in the majority among establishments with a turnover between 200 million and 02 billion DA, or 90.9 percent, or 40 people out of 44 who received and responded to the questionnaire, and people who belong to institutions with a turnover less than 200 million DA. Their percentage was estimated to be 9.1 percent, indicating that the majority of respondents belonged to institutions with large business numbers, indicating that they are strong and effective institutions in the Algerian market, and this means that the recipients have enough and necessary information to complete this research.

❖ **Depending on the size of the institution**

Table (7): Distribution of the sample according to the size of the institution

	Small enterprise	Medium enterprise	Large enterprise
Number (repeat)	3	41	0
Percentage	6.83%	93.17%	0%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

According to the table that describes the distribution of the sample based on the variable of the size of the institution, people who belong to medium enterprises have a percentage of 93.17 percent, while people who belong to small enterprises have a rate of 6.83 percent, indicating that the majority of the respondents have useful information that may help in completing the search.

❖ **Calculate the activity variable, the legal nature**

Table (8): Distribution of the sample based on the legal nature of the institution

	Shareholding company	A limited liability company	one person company
Number (repeat)	9	9	26
Percentage	%20.45	%20.45	%59.1

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

The distribution of questionnaire recipients to institutions of various legal nature is clear from the table. The legal form of the institutions "single-person company" has 59.1 percent and 20.45 percent for persons belonging to institutions of a legal nature "a joint stock company," as well as for the legal form of "company." "Limited Liability" by 20.45%, increasing the value and importance of the information obtained from this sample's interrogation.

❖ **The validity and reliability of the questionnaire**

Through the Cronbach-alpha test, the stability of the statistical tool for data collection (the questionnaire) is measured. The stability of the questionnaire means the stability and sincerity of the information collected by the researcher. Therefore, the value recommended by Cronbach is the value of 60% as an acceptable value for the test by researchers and specialists.

Table (9): Cronbach's alpha test for questionnaire reliability

number of paragraphs	Views	Test value	comment
20	44	0.781	The 20-item questionnaire was tested and distributed to two variables: entrepreneurship and local development (the entrepreneurial variable has 14 items and the local development variable has 6 items) Cronbach's alpha yielded a percentage of 78.1 percent, indicating the questionnaire's stability, and after the introduction of the square root On the value of the test, we get an 88 percent, which indicates the sincerity of the questionnaire answers, .if the questionnaire answers are stable and honest

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

❖ **Studying the relationship between the questionnaire axes**

Because there are two variables in the research, entrepreneurship and local development, the relationship between the research variables represented in the axes of the questionnaire must be studied. The entrepreneurial variable was divided into three axes using SPSS IBM version 23 (Motives for establishing the organization (6 paragraphs), how much do you agree that the following factors are encouraging in the success of your organization (4 paragraphs), and what factors most influence your opinion on entrepreneurial support and entrepreneurship creation in Algeria (10 paragraphs). Then, using IBM SPSS version 23, variables representing research variables such as entrepreneurship (14 paragraphs) and local development were created (6 paragraphs).

1- Studying the relationship between the entrepreneurial variable axes

In order to study the correlation of the entrepreneurial variable axes, we used the Pearson test to study the correlation between the three variables through the use of SPSS IBM version 23.

Statistical hypotheses of the test:

- **Hypothesis H0:** At a 5% level of significance, there is no statistically significant correlation between the reasons for establishing the institution and the extent to which it is agreed that the following factors are encouraging for the institution's success.
- **alternative hypothesis H1:** At a level of significance of 5%, there is a statistically significant correlation between the reasons for establishing the institution and the extent to which it is agreed that the following factors are encouraging in the

institution's success.

The test was performed at a significance level of 0.05, and the results were as follows:

Table (10): The results of the Pearson test for the variables of the motives for establishing the institution and the extent to which it is agreed that the following factors are encouraging in the success of the institution

Tested variables	Significance level test	correlation coefficient	correlation significance level
Motives for establishing the company	0.05 %	(+) ^{**} 0.796	0.000
To what extent is it agreed that the following factors are encouraging in the success of the institution?			

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

We notice that the correlation coefficient between the two variables is positive and equal to 0.796, indicating that the two variables have a very strong direct correlation. The level of correlation is 0.0001, which is less than 0.05. The presence of the sign (**) on the test value indicates that the degree of significance is very significant, and thus What causes us to reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis that there is a statistically significant correlation between the reasons for establishing the institution and the extent to which it is agreed that the following factors are encouraging in the institution's success at the 5% level of significance? This result shows that when the variable of reasons for establishing the institution changes by one unit, the variable changes to what extent. It is agreed that the following factors contribute to the institution's success by approximately 0.8 in the same direction. That is, the faster the pace of establishing institutions was due to satisfaction with the factors surrounding the institution's establishment, which would contribute to its success.

2- Studying the correlation between the variable of motives for establishing the institution and the variable of the factors that most influence in your opinion on the support of entrepreneurship and the creation of entrepreneurs in Algeria.

In order to study the relationship between the variables, the motives for establishing the institution and the variable factors that most influence in your opinion on supporting entrepreneurship and creating entrepreneurs in Algeria, we used the Pearson test, through the use of SPSS IBM version 23, so that we first have the following:

Statistical hypotheses of the test:

- **Hypothesis H0:** There is no statistically significant correlation between the variable of motives for establishing an institution and the variable of the most influential factors in your opinion on supporting entrepreneurship and creating entrepreneurs in Algeria at the level of significance of 5%.
- **Alternative hypothesis H1:** There is a statistically significant correlation between the variable of motives for establishing an institution and the variable of the most influential factors in your opinion on supporting entrepreneurship and creating entrepreneurs in Algeria at the level of significance of 5%.

The test was performed at a significance level of 0.05, and the results were as follows:

Table (11): The results of the Pearson test for the variables of motives for establishing an enterprise and the factors that most influence in your opinion on the support of entrepreneurship and the creation of entrepreneurs in Algeria

Tested variables	Significance level test	correlation coefficient	correlation significance level
Motives for establishing the company	0.05	0.43 (+)**	0.004
In your opinion, the most influential factors on supporting entrepreneurship and creating entrepreneurs in Algeria			

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

We can see that the correlation coefficient is positive and equal to 0.43, indicating that there is an average direct correlation between the two variables, and the level of correlation is equal to 0.004, indicating that it is less than 0.05. Furthermore, the presence of the sign (**) on the test value indicates a high level of significance. This is what leads us to reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis that, at a level of significance of 5%, there is a statistically significant correlation between the variable of reasons for establishing an institution and the variable of the most influential factors in your opinion on supporting entrepreneurship and creating entrepreneurs in Algeria. This finding indicates that the more variable the motivations for establishing an institution with one-unit change, the more factors influence, in your opinion, the support of entrepreneurship and the creation of entrepreneurs in Algeria by approximately 0.4 in the same direction. That is, the greater the motivations for establishing the institution, the more factors influence entrepreneurship support.

3- Studying the correlation between two variables, the extent to which it is agreed that the following factors are encouraging in the success of the institution, and the variable factors that most influence in your opinion on supporting entrepreneurship and creating entrepreneurs in Algeria

In order to study the correlation between two variables, the extent to which it is agreed that the following factors are encouraging in the success of the institution and the variable factors that most influence in your opinion on the support of entrepreneurship and the creation of entrepreneurs in Algeria, we used the Pearson test through the use of the SPSS IBM version 23, so that we first have the following :

Statistical hypotheses of the test:

- **Hypothesis H0:** There is no statistically significant correlation between the variable to what extent it is agreed that the following factors are encouraging in the success of the institution and the variable of the most influential factors in your opinion on supporting entrepreneurship and creating entrepreneurs in Algeria at the level of significance of 5%.
- **Alternative hypothesis H1:** There is a statistically significant correlation between the variable to what extent it is agreed that the following factors are encouraging in the success of the institution and the variable of the factors most influential in your opinion on supporting entrepreneurship and creating entrepreneurs in Algeria at the level of significance of 5%.

The test was performed at a significance level of 0.05, and the results were as follows:

Table (12): The results of the Pearson test for the two variables: the extent to which it is agreed that the following factors are encouraging in the success of the institution and the factors that

most influence in your opinion on supporting entrepreneurship and creating entrepreneurs in Algeria

Tested variables	Significance level test	correlation coefficient	correlation significance level
To what extent is it agreed that the following factors are encouraging in the success of the institution?	0.05	0.53 ** (+)	0.000186
The most influential factors in your opinion on supporting entrepreneurship and creating entrepreneurs in Algeria			

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

The correlation coefficient between the two variables is positive and equal to 0.53, indicating that there is an average direct correlation between the two variables, and the level of correlation is equal to 0.000186, indicating that it is less than 0.05. This indicates the degree of very significant significance, in addition to the presence of the sign (**) on the test value. This is what leads us to reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis that the variables have a statistically significant correlation. To what extent are the following factors agreed to be encouraging in the success of the institution and the variable of the most influential factors in your opinion on supporting entrepreneurship and creating entrepreneurs in Algeria at the level of significance of 5%? This result indicates that the factors influencing the improvement of entrepreneurship support in Algeria are the encouraging factors in the success of the enterprise.

❖ **Analysis by coefficient of determination (model quality):**

Table (13): Quality or specification parameter

Tested Variables	Correlation Coefficient	Determination Coefficient
Motives for establishing the company	0.796	0.63
To what extent is it agreed that the following factors are encouraging in the success of the institution?		
Motives for establishing the company	0.43	0.18
In your opinion, the most influential factors on supporting entrepreneurship and creating entrepreneurs in Algeria		
To what extent is it agreed that the following factors are encouraging in the success of the institution?	0.53	0.28
In your opinion, the most influential factors on supporting entrepreneurship and creating entrepreneurs in Algeria		

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

According to the table, the independent variable in the first correlation explains the dependent variable by 63 percent, which is considered the model's quality, whereas the independent variable in the second correlation explains the dependent variable by 18 percent, leaving 82 percent for unspecified and random elements. In the third correlation, the independent variable explains the dependent variable with a 28 percent improvement while

leaving 72 percent for unspecified and random elements.

3- Analysis of the results

To address the main issue, SPSS IBM version 23 was used, with a simple linear regression test performed on both the entrepreneurial and local development variables. But first, the meanness of the two variables, i.e. the normal distribution of the data in the two variables, must be investigated.

3-1 Moderation test hypotheses for the entrepreneurial variable data

- **Hypothesis H0:** There is no normal distribution with statistical significance in the data of the entrepreneurial variable at the 5% level of significance.
- **Alternative hypothesis H1:** There is a normal distribution with statistical significance in the entrepreneurship axis data at the 5% level of significance.

3-2 Moderation Test Hypotheses for Local Development Variable Data

- **Hypothesis H0:** There is no normal distribution with statistical significance in the data of the local development variable at the level of significance of 5%.
- **Alternative hypothesis H1:** There is a normal distribution with statistical significance in the data of the local development variable at the 5% level of significance.

Table (14): Equilibrium tests for the two variables

variables	Kilmogrove-Simgrove test value	freedom degree	Statistical significance
The entrepreneurial variable	0.171	43	0.002
local development variable	0.159	43	0.007

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

It is shown in the table:

- ❖ The statistical significance value for the entrepreneurial variable is 0.002, which is less than 0.05. As a result, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis that the entrepreneurial variable data has a normal distribution with statistical significance.
- ❖ In the local development variable, the statistical significance is equal to 0.007, which is less than 0.05. As a result, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis, which states that the data of the local development variable has a normal distribution with statistical significance.

This means that the two variables have a statistically significant normal distribution of data, allowing us to perform the tests.

3-3 How does entrepreneurship affect local development?

❖ Examining the relationship between entrepreneurship and local development

We used the Pearson test to study the relationship between the variables in order to study the relationship between entrepreneurship and local development using SPSS IBM version 23, so we first have the following:

Statistical hypotheses of the test:

- **Hypothesis H0:** At the 5% level of significance, there is no statistically significant correlation between entrepreneurship and local development.
- **Alternative hypothesis H1:** At the 5% level of significance, there is a statistically significant correlation between entrepreneurship and local development.

The test was carried out at a significance level of 0.05, and the following results were obtained:

Table (15): Pearson test results for the variables of entrepreneurship and local development

variables	Significance level of the test	Correlation coefficient	level of correlation significance
entrepreneurship	0.05 %	0.365 * (+)	0.015
local development			

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

We can see that the correlation coefficient between the two variables is positive and equal to 0.365, indicating that the two variables have an average direct correlation. Furthermore, the level of correlation significance is equal to 0.015, which is less than 0.05, as well as the presence of the (*) sign on the test value, which indicates that the degree of significant significance, This is what leads us to reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis that there is a statistically significant correlation between entrepreneurship and local development at the 5% level of significance.

❖ **One-way ANOVA Test**

Test hypotheses:

- **Hypothesis H0:** There is no statistically significant relationship between entrepreneurship and local development at the 5% level of significance.
- **Alternative hypothesis H1:** There is a statistically significant relationship between entrepreneurship and local development at the 5% level of significance.

Table (16): Fisher's test to find out the significant effect between entrepreneurship and local development at the 5% level of significance

Variables	model	square s sum	freedom degree	mean squares	Fisher test value	Moral Connotation	decision
The impact between entrepreneurship and economic development	Regression	0.61	1	0.61	6.471	0.015	moral
	Rest	3.961	42	0.641			
	Total	4.571	43				

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

The table shows that the statistical significance value is 0.015, which is less than 0.05, indicating that the null hypothesis must be rejected and the alternative hypothesis accepted, indicating that there is a statistically significant relationship between entrepreneurship and local development at a level of significance of 5%. In addition, we have the following:

Table (17): Simple linear regression coefficients during the impact of entrepreneurship on local development

model	coefficient	beta. coefficient
fixed parameter	1.473	0.365
Parameter of the independent variable	0.201	

Source: Prepared by researchers based on outputs from SPSS IBM version 23

By performing a simple linear regression test using SPSS IBM version 23, the simple linear regression model was obtained by replacing the enterprise with X and local

development with Y. We have the following:

$$Y = 1.473 + 0.201x$$

So, X is the independent variable and Y is the dependent, and based on the simple linear regression equation, it turns out that whenever entrepreneurship rises by one unit, local development rises by 0.201, with a direct relationship between the two variables. This is in the sense that entrepreneurship contributes to achieving local development through the added value it provides as a result of providing jobs and reducing unemployment, on the one hand, and satisfying the needs of individuals, on the other hand.

Conclusion

Through this study, particularly the practical aspect, which was conducted on small and medium-sized businesses in the state of Sidi Bel Abbas, following the statistical analysis of the sample responses, results were obtained that converge in some ways with the theory from the scientific research that we discussed in the theoretical aspect of the study. Among the most significant of these findings are the following:

- ❖ Small and medium-sized enterprises located at the state level contribute significantly to the achievement of local development if the state provides them with the necessary capabilities and subsidies, particularly administrative facilities.
- ❖ Entrepreneurship helps to achieve local development and, as a result, economic development.
- ❖ The contractor is actively involved in the establishment and maintenance of institutions.
- ❖ The state's policies have an impact on entrepreneurial projects.

Recommendations:

We will present some of our Recommendations as follows:

- ❖ The requirement to assist emerging institutions.
- ❖ Rethink the policies you've implemented, especially the administrative ones.
- ❖ Bringing together the university and economic institutions to form contractors.
- ❖ Encouragement of female entrepreneurs.

Bibliography List:

English references:

- Cherwitz, R. (2010). Intellectual entrepreneurship and outreach: Uniting expertise and passion. *Journal of Higher Education Outreach and Engagemen*, pp. 123-133.
- Jeffrey , C & Lumpkin,G.T (2011, 09 01). Entrepreneurial Orientation Theory and Research: Reflections on a Needed Construct. *Virtual Special Issue on Entrepreneurial Orientation: Charting New Areas of EO Research*, 35(05), pp. 855-872.
- Keh, Nguyen, & Ng. (2007). The effects of entrepreneurial orientation and marketing information on the performance of SME. *Journal of business venturing*, pp. 592-611.
- Lumpkin,g.t & Dess.GG(2015). Entrepreneurial orientation. *Wiley Encyclopedia of Management*, pp. 1-4.
- Marie , Claude, E., & Christine , Z. (2003). *L'entrepreneur Et La Dynamique Economique*,. Paris: Editions ECONOMICA.
- MEDKOUR, S., & CHENANE, A. (2022). journal of economic integration ,مجلة التكامل الاقتصادي, *Contribution of the Entrepreneurship Ecosystem to the emergence and development of the Entrepreneurship Dynamic: Study applied to the Soummam Valley of Bejaia. Algeria.*, 345-361.
- Morysiomy. (2007). developpement des competences des leaders en promotion de la culture entrepreneurial et de l'entrepreneuship : le cas de rendez vous entrepreneuriat de la francophone . *these pour l'obtention de philosophie doctorate* . Quebec , Quebec , Canada: university Lava.
- Schumpeter, J. (1926). *Théorie de l'évolution économique. Recherches sur le profit, le crédit, l'intérêt et le cycle de la conjoncture*. Retrieved from Eweb.Uqac.Ca: <https://eweb.uqac.ca/bibliotheque/archives/13868093t3.pdf>
- Simsek , Heavey, & Veiga. (2010). The impact of CEO core self-evaluation on the firm's entrepreneurial orientation. *Strategic Management Journal*, pp. 110-119.
- Trimi , Berbegal, & Mirabent. (2012). Business model innovation in entrepreneurship. pp. 449-465.

Arabic references:

- بوهلال، و بوطورة مجّد . (جوان، 2021). سياسات الدعم الفلاحي في الجزائر و اثرها على التنمية المحلية،دراسة حالة ولاية تبسة. *مجلة دراسات في الاقتصاد و ادارة الاعمال*، 04(01).
- زايد مراد. (2010). الريادة و الإبداع في المشروعات الصغيرة و المتوسطة. *الملتقى الوطني حول المقاولاتية: التكوين و فرص الأعمال*. بسكرة: كلية علوم التسيير و الاقتصاد جامعة مجّد خيضر.
- زنكري، م. ب. (n.d.). قراءة في تجربة التنمية المحلية الماليزية: سبل استفادة الجزائر منها. *الملتقى الوطني الأول حول تمويل التنمية المحلية في الجزائر واقع وآفاق*. برج بوعرييج: معهد العلوم الاقتصادية والتجارية وعلوم التسيير المركز الجامعي برج بوعرييج.
- صندرة سايبى. (2010). سيرورة إنشاء المؤسسة و أساليب المرافقة. (الصفحات 08-09). *جامعة قسنطينة،الجزائر* : دارالمقاولاتي.
- عبد الحافظ نائل. (2009). *العولمة، إدارة التنمية الأسس- النظريات- التطبيقات العملية*. عمان: دار زهران للنشر و التوزيع.
- عبد المجيد , ع. (2001). *التمويل المحلي والتنمية المحلية*. الإسكندرية: الدار الجامعية.
- عوار, ع. (2022). أثر المقاولاتية على البطالة في الجزائر - دراسة قياسية للفترة 1991- 2019. *مجلة التكامل الاقتصادي*, 315-326.