

The Role of Entrepreneurial Education in Spreading the Entrepreneurship Culture and Contributing to the Establishment of Small and Medium Enterprises to Advance the Algerian Economy during the Period 2013-2019

Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)
Volume 12, Issue 10, October 2021: 861-879

The Role of Entrepreneurial Education in Spreading the Entrepreneurship Culture and Contributing to the Establishment of Small and Medium Enterprises to Advance the Algerian Economy during the Period 2013-2019

Dr. Lotfi CHABANI

Associate professor
Jouf University - Saudi Arabia
lchabani@ju.edu.sa

Dr. Roumaissa MOUSSAOUI

Temporary teacher
The higher school of commercial studies EHEC – Algeria
Moussaouiroumaissa@live.fr

Fatima ACHA

Ph.D. student
University of Algiers 3-Algeria
acha.fatima@univ-alger3.dz

Abstract:

The present research focuses on the contribution of entrepreneurial education in spreading the culture of entrepreneurship and the spirit of entrepreneurship to establish investment projects, especially small and medium enterprises, and the latter's contribution to improving aggregates and ratios related to economic and social development in Algeria, by relying on a statistical and analytical study. It concluded that there are several levels of university education intervention in reviving entrepreneurship. It also highlighted the status of several institutions and mechanisms by the Algerian government working to support small and medium enterprises in addition to the effective contribution of these projects in operation, the production of added value and the increase in the gross domestic product and its role in foreign trade.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial education, entrepreneurship, small and medium enterprises, support systems for small and medium enterprises, development.

Introduction:

The challenge facing current decision makers, in developing countries in general and Algeria in particular, is to transform job seekers into entrepreneurs and private project managers, thus offering job opportunities or innovators. This can only be achieved by asking them to delve into the field of entrepreneurship through entrepreneurial education, not merely giving them jobs in companies or public administrations. Entrepreneurial education has received unprecedented interest in recent times, because of its great importance in achieving development through stimulating the establishment of small and medium enterprises, increasing production and creating job opportunities. But this will only be possible through the presence of individual contractors who are able to take on this task. Those individuals for whom school and university in particular are a fertile field for training and indoctrination of various knowledge and skills and developing their capabilities to make them successful businessmen who perform their role in the best way, in addition to directing them to adopt entrepreneurship as an option through which they can ensure their future and contribute to the development of their societies. Entrepreneurship can be an objective in both academic and applied teaching. Teaching it is also one of the forms that prepare individuals to create projects. Therefore,

university education institutions play an effective role in providing education and encouraging its students in a way that makes the profession of entrepreneurship easy to reach. The dissemination, promotion and integration of the education system of the concept and philosophy of entrepreneurship in society is considered significant results and future gains and its strong effects on sustainable quality development, given that it - entrepreneurship - is a broad base of entrepreneurs and innovators in all fields, and prepares this generation for a culture of entrepreneurship based on creativity, innovation and achievement.

Research Problem:

Based on the foregoing, this study will highlight the relationship between entrepreneurial education and the entrepreneurial orientation of business by university students in Algeria, by answering the following question:

What is the impact of entrepreneurial education in spreading the culture of entrepreneurship and contributing to the economic development process in Algeria?

Sub-questions:

In order to answer the previous question, the following sub-questions are asked:

- 1- What is the concept of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial education, and what are its importance and objectives?
- 2- What is the role of entrepreneurship education in economic growth and economic development?
- 3- What are the mechanisms for supporting small and medium enterprises taken by the Algerian government?
- 4- What is the contribution of small and medium enterprises to the Algerian economy?

Research Hypotheses:

In order to answer the research problem and sub-questions, hypotheses were put under test, which are as follows:

- 1- Entrepreneurship is the goal and outcome of entrepreneurial education that allows people to be transformed from job seekers to business models.
- 2- Algeria is seeking in various ways and means to catch up with the world in adopting the concept of entrepreneurship.
- 3- Entrepreneurship contributes to creating an added value and providing job opportunities and thus achieving development.

Significance of the Study:

The research derives its significance from the importance of entrepreneurial education in promoting and strengthening the spirit of entrepreneurship by harnessing the education space for this in all phases and in higher education in particular. By achieving this goal, mutual benefits will be achieved for the people who become entrepreneurs (business owners), as well as for the country's

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economy, which will witness an increase in its growth rates. Moreover, the research is receiving great attention, especially in recent times, whether locally or globally. Thus, this study is an attempt to contribute intellectually in this field by reviewing the literature related to entrepreneurial education, entrepreneurship, and the efforts made by the government and education in Algeria in this field. The practical importance is represented in what the study presents through its results, recommendations and suggestions for educational officials to take the necessary educational decisions to develop educational systems in line with the knowledge society. It is also hoped that this study will open the way for future research and studies dealing with the relationship between entrepreneurial education and entrepreneurship.

Research objectives:

The study seeks to achieve a number of goals, the most important of which are the following:

- Differentiating between the concepts of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial education, and a statement of the importance, objectives and contribution of the latter to economic development.
- Clarifying the mechanisms and measures taken in Algeria to support entrepreneurial education and stimulate the establishment of small and medium enterprises.
- Analysis of the results of the contribution of small and medium enterprises in the Algerian economy.

The limits of the study:

The objective limits of the study are determined in the theoretical foundations of entrepreneurial education in terms of concept, importance and objectives, and the role of pioneering education in economic growth and economic development, as well as the efforts of the Algerian government to support small and medium enterprises and the extent of their contribution to supporting the wheel of economic development, while the time limit was the period between 2013 to 2019.

First Axis: Concepts about Entrepreneurial Education and Entrepreneurship:

“Entrepreneurship” is one of the goals of entrepreneurial education, and accordingly, work will be done to differentiate between these two terms by explicating their concept:

1- Entrepreneurship

The director of the business incubator "EM Lyon", "Michel Coster", defined entrepreneurship as "...the creation of economic and social wealth through the initiative, imagination and will of a person who succeeds in developing an activity from existing resources"¹. Entrepreneurship is also defined as "the innovation of systems and practices that did not exist within the institution by some workers under the supervision of the manager in order to improve their economic performance through the efficient exploitation of the institution's resources."² It can also be defined as “a process by which a person undertakes an activity or practice for the purpose of establishing a new enterprise to achieve economic goals, and this person is known as an entrepreneur who creates something of

value.”³ Entrepreneurship is also defined as “the initiative in designing and organizing new projects or carrying out unique activities to meet business needs by discovering opportunities, investing them with a proactive mindset and adopting calculated risk to achieve profits by emphasizing creativity, productivity, work, and economic growth.”⁴ Entrepreneurship is defined as “the initiative to organize projects by exploiting opportunities within the organization to create new value or a new product.”⁵ All of these definitions agree that the basis of entrepreneurship is the initiative or personal desire for change and the creation of economic and social wealth through the optimal use of available resources, contributing to the creation of added value and taking risks.

2- Entrepreneurship Education

There are differences in the interpretation and classification of the concept of entrepreneurial learning or entrepreneurship education among researchers. The International Labor Organization and UNESCO have made a procedural definition that refers to multiple roles that include students, the educational institution and society, and defined the concept of entrepreneurial learning as “a set of formal education methods that are based on informing, training and educating an individual who wishes to participate in development. The project aims to enhance entrepreneurial awareness, establish business projects and develop small businesses”. Fayolle and colleagues describe entrepreneurial education as “any educational program or learning process for the attitudes and skills of entrepreneurship and projects’ organization”⁷. Entrepreneurial education has also been defined as “all actions taken to raise awareness, motivate, train, support and accompany learners, which also contribute to the development of behaviors and the transfer of knowledge useful to them to carry out a particular form of work or entrepreneurship, for example, creating or managing projects”⁸. It is in fact a dynamic process or method through which information and training programs are available to educate individuals with entrepreneurial ideas for the purpose of achieving added wealth by people who have the ability to bear risks and job commitment⁹.

Thus, we can say that entrepreneurial education is “a methodology that aims at refining skills and values and inspiring the entrepreneurial spirit in students, motivating them to take decisions, seize new opportunities, calculate the degree of risk, and acquire self-employment skills instead of relying on the government to obtain a job. This contributes to promoting economic development. The importance of entrepreneurial education is to generate a new generation of entrepreneurs and innovators in the field of business, in order to launch their pioneering project, relying on themselves in the first place, initiating and independent by themselves and their knowledge and non-cognitive resources, in order to achieve their own goals and their future. This is positive for them in particular and for society and the local economy in general.

3- Objectives of entrepreneurial education:

Entrepreneurial education aims to crystallize pioneering ideas on the part of individuals that revolve in their imaginations into reality, and to establish new pioneering projects that produce new goods and services, based on innovation, creativity and risk-taking. The main objective of entrepreneurial education is to create a new generation of entrepreneurs and innovators in the field of business and other areas of society, that provide creativity in the form of a product, service, process, a new approach to business, a new project, invention or discovery. The following are among the sub-objectives or detailed objectives of entrepreneurial education:¹⁰

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- Building positive attitudes for students towards entrepreneurship and self-employment.
- Enhancing the spirit and entrepreneurial tendency and arousing motivation among students.
- Helping students build a better vision for their future profession.
- Developing students' personal traits and skills that help establish the main basis for entrepreneurial thinking and behavior (creativity and innovation, proactive behavior, risk taking, independence, self-confidence, leadership, teamwork or team spirit).
- Strengthening the skills of building relationships and positive communication in an appropriate educational environment.
- Increasing students' awareness about self-employment and entrepreneurship as an alternative to the profession of the future.
- Promoting economic and social development in society through the processes of modernization and renewal brought about by entrepreneurs in all fields in which they will work in the future.

4. The importance of entrepreneurial education:

The importance of entrepreneurial education can be discussed in the following points:¹¹

- Entrepreneurial education is an essential step towards instilling an entrepreneurial spirit, increasing the chances of business success and making future leaders to bear the burdens of national economic growth in line with global trends.
- Producing more entrepreneurs in creativity and innovation, enabling a shift towards a breakthrough in building the knowledge economy through renewable ideas related to the development of the knowledge society.
- Provides employees of institutions with the opportunity to acquire new and innovative skills, which increases sales compared to their competitors in the same field.
- Contributes to the graduates' acquisition of project ideas. It also contributes to overcoming the problem of unemployment.
- It leads to an increase in technological progress, and this is what the University of Arizona has confirmed that the entrepreneurial education at the university has led to an increase in the number of private projects that it has set up, which has contributed to reducing unemployment rates.

5- The role of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship education in economic growth and sustainable development:

Entrepreneurial activities play a pivotal role in promoting economic growth in both developed and developing countries. This is reflected in an increase in GDP, creating new job opportunities, improving the quality of life, and providing sustainable sources of income for families and individuals in the long run. This is in addition to accumulating financial savings, encouraging

innovation and technology, increasing productivity and competition, and thus improving economic performance in general.

The Least Developed Countries Report 2018 issued by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD, 2018) indicates the role of entrepreneurship and the related commercial and investment activities in bringing about structural transformation through their ability to generate many ideas, innovations and social and economic products that constitute the basis and foundation of sustainable development. This is in addition to providing opportunities for decent work and combating youth unemployment. The report indicated an increase in the gross domestic product, the creation of new job opportunities, and an improvement in the quality of life and the provision of sustainable sources of income for families and individuals in the long term, in addition to accumulating financial savings, encouraging innovation and technology, increasing productivity and competition, and thus improving economic performance in general.¹²

The second axis: Entrepreneurship through university entrepreneurial education in Algeria:

In the context of achieving sustainable development, most developed countries have taken great interest in spreading the culture of entrepreneurship and small and medium enterprises through the development of university education to contribute to the promotion of creative initiatives and link education to practical life. Then a trend emerged calling for the integration of entrepreneurship into the university education program, which helps in launching innovative and productive projects, and the role of the university shifts from focusing on employment to focusing on the principle of job creation. Traditional education seeks to find a compatibility of its outputs with the requirements of the labor market, while pioneering education is the result of integrating entrepreneurship into educational programs that leads to graduates capable of providing job opportunities.¹³

1- Levels of university education intervention to spread the culture of entrepreneurship:

Entrepreneurial education is compatible with all actions aimed at raising awareness, motivating, training and supporting learners, which also contributes to making them develop culturally and behaviorally to transfer knowledge and skills to them, for example, explaining and teaching all procedures related to establishing new projects for students in universities.

There are three levels of university education intervention to spread the culture of entrepreneurship:¹⁴

Level One: Awareness and Launching Entrepreneurship:

This level is to provide training in awareness and start entrepreneurship. This includes informing and educating students and making them aware of how to establish a business by integrating the establishment procedures and stages in the professional tracks and specializations taught at the university, with the purpose of using them in their professional lives by establishing entrepreneurial projects.

Level Two: Training on Business Creation and Project Management:

The goal is to train students and prepare them for the professional situations that may happen to them in the future. These are performed in the form of more specialized and realistic lectures and

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lessons to meet the demands and needs of the market. It should be the subject of a university degree, or at least a specific reference in the diploma obtained.

Third level: Accompanying students in the formation and creation of business projects:

This level combines different types of support starting with hands-on training directed to the needs of the project, as well as advice necessary to facilitate project development, as well as how to access resources. This support can be of a physical, intellectual and psychological nature.

These different levels seek to achieve goals and objectives of an often conflicting nature, which generally revolve around the educational, academic and economic dimensions.

2- The orientation of higher education institutions in Algeria:

The most important objectives of university institutions in Algeria can be highlighted through the following points:

- **Supporting the student in his training:** This field is related to the full support of the student as part of his guidance while facilitating his integration into the university environment.

- **Professional Guidance and Integration:** This includes setting up mechanisms to facilitate guidance and professional integration of graduates through cooperative relations between the university and the social and economic sector, while ensuring good employment for graduates.

-The university has developed a system to assist in professional integration by setting up mechanisms to help students integrate into professional life.

- **Encouraging the university to establish and incubate research-related businesses:** This is shown by the university setting up mechanisms based on the establishment of small businesses by graduates.

-The investment policy and the establishment of projects fit with the national strategic directions of higher education and research by establishing laws and regulations by the government in line with the strategic direction of higher education.

- Organizing and managing capabilities and services: It defines the skills, responsibilities and tasks of human resources and material resources that they need.

- Social responsibility (ethics, citizenship, equal opportunities, sustainable development, etc.): This includes ensuring an environment that promotes fruitful relations between the university and the social and economic sector.

- The university participates in civic activities, exchanges and community discussions and encourages them: The institution participates in the lives and interests of citizens.

- **Participation in the development of local communities:** by making the university a major role in local development.

- The University's establishment and development of nurseries, incubators and start-up projects by contributing to the establishment and development of nurseries, incubators and start-up companies.

The third axis: The measures taken by the government to support small and medium enterprises in Algeria:

The most important measures taken by the Algerian government to support the development of small and medium enterprises will be presented below.

1- Establishment of a ministry in charge of small projects:

A delegated ministry in charge of this type of institution was established in 1991, and pursuant to Executive Decree No. 211-94 of July 18, 1994, it was elevated to the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and became charged with several tasks through which it contributes to directing, framing and promoting the small and medium enterprises sector. It has established under its management many institutions specialized in promoting the mentioned sector, including nurseries, business incubators, facilitation centers and the National Council for the Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises.

2- Establishment of bodies to support small and medium enterprises:

The most important of these bodies are:

2-1 Nurseries and business incubators:

The name varies, including the nursery, start-up accelerator or business incubator, but the meaning is the same. It is the structure and support of business creation projects. The incubator can provide support in terms of housing, advice and financing during the early stages of the company's life. It is a public institution of an industrial and commercial nature, enjoying a legal personality and financial independence, and it undertakes to assist and support small and medium-sized enterprises. The nurseries are in one of the following forms:¹⁵

Incubator: a support structure that takes care of project holders in the service sector, i.e. sponsors owners of small and medium enterprises for the same sector.

Linkage workshop: a support structure that takes care of project holders in the small industries and crafts sectors;

Institutional hostel: a support structure that takes care of project holders belonging to the research field.

Some Algerian incubators are mentioned below:¹⁶

- (EMBUCNI):

It is the first African incubator launched in Algiers with the aim of supporting young people with ideas independent of their nationality and providing "African solutions to African needs", according to its co-founders.

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-Business Nursery:

The business nursery, also known as the incubator, is a general structure for supporting, hosting and escorting project leaders established by the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises, and among its tasks is to provide personal, financial, legal, tax, commercial and technical advice, in addition to organizing all forms of activities, assistance and specific training, and following up on their formation of the project leaders.

The assistance provided to the initiators is mainly represented in hosting the leaders of fixed-term projects and providing services and means (offices or premises, office furniture and computers, documentation, means of communication and photocopying, the Internet, fax phone, copying documents and printing), in addition to accompanying the project of the initiators in all its steps.

- "Technobridge" Cyber Park Sidi Abdallah:

In order to promote a national dynamism in the field of entrepreneurship, the National Agency for the Promotion and Development of Technological Parks and their Development, under the supervision of the Ministry of Post, Telecommunications and Digital Technology, aims to establish a large number of incubators in the country, such as the Cyber Park Sidi Abdallah (Algiers).

- International Finance Corporation:

It is an organization of the World Bank Group dedicated to the private sector. Its role is to facilitate business development in developing countries. The IFC uses its products, services and packaging, as well as other Group institutions, to provide financing, knowledge and long-term partnerships that help clients overcome the constraints they encounter in terms of investment, infrastructure, qualification and regulation.

2-2 facilitation centers:

They are public institutions of an administrative nature with legal personality and financial independence. They undertake the procedures for establishing operating small and medium enterprises, as well as project holders, and informing, directing, supporting and escorting them. Among their functions are the following:¹⁷

- Studying files, supervising their follow-up, embodying the interest of project owners, and overcoming obstacles during the establishment stage.
- Accompanying project owners in the fields of training and management, and disseminating information related to investment opportunities.
- Supporting the development of competitive capabilities and the dissemination of new technology.
- Providing consultancy in the field of human resources management, marketing, technology and innovation.

2.3. The National Consultative Council for the Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises:

This council is an advisory body with legal personality and financial independence, charged with promoting dialogue and consultation between SMEs and their professional associations on the one hand, and the public authorities on the other. The council also works to ensure permanent dialogue and consultation between public authorities and the social partners to allow the preparation of policies and strategies for the development of the sector, in addition to encouraging and promoting the establishment of professional associations and collecting information related to employers' and professional associations.¹⁸

2.4. National Agency for Youth Employment Support (ANSEJ):

This agency was established by Executive Decree No. 96/296 of September 08, 1996, a body enjoying legal personality and financial independence, concerned with supporting and employing unemployed young people between the ages of 19 and 35 and helping them achieve their desire to establish their own small projects. It is especially important that 70% of the unemployed are under the age of 30. As for the age requirement for project holders, it can be extended to 40 years if the proposed project generates, at least three permanent employees.¹⁹

This agency is responsible within the framework of its mission to establish and expand small projects for the production of goods and services, while supporting, advising and accompanying young entrepreneurs in the development of the implementation of their investment projects. It also provides introductory courses, rehabilitation and training on management and management techniques for the benefit of entrepreneurial youth.

2.5 The National Unemployment Insurance Fund (CNAC):

The National Unemployment Insurance Fund was established in 1994 in the form of a public social security institution under the tutelage of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, within the framework of the economic development support scheme for reducing unemployment and instability rates. Starting in 2004, the National Fund for Unemployment Insurance has implemented an activity support device for the benefit of the unemployed with projects aged between 35 and 50 years and to benefit from the privileges granted by this fund.²⁰

This fund is responsible for managing the system of support for the establishment and expansion of the activities of unemployed entrepreneurs who hold Algerian nationality and whose ages range between thirty and fifty. Unemployed entrepreneurs benefit from all the tax benefits stipulated in the program, even if they establish a small project that is fully funded from their own money.

2.6. The National Agency for Microcredit Management (ANGEM):

The National Agency for Microcredit Management was established by Executive Decree No. 04-14 of January 22, 2004, and its tasks include:²¹

- Management of the microcredit system established by Presidential Decree 04-13.

Granting interest-free loans and informing the beneficiaries of eligible projects owners of the various subsidies it grants to them.

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- Follow up the investment activities of the beneficiaries within the framework of their commitments in the books of conditions.
- Establishing agreements with bodies and institutions for information, sensitization, awareness-raising and accompaniment to the beneficiaries of the agency. The agency also supervises the system of the joint guarantee fund for the micro-credit, which guarantees loans granted by the banks and financial institutions involved in it for the benefit of the beneficiaries. This fund guarantees compensation for 85% of loans whose cost ranges between 100,000 Jordanian dinars and 400,000 Jordanian dinars²². The main objective of this agency is to assist and support initiatives in all its steps. It provides many non-financial services, especially accompaniment, advice and follow-up, training in various programs, tests to certify professional gains, organizing exhibitions for display and sale, preparing an electronic portal for free advertisements.

2.7 Investment Promotion and Support Agency (APSI) and National Agency for Investment Development (ANDI):

The National Investment Development Agency was established to compensate for the Investment Promotion and Support Agency, and the following is a presentation of them:

Investment Promotion and Support Agency (APSI):

The Investment Promotion and Support Agency was established under the Investment Law of 1993. It is a governmental body under the supervision of the Prime Minister. This agency is entrusted with assisting investors in the necessary procedures for the implementation of their investment projects, especially those related to regulated activities, and ensuring that the legal deadlines for these activities are respected.

National Agency for Investment Development (ANDI):

This agency was established by Decree No. 01-03 of August 20, 2001 related to investment development, and replaced the Investment Promotion and Support Agency (APSI), and the National Agency for Investment Development is a public institution enjoying legal personality and financial independence. In particular, it is concerned with the following tasks:²³

- Promote, develop and follow up on national and foreign investments.
- Receiving resident and non-resident investors, informing them and assisting them in the implementation of their investment projects;
- Granting investment-related benefits within the framework of the applicable arrangement.
- Managing the investment support fund...etc.

2-8. The National Agency for the Valuation of Results of Research and Technological Development (ANVREDET):

It is an industrial and commercial institution developed under the supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. Its main task is to encourage innovative social and

economic projects from the very beginning of establishing innovative start-ups or technology transfer. The only condition for accepting a project in the process of supporting the “ANVREDET” is the ownership of an innovative project.

Fourth Axis: The contribution of small and medium enterprises to development in Algeria during the period 2013-2019:

The contribution of small and medium enterprises in employment, in the production of added value and the increase in the gross domestic product will be discussed in the following, and finally we will highlight their role in foreign trade.

1- Contribution of small and medium enterprises in employment:

The sector of small and medium enterprises in Algeria has witnessed a clear development in recent years, starting in 2001, that is, since the issuance of the directive law for the promotion of small and medium enterprises.

1.1 The development of the number of small and medium enterprises in Algeria:

The following table shows the development of the number of small and medium enterprises in Algeria during the period (2013-2019), according to their legal nature.

Table No. (1): The evolution of the number of small and medium enterprises by legal nature during the period (2013-2019).

Legal nature \ Year	Private small and medium enterprises	Public small and medium enterprises	Total
2013	Number 777259	557	777816
	Percentage % 99,93	0,07	100
2014	Number 820194	544	820738
	Percentage % 99,93	0,07	100
2015	Number 934037	532	934569
	Percentage % 99.94	0.06	100
2016	Number 1022231	390	1022621
	Percentage % 99.96	0.04	100
2017	Number 1074236	267	1074503
	Percentage % 99.97	0.03	100
2018	Number 1141602	261	1141863
	Percentage % 99.98	0.02	100

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2019	Number	1193096	243	1193339
	Percentage %	99.98	0.02	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on:

bulletin d'information statistique de la pme, l'année 2014 a 2020, ministère de l'industrie et des mines, N°24, 26, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32 , 34 et 36.

The previous table shows that the growth rate of private small and medium-sized enterprises is greater than the growth rate of public small and medium-sized enterprises for the period from 2013 to 2019, when the latter was characterized by its small number and decline.

1-2 Development of the level of operation of small and medium enterprises in Algeria:

As a result of the development of the number of small and medium enterprises in Algeria and the increase in the creation process, the contribution of this sector to absorb unemployment has developed, especially among private small and medium enterprises, where the latter contributed to creating the equivalent of 2,885 651 jobs during the year 2019, and the following table shows the evolution of the number of jobs created by Small and medium enterprises during the period (2013-2019).

Table No. (2): The development of the level of operation of small and medium enterprises in Algeria during the period (2013-2019).

Details		Employees	Businessmen	Private small and medium enterprises	Public small and medium enterprises	Total
2013	Number	1176377	777259	1953636	48256	2001892
	Percentage %	58,76	38,83	97,59	2,41	100
2014	Number	1214481	820738	2035219	47085	2082304
	Percentage %	58,32	39,42	97,74	2,26	100
2015	Number	1393256	934037	2327293	43727	2371020
	Percentage %	58.76	39.39	98.16	1.84	100
2016	Number	1489443	1022231	2511674	29024	2 540 698
	Percentage %	58.62	40.23	98.86	1.14	100
2017	Number	1 517 990	1 060 289	2578279	23679	2601958
	Percentage %	58,34	40,75	99,09	0,91	100
2018	Number	1 594 614	1 107 453	2 702 067	22 197	2724264
	Percentage	58,53	40,65	99,18	0,82	100

	%					
2019	Number	1 671 473	1 193 093	2 864 566	21 085	2 885 651
	Percentage %	57,92	41,35	99,27	0,73	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on:

bulletin d'information statistique de la pme, l'année 2014 a 2020, ministère de l'industrie et des mines, N°24, 26, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 34 et 36.

The previous table shows that there was an increase in the employment rate in the SME sector during the period 2013-2018, at very important levels. The number of jobs authorized by small and medium enterprises (private and public) in 2013 reached 200,1892 jobs, and in 2019, it reached 2,885,651 jobs. This indicates a development in the number of job positions with 883759 authorized positions from 2013 to 2019. This is equivalent to an increase of about 44.15%.

2- The development of the number of small and medium enterprises by sector of activity:

Small and medium enterprises are active in many sectors, and their number varies according to the sector and years, as shown in the following table:

Table No. (3): The development of the number of small and medium-sized enterprises by sector of activity during the period (2013/2019)

Sector of activity/year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Farming	4616	5038	5318	7094	6392	7168	7481
Fuels, energies and related services	2259	2439	2552	3201	2843	2985	3066
construction work	150919	159775	165108	169124	177727	185137	190 170
Industry	73037	78108	81348	99275	92804	99938	103 693
Services	228592	251629	266544	298692	536560	585983	614 375

Source: Prepared by researchers based on:

Bulletin d'information statistique de la pme, l'année 2013 a 2020, ministère del'industrieet des mines, N°24, 26, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32 , 34 et 36.

The agriculture sector is one of the most attractive sectors between 2018 and 2019, with an increase of 4.37%, followed by the works and construction sector, with an increase of 2.71%. As for small and medium-sized enterprises of an industrial nature, their number is estimated at 103,693 units until the end of 2019 compared to 99,938 units until the end of 2018, an increase of 3.76%.

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3- The contribution of small and medium enterprises to foreign trade in Algeria:

Foreign trade shows the movement of development of both exports and imports, the productive and commercial capabilities available to our institutions, as exports are an indicator for determining the production capacity of the national economy, and imports show the degree of dependence of the national economy on the outside.

3.1 Contribution of small and medium enterprises in export:

The public authorities have encouraged exports outside the hydrocarbon sector by supporting small and medium enterprises as they represent the largest size of the total enterprises in Algeria, and the following table shows the development of the volume of Algerian exports outside the hydrocarbon sector during the period (2013-2019).

Table No. (4): The volume of Algerian exports outside the hydrocarbon sector during the period (2013 - first semester 2018). Value: million US dollars

Details	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
The volume of exports outside hydrocarbons	2165	1530,19	1619	2062	2187	2165
Total export volume	65917	37504,66	34 668	28 883	17 616	19 828
Contribution of non-hydrocarbon exports to the total volume of exports, %	3,28	4,08	2.86	2.81	2.96	3,28

Source: Prepared by researchers based on:

Bulletin d'information statistique de la pme, l'année 2013 à 2018, ministère de l'industrie et des mines, N°24, 26, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32 et 33.

The above table shows that the volume of exports outside of hydrocarbons did not exceed 4% during the study period from 2013 to the first half of 2018, compared to the total volume of exports. The year 2016 represented its lowest outcome at a rate of 2.81%, while the highest percentage of non-hydrocarbon exports was recorded in 2014.

Based on the statistics presented, it can be noted that the exports of small and medium-sized enterprises outside hydrocarbons are diverse and increasing, but this does not hide the limited and limited contribution of these enterprises to exports, despite the efforts made by the state to encourage exports outside the hydrocarbon sector.

3-2 The contribution of small and medium enterprises to imports in Algeria:

Small and medium enterprises play an important role in providing different types of goods and products that are not sufficiently available locally, by importing them. The following table shows the contribution of each of the public and private small and medium enterprises in the volume of imports during the period (2013 - first half of 2018).

Table No. (5): The contribution of small and medium-sized enterprises to imports during the period (2013 - first half of 2018) by legal nature. Value: million US dollars

Legal nature	Detail	Value
2013		54852
2014		29694
2015		51702
2016		46727
2017		23273
First half - 2018		22784

Source: Prepared by researchers based on:

Bulletin d'information statistique de la pme, l'année 2013 à 2018, ministère de l'industrie et des mines, N°24, 26, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32 et 33.

The previous table shows that the effective contribution of private small and medium enterprises to the volume of imports, and the contribution of this sector in general remains very important in Algerian imports.

Conclusion:

By the end of this research, and as an answer to its question - **what is the impact of entrepreneurial education on choosing entrepreneurship and contributing to the economic development process in Algeria?** - it can be said that if we want to instill a culture of entrepreneurship in order to increase the number of small and medium enterprises, we must follow the entrepreneurial education approach, which means focusing on the development of entrepreneurship. The creative aspects of individuals and raising the level of risk they have to carry out their own projects and contribute to economic development by opening new jobs, providing goods and services, moving away from dependency and looking for work as government employees who can be a burden on the government budget.

There are also three levels of university education intervention to spread the culture of entrepreneurship, beginning with the first level; awareness and motivation to launch entrepreneurship, passing through the second level, which focuses on training on business creation and project management, up to the third level by accompanying students in the formation and creation of their own projects. In this regard, the Algerian University has created educational and training programs that allow this.

Through the research, the most important measures taken by the Algerian government to support the development of small and medium enterprises, especially nurseries and business incubators, facilitation centers, support bodies (ANDI, ASNEJ, CNAC, ANGEM,), and the rest of the other measures that contributed and contribute significantly to attracting the largest number were presented. The rest of the other measures that contributed and contribute significantly to attracting

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the largest number of entrepreneurs to enter into new projects or develop their old ones were also presented.

Then we presented the contribution of small and medium enterprises through official statistics in employment, value-added production and the increase in the gross domestic product, and their role in foreign trade. At the conclusion of this research, some recommendations can be made that contribute to spreading the culture of entrepreneurial education, and contribute to enriching the entrepreneurship sector:

- Inclusion of measures that seek to implant the spirit of entrepreneurship in all disciplines and tracks that are taught in universities, institutes and specialized schools.
- Introducing students to the field of entrepreneurship at all levels of study which calls for more efforts in organizing awareness days, courses and workshops that introduce entrepreneurs and their skills.
- Spreading the culture of success of entrepreneurial projects in business by presenting various successful experiences and models in this field locally and abroad.
- Taking advantage of the students' study stage to introduce and explain all the procedures related to the establishment of commercial projects, with the presentation of the advantages and assistance allocated to them in this field, starting from the advice provided to them, to the methods of financing and facilities available, and the various exemptions and tax reductions.
- Focusing on quality, not quantity, in training, and working on qualifying a decent individual who can face risks, assume responsibility, and face the labor market with confidence in his abilities and gains.

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