

Dirassat & Abhath
The Arabic Journal of Human
and Social Sciences



مجلة دراسات وأبحاث
المجلة العربية في العلوم الإنسانية
والاجتماعية

EISSN: 2253-0363
ISSN : 1112-9751

The Socio-Cultural Background of Entrepreneurial Action in the Local Algerian Community

الخلفية السوسيوثقافية للفعل المقاوлатي في المجتمع الجزائري المحلي

Sebkhaoui Hanane ¹, zaham badereddine ²

¹**McA**, University of Yahia Fares Medea, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Sociology Demography and Philosophy, Laboratory for Psychological and Social
Research.

. Sebkhaoui.Hanane @univ-medea.dz

² D,S, University of Yahia Fares Medea, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department
of Sociology Demography and Philosophy, Laboratory for Psychological and Social Research

. Zaham badereddine@univ-medea.dz

Corresponding author: SEBKHAOUI Hanane, Sebkhaoui.Hanane @univ-medea.dz.

تاريخ القبول : 2025 /09/27

تاريخ الاستلام: 2025/06/24

Abstract:

This paper seeks to explore a fundamental issue: the socio-cultural background underpinning entrepreneurial activity within the local Algerian community. This examination is warranted due to the country's significant historical phases that have shaped its development, and the growing importance of entrepreneurship as a driving force for modernization, growth, and transformation. Entrepreneurial action not only catalyzes socio-economic development but also triggers broader social change across various aspects of community life. In essence, entrepreneurship in Algeria emerges as a sociological phenomenon rooted in a complex web of social, cultural, and economic factors that have contributed to its local diffusion and expansion.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial action, local community, entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial culture

الملخص:

تهدف هذه المداخلة إلى معالجة مسألة جوهرية تنحصر في الخلفية السوسيوثقافية للفعل المقاوالاتي بالمجتمع المحلي الجزائري، نظرا للحقب التاريخية التي تعتبر مراحل حاسمة في تطوره من جهة، والدور البارز للنشاط المقاوالاتي الذي بدوره يفرز تحديث وتطور وتنمية، بالإضافة إلى التغير الاجتماعي في شتى مجالات الحياة الاجتماعية للأفراد والمجتمعات من جهة أخرى، وبصيغة أخرى الفعل المقاوالاتي بالجزائر ظاهرة سوسيولوجية وليدة العديد من الخلفيات، والعوامل والظروف الاجتماعية، والثقافية والاقتصادية أدت إلى توسعه وانتشاره محليا.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الفعل المقاوالاتي، المجتمع المحلي، المقاوالاتية، ثقافة المقاومة

1. INTRODUCTION

The contemporary world is undergoing rapid transformations in all domains of socio-economic life, marked by profound developments—especially in entrepreneurial practices and trends associated with the rise of the free labor market. This paradigm shift involves launching economic projects centered on the creation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with the dual aim of generating substantial profits and fostering local socio-economic development.

Such a shift reflects a profound transformation in individual mindsets and collective beliefs regarding work. It stems from a growing recognition of the impact and potential of entrepreneurial labor in addressing socio-economic crises—chief among them unemployment and the scarcity of local products. In response, entrepreneurship offers both employment

opportunities and improved social living conditions by supporting local production and enhancing exports, including food products, clothing, electronics, and more.

Given the vital role of entrepreneurship in driving the economies of developed nations, Algeria has, in recent years, adopted numerous policies to support entrepreneurial initiatives and foster the creation of SMEs. These policies aim to keep pace with global economic trends, promote socio-economic development, diversify income sources, and reduce dependence on the hydrocarbon sector. Furthermore, in order to nurture individual entrepreneurial initiatives and project ideas, Algeria has established institutions and bodies tasked with guiding, supporting, and accompanying entrepreneurs. These organizations often operate in collaboration with financial institutions to provide necessary funding and assistance for project holders.

1. Definitions and Conceptual Framework

1.1. The Concept of Entrepreneurial Action:

To fully grasp the meaning of entrepreneurial action and its multidimensional implications, it is essential first to define the concept of entrepreneurship itself. This term has attracted considerable attention from both sociologists and economists. One notable contribution comes from Marcel Mauss, who defines entrepreneurship as: "An act carried out by the entrepreneur, executed in diverse contexts and manifested in various forms, which may include developing or legally founding an enterprise. It is, at its core, a social act."¹

This perspective highlights the composite nature of entrepreneurship as a concept that encompasses a range of human actions and practices aimed at realizing a project within society. These actions are typically marked by a spirit of risk-taking and a firm belief in the value of work, demonstrated by the entrepreneur's efforts—both intellectual and physical—to implement ideas and bring them to life.

Entrepreneurship, therefore, expresses the dimensions and indicators of what is known as the "entrepreneurial culture," observable in individuals who aspire to engage in entrepreneurial activities within a specific region. These indicators and their expressions may vary according to changes in the surrounding socio-cultural environment, but they remain centered on the agency of the entrepreneur.

Moreover, entrepreneurship is not merely the establishment of economic ventures; it is a dynamic process of discovering, evaluating, and exploiting entrepreneurial opportunities². It involves identifying unmet needs within communities and assessing the feasibility of addressing them through innovative projects, thereby creating both individual and collective value.

Entrepreneurship, as such, transcends its traditional economic characterization and should be understood as a social construct. As Philippe Bernoux observes: "The

enterprise is a relatively autonomous entity from its environment and society, producing norms that govern social relations. Yet, it has also become a space where identity, culture, and social agreements are formed."³

In recent decades, countries worldwide have witnessed significant advancements in entrepreneurial sectors through the expansion of entrepreneurial thought and practice, particularly in establishing small and medium-sized enterprises. These developments have brought about social and cultural changes that permeate various spheres of life. The entrepreneur today is no longer merely an economic agent but a social actor who contributes to constructing distinct identities shaped by the cultural extensions of the enterprise. These identities, in turn, impact the broader web of social relations, reinforcing or transforming the cultural fabric of society. Thus, entrepreneurial action can be defined as any initiative undertaken by an entrepreneur to create and manage a new enterprise with the objective of generating wealth and achieving personal goals, while simultaneously contributing to socio-economic development⁴. This form of action reflects a latent intellectual and strategic capacity in individuals, manifesting through diverse practices rooted in personal beliefs, values, and visions.

Entrepreneurs capable of bearing the burdens of such endeavors are not only wealth creators but also agents of social change. However, entrepreneurial practices may extend beyond local development to influence socio-economic realities in strategic ways—particularly when seen in the context of global economic dynamics.

This is especially evident in the ideological practices of Western entrepreneurs toward developing countries in general, and Arab nations in particular. These practices often take the form of economic domination and marginalization of local products, under what is commonly referred to as economic hegemony.

1.2 The Concept of Entrepreneurial Culture

The concept of entrepreneurial culture has drawn considerable attention from scholars, particularly in the fields of sociology and economics, due to its significance and influence on the sociological fabric of society. It is commonly understood as a set of cognitive stages in which the individual's will interacts with surrounding factors, grounded in a mental and intellectual framework that is translated into actionable, strategic ideas capable of materializing in real-life contexts⁵. In essence, the culture of self-employment manifests through a range of predispositions that shape behavioral patterns and actions, generating motivation towards establishing small or medium-sized enterprises.

Entrepreneurial culture, therefore, reflects the cultural heritage acquired by individuals through their social environments and the foundational principles of socialization. This helps explain why entrepreneurial practices often take root within families that already have members engaged in entrepreneurial activity. These families work consciously to instill and reinforce entrepreneurial values by transmitting artisanal or business-oriented practices to younger generations, adapting them to current social realities while observing prevailing cultural norms and social standards.

1.3 The Concept of the Local Community

Perspectives on the local community have varied among thinkers, researchers, and sociologists. Talcott Parsons, for instance, defines it as a constellation of interrelated subsystems that together form an integrated whole. In his view, society comprises a cultural subsystem, a social subsystem driven by economic dynamics, a value system, and a system of social cohesion.

The local community can be more specifically described as a group of individuals residing in a defined geographical area, engaging in political and economic activities rooted in shared interests, and governed by a particular social and administrative structure. This community is characterized by collective values, mutual objectives, and a shared

sense of belonging. Examples of local communities include rural villages and urban districts.⁶

It is almost inconceivable to imagine a local community that is devoid of entrepreneurial activity, given the pivotal role entrepreneurship plays in promoting social and economic development, modernization, and growth. This necessitates active engagement from relevant authorities to address the structural and cultural factors that hinder the success of entrepreneurial initiatives at the local level.

2. The Social and Cultural Background of Entrepreneurial Activity

Addressing the social background of entrepreneurial activity presents various conceptual challenges due to its broad and multidimensional nature. It intersects with the relational dynamics of family life, the economic and sociological systems in which individuals operate, and the norms and values that shape a given society. Social stratification within any community is typically influenced by factors such as educational attainment, occupational roles, material assets, and the nature of interpersonal relationships.

These relationships are often informed by kinship systems and regional affiliation—whether rural or urban—which contribute both explicitly and implicitly to the development and diffusion of entrepreneurial activity. While such social and cultural variables can facilitate the emergence of entrepreneurship, they may also pose obstacles to its progress.

The social background of entrepreneurship can be illustrated through the following dimension:

2.1 – Social Capital

Social capital is one of the foundational pillars critical to the success of entrepreneurial endeavors due to its cognitive and relational dimensions. It facilitates a deep understanding of the social fabric within which a business project is to be established. Its influence can be observed in the following ways:⁷

Personal networks, mutual respect, trust, and commitment form the relational social capital of the entrepreneur, serving as a Launchpad for entrepreneurial ventures and a key driver of their long-term success.

Shared vision, common language, and cultural norms among key stakeholders—coupled with their accumulated skills and experience—enhance the collective understanding of the entrepreneurial process.

Traditional practices, personal connections, and communal relationships provide essential experiential knowledge and practical insight into entrepreneurial activities.

Efficient and reliable communication channels help foster interaction, reinforce social bonds, and support effective decision-making and problem-solving in the short term.

2.2 Entrepreneurial Socialization

Given that entrepreneurial activity is a social phenomenon shaped by—and shaping—the prevailing norms within a society, socialization can be defined as “the process of social interaction through which a child acquires accepted behavioral patterns, values, and standards within their group, enabling them to integrate and function coherently and successfully within it.”⁸ This implies that social interaction acts as a foundational source for youth socialization in any given society. It begins with familial interactions, then extends to relationships with extended family (uncles, aunts, etc.), and gradually expands into the broader social environment.

These cumulative interactions shape the behavioral tendencies of young individuals, their linguistic habits, the customs they adopt, the symbols they understand, and the traditions they internalize. Over time, such practices become embedded in the collective mindset of emerging generations and society at large, resulting in the formation of a socially patterned mass shaped by long-term historical and cultural transmission. Hence, socialization serves as the bedrock of

cultural inheritance passed down from one generation to the next.

Importantly, this form of socialization—laden with values and cultural norms—has begun steering individuals’ behaviors and aspirations toward entrepreneurial endeavors. These range from developing pre-existing crafts and trades into broader enterprises requiring innovation, strategic thinking, and financial support, to launching small-scale productive or service-oriented ventures with clearly defined objectives. The entrepreneurial turn has become especially pronounced among youth, including university graduates, making it an integral component of social upbringing in contemporary contexts.

Entrepreneurial engagement is now perceived not only as a response to economic and social crises but also as a means of fulfilling personal ambitions. Consequently, entire societies are increasingly orienting themselves toward self-employment and entrepreneurial independence. Recent generations, particularly over the past few decades, have shown increased interest in such ventures, recognizing entrepreneurship as a legitimate, legally sanctioned endeavor governed by specific institutional frameworks.

Many unemployed youth, including young women, regard entrepreneurship as a viable and even final solution to familial and societal challenges, despite the inherent burdens of responsibility. What is striking, however, is the variation in attitudes among young people—some embrace entrepreneurship, while others resist it. This divergence can be traced back to differences in socialization patterns, which are deeply infused with the cultural and social characteristics of their families. Key factors include the types of activities practiced within the household, the family’s social and cultural capital, the social status and roles of parents, and the kinship networks individuals belong to. These are further shaped by personal attributes of the prospective entrepreneur.

The social background of entrepreneurial behavior can therefore be outlined along the following dimensions:⁹

Individual Background: This encompasses the entrepreneur's personality and social and familial environment, including variables directly related to the individual.

Self-Conviction: Refers to one's personal drive to achieve specific goals in both social and professional realms.

Social-Entrepreneurial Failure: The fear of failure may paradoxically act as a motivational driver, encouraging calculated risk-taking and persistence in the face of adversity.

3. The Current State of Entrepreneurial Practice in Algeria

Over the past two decades, Algeria has witnessed significant development in its economic landscape across various sectors, particularly through the expansion of entrepreneurial activity. The government has introduced both local and international mechanisms designed to promote entrepreneurship, including specialized institutions tasked with supporting entrepreneurial projects aimed at generating local industrial output. The focus has been on establishing small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through the provision of material and financial support tailored to the academic and professional profiles of aspiring entrepreneurs.

It is important to note that entrepreneurship in Algeria is not a recent phenomenon. It dates back to the post-independence era, emerging as a response to shifting social, cultural, and economic dynamics, as well as crises affecting public institutions. These institutions, with their heavy emphasis on social objectives, often neglected the cultural and economic factors necessary for sustainability and goal attainment. As a result, entrepreneurship began to be viewed as an alternative pathway for overcoming the structural deficiencies of the public sector, particularly in industry and commerce. The evolution of entrepreneurial

activity in Algeria can be broadly divided into the following stages:

3.1 Stages of Entrepreneurial Development in Algeria

Phase I (1963–1980):

During this period, Algeria adopted a state-driven planning approach, starting in 1967, with a strong emphasis on heavy industry and the production of capital goods. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) were regarded as secondary instruments meant to support industrial expansion, often referred to as "dependent industries." Private SMEs were governed by the 1966 General Investment Law and directed toward overarching national development objectives.¹⁰

This era was marked by a socialist orientation, with a focus on public enterprises designed to address the structural voids and crises inherited from colonialism. The state moved toward socialist management models to reorganize labor relations and create state-owned companies in heavy industries, such as Sonatrach, Sonelgaz, and Sonacome. This shift marginalized traditional crafts and industries, which were inherently entrepreneurial in nature, leading to their decline. As a result, Algerian entrepreneurs found themselves excluded from the formal economy until the early 1980s, when legal reforms began recognizing the private sector's role in national development¹¹. Despite persistent marginalization, many entrepreneurs remained committed to preserving and developing their inherited crafts and trades, often in the face of significant challenges.

Phase II (1980–1990):

This phase marked a pivotal shift in Algeria's economic strategy, transitioning from a centralized to a market-oriented economy. SMEs emerged as a new focus and viable alternative to the shortcomings of previous decades. The first Five-Year Plan (1980–1984) explicitly promoted the development of SMEs, aiming to fill economic gaps, support large public

enterprises, and pivot from heavy to light industry.

The plan sought to meet immediate demand, reduce dependency, and diversify industrial activity. However, the economic crises affecting public enterprises—such as declining productivity, mass layoffs, and downsizing—pushed the country toward privatization. In this context, entrepreneurship became a critical tool for reviving the national economy, especially in the service sector, which offered promising opportunities without requiring substantial capital investment.

Phase Three (1990–2001)¹²:

This period was marked by a profound national crisis—commonly referred to as the "Black Decade"—during which the Algerian state nearly lost its sovereignty amid an atmosphere dominated by violence and destruction. The resulting chaos led to a sharp rise in unemployment, particularly among individuals without university-level education. In response, the Algerian government sought solutions to address the social ills spreading across the country. A series of employment initiatives were introduced, aiming to promote entrepreneurial activity and provide age- and education-appropriate support mechanisms. These included:¹³

- The National Unemployment Insurance Fund (July 1994).
- The National Agency for Social Development (June 1996).
- The Youth Employment Support Agency (July 1996).
- The National Agency for Investment Development (2001).

Phase Four (Post-2001)¹⁴:

Following the enactment of the Framework Law on the Promotion of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises on December 12, 2001, Algeria experienced significant growth in the number of SMEs. Subsequent legislation focused on establishing institutional frameworks for support and guidance, thereby defining the legal and regulatory context for the creation and development of micro, small, and medium

enterprises, as well as mechanisms for ongoing assistance.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, Algeria has witnessed a paradigmatic shift in economic orientation—one that has captured the attention of sociologists and economists alike. This shift signified a move away from reliance on the public sector and toward entrepreneurial activity as a cornerstone of economic policy. The prolonged crises Algeria endured compelled the state to revalorize private enterprise by implementing a series of institutional mechanisms that functioned as tools of socio-economic socialization. These mechanisms aimed to foster an entrepreneurial mindset and facilitate successful business ventures. Yet for such initiatives to bear fruit, individuals had to internalize and embody entrepreneurial culture.

In essence, these historic milestones represent periods of intense social and economic upheaval—moments of crisis that yielded devastating human, material, and financial losses. These losses steered Algerian society toward a fragile and fragmented socio-economic reality. Despite the multifaceted nature of these crises and their far-reaching consequences, Algeria's leadership took proactive measures to mitigate further deterioration. This involved developing concrete strategies to revitalize the entrepreneurial sector, including cross-sectoral cooperation and comprehensive policy reform. In this context, sociocultural factors played a pivotal role in the adoption and assimilation of entrepreneurial practices.

4. Origins of Algerian Entrepreneurs¹⁵

• Merchant Entrepreneurs:

Typically of rural origin and educated in Arabic-Islamic schools—such as the Ibn Badis School—this group has traditionally been engaged in commerce, import/export, and trading activities. Some operated businesses abroad before the enactment of the 1966 Investment Law, which spurred a shift toward industrial ventures due to evolving economic and political conditions. However, these entrepreneurs continued to

function with a trader's mentality—prioritizing sales logic over strategic management—thereby necessitating the involvement of specialized professionals.

• **Non-Managing Entrepreneurs:**

These individuals often delegate factory management to foreign technicians or managers, a result of foreign capital participation. Their primary involvement is limited to commercial operations such as sales and imports. Most members of this category previously held civil service positions during the colonial era and generally possess secondary or university-level education.

• **Worker-Entrepreneurs:**

This group includes skilled laborers, administrative staff, and mid-level executives who engage in entrepreneurial activities to supplement their income while retaining their formal employment. Their socio-economic backgrounds are typically modest, stemming from poor families or small-scale traders with basic French primary education. While they may lack formal academic qualifications, they often possess hands-on vocational training gained through industrial exposure. Their products tend to be of lower quality, yet remain in demand due to the purchasing capacity of low-income consumers.

Entrepreneurial activity has become one of Algeria's key resources in recent times, particularly in light of state-led efforts to promote it as a viable alternative for social and economic development. However, the sector continues to face a multitude of challenges—social, cultural, economic, and political—that hinder its optimal performance and overall activation.

4.1. Social Origins and Entrepreneurial Culture

The limited efficacy of entrepreneurial action in Algeria is closely tied to the lack of individual creativity and risk-taking, which in turn stems from weak socialization processes. Families and social groups often inhibit rather than empower individuals from an early age. When entering professional life, many find themselves ill-

prepared to face the demands and obstacles associated with launching entrepreneurial ventures. This directly affects their ability to establish and maintain social standing within the larger societal structure. While entrepreneurial ability is grounded in individual competence, sustaining one's social status through entrepreneurial work is a separate challenge—often unmet due to the nature of socialization in Algerian families, which tends to foster dependency and resignation rather than initiative and resilience.

This interpretation is reinforced by studies in cross-cultural psychology. Hofstede's findings, for instance, highlight that Arab societies exhibit low scores on the individualism index compared to Western societies. The traditional social system in Algeria constrains the emergence of individual autonomy, especially in relation to core social ties—most notably, the strong emotional dependence on parents. This deeply rooted structure has impeded the development of entrepreneurial spirit, innovation, risk-taking, and personal transformation.¹⁶

It is also important to note that sociocultural barriers disproportionately affect women entrepreneurs. Prevailing mindsets often regard the business world as inherently masculine. This perspective is rooted in long-standing social and cultural norms that assign traditional roles to women, confining them to domestic duties or "feminized" professions such as teaching, nursing, and caregiving. Algeria, as a patriarchal society, continues to reproduce these values across generations, effectively discouraging women from pursuing entrepreneurial projects. Fear of financial loss and perceptions of women's inability to shoulder full responsibility further contribute to the marginalization of female entrepreneurship.¹⁷

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, entrepreneurial activity in Algeria has asserted its presence as a key driver of economic development and has proven its crucial role in fostering social progress and mitigating various crises. This

shift toward entrepreneurship emerged through successive stages shaped by the privileges and support mechanisms provided by the Algerian state to encourage the private sector. Furthermore, the socio-cultural factors underpinning entrepreneurial behavior are intricately linked to the entrepreneur's personal background, family environment, and social group. These elements—encompassing intellectual, behavioral, and ethical awareness within a framework of entrepreneurial thinking characterized by risk-taking, innovation, social networking, and information exchange—have contributed to a more profound understanding of the entrepreneurial process, paving the way for its consolidation and success.

Despite the notable developmental achievements brought by entrepreneurship in Algeria, it continues to face a multitude of social, financial, and political constraints that hinder its advancement. To overcome these challenges and elevate entrepreneurial activity, the following recommendations are proposed:

Institutionalizing the foundations of effective entrepreneurship within educational programs, ensuring that students and aspiring entrepreneurs are equipped with the necessary knowledge and competencies, with specific attention paid to the cultural, social, and economic particularities of Algerian society. Developing context-specific strategies rooted in Algeria's local realities, rather than importing Western models that may not align with the country's distinct socio-cultural fabric.

Encouraging Algerian families to orient younger generations toward entrepreneurial endeavors by instilling values of creativity and risk-taking, while challenging the prevailing culture of dependency and replacing blame with encouragement. Integrating awareness-building modules across all levels of the national education system, including universities, to enhance understanding of the nature of entrepreneurial work and its pivotal role in

economic and social development, as well as in addressing societal issues.

Biography List:

1. Books

- Al-Hassan, I. M. (1999). *Encyclopedia of Sociology*. Arab Encyclopedia House, Beirut.
- Hamshari, A. O. (2013). *Socialization of the Child (2nd ed.)*. Safa Publishing House, Amman.

2. Journal Articles

- Belhouari, H., & Amour, K. (2023). *Algerian Entrepreneurship: The Socio-professional Backgrounds of the Algerian Entrepreneur*. Cultural Dialogue Journal, Vol. 12, No. 1, University of Mostaganem.
- Ben Saada, S., & Gourari, M. (2023). *The Algerian Entrepreneur: The Impact of Social Background on Family Trajectories – A Study on a Sample of Algerian Entrepreneurs in the West*. Dafater Journal, Vol. 19, No. 2.
- Badrani, S. (2014/2015). *Entrepreneurial Culture Among Young Algerian Entrepreneurs: A Field Study in Tlemcen Province*. Doctoral Thesis in Sociology of Development, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Social Sciences, University of Abou Bekr Belkaid, Tlemcen.
- Menad, L. (2018). *The Evolution of Entrepreneurial Activity in Algeria*. Journal of Integration, No. 3.
- Masoudan, A., & Driss, N. (2016). *The Social Background of Women Entrepreneurs in Algeria: A Field Study of a Sample of Women Entrepreneurs*. Maaref Journal, No. 20.
- Ben Mekki, N. (2019). *Entrepreneurship and Its Role in Supporting the Youth Labor Market in Algeria*. Al-Bahith Journal for Social and Human Sciences, Issue 1121, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Abbas Laghrour, Khenchela.
- Bouktaf, M., & Ben Mekki, N. (2019). *Entrepreneurship and Its Role in Supporting the Youth Labor Market in Algeria*. Al-Bahith Journal for Social Sciences.
- Zeggawa, A. (2018). *Methodological Steps to Promote Entrepreneurial Culture in*

University Training Programs. Al-Riwaq Journal for Social and Human Studies, Vol. 4, No. 2.

3. Seminar Articles

- Bouziane, O. (2008). *The SME Sector in Algeria. International Conference on the Qualification Requirements of SMEs in Arab Countries, Algiers, April 17–18, Algeria.*

4. Theses and Dissertations

- Bedraoui, S. (2014/2015). *Entrepreneurial Culture Among Algerian Youth Entrepreneurs: A Field Study in Tlemcen.* Ph.D. Dissertation in Sociology of Development, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Social Sciences, University of Abou Bekr Belkaid, Tlemcen.

- Lafqir, H. (2017). *The Spirit of Entrepreneurship and the Establishment of Small and Medium Enterprises.* Doctoral Thesis in Management Sciences, Faculty of Economic, Commercial, and Management Sciences, Boumerdes University, Algeria.

- Chenouf, Z. (2013). *Formation of Social Identity Among Young Entrepreneurs.* Ph.D. Dissertation in Sociology (Organization and Work), Department of Social Sciences, University of Mohamed Khider, Biskra.

- Bouzbid, D. (2023–2024). *Social Capital and Its Relation to the Entrepreneurial Path of Female Entrepreneurs: A Field Study in Tougourt.* Ph.D. Dissertation, Sociology (Organization and Work), University of Hamma Lakhdar, El Oued, Algeria.

- Lounassi, R. (2015). *Social Obstacles to Entrepreneurial Practice in Algeria: A Case Study of Major Industrial Enterprises in Batna.* Master's Thesis in Sociology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Sétif 2.

¹ Ben Mekki, N. (2019). Entrepreneurship and Its Role in Supporting the Youth Labor Market in Algeria. *Al-Bahith Journal for Social and Human Sciences*, Issue 1121, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Abbas Laghrour, Khenchela, p 214.

² Hamza Lafqir. (2017). *The Spirit of Entrepreneurship and the Establishment of Small*

and Medium Enterprises (Doctoral Thesis, Management Sciences). Faculty of Economic, Commercial, and Management Sciences, Boumerdes University, Algeria, p. 7.

³ Mahmoud Bouktef & Najat Ben Mekki. (2019). Entrepreneurship and Its Role in Supporting the Algerian Youth Labor Market. *Journal of Social Sciences Research*, p. 214.

⁴ Rim Lounassi. (2015). *Social Obstacles to Entrepreneurial Practice in Algeria: A Case Study of Major Industrial Institutions in Batna (Master's Thesis in Sociology).* Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Setif 2 University, Algeria, p. 35.

⁵ Ahmed Zeggawa. (2018). *Methodological Steps to Promote Entrepreneurial Culture in University Training Programs.* *Al-Riwaq Journal for Social and Human Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 2, p.9.

⁶ Ihsan Mohammed Al-Hassan. (1999). *Encyclopedia of Sociology.* Beirut: Arab Encyclopedia House, p. 553.

⁷ Dhawia Bouzebid. (2023/2024). *Social Capital and Its Relationship with the Entrepreneurial Path of Women Entrepreneurs: A Field Study in Tougourt Province (Doctoral Thesis in Sociology, Organization and Work).* Hamma Lakhdar University, El Oued, Algeria, pp. 197–198.

⁸ Ahmad Omar Hamshari. (2013). *Socialization of the Child (2nd ed.).* Amman: Safa Publishing, p. 22.

⁹ Souad Ben Saada & Mariam Gourari. (2023). *The Algerian Entrepreneur: The Impact of Social Background on Determining the Entrepreneurial Family Path – A Study on a Sample of Algerian Entrepreneurs in the West.* *Dafatir Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 2, p. 246.

¹⁰ Latifa Menad. (2018). *The Development of Entrepreneurial Activity in Algeria.* *Al-Takamul Journal*, Issue 3, p. 248.

¹¹ Chenouf Zaib. (2013). *The Formation of Social Identity among Young Entrepreneurs (Doctoral Thesis in Sociology, Organization and Work).* Department of Social Sciences, Faculty

of Humanities and Social Sciences, Mohamed Khider University, Biskra, Algeria, p. 82.

¹² Latifa Menad. (Op. Cit.), p. 48.

¹³ Chenouf Zaib. (Ibid.), p. 84.

¹⁴ Othman Bouziane. (2008). The Sector of Small and Medium Enterprises in Algeria. International Conference on the Requirements for Qualifying Small and Medium Enterprises in Arab Countries, Algeria, April 17–18, p. 68.

¹⁵ Sofiane Badrani. (2014/2015). Entrepreneurial Culture Among Young Algerian Entrepreneurs: A Field Study in Tlemcen Province (Doctoral Thesis in Sociology of Development). Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Social Sciences, University of Abou Bekr Belkaid, Tlemcen, pp. 46–47.

¹⁶ Haj Belhouari & Khira Amour. (2023). Algerian Entrepreneurship: The Socio-professional Backgrounds of the Algerian Entrepreneur. Cultural Dialogue Journal, Vol. 12, No. 1, University of Mostaganem, pp. 262–263.

¹⁷ Ahmed Massoudan & Naima Driss. (2016). The Social Background of Women Entrepreneurs in Algeria: A Field Study of a Sample of Women Entrepreneurs. Maaref Journal, Issue 20, p. 42.