



Entrepreneurial culture and its role in developing emerging enterprises among university students - a field study of holders of entrepreneurship projects in the National Loan Management Agency, ANSEJ El-Ogla Municipality, Tebessa

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Received: 06/05/2024

Accepted: 05/08/2024

Published: 12/10/2024

Abstract:

The aim of this study, that we conducted, is to understand entrepreneurial culture and its role in influencing the establishment of startup enterprises among entrepreneurial university students, who were financially supported by the National Agency responsible for granting and managing economic loans, specifically the branch of El-Ogla municipality, Tébessa province. Following peaceful methodological procedures in field studies, we decided to focus the study on a sample of 65 students benefiting from the entrepreneurship project in the Tébessa province branch. Data collection relied on survey technique, and analysis was conducted using the statistical programme SPSS. Through the research stages, our study concluded that youth supported by the economic agency have a significant ability to comprehend the determinants of entrepreneurial culture and entrepreneurial spirit. Moreover, entrepreneurial spirit is not the only determinant of the graduate student undertaking the entrepreneurial projects; there are other determinants that play a major role in shaping it. There is a close relationship between entrepreneurial culture and the establishment of startup enterprises.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial Spirit; Establishment of Enterprises; National Agency; Startup Enterprises.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

The topic of entrepreneurship and the establishment of enterprises has gained significant prominence worldwide, especially given their role in various aspects of development. It's the fundamental and main element of the economy in many countries, embodying manifestations of purposeful organizational emergence. It is regarded as tools for enhancing growth and economic development in various local and international fields. This is what led to increased attention from political decision-makers, economists, and especially academics, regarding how to harness them through several attraction and incentive strategies. The concept of entrepreneurship signifies entering the world of business, marking a significant step in both individual and societal life, rooted in innovative ideas and added value. In recent years, the concept has taken on a new economic dimension, not limited solely to the perspective of establishing enterprises but also representing a societal project aimed at sustainable development.

This study aims to explore the role of entrepreneurial culture among university students undertaking economic projects, specifically in the municipality of El Ogla, Tebessa province .

The study is divided into three sections: Methodological Framework, Theoretical Framework, and Field Study. through the above, this study aims to clarify the active role of entrepreneurial culture in the establishment of startup ventures in Algeria in general and Tebessa province in particular way.

In light of the above, we can pose the following main question:

How can the role of entrepreneurial culture contribute effectively to the establishment of startup ventures? With a field study at the level of the Economic Agency entrusted with entrepreneurial projects (ANSEJ).

As a preliminary answer to the problematic question, we have formulated the following hypotheses:

The first main hypothesis: Youth funded by the Economic Agency in Tebessa possess entrepreneurial culture.

The second main hypothesis: Entrepreneurial spirit is the primary determinant in forming the culture of entrepreneurship among youth of the Economic Agency.

The third main hypothesis: There is a significant statistically meaningful relationship ($\alpha = 5\%$) between the dimensions of entrepreneurial culture (entrepreneurial spirit, government policy, cultural dimension, family dimension, education, governmental management approach).

1.1. Theoretical Framework: Entrepreneurial Culture and Its Role in Establishing Startup Ventures:

First, defining entrepreneurial culture: It encompasses the skills and knowledge acquired by an individual or group of individuals and their attempt to exploit them by applying them in investment and capital ventures, creativity across various sectors, in addition to the presence of an organizational management structure. It includes behaviors, motivations, reactions of entrepreneurs, as well as planning, decision-making, and monitoring, adaptation or alignment with surrounding factors. Entrepreneurial culture includes common ideas among groups of individuals, as well as the languages through which ideas are communicated. Thus, culture becomes a system of acquired behaviors, representing a set of shared values among members of society, which they use in their interactions and exchanges (Joudi, Mohamed Ali, 2015).

Another Definition of Entrepreneurial Culture:

The concept of entrepreneurial culture, which first appeared in the United States of America, was initially used by Jacques Eliot as one of the pioneers who employed the concept of organizational culture. He considered it a way of thinking, customary behavior, and tradition, characterized by its shared nature among members of the organization and gradually learned by new members with the aim of acceptance into the institution (Maamri, 2006/2007).

Terminologically: Entrepreneurial culture encompasses the totality of skills and knowledge acquired by an individual or a group of individuals, with an attempt to exploit them by applying them in investments, capital ventures, creativity in various sectors, in addition to the presence of an organizational management structure. It includes behaviors, motivations, reactions of entrepreneurs, as well as planning, decision-making, organization, and monitoring (Mounira Salami, 2012).

Societal Culture: Every nation or society distinguishes itself with its unique culture. The societal or national level of culture is observed through various popular perceptions, cultural differences and similarities, social history ...etc. Societal culture in Algeria manifests initially in symbolic values based on elements of kinship, preconceived judgments, and the division of social space based on gender and age, thus defining roles and social positions. Additionally, there is significant linkage to the past and its impact on the present, despite traditional culture undergoing changes due to various historical events and the dynamism of Algerian society, marked by stages such as the liberation war, independence, development projects, national construction, events of October and subsequent political and economic openness to the world, as well as political crises and the spread of political violence. These dynamics make societal culture a set of elements shaping collective consciousness, consisting of criteria and local values unique to the local community, guiding individual and collective behavior (Milek Al-Haj Youssef, 2013).

Procedurally: Entrepreneurial culture is an integrated set of values specific to the entrepreneur, including independence, creativity, responsibility, desire, and risk-taking. It also encompasses a set of organizational principles and values that propel the entrepreneurial journey from ideation to realization. It embodies the entrepreneurial spirit that regulates managerial practice and directs it towards achieving goals. It also reflects institutional thought and collective cultural values.

Furthermore, culture is generally considered the fundamental process of organizing and distinguishing society, representing the moral aspect that differentiates individuals from one another, encompassing values, standards, ideas, and language. It is an accumulative process of perceptions and mentalities for university students, particularly in enriching their cultural repertoire regarding the establishment and creation of enterprises or projects, and developing entrepreneurial thinking.

The sources and origins of entrepreneurial culture are diverse, as they are linked to a specific social structure and historical context. However, while acknowledging the influence of global cultural effects necessitated by the context of globalization, it is also possible to emphasize the importance of national culture and the institutional personal culture, as well as the scientific culture of the actors involved, in shaping entrepreneurial culture.

First Definition of Startup Enterprises: Entrepreneurial pioneer Steve Blank defines them as not miniature versions of large enterprises. They do not follow major plans but are those enterprises that move from failure to failure quickly until they succeed, constantly learning from customers. This constant learning enables them to adapt, iterate, and improve initial ideas (Ben Shuwaat, Samia & Kaderi, Riyad, 2021).

Second Definition of Startup Enterprises: They are also defined as enterprises with a short operational history, often newly established and in the growth and market exploration phase. Founders design startup enterprises to develop a scalable business model effectively (Brody, M., 2020).

1.2. Importance of Entrepreneurial Culture:

The significance of the study lies in providing all suitable conditions for the success of establishing startup enterprises in Algeria and guiding all ambitious youth with ideas toward this sector, to provide an alternative to economic troubles away from job complexities. The state relies on this sector to break dependence on external factors and create job opportunities. The importance of our current research lies in highlight on a sensitive segment of Algerian society, namely youth and university students within the academic environment, and the role of entrepreneurial culture as a fundamental pillar they rely on in leading their future. Additionally, entrepreneurship is one of the most important strategies used by society to progress and prosper, serving as a basis for driving development and confronting unemployment by providing job opportunities. Universities play a role in discovering creative and innovative university students, supporting them to develop their talents, introducing a level of competition within the job market through their outputs represented by university youth.

Therefore, the importance and role of entrepreneurial culture have emerged through the variables discussed, as entrepreneurship is one of the most widespread phenomena in our current time, aiming to satisfy individual needs, contributing to increasing growth rates, and reducing unemployment. Additionally, there are other crucial points, including:

The social aspect achieved by entrepreneurship in improving an individual's income and standard of living.

The economic aspect, where the success of entrepreneurship profits the local community, thus developing and enhancing the national economy.

The cultural aspect, where individuals can acquire a set of characteristics and traits that make them self-reliant, without waiting for wage labor or facing unemployment.

-Elements of Entrepreneurial Culture:

The entrepreneurial culture can be divided into elements as follows:

a- Preconditions: These are shared knowledge and information acquired by individuals from their environment, which helps in the emergence of preparedness among individuals.

b- Preparedness: This includes the characteristics and psychological preparedness that appear in entrepreneurs, such as incentives, situations, eligibility, and desired benefits, which interact under suitable conditions to become behavior.

c- Materialization of Entrepreneurial Capacities and Abilities in a Project: This is influenced by driving motives, which include positive factors and discontinuity factors. The greater the density of driving motives, the more individuals are encouraged to create projects. Individuals with greater entrepreneurial capacities and abilities require lighter driving motives, and vice versa.

Adaptation or compatibility with the surrounding factors includes common ideas among groups of individuals and the languages used to convey these ideas, making culture a system of acquired behaviors. Consequently, it is a set of shared values among community members, which they use in their interactions and exchanges. (Azzedine Tounes .2003)

1.3. Historical Overview of the ANSEJ Agency:

The establishment of microcredit is considered a tool to combat vulnerability by allowing disadvantaged individuals to improve their living conditions. Microcredit first appeared in Algeria in 1999 but did not achieve the success envisaged by the authorities due to the weakness of the support process during the stages of project maturation and implementation monitoring. This was evident from the international conference held in December 2002 on the topic "Microcredit Experience in Algeria". Based on the recommendations presented during this conference, which included a significant number of experts in microfinance, the National Agency for Microcredit Management was established by Executive Decree No. 14-04 dated January 22, 2004, and amended.

Operational Network: The agency is represented at the local level through 49 provincial agencies distributed throughout the country, including two (02) agencies in Algiers. This network is supported by accompanying cells present at the district level.

Objectives of the National Agency for Microcredit Management:

Contribute to combating unemployment and poverty in urban and rural areas by encouraging self-employment, home-based work, crafts, and professions, especially among women, while raising awareness among rural inhabitants in their original areas by highlighting economic and cultural products, goods, and services that generate income and employment. Foster entrepreneurial spirit to replace dependency, thereby promoting social integration and individual development.

Provide guidance, support, and assistance to beneficiaries in implementing their activities, particularly regarding project financing, utilization, and monitoring of completed activities by beneficiaries, while ensuring compliance with agreements and contracts with the National Agency for Microcredit Management (ANSEJ).

Support project holders and beneficiaries of microloans in the field of income-generating activities and new micro-enterprises, and promote the marketing of microloan products through organizing exhibitions for display/sale.

2. Field Aspect of the Study:

Community and Field Study Sample: Since the studied phenomenon in the municipality of El Ogla , Tebessa province, concerns the role of the ANSEJ agency in granting and financing projects assigned to entrepreneurs in the area, the community intended for the study includes all individuals who have submitted their files to the agency to benefit from support projects and periodic monitoring. The study sample is selected randomly and serves as the primary basis for

conducting our field study. The questionnaire was distributed to both males and females across various age groups and educational levels. Accordingly, a total of 72 questionnaire forms were distributed to all those who submitted their files to the ANSEJ agency in Tebessa province for study and analysis, but only 65 forms were retrieved.

2.1. Methodology and Study Tools:

The questionnaire was designed according to the five-point Likert Scale and consists of two parts divided according to the characteristics of the respondents, including personal and functional variables such as gender, age, educational qualification, and type of activity. The second part methodologically contains the questionnaire questions consisting of 30 scientifically and methodically arranged statements within five sections related to entrepreneurial culture.

The first axis is the variable of entrepreneurial culture, comprising 15 statements divided into five basic dimensions:

First Dimension: Family dimension with three (03) statements.

Second Dimension: Cultural dimension with three (03) statements.

Third Dimension: Government policy with three (03) statements.

Fourth Dimension: Training variable with three (03) statements.

Fifth Dimension: Entrepreneurial spirit variable with three (03) statements.

The second axis assesses the ability to establish emerging institutions and contains 15 statements.

Likert Scale Table Response Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree					
Response	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Agree Strongly
Degree	1	2	3	4	5

Source: Jouda Mahfoud: (2007). Research Methods in the Field of Administrative Sciences, p. 23

Description	Range of Means
Strongly Disagree	From 1.00 – 1.80
Disagree	From 1.81 – 2.00
Neutral	From 2.01 – 3.40
Agree	From 3.41 – 4.20
Strongly Agree	From 4.21 – 5.00

Source: Jouda Mahfoud (2007): Research Methods in the Field of Administrative Sciences, p. 27

"The category length =
(maximum value - minimum
value) / by the number of tool
alternatives = (5-1) / 5 = 0.80 -
Study tool stability: alpha

Using **Cranach's Alpha coefficient** is considered the best measure to assess the reliability and consistency of a questionnaire. A coefficient value above 60% is generally accepted, indicating strong questionnaire stability. This implies that there is consistency in the questionnaire and its results are reliable. The test results are shown in the following table:

Table 2: Results of Cranach's Alpha Coefficient Test for Assessing Questionnaire Stability

Domain	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient
First Part: Entrepreneurial Culture	15	0.846
First Axis	03	0.733
Second Axis	03	0.746
Third Axis	03	0.764
Fourth Axis	03	0.782
Fifth Axis	03	0.772
Second Part: Entrepreneurial Establishment	15	0.831
All Items	30	0.860

Source: Compiled by the researcher based on the results of the SPSS statistical package

Analyzing the table of items, it becomes evident that the measurement tool exhibits a high degree of stability. The reliability coefficient reached approximately 84.6% for items related to entrepreneurial culture and 83.1% for items related to the second axis, indicating the establishment of an enterprise. The remaining reliability coefficients for the variables included in the dimensions of entrepreneurial culture were all above 60%, indicating the stability of the questionnaire as demonstrated above.

2.2. Analysis and Presentation of Statistical Analysis Results:

Providing a statistical description of the study sample according to personal and occupational data: To identify the personal characteristics of the study sample, frequencies and percentages were calculated. The following provides a detailed analysis of the content of the characteristics and features of the study sample as shown in the following table:

Table 3: Personal and Occupational Characteristics of the Study Sample

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	34	52.3
	Female	31	47.7
Total		65	100.0
Age Group	< 30 years old	29	44.6
	30-39 years old	33	50.8
	40-50 years old	3	4.6
	> 50 years old	0	0
Total		65	100.0
Education Level	Elementary	6	9.23
	Intermediate	12	18.46
	Secondary	17	26.15
	Vocational Training	14	21.53
	University	16	24.61
Total		65	100.00
Place of Residence	Rural	21	32.3
	Semi-urban	19	29.2
	Urban	25	38.5
Total		65	100.0
Type of Activity	Agricultural	18	27.7
	Services	22	33.8
	Industrial	10	15.4
	Craft	15	23.1
Total		65	100.0
Previous Experience	Yes	7	10.8
	No	58	89.2
Total		65	100.0

Based on the results shown in Table 3, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The majority of the study sample consists of males, comprising 52.3% of the total sample, while females represent 47.7%. This reflects societal and cultural tendencies in dealing with such projects, where female involvement is comparatively lower due to societal priorities and other factors.

The age group between 30 and 39 years old represents the majority, accounting for 50.8%, followed by those under 30 years old at 44.6%. The sample aged between 40 and 50 years old is minimal at 4.6%, with no participants above 50 years old. This indicates that younger individuals are more proactive in seeking financial support for establishing entrepreneurial ventures.

Regarding educational levels, secondary education holders constitute the highest proportion at 26.15%, followed by university graduates at 24.61%, and vocational training graduates at 21.53%. Elementary education holders represent the lowest proportion at 9.23%. This suggests that individuals with secondary and university education are more inclined to seek financial support for entrepreneurial projects from the ANSEJ agency.

Urban residents constitute the largest proportion at 38.5%, followed by rural residents at 32.3%, and semi-urban residents at 29.2%. This reflects accessibility to ANSEJ agency offices, transportation facilities, and the variation in entrepreneurial mindset between urban and rural areas.

The service sector attracts the highest percentage of applicants at 33.8%, followed by agriculture at 27.7%, while the industrial sector attracts the lowest percentage at 15.4%. This indicates a general aversion towards the industrial sector and a preference for the service sector among applicants.

Only a small percentage, 10.8%, of the sample has previous professional experience, while the majority, 89.2%, does not, primarily due to issues in the public job sector and limited professional opportunities.

2.3. Descriptive Statistical Analysis of Study Domains:

In this section, we will process the statistical analysis results of data and information according to descriptive statistical measures such as mean, standard deviation, and the relative importance of study variables. Based on these, we will analyze and interpret the paragraphs of the study axes and draw final conclusions based on the assumed mean (3.00) to determine whether the average response score has reached a moderate level of agreement, which is 3 or not.

First Domain: Entrepreneurial Culture Paragraph:

This section consists of 15 paragraphs diagnosing (entrepreneurial spirit/government policy/family dimension/cultural dimension/training dimension) for the study sample.

Table 4: Interpretation of the Entrepreneurial Culture Paragraph among Youth Supported by the ANSEJ Agency

The table below provides the interpretation and analysis of the results from Table 4:

Dimension	Mean Score	Standard Deviation	Agreement Level
Family Dimension	4.10	0.83	Agree
Cultural Dimension	3.138	0.933	Neutral
Government Policies	1.661	0.734	Strongly Disagree
Training Dimension	3.092	0.947	Neutral
Entrepreneurial Spirit	1.784	0.838	Strongly Disagree
Entrepreneurial Culture	2.755	0.856	Neutral

Source: Compiled by the researcher based on the statistical package SPSS

Family Dimension:

The mean score for the family dimension is 4.10 with a standard deviation of 0.83, indicating that family plays a significant role in fostering entrepreneurial culture, especially among university graduates.

Cultural Dimension: The mean score for the cultural dimension is 3.138 with a standard deviation of 0.933, indicating a lack of enthusiasm and neutrality among the study sample towards the cultural dimension, possibly explaining the absence of a forward-looking perspective towards economic projects.

Government Policies: The mean score for government policies is 1.661 with a standard deviation of 0.734, suggesting that the sample individuals do not support government policies due to administrative bureaucracy and management inefficiencies.

Training Dimension: The mean score for the training dimension is 3.092 with a standard deviation of 0.947, indicating that academic preparation, particularly through university education, contributes to the development of an entrepreneurial culture.

Entrepreneurial Spirit: The mean score for entrepreneurial spirit is 1.784 with a standard deviation of 0.838, reflecting a lack of entrepreneurial spirit among the study sample.

Overall Entrepreneurial Culture: The mean score for overall entrepreneurial culture is 2.755 with a standard deviation of 0.856, indicating neutrality among the study sample regarding entrepreneurial culture.

2.4. Survey on Establishing Startup Institutions:

This section of the study consists of five (5) paragraphs targeting the concept of establishing startup institutions. The following table explains the study sample's perspective on establishing startup institutions:

Paragraph	Mean Score	Standard Deviation	Total Score
Consistent and Increasing Annual Profit Rate	4.14	0.747	Agree
Project Continuity and Development	4.28	0.740	Strongly Agree
Required Investment Amount	3.23	1.012	Neutral
Cost and Profit Analysis	3.40	0.862	Neutral
Achievement of Set Goals	3.32	0.886	Neutral
Quality and Competitive Goods	3.35	0.799	Neutral
Suppliers and Customers in the Field	3.54	1.062	Agree
Funding Sources for Establishing an Institution	3.08	0.924	Neutral
Funding Clarity for the Project	2.91	1.538	Neutral
Discovery of Project Opportunities	3.78	1.079	Agree
Increase in and Retention of Customers	3.54	1.076	Agree
Development of Competitive Position	3.48	1.187	Agree
Funding Challenges and Obstacles	3.49	1.048	Agree
Project Accompaniment is Non-existent	3.71	0.914	Agree
The Project is Among the Most Successful Projects	3.63	1.282	Agree
Establishment of a Startup Institution	3.692	0.465	Agree

On average, the overall mean score is estimated at 3.00, indicating the study sample's general agreement towards the concept of establishing startup institutions, with a mean score of 3.692 and a standard deviation of 0.465, suggesting a high level of agreement. The analysis aligns with the numerical expressions in the statistical processing table, with the highest mean score being 4.28.

3. Study Hypotheses and Statistical Testing:

3.1. Discussion of the First Hypothesis and its Analysis:

The possession of entrepreneurial culture among youth beneficiaries of the economic agency in Tebessa is the principle of the first hypothesis. To confirm the test, t-testing will be conducted based on the primary hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis with negation and proof. The table below illustrates the test results.

Null Hypothesis: H_0 Youth funded by the Tebessa Economic Agency do not possess entrepreneurial culture.

Alternative Hypothesis: H_1 Youth funded by the Tebessa Economic Agency possess entrepreneurial culture.

Table (6): First Basic Hypothesis and One Sample t-test

Variable		Test Mean = 3.8082				Table Value = 2.021	
Entrepreneurial Culture		Calculated T	Degrees of Freedom	Probability Value	Interval of Difference	Test Confidence	
		5,527	64	,000	,19179-	Lower Confidence Limit	Upper Confidence Limit
						,2611-	,1225-

Source: Compiled by the researcher based on the statistical package SPSS

From the table: We notice that the calculated t-value in advance, which is 5.527, is greater than the tabulated t-value, which is 2.021 according to Student's t-distribution. Additionally, the probability value (sig) is 0.00, indicating significance below the 5% level. Consequently, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, suggesting that youth funded by the Tebessa Economic Agency possess entrepreneurial culture.

3.2. Discussion of the Second Hypothesis and its Analysis:

To test the second hypothesis, which suggests that entrepreneurial spirit is one of the main determinants of entrepreneurial culture, we employed the Pearson coefficient. This coefficient measures the relationship between entrepreneurial culture and its determinants by adopting both the null and alternative hypotheses, with a significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$. This indicates a statistically significant relationship at a significance level of $\alpha = 1\%$.

There is a statistically significant relationship at the 5α level between entrepreneurial culture and its determinants. When isolating the effects of its determinants, it is evident that the formation determinant has a strong correlation with the entrepreneurial culture variable, as indicated by the partial correlation estimated at 0.503 with a significance level of 0.000. This proportion ranks first compared to the entrepreneurial spirit determinant, suggesting the presence of other essential determinants or factors with direct and indirect effects (such as government policies, economic environment, education, qualifications, etc.).

3.3. Discussion of the Third Hypothesis and its Analysis:

The third hypothesis suggests a significant relationship between entrepreneurial culture and the concept of establishing a startup. Therefore, we can test the significance of simple linear regression using the following hypotheses:

Null Hypothesis: H_0 - There is no statistically significant relationship between entrepreneurial culture and the establishment of a startup. Alternative Hypothesis: H_1 - There is a statistically significant relationship between entrepreneurial culture and the establishment of a startup.

To test the validity of the third hypothesis, we employ simple linear regression using the SPSS program, as illustrated in the following table:

Table (8): Effect of Entrepreneurial Culture on Establishing Startups

Variable	Startup Establishment							
	Model	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Square	Computed F-Value	Significance Level (sig)	Coefficient of Determination (R-Squared)	Correlation Coefficient (R)
	Regression	0.618	1	0.181	0.265	0.003	0.806	0.65
	Residual	4.333	63	0.692	Estimation Error	0.2622		
	Total	4.351	64			F-Table Value at Significance Level	4.08	

Source: Compiled by the researcher based on the statistical processing results of SPSS.

The statistically significant correlation at the % 5 α level. The analysis coefficient of 0.806 from the above table indicates the extent to which the independent variable explains variations occurring in the dependent variable regarding entrepreneurial culture. The remaining proportion may be attributed to other factors affecting the dependent variable.

It can also be stated that entrepreneurial culture explains 65% of the model, which is a significantly high percentage, indicating that the entrepreneurial culture variable plays a significant and meaningful role in the establishment of startups. Through the table, we can test the significance as follows:

Null Hypothesis: **H0** - Simple regression between entrepreneurial culture and the establishment of startups is not significant at 5%. Alternative Hypothesis: **H1** - Simple regression between entrepreneurial culture and the establishment of startups is significant at 5%. This can also be justified by comparing the significance level (sig) which equals (0.000) and is less than % 5 α , indicating that the regression is significant. Thus, the entrepreneurial culture variable has a statistically significant effect on the concept of establishing startups at a 95% confidence level. The table supports the analysis conducted.

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Table 9: Interpretation and analysis of feature variance for the simple linear regression model

Model	Non-patterned Equations		Patterned Equations	Computed T-value	Probability Value (sig)
	B	Standard Error STD ERROR			
Constant constons	3.695	0.331	0.65	11.173	0.000
Entrepreneurial Culture	0.60	0.117		2.115	0.003
The significance T-value is estimated at 2.021 with degrees of freedom (n-2=63) and significance level ($\alpha=0.05$), according to the student table		Confidence level 95%			=N

Statistical correlation is evident at a significance level of $\alpha=5\%$.

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the SPSS statistical package.

From the table, it is apparent that the computed F-value is less than its tabular value of 4.08, indicating a significance level equal to zero, i.e., lower than the adopted significance level. Consequently, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis, which states that there is a statistically significant effect of possessing entrepreneurial culture on the idea of establishing an institution, thus confirming the validity of the third hypothesis.

4. Field Study Findings:

Based on the field study illustrated above, statistically analyzing the data in the tables indicates that youth supported and funded by the Economic Agency in the Tébéssa region possess entrepreneurial culture and spirit. Entrepreneurial culture among university graduates does not solely determine the formation of entrepreneurial culture. There are several other determinants and factors that play a significant role in shaping and crystallizing it. Additionally, the study reveals a strong and close relationship between the establishment of startup institutions and entrepreneurial culture.

5. Recommendations and Suggestions Post-Study:

Following this field study, general recommendations and suggestions can be proposed to develop and enhance the entrepreneurial mindset, laying the groundwork for future startup institutions. These recommendations include:

Relying heavily on information and communication technology and digitizing management to facilitate attracting university students.

Reducing and dispersing tax burdens and encouraging financial incentives.

Combating all forms of administrative bureaucracy.

Developing interest and training to qualify aspiring youth for economic projects.

Improving pre- and post-incubation facilities for economic incubators.

6. Conclusion:

Most modern countries witness a significant increase in interest in entrepreneurial practices, which surpass mere establishment of modern institutions, taking on various forms. Consequently, studies vary, and data changes with changes in media and surrounding internal and external circumstances. Our research falls within the general context of entrepreneurial culture, and entrepreneurial activities due to their innovative nature. Hence, our study focuses on the role of entrepreneurial culture in establishing startup institutions and steps to create small and medium-sized innovative institutions. Furthermore, it explores the potential for the entrepreneurial direction of students, which is considered a primary and prominent stage of entrepreneurship.

In conclusion, our study's most important findings aim to crystallize an entrepreneurial mindset among university students in general and those inclined towards the Economic Agency specifically. However, their inclination towards entrepreneurial culture was weak despite indicators encouraging entrepreneurship by some agencies.

According to the field study, the methods used by entrepreneurship firms and universities to disseminate entrepreneurial culture so far have been ineffective and have not kept pace with development, negatively affecting the formation of entrepreneurial awareness among university students, especially those seeking economic support from various agencies. Additionally, there is a lack of training, qualification, and reliance on traditional methods by both universities and entrepreneurship firms in disseminating entrepreneurial culture.

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