

The Entrepreneurial Micro-Projects Among The Young People As A Mechanism To Achieving The Development Goals, The Contributions And The Examples

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to clarify the role of micro-projects among the young people to achieving the Development Goals process in its various aspects, then to treat the most important obstacles they face ,because if this category is used well (their abilities and potentials...) and is employed in the required manner, it will lead us to achieving the Sustainable development and their goals: such as reducing unemployment rates and enabling them to find decent job opportunities and make difference in their social and economic life.

1. Introduction

The subject of development and the achievement of its goals raise many issues and dimensions, as the development correlate to the nature of the achievements provided by the actors and activists in the development aspects, and those who are in charge of activating its elements to ensure the achievement of the desired goals, Those that are linked to economic and social growth, especially in countries that focus their interests on the developmental and production role in order to reach into high competition and occupy the first places in the international business market, surely while keeping pace with the technical and the knowledge development .

In this context, the young people category represents an effective and essential element in the development process, but rather represents its core, especially at a time when it entered strongly in the field of development work at the beginning of the third millennium, and this emergence coincided with the acceleration in achieving sustainable development goals such as eliminating poverty and unemployment and improving the quality of educational outputs... health services and the provision of decent job opportunities and others.

Therefore, the success and sustainability of development programs depends on the active participation of this category who have high capabilities, training skills and diverse experiences in several fields.

The contribution of young people to their entrepreneurial micro- project in raising economic growth rates and achieving social development from it would enhance their position within their social environment, starting with the family and joining the society institutions concerned with the developmental role.

the entrepreneurial micro-projects among young people may be considered one of the pillars of development, as she contribute to the development of the national economy, especially if young people have a key role in it, through the

necessity of providing educational and material means, and they can have the opportunity to participate in decision-making and control the resources related to their projects.

The International world and Arab interest alike in the importance and role of The entrepreneurial micro-projects in the success of the sustainable development process has grown, given the effective role they play in raising production rates and economic and social growth, such as employment opportunities create and the search for good social status and economic independence.

The leading countries in the development and production field such as China and Malaysia Japan, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and others they depend on the support and financing of micro-projects, especially for the young entrepreneur category, considering them to be the productive and creative capacity, and without to use them very well the development goals cannot be achieved.

In terms of attention to young people in Algeria We find that there is a real political will that aims to integrate them and benefit from them, such as creating investment job opportunities, like support the entrepreneurial micro-projects or give them a compensation allowance for unemployment, This national policy has an active role in supporting the economy, absorbing unemployment rates, and advancing the state in all aspects, especially in the development aspect. Based on this importance, this study comes to aim Monitoring the extent to which the entrepreneurial micro-projects among young people contribute to the success of the development process. This can be followed up through the following: (1) Research and investigation on the role of micro-projects in facing development problems and addressing them by contributing to the production process and creating job opportunities. (2) Determining the objectives and importance of micro projects in economic and social development thought. (3)- Identifying the surrounding obstacles that limit the continuity of the project owner in the success of his project.

2. The Background and literature review

2.1. The micro-projects concept and characteristics:

2.1.1. The concept of micro-projects:

While numerous authors have published definitions for “small project,” the literature does not yet support a consensus. **Westney** defined a project as “an endeavor in which a number of tasks are performed in order to accomplish a particular objective.” Projects are typically considered small when they do not involve a major investment, and are undertaken to meet certain business objectives, such as maintenance to or increase of production capacity, compliance with environmental requirements, and performance of research for new product development. (Wesley et al, 2017, p316)[1]

The World Bank refers to ‘small’ scale projects as those projects costing less than US\$10 million. However many small scale projects have a total cost of less than US\$15,000. Projects of this size may be referred to as ‘micro-projects’. They have been the focus of the research reported in this paper because the majority of public works projects undertaken in developing countries are of this size[.2](Sohail & Baldwin, 2018, 1)

Elhassan considers the concept of micro- projects to depends on the purpose of using this definition. However, there are universal definitions agreed upon by the organizations concerned , his researcher notes that this definition was basing on the following criteria for distinguishing micro-projects (1) It is an individual projects owned and managed individually for his account and this may be acceptable.(2) It works in urban areas - this does not correspond to the reality as it is spread in rural and urban areas. (3) Its capital is very small without specifying a certain extent. (4) Low-level technology is used and this is acceptable.(5) Income is irregular and provides irregular employment opportunities, which is generally incorrect.(6) Most and, not all of those enterprises, fall within the informal sector. (**Elhassan, 2019, p2**)[3]

Farid considers it also: “a decision-making projects because they include both the ability to be creative in the idea itself, creating it and trying to find it in reality, then mixing it with some of its advantages such as facing unemployment, excluding social marginalization, and then contributing to achieving social cohesion and sustainable development” (فريد، 2018، ص80) [4]

2.1.2. The Characteristics of micro projects:

The operation and growth of micro projects are identify cantly determined by the characteristic features and internal diversity of it (The number of workers, the budget ... and other things that we will know later..)

The identification of characteristic properties leads to a qualitative and quantitative distinction between micro projects from other entities, primarily including large enterprises, this set of properties, as proposed by **Reboud**, **Mazzarol**, and **Clark** concerns, e.g., general managerial characteristics, organizational configuration, strategy and market orientation. It is manifested by a less structured and formalized approach to management practice, survival, and business development. (Kozlowski & Matejun., 2016, p33) [5]

The above information studies, stated that micro projects have certain characteristics that differentiate them from large projects. Table 1 below lists these characteristics, and shows the breadth in which micro projects can be defined.

Table 1: micro- Project Characteristics

References	Cost	Duration	Other
Westney (1985)	\$5,000 to \$50 million	N/A	Numerous other projects taking place concurrently, labor and equipment resources shared with other projects
CII (1991)	\$2,000-\$3.5 million for engineering only, \$100,000-\$25 million for construction only, \$100,000-\$100 million for EPC	1-15 months small engineering-only projects, 1-14 months for construction only, 2-30 months for EPC	Personnel hours - 200-65,000 for engineering only, 2,500-500,000 for construction only, 1,500-750,000 for EPC, part-time management, simpler project controls
Griffith and Headley (1995)	Limited cost	1-3 months	Low complexity, limited inputs, limited formal documentation, occur in active environments
Liang <i>et al</i> (2005)	Total installed cost between \$100,000 and \$5 million	14 months or less	Site work hours up to 100,000, part-time project management, any level of complexity

source: (Wesley et al,2017, p316)

Statistics related to the institutional system of most countries of the world indicate that small enterprises have acquired more than 90% of this system, which made them the fulcrum of their economies, and the secret of this is due to the characteristics that distinguish them from other types of projects and represented in the following:

- *ease of establishment*

- The small amount of capital required to establish it, which means the small amount of financing required. This is commensurate even with the capabilities of developing countries that suffer from a shortage of capital due to weak savings and income levels.
- Its establishment does not require large services from the infrastructure.
- Its reliance on simple production tools as it depends on the labor intensive.
- Its dependence in the first place to obtain its requirements on local raw materials and natural resources within the local community.
- The ability to adapt to the developments of its surroundings. (الحواس، دون سنة، ص5-6)[6]

According to the observation of researchers, , there are other ese that can be mentioned in the following:

- *Ease of leadership and steering:*
- *Ease of marketing the product:*
- *Ease of controlling inputs and calculating outputs:*

3. micro-projects and The development

3.1. The importance of micro projects in development:

The concept of development refers to providing mechanisms, means and methods for each individual to obtain equal and equal opportunities to achieve a better society with a fair distribution of resources and wealth among the various social groups. It includes four elements:

- **Productivity:** It is the provision of appropriate conditions for individuals to raise their productivity.

- Social justice: is the equality of individuals in obtaining the same opportunities.
- Sustainability: is ensuring that individuals obtain sustainable and stable development.
- Empowerment: is the provision of cultural, material, and educational means so that individuals can participate in decision-making and control over resources. (قسم احصاءات التنمية البشرية العراقي، 2018، ص2) [7]

In view of what was previously , the concept of development corresponds well with the importance of micro projects in developing people's lives and improving the economies of countries, given their huge impacts in socio-economic aspects has had compared to large projects as mentioned earlier.

The micro projects in developing countries in particular play an important role in reducing the problem of unemployment, especially in rural areas, given that large companies and industrial companies that depend on urban areas have failed to play a distinctive role in addressing the problem of unemployment, and the Asian tigers have realized the importance of this projects and have taken them as a basis for achieving their development goals,

as some statistics indicate that enterprises provide between 50 - 60 percent of the total job opportunities..(Services and solidarity tourism, As for Canada, it has also realized that this type of project represents the largest sector of job creation in the country, about 80% of the total job opportunities. (منصور، 2020، ص17-18) [8]

the Micro-projects represented an major source of employment and income in many countries of the World, contributes to achieving economic and social balance in the lives of individuals, and makes them able to overcome the obstacles they encounter in life, improving their financial situation and moving towards achieving prosperity, especially in third world countries, **The Inter-American Development Bank** reported that micro projects makes a major contribution to aggregate employment, production, and national income in Latin America and the Caribbean.(Inter-American Development Bank, 1997, p25).[9]

also it provide income and employment for significant workers in rural and urban areas by producing basic goods and services such as made traditional foods, tailoring, barber shop and hawkers for the need of rapidly growing populations (Nawai, Shariff, 2011, p1) [10]

the micro projects have a major role in the process of economic development, as they represent the backbone of the private sector and represent more than 90% of the total projects in the world, and contribute between 50-60% of use.

The importance of the role of these projects increases, because they represent the only prospects for growth in use and added value, which prompted large-sized and low-efficiency institutions to transform into small, and gave way to the emergence of small-sized projects that have a high level of efficiency. [(بوهوم، 2002، ص23)] [11]

It also contributes a large percentage to the GDP of many countries. For example, micro-projects contribute about 85% of the Gross domestic product (GDP) in England, and about 51% in the United States of America.

the micro-projects support building comprehensive productive capacities. They help absorb productive resources at all levels of the economy and contribute to the establishment of economic systems characterized by dynamism and flexibility, in which small and large companies are interconnected, and they are spread over a wider geographical scope than large projects, and support the development and growth of entrepreneurship and skills, and help reduce economic differences between urban and rural areas. "It is also considered one of the most important means of confronting the problem of unemployment, since it is of low capital and intensive labor " (عطية، أحمد، 2015، ص13) [12]

But despite its great importance, it faces many challenges and problems, and they are often imposed on it by legislation, laws, government and the environment, and may be related to problems of marketing and distribution of the product.

According to the researchers, as a result of their observations, the micro-projects contribute to development through:

- Employment Generation especially for young people

Eliminating youth unemployment is a good priority to whol country, given that young people are the main target group for work, and the growth and spread of small projects will attract many unemployed youth.

- Increasing GDP Growth:

If we can actually develop small projects, we will inevitably get a good profit margin that contributes to increasing the domestic product, we will get rid of poverty, we will move towards achieving prosperity, we will get more economic and social benefits, and the young people's lives it will become good.

- Exploitation of local resources:

The import cost will decrease, and the trend will be to enhance local resources, promote good control of resources and rationalize the use, this requires high efficiency in the selection of resources, and a high concentration in the way they are used.

- exploitation of locale Technologies:

It would be good to take advantage of local technologies, to rationalize import expenditures, and it would open the way to use creativity in creating and developing local technologies, and preparing them for competition, especially as we are in a changing world dominated by technology.

- utilisation local expertise:

Small projects are a fertile environment for studies, and their owners are looking forward to revealing more about their projects, so they learn the status of their current projects, and working on develop it.

- Increased Productivity.

The wide spread of micro-projects contributes to meeting the needs of individuals, and achieves self-sufficiency due to the increased productivity of these projects, and reduces the products price.

- Effective Social Outcomes:

micro-projects contribute to the integration of young people into the social sphere, help them to make their lives successful and the lives of their families , they will engage in community activities in various social, cultural and political dimensions.

- Getting experience and developing skills:

With practice in project leadership, they will control it, by adapting to the internal and external environment of the project, they will get experiences and know how to deal with obstacles, they will develop their skills and learn others, this will help them to continue and develop the project more, and not only the skills related to the project, but they will develop Their social skills are also in holding fruitful relations with everyone, communication..effective dealing...sociopsychological skills..

4. Obstacles facing the growth of micro- projects

There are many obstacles and challenges facing the micro- projects according to the different social and economic conditions of each country, the most important of which are:

4.1. Financial Obstacles:

GICHUKI et al In their valuable study , "challenges facing micro and small enterprises in accessing credit facilities in kangemi harambee market in nairobi city kenya "they concluded that most of the problems that hinder the growth of youth projects are:

Collateral Requirements Historical development and the associated culture, of the banking system underpin the problem of the emphasis on the provision of collateral as a primary condition in lending. Banks have always adopted a risk adverse stance towards small firms, with an accompanying inability to focus on the income generating potential of the venture, when analyzing the likelihood of loan repayment .

-Cost of Credit

The cost of credit accessibility refers to the amount of money the entrepreneurs pay in process of borrowing money from financial institutions.

- Availability of Information on finance

The access to credit information and the technology in local lending environments determine the extent to which small enterprises obtain sufficient external financing to exploit profitable projects.

However, provision of information to the bank may be a necessity for creating a rating culture among MSEs for purposes of accessing external finance.

- Business Risks

Risk factor is another aspect that explains the access to credit facilities by MSEs. Total risk (both business and financial risk) may be a dimension across which a financing gap might exist. A firm's business risk (which focuses on a firm's operations), represents the uncertainty of the firm's return on its assets.

- Access to Credit Facilities

Access to finance helps all firms to grow and prosper. However, lack of access to credit is a major impediment inhibiting the growth of micro enterprises. Furthermore, firms with greater access to capital are more able to exploit growth and investment opportunities.(GICHUKI et al, 2014,p1-25) [13]

4.2. internal obstacles:

The study they conducted by Mburu&Makori "management challenges facing the implementation of youth development projects in kenya. A case study of youth enterprise funded projects in nairoubi county"came to enhance the role of small projects also in bringing about the desired changes and achieving development goals, but it may contain many internal obstacles that can thwart the project, and thus impede the origin development goals, and those obstacles can be summarized in the following:

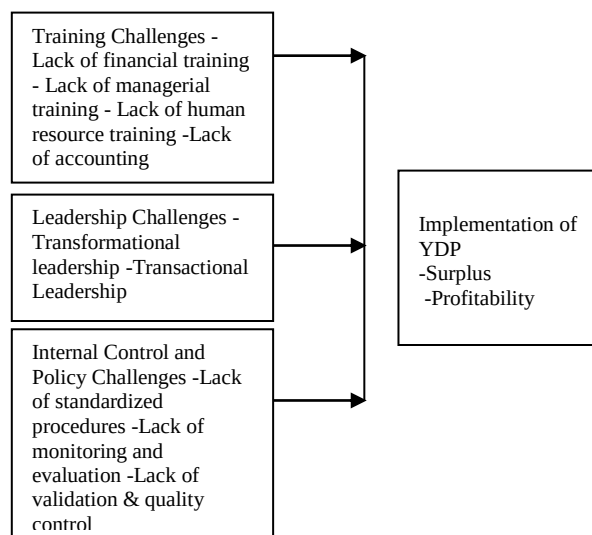


Figure 1: internal obstacles by Mburu & Makori (Mburu & Makori, 2015, p637-661)[14]

4.3. Legal and Administrative and technical Obstacles:

Farhan, in his study of the most important sources of funding for the projects, highlighted many obstacles, the most important of which are:

- Absence of laws, legislation and institutions that support and protect micro- projects.
- The absence of unions and federations that see the interests of micro- projects and provide integration between them and those large projects.
- Weak management experience and the lack of a culture of leadership and creativity.
- Low technological level.
- The lack of business development services institutions that work to raise the level of the micro- projects administratively, financially and marketing[.(15 ،2003 ،فرحان)[15].

5. The Some of the world's leading experiences in the field of micro projects

5.1. The Chinese Experience :

The experience of the new China began at the hands of "Mao Zedong" in October 1949 and its population at that time was 542 million people, and now its population reaches nearly 1.3 billion people.

One of the factors for the success of this experiment is the reliance on science and technology and the collection of sufficient information about all the markets in which it resides, in addition to continuous hard work.

China is interested in micro enterprises, although they do not achieve valuable profits for several reasons, including: Its production was affected by the overall economic situation.

- * It is an influential factor in the stability of society.

- * These projects also suffer from the backwardness of their technological capabilities, which affects their orientation towards science and technology.

The Chinese experience, despite its remarkable success globally, is still rearranging itself every period whenever it proves the existence of any form of imbalance, which is what the Arab countries must absorb, as each country must reflect on the honest status of small projects in its economy, and then determine points Weakness in this vital sector so that it plans to support it at a central level first, and then at lower levels. (منصور: مرجع سابق، ص17-18). [16]

5.2. The Malaysian Experience

The micro-projects play a vital role in developing the Malaysian economy. MEs accounted for 79.4% (412,000 from a total of 552,804) of the total SMEs and 78.7% of business establishments in Malaysia, The census also indicates that Micro and SMEs contribute about 64% (3,223,000 out of 5,038,000) of total employment and generated RM159,411 million of value added in 2003 . The World Bank claims that between one third and three quarters of total employment in most developing countries comes from informal sector (Nawai & Shariff, op. cit. , p2) [17].

The Malaysian experience has demonstrated distinction among the successful countries in the field of micro-projects development, as s micro-projects constituted more than (90%) of the total Malaysian industrial enterprises in 2005.

This experience was characterized by the amount of support provided by the Malaysian government for the development of these projects, through a series of procedures and supportive policies, and the provision of many facilities and benefits.

In 1996, a specialized agency for the development of small and medium enterprises was established. It seeks to create small and medium enterprises that are efficient, flexible, and able to compete in a free market, This was supported by the establishment of a specialized bank to provide soft loans to small and medium enterprises, on encouraging terms, and financial and tax facilities were provided to small and medium enterprises, with tax exemptions and financial facilities, often was in the form of grants from the Malaysian government. (أبو شنب، 2016، ص221) [18]

5.3. The Algerian experience in the field of micro-projects:

The Algerian country has set up several support and accompaniment devices for entrepreneurial micro-projects among young people since its birth until now, including:

- * **The National Agency for Management of Microcredit:** It represents one of the tools for embodying the government's policy with regard to combating unemployment and instability.

There has been a remarkable development in the various social categories among the beneficiaries since 2005, which was 41,923 projects to reach 241,490 projects in 2009, while the number of jobs created increased from 4,994 in 2005 to 218,421 in 2009.

- * **The National Agency for Investment Development:** This agency is considered the main tool for introducing and promoting existing investment opportunities and attracting capital and foreign direct investment, as the number of projects until 2009 reached 71,185 projects that secured nearly a one million jobs. (بقتيش، 2016، ص92-93). [19]

- * **The Guarantee Fund for Loans to SMEs called (FGAR):**

The main objective of the FGAR is to facilitate access to medium-term bank financing in order to support the start-up and expansion of SMEs, by granting credit guarantees to commercial banks, in order to complete the financial package for enterprises, viable and geared towards the creation and/or development of enterprises. the fund created by executive decree n° 02-373 of 11 November 2002 in application of the orientation law on SMEs, this decree establishes the statutes of the Guarantee Fund. Placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Industry and Mines, the FGAR has legal personality and financial autonomy, (an official file available on: <https://www.fgar.dz/portal/fr/content/presentation>). [20]

- * **The Investment Credit Guarantee Fund called (CGCI-Pme spa):**

la Caisse de garantie des crédits d'investissement pme est habilitée à gérer, aussi bien pour le compte de l'Etat et que pour tout autre organisme bailleur de fonds, des fonds de garantie spécialisés destinés à garantir le financement des différents secteurs d'activité. La gestion de ces fonds s'effectue dans le cadre d'une convention souscrite entre la Caisse et le bailleur de fonds (an official file available on: <http://cgci.dz/presentation-de-la-cgci-pme/>).[21]

6. Conclusion

Finally, we conclude that micro-projects have a very important role in promoting the sustainable development process and achieving its goals. This is achieved by the effectiveness of modern development plans and programs pursued by developing and Arab countries in particular, such as Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia and other leading countries in this field.

The involvement of young people in the development process and their integration into the formal free labor market, such as having the experience of working in micro income-generating projects that contribute to raising economic growth rates, in addition to the creation of support and accompaniment bodies, whole this will benefit the project owner and the success of the development process.

Studies and reports have reflected the importance of supporting young people and involving them in economic and social growth, considering that they are a group characterized by vitality and activity and has a tremendous energy of capabilities and capabilities, as well as intellectual creative energies and technical skills. To push them to next levels of achievement, this in turn contributes to the development action.

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