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*Faculté des Sciences Economiques,
commerciales, et Sciences de Gestion*



جامعة محمد بوضياف المسيلة

كلية العلوم الاقتصادية والتجارية وعلوم التسيير

مجلة اقتصاديات الأعمال والتجارة

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***Entrepreneurship a Pivotal Mechanism for Achieving Sustainable Development in
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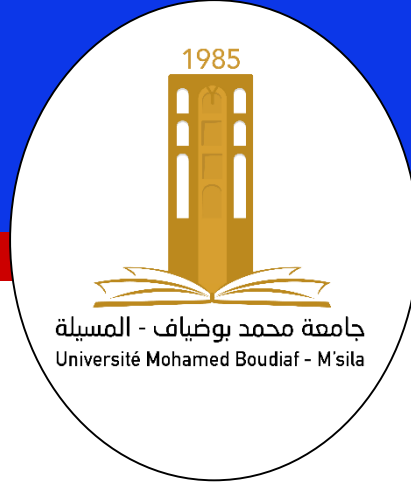
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- أن يكون البحث المقدم أصليا، منصبا على مجال اختصاص المجلة وغير مقدم لجهات أخرى للنشر؛

- يقدم البحث مكتوبا بصيغة *Word*؛

- ألا يتجاوز البحث 20 صفحة وان لا يقل على 10 صفحات؛

- يكون البحث مكتوبا باللغة العربية بخط *Simplified Arabic* حجم 14 بتباع بسيط *simple*، وباللغة الأجنبية *Times New Roman* حجم 12 وبتباع بسيط *simple*؛

- تعد الأشكال والجداول بالصيغة الآلية لبرنامج *Word*؛

- تكتب الهوامش في نهاية المقال ويشار لها بأرقام في متن المقال؛

- تتضمن الصفحة الأولى بالضرورة اسم الباحث، الرتبة العلمية، مؤسسة الارتباط والبريد الإلكتروني وكذا ملخص بلغة المقال وآخر بلغة مغايرة له على ان يكون الملخص الثاني باللغة العربية إذا كان المقال بلغة اجنبية؛

- يمكن لهيئة المجلة ان تجري بعض التغييرات الشكلية دون المساس بالمحتوى؛

- المقالات المرسلة للمجلة لا ترد لأصحابها الا للمراجعة والتصحيح؛

- ترسل المقالات الواردة لمحكمين اثنين حسب الاختصاص بعد تشفيرهما، ويعتبر المقال مقبولا للنشر إذا قبل من المحكمين؛

- يعتبر المقال مرفوضا للنشر إذا كانت نتيجة التحكيم سلبية من قبل المحكمين، وفي حالة تعارض رأي المحكمين يرسل لمحكم ثالث؛

- المقالات المنشورة لا تعبر إلا على آراء أصحابها.

- ترسل المقالات للتحكيم عبر المنصة الوطنية للمجلات العلمية على الموقع

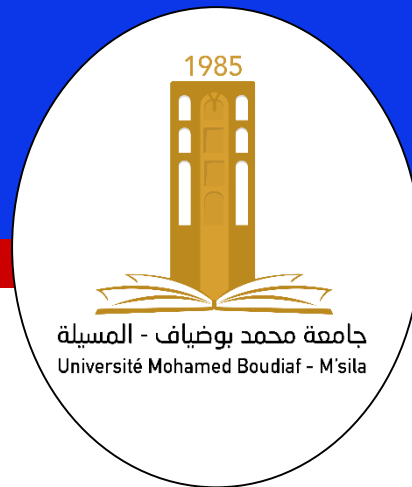
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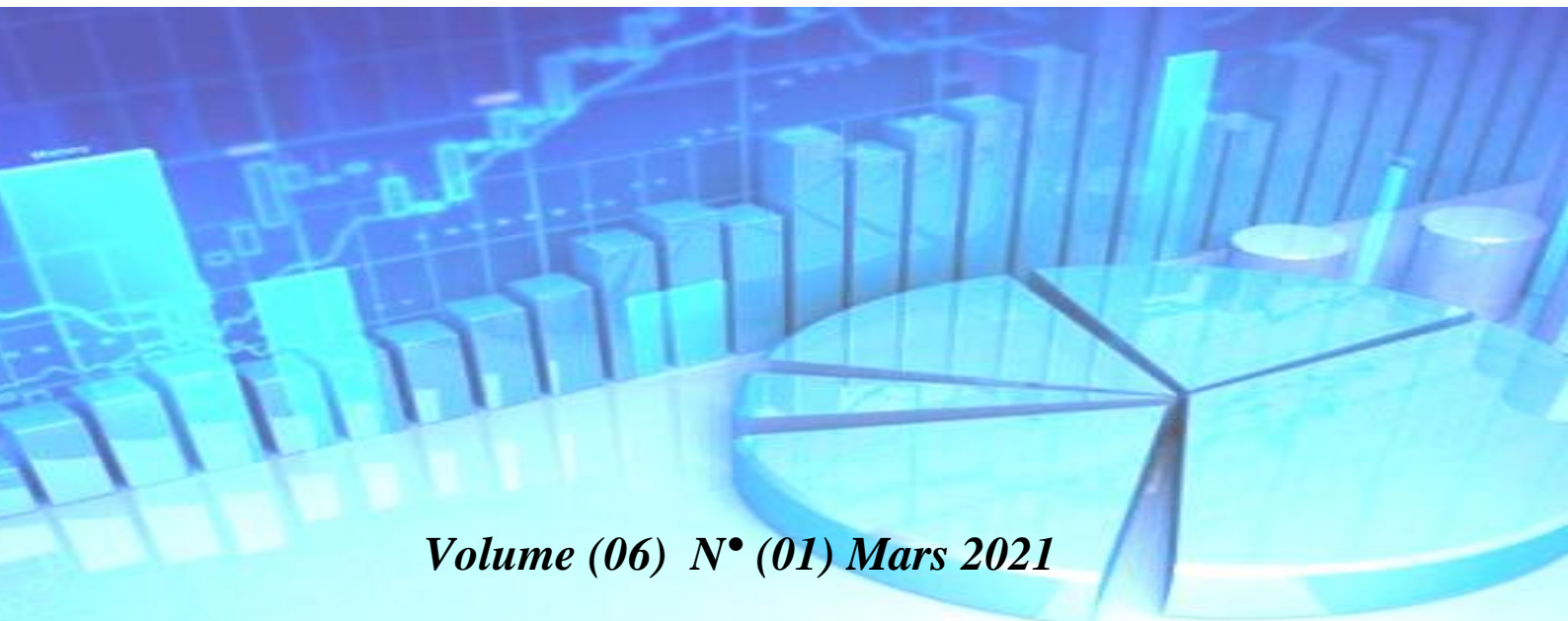
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Entrepreneurship a Pivotal Mechanism for Achieving Sustainable Development in Algeria (Reality and Expectations)

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Abstract:

Economists agree that sustainable entrepreneurship is the basis of any economy for its growth and development . From this standpoint, the aim of this article is to highlight the extent to which entrepreneurship contributes to achieving sustainable development in Algeria. To achieve this, we relied on the descriptive analytical method. The most important results of this study showed that: sustainable entrepreneurship is Algeria's present and future wealth through its achievement of added economic value, its dependence on social responsibility, and the preservation of the environment.

Keywords: sustainable entrepreneurship ; entrepreneurship ; sustainable development ;the entrepreneur.

Jel Classification Codes: Q00, L26, Q01, L29.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Algerian thinker Malik Ibn Nabi says: "It is not necessary for a poor society to have billions of gold in order to rise, rather, a society rises with the wealth that the eternity cannot diminish, the wealth that divine providence put in his hands: man and soil." This wise saying, if applied in Algeria, its economy would rise and flourish. This wealth can be analysed and explained in two things: interest in human resources and natural resources, especially since Algeria has a youth energy that exceeds 75% of its population. It is also rich with various natural esoteric and apparent bounties, and a large area, as it ranks first in Africa in terms of area, so where does the problem lie? The activation of the wealth that Algeria possesses is by encouraging sustainable entrepreneurship, that is, sustainable entrepreneurship is the way for the rise of societies, their development and their flourishing in all fields.

-Problem of the study: From the above we can raise the following problem: How can entrepreneurship be a pivotal mechanism in achieving sustainable development in Algeria?

- Hypothesis of the study:

Entrepreneurship is a pivotal mechanism for achieving sustainable development in Algeria.

- Objectives of the study:In light of the research problem, we can supply the most important goals in the following:

- Defining the theoretical framework for entrepreneurship, as well as sustainable development in its various dimensions;

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- Demonstrate the contribution of entrepreneurship to sustainable development in Algeria;
- Motivating youth to establish their entrepreneurial institutions.

-Methodology of the study: In this study, we relied on the descriptive analytical method, by examining the most important studies that have dealt with entrepreneurship and sustainable development. Where information related to the problem of the subject of this study was collected, then analysed, and the results are explained and possible to be generalized.

2. Theoretical framework for the concept entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is an English word, translated into French with the term Entrepreneurial which means try or start and includes the idea of innovation and adventure.

2.1. First Subtitle

The concept of entrepreneurship is widely used. Many economists, thinkers and administrators have dealt with the issue of individual initiative and entrepreneurship. Drucker Peter is one of the first who emphasized this in 1985 by referring to the transformation of modern economies from management economics to entrepreneurial economics. We can not give a unified definition for entrepreneurship, as it is a multi-dimensional phenomenon and therefore it is complex and heterogeneous, but we will provide the most important definitions of entrepreneurship in the following:

-Entrepreneurship is defined as: "It can be taken as a combination of innovation and / or creativity, uncertainty, and / or risk and administrative and / or business capabilities" ¹

-Alain Fayol defines entrepreneurship as: "the set of activities and steps that contribute to the establishment and development of a company, and more generally create activity." ²

-Entrepreneurship is defined as: "Either creating a new economic activity, usually resulting the creation of new organizations, or trucking entrepreneurs or big companies for innovation." ³

-Entrepreneurship is known as "the discovery and evaluation of the opportunity as well as the creation of new opportunities and capabilities" ⁴.

From this, entrepreneurship can describe several phenomena, the most important of which are: ⁵

-The process of setting up a company. In this perspective, the active entrepreneur who opens a new company. And entrepreneurship is the process of creating and establishing a new company. Entrepreneurs are also seen as activists expanding companies and businesses;

-Entrepreneurship is a social movement or another class of environmental popularity or a movement of social interest. In this perspective, it is the active entrepreneurs who change the current patterns of consumption and production on the basis of individual initiatives;

Sometimes entrepreneurs are distinguished from traditional companies by their ability to innovate and create a competitive advantage, so entrepreneurship links innovation to success in the market;

Finally, entrepreneurship is characterized by the personal characteristics of the leader such as ambition, leadership, team building, personal participation and commitment.

From the above we conclude that entrepreneurship is the social actions and processes that the entrepreneur performs to create a new institution or develop an existing institution, within the framework of the common law, in order to create wealth by doing the initiative, taking risks, identifying business opportunities, trucking them and embodying them on the ground .

2.2. The importance of entrepreneurship

The Small Business Administration in the United States has declared: "The crucial measure of economic freedom and well-being is the continued establishment of new and small companies in all sectors of the economy by all segments of society." ⁶

As for the most important reasons for the great interest in entrepreneurship, refer to: ⁷

- Contribution of a wide range of factors, including the tenet that it can act as a measure of economic development and can reduce unemployment, where many consider entrepreneurship beneficial and necessary for economic prosperity. The importance of entrepreneurship touches all economic sectors and all types of organizations. In particular, industry and individual businesses, particularly small businesses, where the particular place is where business is crucial for economic growth, production gains, and job creation;
- Fundamentalist entrepreneurship is also increasingly important; especially the one associated with small business activity, and is of interest to various sources. Entrepreneurship with small businesses is seen as a cornerstone for creating new enterprises, as it generates job growth and stimulates competition;
- The main interest is on the role of small businesses due to its ability to adapt to the changing environment, and because of its structure that allows it to adjust itself to technical change at a fast rate to ensure survival. Many countries nowadays have taken this into consideration and are preparing a policy of new measures to support small businesses and entrepreneurship.

2.3. The characteristics of entrepreneurship

The characteristics of entrepreneurship are as follows ⁸:

- The success of entrepreneurship is based on creativity, as technological innovation may be like a new product, a new way of providing a product or service, marketing or distribution, or a value chain between different institutions;
- Entrepreneurship has a strong relationship with growth potential;
- Entrepreneurship is based on strategic objectives related to growth, market development, market share, and market position;
- Entrepreneurship is the creation of an unusual institution, characterized by creativity;
- The high level of risk in entrepreneurship because it brings new things, and with high rates of return if the product is accepted in the market;
- Monopoly profits from innovation rights before they are imitated - compared to the usual institution offering ordinary products;
- Entrepreneurship is characterized by the relative individualism (initiative) compared to the establishment of institutions which is created with a group of partners, this enables the entrepreneur to exercise direct independent management instead of relying on a board of directors, which allows him to embody his ideas on the ground.

3. Theoretical entrance to sustainable development

Sustainability in English language refers to the ability to maintain and preserve, also means the ability to continue and persist, as the same word refers to the ability to endure and thus the ability to continue. Development and sustainability has been linked in the term (Sustainable Development). Many terms are used to express the same meanings. The term sustainable development, permanent development, continuous development, etc. are used, but the term sustainable development remains the most common and used.

The term "sustainable development" first appeared in a publication issued by the International Union for Conservation of Nature in 1980. However, it was widely circulated only after it was reused in the "Our Common Future" report known as the "Brundtland Report," which was issued in 1987 by World Environment and Development Commission the United Nations.

3.1. Definition of sustainable development

-The "Brundtland Report" defined sustainable development as "development that satisfies the needs of the present without endangering the ability of future generations to meet their needs." This definition implicitly focuses on two central ideas: the idea of needs, especially the basic needs of the poorest social groups that deserve to be given a great importance and the idea of the limited ability of the environment to satisfy the present and future needs of mankind, in light of the prevailing patterns of production and consumption and available technologies⁹.

-Sustainable development is also known as "true development with the ability to continue and communicate from the perspective of natural resources use its use, which can occur through a strategy that takes the environmental balance as a controlling axis for that balance. This can be achieved through the social and environmental framework, which aims to raise the lives of individuals through political, economic, social and cultural systems that maintain the integrity of the environmental framework."¹⁰

-Sustainable development can be defined as "achieving economic development insurance that meets the needs of the present achieves the balance between them and the requirements of the future to enable future generations to meet their needs."¹¹

From the above we conclude the following:¹²

-The required development does not seek human progress that is connected in a few places for a few years, but rather for all of humanity throughout the distant future.

-The living standards that exceed the basic minimum needs can only be sustained when consumption levels everywhere take into account the requirements for long-term sustainability.

-The needs as perceived by people are determined socially and culturally, and therefore sustainable development requires the spread of values that encourage consumption levels that do not exceed the limits of the environmentally possible.

-Thus, seeking sustainable development requires a production system that respects the commitment to maintain a balanced environmental base for this development.

3.2. Dimensions of sustainable development

Sustainable development is supposed to reconcile the following three dimensions:¹³

*The economic dimension: it is related to the production of what covers all basic needs of people and improves their well-being and living standard. This calls for developing productive capacities and available technologies by supporting scientific research and stimulating companies to invest, and adopting modern production and management methods in order to double productivity;

*The social dimension: it is by ensuring inclusive growth through a fair distribution of wealth and resources and a fair tax system, and establishing a social protection system that provides

the right for all members of society without discrimination to access health services and insure them against the dangers of life;

*The environmental dimension: by working to reduce the harmful effects of productive activities on the environment and rational consumption of non-renewable resources, and to seek to develop the use of renewable energy sources and waste recycling.

4. Contribution of entrepreneurship to sustainable development in Algeria

Most countries of the world are moving towards sustainable development as they publish annual reports on the economic situation at the comprehensive level and on the various sectors of development, including the demographic, social and economic sectors. These reports are published to assess the general development observed on the human, economic, social and environmental levels, and these indicators are based on General Philosophy for the Agenda of 21st century at the national level. The list of indicators is not inclusive but rather limited, and the approach is still exploratory.

4.1. The reality of entrepreneurial institutions in Algeria

In order to achieve sustainable development, it is necessary to improve the development climate for entrepreneurial institutions and to provide a set of conditions that enable them to continue and preserve their market shares on the one hand and to access national and even global markets on the other hand. In this context, Algeria took the initiative to adopt a set of reforms, legal legislations, and a set of programs. Table (1) shows the development of the number of entrepreneurial institutions in Algeria for the period 2003-2018

Table 1: The development of the number of entrepreneurial institutions in Algeria for the period 2003-2018

Year	Number of institutions	Work station
2003	288587	912949
2004	312959	1063953
2005	342788	1157856
2006	376767	1252647
2007	410959	1355399
2008	432068	1540209
2009	570838	1649784
2010	607297	1676196
2011	659309	1724197
2012	687386	1848117
2013	777818	2001892
2014	820738	2157232
2015	896811	2238233
2016	1022621	2540698
2017	1074503	2655470
2018	1093170	2690246

Source: depending on the publications of the Ministry of Industry

It is noticed from Table 1 that the number of entrepreneurial institutions in Algeria for the period 2003-2018 is constantly increasing, and consequently an increase and development in the number of workstations. As the number of entrepreneurial institutions in the year 2003 reached: 288587 until it reached in the year 2018: 1093170, i.e. an increase of 804583 institutions, and this is a remarkable development compared to developing countries. As for the distribution of entrepreneurial institutions by sectors for the years 2016 and 2017, as Table 2 shows:

Table 2: Distribution of entrepreneurial institutions by sectors for the years 2016 and 2017

Activity sector	Number		Percentage%	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
Agriculture	6130	6599	0.60	0.61
Fuel, energy, mines and related services	2767	2887	0.27	0.27
Construction and public work	174848	179303	17.10	16.69
Manufacturing industries	89597	94930	8.76	8.84
Services	513647	548195	50.25	51.03
Crafts	235242	242322	23.01	22.56
Total	1022231	1074236	100	100

Source: Ministry of Industry and Mines, May 2018,p11.

It is noticed from Table 2 that the sectors that witnessed the establishment of more entrepreneurial institutions are the agriculture sector, with a growth rate of 7.6% in 2017 compared to 2016, followed by the services sector with 6.72%.

As for the entrepreneurial institutions of an industrial nature, their number reached 94,930 in 2017, compared to 89,597 in 2016, an increase of 5.96%, which is slightly higher than the growth rate of the general level of entrepreneurial institutions, which reached 5.09%. As for the number of private entrepreneurial institutions in various branches of manufacturing industry: the total number increased by 5.96% (from 94,930 establishments in 2017 to 89,597 institutions in 2016).

4.2. Problems and challenges facing the entrepreneurial institutions in Algeria

There are a lot of problems and difficulties that threaten its growth, development and even establishment, the most important of which are stated in the following:

a. Financing problems: the financing problem is one of the most important obstacles facing small and medium industries. To obtain the necessary financing for these industries from commercial banks and financial institutions is difficult, which negatively affects the ability of these industries to respond to the fluctuations of supply and demand in the markets. It is clear that banks prefer financing big institutions with good capital origins because dealing with them is more profitable and less risky. While many banks are reluctant to finance small and medium industries that need funds for the purpose of establishing, developing or expanding their industries. This reluctance is due to many reasons, such as weak financing structures for these industries, lack of necessary guarantees for financing, high interest prices on loans,

irregular accounting registers, lack of proper and objective feasibility studies, weak accumulated experiences of the owners of these industries, and a high degree of risk ... etc. ¹⁴

b. Marketing problems: most of the small and medium industries face marketing problems, as these problems are divided into external marketing problems such as the problem of consumer preference for foreign products because he is accustomed to consume imported goods for a long time, or competition problems between imported and local products due to the freedom to import and the lack of adequate protection for local and national products. As for internal marketing problems, for example, the lack of interest of small and medium institutions in studying the market to discharge their goods and services, lack of interest in conducting studies to forecast the volume of demand for their products, in addition to the lack of marketing competencies as a result of employing unqualified individuals who lack marketing experience and skills, as well as lack of interest in conducting marketing research and a lack of market information. ¹⁵

c. Manpower problems: these industries face difficulties in obtaining manpower, and if it is available, it is easy to lose them due to the availability of better opportunities in large industrial companies or institutions with high material incentives. ¹⁶

These industries depend mainly on the human factor in the ability to visualise, plan and organize to achieve their goals with the severe lack of continuous training and training programs. In addition to the lack of understanding and control of workers on the tasks assigned to them, which negatively affects their productivity and thus the performance of these industries in general. ¹⁷

d. Administrative and organizational problems: one of those problems is weakness and deficiency in the administrative and organizational capabilities and expertise of investors in these industries due to their failure to benefit from the requirements of modern management needed to manage functioning and production, which resulted in weakness in planning. ¹⁸

Scientific management is the key to the success of the industrial process, as the availability of administrative and organizational capabilities is the cornerstone of the success of any project, while its absence leads to the failure of the project or industry. Small and medium industries are often controlled by individual management or family management, which is a style that does not depend on modern scientific methods, but is based on a mixture of tradition and personal diligence, in which the owner is the manager, they rely on him in all matters of management, as he carries out all productive tasks. Also, the organizational expertise of the owners of these industries is not very efficient, and the owners of these industries do not seek the opinions of specialists in administrative and organizational affairs. ¹⁹

In addition to the previous problems, there are many other problems and obstacles that confront the entrepreneurial institutions and prevent their development and continuation, the most important of which are the following:

- Strong competition in the market or unfair competition between similar entrepreneurial institutions.
- The inability of entrepreneurial institutions to access export markets due to their weak marketing and promotional capabilities, and their weak production capabilities to satisfy the needs and requirements of these markets. ²⁰

4.3. Algeria's efforts in the field of entrepreneurship to achieve sustainable development

In the last five years, Algeria has put legal and financial supporting mechanisms to ensure the inclusion of environment and development in the decision-making process, including, in particular, the State Secretariat for the Environment and a public directorate that enjoys financial independence and public authority, and the Supreme Council for Environment and Sustainable Development, which is a multi-sectoral consultative body headed by the Prime Minister, and the National Economic and Social Council, which is an institution of a consultative nature.

Many important works have been accomplished within the framework of sustainable development efforts in recent years that fall within the implementation of the Agenda of 21st century. It has given significant results in many fields, including, fighting poverty, controlling demographic shifts, protecting and improving health protection, improving human settlements and integrating in decision-making process related to environment. However, it was noticed that major obstacles, including financing difficulties and problems related to technology use and the absence of effective media systems, have limited Algeria's efforts to implement the Agenda of 21st century. Table 4 below shows the available data and information related to demographic shifts and sustainable development that are considered good in Algeria:

Table 3 : A summary of sustainable development data and information in Algeria

Good	Some data is good but incomplete	Insufficient
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _Fighting poverty _Changing consumption patterns _Human settlements _Planning and integrated management of land resources _Fighting deforestation _Combating desertification and drought _Sustainable exploitation of mountains _Supporting sustainable agricultural and rural development _Biotechnology _Oceans, seas, coastal areas and their resources are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _Integrating the environmental issue and development into the decision-making process _Protection of the atmosphere _Preserving biological diversity _Water resources and toxic chemicals _Farmers _Financial resources and mechanisms _Technology, cooperation and capacity building _Science at the service of sustainable development _International cooperation for capacity building, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _International cooperation and trade _Preserving biological diversity _Farmers and international institutional arrangements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dangerous wastes _Education, public awareness and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> international legal instruments _Media for decision-making. 	

Source: prepared by the researchers, based on the above

4.4. Ways to enhance the contribution of entrepreneurship to achieve sustainable development in Algeria

The ways to enhance the contribution of entrepreneurship to achieve sustainable development in Algeria come through:

a.Improving the industrial investment climate: Algeria suffers from a great delay in the field of investment climate. Therefore, greater care and attention is required to improve the business environment in Algeria through:

-Transforming the environment of the institution and the investor into a more attractive business climate, through the establishment of a national council to improve the business climate that combines the state, institutions, trade unions and economic experience. It seeks to improve the business climate, through setting quantitative goals to make Algeria one of the most attractive countries for investment in the world;

-Regarding industrial real estate, manipulation and fraud in land distribution decisions must be stopped, and the state must adhere to transparency in the allocation and distribution of industrial lands. Whereas, many investors complain about the way the industrial real estate file is going, and about granting exclusive privileges to famous businessmen and their takeover of real estate in the symbolic dinar;

-Achieving administrative simplification for institutions. There must be a single body that follows the investor starting from putting the investment file until its implementation on the ground. Because of the large number of bodies in charge of monitoring investment (between the municipality, the city, the National Agency for Investment Development ...) which leads to overlapping powers, this negatively affects the implementation of investment projects and leads to their delay;

-Launching new industrial zones with a world-class business climate as experimental projects;

-Revising investment laws with the aim of simplifying them and making them more competitive, as is applied globally.

Consequently, continuous work must be done to develop the industrial investment climate, to make it more appropriate and able to attract more funds and savings.

b. Investing in human capital (qualifying human resources and developing skills): Human capital is the most important element in the process of economic and industrial development. Therefore, vocational and technical education must be given importance in the first place. And the transfer and adoption of technology can only take place through professional and technical competencies who have the awareness and a willingness to develop knowledge. In addition to these professional and technical competencies, there must be administrative competencies capable of managing these industries.²¹

The manpower in the industry must also be rehabilitated and the accumulation of experiences must be transformed into creative capabilities, and the productivity of the individual must be raised by acquiring self-knowledge that enables them to innovate and scientific achievement.²²

c. Technology as an important element for the development of entrepreneurial institutions: industry is one of the sectors that accepts everything new to activate its job performance. Therefore, the impact of technical progress has become more evident in manufacturing process, from mechanization of production processes to marketing mechanisms and meeting consumer demands. The government must increase investment and support scientific and technological research, transfer and adopt technology, and integrate scientific and technological developments in industrial activity to raise the efficiency and quality of competitiveness of Algerian products in the national and international markets.

d.Improving the export performance of Algerian institutions and enhancing the competitiveness of their exports:

-All measures must be taken to improve the performance of the industrial institutions, especially the manufacturing industries, by modernizing them in a manner similar with what is required internationally, and improving the competitiveness of its institutions to become more competitive in prices and quality, in order to cope with global developments. Through production with international specifications, by encouraging the manufacturing industries to adopt the quality system and obtain a certificate of conformity to the international quality system ISO, to be able to compete with foreign competitors;²³

-The Algerian entrepreneurial institutions should increase their interest in research and development, use the latest available technologies, and study the export markets more accurately and in a scientific way;

-The government should work on helping and supporting these entrepreneurial institutions to increase their production of local products, protect them by reducing the import bill and encouraging them to export, and support their exports of non-oil products by finding appropriate means that would simplify procedures related to the export process, and overcome the problems facing these entrepreneurial institutions. Through cooperation with institutions specialized in export, in order to develop future programs and plans to improve export performance and raise the capabilities of Algerian industrial institutions to compete in foreign markets.²⁴

5. CONCLUSION

The strategic role of entrepreneurial work to support the economy and development requires looking for the difficulties, limitations and motivations to spread the entrepreneurial thought and the spirit of working with it and spreading the entrepreneurial culture. As entrepreneurship advances social and economic development, it has been able to play an important role at the level of employment by providing job opportunities and contributing to the raw product and added value. Accordingly, the Algerian state has established many mechanisms, bodies and programs that support the development and promote entrepreneurship to achieve sustainable development.

From the above, this article came to highlight that, as shown in the following results and suggestions:

First: the results

- The hypothesis of this study is correct, meaning that entrepreneurship is a pivotal mechanism for achieving sustainable development in Algeria;

-Entrepreneurship in Algeria is the main pillar of development and growth, from the point of view of planning for sustainable development;

-Sustainable entrepreneurship has become the best way out for Algeria to contribute to the sustainability of society;

-Sustainable entrepreneurship is considered Algeria's present and future wealth, through its realization of added economic value and its reliance on social responsibility and environment preservation;

-Sustainable entrepreneurship practice is based on daring, taking risks and waiting for appropriate opportunities, and on differences between people where the successful entrepreneur brings new innovations and shows high-level of organization;

-We conclude that sustainable entrepreneurship is the main pillar of development and growth, from the point of view of planning for economic development and sustainable development, and it results the following:

*Transforming values, creating new ones, and contributing to creating new job opportunities;

*Eliminating gaps in the market, because entrepreneurship contributes to identify opportunities, create new ones and take new decisions;

*Transition from recession, as it is the driving force of the country's economic development;

*Providing social assistance and increasing the income;

*Providing the competitiveness of industry and services in the various institutions in society, improving the quality of products and services, and contributing to enhance the competitiveness of local products with the products of foreign competitors, and their acceptance international;

*The use of force and creative thinking led to the emergence of new policies, ideas and ways to improve society, and entrepreneurship is the rapid development path.

Second: the suggestions

-The necessity to encourage the establishment of the idea of sustainable entrepreneurship, by granting incentives to projects that seek to rise sustainable entrepreneurship in society;

-The necessity to provide an investment and legal environment for the entrepreneurial institutional sector to contribute to sustainable development;

-The necessity to provide a database for entrepreneurs to facilitate their administrative and other operations;

-The necessity to pay attention to the human resource and to enhance its capabilities, as young graduates and innovators in all fields are the real wealth that the Algerian economy needs;

-The necessity to help the creative and innovative Algerian youth to transform their innovative ideas into successful projects that improve their lives and contribute to the country's economic development;

-The necessity to intensify efforts to find appropriate solutions to the problem of financing entrepreneurial institutions;

-The Algerian state should not be satisfied with the production for the local market and work to improve the export performance of the entrepreneurial institutions;

-The necessity to support the industrial policy in Algeria to achieve economic diversification, to protect the national economy from price fluctuations and external shocks, as it depends almost entirely on oil rent, to ensure various sources of income, exports and production, and to achieve sustainable development.

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