

The Role of Social Entrepreneurship in Advancing the Dimensions of Sustainable Development: A Case Study

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Abstract: This study aims to examine the impact of practicing social entrepreneurship as a tool for achieving the dimensions of sustainable development. To achieve this objective, the study first reviewed key points from the research literature on the concepts of social entrepreneurship and sustainable development. In the applied aspect, data were collected using a questionnaire administered to a sample of 40 entrepreneurs engaged in social entrepreneurship across four cities in southern Algeria.

After analyzing and interpreting the responses of the entrepreneurs and testing the study hypotheses, the results indicated that the level of social entrepreneurship practice and the level of sustainable development are high in the southern cities of Algeria. Furthermore, the study concluded that there is a statistically significant effect at a significance level of 0.05 ($\alpha \geq 0.05$) of practicing social entrepreneurship on achieving the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Social Entrepreneurship, Social Entrepreneur, Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Dimensions.

INTRODUCTION

Societies with deficiency of access to vital goods, services, high poverty and inequality, and limited economic opportunities face multifaceted social, economic, and environmental problems. Combination of these issues requires creative decisions and collaboration of various players. In this respect, social entrepreneurship has become a viable strategy of addressing the mentioned issues, by combining the ideas of entrepreneurship with the dedication to the creation of social values and the enhancement of the aspects of sustainable development.

As an academic discipline, as well as a practice, social entrepreneurship constitutes a process that triggers social change and addresses the needs of the society in a way that is different to other types of entrepreneurship, where the main focus, as a rule, is made on the maximization of direct financial gains by the entrepreneurs. This peculiar orientation gives a chance to rethink the interdependence between various central concepts in the modern business management. As compared to traditional entrepreneurship, social entrepreneurship puts more relative emphasis on value creation and social development than on the simple production of economic value..

In this context, social entrepreneurship has since come to be identified as a powerful tool of promoting a desirable social, economic and environmental transformation. The social entrepreneurs,

the individuals, or organizations, can utilise the entrepreneurial principles to address social issues facing the society where they establish new models and structures that can yield a financial output and at the same time produce a social output

Despite the fact that entrepreneurial activities that focus on economic development have traditionally received considerable scholarly interest in the past, entrepreneurship as a tool to foster social development has seen considerable scholarly interest in the last three years. Social entrepreneurship research is still characterized by high levels of debate and conceptual diversity. In this regard, this paper aims to explain how social entrepreneurship practice can impact the attainment of the dimensions of sustainable development.

The Main Problem of the Study

Based on the above, the research problem can be stated as follows: How can the practices of social entrepreneurship influence the attainment of the dimensions of sustainable development?

In order to respond to this main question, it has been broken down into the following sub-questions:

- To what extent is there practice of social entrepreneurship in the southern provinces of Algeria?
- What is the degree of sustainability in the south Algerian states?

What are the implications of exercising social entrepreneurship on the realization of the dimensions of sustainable development in the southern states of Algeria?

Based on the answers to these questions, the hypotheses were as follows:

First hypothesis: The degree of social entrepreneurship in the southern states of Algeria is high, because this type of entrepreneurship is in line with the social and economic traits of the region.

- Second hypothesis: The sustainability level of development of the Algerian provinces of the south is satisfactory and shows positive development every year because the government has committed to developing that part of the country.

- Third hypothesis: The statistically significant effect is at the significance level of $0.05 \geq 0.05$ at the level of the dimensions of sustainable development (economic dimension, social dimension, environmental dimension) with the practice of social entrepreneurship.

Significance and Object of the Study

Although there is the growing academic focus on the topic of social entrepreneurship and the impact it has on sustainable development in different societies, the gap in knowledge about the issue of social entrepreneurship continues to raise a strong necessity to focus more research efforts on the topic to fill the gap in the understanding of whether this concept can ultimately help attain the dimensions of sustainable development. On this note, the study would aim at attaining the following objectives:

- To add to the refinement of the theoretical framework in regard to social entrepreneurship and especially in the context of the scarcity of specialized academic research in the field;

To explain the interrelation between social entrepreneurship and sustainable development, it is necessary to take into account the multidimensionalism of sustainable development (social, economic, environmental);

- To categorize and evaluate the value of various social entrepreneurship projects on sustainable development among the low-income communities, considering their social, environmental and

economic impacts;

- To investigate how social entrepreneurship can facilitate sustainable development using a case study of a sample size of 40 social entrepreneurs based in the southern Algerian cities;

The objectives of the study will be to find out the issues faced by social entrepreneurs in remote locations and suggest solutions to overcome these problems.

Literature review on the subject of Social Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Development

1.2. The Social Entrepreneurship Concept

So far the academic literature has not arrived at the singular definition or a generalized model of an entrepreneurship since the concept is multi-dimensional, involving identification of business opportunities, organizational creation, value creation and innovation. The same lack of agreement is typical of such a term like social entrepreneurship that has obtained various meanings in the academic literature (Verstraet & Fayolle, 2005).

Until 1900, business and philanthropy have been treated as separate, even antagonistic spheres of activity. The definition of social enterprise started to be considered as a managerial skill that could facilitate the process of entrepreneurship, at the same time dealing with the social issues. In the 1990s, social entrepreneurship was more and more accepted as a tool of social prosperity by non-profit organizations, with a view toward social responsibility of entrepreneurs to their communities. By 2000, social entrepreneurship was recognized as a specific academic subject of interest (Garg & Kumar, 2023, p. 102).

In addition, the notion of social entrepreneurship is occasionally mixed up with corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs. CSR is not necessarily connected with entrepreneurial activity or innovation, even though it can create social benefits and even go beyond the corporate immediate interests or legal requirements. Instead, CSR can be more likely to be described as the involvement of organizations in community-related activities, like sponsoring sports clubs or giving grants to social institutions (Waddock & Steckler, 2010, p. 506).

No single definition of the concept has been yet established, despite the popularity of the term social entrepreneurship and the fact that a considerable number of organizations nowadays resort to this method of strategic orientation. However, one can state that the main assumption behind the idea is to create innovative and sustainable solutions to social problems and help the society develop.

The social entrepreneurship definition is not clear-cut when compared to other academic disciplines. As this ambiguity might seem to be a problem, it is equally the opportunity that will allow the representatives of various disciplines such as entrepreneurship, sociology, and the organizational theory to revisit the basic concepts and assumptions related to the field and perfect them.

This theoretical transparency has resulted in the development of new theories of value creation in the field of social entrepreneurship since such efforts often involve new forms of resources that are integrated in innovative manners. Social enterprises combine responsibility, discipline with value creation, opportunity recognition, flexibility, innovation and change agency. The case study evidence suggests that social entrepreneurs frequently respond swiftly when there is a gap in the market, which has not been filled by commercial and governmental institutions.

An overview of the most notable research literature indicates that social entrepreneurship and traditional one vary considerably in many aspects (Peredo and McLean, 2006, pp. 60 64):

- The social entrepreneur is interested in solving social needs rather than only making a profit and becoming rich.

Social entrepreneurs pay attention to such dimensions as entrepreneurial orientation, performance measurement, organizational mission, and resource mobilization.

They are also interested in making a significant contribution to the society as opposed to offering overall solutions to every problem that has affected the society.

There are some behavioral traits exhibited by social entrepreneurs in their relationships with the environments.

The activities of non-profit making organizations or charities that generate income should be directed by a long-term strategic vision and specific goals concerning revenue and growth so that they can be classified as social enterprises (Ramya et al. 2024).

The social entrepreneurship concept involves a combination of both economic and financial gain with the social value, unlike environmental entrepreneurship, which mostly focuses on the environmental aspect of sustainable development (Shinde et al., 2025).

- Social enterprises can take the form of hybrid, profit making, or non-profit making. Social business hybrid model is a combination of the conventional commercial values and socially responsible goals to create a balance between the social and financial results. The hybrid enterprises normally work in two parallel lines, and one of these tracks is towards profitability and the other on social value.

The social entrepreneurs are not just people who are involved in socially advantageous activity; they have a clear intention to improve social welfare and provide long-term programs. As a result, social entrepreneurship has an active presence in the political environment and is actively represented in the media (Garg & Kumar, 2023).

2.2. The Interconnection between Relationship and Social Entrepreneurship and the Sustainable Development Goals and Dimensions

Sustainable development is one of the major global goals that should be achieved to bring harmony between economic development, the environment, and social inclusion. It is described as the development that meets the demands of the current generations without interfering with the capacity of the future generations to fulfill their needs. The United Nations has developed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which include 17 goals and 169 targets that have been formally enforced as of January 1, 2016 in the framework of the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development (193 Member States of the United Nations, have developed and adopted the Sustainable Development Goals).

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2018) suggests that the achievement of sustainable development must take into account the complex interrelations between economic, social, and environmental variables an operation that is especially challenging in low-income communities. Social entrepreneurship that is founded on unmet social and environmental needs identification and response has been recognized through innovative practices as a good way of promoting sustainable development (Mair & Marti, 2006, p. 38).

The term of sustainable development also refers to a type of development which represents the unity and interdependence of the economic, social, and environmental aspects without giving priority to any of them at the cost of other and ensuring continuity through rational and responsible use of natural resources.

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Based on this, sustainable development may be interpreted as the conscious process with a multidimensional strategic vision that is subject to formal control and extensive inclusion of all social groups and layers of society, including the civil society organizations and individuals. This process involves restructuring and rearranging political and administrative institutions, economic and social mechanisms in a way that will optimize the use of societal resources both in the immediate and future situation. It has its ultimate goal in the continual improvement of the quality of life in the three dimensions social, economic, and environmental on an integrated and balanced approach.

In this respect, it can be concluded that social entrepreneurship is directly related to the creation of economic, social, and environmental value, which altogether form the aspects of sustainable development. Social entrepreneurs have been described as agents of change because they use market-driven strategies to solve social and environmental problems.

This insight is parallel to the Triple Approach to Performance which focuses on financial sustainability, social equity, and environmental conservation. The conceptual advancements in social entrepreneurship have also extended into the institutional point of view, stakeholder interactions, and network relations, demonstrating how social organizations can work within complicated systems to produce sustainable impact on the three dimensions (Shinde et al., 2025, p. 539).

An analysis of the literature available in the area has revealed that the role of social enterprises in the promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals is still deemed important by many studies. Such eminence is attributed to the fact that social enterprises tend to operate on matters that are either ignored by other forms of actors in the entrepreneurship industry or are considered hard to control. Social enterprises can deliver positive outcomes to society and the environment, maximize the utilization of scarce resources, and operate efficiently within the institutional environments through their value chains.

Based on the previously mentioned results, according to Garg and Kumar (2023, p. 104), social entrepreneurship in the context of sustainable development can also help reduce poverty by enhancing financial outcomes, access to education due to proper competition in the marketplace, and access to clean water due to the identification and use of new solutions.

Empirical evidence also suggests that social entrepreneur is a tool that can be used to advance sustainable development in a number of ways (Sauermann, 2023, p. 50):

Social entrepreneurship initiatives are used to improve access to important goods and services in the community.

Social entrepreneurship projects create jobs in societies.

Social entrepreneurship initiatives enable the community to take a specific part in the decision-making processes.

Social entrepreneurship initiatives help to maintain sustainability of the environment on the community level.

Social entrepreneurship activities are useful in enhancing the well-being of communities in general.

In a similar regard, studies have shown that social entrepreneurship promotes economic growth by providing job opportunities, facilitating innovation and increasing the living standards (Austin, Stevenson, & Wei-Skillern, 2006). Empirical research also shows that social enterprises offer inclusive jobs specially to marginalized communities, therefore, helping to reduce poverty and even close economic differences. Besides, social enterprises use transformational innovations to address structural

issues, such as poverty and exclusion in the financial sector and access to basic services. Another impact of social entrepreneurs on the market identified in the literature is the ability to fill gaps in the market and use local resources to create sustainable economic growth (Estrin, Mickiewicz, and Stephan, 2013).

Methodology and Data Collection in the Study

The case study design was followed in order to achieve the aims of the research. The questionnaire was created on the basis of the previous research and the items were designed in a way that primary data were collected. The questionnaire will be divided into two parts.

The former section encompasses questions that concern demographic factors of the study sample, which are, gender, age, educational attainment, role in the social entrepreneurial project (owner, chairman, or member), nature of the project activity, age of the project and the location of the project. The second part is subdivided into two axes, the first axis is the statements describing the extent of social entrepreneurship practice, and the second axis is the 16 statements that describe the attitudes of the respondents towards the dimensions of sustainable development.

The sample size used was 40 entrepreneurs involved in social entrepreneurship in four provinces in southern Algeria namely Tamanrasset, Adrar, Ouargla and El-Oued. A breakdown and a sequence of the questionnaire items are given in Table 1

Table (1): Arrangement and enumeration of the content of the questionnaire

Themes	Dimensions	Number of Phrases	Numbering Phrases
The first theme: Social entrepreneurship		13	1- 13
Second Theme: Sustainable Development	Economic Dimension	06	14- 19
	Social Dimension	05	20- 24
	Environmental Dimension	05	25- 29
Total		29	1- 29

Source : Prepared by the researcher

The five-point Likert scale was used to determine the weighted average of the direction of the responses of the study sample members, as shown in Table (2).

Table (02): Scale of Answers to Paragraphs and Weighted Average Range

Weighted average for each level					
Weighted Average	1 to 1.79	1.8 to 2.9	2.60 to 3.39	3.4 to 4.19	4.2 to 5
Level	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high

Source : Al-Farra Waleed Abdel Rahman, Analysis of Questionnaire Data Using SPSS Statistical Software, World Symposium for Islamic Youth, p. 26, 2009

13. Ensuring the Validity and Reliability of the Study Instrument

In order to ascertain the face validity of the questionnaire and to determine the extent to which its content aligns with the objectives of the study, the instrument was initially evaluated through expert

judgment. It was submitted to three specialized professors, and their observations and recommendations were carefully considered and incorporated.

To verify the construct validity and reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was calculated, along with the square root of Cronbach's alpha coefficient, whose values range from zero to one. The results obtained are presented in Table (3).

Table 3: Reliability and Validity Coefficients of the Study Instrument by Axis

Axis of the Study	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha (Stability)	Validity Coefficient (Honesty)
Social Entrepreneurship	13	0.789	0.622
Sustainable Development	16	0.872	0.760
Overall Survey	29	0.905	0.820

Source : Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of SPSS.V26

The results presented in Table (3) indicate that the overall reliability coefficient of the questionnaire reached (0.905). The reliability coefficient for the sustainable development axis was (0.872), while that of the social entrepreneurship axis was (0.789). These findings demonstrate that the questionnaire possesses a high level of reliability, implying that the instrument would yield consistent results, with a stability rate of (90.5%), if it were administered again to the same sample under identical conditions.

The results in Table (3) further reveal that the validity coefficient reached (0.820), which represents a high value. This reflects a strong positive correlation between the total score of the social entrepreneurship axis and the total score of the sustainable development axis. Accordingly, the questionnaire demonstrates a high degree of construct consistency and can be considered a dependable instrument for achieving the objectives of the study.

2.3. Presentation and Discussion of the Study Results:

Following the collection and statistical analysis of the data, the study yielded the following results:

Presentation and Analysis of the Descriptive Statistics of the Personal Variables of the Study Sample

With regard to the distribution of the study sample according to personal variables (gender, age, educational level, position within the project as owner, head, or member, nature of the project's activity, age of the project, and its geographical location), the following findings were obtained

Table (04): Distribution of the study sample according to the gender variable

Gender	Repetition	Percentage (%)
Male	21	52.5
Female	19	47.5
Total	40	100%

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of SPSS.V26

It is clear from Table 4 that the percentage of males reached (52.5%) with a number of (21), while the number of females reached (19) reached (47.5%), from which we can see that the majority of the sample members are almost male

Table (05): Distribution of the study sample according to the age variable

Age	Repetition	Percentage (%)
Under 30 years	30	75
to 40 years 30	9	22.5
years and above 50	1	2,5
Total	40	100%

Source:

Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of SPSS.V26.

Through Table 5, it is clear that (30) of the sample members (75%) are under the age of 30 years, while (09) individuals are between the ages of 30 to 40 years (22.5%), and one factor (01) is over the age of 50 years (2.5%).

Table (06): Distribution of the study sample members by educational level variable

Educational Level	Repetition	Percentage (%)
Secondary or less	05	12.5
Professional training	09	22.5
Collector	26	65.0
Total	40	100%

Source : Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of SPSS.V26.

From the above table, it is clear that (26) individuals of the study sample (65%) have university degrees at any university level, (09) individuals (22.5%) have a level of professional training, and five (05) individuals (12.5%) have a secondary level or less

.. Table (7): Distribution of the study sample members according to the nature variable in the social entrepreneurial Project

Number of years of experience		Repetition	Percentage (%)
Association		15	37.5
Cooperative		1	2.5
Non-governmental organization		3	7.5
Private Social Project		17	42.5
Other:	Private Institution	1	2.5

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	Special Project	1	2.5
	Major Farming in the Framework of Supporting Entrepreneurship	1	2.5
	Club	1	2.5
Total		40	100%

Source : Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of SPSS.V26.

It is clear from the previous table that there are (17) individuals from the study sample who are owners, chairmen or members of a private social project (42.5%), and we find that (15) of them are owners, chairmen or members of an association (37.5%), and (03) of them are (07.5%) members of a non-governmental organization. As for the rest (cooperative, private foundation, private project, major agriculture within the framework of supporting entrepreneurship and the club), their percentage reached (2.5%) with a count of one (01) person for each of them

Table (08): Distribution of the study sample according to the variable of the location of the social entrepreneurial project

Project Location	Repetition	Percentage (%)
Adrar	09	22.5
Tamanrasset	10	25
Ouargla	10	25
El-Oued	11	27.5
Total	40	100%

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of SPSS.V26.

The preceding table indicates that (8) social entrepreneurship projects, representing (27.5%), are located in El-Oued. In addition, (10) social entrepreneurship projects, equivalent to (25%), are situated in each of the provinces of Ouargla and Tamanrasset, reflecting the same percentage in both regions. Meanwhile, (09) social entrepreneurship projects, accounting for (22.5%), are based in the Wilaya of Adrar.

Presentation and Analysis of Descriptive Statistics on the Level of Social Entrepreneurship Practice and Sustainable Development

The attitudes of the study sample members toward the statements related to the social entrepreneurship axis and the sustainable development variable were examined by presenting the results of the descriptive statistical analysis. Arithmetic means and standard deviations were calculated, and the weighted mean values previously derived based on the Likert scale were used to determine the degree of agreement and the overall direction of responses.

Trends in the Responses of the Study Sample Members Regarding the Level of Social Entrepreneurship Practice

Arithmetic means and standard deviations were computed for each statement within the first axis, which represents the variable measuring the level of social entrepreneurship practice in the provinces under study. The following table provides a more detailed presentation of these results

Table (10) Attitudes of the study sample members on the phrases of the social entrepreneurship axis

Number	Phrases	Arithmetic Average	Standard deviation	Direction
1	The term "social entrepreneurship" or "social entrepreneurship" is a common term used in society	3.53	0.96	High
2	Social entrepreneurship is classified as a charitable non-profit volunteer work	3.13	1.39	Medium
3	A social entrepreneur starts a business for the social good and does not seek profits	3.35	1.38	Medium
4	Social entrepreneurship is an economically and socially feasible business that aims to make a profit	3.88	1.04	High
5	The social entrepreneur relies on state subsidies to fund the organization	3.28	1.15	By
6	The income of the social entrepreneurship project is limited to collecting and receiving donations only	4.13	1.29	High
7	The social entrepreneur works on organizing team meetings and workshops in order to think about finding solutions to social problems (poverty, unemployment... etc	2.85	0.88	Medium
8	The mission and vision of social entrepreneurship organizations includes real proposals aimed at supporting and empowering vulnerable and marginalized groups in society	4.08	0.89	High
9	It is within the vision and mission of social entrepreneurship organizations that contribute to finding appropriate alternatives to promote education in all its forms and literacy	4.00	0.98	High
10	The social entrepreneur allocates a permanent percentage of the organization's profits to donations and charity	3.73	1.24	High
11	Social entrepreneurs strive to produce eco-friendly products	3.75	1.14	Pleasure

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12	The social entrepreneur receives support from national and international NGOs	3.55	1.19	High
13	The social entrepreneur attends and participates in training programs concerned with improving performance	4.43	0.63	Very high
Average Total Social Entrepreneurship Axis		3.66	0.59	High

Source : Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of SPSS.V26

The table above gives the listing of the rankings of the statements of the social entrepreneurship axis and the general course of social entrepreneurship in the views of the respondents. This axis had arithmetic mean of (3.66) and a standard deviation of (0.59) indicating that there was high degree of consensus among the participants of the study in regard to social entrepreneurship.

The first statement was The social entrepreneur attends and participates in training programs with the aim of enhancing performance: this statement had the highest arithmetic mean of (4.43) and a standard deviation of (0.63), meaning that the majority agreed with this statement. This was preceded by the declaration The income of the social entrepreneurship project will be limited to collection and receiving the donations only, which received an arithmetic mean of (4.13) and a standard deviation of (1.29). The message The mission and vision of social entrepreneurship organizations include concrete proposals that are designed to empower the vulnerable and marginalized groups in society was ranked third, with an arithmetic mean of (4.08) and standard deviation of (0.89).

However, the lowest-ranked statement is one that says that the social entrepreneur seeks to arrange meetings and workshops with the team to discuss the solution to social problems (poverty, unemployment, etc.), and that the statement has an arithmetic mean of (2.85) and a standard deviation of (0.88), which means that there is moderate agreement to the statement.

Teenage trends in the reactions of members of the study sample to the level of sustainable development.

The means of the statements of each statement were determined, and the standard deviations of these statements were determined in this axis, which is the variable in the level of sustainable development in the various dimensions of the variable, i.e. social, economic, and environmental of the southern Algerian provinces under study. These results are given in detail in Table (11)

Table (11): Attitudes of the study sample members on the phrases of the sustainable development axis

Number	Phrases	Arithmetic Average	Standard deviation	Direction
1	Social entrepreneurship organizations produce goods or provide services that will bring about positive change in society	3.85	1.09	High
2	Current legislation and laws incentivize social entrepreneurship organizations to carry out	4.22	1.02	High

	economic activities that address social problems such as poverty, unemployment and others			
3	The feasibility of social entrepreneurship organizations is measured by the financial profit made from them	3.20	1.38	Medium
4	Social entrepreneurship organizations measure the effectiveness of their activities by measuring their economic impact	3.50	1.21	High
5	,Through their activities social entrepreneurship organizations contribute to the creation of jobs	3.95	1.15	High
6	Through its activities, social entrepreneurship organizations encourage innovation and stimulate the establishment of productive private projects	4.13	1.01	High
Average Overall Economic Dimension		3.80	0.78	High
1	The activity and work of social entrepreneurship organizations aims to support socially vulnerable groups	4.13	0.79	High
2	Through its activities, social entrepreneurship organizations contribute to the provision of decent living conditions and basic services to some segments of their society	4.05	0.81	High
3	Social entrepreneurship organizations contribute to the production of goods or services that improve consumption and production patterns	4.10	0.90	High
4	Social entrepreneurship organizations are concerned with everything that would lead to improved health and well-being in society	4.20	0.91	High
5	Social entrepreneurship organizations are interested in finding solutions and	4.08	1.11	High

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	proposals aimed at creating projects and creating job opportunities			
Average Total Social Dimension		4.11	0.66	High
1	Through its activities, social entrepreneurship organizations are interested in climate change issues	3.35	1.31	Medium
2	The organization preserves the environment and various resources	3.55	1.21	High
3	Social entrepreneurship organizations participate in volunteer and awareness campaigns aimed at preserving the environment and biodiversity	3.93	1.07	High
4	Social entrepreneurship organizations are interested in promoting clean and sound technologies	3.83	1.23	High
5	The team of social entrepreneurship organizations participates in forums, seminars, and climate	3.78	0.92	High
Average Total Environmental Dimension		3.68	1.00	High
Average Overall Sustainable Development Axis		3.86	0.63	High

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of SPSS.V26

Table (11) presents the ranking of the statements within the sustainable development axis and the overall direction of the study sample's views regarding its various dimensions (economic, social, and environmental). The arithmetic mean for this axis reached (3.86), with a standard deviation of (0.63), reflecting a high level of agreement among respondents concerning sustainable development.

Economic Dimension:

As the outcomes presented in Table (11) suggest that the arithmetic mean of the economic dimension was equal to (3.80) and the standard deviation is (0.78), which implies a high degree of the economic development dimension.

The first statement that was ranked was this one in that, according to the current legislation and laws, social entrepreneurship organizations are encouraged to engage in economic activities to solve social problems like poverty and unemployment, and its arithmetic means (4.22), a standard deviation (1.02) and the level of agreement was very high. This was preceded by the statement which had an arithmetic mean of (4.13) and a standard deviation of (1.01) and was written as: Social entrepreneurship organizations promote innovation and encourage the development of productive private projects in the course of their activities. Social entrepreneurship organizations determine the effectiveness of their operations through economic impact has been ranked third in terms of arithmetic mean (3.50) and

standard deviation (1.21).

The fourth statement, the feasibility of social entrepreneurship organizations is measured by the financial profit gained out of them, lastly in this dimension, arithmetic mean of (3.20) and a standard deviation of (1.38) expressed moderate level of agreement.

Social Dimension:

The same table indicates that the arithmetic mean of the social dimension was (4.11) with the standard deviation (0.66) meaning that a high degree of the social dimension of sustainable development exists.

The first statement was the statement which gives the highest ranking; it was Social entrepreneurship organizations are concerned with all the issues which assist in enhancing the well-being and health of the society with the arithmetic mean (4.20), standard deviation(0.91) and the level of agreement was very high. This was preceded by the sentence The activities and work of social entrepreneurship organizations seek to serve socially vulnerable groups, which got an arithmetic mean of (4.13), and a standard deviation of (0.79). The third statement was social entrepreneurship organizations help in production of goods or services that enhance consumption and production patterns, which had an arithmetic mean of (4.10) and standard deviation of (0.90).

Social entrepreneurship organizations operate such that, through their operations, they offer members of the society in some sectors of the population decent living conditions and basic services; this statement was the last in this dimension and has an arithmetic mean of (4.05) and a standard deviation of (0.81). Although it is in a low position, this value still demonstrates a high degree of agreement.

Environmental Dimension:

The findings in the same table show that the arithmetic mean of environmental dimension attained (3.68) and the standard deviation of (1.00) indicates a high degree of environmental dimension of sustainable development.

The first statement is that Social entrepreneurship organizations are engaged in the organization of voluntary and awareness campaigns directed at environmental and biodiversity conservation, arithmetic mean is (3.93) and the standard deviation (1.07), which implies high scores of agreements. This was followed by the statement Social entrepreneurship organization is interested in the promotion of clean and environmentally friendly technologies that had an arithmetic mean of (3.83) and standard deviation of (1.23). The assertion that the team of social entrepreneurship organizations is involved in forums, seminars and climate related events was ranked as the third one with an arithmetic mean of (3.78) and a standard deviation of (0.92).

Last but not least, the statement of social entrepreneurship organizations concerning climate change challenges in their operations received the last position in this dimension with an arithmetic mean of (3.35) and the standard deviation of (1.31), which is moderate.

Test of the Study Hypotheses.

The statistical analysis was conducted with references to the values of the arithmetic means, validity coefficient (in other words, the values of the Pearson correlation coefficient or the square of the Cronbach alpha value), and the outcomes of the simple linear regression equation to test the main hypothesis and the sub-hypotheses of the research.

Test of the First Sub-Hypothesis:

In order to test the first sub-hypothesis, which is: level of social entrepreneurship is high in the southern provinces of Algeria, because this form of entrepreneurship is in line with the social and economic aspects of the area, one will refer to the findings of the study presented earlier in Table (11) of the responses in the study sample on level of social entrepreneurship practice.

The results show that the general trend of the responses of the respondents about the practice of social entrepreneurship was an arithmetic mean of (3.66), which equates to the rating of high. It is an indication of a significant amount of consensus within the members of the study sample on the extent of practice of social entrepreneurship. Moreover, the standard deviation was achieved (0.59), which is more near to zero than to one, under which assumption the extent of convergence and consistency in the answers was extremely high. Based on this the first sub-hypothesis is met and accepted.

The Second Sub-Hypothesis is to test whether the differences between female and male participants are significant. The Second Sub-Hypothesis is to test whether there are significant differences in female and male participants.

To test the second sub-hypothesis, which is: The level of sustainable development in the southern provinces of Algeria is acceptable and improves every year because of the interest of the government in promoting development of this area, the findings indicated in Table (12) were analyzed. This table shows the answers of the study sample members in the sustainable development variable on the three dimensions.

The findings show that all the trends of responses of the economic, social, and environmental dimensions were rated as high and the arithmetic mean of (3.80), (4.11), and (3.68), respectively. Further, the general movement of the respondent's opinions on the degree of sustainable development was also high with an arithmetic mean of (3.86) and standard deviation of (0.63). These results confirm and prove the second sub-hypothesis.

This is a test of the 3rd Sub-Hypothesis:

In order to test the validity of the sub-hypothesis number three that reads: There is a statistically significant relationship at the significance level of $0.05 \geq \alpha$ between the practice of social entrepreneurship and the realization of the dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental), a simple linear regression analysis was done. The independent variable, social entrepreneurship was utilized in this analysis to evaluate the impact of the independent variable on each of the three dimensions of sustainable development individually.

The Impact of Social Entrepreneurship on the Economic Dimension of Sustainable Development:

To test the hypothesis stating: "There is a statistically significant effect at the significance level of 0.05 of social entrepreneurship on achieving the economic dimension of sustainable development," a simple linear regression analysis was performed. The results are summarized in the following table.

Table (12): Results of the Simple Linear Regression Test for the Economic Dimension (Standard Method)

	Correlation coefficient R	R ² Selection Coefficient	F value	Significance of F	Regression coefficient β	T value	Significance T
Fixed	0.623	0.388	24.097	0.000	0.796	1.281	0.208
Social Entrepreneurship					0.822	4.909	0.000

Source : Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of SPSS.V26.

The Impact of Social Entrepreneurship on the Economic Dimension of Sustainable Development:

The results of the regression model presented above indicate that the value of $F = 24.097$ has a statistically significant Sig value of 0.000, which is less than the threshold of 0.05. This confirms that the regression model is statistically significant and that the regression line appropriately fits the data.

The coefficient of determination, $R^2 = 0.388$, indicates that the social entrepreneurship variable explains 38.8% of the variance in the economic dimension of sustainable development.

The beta coefficient, $\beta = 0.822$, demonstrates a statistically significant positive relationship between social entrepreneurship and the economic dimension of sustainable development. This is supported by a T-value of 4.909 and a significance level of Sig = 0.000, which is less than 0.01. This result implies that an increase of one unit in the level of social entrepreneurship corresponds to an approximate improvement of 0.39 units in the economic dimension of sustainable development. Consequently, the regression equation can be expressed as:

$$Y = 0.822X + 0.796 \quad Y = 0.822X + 0.796$$

The Impact of Social Entrepreneurship on the Social Dimension of Sustainable Development:

To examine the hypothesis stating: "There is a statistically significant effect at the significance level of 0.05 of social entrepreneurship on achieving the social dimension of sustainable development," a simple linear regression analysis was employed. This analysis measured the impact of the independent variable, social entrepreneurship, on the social dimension of sustainable development. The summarized results of this analysis are presented in the following table

Table (13): Results of the Simple Linear Regression Test for the Social Dimension (Standard Method)

	Correlation coefficient R	R ² Selection Coefficient	F value	Significance of F	Regression coefficient β	T value	Significance T
Fixed	0.476	0.227	11.157	0.002	2.145	3.602	0.001
Social Entrepreneurship					0.536	3.340	0.002

Source : Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of SPSS.V26

Through the results of the regression model shown in Table (14), we find that:

The value of $F=11.157$ has a statistically significant value of $Sig = 0.002$ and is less than the level of (0.05) , which indicates that the regression is statistically significant and therefore the regression line fits the data.

The coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0.227$, i.e. the social entrepreneurship variable explains 22.7% of the variation in the social dimension of sustainable development ;

The beta value $\beta = 0.536$, which shows the relationship between social entrepreneurship and the social dimension of sustainable development, is statistically significant through $T=3.34$ is statistically significant at $Sig=0.002$, which is less than the level of 0.05 , which means that whenever the level of social entrepreneurship improves by one unit, the level of the social dimension of sustainable development improves by approximately (0.28) . Thus, the equation of the regression line can be written as follows : $x \ 0.536 + 2.145Y =$.

- The Impact of Social Entrepreneurship Practice on the Environmental Dimension of Sustainable Development :

To test the following hypothesis : There is a statistically significant effect at a significant level of 0.05 for social entrepreneurship in achieving the environmental aspect as a dimension of sustainable development." Simple linear regression analysis was used to measure the impact of the independent variable of social entrepreneurship on the environmental dimension of sustainable development, and the results are summarized in the following table:

Table (15): Table Results of the Simple Linear Regression Test for the Environmental Dimension (Standard Method)

	Correlation coefficient R	R2 Selection Coefficient	F value	Significance of F	Regression coefficient β	T value	Significance T
Fixed	0.597	0.357	21.087	0.000	- 0.025	- 0.03	0.976
Social Entrepreneurship					1.012	4.592	0.000

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of SPSS.V26.

The Impact of Social Entrepreneurship on the Environmental Dimension of Sustainable Development:

The results of the regression model presented above indicate the following:

The value of $F = 21.087$ has a statistically significant Sig value of 0.000 , which is less than the threshold of 0.05 . This confirms that the regression model is statistically significant and that the regression line appropriately fits the data.

The coefficient of determination, $R^2 = 0.357$, shows that the social entrepreneurship variable explains 35.7% of the variance in the environmental dimension of sustainable development.

The beta coefficient, $\beta = 1.012$, indicates a statistically significant positive relationship between social entrepreneurship and the environmental dimension of sustainable development. This is supported by a T-value of 4.592 and a Sig value of 0.000 , which is below 0.05 . This result implies that

an increase of one unit in the level of social entrepreneurship corresponds to an approximate improvement of 0.36 units in the environmental dimension of sustainable development. Accordingly, the regression equation can be expressed as:

$$Y=1.012X+0.025Y = 1.012X + 0.025Y=1.012X+0.025$$

Conclusion

The present research aimed at the investigation of the correlation between social entrepreneurship and its contribution to the sustainable development with the help of quantitative methodology, which provided the possibility to confirm the correlation between these two variables. Judging by the findings of the field research, which examined the data obtained in 40 social entrepreneurs engaging in the southern cities of the country, one can make a conclusion that social entrepreneurship plays a positive and important role in meeting the dimensions of the sustainable development. This influence is achieved by the contribution of social entrepreneurs to sensitize the individual about the need to engage in socially oriented entrepreneurial activities. This is evident in their concern to societal problems and their willingness to solve the problems by coming up with creative and sustainable solutions that facilitate economic growth in accordance to the dimensions of sustainable development.

The effectiveness of the social enterprises in the present day lies in the fact that they can use the innovative financing schemes, technology-based solutions, and networks to expand their influence on the communities by the greatest extent possible. The governments, policymakers and the financial institutions must have a set of collaborations to establish a favorable environment that facilitates the growth and sustainability of social enterprises. The collective action of all stakeholders to support social entrepreneurship may help to create a more equitable society and promote economic, social, and environmental sustainability by reinforcing regulatory frameworks, offering financial incentives, and encouraging and supporting capacity-building activities, in particular among young people

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