

The Facilities and Incentives for Entrepreneurship in a Resource-Based Economy: A Review on Industrial Sector

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship is critical for economic development. In economies where entrepreneurs can be flexible, promote their ideas, and reap the advantages, society benefits the most. When exposed to severe regulatory challenges, entrepreneurs either relocate to more creative nations or shift their focus from productive to wealth-generating activities. The goal of this intellectual study is to look at the origins of entrepreneurship. The importance of the socioeconomic environment in determining "resource capacity" (knowledge, relationships, and financial resources gathered by entrepreneurs) is examined in this research. The 'Organic Square' of entrepreneurs (resource capacity, market, economic structure, and public policy) defines the human traits of entrepreneurs as well as environmental influences. It's a tool for researching entrepreneurs in a variety of social, economic, and political situations. By examining the assets and limits of the business environment, we may demonstrate this function. We stress the need of considering the production system's structural characteristics while developing future company policies. This research explores assumptions between the resource integration process and the enterprise's performance, while resource integration capacity plays an essential role as a contingency factor, using a theoretical contingency viewpoint and a resource-based perspective. Finally, based on the research findings, recommendations for future research and management implications are addressed.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship resource integration, economic diversification, resource capacity, resource-based perspective.

Introduction

The "mass entrepreneurship and innovation" in the proposed system is utilized to fully stimulate the wisdom and creativity of hundreds of millions of people that constantly promote social development and national prosperity. This effort undoubtedly provides a more open, efficient, and high-quality platform for entrepreneurs. The continuous development of sharing economy has injected fresh blood into the market economic system and activated entrepreneurs to explore new entrepreneurial models. However, entrepreneurship is full of challenges and risks, and many entrepreneurs cannot obtain the resources needed, given the limited opportunities to achieve success (Zhang C, et al, 2018 and Geissinger A, et al, 2020). Therefore, this Research uses the sharing economy as the background, explores the impact of the sharing economy on entrepreneurs, and provides reasonable opinions with the aim of assisting entrepreneurs.

As a result of their socialization, every human has an energy reserve. An entrepreneur is someone who evaluates his or her ability to establish a new business. This is a tough endeavor that justifies the worth of the resources available to it: money, social relationships, and knowledge and information. First put forward the concept of cooperative consumption (Felson M, Spaeth JL, 1978).

They believe that the process of “consuming economic products or services with one or more people” reflects cooperative consumption, also known as a cooperative or a sharing economy. As people have deepened their understanding of the sharing economy, scholars have redefined the concept. They believe that “the economic model of sharing idle resources such as space, skills and goods for monetary or nonmonetary benefits” represents a sharing economy. Given the global popularity and development of the Internet, the sharing economy also has a new connotation under the background of “Internet plus” (Botsman R, et al., 2010). Latest research the sharing economy is an open exchange system for sharing the right to use inactive personal goods or resources, based on Internet technology, network-based, dependable, and accepted as the owner's lifeblood. (Koehn NF, 2010). Unaffected A sharing economy, according to Cohen B et al. (2014), is "the acquisition and deployment of resources by individuals in return for money or other advantages" and contains the following four characteristics: passive resources; website support; It tries to reap the advantages by facilitating short-term transfers of the right of access (Belk R, 2014).

Literature review

In a period crisis, entrepreneurship is considered as a way to boost economic growth through spreading innovation. Entrepreneurs, according to Schumpeter, are the ones who apply new additions to the means of production to bring about the new classical equilibrium in the direction of movement and expansion (Schumpeter, 2006). Starting a business is also considered as a solution to the present unemployment issue in the current economic climate. Entrepreneurship entails taking risks in both circumstances (innovation and the creation of one's own work). This unique approach highlights how the following policy agenda departs from traditional 'economic development,' 'innovation,' and 'cluster' strategies, with a far more straightforward aid approach (Isenberg, 2011a).

To investigate the social origins of the entrepreneur's activities, and build his "resource capacity," or the collection of knowledge, relationships, and economic resources that the entrepreneur collects in his surroundings. This resource capacity is not constant, and it can rise or fall depending on economic, political, and social factors (Aldrich, 2011). This research, on the other hand, makes no attempt to specify the precise components of a "good" public policy for employers. With Cain on one and the work of economists in the School of Public Choice on the other, economists discovered that the influence of public policy was not always the predicted consequence. The purpose of this research is to highlight how entrepreneurs grow their resource potential and the impact of the socioeconomic environment in this process. Regardless of his own attributes (knowledge and judgment), the entrepreneur is viewed as a social actor who is influenced by his social, economic, and political environment.

The "conceptual model of entrepreneurial abilities necessary to implement Business 4.0 technology" was developed by Kruger and Stein et al. (2020). This ideological work consists of a review of the literature (mostly in economics and sociology) and a presentation of entrepreneurs based on four pillars that we refer to as the "organic square of entrepreneurs." The capability of business resources, market features, economic system characteristics, and governmental policies committed to the establishment and growth of enterprises are the four pillars. In used empirical methods to explore the formation mechanism of consumer trust in the sharing economy. The research shows that consumer preference and trust in platform products determine whether consumers engage in purchasing behavior (Andrews, K., 1987 and Chandler, G., & Hanks, S. H., 1998). In the sharing economy, improving consumers' satisfaction and preference for the platform and leading consumers' consumption habits and innovation in the choice of sharing field induces entrepreneurs to en-

gage in new thinking. This research delves deeper into the organic square of entrepreneurship and demonstrates its importance through an examination of entrepreneurship policy.

Methodology

The resource's potential is not a special talent; it is developed through a deliberate (or unconscious) plan that is related to the entrepreneur's economic, political, and social environment. Similarly, governmental policy may either enhance or restrict an entrepreneur's resource potential (support for business creation, taxes related to business creation, etc.). The market (supply and demand) and the economic structure (regulations, banking system, location of significant enterprises, and degree of technological progress and expertise) may both have positive and negative effects on the entrepreneur's resource potential and, more broadly, on entrepreneurship. The conceptual model of entrepreneurship in organic square terms is thus an effort to explain why the entrepreneur's position is neither enduring nor steady. Being an entrepreneur (innovator or player) is a role that ends when the entrepreneur stops combining productive resources: the entrepreneur's presence or disappearance is influenced by the social, economic, and political environment.

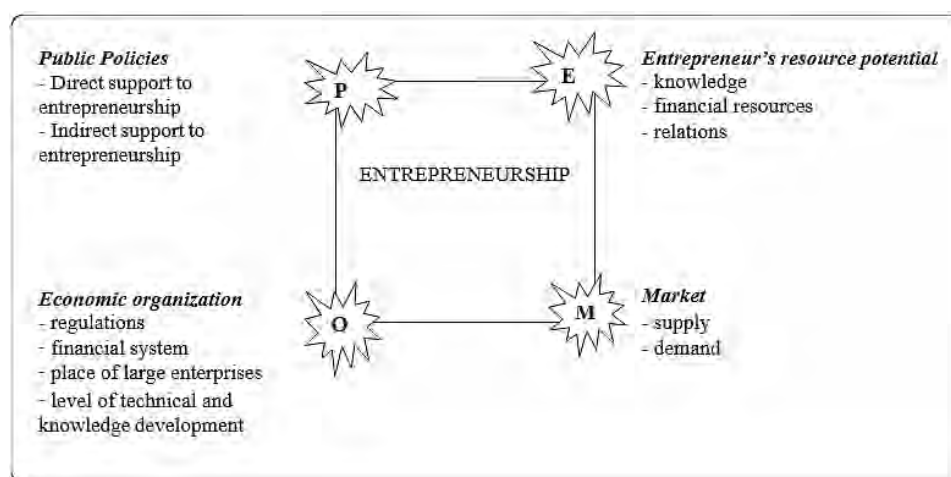


Figure 1 The entrepreneurship management

In reality, the establishment and success of small businesses cannot be explained just by the energy and talents of entrepreneurs. As a result, a more systematic examination of the fundamental elements influencing entrepreneurship in today's economy is suggested. Public policy, the economic system (the prominence of major firms, the character of the financial system, and the amount of knowledge growth), and the level of supply and demand that contribute to the development of the energy resource are four important elements that influence this. Because of their connection, entrepreneurs may use the organic chart to understand them (Figure 1).

Entrepreneurs establish innovations and induce economic growth

Entrepreneurs frequently invent new technology, produce new products, and develop new markets (D. F. Kuratko, 2015). Serious inventions are frequently associated with economic growth (Zhang C, et al, 2018). Entrepreneurs that innovate in the market provide a substantial amount of value to the economy. Startups invest more in seeking new possibilities than established firms. Existing businesses may be less inclined to innovate owing to organizational stability, limiting their capacity to adapt to market changes or introducing new items that compete with their current product line. Existing businesses frequently pass up opportunities to incorporate fresh concepts because

they hesitated offending their existing markets. Commercialization is the only option for innovators and inventors (sometimes from established businesses) to start their own business. Entrepreneurial economic growth has undergone various changes.

- Entrepreneurs increase competition
- Entrepreneurs provide favorable employment advantages in the short and long term, but they have negative effects in the medium term.
- Innovative businesses boost productivity

Entrepreneurs increase competition

Entrepreneurs increase competition for current state of technology by starting new enterprises. As a consequence, consumers benefit from cheaper pricing and a wider range of products. Researchers have devised a market movement metric that identifies the impact of new business development on existing firms (Vith S, et al., 2019). The shift in established firms' rankings based on the number of workers shows market share and market mobility. When company activity five years previous to start-up is studied, this impact is very prominent, showing a large lag in the start-effect up's on market movement. Furthermore, the formation of new businesses improves indirect competition by motivating existing businesses to enhance their performance.

Entrepreneurs provide favorable employment advantages in the short and long term, but they have negative effects in the medium term

Entrepreneurs create new employment when they enter the market, which helps to increase job growth. In addition to this immediate effect, the analysis (after isolating all possible effects) reveals a more sophisticated S-shaped effect over time, as seen in Figure 2 (C. G. Brush, P. G. et al.,). New industries that produce new jobs have a direct impact on employment. After this early stage, new companies often acquire market share from companies that are unable to compete, while some new entry sectors fail. After a brief period of prospective bankruptcies and relocations of current businesses, rising supplier competitiveness leads to positive job growth once more. The influence of new firm formation on employment has ultimately waned ten years after its commencement. This waveform has been identified for Saudi Arabia and the model of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD23)'s member nations (L. K. Gundry, et al, 2007).

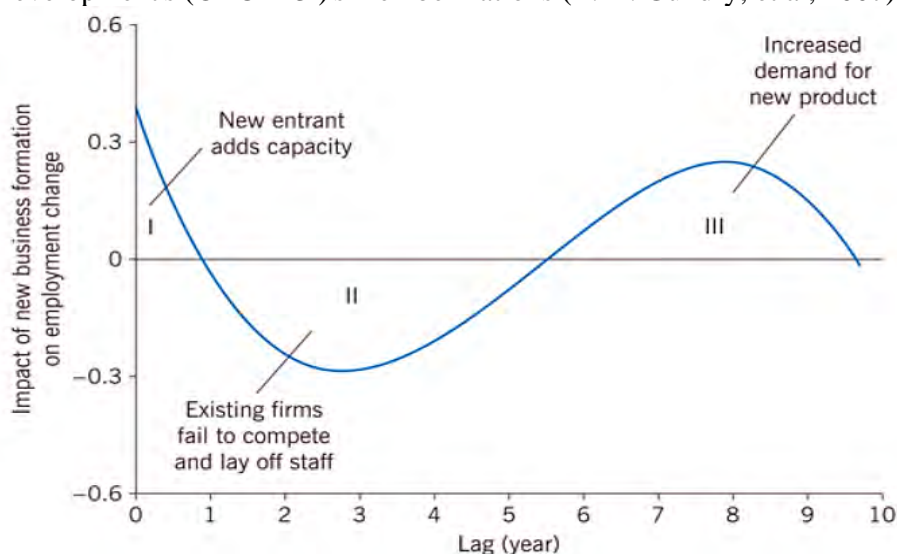


Figure 2 New business formation benefits employment in the short and long run, but it has a negative impact in the medium term.

Innovative businesses boost productivity

Competition between new and current businesses results in a higher chance of survival. Even though overall employment may be declining, new enterprises have the potential to enhance productivity (Yadav, Maheshwar, 2017). The impact of business formation on productivity the relocation of current enterprises dominates the employment effect in the medium term (Part II of the "wave" indicated in Figure 2). There are two explanations for this. First, new enterprises boost competition, reducing old firms' market power and pressuring them to become more efficient or go out of business. Second, the market is only open to enterprises that are more competitive or competent than those in positions of power. Forces less active enterprises to depart the market (entrants and those in positions of power).

In many nations, inflows, outflows, and "shocks" (the sum of businesses' inflows and outflows in a given year) have a positive overall effect on productivity as assessed by various productivity metrics. The productivity effect might be negative in the first few years following admission, requiring processes and tactics to be adjusted in response to new entrants. Entrepreneurs with high expansion goals and high levels of innovation have a particularly significant positive association; entrepreneurs with low growth ambitions have a moderate influence on productivity. This technique shows that entrepreneurs boost the productive use of limited resources in an economy in general, with creative entrepreneurs having a significant influence.

Entrepreneurship Policy Advice

Entrepreneurship is regarded as essential to a successful economy. Entrepreneurs don't just generate work for themselves; they also create jobs for others. Business operations may have an impact on a country's economic success through introducing new goods, methods, and manufacturing processes to the market, as well as improving productivity and competitiveness in general. Entrepreneurs require firms that contribute to a healthy environment in order to realize these rewards. Protecting intellectual and other property rights, regulating and enforcing business laws, improving the business climate, reducing regulatory burdens, and cultivating a culture that provides second chances to unsuccessful entrepreneurs are all critical. The following policy measures should be explored in particular:

- Government policies and property laws have a big impact on how innovative a country is. Material property rights protection assures that any money created is owned by entrepreneurs, whereas intellectual property protection encourages entrepreneurship and innovation.
- In many economies, bureaucratic limitations stifle innovation-driven processes. Because entrepreneurs may operate flexibly and their company operations can adjust to market changes, entrepreneurial possibilities are abundant in free-floating markets and efficient licensed unregulated economies. It's also critical that rules and regulations are administered equitably.
- Administrative hurdles for start-ups should be kept to a bare minimum, including the time it takes to register a firm, the quantity of red tape involved, and the terms, fees, and reporting obligations. The primary business partners as a criteria allow organizations to register for business on the same day, eliminating the need for periodic renewals. This may be accomplished by implementing advanced online e-government for all long-term enterprises.
- Uncertainty breeds business, and conflicting laws breed uncertainty. Codification is the process of compiling all of a law's modifications into a unified legal code that is approved at various periods. Inconsistencies are eliminated when the law is codified quickly and completely. It also entails minimizing and combining administrative processes associated with a certain activity.
- In many nations, a failed business enterprise is considered a lifelong failure. The contrasting experience in the United States, where entrepreneurs may easily get a second chance even

after bankruptcy, demonstrates the need of debunking failure to maintain a robust entrepreneurial culture.

- The fear of failure, which remains a big obstacle for entrepreneurs, is also reduced by cultivating that culture.
- Improving job search alternatives and assisting people who have lost their employment with vocational training can help to alleviate the negative consequences of layoffs in non-competitive businesses.
- Start-up grants to help businesses get off the ground should be explored. This will lower the chances of a premature business collapse.

Table 1. The Distinction between Traditional and Growth-Oriented Entrepreneurship Policy

Traditional Enterprise Policies	Growth-Oriented Enterprise Policies
Main unit of focus is on specific actors such as individuals, entrepreneurs, geographic clusters of firms	Main unit of focus is on specific types of entrepreneurs ,networks of entrepreneurs or "temporary" clusters
Policy objectives is generating more entrepreneurs and grow more ventures	Policy objective is to focus on the high potential or 'blockbuster entrepreneurs' with the largest economic potential
Policy actors are targeted by specific focused interventions aimed at parts of entrepreneurial systems (ie non-systemic)	Policy is targeted at connecting components within ecosystem to enable the system to better function (ie -systemic)
Main forms of assistance are "Transactional" forms of support such as grants, tax incentives, subsidies etc.	Main forms of assistance are "Relational" forms of support such as network building, developing connection between entrepreneurial actors, Institutional alignment of priorities, fostering peer-based Interaction.
Main push by policy makers is to generate and promote entrepreneurial sources of finance aimed at start-ups, particularly in the form of venture capital and business angel funding	Recognition that different businesses have different funding requirements such as debt finance , peer to peer, crowdfunding etc. As businesses grow and upscale different firms require access to a ' funding escalator' and 'cocktails of different funding sources
The generation of new firm-based intellectual property and innovation was seen as vitally important. The focus was very much on R&D and the protection of intellectual property rights. Strong encouragement to technology and innovation within high-tech sectors.	Focus on developing innovation systems and fostering connections with customers, end users, suppliers, universities etc. Increasing recognition of unprotected and open sources of innovation. Innovation is porous transcending many sectors and industries both new and traditional
- The level of policy making is mostly top down The implementation of policy is mostly undertaken at national level, but some initiatives are devolved.	The bulk of systemic policies are enacted at the regional or local level. Multi-scalar policy frameworks are emerging.

Nations were able to encourage and maintain their own entrepreneurs and attract innovators from other countries by decreasing regulatory burdens and eliminating corruption. As a result, by

modifying the regulatory environment in favour of entrepreneurs, policy may have a greater impact on the extent of economic operations.

Entrepreneurship encourages structural change

Existing businesses are frequently trapped in their former positions, unable to adjust to changing market conditions and continual changes. They have failed to make the essential internal modifications and lack the ability for "creative destruction," as it is sometimes termed (Brown, R. and Mawson, S., 2013). Companies can be freed from lock-in by allowing new firms to enter and worn-out enterprises to go. Furthermore, entrepreneurs have the ability to establish totally new markets and enterprises that will serve as growth engines in the future.

- Only a few people have the drive to become entrepreneurs
- Resource identification and acquisition, resource integration capability and venture performance

- Sharing economy mechanism

Only a few people have the drive to become entrepreneurs

While developing new goods, entrepreneurs share traits like ingenuity and a higher tolerance for risk. Risk tolerance, openness to experience, confidence in one's capacity to manage one's own destiny (internal space of control), and alienation are four personality qualities that are particularly crucial in becoming an entrepreneur (Gertler, M, 2010). For the following reasons, entrepreneurs are substantially more likely to have these characteristics:

- Whatever investment, particularly creative activities, is prone to failure. Every entrepreneur's decision is hazardous, and success is never assured. Entrepreneurs, unlike typical managers, frequently invest their own money and lose money if the venture fails. They must be ready to confront the threats that await them.

- Those who are open to new experiences and are interested in experimenting with novel ideas: creative, inventive, and passionate. These characteristics are necessary while beginning a new firm.

- Internal and external control expectations are measured using the Locus of Control. Those who have external control feel that the external environment or approach, rather than their own activities, determines their destiny. Those who have internal control feel that their activities are affecting their future results. Entrepreneurs require an internal control system to keep them motivated.

- People who are driven, ambitious, active, and looking for leadership roles (this trait is referred to as objective in the "Big Five" approach) are more likely to form and maintain social networks. Customer and supplier partnerships that are strong. Determinedness, seeking leadership, and networking are all traits that define an entrepreneur.

Even though these personality qualities might influence a person's decision to adopt these beliefs, they can also influence an entrepreneur's success and decision to leave or persist with a new enterprise. Low level of compliance, high level of demand for achievement, high level of (internal) control space, and mid-level risk acceptance are the most crucial personality factors impacting entrepreneurial success, according to empirical research: Sociability refers to having a forgiving and trusting nature and being altruistic and flexible. Lower scores on agreeableness might help entrepreneurs survive by enabling them to bargain more for their own interest with their partners.

- The idea of success reveals itself in entrepreneurs' search for new and better solutions, as well as their capacity to offer these solutions via their own performance.

- Having a high level of internal control is the same. The most useful trait for business success is believing that one can shape one's own destiny by one's own activities.

- The lowest exit probability are found among mid-level risk-tolerant entrepreneurs. The association between risk tolerance and the likelihood of company success is U-shaped rather than linear. Low risk tolerance leads to low-risk initiatives with low projected profits, making entrepreneurs an unappealing professional option, whereas high risk tolerance leads to highly high-risk enterprises with high return rates failure.

The competence to identify and acquire resources, as well as the ability to integrate those resources, are all critical to an enterprise's success

The resource identification and acquisition processes entail the identification and acquisition of resources, as the name indicates. The first is the process by which entrepreneurs identify and assess the resources they require based on their resource endowments, as well as authenticate essential sources (Birger Wernerfelt, 1995 & Brush, C., 2001). The resource identification process is the beginning of the overall process and has an influence on resource integration success and integration capability development. The process of resource pooling requires determining the link between resources. If it is recognized improperly, obtaining critical resources will be difficult, and increasing resource integration capacity would be pointless, putting performance aside. The development of resource integration abilities can help to connect the dots between resource identification and company performance. Resources are acquired. Once the resources have been found, the firms must gain relevance through a variety of methods (Birger Wernerfelt, 1995). The resource acquisition process is a critical link between the previous processes, and each company should pay special attention to it. Once resources are acquired, firms can accumulate, store, and digest them to allocate them in order to develop long-term competitive advantage and capacity, which will serve as the foundation for resource allocation and foreign exchange (Wernerfelt, B., 1984 & Chandler, G., et al, 1998), as well as the ability to integrate resources. Companies will not survive if they do not acquire other resources during their expansion (Reynolds, P. & Miller, B, 1992), even if they are founded on the resources of the entrepreneurs. Renault and Miller (1992) felt that through their social networks, businesses may gain uncommon and expensive items. Performance will improve with good performance once they have translated resources into benefits and internal capabilities (Miller. D, et al, 1996).

As seen above, identifying, and acquiring resources is critical for a company's growth and development, not only in terms of acquiring the resources required to enhance its capacity for growth and resource integration, but also in terms of performance. As a result, we arrived to our initial hypothesis:

H1: The development of the capacity to integrate resources is a positive and important relationship between the discovery and acquisition of resources and the company's success.

Sharing economy mechanism

First, human resource management obstacles exist. The sharing economy breaks the traditional labor relationship between enterprises and employees. In the sharing economy, a semi-contractual relationship exists between enterprises and participants, and strict contract constraints and supervision are lacking, bringing new challenges to enterprise managers. For example, after a satisfactory taxi transaction with a Didi driver, users can sign a contract privately and bypass the sharing platform. Also common is for Didi drivers to maliciously swipe bills to earn platform subsidies. Under a sharing economy, establishing an effective human resource management model is an important topic worth considering.

Second, government regulations are increasingly strict. Because the sharing economy brings convenience to people, it also causes significant social problems. For example, the sharing platform cannot strictly audit participants, which poses a threat to users' personal and property safety. For

example, car drivers of online hailing apps sexually assault female passengers, service providers have accidents because of a lack of professional qualifications, shared bicycles are randomly thrown, and a series of security crises has occurred resulting from minors' unsafe driving skills. Therefore, the government has adopted the following strict regulatory mechanisms: 1) establish a regulatory system to adapt to the development of the sharing economy, strengthen prior, during, and after supervision, actively guide market participants to establish a self-monitoring mechanism, and resolutely maintain the normal market order; 2) make full use of the big data platform to build a new regulatory system, adhere to strict and inclusive supervision, and promote the stable and prosperous development of the sharing economy; and 3) vigorously promote the transparency of enterprise credit publicity, constantly strengthen information sharing and joint punishment, comprehensively promote joint supervision, fully mobilize the enthusiasm and initiative of enterprises, industry associations, social organizations, media, and other parties to constantly enhance supervision of the sharing economy. Adapting to the government's strict regulatory mechanism and managing enterprises within the legal scope has brought challenges to entrepreneurs in the new era.

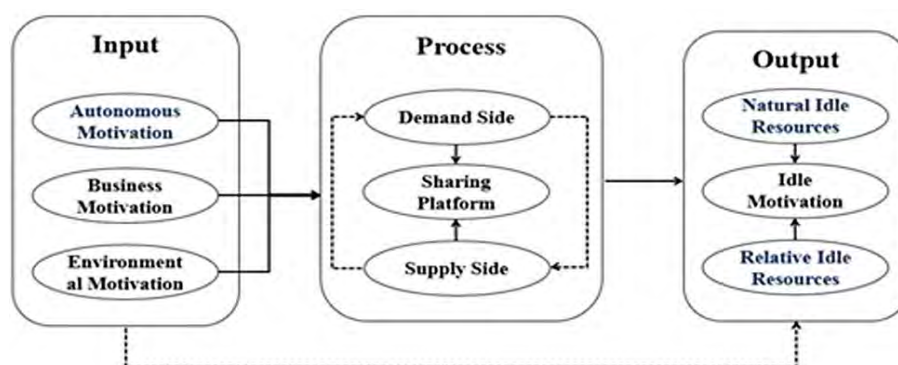


Figure 3. Sharing economy mechanism

Third, consumer preferences continue to change. With the advent of the information age, consumers' consumption habits and preferences have changed dramatically. Sensitively capturing consumers' interests and hobbies determines the success or failure of an enterprise, while blindly following the trend and imitating often gives consumers visual and consumption fatigue. Xie Xuemei et al. (2016) used empirical methods to explore the formation mechanism of consumer trust in the sharing economy. The research shows that consumer preference and trust in platform products determine whether consumers engage in purchasing behavior (Ert E, et al, 2016; Daunoriene A, et al, 2015; Vith S, et al, 2019). In the sharing economy, improving consumers' satisfaction and preference for the platform and leading consumers' consumption habits and innovation in the choice of sharing field induces entrepreneurs to engage in new thinking. Figure 3 presents the mechanism of sharing economy.

Economic Complexity Index (ECI) Values

Economic transformation potential of resource-rich countries, particularly the GCC states, has received a lot of attention recently (Zhou, K.Z., 2012). In response to previous attempts, the policies and techniques used by such nations are explored and assessed (Tsai et al, 2016). Several researchers are looking on the social and governmental implications of continuing with this economic diversification programme (Hvidt, M. et al., 2013). The constraints of organizational capacity, as well as its potential future course, have been thoroughly researched by many academics in recent

works as a vital precondition to effective economic diversification (Gray, M., 2011). The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) of Harvard University analyses the amount of technology and knowledge embedded in a country's exports. The greater the economic diversity of a country based on its economic performance and notably its export possibilities, the higher the ICE value (Nonaka, I., 2001). Figure 4 demonstrates that all GCC nations have tiny and varied economies, with ECI values far lower than those of industrialized countries (Japan, Switzerland, and Korea) or certain emerging countries like Lebanon. The United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain all have very positive values, despite being near to zero, which explains why their economies are in the center of the pack in terms of complexity and knowledge development. Low ECI values exist in Qatar, Oman, and Kuwait, which may be explained in part by the fact that these nations still rely largely on crude oil, natural gas, and LNG exports for their export profits. They are still far from the last spectra of the economic crisis, such as Guinea's lack of knowledge integration in its exports (Zhou, K.Z., 2012). It's also worth mentioning that the GCC has accomplished tremendous economic diversification between states, industries, regions, and nations, although on a transitory and local scale (Gengler et al, 2013).

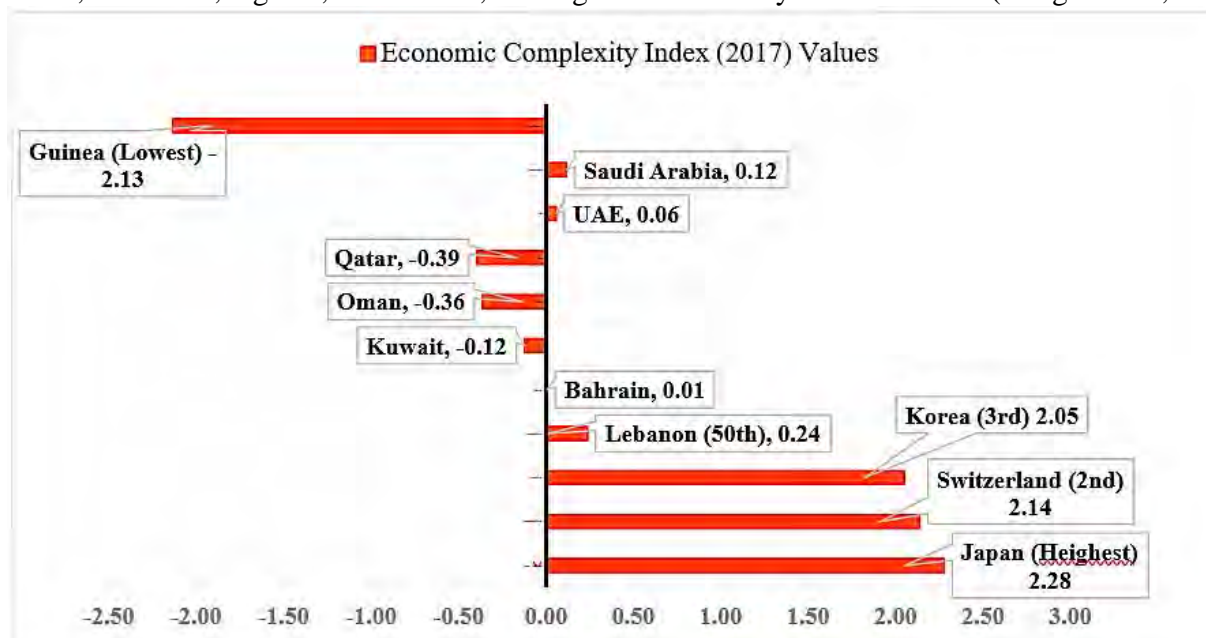


Figure 4. Economic Complexity Index (ECI) Values of the GCC States and Some Selected Countries

This work focuses relates to the present efforts of economic diversification of one of the most significant pillars of innovation in a nation, as well as the consequences of innovation and entrepreneurship for a resource-rich country like Saudi Arabia. We performed a survey of the country's people. Also, provide survey data in order to examine Qatari inhabitants' attitudes about innovation and entrepreneurship.

Future Prospects

This Research systematically expounds the connotation, status quo, and positive and negative effects of the sharing economy on entrepreneurs. The era of the sharing economy was found to not only bring new opportunities but also new challenges—reflecting not only a great reshuffle of government departments and social institutions but also a great reshuffle of contemporary entrepreneurs. This reshuffling requires entrepreneurs in the new era to grasp the sharing economy as a sign

of the times, and difficulties and challenges must be faced bravely. Full play should be given to our strengths in government supervision, resource allocation, user experience, and product integration, and the opportunity to go upstream and be the creator of the times should be grasped.

This Research also has some limitations. First, empirical research and analysis are lacking; in the future, a scale in line with the characteristics of contemporary sharing economy can be developed to select variables to conduct an empirical analysis of entrepreneurs' entrepreneurial intention to improve the scientific and credibility of the research. Second, the theoretical research of this Research is not comprehensive enough. In the future, this research can be further extended to analyze the influence of different levels of government, enterprises, managers, and consumers in the context of a sharing economy to provide a reference for the healthy development of such an economy.

Conclusions

In the conclusion entrepreneurs are at the forefront of the economic scene, it is vital to comprehend the circumstances that contribute to entrepreneurship formation. The entrepreneur is at the center of political debate, with his survival and long-term viability seen as the driving force behind economic advancement. In this paper, we show how entrepreneurial activity is founded on the accumulation of individual resources to combine production components. This resource capacity (knowledge, financial resources, and social contacts) is the result of an individual's socialization, and it is impossible to comprehend without understanding the context in which entrepreneurs develop a set of genuine productivity factors. Our research is different in that it combines two variables that are generally studied separately in the literature: entrepreneur personal traits and the influence of the social, economic, and political environment.

The organic square of Entrepreneurs is a useful tool for reading about entrepreneurs' experiences and identifying the advantages and limitations of entrepreneurs in a certain nation. Our study is primarily focused on a breeder entrepreneur who benefits from a limited energy resource. Although business policies aim to enhance the environment in which entrepreneurs work (in terms of discipline, expertise, and funding), they fail to consider the mode of production's unique features. Large corporations (historically sponsored by the government) dominate the organization, which is second to smaller corporations in terms of contributing to innovation and national competitiveness. And entrepreneurs still confront enormous obstacles to getting started (legal, market, and informal). A new industry has emerged. In order to enhance and strengthen the networking capacities of young entrepreneurs, it will be important to improve the inventive environment and support innovative entrepreneurs (who can drive the economy along the route of mobility and growth). This concept, which appears to be one of the outcomes of our investigation into the organic square of entrepreneurship, requires additional development and will be the subject of our future research.

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