ISSN: 2658-8455
Volume 5, Issue 6 (2024), pp. 207-225.

IJAFAME
International Journal of Accounting, Finance, Auditing, Management & Economics

The role of family solidarity in nascent entrepreneurship in Morocco: A conceptual model

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Déclaration de divulgation :	Les auteurs n'ont pas connaissance de quelconque financement qui pourrait affecter l'objectivité de cette étude et ils sont responsables de tout plagiat dans cet article.
Conflit d'intérêts :	Les auteurs ne signalent aucun conflit d'intérêts.
Citer cet article	DERKAOUI, A., & ZEMZAMI, I. (2024). The role of family solidarity in nascent entrepreneurship in Morocco: A conceptual model. *International Journal of Accounting, Finance, Auditing, Management and Economics*, *5*(6), 207-225. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11537579
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Received: April 03, 2024 *Accepted: June 08, 2024*

International Journal of Accounting, Finance, Auditing, Management and Economics - IJAFAME
ISSN: 2658-8455
Volume 5, Issue 6 (2024)

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Abstract:

The nascent entrepreneurship is still a recent specific theme in the field of entrepreneurship that deserves to be studied. The process approach analyses entrepreneurship in a dynamic logic distinguishing between the pre-creation and post-creation phases of a new business. Also, in a holistic logic that integrates external variables to the entrepreneur himself, but which represent levers (or brakes) of the entrepreneur's success. Since the early 2010s, research has progressively focused on the research gap that exists between the entrepreneurial intention stage and the entrepreneurial act, which leads to creating new venture.

As for the family, it is not new to analyze the family's role in every stage of the entrepreneurial process. The studies in this field focus on the family environment, family support, and family culture, and a few studies have focused on family solidarity.

The literature review on family solidarity leads us towards an integral approach combining the tangible aspects of family especially material and financial support, and intangible aspects like family cohesiveness, family coherence, and moral support.

This article aims to study the relationship between family solidarity and nascent entrepreneurship, i.e., during the gestation phase of the entrepreneurial project. To this end, we have developed a well-constructed hypothesis revolving around family solidarity and its impact on entrepreneurship during the gestation stage. Based on a rich and recent literature review in this area

This paper offers insights into the entrepreneurial success of nascent entrepreneurs in the context of Morocco. It integrates the theory of solidarity family of Bengtson to provide a comprehensive framework for furthering the understanding of the factors that affect nascent entrepreneurship.

Keywords: family solidarity, nascent entrepreneurship, family support
JEL Classification: L26
Paper type: Theoretical Research

ISSN: 2658-8455
Volume 5, Issue 6 (2024), pp. 207-225.

Introduction

Though the entrepreneur may seem like the sole risk-taker, spearheading the venture of creating a business, this endeavor is undoubtedly shaped by various external factors, notably the familial aspect for the entrepreneur.

Since its inception in the late 1980s within the entrepreneurial sphere, the process approach has consistently evolved by incorporating new variables of crucial significance in the realm of entrepreneurship.

The process approach allows for the analysis of entrepreneurship within a dual standpoint: a temporal logic extending from pre- to post-creation phases, and a holistic logic encompassing a range of variables contributing to entrepreneurial activity (Derkaoui & Zemzami, 2022).

Consequently, entrepreneurship is understood as a complex process and a system of interrelated realities associated with business creation.

This holistic aspect of the entrepreneurial process has enabled the inclusion of family as an external variable to the entrepreneur, yet integral to their environment, capable of exerting both positive and negative influences on the success of the entrepreneurial endeavor. A survey of the literature demonstrates that numerous studies have examined the relationship between family and entrepreneurship, either within the framework of family-owned businesses or concerning individual entrepreneurs.

Certainly, the family is part of the entrepreneur's environment, capable of influencing their entrepreneurial decisions and directly or indirectly affecting the entrepreneurial process (Gao et al., 2021; Giraldo et al., 2020; Khadri et al., 2020; Klyver et al., 2020). It is now widely acknowledged in the field of entrepreneurship to regard the familial factor as a key determinant of individuals' entrepreneurial abilities (Zhu et al., 2020).

Furthermore, the familial factor can enrich the entrepreneur's journey over the course of their project, whether by providing resources or enhancing well-being (H. E. Aldrich & Cliff, 2003). Additionally, the family serves as a crucial source of instrumental support, offering both financial resources and necessary social connections for the entrepreneurial endeavor (Edelman et al., 2016; Jennings & McDougald, 2007).

The concept of "family" encompasses broader definitions. Essentially, the term "family" carries a narrow meaning, referring to the nuclear family consisting of parents and children. However, it also holds a broader interpretation, denoting a group of individuals linked by blood, marriage, or adoption (Rothausen, 1999).

The startup phase of a business, also known as the entry phase, gestation phase, or the inception of a new venture, represents a distinct stage in the entrepreneurial process. It is when the company's activities kick off, and ideas start to take shape. We have opted for this last designation.

Nascent entrepreneurship refers to all the activities undertaken by an aspiring entrepreneur to successfully establish their business (Edelman et al., 2016). It is not a momentary or isolated act but a series of interconnected activities in the process of creating a company.

In the past decade, there has been a growing focus on analyzing the startup phase or nascent entrepreneurship, as it remains a relatively new theme that has not yet been fully developed within entrepreneurial literature.

The objective of our work is to shed light on the role of family solidarity in nascent entrepreneurship. To this end, we initially attempt to define both familial solidarity and nascent entrepreneurship. Subsequently, we aim to determine the impact of each type of family solidarity during this critical phase of the entrepreneurial process.

1 Family Solidarity and the Entrepreneurial Process during Startup: Conceptual Aspects

The significant role of the family in the entrepreneurial process has been the subject of analysis in many articles. This role can be manifested through tangible elements of the family, such as its wealth, structure, and social/professional networks, as well as through intangible aspects like cohesion, culture, and values. After defining family solidarity, we demonstrate our multidimensional approach to understanding it.

1.1 Family Solidarity

Defining the concept of family solidarity proves challenging. This difficulty arises from the multifaceted nature of "solidarity," which encompasses notions of exchange, giving, assistance, and mutual support. Moreover, it pertains to the object of this solidarity, namely the family, which refers to the familial network or the blood ties that connect individuals.

1.1.1 Definition of Family Solidarity

To better grasp the concept of family solidarity, we adopt the definition provided by Dandurand and Ouellette (1992) as cited by Van Pevenage and colleagues. They define family solidarity as the cohesion by which an extended family group or familial network prioritizes each other's interests. According to the same authors, family solidarity encompasses a set of relationships among individuals who are conscious of their mutual interests and express them through communication or exchange behaviors (Van Pevenage et al., 2009).
In the literature review, it is noticeable that family solidarity often focuses on the extended family rather than the nuclear family. This can be attributed to the presence of mutual responsibility exchanged among cohabiting individuals within the nuclear family, which may dilute the sense of solidarity. The same holds true for paternal or maternal assistance provided to minor children, which may carry legal implications.
While the definition above encompasses both notions of exchange and sociability, French literature highlights a distinction between solidarity and sociability. According to the French approach, solidarity encompasses exchanges, whereas sociability refers to relationships. However, in Anglo-Saxon literature, sociability is considered part of solidarity, as encounters often involve exchanges in reality.

1.1.2 Characteristics of Family Solidarity

The literature review highlights some characteristics conducive to the practice of family solidarity.

- Free of charge:

Solidarity within the family network operates on a free-of-charge basis. In practice, services exchanged among family members do not have a commercial nature.
However, in certain situations, rendered services are compensated to alleviate the feeling of debt. This compensation does not render the service commercial but rather signifies a moral obligation from the recipient to the provider.
The non-commercial nature of family solidarity raises issues regarding the accounting and statistical understanding of financial flows and mutual aid services. As a result, many studies focus on assessing the frequency and volume of family assistance.
For the Moroccan context, studies conducted by the High Commission for Planning rely on two main sources of data: the National Household Consumption Survey and the National Household Living Standards Survey. These surveys assess family assistance based on (1) the frequency of received services and (2) the frequency and volume of transfers in cash or in kind.

ISSN: 2658-8455
Volume 5, Issue 6 (2024), pp. 207-225.

IJAFAME
International Journal of Accounting, Finance, Auditing, Management & Economics

- Reciprocity:

Family solidarity is governed by a dynamic of "give and take," where reciprocity can occur either synchronously or across generations.
Marcel Mauss (1923) defined solidarity as the triple obligation of giving, receiving, and reciprocating, thereby conceptualizing this reciprocal characteristic as distinct from commercial exchange. It is worth noting that a moral function of reciprocity is perpetuated over the long term through this gift/counter-gift mechanism (cited from Van Pevenage et al., 2009).

- Polyvalence:

Family support manifests in diverse and non-specialized forms, encompassing material, financial, emotional, and informational exchanges.

- Proportionality of Tasks:

Within a supportive family, task allocation is proportionate and personalized, considering both the needs of the recipient (whether urgent or of varying importance) and the resources of the provider (including availability, capacity, and financial means) within the family network.

- Flexibility:

Solidarity practices within the family are marked by a flexibility that sets them apart from bureaucratic contexts and other forms of solidarity, such as public solidarity. This flexibility enables supported entrepreneurs to reduce transaction costs and save time, making family solidarity a preferred choice.

- Accessibility:

This is a crucial characteristic, as the physical proximity, continuous presence of family members, and clarity of its parameters make the family network easily accessible.
Two dimensions should not be overlooked when analyzing family solidarity: the temporal dimension and the size of the family network.
Indeed, solidarity commitment, and a sense of obligation develop over time. The reciprocity dynamics can change the roles between the helper and the recipient, so we can observe the exchange flow from parents to their children. However, once these children become adults, they may assist their parents.
Concerning the size of the family network, a study conducted by Renée B. Dandurand and Francine Saillant identified, in three regions of Quebec, three types of family networks related to the assistance provided. These networks range from small (1 to 2 children), intermediate (2 to 4 children), and finally, a large network of 4 to 15 children, with solidarity strengthened as the network transitions from small to large.
Ultimately, the profound transformations within contemporary family dynamics prompt inquiries into the nature of solidarity within today's families, encompassing both established and evolving criteria (Kempeneers & Van Pevenage, 2011).

1.1.3 Family solidarity: A Multidimensional approach

Many models have sought to conceptualize the construct of family solidarity. In this study, we refer to Bengtson and colleagues' model of intergenerational family solidarity. This model is built upon classical theories of social organization, exchange theory, group dynamics, and developmental family theory (Lowenstein et al., 2003).
Bengtson's intergenerational originates from sociology, elucidating family integration and intergenerational family relationships (Bengtson, 2001).

This solidarity theory explores how family members establish their lives and follow their objectives within the framework of a "shared life" (Jaskiewicz & Dyer, 2017)
It draws upon empirical study, indicating that the extended family fosters cohesion between generations through communication technologies and transport, facilitating exchange. However, centrifugal social forces may still create distance between family members (Silverstein & Bengtson, 1997).
According to Bengtson's theory, family solidarity is a multidimensional and varied concept, comprising six dimensions of solidarity that differ depending on parent-child interaction (Gimenez-Jimenez et al., 2021). These dimensions include:

- Associative solidarity (frequency and forms of interaction).
- Affective solidarity (type and degree of positive feelings and reciprocity).
- Functional solidarity (aid and exchange of physical and financial resources).
- Consensual solidarity (mutual agreement on values).
- Normative solidarity (commitment to roles and obligations).
- Structural solidarity (opportunity for interaction, based on structural family elements such as size and proximity of members) (Bengtson, 2001; Bengtson & Roberts, 1991a; Silverstein & Bengtson, 1997).

The detailed dimensions of solidarity provide a reliable framework for evaluating the extent of intergenerational relationships (Cavallotti Oldani et al., 2017; Mangen et al., 1988).
Empirical evidence of this theory supports the idea that solidarity is a multi-faceted concept, its elements largely differ (Bengtson & Roberts, 1991b), and these dimensions are not additive (Silverstein & Bengtson, 1997). The theory has enabled researchers to grapple with the "complexity of family life" (Silverstein & Bengtson, 1997). While it offers a comprehensive structural model for understanding the interdependencies of different dimensions of solidarity, the concept's nature permits to investigate the interconnections of one or a few specific dimensions (Manolova et al., 2019).
Family solidarity may elucidate why certain families are able to nurture entrepreneurs across several generations (Jaskiewicz et al., 2017). Consequently, given that high intergenerational solidarity boosts a child's self-efficacy, and self-efficacy is a crucial predictor of entrepreneurship, Indeed, the theory of family solidarity offers a robust theoretical framework for entrepreneurship researchers to delve into transgenerational entrepreneurship (Jaskiewicz & Dyer, 2017) and the intricate relationship between children, family, and businesses (Combs et al., 2020).
In response to critiques of this theory for its predominantly positive orientation, a dimension of conflict was introduced to acknowledge the existence of negative aspects within family relationships (Albert & Ferring, 2018).
The different dimensions appear to be interconnected. Studies using this model as a theoretical framework have found validity in the interplay between dimensions, although with some nuances. Some dimensions are assumed to be more strongly correlated than others. For instance, normative solidarity is often thought to play a significant role in providing support. However, other research suggests that additional dimensions of solidarity, such as emotional solidarity or consensus on values, may be more influential in this regard. Structural solidarity, or opportunity structures, is associated with the mere possibility of practical support and frequent face-to-face contact (Kiilo et al., 2016). However, the relationships between other dimensions appear to be less straightforward (Albert & Ferring, 2018).

1.2 The Entrepreneurial Process during the Startup Phase

The process-based approach to entrepreneurship, which has seen significant development since the 1990s, aims to answer the question: How do organizations come into being? According to Gartner, an entrepreneur is someone who creates an organization, thus, the focus is on

ISSN: 2658-8455
Volume 5, Issue 6 (2024), pp. 207-225.

organizational emergence. The process of creating a new venture can be described using an interactionist model consisting of four dimensions: environment, individual, process, and organization (Gartner, 1985).

According to Bygrave and Hofer (1992), the entrepreneurial process encompasses all functions, activities, and actions geared toward identifying opportunities and establishing organizations to pursue them (Bygrave & Hofer, 1992). They suggest outlining this entrepreneurial process as a succession of three phases: opportunity recognition, opportunity exploitation, and value creation. Subsequent proposals have further elaborated on this framework. The entrepreneurial process approach identifies the functions or dimensions of the model and delineates interactions at various stages of the company's lifecycle.

During the startup phase, the entrepreneur moves from intention to commitment, firmly deciding to pursue entrepreneurship. The budding entrepreneur begins crucial activities to establish their venture.

This phase comprises all activities that take place just prior to establishing the business. It represents the stage in the entrepreneurial process when the business is in its "creation" phase (Brush et al., 2008; Manolova et al., 2012).

The purpose of this paragraph is not to provide an exhaustive presentation of the research on the startup phase, but rather to highlight the most widely accepted insights that clarify the gestation phase.

Table 1: the principal models of the startup phase

The model	The authors and year	The steps
Establishing a New Business Model	Bruyat,1993	Bruyat proposes a structured model to understand the new venture creation through three key stages: • Initiation: where the idea is generated, through either an innovation, a market opportunity, or a professional or personal need. • Commitment: where the entrepreneur begins to invest resources (time, money, energy) to bring the idea to life. • Completion: where the entrepreneur generates revenue and the business is operational.
The model of entrepreneurial decision-making	Hernandez, 1996	Hernandez proposes a decision-making process in business creation and breaks it down into four stages: 1. Initiation: the stage of the emergence of an entrepreneurial idea through an opportunity, an inspiration, or an experience. 2. Maturation: it is the depth analysis, gathering of resources, and preliminary planning; 3. Decision: As a result of maturation, the entrepreneur decides whether or not to pursue the project, including their commitment; 4. Finalization: it means the realization of the previous stages, including legal establishment, project operationalization, and the start of commercialization.
The model of phases or Rubicon model.	Heckhausen et Gollwitzer ,1987	Heckhausen et Gollwitzer (1987) propose a psychological model to explain the path from intention to action by traversing the following four phases: 1. the Pre-decisional phase 2. the Pre-actional phase 3. the Actional phase 4. the Post-actional phase
The model of organizational emergence.	Gartner, 1993	This model offers a process of organizational creation into three main phases: 1. Initiation: where the entrepreneur starts to mobilize the necessary resources. 2. Startup: where the business starts operating effectively; 3. Development: the phase of stability and growth for the enterprise.
The gestation model.	Reynolds, 2003	This model examines the individual and environmental factors influencing the entrepreneurial process. In this model, Reynolds distinguishes between: 1. a pre-creation phase, marked by a series of activities, and 2. a post-creation phase, where the project comes into being.

The exploration-exploitation activities	Davidsson, 2006 ; Gordon, 2012 ; Shane & Venkataraman, 2000	Davidson, based on Shane and Venkataraman proposes a model with two phases: 1. The exploration phase: from the idea to the development of the business plan; 2. The exploration phase: from the search of sources to launch the market.
The model of regimes	Barthe et al.,2015	Barthe and colleagues (2015) developed a model that includes three qualified phases and each phase contains appropriate activities: 1. The 'project regime,' focused on the development of a product or service; 2. The 'market regime,' which centers the activities of the young company around the commercialization of this product; and 3. The 'exploratory regime,' involves seeking new growth opportunities after an initial phase of product or service commercialization.
The GEM model	GEM, 2018 ; Ramos-Rodriguez, Martinez-Fierro, Medina-Garrido, & Ruiz-Navarro, 2015	The GEM proposes a model on an entrepreneurial model that includes a startup sub-process composed of two phases: 1. the nascent entrepreneurship phase: refers to the realization of action to create a new business 2. the new venture phase: refers to the entrepreneurial activities conducted by the new owner-manager within the newly created business
The model of the three types of entrepreneurs	Rotefoss, 2005	Rotefoss distinguishes three types of entrepreneurs based on the stages of the business creation process: 1. The aspiring entrepreneur: who is in the intention phase; 2. The nascent entrepreneur: who is in the phase of taking measures to establish his enterprise; 3. The founding entrepreneur: who is in the phase of managing and growing his enterprise already created

Source: authors

2 Family Solidarity and Nascent Entrepreneurship: Modeling Proposal

Undoubtedly, the family's influence on entrepreneurial activity has been confirmed by numerous studies. We will discuss the familial role in business creation before outlining our research hypotheses, which aim to conduct a confirmatory study, focusing particularly on the impact of family solidarity on nascent entrepreneurship.

2.1 The Role of Family in Nascent Entrepreneurship

In recent years, there has been a remarkable increase in research on the role of the family in entrepreneurship (Cardella et al., 2020), reflecting a surge in studies focusing on this theme
The literature review examining the influence of the family on entrepreneurship also indicates an expansion of research into the different phases of the entrepreneurial process (Hoy & Sharma, 2010). Specifically, during the preliminary phase, the creation phase, and throughout the life of the business, or the post-creation phase, the family's influence manifests across various variables, with familial support being among the most prominent (Edelman et al., 2016). Family support is characterized by the behavior and attitude of a family that embraces its members, often manifesting as emotional, informational, and instrumental assistance (Friedman et al., 1998).
Indeed, the institution of the family maintains a complex relationship with the entrepreneurial activities of its members. Family attitude is a crucial aspect of entrepreneurship. According to (López-Felipe & Manzanera-Román, 2019), this attitude can be categorized into four dimensions: overprotective, protective, fostering autonomy, and emancipatory.
The family's attitude can either impede or promote the entrepreneurship of its members. Moreover, the presence of economic, educational, and emotional family support reinforces a familial attitude favorable to entrepreneurship (López-Felipe & Manzanera-Román, 2019).
The family's influence is diverse, ambivalent, partial, and contingent on the quality of the relationship with the nascent entrepreneur. For instance, if the family criticizes the entrepreneurial inclination of one of its members during the intention phase, it may still foster entrepreneurial activity by unconditionally providing financial resources during the startup phase (Abdennadher et al., 2015).
Therefore, family support can take the form of both familial social capital and familial financial capital, as indicated by Edelman and her colleagues (2016). While familial financial capital positively influences startup activities, familial social capital has a positive effect only when mediated by the variable of family cohesion. The latter is defined as a degree of connectedness and emotional bonding within the family
Maleki et al. (2021) conducted a multinational, multi-level study utilizing the Entrepreneurial Event Model (EEM) to explore the impact of perceived family support on young individuals' perceptions of the desirability and feasibility of entrepreneurship, along with the moderating effect of cultural dimensions.
Based on institutional and social systems theories, this research reveals that family support amplifies the perception of the desirability and feasibility of entrepreneurship, depending on national culture. The findings indicate that family support has a greater impact in countries with higher power distance or lower individualism (where social norms and culture may be less conducive to entrepreneurship), suggesting that family support serves as a compensatory mechanism facilitating entrepreneurial behavior in such contexts.
Hu et al. (2019) explain the positive effect of family on entrepreneurship, citing emotional support, strengthened social capital, and job creation as key factors. Using microdata from the 2016 Chinese Labor Dynamics Survey, they examined how family composition affects entrepreneurship. Their findings indicate that for each additional family member living together, the probability of entrepreneurship increases by 1.4 percentage points.

ISSN: 2658-8455
Volume 5, Issue 6 (2024), pp. 207-225.

2.2 The Role of Family Solidarity in Nascent Entrepreneurship

Taking up Bengtson's specific multidimensional solidarity model and contextualizing it within the Moroccan context, we aim to analyze the aspects of family solidarity on the nascent entrepreneur, as defined by the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM).
These dimensions of solidarity are not necessarily to be analyzed individually or sequentially. The literature review indicates that we can focus on only one or a few dimensions out of these five dimensions. Furthermore, certain dimensions may serve as mediators for others.

2.2.1 Associative and Affective Solidarity :

- From Associative Solidarity …

This dimension of solidarity encompasses the transmission of information, beliefs, and resources, which largely occur in the daily life of the business (Bengtson & Roberts, 1991a).In the context of family entrepreneurship, associative solidarity arises from the interaction between parents and children. For instance, children working in the family business may observe family members being part of the management team (Edelman, 2021). This aligns with the role model theory.
The term "role model" encompasses two theoretically significant concepts: the concept of "role," which pertains to individuals' inclination to identify with others perceived as similar in terms of characteristics, attitudes, goals, or behavior, and the concept of "model," which refers to individuals' ability to acquire certain skills or competencies (Bosma et al., 2012).
In line with this, the GUESS survey, which was founded on a comprehensive transnational study of students (Laspita, Breugst, Heblich, & Patzelt, 2012), revealed that exposure to entrepreneurs within the family, such as parents and grandparents, enhances students' entrepreneurial intentions.
The positive impact of the "role model" has also been examined in a sample of academics (Fernandez-Perez et al., 2015), as well as among active entrepreneurs (Bosma et al., 2012).
Finally, it is important to note that research on the "role model" extends beyond its impact on entrepreneurial intention to also encompass the actual behaviors of entrepreneurs during their real entrepreneurial processes (Bosma et al., 2012; Nowiński & Haddoud, 2019).
Therefore, we can put forward the main hypothesis as follows:

Hypothesis 1: Associative solidarity has a positive impact on the entrepreneur's behavior during the gestation phase.

- … To Affective Solidarity:

Naturally, family relations are enduring units interconnected by emotional bonds that can persist over extended periods (Alsos et al., 2014).
Based on the theory of intergenerational family solidarity, affective solidarity characterizes the type and extent of positive emotions and reciprocity among family members (Bengtson & Roberts, 1991b). It denotes the emotional aspect of the relationship between children and parents. The affective solidarity is embodied in the form of family cohesion (Silverstein & Bengtson, 1997).
In the context of family entrepreneurship, Edelman et al. (2021) link affective solidarity to emotional commitment. Emotional commitment refers to a positive sense of identification, attachment, and participation in the organization (Allen & Meyer, 1990). This is done through psychological ownership, which refers to a mindset in which the entrepreneur feels that the target of ownership is the family (Pierce et al., 1991). Emotional commitment is a function of psychological ownership (Sieger et al., 2013).

The emotional support provided by the family helps establish a strong family relationship and, consequently, alleviates stress and anxiety in the nascent entrepreneur, thus promoting entrepreneurial development (Hu et al., 2021; Lee & Venkataraman, 2006).

In studying nascent entrepreneurship, we suggest exploring the connection between parental emotional solidarity and the entrepreneur child during the start-up phase. This prompts us to delve into the concept of altruism.

In order to investigate the relationship between emotional solidarity and associative solidarity, Gimenez-Jimenez et al. (2021) conducted a study to explain why other dimensions of intergenerational solidarity prompt associative solidarity to transition into emotional solidarity.

Hypothesis 2: Affective solidarity positively influences the behavior of the nascent entrepreneur during the gestation phase.

2.2.2 Functional (Instrumental) and normative solidarity

- From functional solidarity...

Also known as instrumental solidarity, functional solidarity refers to the degree of assistance and exchange of resources among family members (Bengtson & Roberts, 1991; Edelman, 2021). It involves the exchange of material support among family members (Voorpostel & Blieszner, 2008). This dimension of solidarity pertains to material or financial contributions that the family can provide to the nascent entrepreneur during the establishment of their entrepreneurial project. According to the literature review, the family is an important source of support for its members. However, the level of functional solidarity or the degree of functional interdependence varies from one family to another.

Parental support for their children is regarded as a reliable measure of family support. Supportive parents can shape the behavior of children, encouraging them to support one another. While it may appear paradoxical that parental solidarity could diminish support among siblings, having understanding parents reflects a strong commitment to family, making it more probable for family members to seek support from each other rather than outside the family circle. Therefore, parental support sets a positive example of mutual support among family members (Voorpostel & Blieszner, 2008).

Therefore, we can put forward the following hypothesis:

Hypothesis 3: Functional solidarity positively influences the behavior of the entrepreneur during the gestation phase.

- …To Normative Solidarity:

Normative solidarity arises from the internalization of norms through socialization (Meyer et al., 1990). It reflects the degree of commitment to family roles and obligations (Bengtson & Roberts, 1991a). Normative solidarity encompasses customary commitments to family, the sense of kinship ties, and the willingness to support one's family in times of need (Voorpostel & Blieszner, 2008).

A considerable number of individuals feel a sense of obligation towards their family, with these feelings often stronger among closer relatives and weaker among more distant ones (Rossi & Rossi, 1990).

Siblings who actively seek to participate in family matters are likely to adhere to family norms and contribute to the common good of the family (Voorpostel & Blieszner, 2008). Moreover, while the sense of obligation varies from one individual to another, it also varies according to the importance each family places on adhering to norms.

While some families exhibit individualistic tendencies, others embrace a more collectivist approach (Pyke & Bengtson, 1996). Strong normative obligations among parents make it harder for siblings to abstain from helping each other. Siblings from families that prioritize the norm

of assisting relatives are more likely to support their siblings compared to those from families where this norm holds less importance.
By extension, this value applies not only to children towards parents but also to other family members who adhere to the same norm. In essence, family members are inclined to believe that they should support each other as much as possible when they feel a sense of belonging to the family and trust that they can rely on one another in times of need (Voorpostel & Blieszner, 2008).
Normative solidarity may be contingent upon family orientation. This concept pertains to the value an individual assigns to their family and how the values of tradition and loyalty are upheld (Lumpkin et al., 2008). These values are instilled through a process of socialization, allowing individuals to internalize the sociocultural norms of their family (Chirico et al., 2011), thereby making it progressively harder for siblings to deviate from ancestral traditions and customs (Dawson et al., 2015).
Functional and normative solidarities are positively correlated with the level of affective solidarity, beginning with associative solidarity. This is because the intergenerational interaction between child and parent strengthens identification and involvement with the business (Dawson et al., 2015).
Instrumental and normative solidarities constitute two components of an indivisible "intergenerational exchange currency" (Bengtson & Roberts, 1991a), consisting of material, emotional, and physical support. Entrepreneurial children can benefit from the family's social capital and reputation. This social capital will be more pronounced in the case of a family business to which the entrepreneurial child belongs. As these resources are readily available and freely given to the entrepreneurial child, they are likely to create normative obligations (Gimenez-Jimenez et al., 2021).
It is worth noting that Bengtson's solidarity theory provides specific hypotheses regarding the role of family values and norms in the provision of family support. However, there is a limited understanding of how family exchanges are evaluated based on the family norms internalized by each member. Values serve as guiding principles in people's lives, influencing behavior selection and evaluation (Schwartz, 1992). Nevertheless, everyday choices may deviate from individuals' ideal values, influenced by situational factors and the centrality of these values to the individual (Albert & Ferring, 2018; Branco & Valsiner, 2012).
Therefore, our main hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

Hypothesis 4: Normative solidarity positively influences the entrepreneur's behavior during the gestation phase.

2.2.3 Consensual and structural solidarité:

- From consensual solidarity...

Consensual solidarity means the degree of agreement on attitudes, values, and beliefs (Bengtson & Roberts, 1991b). Values are transmitted from one generation to another within the family (Palacios et al., 2022). Family members who share similar values tend to be more supportive, as shared values facilitate better understanding and anticipation of each other's needs. Conversely, significant differences in values among family members can lead to stress (Voorpostel & Blieszner, 2008).
The significance of this dimension of solidarity is apparent in the consensus on values within a family, as indicated by (Homans, 1974). However, research in this area often focuses on dyads, such as the parent-child relationship or the marital relationship. Voorpostel & Blieszner (2008) examined consensus within family triads consisting of two siblings and one parent. They proposed that sharing similar values with both a parent and a sibling is crucial for sibling

support, and the closer and more consensual the relationship among these three members, the stronger the support.
Therefore, our main hypothesis can be put forward as follows:

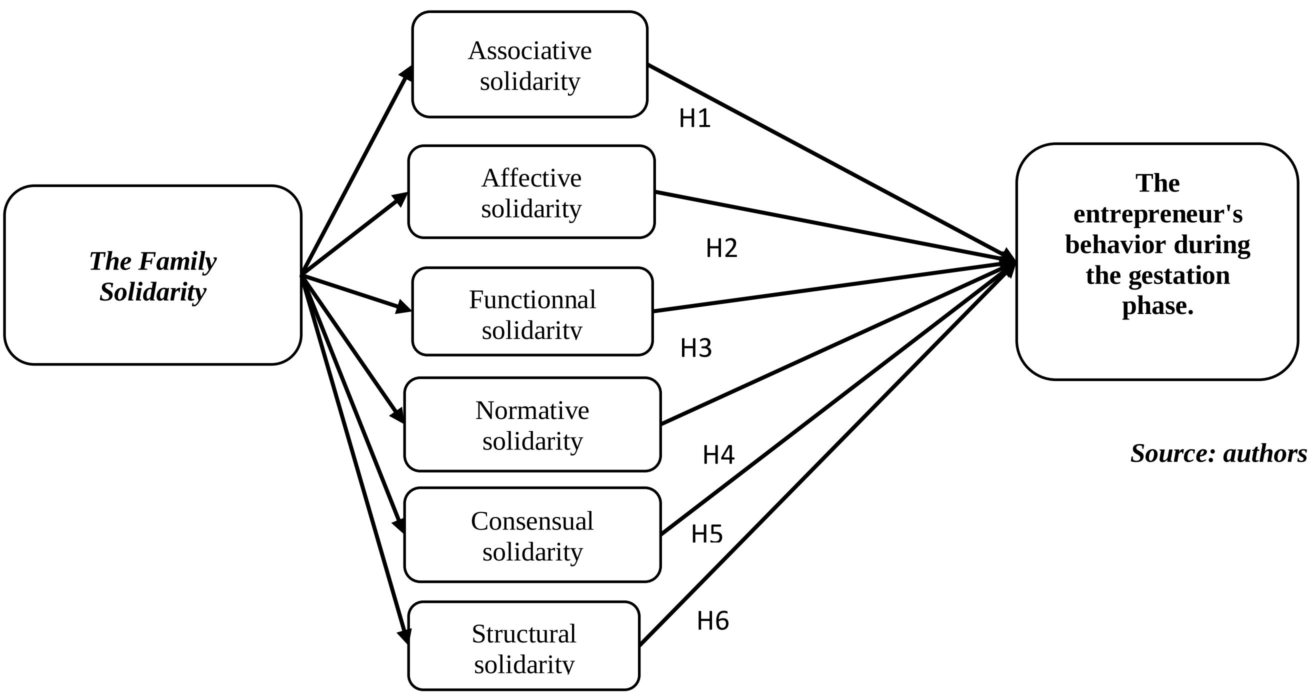
Hypothesis 5: Consensual solidarity positively influences the entrepreneur's behavior during the gestation phase.

- … To Structural Solidarity

It refers to the number, type, and geographical proximity among family members. Bengtson and Roberts (1991) also characterize it as an opportunity structure, indicating the availability of members for interaction influenced by factors like proximity, fertility, morbidity, and mortality (Bengtson, 1991).
Four spaces are distinguished to determine the scope of structural solidarity: kinship space (representing the structure of the immediate family), affinity space (comprising close relatives), sociability space (encompassing encounters and interactions among family members in real or virtual contexts), and geographical space (referring to residential proximity). This differentiation enhances our understanding of structural family solidarity, particularly its dynamics. Indeed, the practice of solidarity presupposes the presence of family members within both a direct family circle (kinship ties) and an extended family circle (affinity ties), as well as interactions among members (sociability ties) that occur within a specific geographical context (Kempeneers & Van Pevenage, 2011).
Since structural solidarity refers to the level of interaction among family members, while consensual solidarity pertains to the level of agreement on values, beliefs, and attitudes, consensual and structural solidarities inspire entrepreneurial children in entrepreneurial families to engage in the family business providing significance to their integration within the (entrepreneurial) family(Gimenez-Jimenez et al., 2021). Similarly, in non-entrepreneurial families, good understanding and the structural opportunities provided to young entrepreneurs facilitate trust and agreement towards the new entrepreneur (Gimenez-Jimenez et al., 2021).
This leads us to formulate the following hypothesis:

Hypothesis 6: Structural solidarity positively impacts the behavior of the entrepreneur during the gestation phase.

Figure 1: The conceptual model of search



Source: authors

ISSN: 2658-8455
Volume 5, Issue 6 (2024), pp. 207-225.

Conclusion

According to a selective literature review, this article aimed to study the relationship between family solidarity and nascent entrepreneurship.
Family solidarity, which denotes the level of cohesion and exchange among family members, is approached through a multidimensional paradigm. This framework allows for the identification of different types of family solidarity, thus aiding in the comprehension of its influence on entrepreneurship.
Startup entrepreneurship, also known as the startup phase, is a critical stage in the entrepreneurial process. It involves all the activities and tasks carried out by the budding entrepreneur to establish and launch their entrepreneurial venture. While this stage has been included in entrepreneurship analysis for years, it is only in the past decade that we have seen a growing trend in studying the startup phase as a distinct part of entrepreneurship or as a sequence of activities within the entrepreneurial process.
The contributions of this article span theoretical, academic, and managerial domains. Theoretically, this study enhances our understanding of the role that family solidarity plays in entrepreneurial success, particularly during the startup phase. Academically, while entrepreneurship as a theme has seen significant research growth, the exploration of family solidarity and the startup phase remains limited. Thus, this research fills a gap and encourages further investigation into the family's role in entrepreneurship, particularly within the Moroccan context.
On the managerial level, the proposed model provides nascent entrepreneurs with a better understanding of their relationship with their families, enabling them to leverage this dynamic. Additionally, it offers valuable insights for incubators and policymakers to consider the familial environment of entrepreneurs when designing effective interventions.
Finally, the primary limitation of this study is its theoretical nature. Restricted to hypotheses, future research could empirically examine them to either confirm or refute them, thereby significantly enriching our understanding of the role of family solidarity in nascent entrepreneurship.

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