

**The reality of implementing startups in favor of university students according to the Ministerial decree 1275, field study of the Faculty of Social Sciences – University of Oran2, Mohamed Ben Ahmed-**

**واقع تفعيل المؤسسات الناشئة لفائدة الطلبة الجامعيين ضمن القرار الوزاري 1275  
دراسة ميدانية لكلية العلوم الاجتماعية – جامعة وهران 2 محمد بن أحمد -**

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**Abstract:**

Startups are considered as a major source of creativity, job creation and employment opportunities; thus, they work to raise economic growth rates as an economic force that drives the entire world's investment powers. As a benchmark for the world's economic development, a startup is a replicable business with the aim of fast developing growth based on the notion of achievability and meeting market needs, thereby they aim to grow and expand into a big company capable of providing services to the largest possible clients since it creates a new market of its own.

To illustrate the importance of startups, we attempted to address the reality of implementing the Ministerial Decree 1275. In order to answer the research problem we relied on the quantitative approach, using the data of the online registration form that the students used to apply into the 1275 startup/patent degree at the faculty of social sciences of the University Oran 2. This allowed us to access to the most important results that demonstrate students' willingness to adopt the entrepreneurship strategy of the Ministerial Decree 1275, despite the lack of entrepreneurship mindset among university students in their different specialties.

**Keywords :** Startups, Innovation, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial culture, Ministerial Decree 1275.

**Jel Classification Codes :** M13, M14

**ملخص:**

تعتبر المؤسسات الناشئة مصدر رئيسي للإبداع وخلق مناصب الشغل وفرص العمل بالتالي تعمل على رفع معدلات النمو الاقتصادي باعتبارها قوة اقتصادية تحرك مجمل القوى الاستثمارية العالمية. وكونها معيار للتقدم الاقتصادي في العالم فهي مشروع تجاري قابل للتكرار والتطوير بهدف النمو بشكل ضخم

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وسريع، على أساس ان الفكرة التي تؤسس عليها المؤسسة الناشئة تستدعي قابلية التحقيق وضرورة تلبية حاجيات السوق، بالتالي تهدف الى النمو والتوسع لتتحول الى شركة عملاقة قادرة على تقديم الخدمات لأكبر شريحة ممكنة من العملاء المحتملين كونها تخلق سوق جديد خاص بها. و لتوضيح أهمية المؤسسات الناشئة حاولنا التطرق في دراستنا الى واقع تفعيل القرار الوزاري 1275 الخاص بإنشاء مؤسسات ناشئة، و للإجابة على الإشكالية استندنا على المنهج الكمي و ذلك باستغلال معطيات استمارة التسجيل الالكترونية للطلبة حاملي المشاريع الابتكارية لجامعة وهران2 و كلية العلوم الاجتماعية، مما سمح لنا الوصول لاهم النتائج التي توضح إقبال الطلبة على تبني استراتيجية القرار الوزاري 1275 ، وهذا رغم نقص ثقافة المقاولاتية لدى الطلبة الجامعيين باختلاف تخصصاتهم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المؤسسات الناشئة، الابتكار، ريادة الاعمال، الثقافة المقاولاتية، القرار الوزاري 1275

تصنيف JEL: M13,M14

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Given the rise of the knowledge-based economy and the new trends of business management, there is a great emphasis on the role of startups to be the drivers of an inclusive and sustainable economic development, by absorbing unemployment, enhancing creativity and innovation, and refining the experiences and competencies required in today's labour market. A Startup is classified as a business built upon pioneering ideas, a core motive for leadership, innovation and satisfying market needs, therefore, they rely heavily on technology and online funding for growth, in the light of worldwide use of sciences, innovation, and technology to set economic policies, thus they became a reliable referring standard to measure innovation in relation to sustainable development goals (Global Innovation Index 2022). This has led to the emergence of qualities and features for a new world eager to innovation and development, so as to provide the suitable atmosphere for the fast-spreading new term: Start Up.

The fact that half of the world's population lives in cities requires the development of information technologies and industries by finding new economic approaches and challenges such as raising interest in scientific research and encouraging innovation, as well as by activating digital virtual reality and artificial intelligence produced by digitization to advance societies and to achieve economic and social well-being. These indicators, of course, will work on providing the appropriate environment for startups in conditions that work for their long-term success and development. Moreover, the main objectives of a startup are success, growth, and scalability, therefore, it's main features would be innovation and adaptability to the challenges imposed by the market. Furthermore, the startup seeks to meet market needs and solve customer problems in smart and modern ways, using the latest technologies (digitization). On this basis, we realize the importance of reaching a creative and innovative idea that can be achieved, implemented and developed into a project. In other terms, startups express a strategy to enter the entrepreneurship world as a tool to achieve economic growth, reduce unemployment

rates and increase production, which can be achieved through encouraging the young graduates and undergraduates to contribute to creativity, innovation, change and sustainable development. After the introduction of the Ministerial Decree No. 1275 of the 27<sup>th</sup> of September 2022, that sets out how university students can write a dissertation that leads up to a university- startup degree in article 1 of the decree, and that aims to create a generation of entrepreneurial students with the ability and desire to move towards innovative entrepreneurship, job creation and wealth in the second article. This article deems startups to be a comfortable business based on the foundations and pillars of innovation and technology, and that works to find a technical, technological or digital solution for existing or autonomous corporations.

According to the President of the National Committee for the Follow-up of Innovation and University Incubators, the Algerian university generally registered in 11 months about 6,000 dissertations for the fulfillment of a startup or a patent degree between June and September 2023, enrolling more than 234 university projects ready to be turned onto startups, in addition to 230 innovative projects labels, about 830 deposited patents, more than 40 registered brands, and more than 16 registered utility models. So, the main research question is the following:

What are the mechanisms adopted to implement the startup strategy within the Ministerial Decree 1275 in the university of Oran 2, namely the current situation of the faculty of social sciences? And answer our research problem, we suggest the following hypothesis:

- The difficulty of implementing practically the Decree 1275 is due to the limited time frame attributed to the realization of the startup Master's or Bachelor's degree.
- Despite the lack of an entrepreneurial culture among the students of the university of Oran, 53 innovative ideas ready to be turned into startups were registered at the University of Oran 2.
- There are no differences in the distribution of students, with an innovative idea, between the faculties and the institutes of the University of Oran 2.
- There are no differences in the distribution of students with an innovative idea between different specialties and educational stages of the faculty of social sciences of the University of Oran 2.

The study discusses what mechanisms will drive the university to achieve a forward-looking vision for sustainable development and to create a digital and knowledge based economy by encouraging startups for the benefit of its students according to the Ministerial Decree 1275, and by establishing an entrepreneurial culture with the need for an integrated relationship between information technology and human capital through the creation and development of sustainable industry. This requires an enabling economic environment to drive growth and investment among the mankind by relying on human competencies and generating creative and innovative ideas for the graduated students and transforming the university to a vehicle of change, wealth, and job creation in society.

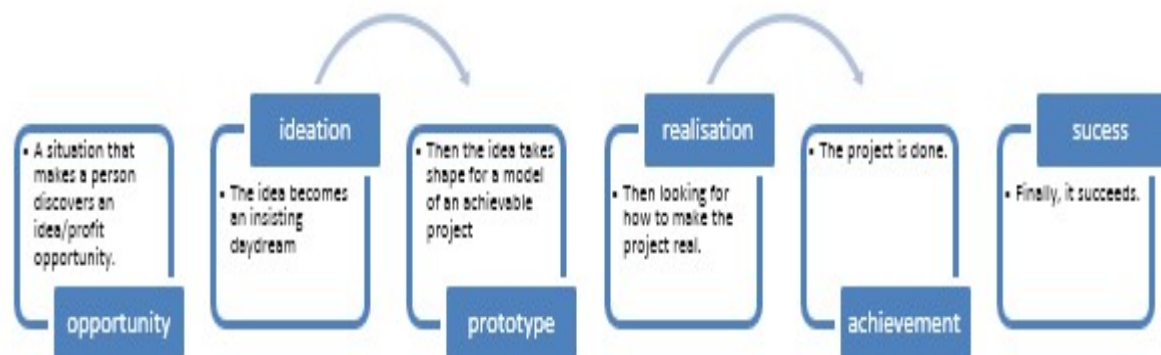
The study plan is based on determining the theoretical framework through the basic concepts. We selected the University of Oran 2, namely, the Faculty of Social Sciences as a spatial field for the study, using the data of the application online form. We will also we expose the results of implementing the Ministerial Decree 1275 using the quantitative approach.

## **2. CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGY**

### **2.1 Entrepreneurship**

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines entrepreneurship as every small or micro enterprise. Al-Khouly (2022) defines it as a way of management that involves pursuing an opportunity, regardless of the resources currently available. Entrepreneurship in general is every work/ business based on creativity or innovative renewal that achieves better benefits, and through these creations and innovations provided in terms of services, startups change and improve the behaviour of individuals and develop their skills. How does an ordinary person know that they may be an entrepreneur? It happens when they pass the stages in the feature bellow:

**Figure 1 The entrepreneurial process**



**Source:** adapted from (Al-Khouly., 2022).

### **2.2. The idea of a startup**

A startup idea stands for an innovative solution to a serious and urgent problem facing a group of clients in their daily lives. Entrepreneurs search for complex and urgent problems in order to find effective solutions and gain the validation of customers, especially when the problem affects a large number of them. For example, banks have sought to find solutions for traditional banking operations and to mitigate the suffering of long waiting lists, through the introduction of banking services via applications on mobile phones and installing more ATMs in different locations.

Any proposed solution to the problem must be approved by a large number of the target group. It has to be innovative and non-repetitive, and sold at competitive prices. For example, Google is considered one of the most successful pioneering businesses in modern era, due to several considerations: it provides innovative, useful, easy-to-use, fast, and free search services, in addition to the fact that most of the target group uses those services. Another example is WhatsApp, which is used wide world providing audio and video calls that are free and easy to use, so it puts an end to expensive calls burden. In this regard, it is not enough to choose a problem and create a solution to become a successful business idea. Rather, the entrepreneur must verify their understanding of the problem in question and its compatibility with the understanding of clients, and make sure that the proposed solution is accepted by the majority of the target audience (Al-Daoud, 2023).

### **2.3. Innovation**

Innovation means the creative development or evolution, any development of new values for the customer through solutions which respond to their new needs or to old market needs in new ways. This can be achieved by introducing innovative products through a specialized type of projects called the innovative project that provides obviously innovative operations, services, innovative technology, or more effective ideas that are readily available in markets, governments, or societies. Mostly, methods and approaches of innovative development are employed. Innovation differs from invention: because innovation refers to the use of a common idea or method in a better way than usual, while invention means creating a new idea or method that was not known before. Innovation is a way to find new solutions to the challenges we face. It is considered also as any approach or thoughts represented in new forms qualitatively unlike the existing ones. It is also observing and generating new ideas from different points of view and coordinating what is necessary to transform those ideas into innovations. Innovation is defined also as the individual's ability to find ideas or concepts and implement them in a manner unfamiliar to other individuals. Schumpeter defines it as finding good, creative and brilliant ideas, and then putting them into production then finally to the market in order to enter the competition scale. (Al-Maani Website, Al-Maani dictionary, 2015)

Schumpeter defines innovation as the result of generating a new method or style of production, as well as changing all the components of the product or how it is designed. He also identified five forms of innovation: the production of a new product, the integration of a new method in production and marketing, using a new source of raw materials, opening a new market, and achieving a new organization of the industry. Guilford explains innovation as a mindset of change, while Stein states that innovation is the process that results in new acceptable or useful work to a group of people. So we can define innovation as the practical ability to apply creative ideas as a result of the interaction of a group of systems and processes to produce an idea, a means, a tool, a method that did not exist before, or a major development of it without imitation for the benefit of society, and it is the only thing demanded by individuals and companies whatever it increases. Innovation is also shaping the future because it brings new ideas that create new fields of research, and comes out with the product that stimulates the demand for itself. Therefore, it moves the economy towards a higher level of development (Radouan, 2012).

### **3.4. Innovation based on innovative environment**

Scholars who defined innovation in terms of environmental influences, including Rogers and Stein, believe that innovation is the new product that emerges from an individual's interaction with the substances, events, circumstances and other individuals, and helps businesses to enjoy more stability and consistency. These definitions can be made up as the following: innovation is a sequential process that aims to produce multiple new solutions in a coherent and harmonious atmosphere. It is the ability to discover new relationships and original flexible solutions. Richtard de Mill deems innovation the production of something that is valuable, and Mead Nick sees it the process of pouring several elements into a new template that achieves certain needs or benefits. Innovation is defined as the individual's ability to use a range of stored concepts and provision in an innovative constructive manner (Amer, 2009).

## **2.5. General concepts of startups**

### **2.5.1. startups**

Start-Up is an English compound word defining a small business that has just begun, and it is made up of two words: START; which refers to starting, and UP which refers to strong growth. The term Start Up was used immediately after the World War, with the emergence of risk-capital companies. Then the term is used in the French Dictionary "La Rousse" as the innovative young enterprises in modern technology sector.

Paul Graham defines startups in his article on growth as a company designed to grow rapidly, and being newly founded does not make it a startup. It is also not necessary for startups to be engaged in technology, to be funded by risk or venture capital, or to have some kind of plan. What matters is growth and anything else associated with startups follows growth (Graham, 2017).

### **2.5.2. Startups and job opportunities**

Startups are one of the opportunities for individuals to invest; they are the largest source of wealth and jobs creation in the light of digital payment systems with the easy access to bandwidth services, so they may allow overcoming the need for expensive investments in infrastructure and marketing facilities. In addition to that, online stores in rural areas in China, for instance, helped to create more than 28 million jobs in 2017. In Morocco, women who work in fabric at home sell carpets and textiles online and even have a big share of profits (Ouchri, 2023, P220/229)

## **3 .OPERATING THE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR STARTUPS**

### **3.1. Creating a suitable socio-economic environment**

Depending on the society's specificities and socio-economic and historical conditions, each country is pursuing certain steps in creating a suitable economic environment with a view to achieve sustainable development and developing knowledge economy by integrating IT and human capital through the following steps:

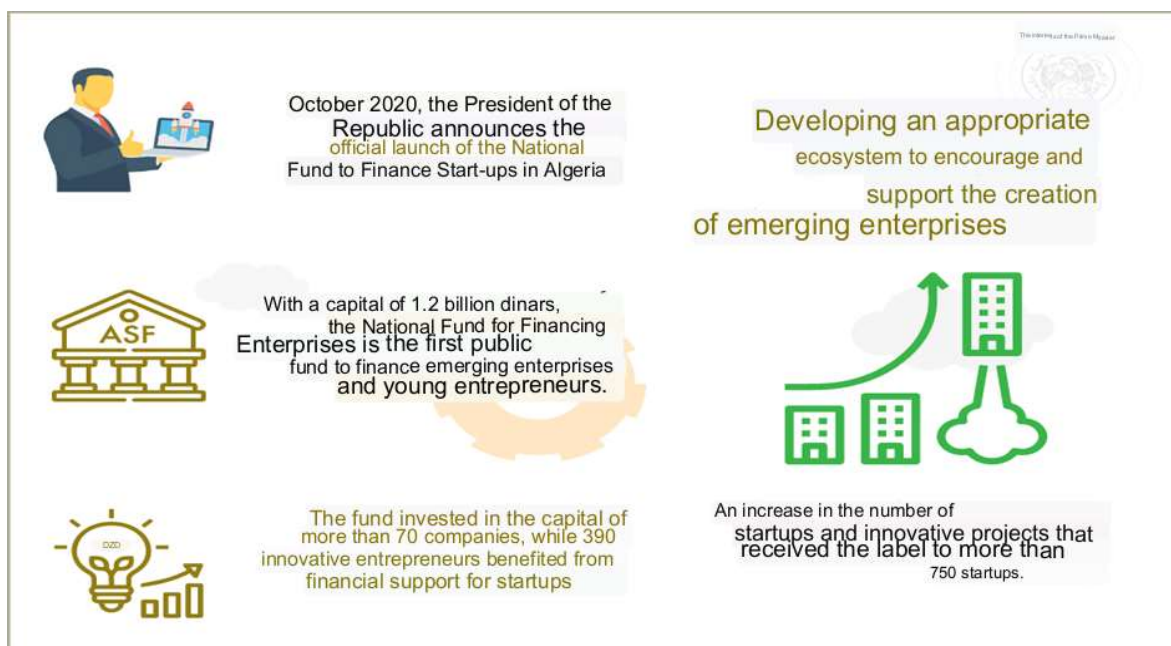
- Building a network of transactions with international SMEs whenever necessary and possible, in order to obtain better terms for FDI with maximum potential benefits, and minimal expected losses.
- Promoting regional integration in the two strategic domains to achieve the added value and goods and service supply chain based on a gradual integration experience ranging from the free trade area to the customs union, and then to a common market guaranteeing free movement of products and factors of production, which will lead to the regional alternative of international integration imposed by the production giants in the digital age.
- The need to control the digital revolution mechanisms of knowledge and communication IT, through public or state-funded research and development institutions to access the secrets of the basic science associated with digital summits, especially artificial intelligence and the internet of things.
- The priority to International Technological Economic Interaction with SMEs worldwide by calling for joint research mechanisms with startups working in the digital and innovation. These companies are usually made up of people who are talented in creating innovative and digital solutions and ready to collaborate with many international parties to get finance and marketing

opportunities, as in the case of the internet of things' technologies. (Dr. Manal Ouchri. ibid p. 300).

### **3.2. Developing an ecosystem that encourages the creation of startups**

Algeria's new economic policy seeks to develop an adequate and robust ecosystem aims to diversify and double the machinery associated to establishing and supporting startups, making them the transition fuel of the Algerian economy from a rentier system to a model based on other productive sectors and knowledge economy. In order to enable innovative Algerian entrepreneurs implementing their ideas, the government boosted this innovation ecosystem which lived up to young people's aspirations and ensured them appropriate financing mechanics. According to the National Conference of Startups, Algeria Disrupt 2020, held in its first edition in October 2020 in Algiers, and officially launched the National Startups Finance Fund with a capital of 1.2 billion DZ, as the first public funding mechanism for young entrepreneurs. This fund is the result of cooperation between the Ministry of Knowledge Economy, Startups and micro-enterprises and startups.

**Figure 2 Developing an ecosystem that encourages the creation of startups**



**Source:** (prime minister, 2023)

### **3.3 Startups development within the government plan:**

In its plan, the Algerian government considered the digital transition as one of the major bets to be faced in an international context featured by a growing digital gap. Which poses a major challenge to Algeria to rely on its youth, who really have brilliant ideas for developing the digital sector, new technologies and involving startups to help find solutions to the strategic challenges facing the country. (Water Security, Energy Transition, Food Security), For this purpose, the Government has committed to upgrade an incubator system for startups and the digital economy through the following:

- Creating an organizational framework for open innovation, e-payment media and the introduction of applied texts for participatory financing.
- Reviewing the legislative framework of e-commerce to make it more flexible.
- Establishing startups for entrepreneurs and self-contractors.
- Enhancing the role of startups as a tool of financial engagement through e-payment and e-commerce.
- Establishing regional representatives of the Fund.
- Launching a program to accelerate startups creation through a public accelerator.
- Establishing incubators and accelerators in all country provinces.
- Developing a system for evaluating and rehabilitating incubators. (prime minister, 2023).

### **3.4. Incubators**

An incubator is an economic entity that aims to embrace successful projects or companies after providing them with some services such as funding, expert supervision, as well as to invest some investors' money in order to make profits in the future. An incubator is a program designed to support the development and success of startups by providing them with a range of resources and services managed by the incubator's management, either supporting them directly or through their network of relationships. Therefore, incubators differ in the way of providing support and services to startups (Al-Khouly., 2022).

Moreover, the installment of university incubators to accelerate the process of business creation and encourage innovation and creativity among university students is at the core of the governmental economic growth strategy (Belgoum & Benessalah, 2023). This process embarks the students on a series of trainings, coaching and accompaniment through all the stages of business creation.

## **4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF STARTUPS IN THE ALGERIAN UNIVERSITY ACCORDING TO THE MINISTERIAL DECREE 1275**

The new political will seeks engaging universities and students in startups and wealth making with the aim of instilling the entrepreneurship mindset in the university student. In this regard, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, in cooperation with the Ministry of Startups, is working to promote the spirit of entrepreneurship in universities by launching centers for entrepreneurship development at the level of all the country's universities. In order to pave the way for students, the Entrepreneur Platform was announced, in addition to the introduction of the contractor student's certificate for enabling the student to acquire leadership skills. On the other hand, it launched the entrepreneur's manual consisting of 10 chapters. Finally, awareness campaigns have been announced to raise awareness of the importance of engaging in entrepreneurship in universities by organizing lectures, workshops and ideas competitions with to encourage students to discover entrepreneurship potentials. This is stipulated in the Decree 1275 of 22 September 2022, which sets out the preparation of a dissertation (memoire) by students to get a university-startups degree.

Pursuant to Executive Decree No. 22-208 of the 5<sup>th</sup> of June of 2022, which sets the system of studies and training for obtaining higher education degrees, determines in its first article how to prepare a dissertation to have a university-startup degree.

In the second article, it states the creation of an entrepreneurial generation with the ability and desire to move towards innovative entrepreneurship and creative startups leading to job opportunities, which are deemed comfortable based on the foundations of innovation and technology to find technical or digital solutions for existing or autonomous organizations.

However, article 9 specifies how students prepare dissertation to get at the end a university-startup degree after presenting and discussing their projects before a scientific expert committee that includes the supervisor, a member of the incubator, the Entrepreneurship House, and a representative of economic and social partners, so they obtain at least the title "Label" for an innovative project.

The Department of University Incubators ensures that projects with labels are supervised to be immediately transformed into "Label" startups by the National Committee of Label. (Research, 2022).

## **5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In order to answer the research question, we relied on the quantitative approach, using an exhaustive inquiry of the students of the University of Oran 2. Moreover, we explored the data generated from the online registration form that the students used to apply into the 1275 startup/patent degree at the faculty of social sciences of the University Oran 2, during the academic year of 2022/2023. By using SPSS, the data was analysed according to gender, academic stage, and specialty. Khi<sup>2</sup> parameter was used to test the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. This allowed us to access to the most important results that demonstrate students' willingness to adopt the entrepreneurship strategy of the Ministerial Decree 1275, despite the lack of entrepreneurship mindset among university students in their different specialties.

## **6 .IMPLEMENTING MECHANISMS OF THE MINISTERIAL DECREE 1275**

The National Committee coordinated with the three regional seminars to draw the road map covering pedagogical aspect of the project, sensitization and training, relationship with the external environment, patents and financing mechanisms.

With explanations on how to implement the project, starting with the preparation of dissertation, team work, supervisory process, the discussion committee, the dissertation content, evaluation criteria, and finally the diplomat. (innovation, retrieved from a startup and a university degree patent in accordance with the Decree No. 1275, 2022).

Field visits to the universities were also planned by the National Committee and business incubators' experts who visit different departments chairs, deans, filed officials, incubators officials, Entrepreneurship Houses, Technology Support and Innovation Centers, students at their final stages (Bachelor's Degree, Master, Engineer, PhD), and Student Science Clubs.

### **6.1. Implementing ministerial decree 1275 at the University of Oran 2**

Since the emergence of the 1275 Decree, there has been a rise of interest to entrepreneurship teaching and university mechanisms to encourage business creation by Algerian scholars. Bouras (2023) considers the scientific approach of the application of the 1275 decree, and

deems it as a strategy to engage the university as a scientific research producer in wealth creation.

## **6.2. The general situation of implementing the Ministerial Decree 1275 in the University of Oran 2**

As part of implementing Ministerial Decision 1275, the University of Oran 2, in cooperation with its Entrepreneurship House, set a road map with a view to put the decree into practice through precise steps, namely the sensitization days organized by the committee members appointed at the level of the faculties and institutes to which they belong. These days spotted the light on the mechanisms and steps to implement the new ministerial strategy in higher education institutions, so that the university becomes a vehicle of change and job creation for university students who were suffering from unemployment and uncertainty after graduation. However, they have now the opportunity to create wealth via startups by developing a new innovation index at the international level to measure the degree of development and growth of countries in the world.

It also should take into consideration the electronic platform dedicated to youth who have innovative projects, in which all the projects proposed are registered. The following table shows the related statistics (See Table 1).

**Table 1:** The distribution of students with innovative ideas according to faculties/ institutes

| Faculty/institute                              | Number | Percentage% |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| The Faculty of Law and Political sciences      | 34     | 22.97       |
| The Faculty of Foreign Languages               | 09     | 06.08       |
| The Faculty of economic and commerce sciences  | 15     | 10.13       |
| The Faculty of Social Sciences                 | 35     | 23.65       |
| Informatics Institute                          | 06     | 04.05       |
| Institute of Maintenance and Industrial Safety | 49     | 33.11       |
| Total                                          | 148    | 100         |

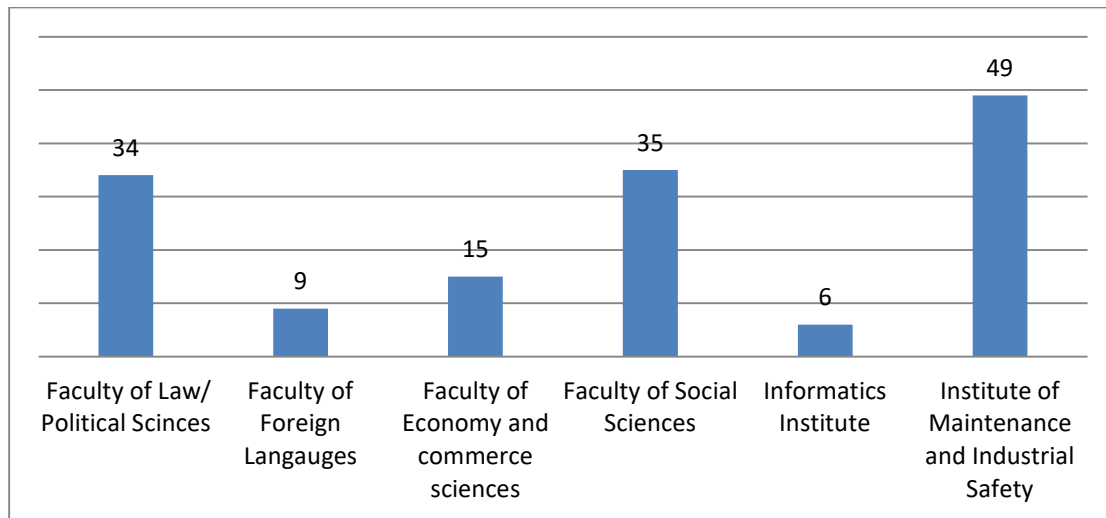
**Source:** Developed by ourselves (by authors) on the basis of data provided by House of Oran 2 (2023).

**Table 2:** The results of chi-squared test (statistic tests).

| Tests statistiques |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
|                    | speciality          |
| Khi-carré          | 59.730 <sup>a</sup> |
| ddl                | 5                   |
| Sig. asymptotique  | .000                |

**Source:** Out put SPSS Developed by ourselves (by authors) on the basis of data provided by House of Oran 2 (2023).

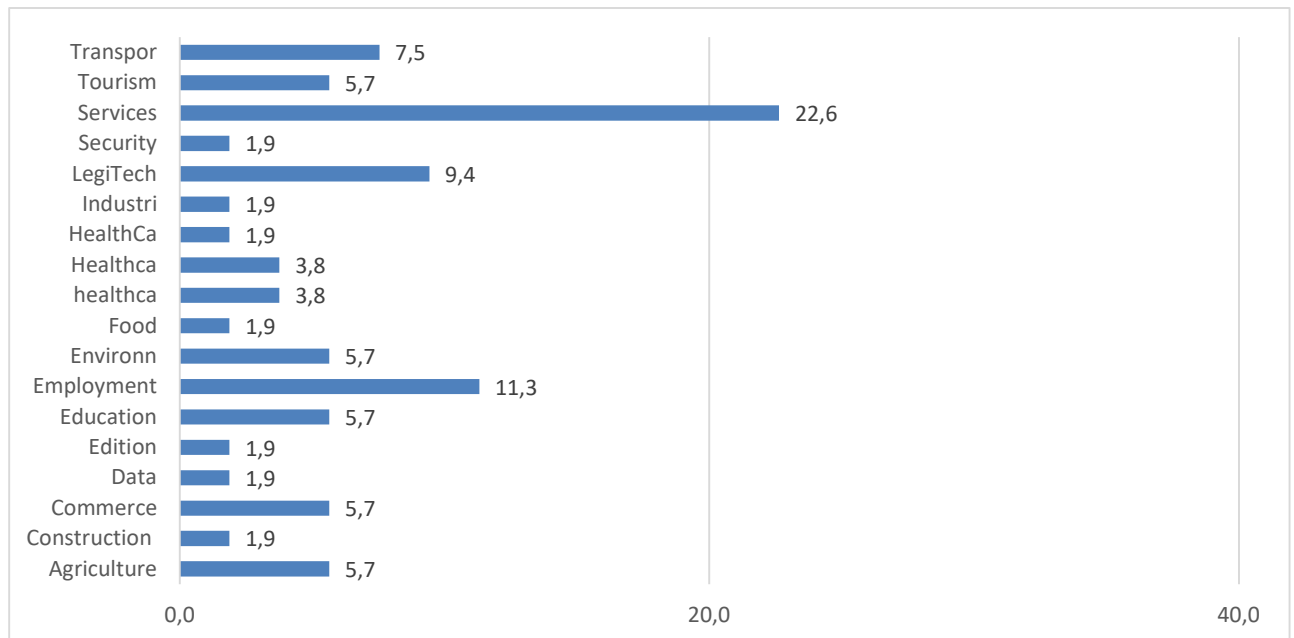
**Figure 3 The distribution of students with innovative ideas according to faculties/ institutions**



**Source:** Out put SPSS Developed by ourselves (by authors) on the basis of data provided by House of Oran 2 (2023).

Table n°2 shows a difference in enrolments at the level of faculties or institutes of the sample. The statistical significance was less than 0.05 (sing = 0.000) with a numerical value of Chi-squared estimated at 59.73 and a degree of freedom equal to 5. Therefore, it rejected the zero hypothesis that stands for no difference between faculties or institutes depending on the registration's percentage.

**Figure 4 Distribution of students' projects of Oran 2 University by nature of the economic sector.**



**Source:** Out put SPSS Developed by ourselves (by authors) on the basis of data provided by House of Oran 2 (2023).

After the registration process, the team of Entrepreneurship House sorted the projects and classified them according to the economic sectors as shown in the following figure:

In the next step, the projects are classified according to the following criteria: Innovation, Achievability, Scalability.

After the presentation of innovative projects (pich-dek), we came out with the results presented in table 3.

**Table 3:** Distribution of students with innovative ideas according to the nature of the project by the committee in charge:

| The classification according to faculties | Institute of Maintenance and Industrial Safety | Informatics Institute | The Faculty of Social Sciences | The Faculty of economic and commerce sciences | The Faculty of Foreign Languages | The Faculty of Law and Political sciences | Total           |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Startup                                   | 22<br>( 44,90 %)                               | 3<br>(50%)            | 6<br>(17,14%)                  | 7<br>(46,66%)                                 | 4<br>(44,44%)                    | 18<br>(52,94%)                            | 60<br>(40,54%)  |
| Patent                                    | 3<br>(6,12%)                                   | 2<br>(33,33%)         |                                |                                               |                                  |                                           | 5<br>(3,37% )   |
| Classical entrepreneurship                | 24<br>(48,98)                                  | 1<br>(16,67%)         | 29<br>(82,86%)                 | 8<br>(53,34%)                                 | 5<br>(55,56%)                    | 16<br>(47,59%)                            | 83<br>(56,08 %) |
| group                                     | 49                                             | 6                     | 35                             | 15                                            | 9                                | 34                                        | 148             |

**Source:** Out put SPSS Developed by ourselves (by authors) on the basis of data provided by House of Oran 2 (2023).

**Table 4:** Results of the autonomy of the nature of faculty and project using chi-square Test  $\chi^2$

|                                     | Value               | ddl | Signification asymptotic (bilateral) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Chi-squared of Pearson</b>       | 33.812 <sup>a</sup> | 10  | .000                                 |
| <b>Likelihood ratio</b>             | 27.661              | 10  | .002                                 |
| <b>Linear to Linear Association</b> | .184                | 1   | .668                                 |
| <b>N. of valid observations</b>     | 148                 |     |                                      |

**Source:** Out put SPSS Developed by ourselves (by authors) on the basis of data provided by House of Oran 2 (2023).

Table 4 shows a relationship between the nature of faculty and project. The value of the significance was less than 0.05 (sing = 0.000) with a numerical value of chi-squared estimated at 33, 81 and a degree of freedom equal to 10. Therefore, it rejected the zero hypothesis

As a result:

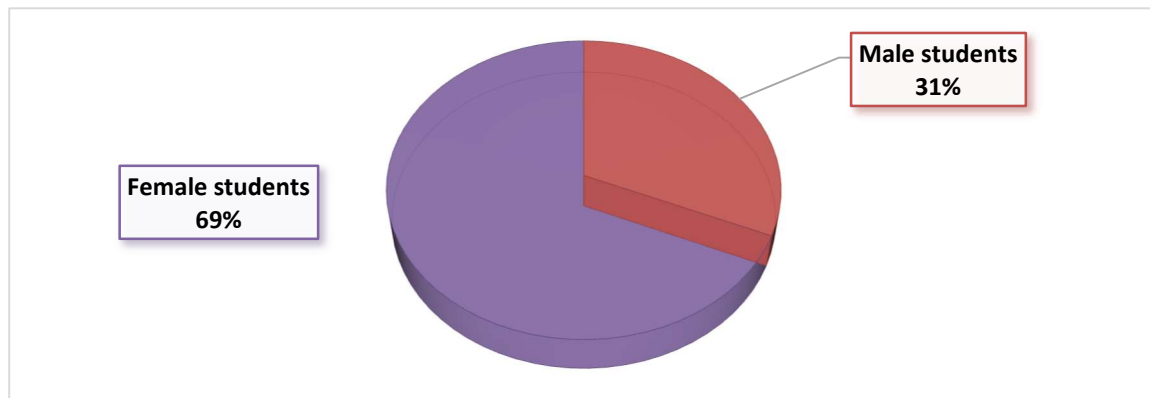
49 startups and 04 patent projects equivalent to 53 innovative projects and patents distributed across 18 economic sectors. The Entrepreneurship House also estimated 119 students for training in this field. It also directed 83 projects towards classical entrepreneurship.

### **6.3. Participation of Social Sciences students in the Ministerial Decree 1275:**

Today, the Algerian university is experiencing a major turning point in terms of integrating economy and entrepreneurship culture in university students' mindset. This requires building a bridge between the university and economic and social partners. Thus, thanks to the partnership between the two organizations mentioned above, there has been the greatest opportunity of job creation, knowing that the entrepreneurship culture in social sciences was and still be one of the subjects that dominate researches in social sciences from Max Weber through capitalism and the protestant spirit to Schumpeter, who gives us a new vision of innovation and the way of production that fits with startups policy.

In this field study, we registered 35 innovative projects, and 6 of them were approved at the level of the Faculty of Social Sciences. It also should be noted that the entrepreneurship culture is relatively rooted in female students rather than males as shown in the following figure:

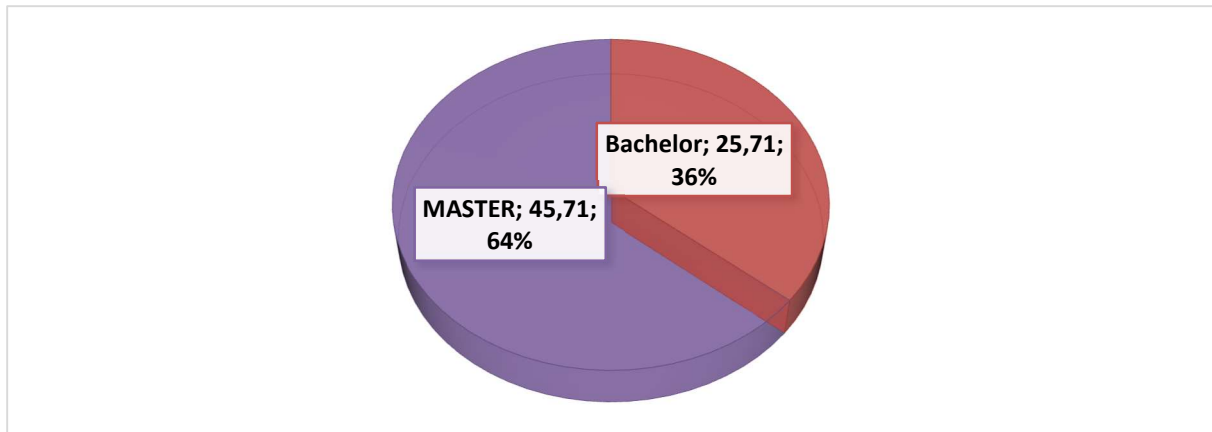
**Figure 5 Distribution of social science students with innovative projects by gender**



**Source:** Source Out put SPSS Developed by ourselves (by authors) on the basis of data provided by House of Oran 2 (2023).

We also registered about 45.71% of master students with innovative projects, and 25, 71% of bachelor students. This difference can be explained by the interest of third year students to study master degree (See figure 4).

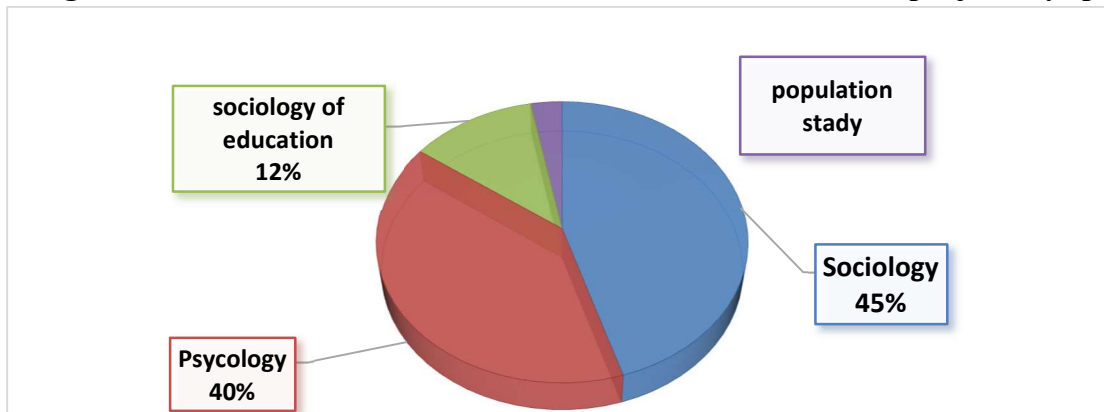
**Figure 6 Distribution of social science students with innovative projects by academic stage**



**Source:** Source Out put SPSS Developed by ourselves (by authors) on the basis of data provided by House of Oran 2 (2023).

We noticed a high rate of 42, 86% among sociology students followed by psychology students at 37, 74% as shown in the figure below:

**Figure 7 Distribution of social sciences students with innovative projects by specialty**



**Source:** Source Out put SPSS Developed by ourselves (by authors) on the basis of data provided by House of Oran 2 (2023).

**Table 5:** Chi-squared test results to study percentage differences of innovative ideas among Social Sciences specialties:

**Statistic Tests :**

|                 | Specialty           |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Chi-squared     | 16.818 <sup>a</sup> |
| ddl             | 3                   |
| Asymptotic Sig. | .001                |

Less than 0.05 (sing = 0.01) with a numerical value of chi-squared estimated at 16,818 and a degree of freedom equal to 3. Therefore, it rejected the zero hypothesis

These results can be interpreted as follows:

In Sociology Department, we recorded the largest participation in sociology: organization and work, and the same thing for psychology: organization and work.

**Conclusion:**

In the context of improving the entrepreneurial environment in Algeria, universities are meant now to be the vehicle of growth, change and knowledge economy. This demonstrates the changing direction of the Algerian University and thus the Algerian student's view of the possibility of putting projects on the ground by providing a suitable environment for them to dive into the world of entrepreneurship. According to the findings of our study, we conclude that the Ministerial Decree 1275 of the student integration in entrepreneurship was executed nationwide at the university level. At the University of Oran 2, we registered 148 innovative projects, 53 of them are startup projects, as well as 4 patent and 83 projects oriented towards classical entrepreneurship. Amongst these projects, 17 startup projects were defended in front of a jury composed of members of the incubator, university field teachers and experts of the economics sector. The Faculty of Social Sciences also registered 35 innovative ideas, 6 of them are startup projects in preparation. By the end of September, 12 projects officially applied for an innovative project label, one of them was from the faculty of social sciences, with the acquisition of an innovative project label for the university of Oran 2.

Finally, we come out with the importance of the political will to support the university and students by integrating them in the Decree 1275, which promotes the development of entrepreneurship as a new culture for the student who has become wealth and startups creator, so that instead of looking for a job, the Algerian student today creates positions. Through this strategy, the Algerian university will go hand in hand with economic facilities and will work to produce creative experiences and ideas, which in turn will lead to the development of the national economy and advance along with developed countries.

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