

Impact (The influence) of gender and family variables on The entrepreneurial trend for students of the institutes science and technology of physical and sports activities

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Abstract: The study aimed to identify the differences between students in the trends towards entrepreneurship, according to the variables of gender and family. The study used the descriptive method in its survey form on a sample of 354 students who were randomly selected. The study used a designed tool represented in (a questionnaire of attitudes according to three aspects of behavioral, cognitive and affective) distributed electronically to the sample. The study found that there are differences between the students in the entrepreneurial trend and in favor of the family that has a family member who owns a project, but there are no differences in the attitudes between the students in the gender variable.

KEY WORDS : TREND ; ENTREPRENEURSHIP ; GENDER AND FAMILY

المخلص: هدفت الدراسة التعرف على الفروق بين الطلبة في الاتجاهات نحو المقاولاتية تبعا لمتغير الجنس والأسرة، استخدمت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي في شكله المسحي على عينة مكونة من 354 طالب تم اختيارها بشكل عشوائي طبقي، واستخدمت أداة مصممة تمثلت في (استبيان الاتجاهات وفق ثلاث جوانب سلوكي معرفي وجداني) وزعت الكترونيا على العينة، توصلت الدراسة الى أن هناك فروق بين الطلبة في الاتجاه المقاولاتي ولصالح الاسرة التي لها فرد من العائلة صاحب مشروع، غير أنه لا توجد فروق في الاتجاهات بين الطلبة في متغير الجنس.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاتجاه؛ المقاولاتية؛ الجنس والاسرة.

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1-Introduction:

The contracting field is considered among the most important fields contributing to the local development of the economy and society, whether its activities are services or production, because of its profitability in providing local products and services of all kinds, and its contribution to the provision of job positions by attracting a significant proportion of the labor force and thus reduce the rate of unemployment. Algeria, like other countries, seeks to open the way for the young group in particular, and those interested in contracting in general, to move towards this sector by encouraging and motivating the creation of entrepreneurial projects and the practice of working within them, and the advancement and development of this sector through the creation of operational programs that benefit contractors who want to embody the idea of their projects and achieve them. (Badrawi, 2015: 29)

The issue of contracting took a great deal of attention compared to the past, when the interest was only specific to large enterprises, but this view quickly changed after the emergence of the growing importance of the contracting sector, especially in small and medium enterprises, with which the name of the enterprise is often associated. (Lazraq and others, 2020: 80)

Entrepreneurship has become a widely circulated term in society, and its importance has increased among researchers and governments to the point where they are more concerned with the development of contractors and their institutions. (Alloun, and El-Sabti, 2019: 3) And due to its increasing importance, both governments, university researchers, and society in general have become more interested in the development of contractors and their institutions, and their ability to survive and grow. This growing interest can be explained by the job positions provided by these contractors and new institutions, which contribute to innovation and wealth creation. Thus, entrepreneurship has become one of the most important drivers of economic growth, and this is confirmed by international statistics and reports. (GEM, 2006: 06) Entrepreneurship has become a widely used and widely circulated concept, which is now recognized as a field of research. (BRUYAT, 1993: 32)

In our turn, in our study, we touched on this field from the perspective of the entrepreneurial trend... so that this topic (the entrepreneurial

trend) received very great attention, and the bulk of the studies targeted the student group, because this group represents the backbone of society, and its unemployment is a threat to the latter in addition. Until the unemployment of educated people, as mentioned by one of the researchers, is considered a waste of society's resources (resources allocated for spending on education), which can be spent on other developmental aspects, and research and studies on the entrepreneurial trend have recently begun to appear as a result of the academic community's awareness in addition to the government of the importance of entrepreneurship, as well. This interest is due to the high unemployment rate of the educated class. (Qaidi and Atoka, 2017: 13) In line with that, Algerian universities are trying to make unremitting efforts as part of the government's directions to cultivate the entrepreneurial spirit and enhance the entrepreneurial orientation among university students through courses, programs and forums on entrepreneurship.

As there is a serious desire to transform university students who are potential candidates to enter entrepreneurial projects into contractors and owners of private projects in the future, it is therefore necessary to inculcate the entrepreneurial culture and enhance the entrepreneurial orientation of these students. (Beid al-Qawl and Tijani, 2019: 130)

The percentage of university students' orientation towards entrepreneurship varies according to many demographic variables and also according to the degree of conviction, which in turn is affected by the amount of reward expected from the establishment of the business, general attitudes, personal background, as well as the social environment. Many social psychologists believe that the family environment has a major role in the individual's acquisition of attitudes and attitudes towards several aspects of life. (Tayibiyah and others, 2021: 597), which is what we are trying to shed light on in our study by revealing the effects of gender (male/female) and the family on the entrepreneurial orientation of an important group of society, namely students (students of science and technology of physical and sports activities). Accordingly, **the general question of the study** came as follows: Does the gender and family variable have an impact on the entrepreneurial orientation of students of science and technology of physical and sports activities?

The hypotheses of the study were as follows: - There are differences between students of science and technology of physical and sports

activities in attitudes towards entrepreneurship, according to the gender variable.

- There are differences between the students of the institutes of science and technology of physical and sports activities in the attitudes towards entrepreneurship, according to the family variable or a family member who owns a project.

There are many previous and similar studies that dealt with this topic from different angles, including: **the study of Fatih Mujahedi and others (2017)** entitled the relationship between the entrepreneurial orientation of the Algerian university student and his entrepreneurial readiness, The study mainly aimed at identifying the entrepreneurial orientation of the Algerian university student and its relationship to his entrepreneurial readiness, while testing the differences in the two variables according to his demographic characteristics. The study population consisted of Algerian university students at the level of Algerian universities, where a sample of 450 students was taken. An appropriate questionnaire was used for this. The study concluded that there is a statistically significant perception of the entrepreneurial environment, but at the level of 0.01, and there are no statistically significant differences in the level of entrepreneurial orientation at a significant level of 0.05 among the Algerian university student due to the gender variable. There is a statistically significant effect at the level of 0.05 for the entrepreneurial orientation level of the university student with his entrepreneurial readiness. (Mojahedi and others, 2017: 267-284)

A study by Ibrahim Beid Al-Qoul, Tijani Mansour 2019 entitled: University Students' Attitudes Towards Entrepreneurial Activity, The study aimed to identify the level of university students' attitudes towards entrepreneurial activity, Knowing the level of students' grades according to the different determinants of entrepreneurial orientation, and revealing the differences between the Genders in the level of entrepreneurial orientation. The study followed the descriptive approach on a study population represented by undergraduate students at the University of Djelfa, on a sample of 50 male and female students, who were randomly selected during the academic year 2017/2018, The study used a scale designed by the researcher. The results of the study concluded that the sample members, represented by university students, have a high level of orientation towards entrepreneurial work (establishing a private institution), and that there

are no statistically significant differences between males and females in the total degree of entrepreneurial orientation. The study also showed that there is a difference in students' scores according to the determinants of entrepreneurial orientation, as it showed that the level of desire, attitude and social environment was high among students, and the study concluded that there were no statistically significant differences between the Genders. (Bayd al-Qawl and Tijani, 2019: 129-140) **The study of Fawzy and others 2021** Entitled A: psychosocial approach to identify attitudes towards entrepreneurship among students of science and technology of physical and sports activities, The study aimed to find out the nature of attitudes towards entrepreneurship among students, according to the university, The researchers used trend questionnaire, The study population consisted of students of science and technology of physical and sports activities from several institutes, 354 students were selected by stratified random method, The researchers concluded that there are generally moderate indicators of the trend towards entrepreneurship among students of science and technology of physical and sports activities, and that there are statistically significant differences between students in the level of attitude towards entrepreneurship according to the state variable. (Tayabiyah and others, 2021: 594-613)

A study by Ali Kunduz 2016 aimed at knowing the personality traits and their relationship to the attitudes of the students of the Institute of Physical Education and Sports towards physical education and sports as a profession, Where the Gordon scale of personality traits was applied to 25 randomly selected students, The study found that there were statistically significant differences in each of the traits: control, responsibility, emotional balance, and social responsibility among female students. (Kunduz, 2016: 45-61)

The study of Kaina Hammash, Salami Mounira, 2022: This study aims to identify the reasons for the weak percentage of entrepreneurial activity in the Algerian family, by identifying the extent of the attractiveness of entrepreneurial work to them and measuring the extent of their awareness of the tasks and activities of the contractor, With identifying the most important incentives that drive them to choose this field, This was done by a sample of a group of families of 1248 individuals, using the questionnaire tool, The study reached a number of results, the most important of which is the presence of a desire to work in entrepreneurship among the respondents, which

made some of them undergo training specialized in entrepreneurship and the management of institutions, But the idea of establishing an institution attracts more men than women, Where the reasons for individuals to establish their own business differ according to gender, In what women classify as a priority, men classify it as a secondary motive, and this is due to the nature of the difference between the Genders, The respondents are also aware of the nature of the contractor's work and the various activities associated with it, and the women attach great importance to the opinions of the family environment. (Hamash and Salami, 2022: 171-200)

A study by Issa Sawash, Khaled Dehiya, 2022 entitled The Level of Entrepreneurial Orientation among Students of Science and Techniques of Physical and Sports Activities, The study aimed to know the level of entrepreneurial orientation among students of science and techniques of physical and sports activities at the University of Biskra, In addition to the indication to the significance of the differences in entrepreneurial orientation according to the variable of specialization and academic level, The researchers relied on the comparative approach and on a questionnaire tool designed for the same purpose, The sample of the study was random, as it consisted of 52 students of The second year is a master's level and the first year is a doctoral level, It was concluded that the students of science and technology of physical and sports activities have a high orientation towards entrepreneurial work, and there are no statistically significant differences in the entrepreneurial orientation between students due to the variable of specialization and academic level. (Sawash and Dahia, 2022: 266-284)

2- General objective of the study:

The objectives of our study were to identify and reveal the reality and nature of trends towards entrepreneurial activity for students of science and techniques of physical and sports activities, As well as identifying the differences between students in their attitudes towards entrepreneurship, according to the variable of gender (male or female), and according to the variable of the family or a member of the family that owns the project, The importance of our study lies in pointing out the importance of orientation towards entrepreneurial activity for this segment of society, And the factors contributing to that (family, social environment, gender...) in order to find and support mechanisms to

reinforce these trends. And therefore Contribute to the formation of an entrepreneurial community culture and positive attitudes towards establishing projects and institutions.

3- Procedural definition of the concepts mentioned in the research:

- **The first concept:** It is the preparation of the mind to process an experience or situation, usually accompanied by a special response, As for the English language, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, the concept of trends comes, which is the trend of changes and developments, a development in the situation or in the way people behave.

Gordon Allport defines the Attitude as a state of mental, psychological and nervous preparations, which are formed in the individual through the experience and experience that the individual goes through, and this condition significantly affects the individual's responses or behavior towards things and situations. (Abed, 2016: 62)

The second concept: Alain Fayolle (1983) defines entrepreneurship as a set of activities and endeavors that aim to create and develop an enterprise, and more generally to create a specific activity. (Shaqron, 2015: 03)

The researcher concludes: The entrepreneurial orientation (sports) is the desire and willingness for independent personal work and innovation, taking risks in addition to carrying out entrepreneurial activities when faced with market opportunities. (Majdi Awad, 2010: 204)

It is the (Sports entrepreneurial orientation) the direction of the individual towards entrepreneurship in the sports field through his desire to establish a project or a private sports investment institution and the possibility of embodying it and his inclination and tendency to do so. (Abdali and Qadri, 2021: 79)

4- The methodological procedures used in the study:

4-1 Method and tools:

-**Approach used.** Our study required the use of the descriptive approach in its survey (Scan) form, as it is the appropriate approach

Impact of gender and family variables on The entrepreneurial trend (attitude) for students of the institutes science and technology of physical and sports activities

Kecili Damal

for such studies, due to the nature of the study problem. This method is not concerned with the characteristics of individuals as individuals... but it is concerned with general statistics that result when data is extracted from a number of individual cases... (Badr, 1996: 289)

-The exploratory study. Before the field application, the researcher conducted a preliminary exploratory study through which he was able to determine how to implement and conduct this study, We also looked at the circumstances in which this study will be conducted, and we also calculated the psychometric characteristics of the study tool.

-Sample and methods of selection. A sample of students from institutes of science and technology of physical and sports activities was selected at the national level, So that the final research sample consisted of (354) students. The sample was selected using the "stratified random method", Where (Ahmed Badr) indicates that "the researcher's goal in this sample is to be representative of the various groups or homogeneous classes in the society to be measured or surveyed... (Badr, 1996: 328)

- fields of study. spatial boundaries: Represented in the institutes of sciences and techniques of physical and sports activities in which students of specialization study, represented in the institutes of each of the universities (Souk Ahras, Umm El-Bouaghi, Annaba, M'sila, Laghouat, Djelfa, Constantine and Chlef).

The human limits of study: They are students of science and technology of physical and sports activities who are practicing their studies at the level of the aforementioned institutes.

the border temporal of study: was conducted during the academic season 2019/2020.

Research / study procedures. Tool: After reviewing many related measures, questionnaires, studies and models, the study tool (Entrepreneurship trends (attitude) Questionnaire) consisted of three aspects: The cognitive side with phrases from 1-10. And the emotional side with phrases from 11 to 20. And the behavioral side with phrases from 21 to 29, It was formulated using a quintet Likert scale and all data were in the positive direction, They are corrected as follows:

Impact of gender and family variables on The entrepreneurial trend (attitude) for students of the institutes science and technology of physical and sports activities
Kecili Damal

completely unapplicable = 1, weakly applicable = 2, moderately applicable = 3, highly applicable = 4, fully applicable = 5. In order to facilitate the process of collecting information due to the circumstances of the Corona pandemic, the Entrepreneurship Trend Questionnaire was designed electronically, So that it was distributed to the study sample through electronic links, private e-mails, and various possible electronic media.

- **The scientific foundations of the tool:** the psychometric of the tool, Validity and reliability of the entrepreneurial attitude questionnaire (cognitive, emotional and behavioral aspects)

-The validity and reliability of the cognitive side of the entrepreneurial attitude questionnaire. The validity of the cognitive side: The validity of internal consistency was used, and the following table shows the correlation of the statements with the questionnaire as a whole.

Table No. (01) shows the association of phrases related to the cognitive aspect with the total sum.

Sentences	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
Cognitive side	.628**	.754**	.714**	.703*	.767**	.640**	.688**	.727**	.547**	.465**
Pearson Correlation										
sentences	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
Cognitive side	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Sig. (2-tailed)										

It is clear from Table No. (01) that all statements are associated with the total value of the cognitive aspect, and this association was statistically significant at an estimated level of 0.01.

Impact of gender and family variables on The entrepreneurial trend (attitude) for students of the institutes science and technology of physical and sports activities

Kecili Damal

Thus, the cognitive side is characterized by a good level of internal consistency and validity.

- Cronbach's Alpha Constanacy for the Cognitive Side:

Table No. (02) shows the total alpha coefficient for the cognitive side

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.859	10

From table (02) it is clear that the value of Cronbach's alpha is 0.85 which is a high value that indicates the stability of the cognitive dimension.

-The validity and stability of the emotional side of the entrepreneurial attitude questionnaire: The validity of the emotional side: The validity of internal consistency was used, and the following table shows the correlation of the statements with the questionnaire as a whole.

Table No. (03) shows the correlation of phrases related to the emotional aspect with the total sum of the same side.

sentences	Q1 1	Q 12	Q1 3	Q1 4	Q15	Q1 6	Q1 7	Q1 8	Q1 9	Q20
emotional side	.478**	.626**	.582**	.612**	.618**	.647**	.562**	.611**	.686**	.522**
Pearson Correlation										
sentences	Q1 1	Q 12	Q1 3	Q1 4	Q15	Q1 6	Q1 7	Q1 8	Q1 9	Q20
emotional side	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000

Sig. (2-tailed)

It is clear from Table No. (03) that all statements are associated with the total value of the emotional aspect, and this association was statistically significant at an estimated level of 0.01. Thus, the emotional side is characterized by a good level of internal consistency and validity.

-Cronbach's alpha Constancy for the emotional Side:

Table No. (04) shows the total alpha coefficient for the emotional Side

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.796	10

From table (04), it is clear that the value of Cronbach's alpha is equal to 0.796, which is a high value indicating the stability of the emotional side.

-The validity and stability of the behavioral side of the entrepreneurial attitude questionnaire: The validity of the behavioral side: Internal consistency validity was used, and the following table shows the association of the statements with the questionnaire as a whole.

Table No. (05) shows the correlation of the phrases related to the behavioral side with the grand total.

sentences	21 Q	22 Q	23 Q	24 Q	25 Q	26 Q	27 Q	28 Q	Q 29
behavioral side	.635**	.706**	.448**	.741**	.749**	.754**	.599**	.666**	.665**
Pearson Correlation									
sentences	21 Q	22 Q	23 Q	24 Q	25 Q	26 Q	27 Q	28 Q	Q 29

Impact of gender and family variables on The entrepreneurial trend (attitude) for students of the institutes science and technology of physical and sports activities

Kecili Damal

behavioral side	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Sig. (2-tailed)									

It is clear from Table No. (05) that all statements are associated with the total value of the behavioral side of attitudes towards entrepreneurship, and this association was statistically significant at an estimated level of 0.01. Thus, the behavioral side is characterized by a good level of internal consistency.

-Cronbach's alpha constancy for the behavioral side:

Table No. (06) shows the total alpha coefficient for the behavioral side

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.841	9

From table (06) it is clear that the value of Cronbach's alpha is 0.841, which is a high value indicating the stability of the scale. **So**, the entrepreneurial attitudes questionnaire in its three sides, cognitive, behavioral and emotional, is characterized by good honesty and high stability.

- Statistical tools:

Arithmetic averages, Standard deviations, Correlation to calculate the validity of internal consistency, Cronbach's alpha coefficient for calculating the stability coefficient of internal consistency, class alpha coefficient, T test for two independent samples, Mann-Whitney test for calculating differences for two independent samples.

4-2 Presentation and Analysis of Results:

4-2-1- Differences in Trends towards entrepreneurship among students of the Institutes of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities using the Mann-Whitney test.

Impact of gender and family variables on The entrepreneurial trend (attitude) for students of the institutes science and technology of physical and sports activities **Kecili Damal**

Table No. (07) shows the differences between the students of the institutes of science and technology for physical and sports activities in Trends towards entrepreneurship according to the gender variable according to the Mann-Whitney test.

variable	gender	Ranks average	Mann-Whitney U	Z	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	appreciation
Trends towards entrepreneurs hip	males	179.46	8596.500	-0.774	0.44	Not statistically significant at a significance level of 0.05
	females	168.45				

Through Table No. (07) it is clear that the average ranks for males is 179.46 and for females it is 168.45, As the differences between them in the level of attitudes towards entrepreneurship are not statistically significant This is because the semantic value referred to is Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) equal to 0.44, which is greater than the significance level 0.05. Thus, the hypothesis that there are differences between students of science and technology of physical and sports activities in attitudes towards entrepreneurship, according to the gender variable, male / female, is not materialized.

4-2-2- Differences in Trends towards entrepreneurship among students of the Institutes of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities using the T test for two independent samples.

Table No. (08) shows the differences between the students of the Institutes of Science and Technology for physical and sports activities in the attitudes towards entrepreneurship according to the variable of the family or one of the family members who owns the project according to the T-test from two independent samples.

Impact of gender and family variables on The entrepreneurial trend (attitude) for students of the institutes science and technology of physical and sports activities **Kecili Damal**

variable	A family member who owns a project	Arithm etic mean	standard deviatio n	T value	Df	Sig	apprecia tion
Trends towards entrepre neurship	He has a family member who owns a project	92.10	17.74	3.472	352	0.001	There is a sign at0.01
	He does not have a family member who owns a project	85.93	15.28				

From Table No. (08) it is clear that the Arithmetic mean of students who have a family member who owns a project is 92.10, It is greater than the arithmetic mean of students who do not have a family member who owns a project, which is equal to 85.93, As the differences between them in the level of trends towards entrepreneurship are statistically significant at a level estimated at 0.01 This is because the significance value referred to in Sig is 0.001, which is less than the significance level of 0.01, This indication is in favor of students who have a family member who owns a project. Thus, the hypothesis that there are differences between the students of the institutes of science and technology of physical and sports activities in the attitudes towards entrepreneurship, according to the family variable, is fulfilled, and in favor of students who have a family member who owns a project.

4-3 Discussion and interpretation of the results:

Our study found that there are differences between the students of the institutes of science and technology of physical and sports activities in the Trends towards entrepreneurship according to the family variable and for the benefit of individuals or students who have a family member who owns a project. This can be explained by what

was indicated by the study (Lazraq and others, 2020) that some families are working to develop the entrepreneurial capabilities of their children and push them to adopt entrepreneurship as a future career, Especially if they own special projects by encouraging children from a young age to do some activities and assume some simple responsibilities. (Lazraq and others, 2020: 78-93)

In the same context, the study (Hamish and Salami, 2022) confirmed that the family environment has a very important role in building and shaping the personal entrepreneurial aptitudes of individuals such as confidence, risk-taking and creativity, Where the respondents showed the degree of personal readiness compatible with the requirements of entrepreneurial work. (Hamish and Salami, 2022: 171-200)

The family, according to (Showimat's study, 2014), is considered the main source in the socio-professional network of the contractor, as it supports and finances the contractor, and assists him, The upbringing of the children in a similar family milieu allows them to blend into the world of business and the institution, And makes them imbued with the values of freedom, responsibility, independence, and the attributes of culture, creativity, and communication, which develop their sense of desire and make them ready for the act of contracting. (Shwaimat, 2014: 107) According to (Bouzidi, 2019), the family enterprise is characterized by its tendency towards entrepreneurial behavior through its willingness to take risks, the spirit of innovation, and bold initiatives, It is a positive characteristic that enables the success of the project. (Buzaidi, 2019: 67-76)

In the same vein, she indicated A study (Benghabrit Remaoun, 2006) showed that Algerian individuals and families are beginning to understand the importance of entering the field of entrepreneurship, Because of its impact on the individual and the family, whether professionally, financially or socially, it helps to achieve professional and social stability With the help of a group of factors, the most important of which is the support of the family and the social environment. (BENGPRET RAMON: 2006, 81)

Our study agrees with what was indicated by (Lusdad, 2021) that the practice of entrepreneurship in general is related to social and family origins due to its impact on the individual's orientation towards the field of entrepreneurship. The Algerian family also considers entrepreneurial activity a means to ensure the social security of its children. (Losdad, 2021: 159-173)

In this regard (Badrawy, 2015) he believes that the family legacy has an impact on the entrepreneurial orientation of youth. And that there are many family businesses in Algeria that direct, and motivate their children to be active in this field in order to secure their professional and social future. (Badrawy, 2015: 7)

Our study implicitly agrees with the study of (Hamash and Salami, 2022), which concluded that there is a desire for entrepreneurial work among the respondents, Women also attach great importance to the opinions of the family environment regarding their professional decisions. (Hamash and Salami, 2022: 171-200)

However, the results of our study differ with a partial in the results of the study (Saleh Awad Al-Jahdali, 2022) in a study entitled Youth Attitudes towards Entrepreneurship to Face the Problem of Unemployment in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Where it was concluded that the family is not morally supported towards working in entrepreneurship projects. (Saleh Awad Al-Jahdali, 2022: 530-577)

Our study found, in its other hypothesis, that there are no differences between students of science and technology of physical and sports activities in the Trends towards entrepreneurship according to the gender variable, So that although there are trends towards the entrepreneurial activity of the research sample, males and females, there are no differences between the gender in the attitudes towards entrepreneurship, This can be explained and attributed to what she referred to (Salami Munira, 2012) Considering The entrepreneurial operational approach It is a set of successive stages starting from the person's possession of entrepreneurial inclinations until the adoption of entrepreneurial behavior. These stages are mediated by the stage of making the decision to enter the field of entrepreneurship, So that the entrepreneurial orientation is defined as an individual will or intellectual readiness that turns into establishing an enterprise under certain circumstances. (Salami, 2012: p. 02)

This applies to both sexes, male and female, according to the researcher's opinion, and therefore there are no differences between the Genders in attitudes.

The results of our study are agree and consistent with the results of the study (Bad Al-Kul and Tajani, 2019), which concluded that the individuals of the sample of university youth have a high level of orientation towards entrepreneurial work (creating private projects). And that there are no statistically significant differences between

males and females in the total degree of entrepreneurial orientation, The results of the study, with regard to its last hypothesis, concluded that there were no statistically significant differences between the Genders. This is due to the nature of the sample size and the elements of the research environment. (Beid al-Qawl and Tijani, 2019: 129-140)

Our study also agrees with what was shown by the results of the study (Khadri and Ammari, 2011) that there are no statistically significant differences between males and females in the total degree of entrepreneurial orientation. This means that the gender variable It does not affect the level of entrepreneurial orientation and entry into the labor market for university youth Although it is considered one of the main determinants of behavior, both male and female students have the desire and intention to do entrepreneurial work and break into the labor market. We also agree with the results of the study (Mojahedi and others, 2017) Which concluded that there are no statistically significant differences in the level of entrepreneurial orientation at a significant level of 0.05 among the Algerian university student due to the gender variable, and There is a statistically significant effect at the level of 0.05 for the level of entrepreneurial orientation of the university student with his entrepreneurial readiness. (Mujahid and others, 2017: 267-284)

The results of our study differ with the study of (Hamish and Salami, 2022), and the results of her study showed that the idea of establishing an institution attracts men more than women, And they are excited to establish their own business, which reflects a desire for entrepreneurial work and The reasons that motivate individuals to establish their own business vary according to gender, In what women classify as a priority, men classify it as a secondary motivator, and this is due to the nature of the difference between the genders. (Hamash and Salami, 2022: 171-200)

Conclusion :

It turns out by conducting this study and in general That there are trends towards entrepreneurial activity among an important group of society namely the students, However these trends are not affected by the gender variable males and females. On the other hand, the study revealed the effective role of the family in forming and strengthening trends towards entrepreneurial activity, This is what must be focused on and given the necessary importance and exploited, especially

among students. This class of society is educated and reliable So that a generation of entrepreneurs is characterized by creativity, innovation, wealth creation, and not relying only on government jobs.

In this context, studies must be conducted to reveal other trends and environments that help and contribute to the adoption of entrepreneurial thought and culture among young people...

Considering that entrepreneurial work, as indicated by (Dadi Hamo 2021), cannot arise outside the context of the community to which the entrepreneur belongs, and Therefore the latter is influenced by a number of factors related to the environment in which it is located Which may play an encouraging and motivating role to direct him towards entrepreneurship It can also play an inhibitory and hindering role in that. (Dadi Hamo, 2021: 251-253)

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