

The entrepreneurial spirit is a crucial element that reflects students' orientation toward a « university degree_startup/ University degree-patent » decision-case study of university students of Biskra

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Abstract: This study focuses on university students in Biskra and aims to investigate the impact of entrepreneurial spirit in motivating students to choose the "university degree-startup" option. This initiative, introduced by the Ministry of Higher education and scientific research, is an unprecedented opportunity for students to secure employment that aligns with their desires and fulfills their ambitions. Additionally, the study aiming to explore the level of entrepreneurial spirit of the university students of Biskra on the one hand, and the strong influence of entrepreneurial spirit on entrepreneurial orientation on the other hand ,Furthermore, the research aims to identify the primary factors contributing to the development of this spirit, with the goal of enhancing its role and promoting its further growth.

Keywords: entrepreneurial spirit, university degree-startup decision, university students, entrepreneurial orientation, Biskra University students.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The undeniable importance of entrepreneurship in fostering a thriving economy and society is evident through the findings of the Global Entrepreneurship Index. Entrepreneurship is a crucial tool for adapting to economic changes and evolving business landscapes, with universities and higher education institutions playing a prominent role in cultivating entrepreneurs capable of generating innovations and solutions to societal challenges. Universities have embraced their leadership responsibilities and catalyst roles in community service and economic revitalization, facilitating knowledge transfer, providing guidance to economic enterprises, commercializing student ideas, raising awareness, and motivating students to become independent entrepreneurs.

Algeria recognizes the pivotal role of universities in fostering economic development and has implemented the "university degree-start-up/university degree-patent" decision to connect universities with the economic landscape. This initiative aims to empower students to secure job positions within existing economic institutions or embark on their own entrepreneurial ventures, aligning with their aspirations and visions ,and The academic year 2022/2023 witnessed the first implementation of this decision, yielding outcomes that 297 students registered in this mechanism with 255project idea, Further ,the "university degree-start-up" decision is an optional choice for students, driven by personal motivation and a strong drive to become independent entrepreneurs. This study aims to investigate the entrepreneurial spirit among university students in Biskra and understand its impact on their inclination towards choosing this decision.

Based on this perspective, the research problem can be formulated as follows: **"What is the influence of possessing an entrepreneurial spirit among university students of Biskra on their inclination towards the “university degree-start-up” decision? "**

This problem can be further divided into sub-questions:

- To what extent do university students in Biskra possess an entrepreneurial spirit?
- What are the factors that influence the orientation of university

Title : The entrepreneurial spirit is a crucial element that reflects students' orientation toward a « university degree_startup/ University degree- patent » decision-case study of university students of Biskra

students in Biskra towards a "university degree-start-up"?

- Is there a significant effect of the entrepreneurial spirit on the entrepreneurial orientation of university students in Biskra towards a "university degree-start-up"?

According to the information obtained from the above studies, we have formed the following hypotheses:

H1 .There is a statistically significant effect of the entrepreneurial spirit on the entrepreneurial orientation of university students of Biskra towards a "university degree-start-up"

H2 : There is a statistically significant effect of the Personal Factors on the entrepreneurial orientation of university students of Biskra.

H3 : There is a statistically significant effect of the Environmental factors on the entrepreneurial orientation of university students of Biskra.

Research Objectives:

This study aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Highlight the unprecedented ministerial initiative of the "university degree-start-up" and explore its role in fostering entrepreneurship among students.
- Identify the level of entrepreneurial spirit among students at the University of Biskra.
- Determine the factors affecting the ownership of entrepreneurial spirit.
- Assess the significant factors that influence students' inclination towards the "university degree-start-up" decision.
- Examine the degree of influence of entrepreneurial spirit on students' entrepreneurial orientation towards the "university degree-start-up" decision.

2. Literature Review:

2.1 Entrepreneurial Spirit of University Students:

The spirit of enterprise and the spirit of entrepreneurship are two distinct visions of entrepreneurship. The former develops within the economic sphere, while the latter focuses on the individual. The

entrepreneurial spirit is an internal drive that helps individuals cultivate confidence, take risks, and persevere in the face of challenges. (Frank, 2016;Ratih, Regina, & Gougui, 2020).According to Albert and Marion (2001),Entrepreneurial spirit is the ability to identify opportunities and gather resources to create wealth that addresses solvable demands. It distinguishes entrepreneurs from managers or inventors by exhibiting initiative, risk-taking, responsibility, and the ability to create and innovate. These traits include willingness to experiment, acceptance of failure, commitment to continuous improvement, and the ability to create and innovate(Verzat & Bachelet, 2006; Masikh, 2019).

Entrepreneurial spirit is a determination to explore new opportunities, adapt flexibly, and generate creative ideas. It's not just about starting a business; it involves embracing change, acquiring new skills, and breaking fear barriers. The European Union Expert Group on Entrepreneurship Education and Training (2002) defines entrepreneurship as a broader attitude applicable to everyday life and all professional endeavors (Frank, 2016;Benzerga & Laidani, 2022).Therefore, The entrepreneurial spirit is a universal concept that encompasses individuals, firms, and organizations across various sectors. It is influenced by factors such as culture, education, social structures, and innovation, which can either restrict or encourage its development within specific contexts. (Vijaya, 2006;Sorin, Marinescu, & Dogaru, 2017).

Entrepreneurship contributes to economic development by creating jobs, technologies, industries, and markets. Integrating entrepreneurial practices in education is essential, complementing scientific theories and fostering the implementation of entrepreneurial skills. (Bhave, 1994;Khosravipour & Soleimanpour, 2012;Huayller, 2014). Young university graduates often lack a concrete professional choice, but developing an entrepreneurial spirit involves acquiring skills and cultivating attitudes that facilitate life projects, personal emancipation, and responsibility. Factors influencing the development of this spirit include education, personal experiences, pedagogical factors, and student cooperatives. However, challenges such as lack of emphasis on creativity, mismatch between course content and job market demands, and lack of experienced teachers can

Title : The entrepreneurial spirit is a crucial element that reflects students' orientation toward a « university degree_startup/ University degree- patent » decision-case study of university students of Biskra

hinder its growth. The role of students in cultivating an entrepreneurial spirit is crucial, and other factors like social environment, college structures, professional identity, and curriculum appeal should also be considered. (Verzat & Bachel ,2006 ;Huayller, 2014;Frank, 2016; Mulyadi, Rahman, Yanto, & Zulkifli, 2022).

2.2 Entrepreneurial Orientation of University Students:

The concept of entrepreneurial orientation encompasses two forms, as discussed by (Le Roux & Kitundu Bengesi, 2014;Frunzaru & Cismaru, 2018;Kumar, Paray, & Dwivedi, 2020;Pires da Cruz, Ferreira, & Kraus, 2021): overall orientation, involving firm adoption of entrepreneurial methods, and individual orientation, involving proactiveness, risk-taking, and innovation. Students with measurable entrepreneurial orientation, such as these behaviors, contribute to value creation within organizations.

Lumpkin and Dess (1996) and Bolton and Lane (2012) propose five dimensions for measuring entrepreneurial orientation: innovativeness, risk-taking, proactiveness, autonomy, and competitive aggressiveness. Two major theoretical models are the Planned Behavior Theory and the Entrepreneurial Event Model. The Planned Behavior Theory (Ajzen, 1975) suggests personal beliefs influence attitudes and orientations, while the Entrepreneurial Event Model (Shapero & Sokol, 1982)categorizes life changes as significant events that disrupt routines (Le Roux & Kitundu Bengesi, 2014;Tallas, 2020).

Entrepreneurial orientation is influenced by factors like direction, personal norms, entrepreneurial spirit, education, and intent. Universities play a crucial role in fostering entrepreneurial orientation among students, aiming to cater to new generations seeking practical experiences. This requires strong entrepreneurial intention, skill enhancement, and academic support, creating an ecosystem for knowledge and innovation. (Tallas, 2020;Frunzaru&Cismaru, 2018;Hassan, Imran, &Imran, 2021;Bagis, 2022).

2.3 "University Degree-Start-up/University Degree-Patent" Decision:

This literature review examines the strategic initiative of universities implementing "University Degree-Start-up" or "University Degree-Patent"

to promote entrepreneurship and innovation among students.

Algerian University has introduced a new decree No. 1275 dated 09,27, 2022 created by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has, aimed at fostering student entrepreneurs through the "University Degree-Start-up/University Degree-Patent" mechanism. The decree recognizes students' work and projects, aiming to create wealth and employment opportunities through startups focused on innovation, technology, and providing solutions to institutional challenges.

A new project is open to all students at bachelor's, master's, and doctoral levels across various university disciplines. Awareness campaigns are being conducted by the Ministry of Higher Education, National Committee for the Pursuit of Innovation, University Business Incubators, Entrepreneurship Houses, and University Business Incubators. Graduation projects focus on developing startup concepts, with options including traditional thesis, Business Model Canvas, technical project summary, or comprehensive business plan.

The new thesis format allows students to form teams of two to six students from different disciplines and colleges to form start-up/patent teams. These teams can obtain joint certificates and university degrees. However, project discussions only occur after obtaining a license from the Technology Support and Innovation Center and filing for protection with authorities like INAPI and NESDA. Students present and defend their projects before a scientific committee, aiming to obtain an "Innovative Project Label" or a certificate. The Department of University Business Incubators supports projects with the "Label" for immediate start-up transformation. 1275 Decree aims to provide students with training in various business models, management, finance, and digital marketing. Universities are partnering with institutions to sponsor incubator activities and attract graduates. Field visits and industrial exhibitions are organized to identify real-world problems. Business cafés are held to discuss economic partners' challenges. A new graduation project, "University Degree-Start-up/University Degree-Patent," is proposed. Competitions, challenges, hackathons, and scientific events are organized to engage entrepreneurs and institution owners. Financial support is provided from various sources,

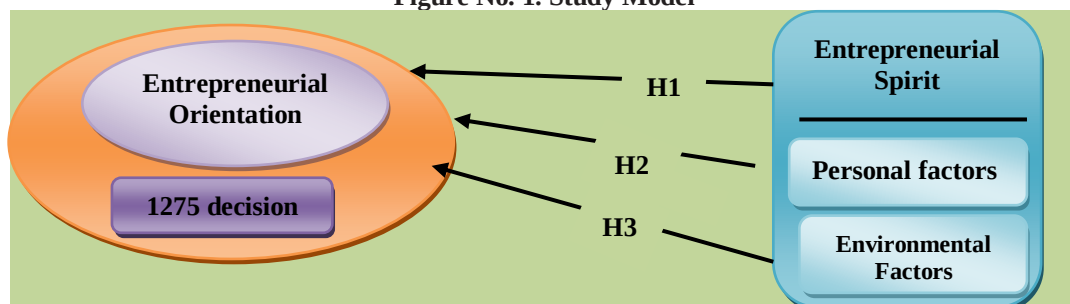
Title : The entrepreneurial spirit is a crucial element that reflects students' orientation toward a « university degree_startup/ University degree- patent » decision-case study of university students of Biskra

including the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, ASF, and ANADE for projects with low innovation levels.

Study Model:

According to the theoretical framework and previous studies especially (Le Roux & Kitundu Bengesi, 2014; Tallas, 2020) we can assume the following module

Figure No. 1. Study Model



Source: prepared by the two researchers

3. Method and Tools:

3.1 study Methodology:

This study investigates the determinants of entrepreneurial spirit and orientation among students, focusing on factors affecting their entrepreneurial orientation. The study uses a descriptive approach, identifying concepts related to variables based on information from multiple references, to clarify the new mechanism "1275" and explore the entrepreneurial spirit and orientation.

3.2 The society and the study sample:

_ **The study population:** includes all students of Master 2 and Bachelor and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Biskra in all disciplines who registered within the decision of "University Degree Start-up" and whose number was estimated at 297 students.

_ **The study sample:** A purposive sample will be chosen, represented by all the students registered within the (1275) mechanism and who were accompanied in the house of entrepreneurship, whose number was estimated at 145 students.

3.3 Research Tools:

In this study, we relied on the electronic questionnaire to collect data

from the target sample, relying on the Likert scale, where the questionnaire was divided into two parts :

- **The first section:** included the personal data of the sample members.
- **The second section:** The study included 37 phrases related to the subject, including the independent variable "entrepreneurial spirit" with 21 phrases personal and environmental dimensions, and the dependent variable "entrepreneurial orientation" with 16 phrases.

To test the relationship between the dependent and independent variables, the SPSS program was relied upon in the processing of the obtained data. The questionnaire phrases were prepared based on several sources, including:

(Table No:01) : Questionnaire phrases references

Variables	Nº	Sources
Entrepreneurial spirit : - Personal variables -Environmental variables	21 : 14 07	- (Falta & Borni, 2010) -(Lefkir, 2017)
Entrepreneurial orientation	16	-(Taatila & Down, 2012) -(Aamir, Imran, Imran, Baharul, & Sayed Abid, 2021) - (Bousag & Kouchit, 2021) -(Masikh, Contracting orientation for university youth :sample study of university students 20 august 1955, 2017)

Source: prepared by the two researchers

3.3.1 Description of the study sample:

The electronic questionnaire was distributed to all students, but only 105 responses were received. The table shows frequencies and percentages of the study sample by gender, age, specialization, and professional status.

(Table No :02) Distribution of the Personal data

Variable		The Number	Percentage%
Gendre	Male	55	52.4 %
	Female	50	47.6 %
	Total	105	100%
Age	Less than 25	65	61.9 %
	From 25 to 30	38	36.2 %
	More than 35	2	1.9 %
	Total	105	100%
Specialization	Science and technology	34	32.4
	Natural and Life Sciences	52	49.5%
	Exact Sciences	14	13.3%
	Agricultural Sciences	2	1.9%
	Economic Sciences	3	2.9%
	Total	105	100 %

Title : The entrepreneurial spirit is a crucial element that reflects students' orientation toward a « university degree_startup/ University degree- patent » decision-case study of university students of Biskra

Professional Status	Student	56	53.3%
	Student and worker	24	22.9%
	Student and freelancer	25	23.8 %
	Total	105	100%

Source: prepared by the two researchers

The sample was divided based on gender, with males at 52.4% and females at 47.6%. This indicates a shift in students' perception of entrepreneurship as an open field for all. The majority of students under 25 years old were 61.9%, while those aged 25-30 had 36.2%. Specializations were dominated by scientific and technological disciplines, with the College of Science and Technology having the highest percentage of 32.4%. Economic and management students had 2.9% and agricultural sciences 1.9%. Unemployed students were the largest group, with 22.9% and 23.8% of the sample being self-employed.

3.3.2 Reliability of the scale's validity:

The questionnaire's final form underwent validation and modification after being presented to specialized professors for their input. The final form was then used in the research, and the correlation coefficients between statements and total scores were calculated using the Spearman scale.

The following tables show the results of this test:

(Table No :03): Internal Consistency Validity of the Questionnaire

Axis	Dimensions	Statement	Pearson Correlation Coefficient	Significance Level
Entrepreneurial Spirit	Personal Factors	Q1	.862**	0.000
		Q2	.858*	0.000
		Q3	.838**	0.000
		Q4	.920**	0.000
		Q5	.539**	0.000
		Q6	.821**	0.000
		Q7	.829**	0.000
		Q8	.738**	0.000
		Q9	.833**	0.000
		Q10	.783**	0.000
		Q11	.851**	0.000
		Q12	.856**	0.000
		Q13	.816**	0.000
		Q14	.824**	0.000
		Q15	.423**	0.000

	Environmental Factors	Q16	.724**	0.000
		Q17	.779**	0.000
		Q18	.605**	0.000
		Q19	.685**	0.000
		Q20	.691**	0.000
		Q21	.644**	0.000
Entrepreneurial Orientation	Entrepreneurial Orientation	Q22	.763**	0.000
		Q23	.824**	0.000
		Q24	.899**	0.000
		Q25	.922**	0.000
		Q26	.748*	0.000
		Q27	.725**	0.000
		Q28	.687**	0.000
		Q29	.550**	0.000
		Q30	.675**	0.000
		Q31	.807**	0.000
		Q32	.784**	0.000
		Q33	.690**	0.000
		Q34	.780**	0.000
		Q35	.848**	0.000
		Q36	.800**	0.000
		Q37	.644**	0.000

Source: The table was prepared based on the questionnaire data and processed using SPSS v23.

We note that the correlation coefficients between the dimensions of the study and its paragraphs range between (0.539) and (0.920), which are rather strong and statistically significant because their probabilistic value reached 0.000, which is less than the significance level required in the study ($\alpha = 0.05$). Thus, the data has a good internal consistency and is considered valid for analysis.

3 3.3 Stability of the study tool (Questionnaire reliability test)

The study assessed the reliability of a measurement tool by assessing its stability using Cronbach's alpha method. The stability coefficient of questionnaire statements was measured using the table provided, ensuring consistent results under the same conditions:

(Table No : 04): Reliability Test of the Questionnaire Items for All Variables

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient
Entrepreneurial Spirit	.939
Entrepreneurial Orientation	.946
The entire questionnaire	.961

Source: The table was prepared based on the questionnaire data and processed using SPSS v23.

Title : The entrepreneurial spirit is a crucial element that reflects students' orientation toward a « university degree_startup/ University degree- patent » decision-case study of university students of Biskra

Through the table above, we note that **Cronbach's Alpha** coefficient for the questionnaire items, and all variables, is greater than (80%), which indicates a relationship of consistency and good correlation between the questionnaire statements. This percentage is more than the statistically acceptable percentage of (60%) or superiority, this indicates that the questionnaire displays a high degree of stability, which makes us fully confident in the validity of the study tool to analyze and interpret the results of the study and test its hypotheses.

4. Findings and discussion:

4.1 Statistical analysis of study variables :

The study analyzes results from the SPSS program by displaying mean and standard deviations for each paragraph of the questionnaire, determining approval levels, and addressing the hypothesis test. The five-pointed Licart scale is used to distribute answer scores, ranging from the highest weight (graded 5) to the lowest weight (graded 1).

4.1.1 Analysis and interpretation of the entrepreneurial spirit

The independent variable has been divided into two distinct dimensions: personal factors and environmental factors.

(Table No :05) Evaluation of Personal Factors Dimensions

Item No.	Statement	Mean	Standard Deviation	Agreement Level
1	Esprit_p1	4.23	0.931	High
2	Esprit_p2	4.50	0.622	High
3	Esprit_p3	4.06	0.757	High
4	Esprit_p4	4.70	0.521	High
5	Esprit_p5	4.24	0.887	High
6	Esprit_p6	3.49	1.045	Medium
7	Esprit_p7	4.22	0.759	High
8	Esprit_p8	4.10	0.854	High
9	Esprit_p9	4.08	0.874	High
10	Esprit_p10	4.19	0.878	High
11	Esprit_p11	4.37	0.800	High
12	Esprit_p12	4.33	0.716	High
13	Esprit_p13	4.45	0.429	High
14	Esprit_p14	4.75	0.892	High
Personal Factors		4.2473	0.41965	High

Source: The table was prepared based on the questionnaire data and processed using SPSS v23.

The dimension of personal factors attained a general mean of 4.247, indicating a high rating on the five-point Likert scale. The low standard deviation of 0.419 suggests a strong consensus among the majority of respondents regarding personal characteristics. This signifies the significant role played by the personal components of University of Biskra students who participated in the 1275 mechanism in shaping their entrepreneurial spirit. Most of the statements received high acceptance scores, except for the sixth phrase, which received a medium rating and relates to discipline.

(Table No :06): Evaluation of Environmental Factors Dimension :

Item No.	Statement	Mean	Standard Deviation	Agreement Level
15	Esprit_V15	2.70	1.186	Low
16	Esprit_V16	3.24	1.197	Medium
17	Esprit_V17	3.50	1.057	Medium
18	Esprit_V18	3.21	1.098	Medium
19	Esprit_V19	2.64	1.279	Low
20	Esprit_V20	3.16	1.208	Medium
21	Esprit_V21	3.56	1.264	Medium
Environmental Factors		3.2286	0.74401	Medium

Source: The table was prepared based on the questionnaire data and processed using SPSS v23.

The general mean of the dimension of environmental factors was 3.228, which reflects the medium degree of agreement for this dimension, while its standard deviation was 0.744, where whenever the value approaches zero, it means that environmental factors weakly contribute to the formation of entrepreneurship among University of Biskra students under mechanism 1275. The majority of respondents disagreed with the state support agency's support for entrepreneurship, while the medium agreement was with family, incubators, and university encouragement.

(Table No :07 : Evaluation of Entrepreneurial Spirit Variable

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Agreement Level
Personal Factors	4.2473	0.41965	High
Environmental Factors	3.2286	0.74401	Medium
Entrepreneurial Spirit	3.9071	0.43125	Medium

Source: The table was prepared based on the questionnaire data and processed using SPSS v23.

agreement of respondents to a medium to a high degree about the independent variable entrepreneurial spirit in its dimensions, personal

Title : The entrepreneurial spirit is a crucial element that reflects students' orientation toward a « university degree_startup/ University degree- patent » decision-case study of university students of Biskra

factors, and environmental factors, where the arithmetic mean reached 3.907 and the standard deviation was 0.431, which explains the degree of dispersion rather low, and therefore it can be said that personal and environmental factors contribute to the formation and possession of the spirit of entrepreneurship for the accompanying students of the University of Biskra within the mechanism 1275.

The study reveals that personal factors, rather than environmental factors, significantly influence a student's entrepreneurial spirit, indicating their internal motivation and desire to enter the business world.

4.1.2 Analysis and interpretation of the entrepreneurial orientation:

Table No :08) : Evaluation of Entrepreneurial Orientation Variable

Item No.	Statement	Mean	Standard Deviation	Agreement Level
22	Orient_22	4.27	0.953	High
23	Orient_23	4.44	0.820	High
24	Orient_24	4.53	0.721	High
25	Orient_25	4.69	0.593	High
26	Orient_26	4.26	1.038	High
27	Orient_27	4.26	1.102	High
28	Orient_28	3.91	1.233	Medium
29	Orient_29	3.87	1.225	Medium
30	Orient_30	3.19	1.196	Medium
31	Orient_31	3.62	0.966	Medium
32	Orient_32	3.90	1.174	Medium
33	Orient_33	3.74	1.082	Medium
34	Orient_34	3.90	0.720	Medium
35	Orient_35	4.45	1.000	High
36	Orient_36.	4.02	1.281	High
37	Orient_37	4.41	.863	High
Entrepreneurial Orientation		4.0791	0.42780	High

Source: The table was prepared based on the questionnaire data and processed using SPSS v23.

Through the results presented in the table above, we find that the general mean of the variable dependent on the entrepreneurial orientation is high according to the five-point Likert scale at a rate of 4.0791, and a standard deviation of 0.427, which means a decrease in the dispersion of the

respondent's answers, and therefore the sample members have a high entrepreneurial orientation, which reflects their orientation towards the new mechanism "university degree – up".

4.2 Normal Distribution Test

4.2.1 Test the hypotheses of the study:

In this paragraph, we will present the results of the statistical analysis conducted to test the hypotheses of the study. The analysis included conducting a one-sample T-Test and a simple linear regression.

1. **Main Hypothesis:** This hypothesis tests the relationship of influence between the independence variable “**the entrepreneurial spirit**” and the dependent variable “**the entrepreneurial orientation**” .

Table No :09): One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) of the sample members’ answers between the Entrepreneurial Spirit and the Entrepreneurial Orientation

Statement	sum of squares	degrees of freedom	mean of squares	F	Sig
Regression	94.051	1	94.051	669.337	.000 ^b
Residual	14.473	103	.141	Alfa=0.05	
total contrast	108.524	104		R=0.931	R Square=0.867

Source: The table was prepared based on the questionnaire data and processed using SPSS v23.

Table No (09) above shows that the value of (f) calculated is (669.337) at degrees of freedom (1 and 104) and the level of significance (f) is (sig=0.000), as it is less than (0.05) the approved level for this study, This requires accepting the main hypothesis, which states that there is a statistically significant effect of **the entrepreneurial spirit** on **the entrepreneurial orientation** of students at the University of Biskra. at a significance level of 5%. The relationship between these two variables was confirmed through a correlation coefficient estimated at (0.931), which is a strong positive relationship, and a coefficient of determination of (0.867), indicating that 86.7% of the changes in the average responses of the sample members regarding **the entrepreneurial orientation** variable are due to changes in **the entrepreneurial spirit**.

2. **The first sub-hypothesis:** This hypothesis tests the relationship of influence between the dimension of “**personal factors**” and the dependent variable the “**entrepreneurial orientation**”.

Title : The entrepreneurial spirit is a crucial element that reflects students' orientation toward a « university degree_startup/ University degree- patent » decision-case study of university students of Biskra

(Table No :10): One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) of the sample members' answers between the Personal Factors and the Entrepreneurial Orientation

Statement	sum of squares	degrees of freedom	mean of squares	F	Sig
Regression	89.456	1	89.456	483.205	.000 ^b
Residual	19.068	103	.185		Alfa=0.05
total contrast	108.524	104		R=0.908	R Square=0.824

Source: The table was prepared based on the questionnaire data and processed using SPSS v23.

Table 10 above presents the calculated value of (f) as **483.205**, with degrees of freedom (1 and 104) and a significance level (sig=0.000). Since the significance level is less than 0.05, which is the predetermined level for this study, we accept the first sub-hypothesis. This sub-hypothesis states that there is a statistically significant impact of **Personal Factors on the entrepreneurial orientation** of students at the University of Biskra, with a significance level of 5%. The relationship between these two variables was confirmed through a correlation coefficient estimated at (0.908), which is a strong positive relationship, and a coefficient of determination of (0.824), indicating that 82.4% of the changes in the average responses of the sample members regarding **the entrepreneurial orientation** variable are due to changes in **The Personal Factors**.

The second sub-hypothesis: : This hypothesis tests the relationship of influence between the dimension of “ **Environmental factors**” and the dependent variable the “**entrepreneurial orientation**”.

(Table No :11): One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) of the sample members' answers between the Environmental Factors and the Entrepreneurial Orientation

Statement	sum of squares	degrees of freedom	mean of squares	F	Sig
Regression	64.650	1	64.650	151.774	.000 ^b
Residual	43.874	103	.426		Alfa=0.05
total contrast	108.524	104		R=0.772	R Square=0.596

Source: The table was prepared based on the questionnaire data and processed using SPSS v23.

The Table above displays the calculated value of (f) as **151.774**, with degrees of freedom (1&104) and a significance level (sig=0.000). Since the significance level is lower than 0.05, which is the predetermined level for this study, we can accept the second sub-hypothesis. This sub-hypothesis suggests that there is a statistically significant impact of **Environmental Factors on the entrepreneurial orientation** of students at the University of Biskra, with a significance level of 5%. The relationship between these two variables was confirmed through a correlation coefficient estimated at (0.772), which is a strong positive relationship, and a coefficient of determination of (0.596), indicating that 59.6% of the changes in the average responses of the sample members regarding **the entrepreneurial orientation** variable are due to changes in **The Environmental Factors**.

5. CONCLUSION

Entrepreneurship is a crucial strategy for countries to invest human capital and benefit from knowledge and innovations. Algeria has taken advantage of entrepreneurship by implementing the "University Degree – Start-up" mechanism for university students. This allows them to value their creative ideas and establish projects, providing independent job opportunities post-graduation. To achieve this, students must possess an entrepreneurial spirit. This research aims to study the effect of the presence and possession of entrepreneurial spirit on students' orientation towards choosing a university degree – startup instead of a traditional university degree. The study involved students at the University of Biskra, who participated in the mechanism 1275 and were accompanied by the university business incubator. Finally, the study concluded with the following findings:

- ✓ students enrolled in the University of Biskra's "university degree-start up" program display a robust entrepreneurial spirit.
- ✓ Personal factors like initiative, independence ,responsibility and creativity are key indicators of entrepreneurial spirit, while environmental factors do not significantly influence its formation among students.
- ✓ The entrepreneurial spirit of these students influences their decision to pursue the "university degree-start-up" program.

Title : The entrepreneurial spirit is a crucial element that reflects students' orientation toward a « university degree_startup/ University degree- patent » decision-case study of university students of Biskra

- ✓ personal factors have a greater impact on entrepreneurial orientation than environmental factors, suggesting that students' motivations towards the new "university degree-start-up" program are driven by personal motivations like independence and project aspirations, rather than solely influenced by external factors like family, university, or support agencies.
- ✓ The University of Biskra's students strongly believe entrepreneurship is a promising career path, influencing their decision to pursue the "university degree-start-up" program, as it safeguards their professional future.

To enhance the entrepreneurial spirit among university students, the following actions can be taken:

_Increase awareness: The university should enhance its entrepreneurial spirit by raising awareness about its importance and the positive impacts it has on personal, academic, practical, and professional aspects.

_Field and problem-based education: Incorporate field education and problem-based learning approaches to equip students with the necessary skills and knowledge that enhance their personal qualities related to entrepreneurship.

_Transforming the role of professors: Professors should extend their traditional teaching roles to educate, train, and guide students towards entrepreneurship, encouraging them to explore and benefit from such opportunities.

_Promote university facilities: Encourage students to utilize university resources like business incubators and entrepreneurship houses ,through study days and seminars to promote their entrepreneurial ideas.

_Establish partnerships with the private sector: Foster collaborations with the private sector to cultivate an entrepreneurial spirit among university students by fostering innovative ideas and connecting them with potential industry partners.

_Collaboration with support structures and funds: Forge partnerships with various support structures and government-funded initiatives provide students with access to various financing options .

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7. Appendices

1. Personal Data :

Gender : Male ☐ Female ☐
Age : Less than 25 years old ☐ From 25 years old to 30 ☐ More than 30 years old ☐
Specialization :
status: Only student ☐ Student and employee ☐ Student and freelancer ☐

1. Study Phrases :

Please place a cross X next to the following phrases, according to the scale shown:

The scale					Phrases				
Stronglydisagree	Disagree	Neitheragreeor	Agree	Stronglyagree					
Entrepreneurial spirit									
Personal components of the entrepreneurial spirit									
01	Upon graduation, you have a preference for venturing into entrepreneurship and starting your own business instead of seeking employment within the public or private sector.								
02	Have the ability to take responsibility for your business								
03	Possess the ability to make critical decisions in mysterious circumstances								
04	Seeks to learn from previous failed or successful experiences								
05	You have the determination and determination to overcome difficulties and challenges								
06	Have perseverance and discipline in performing your tasks on time								
07	You feel bad when you lose time								
08	Have good communication skills and the ability to build good relationships with people								
09	Always offer new ideas to improve your business								
10	You consider yourself creative and unconventional in your work								
11	You can take advantage of the opportunities that come to you from your external surroundings and benefit								
12	You prefer to be proactive and first in putting forward ideas to make things and events in your favor								
13	You are an optimistic person despite the obstacles of the ocean even if you stumble you try again								
14	You can deal with intertwined events and try to simplify and understand them								
Environmental Components									
15	You live in a social and cultural environment that encourages								

	entrepreneurship				
16	Your family encourages you financially and morally if you want to create your project				
17	University business incubators support innovative entrepreneurs to create startups				
18	Interest-based loans are a barrier to establishing your business				
19	The support agencies provided by the state ANADE, ASF ANGEM are a catalyst for setting up your own business.				
20	There is encouragement from professors to creativity and innovation to create your project				
21	Training courses, workshops, study days, and competitions held by the university help you learn entrepreneurial and administrative skills and develop innovative ideas				
Entrepreneurial Orientation					
22	You consider entrepreneurship and creating your own business as the best career option for you after graduation				
23	A student's previous experience in previous projects or working in a particular industry affects his entrepreneurial orientation				
24	Creating your project allows you to achieve your dreams and ambitions				
25	You want to start your own business because you want to be free and independent				
26	Have a specific project idea that you want to implement on the ground				
27	You searched for information about the product, consumers, competitors, and the market you want to enter with your idea.				
28	The fear of unemployment after graduation pushes you to start your foundation				
29	Owning a family member and friend for their own business affects your intention to go towards entrepreneurship				
30	The guidance and advice provided by academics (professors, officials, etc.) affect, etc) the formation of your entrepreneurial intention				
31	Scientific meetings, lectures, and seminars related to entrepreneurship contribute to your thinking about your project				
32	Tends to act boldly in risky situations				
33	Academic specialization plays a big role in forming your entrepreneurial intention				
34	You're ready to do anything to become an entrepreneur.				
35	You believe that skills and knowledge (business and management knowledge, technical skills, ability to manage projects and make difficult decisions, ...) play a crucial role in determining the entrepreneurial orientation of students.				
36	You agree that the tendency to achieve financial independence or the desire for social impact affects your entrepreneurial orientation.				
37	You believe that current and future industrial trends such as modern technology such as artificial intelligence, big data, and renewable energy affect your entrepreneurial orientation.				