

The Level of Awareness Among University Youth Regarding the Role of Entrepreneurship in Achieving Economic and Social Balance

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Abstract

Objectives: The study aimed to explore the level of awareness among university youth regarding the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic and social balance in Emirati society. Methods: The descriptive analytical method was adopted, and data were collected from 365 individuals using a questionnaire as a data collection tool. Results: showed a high level of awareness among university youth regarding the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic and social balance in Emirati society. Specifically, the opinions of students at Ajman University in the United Arab Emirates regarding the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic and social balance were also high. Furthermore, the results indicated no statistical differences in the responses of the sample participants concerning the level of awareness among university youth of entrepreneurship and its role in achieving economic and social balance, attributed to gender and academic year variables. However, there were statistically significant differences between scientific and humanities colleges regarding this aspect, as the significance level was less than 0.05. recommended: assisting students in initiating entrepreneurial projects that contribute to economic and social development and achieve economic and social balance. It also suggested overcoming any obstacles that hinder the knowledge and practice of entrepreneurship.

Keywords: University Youth; Economic Balance; Social Balance; Entrepreneurship.

1. Introduction

Today, leadership in the world has become an essential source of economic and social power in most countries of the world, as the existence of projects that benefit materially the individual and society in those countries must be based on intellectual rules based on innovation, not imitation, hence leadership in general and entrepreneurship in particular. An important station in the way of shifting from imitation to innovation and even qualitative rather than quantitative expansion in entrepreneurial projects.

The pursuit of states and the desire of institutions to possess the elements of sustainable development based on stability, economic security, growth and prosperity confirms the great role of entrepreneurship in all areas and activities of development and shows the necessity of starting scientific practices of entrepreneurship and their communication

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according to a strategic direction within an institutional framework at the local and global levels, and based on The state must focus on entrepreneurship in order to nurture and adopt the distinguished human elements which represent the nucleus of future entrepreneurs who are able to establish entrepreneurial projects and provide the requirements and elements for innovative thinking and developmental behaviour among members of society, which contributes to addressing the gap between knowledge and application, and to confirm professional responsibility. For community institutions to cooperate in rethinking and developing systems so that entrepreneurship becomes an individual, institutional and societal culture, it relies on state institutions to pay attention to youth groups and prepare them for a sound and balanced preparation with the aim of achieving their positive participation in the development of society and introducing the student to the sources of development and investing all his energies and spare time in a way that achieves benefit and interest (Al-Abidin, 2016).

Institutions that are interested in entrepreneurship are considered the basic basis on which sustainable development and economic stability are based, which constitutes an important basis for building the entrepreneurship sector. Therefore, the development of entrepreneurial programs is very important to bring about economic development, especially industrial, which leads to innovation (Al-Mutairi, 2019).

Entrepreneurship is not limited to development, modernization, and the use of creative ideas in providing a new product or service, but rather extends to achieving economic efficiency. Therefore, it is a process that includes creating a new business project that provides effective economic value added through efficient resource management and distinguished competence to provide a new service or innovate an activity. A new economic and administrative (Al-Shammari and Al-Moberek, 2011).

Leadership also contributes to the empowerment of societies in all fields, especially institutions and individuals, as the development in the world has not come in vain. Rather, it resulted from the accumulation of entrepreneurial ideas that provided the world with a lot, especially in the economic and social fields. Indeed, some countries presented models of leadership in general and entrepreneurship in particular that contributed to the advancement of those countries and made them an investment destinations for many companies and institutions.

Entrepreneurship, in its broad sense, has become one of the issues that receive wide global attention due to the role it plays in economic and social development, in addition to its distinguished role in involving many groups of society in economic activity, especially the youth group through establishing their own projects (Abu Qarn, 2015).

The role of entrepreneurship emerged after the inability of public and private institutions to absorb more young workers, which exacerbated unemployment among thousands of graduates and prompted them to search for other alternative jobs (Al-Shimmari and Al-Maberek, 2011).

One of the modern solutions that a number of developed and developing countries alike have embraced is resorting to entrepreneurship as a great source for creating emerging businesses, establishing a culture of self-employment in societies, creating urgent and sustainable job opportunities for citizens, especially the youth group, and opening wide horizons for creativity and innovation (Ahmed, 2013: 297).

There is no doubt that leadership and pioneering projects provide everything that society needs in all its sectors, especially in the economic and social fields, so this leads to distinction in those projects, according to an intellectual value system based on development and innovation, by transforming entrepreneurial ideas into tangible reality, so that they contribute to Achieving economic and social balance at the level of society and achieving individual interests (Mubarak, 2014: 30).

From here, it is the sensibility of the state to contribute to developing the culture of entrepreneurship because of its importance in economic and social development. From an economic point of view, it leads to job creation, stimulating markets, and improving productivity. On the social side, entrepreneurship empowers citizens. Generate entrepreneurial spirit, creativity and innovation.

2. Study problem and questions:

One of the objectives of economic development is the development of human resources by raising their productivity and acquiring knowledge, skills and experience, and developing and supporting young people's creative and entrepreneurial capabilities. Since universities are incubators for young people, they must spread the culture of entrepreneurial free work and eliminate the culture of defect in work, provide them with skills and work ethics that they need, and develop the spirit of initiative, creativity and innovation in them.

Where the problem of the study emerges from the fact that institutions face many problems and challenges in this era. In order to face these problems, we need creativity and work to develop and develop it. One of the most important reasons that necessitate this is standing on this topic because of its great importance in our current society, in institutional loyalty and solving problems by scientific methods. It is also an urgent need for decision-makers in operational positions when there appears to be a difference between the actual performance and the desired performance among employees, and this difference highlights the need for creativity and putting forward new ideas to converge with errors and work on the development and improvement of higher education institutions.

From the reality of entrepreneurship from the point of view of university students, and its role in achieving economic and social balance, and the existence of some obstacles that lead to the lack of economic and social balance, which constitutes a state of frustration for them. Most of the previous studies in the field of entrepreneurship did not give this issue its proper research, which necessitated conducting this study, which came to answer the following questions:

- What is the degree of awareness of university youth about the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic balance?
- What is the degree of awareness of university youth about the role of entrepreneurship in achieving social balance?
- Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between the average estimates of the study sample about the degree of awareness of university youth about the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic and social balance in the UAE society due to the variables of gender, academic year, and scientific and human colleges?

3. Study Objectives

This study came to achieve the following objectives:

- Recognizing the degree of university youth awareness of the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic balance.
- Recognizing university youth's degree of awareness about entrepreneurship's role in achieving social balance.
- Identifying statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between the average estimates of the study sample about the degree of university youth

awareness of the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic and social balance in the UAE society due to the variables of gender, academic year, and scientific and human colleges.

4. Study significance:

This study is of great importance for the following considerations:

- Its focus is on examining the role of entrepreneurship in achieving social and economic balance from the perspective of university students.
- It can be a starting point for other research, with its theoretical literature and previous studies, and a tool for collecting information whose validity and reliability will be confirmed.
- The results of this study can contribute to enhancing the role of universities in spreading the culture of entrepreneurship among university students through their study plans and programmes.
- The importance of transforming society into a pioneering, innovative and developed society. Interest in entrepreneurship and pioneering education works to modify patterns of behaviour and traditional thinking in line with the development aspirations of society.
- Enhancing awareness of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial education has great results and strong effects on sustainable development. Because it creates a broad base of pioneers and innovators in all fields.
- Emphasizes the importance of entrepreneurship among university students and preparing them to be economically self-reliant.

5. Procedural definitions:

Entrepreneurship: directing students to creative ideas and transforming them into distinguished projects on the ground, with the aim of finding self-employment for themselves that generates material profits through which they seek to employ others.

Economic development: It is the sustainable and coordinated actions taken by the owners of entrepreneurial projects which contribute to enhancing the standard of living and the economic health of a particular area

Social development: the application of pioneering projects in all its forms to facilitate human life on this planet and highlight the powers deposited in its structure. Improvement of society and the individual.

6. The boundaries of the study:

Spatial boundaries: Ajman University in the United Arab Emirates.

Time boundaries: the academic year 2022-2023.

Human boundaries: All students at Ajman University

7. Theoretical framework

Entrepreneurship generally means innovation or someone who manages something new in their field or invents something new that is unconventional that finds demand and popularity. The entrepreneurial process takes place by investing in opportunities, taking

risks, and innovating. Pioneering is an old concept that was used for the first time in the French language at the beginning of the sixteenth century. At that time, the concept included the meaning of risk and enduring difficulties. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the concept of entrepreneurship entered the economic field, and in the nineteenth century, a distinction was made between the entrepreneur and the owner of capital as the inventors, although they did not have money to finance their inventions, they got it from other sources, so they are entrepreneurs and not owners of money, but they cannot separate between the entrepreneur and the administrator, as one of the tasks of the entrepreneur is project management (Murad, 2010).

Cadellon defines entrepreneurship as "self-employment, regardless of nature and direction, while taking risks and organizing production factors, with the aim of producing a commodity or service required in the market." Thanks to the development of a broad definition of the concept of entrepreneurship go to economists Joseph Schumpeter and Frank Diet Frank Knight, who defined entrepreneurship as "the process of innovating and developing new ways and methods to exploit business opportunities" (Al-Dugshim and Hussein 2014: 14).

The concept of leadership consists of several dimensions, the most important of which are (Bu Abdullah, 2016, 75):

- Creativity and innovation: Creativity is considered the first step for ideas that respond to opportunities in organizations and universities and contribute to their success.

Exclusivity and independence: Independence refers to the desire to work independently to convey or communicate the individual entrepreneurial vision, which is the independent act by individuals or institutions that aim to provide an innovative entrepreneurial vision and support it until it is completed.

Initiation and proactivity: characteristics that express efforts to seize new opportunities by identifying future needs, anticipating changes, anticipating problems that may suddenly appear, and transforming them into new opportunities that competitors have never seen before.

- Calculated risk: It is the desire to seize opportunities despite the uncertainty, and it is done in effective and volatile ways of the risks associated with projects of all kinds and areas of application of their activities and investment in undiscovered technology.
- Differentiation and competitiveness: It means the institution's ability to develop competitive behaviour and challenge competing institutions through differentiation and uniqueness in competitive advantages.

In view of the vital importance associated with leadership, the scope of the use of the concept of leadership has recently expanded by institutions, and many directions interpret it as a vital element that should be directed to introduce the dimensions associated with it. In the face of risks and the constant search for new opportunities, entrepreneurship has become the next economic force driving the economies of countries, and given the realization of this importance, many societies, countries, governmental and private institutions, and universities have taken all the means that help in the development of entrepreneurial thought (Al-Shammari and others, 2014: 62).

An entrepreneur is "a person who has the management and the ability to transform a new idea or invention into a successful innovation based on the leading forces in different markets and industries to obtain new products and business models that contribute to industrial development and economic growth in the long term" (Al-Shammari and Al-Maberek, 2011, 25).

During its development, entrepreneurship was influenced by different schools of thought. Al Qabbah and Khafaji (2014) mention that the term entrepreneurship was used in the earliest definition in terms of time by the French economist Cantillon in 1734 AD through

economic theory when he considered entrepreneurship as a self-employment process without knowing the future paid wage. After that, the concept of entrepreneurship expanded, and since the beginning of the twenty-first century, interest in the issue of creativity has emerged within the concept of entrepreneurship. Definitions of entrepreneurship have recently focused on the process of establishing new projects by entrepreneurial individuals.

Entrepreneurship is a challenge to the entrepreneur's ability to lead change under conditions of uncertainty because it is a dynamic process that requires the entrepreneur to have skills, knowledge, experience, and capabilities that help him lead, manage and direct organizations in a way that serves their interests through the use of creative ideas, calculated risk, and bold capital in exploiting Opportunities and avoiding threats in a work environment surrounded by risks, challenges and competition (Sood, Arora, 2007).

The interest in entrepreneurship identified three international trends. The first trend is the global competition between countries and companies in increasing the influence of most forms of trade, while the second trend is that entrepreneurship in itself is a catalyst for innovation that drives and sustains economic growth regardless of the political system. And the last trend is that cultural values, behaviours, and political expectations are affected by the world's trend towards economies that are more dependent on self-employment (Pena; Transue & Riggieri, 2010).

Entrepreneurship from the Economic and social side

The main factor for the development of any country is not money or technology but people with pioneering and innovative ideas. The most important engine of economic growth is the availability of entrepreneurs and owners of distinguished innovative ideas, and the most important thing that can be done is to take the hand of an undeveloped society that is not distinguished economists, engineers or politicians but also to provide initiators and owners of creative entrepreneurial ideas. The role of leadership in economic and social development lies in raising the level of productivity in all businesses and activities, creating new job opportunities, and contributing to the diversification of production due to the diversification of the fields of creativity of entrepreneurs, in addition to increasing the ability to compete, renew and restructure in economic projects, develop and develop them, and find new markets. (Sheikh, 2004).

The importance of entrepreneurship is because it is a means to correct the path of small and medium enterprises, as the majority of these enterprises are not able to withstand and compete if no expert management takes advantage of opportunities, avoids threats, and searches for opportunities to expand and spread in innovative and new ways and non-traditional products to achieve profit, enabling these projects to confront expenditures and keep pace with expansion, spread and competitiveness (Abu Qarn, 2015).

Entrepreneurship has a number of goals that entrepreneurial individuals and companies seek to achieve, the most important of which are: self-employment, where entrepreneurship provides more job opportunities that satisfy and suit the workforce, and the development of more industries, especially in rural areas and areas that have not benefited from economic developments, and encouragement to Manufacturing local materials in the form of final products, whether for local consumption or for export, encouraging more research and studies and developing modern devices and equipment for the local market, liberation and independence from dependence on the jobs of others, and reducing the migration of expertise by providing a new local climate for entrepreneurs (Alter, 1992).

Likewise, entrepreneurship represents the activity that establishes and manages a new organization to invest in an innovative and unique opportunity called external leadership. Entrepreneurship is also within the existing organization and then represents a new adventure by finding new business or strategic renewal in it, and this is what is called

internal leadership. Or the leadership of the company and internal leadership within companies has become vital means for existing organizations to continue to discover and invest in opportunities in order to move companies and individuals to a new state of survival by working to create the entrepreneurial spirit, especially after the need for companies to be more innovative in order to Survival, economic and social development, and accelerated growth in a highly competitive global environment (Hisrich & Peters, 2002).

Therefore, entrepreneurship is considered an important item in developed industrial countries' economies and a promising hope in developing countries, where entrepreneurial projects contribute effectively to the development of comprehensive economic development. Its role in creating new jobs and reducing unemployment in society, as well as the emergence of new types of goods and services that contribute to the growth and opening of new markets that contribute to reducing the gap between the economies of countries (Al-Najjar and Al-Ali, 2010).

Entrepreneurship also contributes to achieving economic development by increasing the gross national product and per capita national income, as well as bringing about changes in the economic and social structures of countries, and this change is usually accompanied by growth and an increase in production, which provides a greater amount of wealth to be shared among the participants. In the entrepreneurial process, this calls for a measure of innovation and creativity as one of the pillars of leadership in achieving excellence (Zaidan, 2007).

When talking about entrepreneurship, we must touch on the entrepreneur, as he is the one who takes the lead in starting something special or doing something such as establishing his own facility, and he is the one who establishes a distinguished business, and often links between creative businesses and the ability to invest opportunities and enter the markets in a timely manner. and by providing appropriate and required products (Lesonsky, 2007).

Entrepreneurs have many advantages that make them treated as leaders; they often oppose managers and administrators who ask them to be more followers of known methods and less risky, such models, centred on the personality of the entrepreneur, show that they are of questionable validity as practical life shows that most Entrepreneurs work in teams, not just individually (Barhuma, 2014).

The personality of a successful entrepreneur, whether external or internal, depends on four aspects: his passion and love for his work, focus and attention to the commodity and consumer need to reach the highest levels of perfection. stubbornness and toughness despite failure, and finally, the entrepreneur seeks the smart implementation of his entrepreneurial idea; This requires creating an innovative and feasible business plan that includes building a work team that believes in the idea, searching for ways to collect funds, establishing various partnerships, being able to manage its money, and leading and motivating its team. These things together form the personality of a successful entrepreneur. In addition to that, there are reasons that make people go for leadership, and they include, first, their unwillingness to be employed because they prefer to be responsible for themselves. Secondly, they seek to implement their new ideas, and thirdly, they seek to obtain financial rewards from realizing their ideas and making them legitimate. It benefits and benefits others (Barringer & Ireland, 2012).

The entrepreneur possesses the main personality in economic development. Entrepreneur performs higher achievements than others in various professions. The state needs entrepreneurs to formulate great economic achievements. The presence of entrepreneurs in a society leads to economic achievement, and there is a link between the need for achievement and business development. (Dinis et al, 2013).

The entrepreneur makes a significant contribution to the development and development of his country, as he achieves a dual purpose in achieving his personal goals and achieving the goals of his society with his experiences and capabilities, and he is independent in himself, as private work provides opportunities for self-expression, discovering capabilities, providing him with an acceptable income, and also provides him with the feeling that he is doing something new and different. The entrepreneur creates a job opportunity for himself and for others, which contributes to alleviating the phenomenon of unemployment, training and qualifying his workers, as well as contributing to providing needed products in his society, and the educated entrepreneur can introduce new technology, develop alternatives, and be an example of achievement, and his own work gives him a sense of pleasure and more satisfaction than working in the public or private sector as an employee (Hoffman & Casnocha, 2012, 22).

From the foregoing, we conclude that entrepreneurship is an economic and social phenomenon that occurs at the individual level, and at the institutional, organizational and societal levels. The entrepreneur is the heart of this phenomenon that develops in the economic and social environment in order to create and develop new economic and social wealth.

Entrepreneurship in the United Arab Emirates

Today, the UAE enjoys a world-class environment in supporting and regulating the entrepreneurial sector and an integrated system to incubate entrepreneurial projects and accelerate their growth. The concerned government agencies are developing initiatives and programs to make these projects a locomotive for growth and a major contributor to raising the size of the country's gross domestic product. The environment incubating leadership in the UAE has been greatly enhanced through several decisive measures and decisions taken at the level of the federal government, represented in allowing full ownership of companies by foreigners in all activities and providing golden visas for entrepreneurs, in addition to dozens of promising advantages and incentives. Free zones have also contributed Specialized in the past two decades in establishing a solid base for entrepreneurship in the country. The Ministry of Economy looks forward to its supportive strategies during the coming years, increasing the contribution of this sector to the gross national product and doubling the number of companies (Ministry of Digital Economy in the UAE, 2022).

The "Fifty Economy Plan" represents the UAE's vision for the economic work system in the country for the years 2021-2030, and one of its most important axes is stimulating entrepreneurship and small and medium enterprises, spreading the culture of entrepreneurship to future generations, and consolidating the UAE's position as a global platform and destination for entrepreneurship, especially in the areas of innovation and technology. The fifty-year economy plan falls under the umbrella of the "year of preparation for the fifty-year" strategy, which is the largest national action strategy of its kind in preparation for the next fifty years at all levels of the federal and local state. The UAE ranked fourth in the world in the Global Entrepreneurship Index in 2020, and this achievement culminated in the national efforts that have been intensified over the past few years to improve the environment of the entrepreneurship sector and raise its competitiveness at the global level. The Ministry of Economy is currently focusing on enhancing the country's business environment to ensure that it meets the needs of the small and medium-sized companies sector as a sector that drives the national economy.

According to the report (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor - issued at Expo 2020 Dubai, 2022), the UAE ranked first in the world in the Global Entrepreneurship Index 2022, according to the report issued by the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), advancing from ranking Fourth in the world last year's report, outperforming all the global economies participating in the report. The country obtained the highest rate on the general ranking of the index by 6.8 degrees. It ranked first in the world in the surveys of

entrepreneurs in the country, which was implemented by the Global Entrepreneurship Observatory as the entity The best in the world for establishing and starting a business and the most supportive environment for entrepreneurship. The report was announced on the sidelines of an event held at Expo 2020 Dubai. (Emirates Today, 2022).

8. Literature review:

Sultan and Muraqqa's study (2022) aim to clarify the role of entrepreneurship, "the UAE experience as a model," and the role of artificial intelligence in supporting and developing smart entrepreneurship. The study concluded that the UAE's experience in the field of artificial intelligence and smart entrepreneurship was worthy of study, given its achievements in various fields through its extensive reliance on technology, especially with regard to artificial intelligence systems, which had a prominent role in developing youth entrepreneurial projects.

Aqaba study (2022) aimed to reach a proposal imagination to activate the mechanisms for entrepreneurship in the preparatory year at the Islamic University of Madinah in the light of experiences of some countries such as Germany, France, America, Malizia, Singapore and the study of the entrepreneurial entrepreneurship in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the researcher used the descriptive approach. By presenting the experiences of some universities in those countries, it became clear that there are universities that offer optional and some compulsory entrepreneurship programs for students, in addition to encouraging innovative work and organizing exhibitions that contribute to promoting entrepreneurial work, in addition to establishing entrepreneurial centres and business incubators that provide Prepare students and graduates for pioneering work. And the possibility of benefiting from it and being guided by it in presenting the proposed vision.

A study (Siqing Shan et al., 2018) aims to assess the contribution of technological entrepreneurship in China to social and economic development. The study concluded that the development of emerging economies is an important trend as an engine for global economic growth at a time when China adopted technological entrepreneurship projects as a national strategy for future economic development. The number of technological enterprises increased with the increase of their contributions to increasing the value of production, exports, employment and taxes. The results showed that technological entrepreneurship significantly promoted technological progress and foreign trade.

Habboush Study (2017) The study aimed to determine the role of Palestinian universities in Gaza Governorate for their role in enhancing the entrepreneurial skills of their students, and followed the combined approach, where the quantitative approach was represented in an electronic questionnaire to measure the role of Palestinian universities in Gaza Governorate in enhancing the entrepreneurial skills of its students, while the qualitative approach represented In the open interview tool to identify ways to develop the role of Palestinian universities in enhancing the entrepreneurial skills of their students from the point of view of experts and specialists in this field, and the study population consisted of (16224) male and female students, while the study sample was limited to (550) male and female students, and the results showed The study showed that the total average of the role of Palestinian universities in enhancing the entrepreneurial skills of their students from the point of view of the students themselves was (72.79%).

Abu Qarn's study (2015) aimed at identifying the reality of entrepreneurship in Palestinian universities through a comparative study between the Deanship of Community Service and Continuing Education at the Islamic University and the Center for Continuing Education at Al-Azhar University. The descriptive analytical approach and the questionnaire were used to collect information. The study sample consisted of continuing education students. At the Islamic University and Al-Azhar University, whose number is (160) male and female students, the results of the study showed that there is a

medium role for creativity, innovation, calculated risk, independence, competitiveness, and entrepreneurial culture in the entrepreneurial orientation in continuing education in the Islamic University, while it was found that there is a small role for the aforementioned fields on the entrepreneurial orientation in continuing education at Al-Azhar University.

The study of Al-Ani and Al-Harithiya (2015) aimed to reveal the degree of availability of entrepreneurial skills among a sample of students from Sultan Qaboos University in the Sultanate of Oman and the impact of some demographic variables on it. The descriptive approach was used, and a questionnaire consisting of (65) entrepreneurial skills in business was prepared. It was applied to (592) male and female students, and the results showed that the degree of availability of entrepreneurial skills ranged between high and medium.

9. Methodology and procedures

9.1. The study population and sample

Registration Departmentiversity in the United Arab Emirates who are enrolled in the academic year 2022-2023, whose number, according to the data of the Admission and Registration Department, is (5582), where (365) students answered the questions of this study through an electronic questionnaire. The following is a description of the characteristics of the study sample according to its variables.

Table 1. Distribution of the study sample according to its variables

Variable	Number	Category	Repetition	percentage%
Gender	1	Male	204	56
	2	Female	161	44
	Total		365	100
Academic level	1	First	27	7
	2	Second	150	41
	3	Third	113	31
	4	Fourth	55	15
	5	Fifth	20	6
	Total		365	100
College	1	Humanity	226	62
	2	Scientific	139	38
	Total		365	100

The results of Table (1) showed that the ratio between males and females in the study sample was close, as the percentage of males reached (56%), while the percentage of females reached (44%). As for the variable of the academic level, the third-year students were the highest percentage in the sample. (31%), while fifth-year students were the lowest (3%), and the humanities colleges achieved the highest presence in the study sample at a rate of (62%), while the scientific colleges were (38%).

9.2. study tool

The questionnaire consisted of (76) items distributed over two areas. The first Dimension in this study relates to the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic balance, and it was measured through (12) items. The second Dimension relates to the role of entrepreneurship in achieving social balance, and it was measured through (10) paragraphs.

The questionnaire also used a five-point Likert scale in the questionnaire, as its value ranged between (1-5)

Therefore, the modified range of the study tool was as follows:

Table 2. The degree of awareness of university youth about the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic and social balance in Emirati society.

Sr.	standard	Modified range
1	low score	(1-2.33)
2	average score	(2.34-3.66)
3	High score	(3.67-5)

9.3. Stability of the study tool

Cronbach Alpha equation was applied to all the expressions of the study focus, as shown in Table (3).

Table 3 Reliability coefficients using Cronbach's alpha method for the study fields

Field	number of paragraphs	Cronbach stability coefficient alpha
The Role of Entrepreneurship in achieving economic balance	12	0.920
The Role of Entrepreneurship in achieving social balance	10	0.935
The tool as a whole	26	0.928

9.4. Face Validity of the Study Tool

The validity of the tool has been verified by presenting it to a group of arbitrators with specialization and experience and asking them to express their opinion on the paragraphs of the questionnaire by deleting, amending and proposing new paragraphs and the appropriateness of the tool for the subject of the study. Accordingly, the tool enjoys the sincerity of the content.

9.5. Structural validity of the study tool

To achieve the desired objectives of the scale items and in order to be able to measure their content, the value of the correlation coefficient (Pearson) was extracted, which shows the ability of each Dimension of the scale and its relevance to the overall tool. The axes that have a correlation value are negative (-) or whose correlation coefficient is less than (0.25) is low, and it is preferable to omit it. The validity of the study tool was verified using the validity of the internal construction by calculating the correlation coefficient (Pearson) for each Dimension and the total score of the tool in Table (4).

Table 4. Degrees of correlation of university youth's awareness of the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic and social balance with the overall score of the scale.

Sr.	Themes of awareness of university youth about entrepreneurship and its role in achieving economic and social balance	Correlation coefficient	Statistical significance
1	The Role of Entrepreneurship in achieving economic balance	0.524	*.000
2	The Role of Entrepreneurship in achieving social balance	0.639	*.000
3	The tool as a whole	0.615	*.000

It is concluded from Table (5) that the degrees of correlation of the axes of university youth awareness of the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic and social balance with the total score of the scale had a direct relationship with the total sum of the expressions of the axe to which they belong, and that all the expressions were significant at the level of significance $\alpha \leq 0.05$) which means that the expressions measure what was set to be measured in this Dimension, and this result is an indication of acceptable distinction for all axes of the scale, and therefore all axes are considered constructively valid. "

9.6. Statistical methods used in this study.

The following statistical methods will be used to answer the study questions

- 1- Descriptive statistics (the arithmetic mean and standard deviation): This is mainly used for the purposes of describing the responses of the study sample.
- 2- Pearson Correlation Coefficient: It was used to calculate the questionnaire's internal consistency and structural validity.
- 3- Independent Samples T-Test to see if there are statistically significant differences between two sets of independent data.
- 4- One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test to see if there are statistically significant differences between three or more groups of data.

10. Analyze study data and extract results.

The first question: Relates to the views of students at Ajman University in the United Arab Emirates about the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic balance. I strongly agree) and the arithmetic mean and standard deviation were found and arranged from most important to least important. The answer was evaluated as (high, medium, and low) according to the modified range presented in Table (3) in this study. Table (5) shows the result of the statistical analysis of students' answers about the second Dimension in this study.

Table 5. Analyzing students' answers about the extent to which university youth are aware of the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic balance

Sr.	Paragraph	Mean	Standard Deviation:	Degree of Agreement:	Rank
1	Ease of financial support for a pilot project without obstacles.	3.33	1.173	Medium	12
2	Ease of finding an idea for a competitive entrepreneurial project.	3.79	1.219	High	5
3	Ease of access to the target groups for the products of the pilot project at low costs.	3.68	0.917	High	9
4	Ease of licensing my entrepreneurial project so that I do not incur high fees and taxes.	3.71	0.891	High	7
5	The entrepreneurial project generates sufficient income for me, which means that I can work in an official job.	3.61	1.013	Medium	11
6	Providing an incubator for my pioneering project at the university through which I can work.	3.70	0.683	High	8
7	Ease of marketing my products on social networking sites without costs.	3.72	0.937	High	6
8	Competitive advantage for my products that competitors in the market cannot reach.	3.62	1.094	Medium	10
9	Provide raw materials if my entrepreneurial project is handicraft oriented.	3.95	0.565	High	4
10	Providing electronic devices if my entrepreneurial project is directed towards digital leadership.	4.04	0.662	High	2
11	Providing the appropriate	3.99	0.695	High	3

	environment if my entrepreneurial project is directed towards training or education.				
12	Providing material capabilities for the presence of qualified human cadres if my pioneering project requires it.	4.10	0.816	High	1
general index		3.77	0.665	High	

The above table shows that the responses of students at Ajman University in the United Arab Emirates about the paragraphs of the Dimension of university youth's awareness of the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic balance ranged between medium and high. It achieved the lowest average response related to "the ease of having financial support for an entrepreneurial project without obstacles." With a mean of (3.33), while the item that achieved the highest average was "providing material capabilities for the existence of qualified human cadres if my entrepreneurial project requires that." With an arithmetic mean (4.10).

It can be concluded from the discussion of the results of students' opinions at Ajman University in the United Arab Emirates about the impact of entrepreneurship in achieving an economic balance that the students confirm that the entrepreneurial project achieves sufficient income more than working in official jobs and that one of the requirements for the success of the role of the entrepreneurial project in achieving economic balance. Several things, the most important of which are; Providing an incubator for the project in the university through which you can work, facilitating the marketing of the project's products through social networking sites, providing raw materials if the pilot project requires this, providing electronic devices if the pilot project is oriented towards digital leadership, in addition to providing the appropriate environment for the project if it is oriented towards training or education.

This result can be explained by the fact that the UAE has encouraged university students to entrepreneurship and has provided many requirements for university youth to start the entrepreneurial process to achieve economic balance. The results of this study were consistent with the results of other studies, Moawad and Mustafa (2020) and the study of Al-Barashdia (2021).

The second question: Relates to the views of students at Ajman University in the United Arab Emirates about the role of entrepreneurship in achieving social balance. I strongly agree) and the arithmetic mean and standard deviation were found and arranged from most important to least important, and the answer was evaluated to (high, medium, and low) according to the modified range that was presented in Table (3) in this study. Table (6) shows the result of the statistical analysis of students' answers about the third Dimension in this study.

Table 6 Analyzing students' answers about the extent to which university youth are aware of the role of entrepreneurship in achieving social balance.

Sr.	Paragraph	Mean	Standard Deviation:	Degree of Agreement:	Rank
1	Achieving social welfare through my pilot project.	4.11	.737	High	6
2	The local community accepted my entrepreneurial idea from a cultural point of view.	4.08	.660	High	9
3	An economical addition to the local community.	4.20	.713	High	1
4	Providing qualified human cadres from the local community.	4.13	.739	High	4
5	My pioneering project provides job opportunities for the unemployed	4.12	.889	High	5

	in the community.				
6	Applying the idea of my entrepreneurial project outside the social environment in which I live.	4.15	.790	High	3
7	I find that the chance of my entrepreneurial venture succeeding in my community is very high.	4.09	.765	High	8
8	Ease of applying the idea of a pioneering project in a residential area.	4.10	.825	High	7
9	My pilot project limits population migration to other regions.	4.03	.861	High	10
10	My pioneering project contributes to the employment of women in my community.	4.17	.638	High	2
general index		4.12	0.607		

The above table shows the answers of students at Ajman University in the United Arab Emirates about the paragraphs of the axis of university youth's awareness of the role of entrepreneurship in achieving social balance. The item that achieved the lowest average response was related to "My entrepreneurial project limits population migration to other regions", with an average of (4.03), while the item that achieved the highest average was "The entrepreneurial project is a qualitative addition to the local community from an economic point of view." With an average of (4.20).

We can conclude from discussing the results of students' opinions at Ajman University in the United Arab Emirates about the role of entrepreneurship in achieving a social balance that the students emphasize that the entrepreneurial project is a qualitative addition to the local community from a social point of view, as it provides qualified human cadres from the local community, and also provides opportunities For the unemployed members of the community, the pilot project also limits population migration to other regions and contributes to the employment of women in society.

This result can be explained by the fact that university youth in the UAE are influenced by the idea of entrepreneurship and its impact on the local community through the state's support for entrepreneurial projects and the impact of these projects on the local community. The third question: Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between the average estimates of the study sample about the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic and social balance in the UAE society due to the variables of gender, academic year, and college?

First: With regard to testing statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between the average estimates of the study sample towards the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic and social balance in the UAE society due to the variables of gender, and this question was answered by testing the T-test in the case of two samples (Independent). Samples T-Test) and the test result appears in Table (7).

Table 7. Means, standard deviations, and (T) values for differences in the responses of the sample members about the axes of the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic and social balance in the UAE society, which are attributed to the gender variable.

The field	Male		Female		t-value	Significance level	Result
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.			
The Role of Entrepreneurship in achieving economic balance	3.76	0.639	3.78	0.692	-0.365	0.283	No differences
The Role of Entrepreneurship in achieving social balance	4.08	0.637	4.17	0.575	-1.370	0.904	No differences

The results in Table (7) indicate that there are no statistical differences in the responses of the sample members on the axes of the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic and social balance in the UAE society, which are attributed to the gender variable, where the level of significance was greater than 0.05 for all axes, and this indicates the absence of any Differences in the responses of male and female students at Ajman University in the United Arab Emirates to all axes of the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic and social balance in the Emirati society. Orientation of males with regard to leadership.

Second: Concerning testing the statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between the average estimates of the study sample towards entrepreneurship and its role in achieving economic and social balance in the UAE society attributed to the college (scientific, human), this question will be answered by testing the T-test in The condition of two samples (Independent Samples T-Test) and the test result appears in Table (8).

Table 8. Means, standard deviations, and (t) values for differences in the sample's responses about entrepreneurship and its role in achieving economic and social balance in the UAE society due to the college variable

The field	humanity		Scientific		t-value	Significance level	Result
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.			
The Role of Entrepreneurship in achieving economic balance	3.84	0.619	3.69	0.707	2.199	0.001	There are differences
The Role of Entrepreneurship in achieving social balance	4.11	0.594	4.14	0.623	-0.406	0.157	No differences

The results are indicated in Table (8) in the axis of the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic balance. There are statistically significant differences between the scientific and humanities colleges on this axis because the level of significance was less than 0.05. At the same time, there were no statistically significant differences between students in The scientific and humanities colleges related to students' attitudes towards the role of entrepreneurship in achieving social balance. This study coincides with the study of Rabaa and Bassam (2022).

Third: With regard to the answer to the question, Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($p \leq 0.05$) between the average estimates of the study sample towards entrepreneurship and its role in achieving economic balance in the UAE society due to the variables of the school year, and it was answered through an analysis test One Way Analysis of Variance - ANOVA. The result of this test is shown in Table (9).

Table 9. Univariate analysis of the mean performance of the study sample in the areas of entrepreneurship and its role in achieving economic and social balance in the UAE society due to the variable of the school year

The field	Source of contrast	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean squares	F-value	level of significance,	Result
The Role of Entrepreneurship in achieving economic balance	Between groups	1.052	4	0.263	0.519	0.669	There are no statistically significant differences
	within groups'	160.127	360	0.445			
	Total	161.179	364				
The Role of Entrepreneurship in achieving	Between groups	2.877	4	0.719	1.971	0.098	There are no statistically
	within	131.382	360	0.365			

social balance	groups'					significant differences
	Total	134.259	364			

The results in Table (9) indicate that there are no statistically significant differences in the responses of the sample participants regarding the dimensions of entrepreneurship and its role in achieving economic and social balance in Emirati society attributed to the variable of the academic year. The significance level was greater than 0.05. For each dimension, the study's results showed that there are no statistically significant differences attributed to the variable of the academic year in the dimension of "the role of entrepreneurship in achieving economic balance" and the dimension of "the role of entrepreneurship in achieving social balance." These findings align with the study conducted by Rababa'a and Bassam (2022).

Recommendations:

- Assist students in undertaking entrepreneurial projects that contribute to economic and social development and achieve economic and social balance.
- Overcome all obstacles that hinder knowledge and practice of entrepreneurship.
- Ensure the availability of all financial and material resources to meet the requirements of the present time and future readiness through entrepreneurship to achieve economic and social balance.
- Enhance the development of competent human resources by expanding business incubators, which contribute to achieving economic and social balance.
- Focus on higher education and adopt clear strategies that respond to the requirements of entrepreneurship, thus achieving economic and social balance.

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