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**Relationship Between Entrepreneur Healthcare with Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurial Trend: A Small Industrial Site Application**

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## **Relationship Between Entrepreneur Healthcare with Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurial Trend: A Small Industrial Site Application**

Omar M. Elramalli

### **Abstract**

Entrepreneurship is defined as all of the work related to establishing and running a business, such as establishing a business, operating administrative processes, and assuming all risks related to the production and marketing of a business.

Entrepreneurship means establishing a business by taking risks, developing and marketing products by bringing together production factors. Thanks to entrepreneurship, the superior aspect of real labor and human brainpower as production factors that can be brought together with their qualities and create a value emerges.

The importance of entrepreneurship in terms of individual and social benefit can be explained by the different emotions; providing business individuals, the privilege of being the boss of your own business to win in the solution process and to ensure participation.

It is considered to be associated with health status the entrepreneur and trend of entrepreneurship that invest in the future of individuals with entrepreneurship in the sense of presenting their thoughts. The aim of this study the health status of entrepreneurs, entrepreneurial characteristics and to reveal the relationship between trends of entrepreneurship.

Within the scope of this research, data was collected through a face-to-face survey method for small industry entrepreneurs in a site in the TR90 region, and a scale created by Küçük (2020) was used according to the literature. The findings were analyzed in the SPSS 20.0 program.

The findings of the study that may be obtained as a result is expected to contribute interested parties, to industry and researchers.

**Key words:** Entrepreneurship, trends of entrepreneurship, health status of entrepreneurs.





## Girişimci Sağlık Hizmetinin Girişimcilik ve Girişimcilik Eğilimi ile İlişkisi: Bir Küçük Sanayi Sitesi Uygulaması

### Öz

Girişimcilik, bir işletmenin kurulması, idari süreçlerin işletilmesi, bir işletmenin üretim ve pazarlamasıyla ilgili tüm risklerin üstlenilmesi gibi iş kurma ve yürütmeyle ilgili çalışmaların tamamı olarak tanımlanmaktadır.

Girişimcilik, risk alarak işletme kurmak, üretim faktörlerini bir araya getirerek ürün geliştirilmesi ve pazarlanması anlamına gelir. Girişimcilik sayesinde, üretim faktörü olarak gerçek emeğin ve insan beyin gücünün sahip olduğu niteliklerle bir araya getirebileceği ve bir değer ortaya koyabileceği üstün yönü ortaya çıkar.

Girişimciliğin önemi temel olarak öncelikle bireyin kendi yeterliliği diğeri de bireysel ve toplumsal faydalara katkıda bulunması penceresinden incelenebilir.

Girişimcinin sağlık durumu ve girişimcilik eğilimi ile girişimcilikle bireylerin geleceğine yatırım yapan, düşüncelerini sunma anlamında ilişkili olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı girişimcilerin sağlık durumu, girişimcilik özellikleri ve girişimcilik eğilimleri arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymaktır.

Bu araştırma kapsamında TR90 bölgesindeki bir sitede küçük sanayi girişimcilerine yüz yüze anket yöntemi ile veri derlenmiş, literatüre göre Küçük (2020) tarafından oluşturulmuş bir ölçek kullanılmıştır. Bulgular SPSS 20.0 programında analiz edilmiştir.

Çalışmanın sonucunda elde edilen bulguların ilgili taraflara, endüstriye ve araştırmacılara katkı sağlaması beklenmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Girişimcilik, girişimcilik eğilimi, girişimcilerin sağlık durumu.

### 1. Introduction

From a social standpoint, it can be said that if an individual is able to establish a good relationship with his or her environment, participate in a number of social activities, work in certain social contexts, have an environment, be recognized and communicate with others, then entrepreneurial strength is strong. It seems more likely that such a person will be able to establish his own business and be successful.

The entrepreneurial health status is based on the general health description and explains how the entrepreneur feels physiologically, psychologically





and sociologically, how well he feels, the absence of a physiological and psychological disturbance, and a good social relationship with the environment. Hisrich and Brush (1985) referred entrepreneurship to “the process of creating something different with value”. Coulter (2003:4) stated that entrepreneurship is “the creation and management of new business, small business, and family business”.

The Importance and Role of Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship Karayiannis (2003:553) pointed out that the entrepreneurial role as the leading force in the free market economy had already been recognized since the time of the proto-capitalist system of ancient Greece. Rani (2013:44) said entrepreneurship is critical for the economy as entrepreneurship is an engine of economic progress and job creation. The importance and roles of entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship can be summarized as follows: They are playing an important role in economic development, backbone of country’s development, having major contribution in job creation, and playing an important role in wealth generation.

Entrepreneurs’ Characteristics. Li and Jia (2015) said entrepreneurship has becoming a popular term currently, he add not all of entrepreneurs can succeed in entrepreneurial business. They need specific characteristics to enable them to success. Entrepreneur characteristics extensively studied, with mixed results on his impact on small business result (Bouazza et al. 2015:104). Entrepreneurs’ characteristics: They are personal traits and skills which constitute competency of the entrepreneur which needed to venture success.

## **2. Theoretical Framework**

The basis of business entrepreneurship (Küçük, 2017: 27) has defined the Küçük (2015) as the establishment and execution of a business, such as the establishment of an operator, the execution of managerial processes, and the assumption of all risks to production and marketing.

Entrepreneurship is defined as an activity that involves the discovery, evaluation and exploitation of opportunities to introduce new goods and services, ways of organising, markets, processes and raw materials through





organising efforts that previously had not existed (Venkataraman, 1997; Shane & Venkataraman, 2000).

Other definitions subscribe to the notion of innovation as a key attribute of entrepreneurship. From the perspective of Kirzner (1997), the entrepreneur is an individual who is alert to opportunities for trade.

The entrepreneur is capable of identifying suppliers and customers and acting as an intermediary where profit arises out of the intermediary function (Deakins & Freel, 2006). By contrast, the Schumpeter (1934) perspective involves innovations that result in new combinations that spur creative destruction where the newly created goods, services or firms can hurt existing goods, services or firms (Shane, 2003).

Zimmerer and Scarborough (2005) hold that entrepreneurs are new business or combinations that arise in the face of risk and uncertainty for the purpose of achieving profit and growth. The factors that distinguish entrepreneurs most strongly are innovation, opportunity recognition, process, and growth in a business and employment of strategic management practices in the business. The level of entrepreneurship is a concept developed to describe the extent to which an entrepreneur carries his or her responsibilities, how much he or she takes decisions, and how he or she carries out its basic functions.

Kedmenec et al. (2015:120) said Entrepreneurship recognized as a leading force of economic growth and development. In Summary entrepreneurs is defined as the people who create, manage and lead their own business to success, and being responsible for their decisions and consequent results. Moreover the researcher can define entrepreneurship a process of creating, establishing, organizing and managing new venture in the way that lead them to success.

Definitions of the entrepreneur will obviously differ according to the authors' paradigms. Other entrepreneurship researchers have also proposed the Burrell and Morgan grid as a means of understanding the different standpoints for definitions of the term entrepreneur (Howorth et al., 2005).

Entrepreneur or is the person who transforms the investing of the capital he / she possesses by considering the profit / loss risk to produce / market goods or services (Küçük, 2015).





The entrepreneur is the person who establishes the business and assumes responsibility and the entrepreneur is also healthy at the same time. Because, if a person is not healthy, he can't establish a business and can't see the intensive work he needs. If an illness occurs after the beginning of the disease, then it can't continue to work, even under heavy conditions it is difficult to follow the unbearable work. As a result, he will have to quit his job. The state of health or discomfort expressed must be addressed both physiologically and psychologically, and the social aspect of the work should not be neglected.

Moloi and Nkhahle-Rapita (2014:78) said entrepreneurs are individuals who accept risks and who are innovative in terms of their business management skills.

Entrepreneurial tendency is a concept used to describe the entrepreneur's intention to expand his/her business, expand into new markets, develop new products and make new investments (Küçük, 2020: 83).

Entrepreneurial health status; in this study, based on the definition of general health, it describes how well the entrepreneur feels physiologically, psychologically and sociologically, his/her well-being, not having any physiological or psychological discomfort, and having good relations with his/her environment in a social sense (Küçük, 2020: 91).

### **3. Aim of study**

The aim of this study is determining the relationship between the health status of entrepreneurs, entrepreneurship level and entrepreneurship tendency.

### **4. Scope and Methodology**

For this purpose, in the study was carried out on hotels in City Kastamonu. A data collection tool was constructed to collect the data by questionnaire method. Entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship tendency scale was created by taking into consideration the characteristics of entrepreneurship and the qualifications that the entrepreneur should possess.

Again, the level of entrepreneurship in the level of health has been developed with a general quality of life scale and a health level scale in line





with the definition of "the physical, psychological and sociological well-being of man".

With the aid of the scale Küçük, 38 of the total 40 registered entrepreneurs who agreed to participate in the survey study were reached by means of the face-to-face survey method and data were collected. The reliability and validity of the scale were tested and a correlation analysis was performed to determine the existence and level of the relationship between the variables.

### 5. Models

As you can see from Figure 1, there are three variables in the model. These are the health status of entrepreneur, entrepreneurship level and entrepreneurship tendency. Within the scope of the research, the relationship between these three variables will be examined.

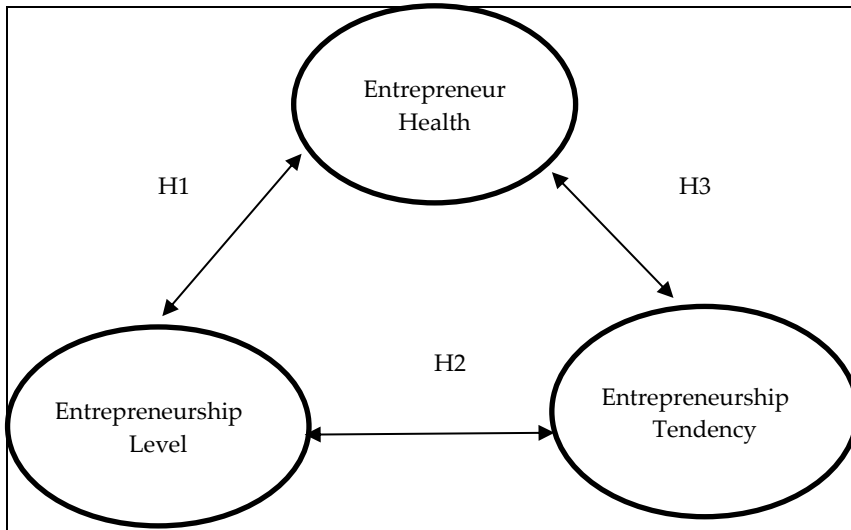


Figure 1. Model of the study





In order to establish an enterprise and to undertake all kinds of risks, the individual needs a certain set of innate abilities and the acquisitions that can be acquired later. Individuals who will be able to make their own decisions, who will be at the beginning of their work, and who will plan and coordinate human, physical and financial resources, will only be able to overcome these responsibilities if they are physically, psychologically and sociologically healthy. The entrepreneurship of the past three years is a long-term, healthy decision, it needs to be able to establish relationships.

## **6. Hypotheses of the Study**

Küçük (2015) points to these features when listing the characteristics entrepreneurs should have and the conditions for success in entrepreneurship. In the light of these explanations; it is foreseen that there will be a relationship between entrepreneurship level and health status and also health level and entrepreneurship tendency and entrepreneurship level and entrepreneurship tendency may be related to each other.

The hypothesis of the research in this direction is as follows:

H<sub>1</sub>: There is a positive relationship between entrepreneurial health and entrepreneurship level.

H<sub>2</sub>: There is a positive relationship between entrepreneurial health and entrepreneurial tendency.

H<sub>3</sub>: There is a positive relationship between entrepreneurship level and entrepreneurship tendency.

## **7. Data Analysis**

The data obtained within the scope of the research were analyzed by testing the reliability and validity, and the findings related to the research topic were shared on separate tables.

Table 1 gives the findings of entrepreneurship Level and entrepreneurship tendencies.

As can be seen from Table 1, the factor loadings of all the expressions are above 0.5, the self-values are greater than 1, And delete the value less than







0.5 , the KMO value is above 0.72 and the Cronbach alfa coefficient is 0.86 and 0.77. For this reason, it was decided that all the representations on the scale would be scientifically appropriate to be used in the research, that the scale was valid and highly reliable (Küçük, 2016: 226-232) so that the data obtained could be analyzed and this scale could be used in other studies.

Table 1. Entrepreneurship Level and Entrepreneurial Tendency Findings

Factors		Loading Factor	Eigen value	(%) of variance	Cronbach's Alfa	Mean	KMO Degree
Entrepreneurship Level	1. I'm doing my own business	4,493	4,493	63,223	0,860	3,420	0,722
	2. I manage the business / company	1,829				3,210	
	3. I carry out at least one of the marketing, production and finance functions	,950				3,470	
	4. I have undertaken business risks .	,765				3,260	
	5. I have business responsibility.	,520				3,420	
	6. I can make another investment if I need to .	,478				3,320	
	7. I can take decisions without consulting anyone .	,346				3,390	





	8. Financially independent from others .	,342				3,390	
	9. I have no obligation to ask people their ideas.	,217				3,320	
	10. Outsourcing if necessary (Debt)	,060				3.180	
<b>Entrepreneurship Tendency</b>	1. I will make new investments .	3.710	3,710	63,964	,775	3,21	,722
	2. I want to expand my business / I want to be institutionalized .	1,580	1.580			3.50	
	3. I plan to increase our market share .	1.107				3,47	
	4. I want to develop new product / brand .	.981				3.32	
	5. I want to enter new markets .	.761				3.66	
	6. I plan joint investments .	.688				3.53	
	7. I attend domestic or international fairs	.450				4.00	
	8. I am following international developments .	.276				3.24	
	9. I want to take	.259				3.89	





	advantage of opportunities .						
	10. I want to raise awareness	.188				3.63	

As can also be seen from Table 1, the expressions of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship tendencies are above the level of importance of 3.5 and higher. From this it can be said that the respondents themselves are in the process of carrying out their own business, taking risks about their work, often taking their own decisions and being enthusiastic about new investments with them, ie an entrepreneurial tendency.

Cronbach alpha coefficient for each questions was found to be (0.860, 0.775) . Because these values are greater than 0.80 suggesting that scale is highly reliable.

According to the test results, the KMO values of entrepreneurship level and Entrepreneurship Tendency were (0.722), It was found which signifies that the factor analysis is useful with the data. The chi Square value for Bartlett’s test of Sphericity for each factor is (128.16) and the significant value is (0.00) which is significant at more than 99 percent level of confidence. So, this means data are very suitable for factor analysis (Kucuk, 2016: 227-232).

The rule of thumb is applied to choose the number of factors for which ‘Eigen values’ with greater than (1) is taken by using Principal component analysis method which were respectively (4.493, 1.829, 3.710, 1.580, 1.107), which indicating that the expressions are suitable for use in the analysis. Where all items on a 10-item scale are collected under a single dimension. When the factor loadings of the items are examined, the values of loads should be over (0.4), and remove any component less than that. The values of loads greater than (0.4) are respectively (0.950, 0.765, 0.520, 0.478, 0.981, 0.761, 0.688, 0.450), and the values to be removed from the scale are (0.346, 0.342, 0.217, 0.060, 0.267, 0.259, 0.188) . The variance explanation ratio for each factor is (63.223, 63.964).

In Table 2, entrepreneur health status was examined and health variables were considered as three dimensions, physiological, psychological and





sociological.

In Table 2; it was determined that the expressions related to entrepreneurial health status were valid and highly reliable in terms of factor loadings, self-esteem, reliability coefficients and KMO values, and it was decided that analysis could be done accordingly. This scale is also considered as a tool that can be used in other studies where related concepts can be measured since reliability and validity are tested at the same time.

Table 2. Entrepreneur Health Situation Findings

Factors		Loa ding Factor	Eigen value	(%) of variance	Cron bach's Alfa	Mean	KMO Degree
<b>Physiological health</b>	1. As I walk, I do not have any difficulties	4.790	4,790	59,871	,901	3,660	,855
	2. I am not having difficulty fulfilling my daily activities	,920				3,710	
	3. I do not have pain or discomfort	,671				3,760	
	4. I have no permanent health problems	,554				3,890	
	5. There are no medications I use regularly	,447				3,630	
	6. I do sports.	,267				3,130	
	7. I feel full of energy myself.	,228				3,450	
	8. Height / weight ratio	,124				3,260	





<b>Psychological health</b>	1. I am worried / anxious.	4,326	4,326	67,861	,871	3,450	,864
	2. It's Moraling flat.	1,103				3,500	
	3. I can deal with my stresses.	,794				3,320	
	4. I can control my anger.	,489				3,160	
	5. I do not have any attention disorder.	,408				3,710	
	6. I have no obvious forgetfulness.	,373				3,580	
	7. I can say that I find life pleasurable.	,261				3,320	
	8. I have no substance abuse. (except smoking)b	,246				4,080	
<b>Sociological health</b>	1. I love what I do.	3,434	3,434	59.470	,787	3,470	,785
	2. I have friends who have come together.	1,320				4,000	
	3. I am a member of the club or association / hot look.	,881				3,030	
	4. I enjoy taking part in volunteer social activities.	,733				3,160	





	5. I have friends who are on call.	,582				3,710
	6. I visit relatives and relatives.	,403				3,580
	7. I am married.	,339				3,320
	8. Buying / receiving gifts.	,307				4,080

Table 3 gives the results of the entrepreneurship health status, entrepreneurship level and entrepreneurship tendency correlation analysis.

Table 3: Correlations

	Entrepreneurship level	Entrepreneurship tendency	Physiological health	Psychological health	Sociological health
Entrepreneurship level	1	.632 .000	.296 .71	.273 .021	.455 .004
Entrepreneurship tendency	.632 .000	1	.743 .000	.763 .000	.747 .000
Physiological health	.296 .71	.743 .000	1	.734 .000	.617 .000
Psychological health	.373 .021	.763 .000	.734 .000	1	.901 .000
Sociological health	.455 .004	.747 .000	.617 .000	.901 .000	1





Correlation is significant at the 0.01 and at the 0.05 level (2 – tailed ).

Through Table 3 we note a positive relationship between Entrepreneurship level and Entrepreneurship tendency, (where, it was .632).

Also, there is strong a positive relationship between entrepreneurial health and Entrepreneurship tendency were ( .743, .763,.747). But there is not a positive correlation between entrepreneurial health and Entrepreneurship level.

According to the results obtained through the correlation coefficient, assumptions H2 and H3 are accepted, and hypothesis H1 is rejected.

## 8. Discussing

In this study results indicate that there is positive relationship between Entrepreneurship level and Entrepreneurship tendency. Also, there is strong a positive relationship between entrepreneurial health and Entrepreneurship tendency were. But there is not a positive correlation between entrepreneurial health and Entrepreneurship level. This result is supported by most of the previous studies, such as: Gupta and Muita (2013), Sarwoko et al. (2013) ,(Kartal& Küçük, 2017).

Lagaa (2022) According to the results of the study, since the level of importance of most of the scales listed in the table is 1.85 and 3.88, it has been estimated that the expressions in the procedure are mostly accepted by the participants. As shown in Table 1, the value of Kaiser-MeyerOlkin (KMO) was found to be (0.582). Since this value is greater than 0.4 or even 0.5, sampling is sufficient and significant factors can be obtained from the search data. The fact that all expressions have a factor factor greater than 0.5 and an intrinsic value greater than 1 indicates that the expressions are suitable for use in the analysis. The Alpha Cronbach coefficient (0.624) since this value is greater than 0.6, the scale is highly dependent. Thus, this table can be used in scientific research.

Küçük (2016) examined the relationship between the level of entrepreneurship and the tendency of entrepreneurship and found that there was a direct relationship between the two variables.





Küçük and Küçük (2018) examined the variables of entrepreneurship tendency and entrepreneurship level together with entrepreneurial health and entrepreneurial social environment support in their study. This study also revealed the existence of a positive relationship between the level of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial tendency and social environment support.

Kartal (2018) and Yiğit (2020) examined the tendency of entrepreneurship together with personality traits, innovation and social environment variables in their thesis studies.

Kara, Küçük and Yaşarsoy (2020) examined the relationship between the level of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial tendency and entrepreneurial health and found a direct relationship.

## **9. Conclusions**

In this study, it was determined that there is a relationship between entrepreneurial health and entrepreneurial tendency, and between entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial health. It was determined that people who are in good psychological, physiological and social conditions have an entrepreneurial tendency and realize entrepreneurship by establishing a business.

It has been determined that the physiological, psychological and sociological health conditions of the persons who have established their own business, carry out the business themselves and want to start new business are generally good, (Kartal & Küçük, 2017).

It has been assessed that entrepreneurs who want to establish a business, maintain and improve their business themselves, develop new products and open up new markets should pay attention to their health.

## **10. Recommendations**

From here, according to the nature of work, especially those who want to establish their own business;

- \* Having certain physical and mental qualifications,
- \* Having the basic physical competencies required by the job,
- \* Controlling stress and controlling anger.
- \* Being away from substance abuse.





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- \* Participation in civil society activities .
- \* Good relationships with the environment.

From the scientific point of view; the situation, concerns and anticipations of entrepreneurs who carry out their own business and are not open to new markets with a high entrepreneurial tendency can be examined in other studies. What might be the thoughts of entrepreneurs who are healthy but not targeting new investments can be evaluated in terms of different sectors in these studies.





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