



How Young Entrepreneurs Manage to Get over Risks Attached to Entrepreneurship Business

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Abstract

Current study aimed at examining how young entrepreneurs in Jordan manage to get over risks associated to entrepreneurship through adopting the variables of entrepreneurship presented by Ward et al (2019) which included (Motives, Entrepreneurial Skills, Subjective Norms, Risk Propensity, and Behavioral Control). Sample of (131) individuals was exposed to a self-administered 5 liker questionnaire. Results of study accepted its hypothesis and agreed that entrepreneurship intentions and traits play a significant role in helping entrepreneurs manage risks associated to their projects. The most influential variables appeared to be entrepreneurial skills and behavioral control through holding the highest R values in influence. Study recommended increasing the involvement of females within entrepreneurial projects through the help of Innovative Startups and SMEs Fund in Jordan.

Keywords:Entrepreneurs, Entrepreneurship Business, Risk Control, Risk Management, Entrepreneurial Skills

Introduction

We often hear that someone is an entrepreneur and has created their own business. Likewise, when we hear the term "entrepreneur", we associate it with the person who started or will start independently with their own business. This is the truth, as the official definition of entrepreneurship is that it is the process of starting a business or setting up an enterprise for profit or to meet social needs. To separate business and social and charitable entrepreneurship, we used that precise definition (Macko and Tyszka, 2009).

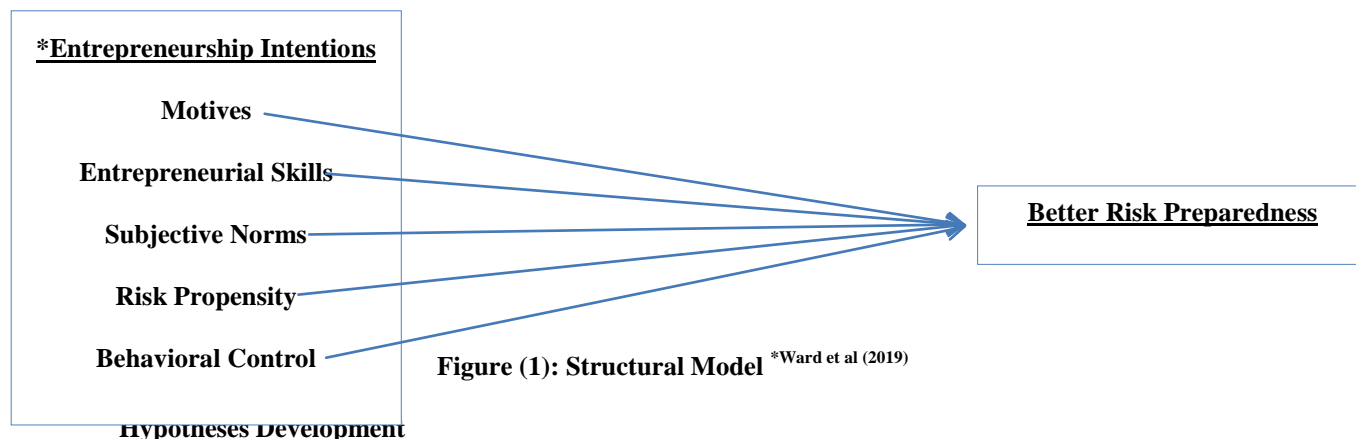
Modern businesses face a variety of obstacles, competitors, and potential dangers. Risk control is a plan-based business strategy that aims to identify, assess and prepare for any risks, risks and other capabilities of disasters that may interfere with an organization's operations and goals. Ward et al (2019) argued that avoidance is the best way to control loss. Achieving all of that requires individuals who are able to manage risks when it comes to their entrepreneurship projects in order to guarantee the best and most suited entrepreneurial results.

From that, current study's main aim was formulated which is to examining how young entrepreneurs in Jordan manage to get over risks associated to entrepreneurship through adopting the variables of entrepreneurship presented by Ward et al (2019).

Structural Model and Hypotheses Development

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable



From above structural mode (figure 1) researcher was able to develop the following hypothesis:

H: There is a statistically significant influence of entrepreneurship intentions on preparedness of an entrepreneur

We have discussed the concept of entrepreneurship, and a person's possession of the characteristics of the entrepreneur does not mean that all entrepreneurs are successful, as the truth is that they can be victims of creative demolition, in addition to the few features that make most of the entrepreneurial projects shut down a year after the launch date (Sebora and Theerapatvong, 2010). Now, when a specific project fails, the question that comes to our minds is (Who can bear the blame for failure and the money that lost it?).

The answer is that the entrepreneur usually invests their own money in the project or may raise capital from investors, which means that if the project is lost, both the entrepreneur and the investors lose money according to their shares. Note that, as previously mentioned, professional employees and managers lose their jobs only when the project fails, and they will not lose their money unless they are partners in the project. This means that the entrepreneur is the risk in this project and therefore it is the project that reflects the success or failure of the project (Ndubisi and Iftikhar, 2012).

Literature Review

Business Entrepreneurship

According to Ratten(2011), entrepreneurship is the process of creating a new type of organization that has not previously existed, or developing an existing business with its business and harnessing the opportunities available for developing this facility and advancing it in an innovative and innovative way that the project might bring. Chipeta and Surujlal(2017) defined the concept arguing that entrepreneurship is the process of designing, launching, and operating a new business, often with a small seed that entrepreneurs nurture to become an influential pole, whether domestic or global.

Who is an Entrepreneur?

Cumming et al (2014) saw an entrepreneur as a person who develops and builds a business model and collects human and financial resources to start a specific project, and then operates it and is responsible for its success and failure (Solesvik et al, 2013). The phrase emphasizes that it is responsible for the success or failure of the project as the difference is significant between the entrepreneur and the professional manager as the former invests his own resources or reaps the capital of the project from

external sources and therefore he bears the blame of failure and receives the reward for success, while the second - the professional manager - Performs the tasks directed to him against a certain financial value (Zeffane, 2015). In other words, the entrepreneur is the person who takes the risk and combines innovation and the ability to create and create new projects and ideas while the professional manager is simply an executive who carries out the tasks assigned to them (Sebora et al, 2009).

Difference between Business Entrepreneurship and Business Management

Many confuse the terms entrepreneurship and business administration due to the verbal convergence between them, but the two are completely different, so entrepreneurship, as we said, means Entrepreneurship, but business administration is Business Administration. Anyway what is the difference between them?

According to Fairlie and Holleran(2012), business administration is the running of work in a supervisory and supervisory way such as accounts and finances, project management, marketing and human resources, work performance and decision-making. Entrepreneurship looks beyond the details of the work itself, although its internal skills are also necessary. It looks at the broader picture and draws its vision for it. As for business management, it cares about the details of the internal work, especially technical and technical (Kreiser et al, 2010).

Bandera et al (2018) stated that the skills required in the two fields were almost identical, as they were closely related in the original, although they differed in the techniques; an entrepreneur does not have to be a specialist in accounting, legal affairs or marketing, and the accountant, lawyer and marketer are not necessarily a comprehensive view of the business from an external perspective (Helm and Andersson, 2010). It is preferable for each party to have an initial idea of the other's work with the mastery of its specialty, applying the saying: "Know everything about something and something about everything (Pines and Sadeh, 2012).

Characteristics of Business Entrepreneurship

According to Llanos-Contreras et al (2019), business entrepreneurship plays a role in increasing the level of society through contributing to raising the financial level of the entrepreneur and workers in their organization and developing the national economy. Kreiser and Davis (2010) stated that entrepreneurship can give the workforce a sense of job satisfaction by providing job opportunities, while Rezaei et al (2012) noted that it can develop and continuously updating existing industries with a special focus on those in remote and rural areas.

On the other hand, Rüdiger et al (2014) stated that entrepreneurship can present a continuous support for carrying out the local industry, encouraging it, relying on it, and exporting abroad instead of importing, in addition to that Dai et al (2014) argued that it has the ability to raise the level of national income that leads to raising the level of economic growth.

Many countries have started from the previous century to adopt strategies that supports entrepreneurship due to its ability to create an honest competitive environment between existing organizations, and thus create products of the highest quality, not to mention offering more services and products to individuals. Finding and creating new markets. Feeling independent, and achieving freedom from dependence on what other people do and give motivation and full support for unprecedented achievements (Llanos-Contreras et al, 2019). From the perspective of Gedeon(2010), entrepreneurship is able to reduce immigration for those with expertise and talents by providing employment opportunities appropriate to their abilities and educational levels.

Motivators of Young Business Entrepreneurship

The concept of entrepreneurship includes the creation of many new entrepreneurship or unique projects that have unprecedented ideas, and the success or failure of these businesses is based on a set of factors

related to entrepreneurs and the nature of the entrepreneurial activity itself, and the most prominent factors for the success of new entrepreneurship are the following (Brockman et al, 2012), (Russell et al, 2008), (Eroglu and Piçak, 2011):

- The existence of good experience for entrepreneurs in the project or idea to be established.
- Benefiting from and building upon previous failed experiences.
- The presence of luck or coincidence that may create certain situations or causes of success. Having professional relationships or networks that benefit the entrepreneur and help him succeed in projects.
- Obtaining sufficient funding to transform entrepreneurial ideas from a theoretical formula to a practical reality.
- Identify the real obstacles that entrepreneurial projects may encounter in order to avoid them and limit their impact on project success.

Possible Risks of Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is nothing without risk, just as it is impossible to win a big reward in the business world without an equally high risk that you have to take in your pursuit. Dangers are intimidation, of course, but this is what separates the bulk of people from the revelation of what exists for entrepreneurs who work hard and try their best to advance their idea for success. Some risks are optional, not all companies are the same, and not all entrepreneurs have the same goals, not all situations are inevitable however.

Bönte and Piegeler(2013) noted that among entrepreneurship risks is the instability of income, the establishment of a project does not guarantee obtaining sufficient income, as some small projects earn only small limits, especially in the early stages of the life of the project, and with the pressures of financial obligations, so the stability of income and its continuity cannot be guaranteed as is the case in us, achieved by job. On the other hand, Eisenmann(2013) argued that entrepreneur may face risks like the risk of loss of the entire investment given that the failure rate for the small project is very high. According to the statistics published in America, 35% of establishments fail during the first two years of their life, while 54% fail during the next four years, so it is important that the entrepreneur comes to the mind of a group of questions that help them to living with failure (Boermans and Willebrands, 2017).

From another perspective, Solomon et al (2008) stated that among the risks of entrepreneurial business is the long working hour, author stated that the beginning of any investment requires serious and long working hours where the entrepreneur will spend most of his time engaging in the project's details, and spending time for the project will be unlimited, and until the project is established and revived, it is necessary to spend long hours and great effort in the work that is done in the years. The first for the life of the project in order for the entrepreneur to reap the rest of the investment's life. Bouhouicha and Vieider(2019) on the other hand noted that risks of decrease in the family bonds might be attached to entrepreneurial project which may influence an individual's life. It is expected that the social and family investor's life will come second after his role and his first departure for the project as founder, owner and investor, as small projects are often launched in the age group from 25 to 39 and at the same time it is expected that he will sponsor, and the entrepreneur builds his small family in those years.

Methods

Achieving hypotheses of current study was done depending on quantitative approach. Researcher adopted a questionnaire which was built in two sections utilizing previous studies and articles. First section took into perspective demographics of study participants, while the other section contained statements related to study variables of entrepreneurship intentions including (Motives, Entrepreneurial

Skills, Subjective Norms, Risk Propensity and Behavioral Control). The questionnaire employed liker 5 scale and was distributed on (150) young entrepreneurs retrieved after contacting Innovative Startups and SMEs Fund in Jordan (ISSF) during the fiscal year 2019-2020. Cronbach's Alpha was used to verify the study reliability. The alpha value = 0.956, which is an excellent ratio, being higher than the acceptable percentage 0.60. After application process researcher was able to retrieve (131) properly filled questionnaires which gave an indication of (87.3%) response rate as statistically accepted.

Results and Analysis

Demographics

Table (1): Descriptive Statistics of Study Sample

Gender					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	115	87.8	87.8	87.8
	Female	16	12.2	12.2	100.0
	Total	131	100.0	100.0	
Age					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	25-28	7	5.3	5.3	5.3
	29-32	86	65.6	65.6	71.0
	33-36	35	26.7	26.7	97.7
	37-40	3	2.3	2.3	100.0
	Total	131	100.0	100.0	
Educational Level					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Diploma	49	37.4	37.4	37.4
	BA	54	41.2	41.2	78.6
	MA	25	19.1	19.1	97.7
	PhD	3	2.3	2.3	100.0
	Total	131	100.0	100.0	
Experience					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-3	2	1.5	1.5	1.5
	4-6	54	41.2	41.2	42.7
	7-9	31	23.7	23.7	66.4
	+10	44	33.6	33.6	100.0
	Total	131	100.0	100.0	

As it appeared from table (1) above entrepreneurs who were exposed to the questionnaire appeared to be mostly males representing 87.8% of total sample compared to females who formed 12.2% of the sample. As for age ranges, majority of sample who answered the questionnaire appeared to be within the age range of 29-32 years old forming 65.6% of the sample compared to the least percentage which were for individuals within age range of 37-40 years old forming 2.3% of the sample. Table (1) also

showed that majority of sample held BA degree forming 41.2% of total sample and had an experience in entrepreneurship that ranged between 4-6 years forming 41.2% of the total sample.

Questionnaire Analysis

Table (2): Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Entrepreneurship Intentions					
Motives					
My educational background supported my well to initiate a project	131	1	5	3.42	1.037
Back in the university I have been exposed to multiple entrepreneurship skills courses	131	1	5	3.08	.997
My environment is supportive when it comes to new and novel projects	131	1	5	3.34	1.108
My family are always with me when I decide to initiate a project	131	1	5	3.25	1.040
Governmental legislations are supportive to young entrepreneurs	131	1	5	3.89	1.002
Entrepreneurial Skills					
I have full awareness of time management	131	1	5	2.93	1.178
I plan my project step by step	131	1	5	3.17	1.110
I always have a risk plan associated with my project	131	1	5	3.39	1.004
I consult experienced people before deciding to do anything	131	1	5	2.93	.978
I am bold and able to decide my initiatives by my self	131	1	5	3.39	1.004
Subjective Norms					
I don't fear going into a new project that is novel and unfamiliar to people	131	1	5	3.36	1.144
I am well-built and independent	131	1	5	3.08	1.079
I can take risks and hold responsibility to my actions	131	1	5	3.62	.980
I don't hesitate when it come to new ideas	131	1	5	3.21	1.060
I am always ready to innovate and compete with others	131	1	5	3.28	1.145
Risk Propensity					
I don't initiate an idea unless I am 100% sure of its results	131	1	5	3.34	1.042
Being an entrepreneur means to take risks all the time	131	1	5	3.29	1.333
Risks aren't definitive and can't be pre-handled	131	1	5	3.15	1.151
I am always prepared for any sudden risk that may face me	131	1	5	3.44	1.031
Pre-management is the best way to handle entrepreneur risks	131	1	5	4.24	1.115
Behavioral Control					
I am always calm and ready to listen	131	1	5	3.98	.823
I am devoted to my ideas and thoughts	131	1	5	3.91	.932
I am patient and give the idea time to grow and prosper	131	1	5	3.63	.963
I don't expect much of my projects at first	131	1	5	3.73	1.046
My ideas are all devoted for the service of the community	131	1	5	3.31	.977
Better Risk Preparedness					
Total understanding on entrepreneurship gave me a trait of patience and plan	131	1	5	3.40	1.057

I take into perspective all risks associated to my moves before I decide to do them	131	1	5	3.51	.956
Risk management is the first thing I tool into perspective when I became an entrepreneur	131	1	5	2.82	1.115
Professional consultancy is my first destination in case of doubt	131	1	5	3.71	1.004
Possible market failure is among the things that can studied and understood prior to being an entrepreneur	131	1	5	2.96	1.160
My environment is ready to support me in case of failure	131	1	5	3.84	.975
I always expect failure when it comes to being an entrepreneur	131	1	5	3.40	1.072
Failure doesn't hold me back from trying once again	131	1	5	3.44	1.068
Valid N (listwise)	131				

Table (2) presented means of sample responses on statements; it appeared that respondents held a positive attitude toward above statements as their means were greater than mean of the scale 3.00. As in table (3) below, it was seen through descriptive statistics of variables that there was a positive attitude towards variable of study as their mean scored higher than mean of scale 3.00 which was seen to be a positive result.

Table (3): Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Motives	131	1.00	5.00	3.3969	.71165
Entrepreneurial Skills	131	1.00	5.00	3.1618	.84893
Subjective Norms	131	1.00	4.80	3.3099	.81984
Risk Propensity	131	1.00	5.00	3.4885	.77227
Behavioral Control	131	1.00	5.00	3.7115	.77783
Better Risk Preparedness	131	1.00	4.88	3.3836	.80431
Valid N (listwise)	131				

Hypotheses Testing

Main Hypothesis

H: There is a statistically significant influence of entrepreneurship intentions on preparedness of an entrepreneur

Table (4): Main Hypotheses Testing

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.839 ^a	.703	.691	.44689

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	59.136	5	11.827	59.223	.000 ^a
	Residual	24.964	125	.200		
	Total	84.100	130			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.018	.229		.077	.939
	Motives	.145	.084	.128	1.730	.086
	Entrepreneurial Skills	.247	.090	.260	2.734	.007
	Subjective Norms	.167	.080	.170	2.092	.038
	Risk Propensity	.053	.077	.051	.691	.491
	Behavioral Control	.366	.075	.353	4.851	.000

Multiple regression test was used to show that F value =59.223 was statistically significant at level 0.05, R value = 0.839 referring to the strength of the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable, and confirming that there is a statistically significant influence of entrepreneurship intentions on preparedness of an entrepreneur

Sub-Hypothesis

H1: There is a statistically significant influence of motives on preparedness of an entrepreneur

Table (5): 1stHypotheses Testing

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.663 ^a	.440	.436	.60427

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	36.996	1	36.996	101.318	.000 ^a
	Residual	47.104	129	.365		
	Total	84.100	130			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.837	.258		3.240	.002
	Motives	.750	.074	.663	10.066	.000

Linear regression test was used to show that t value =10.066 was statistically significant at level 0.05, R value = 0.663 referring to the strength of the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable, and confirming that there is a statistically significant influence of motives on preparedness of an entrepreneur

H2: There is a statistically significant influence of entrepreneurial skills on preparedness of an entrepreneur

Table (6): 2nd Hypotheses Testing

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.766 ^a	.587	.584	.51906		

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	49.344	1	49.344	183.150	.000 ^a
	Residual	34.755	129	.269		
	Total	84.100	130			

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.089	.176		6.204	.000
	Entrepreneurial Skills	.726	.054	.766	13.533	.000

Linear regression test was used to show that t value =13.533 was statistically significant at level 0.05, R value = 0.766 referring to the strength of the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable, and confirming that there is a statistically significant influence of entrepreneurial skills on preparedness of an entrepreneur.

H3: There is a statistically significant influence of subjective norms on preparedness of an entrepreneur

Table (7): 3rd Hypotheses Testing

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.708 ^a	.501	.498	.57012		

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	42.170	1	42.170	129.736	.000 ^a
	Residual	41.930	129	.325		
	Total	84.100	130			

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.084	.208		5.214	.000
	Subjective Norms	.695	.061	.708	11.390	.000

Linear regression test was used to show that t value =11.39 was statistically significant at level 0.05, R value = 0.708 referring to the strength of the relationship between the independent variables and the

dependent variable, and confirming that there is a statistically significant influence of subjective norms on preparedness of an entrepreneur

H4: There is a statistically significant influence of propensity on preparedness of an entrepreneur

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.643 ^a	.414	.409	.61835

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	34.776	1	34.776	90.950	.000 ^a
	Residual	49.324	129	.382		
	Total	84.100	130			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.047	.251		4.174	.000
	Risk Propensity	.670	.070	.643	9.537	.000

Linear regression test was used to show that t value =9.537 was statistically significant at level 0.05, R value = 0.643 referring to the strength of the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable, and confirming that there is a statistically significant influence of propensity on preparedness of an entrepreneur

H5: There is a statistically significant influence of risk control on preparedness of an entrepreneur

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.751 ^a	.564	.561	.53292

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	47.464	1	47.464	167.127	.000 ^a
	Residual	36.636	129	.284		
	Total	84.100	130			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.500	.228		2.197	.030
	Behavioral Control	.777	.060	.751	12.928	.000

Linear regression test was used to show that t value =12.928 was statistically significant at level 0.05, R value = 0.751 referring to the strength of the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable, and confirming that there is a statistically significant influence of risk control on preparedness of an entrepreneur

Discussion

Current study aimed at examining how young entrepreneurs in Jordan manage to get over risks associated to entrepreneurship through adopting the variables of entrepreneurship presented by Ward et al (2019). Sample of (131) individuals was exposed to a self-administered 5 liker questionnaire. Results of study indicated the following:

- There is a good level of awareness among Jordanian young entrepreneurs given their response to questionnaire and their ability to handle statements of variables
- Majority of respondents were males with a big gap compared to females (87.8% and 12.2% respectively) which indicated that the nature of Jordanian society still favors males with financial freedom to imitate projects and run them.
- Variables adopted in current study included (Motives, Entrepreneurial Skills, Subjective Norms, Risk Propensity, and Behavioral Control) were all accepted to be influential in managing risks associated with entrepreneurship.
- There is a statistically significant influence of entrepreneurship intentions on preparedness of an entrepreneur
- The most influential variable of all appeared to be entrepreneurial skills which scored an R value of 0.766 referring to the importance of entrepreneurial skills in managing risks associated to it.

Today, the world of entrepreneurship is going fast. Therefore, it is essential for entrepreneurs to always be excellent at work and armed with a set of successful basic skills in helping them to explore in the fields of work and the development of trade sectors. In addition to that, whatever degree he possesses, the entrepreneur needs a set of skills that help him achieve his goals and move on to the path of success. In fact, entrepreneurs do not need much to a degree to necessarily achieve their aspirations as much as it requires the acquisition of special skills, a large number of businessmen and the richest of technology rich people, especially in the world, relied mainly on the various skills they possess to achieve success regardless of degrees. Based on that, an entrepreneur who wishes to succeed must be aware that one of the important skills for entrepreneurs can be based on: "planning to carry out the most valuable tasks", in addition to time management skills, risk management and communication skill.

When it comes to risk, it is agreed on that in entrepreneurship, entrepreneurs will face many challenges, and here comes an important skill that they must have, namely "risk management", and therefore they must draw up a list of potential problems that their business can face and work to create creative solutions and develop alternative plans to confront them, such as evaluating their competitors from the customer's point of view, as all this helps reduce the negative effects of the risks. Results rhymed with what came along with Bönnte and Piegeler (2013) when they argued that the acquisition of the risk management skill is based on two basic elements: assuming it occurs, developing proactive plans and acting quickly in the event of it, also Eisenmann (2013) presented the same idea and agreed on it.

In the 2nd rank of influence among variables appeared that risk control scored an R value of 0.751 referring to the significant influence that risk control can have over managing risks associated to entrepreneurship. The result matched what Boermans and Willebrands (2017) and Solomon et al (2008) argued regarding risk control when they argued that risk control is a set of methods by which companies assess potential losses and take action to reduce or eliminate these threats. It is a technology that uses results from risk assessments, which involve identifying potential risk factors in a company's operations, such as the technical and non-technical aspects of business, financial policies and other issues that may affect the well-being of the company. Risk control also implements proactive changes to reduce risk in these areas. Consequently, risk control helps companies reduce assets and lost income. Risk control is a key component of the company's corporate risk management (ERM) protocol. Same results were agreed on by Bouchouicha and Vieider (2019).

Conclusion

Entrepreneurship is inseparable from risks, and in any case, entrepreneurship is related to finding solutions that meet a specific need, and no person was able to invent anything without testing it, or subject it to the principle of trial and error. The mere creation of a pilot project requires taking risks of failure in its various forms that include insufficient capital, a lower-than-expected market need, fierce competition, and challenges that distract attention.

The positive impact of entrepreneurship at the level of self-projects or at the level of organizations sometimes coincides with the presence of a set of negative effects imposed by entrepreneurship on economic reality in specific circumstances. The increase in entrepreneurial entrepreneurship may lead to the existence of some unfair practices in the market, as well as That the random entrepreneurship environment is a fertile environment for cases of financial corruption, and the presence of individual entrepreneurship contributes to finding financial gaps in societies due to the difference in income in society between one person and another, and all of these factors may cause impeding economic development and an imbalance in the economic system as a whole.

Most entrepreneurs see adventure as worth taking, if it means controlling their own destiny, controlling their own affairs, and changing people's lives. Fortunately, entrepreneurs can mitigate risks by taking a number of steps to manage entrepreneurial risk in order to ensure that they reach the required stage of success and achieve the goal.

Recommendations

Based on conclusion and previously mentioned results; current study recommends the following:

- Majority of respondents appeared to be males, it is recommended to increase female involvement in entrepreneurial work in Jordan.
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