

Entrepreneurial Awareness, Intention among Nurse Interns and its Relation to Their Self-Care Practice at selected Nursing Faculties “Comparative Study”

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Abstract

Background: In the modern era, the ideas of enterprise, entrepreneur, and entrepreneurship have also gained prominence in our nation as well as throughout the entire world in order to promote personal and social welfare and improve quality of life (Jena, 2020). **The aim of the study was** to examine the nurse interns' entrepreneurial awareness, intention and their relation to self-care practice. **Design:** A descriptive comparative research design was utilized. **Subject:** Convenience sample consisted of (total No. 580) of internship student classified as the following 380 nursing intern students from faculty of nursing at Minia university and 200 nursing intern students from faculty of nursing at Cairo university. **Setting:** clinical setting for intern student at Minia university hospitals and Cairo university hospitals, in Cairo, Egypt **Tools of data collection:** 1st tool divided into two parts, first part Personal data, second part Entrepreneurship awareness questionnaire, 2nd tool; Nursing interns' entrepreneurial intention questionnaire, and 3rd Mindful Self-Care Scale – Short (MSCS). **Results:** the majority of Minia nursing intern students have shown moderate level of entrepreneurial awareness, intention and self-care practice while Cairo nursing intern students have high level of entrepreneurial awareness, intention and self-care practice. **Conclusion:** The present study concluded that, that there was a positive correlation between entrepreneurial awareness, intention. and self-care practice. **Recommendations:** In order to meet the expanding and new needs in the health sector, nursing intern students need to strengthen their working skills by having entrepreneurial qualities at various care levels.

Keywords: Awareness, entrepreneurial intention, nurse interns, & self-care practice

Introduction

Anwar, Jamal & Saleem (2021) defined entrepreneurs as “the capacity or ability to identify opportunities and organize resources to implement it in a new way to implement an existing idea”. According to Henry & Lewis (2018), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) defines entrepreneurship as a process by which entrepreneurs establish and expand businesses to offer fresh goods and services or enhance existing ones. Entrepreneurship can be defined from two perspectives individual and organizational perspective. From the

individual's perspective, it can be defined as “the creativity ability of the individual exhibited inside or outside the organization” meaning that it is the ability to generate creative ideas. It is proposed that entrepreneurship is a behavioural characteristic of a person (Schlepphorst, Koetter, Werner, 2020). From the perspective of the organization, “entrepreneurship implies decision and policy making in a manner that achieve goals and objectives of the enterprise to ensure effectiveness and efficiency so as to reduce risk of loss of investment” (Ali, Abd Allah, & Al-hosany, 2020).

Because of their enormous contributions to economic growth, entrepreneurs play a crucial role in economic development. Because it provides additional job opportunities and has an impact on national growth and income distribution in a nation, entrepreneurship is seen as being important for social economic advancement and expansion (**Tomy, Pardede, 2020**). According to **Ali, Abd Allah, and Al-hosany (2020)**, an entrepreneur is a person who takes the risk to launch their own business based on an idea they have or a product they have developed while assuming the most of the risks and earning the majority of the gains of the firm. Entrepreneurs, according to **Lim, Kim, and Kim (2021)**, are persons with the ability to think creatively and see opportunities that other people typically do not.

Today, it is extremely important to investigate the idea of entrepreneurship. In a broad sense, entrepreneurship is viewed as a catalyst for the development of many countries' economies (**Alam, Kousar, Shabbir, 2020**). Entrepreneurship will increase and have an impact on economic growth as a result, which will lead to prosperity and may have an impact on the wealth, living standards, and well-being of populations (**Lim, Kim & Kim, 2021**). Entrepreneurship promotes the uptake of knowledge and technology while promoting economic progress. According to policymakers, increasing entrepreneurship and start-up intent could help many countries address their high unemployment rates (**Spir, Elibol, & Sönmez, 2019**). According to **Amjad, Rani, and Sa'atar (2020)**, sustained entrepreneurship is the main engine of employment growth and the establishment of independent jobs. Finally, all parties—academics, practitioners, and policymakers—encourage society to develop an entrepreneurial attitude (**Martins & Perez, 2020**). Entrepreneurship is therefore seen as essential in the sense that it increases economic efficiency, introduces innovation to labour markets and manufacturing, creates new jobs, and improves the employment rate (**Ataei, Karimi, Ghadermarzi, and Norouzi., 2020**).

There are many examples of nurse entrepreneurs even from the earliest days of the profession. They has been evident since the

nineteenth century, through pioneering work by Florence Nightingale in the care for soldiers during the Crimean War and the founding of the School of Nursing at Saint Thomas Hospital, initiating the scientific foundations of profession. Other examples of entrepreneurial figures in Nursing are: Anna Nery, who worked in the care for the wounded in the Paraguayan War, and Wanda de Aguiar Horta, the first Brazilian theorist of the profession (**Johnson & Woodcock, 2019**).

An individual's state of mind when it comes to planned entrepreneurial behaviour is known as their entrepreneurial intention (**Anwar, Jamal, Saleem, 2021**). The motivating elements that affect behaviour are described as the source of the intention, which represents the effort that a person is putting forth to engage in the planned behaviour (**Anwar, Saleem, Islam, et al.2020**). Therefore, the likelihood of an act being performed increases with increasing intention to do so. According to **Bosm, Hill, and Ionescu-Somers (2020)**, having an entrepreneurial purpose means having the gutsy desire to use one's abilities to start or grow a firm while resolving difficulties and satiating needs in daily life.

There are many factors affecting entrepreneurial intention such as entrepreneurship educational programs, past experiences, culture, gender, family experience with entrepreneurship, Prior Exposure and Educational Environment, age, role models, personality traits, psychological factors, locus of control, economic factors of self and country, values, beliefs, social norms, Perceived behavioural control, self-confidence, self-assessment and control, attitude toward entrepreneurship, internal and external motivation, self-awareness, and awareness about entrepreneurship (**Kanama, 2020**).

Self-care practice can help entrepreneurs manage their stress levels, which will improve their level of job satisfaction. Autonomy is a facet of entrepreneurship that permeates its core. Entrepreneurs might benefit from self-management techniques such as avoiding job overload, paying attention to the intricacies of operating the firm, and committing to a fitness

plan centred on rigorous exercise. Given that it is a self-organized (Tomy & Pardede, 2020) and goal-directed pursuit (Shir et al. 2019), (Shir et al. 2019). As a result, it has been proposed that self-management, or the act of managing oneself, is a process beneficial to entrepreneurship success (Kanama, 2020). Self-management is a prerequisite for self-leadership, and the distinction between the two ideas is covered in more detail elsewhere (Neck, Christopher, Charles Manz, and Jeffery Houghton. 2019). outlined the self-management construct's foundation in terms of self-observation, self-goal formulation, incentive modification, and rehearsal. Effective self-managers are generally conscious of how they use their own time, energy, and attention and are intentional in how they do it. To meet the expanding and new needs in the healthcare industry, nurses must advance their careers by incorporating entrepreneurial and self-care practises (Kanama,2020).

Significance of the Study

A study conducted by Ahmed et al., (2017) at Benisuif city revealed that 71.11% of the nurses included in the study prefer to leave the nursing profession as soon as possible and the majority of nurses don't prefer to work as a nurse. This is a serious problem facing hospitals, nursing profession and the country as a whole. This problem put a burden on the hospitals due to shortage and high turnover rate, put a burden on the profession through increasing the nursing shortage and negatively affect in improving the social image about nursing profession, and put a burden on the country as a whole through depletion of resources of higher education.

Entrepreneurship is basis to the survival of organizations through constant innovation that translates into the development of new services (Eminoglu & Gungormus, 2019). Lim, Kim & Kim, (2021) study Predictors of Entrepreneurial Intention of Nursing Students Based on Theory of Planned Behavior, who found that entrepreneurial perceived behavioral control, entrepreneurial education demand, and entrepreneurial self-efficacy directly affected entrepreneurial intention. Also, stated that more

studies are recommended to be conducted to examine the nurse student' entrepreneurial awareness and intention to help for developing curriculums and intervention programs to increase entrepreneurial intention in nursing student.

From this point of view, both entrepreneurial awareness, intention and self-care practice are very important subject for any person to reach desired objectives and quality of human and work life. Nursing intern students in their final year of education have their clinical skills and knowledge strengthened and integrated. Nursing intern students will consolidate professional nursing knowledge and abilities in providing quality nursing care to patients with a variety of health conditions by utilizing the essential clinical and practical experience. Nursing intern students will demonstrate mastery of the competencies needed to work as a professional registered nurse. Therefore, this study aims to examine nurse interns' entrepreneurial awareness, intention and their relation to self-care practice.

The Study Aim

The aim of the study was to examine the Entrepreneurial Awareness , Intention among Nurse Interns and its Relation to Self-Care Practice at selected Nursing Faculty.

Research Questions

- 1.What are the levels of entrepreneurial awareness among nursing intern students?
- 2.What are the levels of entrepreneurial intention among nursing intern students?
- 3.Is there a difference between nursing intern students regarding entrepreneurial awareness, intention and self-care practices at selected nursing faculty?
- 4.Is there a relation between entrepreneurial awareness, intention and self-care practices among nursing interns?

Operational definition:

Self care Practice : nurse interns self-care practice defined as the daily process of being aware of and attending to one's basic physiological and emotional needs which associated with positive physical health, emotional well-being, and mental health. Also includes shaping one's daily routine, relationships, and environment as needed to promote self-care.

Subjects & Method

Design: The current study used a descriptive comparative approach to attain its aim.

Setting: This study was conducted at clinical training areas of intern nursing student who registered their internship year in faculty of Nursing -Cairo University at Cairo University Hospitals and Minia University at Minia University hospitals in the following clinical training areas:(Administration area, Surgery and emergency area , Critical care area , Obstetrics and Gynecology area, and Pediatric area).
Subjects: Convenience sample of all intern nursing students in faculty of nursing at Cairo and Minia University who registered their internship year at the time of data collection with a total of 580 intern nursing students classified as the following 380 from Minia university and 200 from Cairo University.

Tools: Three tools were employed to gather the data in order to accomplish the goal of the present study.

Tool I: Nurse interns entrepreneurship awareness:

The tool consists of two parts:

1st part: Personal data: which include the data about student characteristics such as gender, residence, marital status, self-employed before and attended training programs about entrepreneurship?

2nd part: Entrepreneurship awareness

questionnaire: The tool developed by the researchers to assess the student's awareness about entrepreneurship. It includes 20 items. The right answer was scored (1), the improper answer was scored (zero), the total grade as for the awareness was (20), The higher score, the higher awareness of nurse intern about entrepreneurship.

Tool II: Nursing interns' entrepreneurial intention questionnaire:

This questionnaire developed by the researcher after extensive reviewing of relating literature to measure the student's entrepreneurial intentions, The questionnaire has 32 items and uses 3-point Likert type response categories (1 = disagree, 2= Neutral and 3 = agree). This instrument consisted from 11 subscales: entrepreneurial intention (7 items), Opportunity seeking (2 items), Perseverance (2 items), Risk-taking (2 items), Demand for efficiency and quality (2 items), Commitment to work contract (2 items), Information-seeking (3 items) ,Goal-setting(3 items), planning (3 items), Persuasion and networking(3 items), Self-confidence (4 items). System total scores ranged from 32to 96 divided as follow (32-53) low level of intention to become entrepreneurship, (54- 74) moderate level of intention to become entrepreneurship, and (75-96) high level of intention to become entrepreneurship.

Tool III: Mindful Self-Care Scale – Short (MSCS)

This scale was developed by Cook-Cottone & Guyker(2018), is a 33-item scale that measures the self-reported frequency of behaviors that measure self-care behavior. is a 33-item that consists of six domains measuring different types of behavior aimed to influence one's physical and emotional well-being. The domains are: Physical Care (nutrition, 8 items), Supportive Relationships (5 items), Mindful Awareness (4 items), Self-compassion/Purpose (6 items), Mindful Relaxation (6 items), and Supportive Structure (4 items). Respondents were asked to identify how often they participated in each activity within the past week, and to choose among "Rarely (1)" to

“Regularly (5)”. Total system scores from 33 to 231, which divided as follow: low level of self-care ranged from (33-98), moderate level ranged from (99- 165), and high level ranged from (166-231).

Ethical Consideration

An approval obtained from the vice dean of environmental development and community services at Cairo and Minia University to perform the study. The Research Ethical Committee of the Faculty of Nursing, Minia University, issued written initial clearance; there was no risk to the study sample during the application of this research, and privacy was provided during data collection. The data was coded to ensure anonymity and confidentiality, and the intern nurse students have the right to reject to participate in the study for any reason. The analyzed sample gave informed oral agreement to participate in the study.

Pilot study

A pilot study was carried out to evaluate the applicability and clarity of the questions, as well as the amount of time needed to complete the questionnaire. It was carried out on 10% of the Faculty of Nursing intern students at Cairo and Minia University (20 and 38 nursing intern students respectively) no changes in the items tools were observed as a result of the pilot study, therefore the pilot sample was used in the study

Validity of the study tools :

The face validity of the current research instruments was decided by a group of five experts in the field of nursing administration from the nursing faculty (3 assistant professors and 2 professors) (Cairo University & Minia University). Each expert panel evaluated the tools based on their content, wording, length, scope, clarity, structure, and overall presentation. No revisions were made by the Jury panel since all of the jury members concurred that the current study methodologies were valid and appropriate for the study's objective.

Reliability of the study tools:

For the analytical tools, Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient was used to calculate the reliability test. To evaluate the internal consistency of the study scales, Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient was used. The three tools' values for internal consistency and dependability were regarded favorably. The scores for entrepreneurial awareness were 0.99, entrepreneurial intention among nursing interns was 0.983, and mindful self-care scale was 0.847.

Procedure

- An approval obtained from the vice dean of environmental development and community services at Cairo and Minia University to perform the study.

- Three times a week, in the morning and afternoon shifts, the researchers questioned the participants at various training locations.

- To improve cooperation during the research implementation phase, the researchers communicated the study's goal, quality, and relevance to all participants identified in the training area.

- After describing the purpose of the study during data collection, each participant in the study gave their oral agreement; the researchers handed the questionnaire sheets to the participants in their units individually and requested them to fill them out.

- The researchers waited until the individuals had finished their sheets and were ready to respond to any questions.

- The data was collected between the beginning of January and the first half of February 2022, or roughly 1.5 months. It takes 20 to 30 minutes to finish each questionnaire.

Statistical design

The statistical programme for social studies (SPSS) version 24 was used for data entry and statistical analysis. For qualitative and quantitative variables, respectively, appropriate descriptive statistics including frequencies,

percentages, and means were utilised. The t test, also known as the Student's T Test, was developed to compare two averages (means) and show whether they differed. The t test also shows the significance of the differences and whether they might have arisen by chance. To gauge how closely two variables are related, the correlation coefficient (r) test was utilized. A p-value of 0.05 was used to determine statistical significance for all tests used.

Results:

Table (1): Shows that (52.9%) of intern nursing students are males. Also (65.5%) of them were from Minia University, in relation to rural area 50.2% of nursing intern student are living in rural area and 87.5% of them were single. (70.2%) of nursing interns have not self-employed before, in addition, 61.6% of them haven't know someone near to you self-employed before. Moreover, (61.4) of nursing interns haven't attended training programs about entrepreneurship

Figure (1) Shows that (74.7%,68.2% &68.7%) of Minia nursing intern students have moderate level of entrepreneurial awareness, intention, and self-care practice while (83%, 84.5%& 86.5%) of Cairo nursing intern students have moderate level of entrepreneurial awareness, intention and self-care practice.

Table (2) shows that, there were a statistical significant difference between Cairo nursing intern student and Minia Intern nursing student in relation to Entrepreneurial Awareness , Entrepreneurial Intention and self-care practice (P= .000**)

Table 3: Displays highly statistically significant variations in self-care practices, entrepreneurial awareness and intention, and personal information of nursing interns, with the exception of marital status (P=.461&.211 and.246, respectively).

Table (4) shows a strong favorable correlation between entrepreneurial awareness and intention. also, self-care practice.

Table (1) Distribution of the nursing intern student's personal data (n=580)

Personal data	Nursing interns	
	No	%
Gender		
• Male	307	52.9
• Female	273	47.1
Faculty		
• Minia	380	65.5
• Cairo	200	34.5
Residence		
• Urban	174	30
• Semi Urban	115	19.8
• Rural	291	50.2
Marital statuses		
• Single	507	87.5
• Married	73	12.5
Are you self-employed before?		
• No	407	70.2
• Yes	173	29.8
Do you know someone near to you self-employed before?		
• Yes	223	38.4
• No	357	61.6
Have you attended training programs about entrepreneurship?		
• Yes	224	38.6
• No	356	61.4

Figure (1) Frequency distribution by percentage regarding nursing Interns Awareness & Entrepreneurial Intention and self-care practice (N=580)

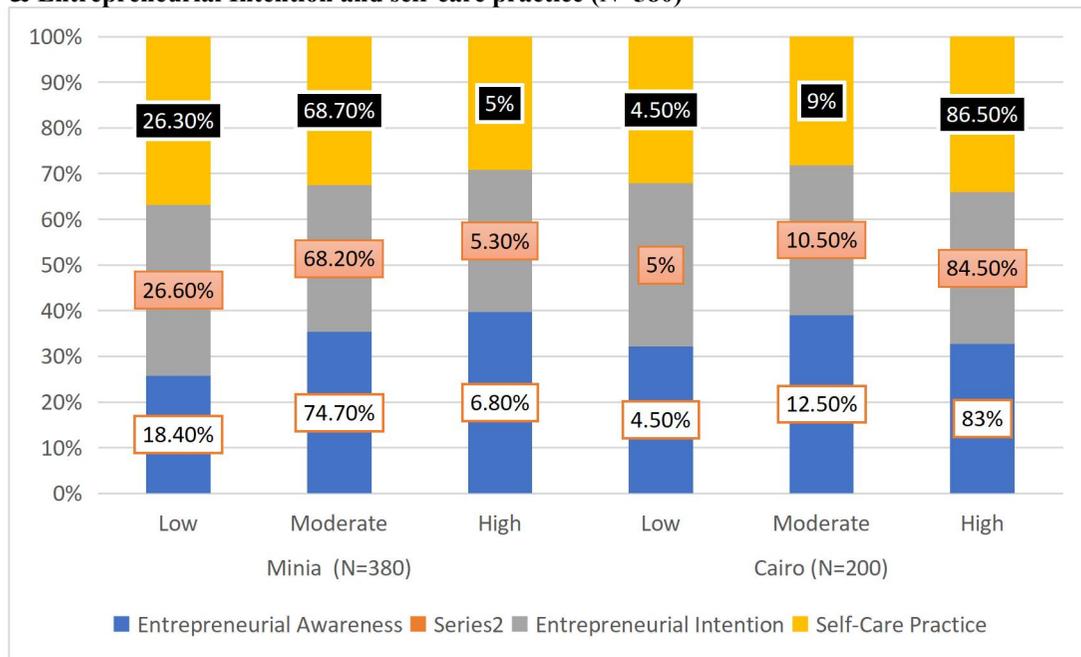


Table (2) Mean score comparison between studied variable among intern nursing students (n=580)

studied variable	Intern Nursing students (n=580)		T	P-Value
	Cairo Intern nursing student (N=200)	Minia Intern nursing student (N=380)		
	Mean+SD	Mean+SD		
Entrepreneurial Awareness	16.8+3.62	9.29+2.46	29.6	.000**
Entrepreneurial Intention	83.4+15.8	47.3+11.5	31.4	.000**
self-care practice	196.4+36.5	108.1+48.6	22.5	.000**

* p≤0.05 (significant) * Statistically significant difference

Table (3): relation between studied variable and personal data of nursing interns student (n=580)

Personal data	Entrepreneurial Awareness						X ² (p-value)	Entrepreneurial Intention						X ² (p-value)	self-care practice						X ² (p-value)
	Low n=79		Moderate n=309		High n=192			Low n=269		Moderate n=122		High n=189			Low n=271		Moderate n=121		High n=188		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Gender																					
• Male	43	14	146	47.6	118	38.4	3.71	130	42.3	61	19.9	116	37.8	8.14	132	43	60	19.5	115	37.5	7.62
• Female	36	13.2	163	59.7	74	27.1	(.008*)	139	50.9	61	22.3	73	26.7	(.017*)	139	50.9	61	22.3	73	26.7	(.022*)
Residence																					
• Urban	22	12.6	91	52.3	61	35.1		68	39.1	47	27	59	33.9		69	39.7	46	26.4	59	33.9	23.6
• Semi Urban	25	21.7	67	58.3	23	20	15.4 (.004*)	76	66.1	13	11.3	26	22.6	24.7 (.000**)	76	66.1	13	11.3	26	22.6	(.000**)
• Rural	32	11	151	51.9	108	37.1		125	43	62	21.3	104	35.7		126	43.3	62	21.3	103	35.4	
Marital status																					
• Single	57	14	210	51.6	140	34.4	1.51	179	44	89	21.9	139	34.2	3.10 (.211)	181	44.5	88	21.6	138	33.9	2.74 (.249) NS
• Married	22	12.7	99	57.2	52	30.1	(.461) NS	90	52	33	19.1	50	28.9	NS	90	52	33	19.1	50	28.9	
Are you self-employed before?																					
• No	11	5	65	29.8	142	85.1	164	42	19.3	30	13.8	146	67	194.9 (.000**)	42	19.3	30	13.8	146	67	197.8 (.000**)
• Yes	68	18.8	244	67.4	50	13.8	(.000**)	227	62.7	92	25.4	43	11.9	(.000**)	229	63.3	91	25.1	42	11.6	(.000**)
Do you know someone near to you self-employed before?																					
• Yes	12	5.4	69	30.9	142	63.7	155.9 (.000**)	43	19.3	34	15.2	146	65.5	188.3 (.000**)	43	19.3	34	15.2	146	65.5	191.2 (.000**)
• No	67	18.8	240	67.2	50	14	(.000**)	226	63.3	88	24.6	43	12	(.000**)	228	63.9	87	24.4	42	11.8	(.000**)
Have you attended training programs about entrepreneurship?																					
• Yes	10	4.5	66	29.5	148	66.1	185.1 (.000**)	40	17.9	32	14.3	152	67.9	218 (.000**)	40	17.9	32	14.3	152	67.9	222.2 (.000**)
• No	69	19.4	243	68.3	44	12.4		229	64.3	90	25.3	37	10.4		231	64.9	89	25	36	10.1	

* p≤0.05 (significant) * Statistically significant difference , NS: Non significant

Table (4) Correlation between studied variable among interns nursing students (n=580)

Variable		Minia Nursing intern students (n=380)		
		Entrepreneurial Awareness	Entrepreneurial Intention	self-care practice
Entrepreneurial Awareness	R	1	.177**	.136**
	P		.001	.008
Entrepreneurial Intention	R	.177**	1	.782**
	P	.001		.000
self-care practice	R	.136**	.782**	1
	P	.008	.000	
Cairo Nursing intern students (n=200)				
Entrepreneurial Awareness	R			
	P	1	.844**	.846**
Entrepreneurial Intention	R	.844**	1	.945**
	P	.000		.000
self-care practice	R	.846**	.945**	1
	P	.000	.000	

Discussion

It was found that less than three quarters of Minia nursing intern students have moderate level of entrepreneurial awareness, intention, and self-care practice while majority of Cairo nursing intern students have high level of entrepreneurial awareness, intention, and self-care practice. Also there was a statistical significant difference between Cairo nursing intern student and Minia Intern nursing student in relation to entrepreneurial awareness, intention and self-care practice ($P = .000^{**}$). It may be due to studying entrepreneur course in the undergraduate program for students in faculty of nursing - Cairo University and the presence of magnet and accredited hospitals in Cairo governorate which consider the central marketing in different subspecialty.

Numerous studies have verified the finding that there is a favourable correlation between entrepreneurial education and entrepreneurial inclinations (Tomy, Pardede, 2020). According to research by Garaika, Margahana, and Negara (2019), education is substantially connected with the desire to launch a new business. In a similar vein, Jena (2020) also made note of the favourable influence entrepreneurship courses have on people's decision to launch their own enterprises at some point in their careers. People are more interested in starting their own businesses after receiving entrepreneurial education (Ndfirepi, 2020). Another study also supported the notion that entrepreneurship education motivates students to pursue entrepreneurship as a career and equips them with the necessary entrepreneurial skills (Garaika, Margahana & Negara, 2019).

According to Ndfirepi (2020), societal gender role orientation is a significant determinant in entrepreneurial goals. According to Garaika, Margahana, and Negara (2019), a person's employment choice may be influenced by aspects such their family background, neighbourhood, school, peer group, and overall work environment. In addition, Jena (2020) claimed that characterising entrepreneurs requires consideration of their

motivations, abilities, and ideals. An improvement in psychological capital will have a direct impact on entrepreneurial orientation and enhance performance (Shahab, Chengang, Arbizu, & Haider, 2019). Individual professional views and entrepreneurial traits are favourably correlated with positive psychological capital, according to case and general research (Schmutzler, Andonova & Diaz-Serrano, 2019). According to Postigo, Garca-Cueto, et al. (2020), a number of personality traits, such as self-efficacy, autonomy, inventiveness, internal locus of control, achievement motivation, optimism, stress tolerance, and risk-taking, have been linked to entrepreneurial behaviour.

According to the current study, there is a link between self-care behaviour, entrepreneurial awareness, and intention. This outcome is in line with (Shahab, Chengang, Arbizu & Haider, 2019). They proved that having an entrepreneurial mindset can effectively predict future entrepreneurial behaviours and actions. (Nowiski, Haddoud, Lanari, Egerová, & Czeplédi, 2019) supported it when they noted that the career perspective of entrepreneurial intentions places greater emphasis on an entrepreneur's ability to see beyond employment boundaries and take action based on skills developed through self-managed thinking.

Additionally, Duonga et al. (2019) discovered that the dependent variable and four independent factors (personal attitude, self-efficacy, social capital, and normative support) had positive associations (entrepreneurial intention). In their systematic assessment of the literature on entrepreneurial intentions, Schmutzler, Andonova, and Diaz-Serrano (2019) write that "motivational antecedents effectively leading to the startup decision. There are yet more studies on students' plans to start their own businesses by (Nowiski, Haddoud, Lanari, Egerová, & Czeplédi, 2019). The need of comprehending, researching, and analyzing objectives was cited, and it was discovered that doing so yields insightful information and aids in estimating the level of entrepreneurial activity.

Conclusion:**Overall, the study concluded that**

About less than 75% of Minia intern nursing students have moderate level of entrepreneurial awareness and entrepreneurial intention, and self-care practice while Cairo nursing intern students have high level of entrepreneurial awareness and entrepreneurial intention, and self-care practice. There was a difference between Cairo nursing intern student and Minia intern nursing student with statistically significant in relation to entrepreneurial awareness, entrepreneurial intention and self-care practice. entrepreneurial awareness and intention exhibited a strong positive correlation. also, self-care practice

Recommendation:**It was recommended that: -**

- The nursing intern students need to advance their careers by exhibiting entrepreneurial qualities at various levels of care in order to meet the expanding and changing needs in the health sector.

- Offer entrepreneurship education and encourage improved assistance for nursing students who want to succeed as entrepreneurs.

- Higher education institutions must play a crucial role in developing their curricula to support undergraduates' self-efficacy in entrepreneurial acts and good attitudes toward entrepreneurship.

- To find out more and determine what else needs to be done to support nurse entrepreneurs, conduct additional research with more practicing nurses.

- Interdisciplinary and cross-disciplinary entrepreneurship course development at the university, as well as the promotion of methodology, events, and workshops, are suggested as potential fixes for the problem.

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