

Requirements for Applying the Strategic Entrepreneurship as an Entry Point to Enhance Technical Innovation: Case Study - Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah

Mansour M. Alayoubi¹, Mazen J. Al Shobaki², Samy S. Abu-Naser³

College / University Name with department

¹Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah

²Dean of Bait Al-Mqds College for technical Science, Gaza- Palestine

³Department of Information Technology, Al-Azhar University, Gaza, Palestine.

Corresponding Author: Samy S. Abu-Naser

ABSTRACT: This study aimed to identify the impact of the requirements of implementing strategic entrepreneurship in achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah from the point of view of the employees. The researcher used the analytical descriptive method. The study community consists of all academic and administrative staff in the college. The researchers used the comprehensive inventory method. 149 questionnaires were distributed to all members of the study community. The number of questionnaires returned was (115), ie, the response rate was (77.1%). The results of the study showed a strong positive correlation between the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship (leadership, pioneering thinking, pioneering culture, strategic resource management) and achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah from the point of view of the employees of Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah. It also showed a statistically significant effect between the requirements of implementing strategic entrepreneurship (pioneering culture, strategic resource management) and achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah, and that the remaining variables show that their effect is weak. The study recommended that the Technical College of Palestine take care of the various requirements of implementing strategic entrepreneurship and develop its organizational capabilities for its direct role in achieving technical innovation of the college.

KEY WORD: Strategic Leadership, Technical Innovation, Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah.

Date of Submission: 25-02-2020

Date of Acceptance: 11-03-2020

I. INTRODUCTION

Recent years have witnessed a tremendous development in management thought in general, and strategic business thinking in particular, which has led to a accumulation of knowledge and extensive work experience for business organizations. Where entrepreneurial organizations play a prominent and important role in economic life at the global level, because of this impact on public life, and the developments and changes that are taking place today that have affected the performance of many business organizations.

Leadership has become an important and contemporary issue, as interest has increased in all organizations in general and technical colleges in particular, and in light of the intense competition between technical colleges and increased risks, many of them have realized that the only way to achieve a competitive advantage in light of the changing work environment is to achieve strategic leadership, and consideration To the future with an in-depth strategic vision to build a new experience that witnesses a presence among its competitors, so technical colleges seek to find everything that distinguishes them from other competitors, especially in the conditions of intense competition, and to suggest many alternatives, to reach the appropriate alternative that leads Towards achieving technical excellence and creativity.

In this research, we will focus on discussing the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship as an introduction to enhance technical innovation in Palestine Technical College, leading to some conclusions in the framework of the knowledge movement to establish the theory of strategic leadership.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Today, technical colleges face competitive scenarios that compel them to adopt entrepreneurial strategies, competing directly for support, grants, faculty, and best students.

The main purpose of this study is to identify the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship that contribute to achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College, which leads to an increase in the ability of the college to compete by providing distinguished and high-quality educational services from other

competing technical colleges, and researchers have inferred through Recommendations that came across previous studies on the importance of examining and studying the relationship between the requirements of implementing strategic entrepreneurship and technical innovation, and based on the above, the research problem can be formulated in the following main question:

What is the extent of availability of the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship as an input to enhance technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah from the viewpoint of employees?

In light of this, the questions below may contribute to defining the study problem more clearly, as follows:

1. To what extent are the requirements for applying strategic entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial leadership, entrepreneurial thinking, entrepreneurial culture, and strategic resource management) available in Palestine Technical College from the employees' point of view?
2. What is the level of technical innovation in Palestine Technical College - Deir Al-Balah from the viewpoint of workers?
3. Is there a relationship between the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial leadership, entrepreneurial thinking, entrepreneurial culture, strategic resource management) in achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College from the point of view of employees?
4. Is there an impact of the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial leadership, entrepreneurial thinking, entrepreneurial culture, strategic resource management) in achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College from the point of view of employees?
5. Do the opinions of the respondents at Palestine Technical College - Deir Al-Balah differ on the effect of the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship in achieving technical innovation according to their personal characteristics (educational qualification, years of service, field of work)?

III. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

This study aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Knowing the availability of the requirements of implementing strategic entrepreneurship in Palestine Technical College?
2. Statement of the level of technical innovation in Palestine Technical College?
3. Uncovering the nature of the relationship between the requirements for implementing strategic entrepreneurship and achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College?
4. Determining the impact of the requirements of implementing strategic entrepreneurship on achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College?
5. Knowing the extent of the significance of the differences between the respondents towards the impact of the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship and achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah, according to their different personal characteristics (educational qualification, Years of service, field of work).
6. Providing recommendations and proposals that help technical colleges apply strategic entrepreneurship as an entry point to foster technical innovation.

IV. RESEARCH IMPORTANCE

The study derives its importance from the following points:

1. The importance of research is evident in an attempt to provide a theoretical and practical framework that explains the relationship and impact between the requirements of implementing strategic entrepreneurship and promoting technical innovation
2. The researchers look forward to this study contributing to improving the performance of technical colleges, adding to them a competitive advantage, and increasing their institutional readiness and technical creativity, which will benefit both these colleges and society at the same time.
3. Contribute to promoting the application of strategic entrepreneurship in technical colleges that form the basis of its work, given the strength of competition among them and the positive effects that will be reflected on its performance.
4. The technical colleges in general and the Palestine Technical College in particular are able to adapt and interact with accelerating environmental changes and intense competition by focusing on the competitive advantages enjoyed by the college.
5. This study is considered to be the first studies - as far as researchers know - that examines the requirements for fulfilling strategic entrepreneurship in all its dimensions and its impact on technical innovation in technical colleges.
6. The subject of the study is one of the topics that researchers seek to study to provide the optimal model that helps technical colleges towards classifying the capabilities they possess and that lead to long-term strategic success.

V. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

In order to provide an appropriate answer to the research questions raised, the study seeks to test the validity of the following hypotheses:

Ho 1: There is a statistically significant relationship at the level of significance of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial leadership, entrepreneurial thinking, entrepreneurial culture, strategic resource management) and achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah.

Ho 2: The second hypothesis: There is a statistically significant effect at the level of significance of 0.05 (α) between the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial leadership, entrepreneurial thinking, entrepreneurial culture, strategic resource management) and achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah.

Ho 3: There are statistically significant differences at the level of significance of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the averages of the respondents' responses to the requirements of implementing strategic entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial leadership, entrepreneurial thinking, entrepreneurial culture, strategic resource management) and achieving technical creativity at Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah.

Research Limits and Scope

The scope of the study shall be as follows:

1. **Human Limit:** The human frontiers are represented by all workers at Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah, with the exception of those working in the field of services.
2. **Institutional limitation:** The study was limited to Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah.
3. **Objective limits:** The study focused on the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship as an entry point to enhance administrative creativity at Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah.
4. **Time Limits:** This study was implemented in 2020 and therefore represents the reality at this time.

Research Terminology

- **Strategic leadership:** (Lida, 2006: 2) defines strategic entrepreneurship as "the process that leads to decision-making and administrative efforts in order to determine the best potential that aims to match existing resources with achieving the highest possible rate of return and benefit and then employ it through strategic tasks".
- **Technical innovation:** (Akerblom, 2002: 6) defined technical innovation as "the process that adds value to new ideas for creating or improving products, services or processes aimed at achieving a competitive advantage." The competitive advantage is defined as "the ability of the organization to deliver superior value to the beneficiaries, which gives the organization a qualitative advantage over the competitors and thus allows it to achieve high performance results."
- **Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah:** A university technical college established in 1992. As part of the college's endeavor to keep pace with scientific and technological development, the college has opened programs for the bachelor's and diploma, by opening (8) various bachelor's majors in addition to (16) diploma specializations, and its mission is to provide distinguished technical and academic programs that contribute to preparing qualified national outputs and employing information technology and research and development to serve and build society for the sake of sophistication and development (Palestine Technical College, 2016: 2-3)

VI. LITERATURE REVIEW

- Study (Shams El-Din; Khader; Taha, 2016) aimed to reveal the impact of leadership characteristics on the requirements of strategic entrepreneurship on a sample of administrative leaders in the colleges of Salahuddin University in Erbil, Iraq. The study reached a set of practical results within the reality of the activities of administrative leaders, which contribute to clarifying the extent of what these administrative leaders have Entrepreneurial characteristics and their activation of human resources as an essential element of the productive elements in achieving strategic leadership, and there is a correlation and moral effect of leadership characteristics in the requirements of strategic entrepreneurship at the level of the study sample.
- Study of (Abouelenein, 2016) aimed to identify the training needs of faculty members in the context of achieving the quality of university education in light of technological innovations. It has reached a set of results, the most important of which are: the necessity of training faculty members in universities in light of technological innovations on (planning, preparation, implementation, teaching strategies), the results also showed the necessity of training faculty members in the field of scientific research (ethics, writing skills, analysis Statistical data, methods of publication in scientific journals), as it showed the need to use technological innovation in scientific research and obtained an approval rate (86.5%).

- Study of (Al-Nefae, 2015) aimed to identify the reality of leadership strategies in Saudi universities; through a field study conducted at King Saud University through the following dimensions: innovation, uniqueness, and growth in the university, in addition to identifying the differences in individual responses Study according to personal variables. The results of the study indicated the approval of the study members on the reality of leadership strategies at King Saud University with a high degree of its three dimensions: (innovation, uniqueness, and growth), and came in terms of degree of approval as follows: in the first order came after growth, and in the second ranking came after innovation and in the third arrangement came after exclusivity.
- Study of (Kalar; Antonic, 2015) aimed to provide insight into the concepts of academics for an entrepreneurial university. The study concluded that despite all the initiatives and environmental changes and the desire to create entrepreneurial universities, there is a small number of research on how the entrepreneurial approach within the university affects the participation of academics in various activities. The results of the study indicated that most academics in the faculties of natural sciences see their university colleges as a more entrepreneurial orientation compared to their academic counterparts in faculties of social sciences. The results also show that seeing the college as less or more entrepreneurial may have a significant impact on whether or not the entrepreneur will participate in some of the more traditional activities. Moreover, academics who see their colleges as more entrepreneurial will be less likely to believe that participation in technology and knowledge transfer can be harmful to academic sciences.
- Study of (Zhang, 2014) aimed to identify the effect of intellectual capital on achieving technological innovation in universities affiliated to the Ministry of Education and Learning. The study reached a set of results, the most important of which are: Human and relationship capital have a positive effect in promoting university technological innovation. The development and nurturing of talent is a key factor for improving technological innovation in universities.
- Study of (Abbas, 2013) aimed to identify the role of technical innovation in improving the quality of the product in the General Company for Vegetable Oil Industry, and the study reached a set of results, the most important of which are: the necessity of adopting technical innovation in the production and improvement of existing and serious products while providing large and continuous support to research projects And development being the main channel for technical innovation, and the results have demonstrated in general the validity of the relationship and impact between technical innovation and improving the product quality in the company for the manufacture of vegetable oils.
- A study of (Sivarajah; Achchuthan, 2013) aimed to build a model used to measure the intention of leadership for undergraduate students worldwide, and the study reached many results, the most important of which are: that the intention of leadership is influenced by the extent of a person's motivation to it, as it is affected in turn by a combination of factors including A person's desire for self-employment, finding a private source of income in it, its tolerance and appreciation of potential risks, and providing governmental and non-governmental support for its project. The study also showed that demographic factors play a fundamental role in the intention to lead.
- A study of (Talas, Celik; Oral, 2013) aimed to identify the effect of demographic factors on the intention to lead among undergraduate students in one of the Turkish universities and from several specializations. The study reached many results, the most important of which are: There is an effect of the college in which the student studies on his intention to lead, as it was found that students who study educational and applied sciences have the intention to lead and practice entrepreneurial work less than others, and on the other hand, the study has concluded that students realize the importance of Sufficient capital is available to start the project, as the family income has had a positive impact on the intention of being a leader.
- Study of (Al-Bashqali, 2010) aimed to identify the sequential effect of the requirements of strategic leadership and the dimensions of the entrepreneurial approach in achieving the strategic value in a sample from the faculties of Duhok University. The results of the study indicated a significant correlation between the three variables of the study at the college's level of the study sample. There is a variation in achieving the strategic value of the colleges of the study sample according to its focus on the dimensions of entrepreneurial orientation and the requirements of strategic leadership.
- A study (Ismail, 2010) aimed to diagnose the link relationship, its analysis and the impact between the characteristics of the entrepreneur and the technical innovation in the General Company for Home Furniture Industry in Nineveh. The study concluded a set of results, the most important of which are: a positive moral correlation between the characteristics of the entrepreneur and technical creativity, as the characteristics of the entrepreneur approved in the research (personal, behavioral, and administrative characteristics) were associated with technical creativity with a positive moral relationship, and this indicates the correlation between these variables. The results of the regression analysis revealed the existence of a significant effect on the characteristics of the entrepreneur combined in technical creativity, as well as the existence of a

moral effect on personal and administrative characteristics individually on the one hand and the absence of a significant effect of behavioral characteristics individually on technical creativity on the other hand.

- A study of (Al-Abadi and Abu Ghneim and Al-Hadrawi, 2010) aimed to identify the role of strategic entrepreneurship in formulating the strategy of entrepreneurial marketing in business organizations, and the study was applied in the Pepsi Lab Kufa. The study concluded with a set of results, the most important of which are: Entrepreneur organizations are those organizations that approach their customers through differentiation in the products and services that they offer compared to what competitors offer, so it is necessary to find new products that meet the needs of customers and satisfy their desires. There is also a response among the respondents to the necessity of formulating a marketing strategy as a pioneering method to reach the field of competition and obtain a distinguished position among competitors.
- Study (Hussein, 2010) aimed to apply technical innovation in the hotel business sector to achieve a competitive advantage by increasing the services provided to the customer, or reducing the prices of services through the direct cost of work and improving their quality, with capabilities to design the service in a way that is marketed, produced and delivered. The study reached a set of results, the most important of which are: technical innovation is the basis for the development and growth of markets and their continuation in contemporary modern organizations, as it helps in developing the new product or service that the organization markets, and the resulting technical innovation does not depend only on providing the necessary supplies and equipment, but rather social factors are added to it. Foreign culture prevails in society that encourages independence, self-reliance and freedom of thought and openness, which will provide a working environment suitable for the success and continuity of technical innovation.
- Study of (Ghani et-al, 2010) aimed to identify the personality traits and environmental factors that affect students' intent and their desire for leadership approach. The study reached a set of results, the most important of which are that (67.1%) of the individuals surveyed have the desire to start entrepreneurship and become businessmen in the future), and from businessmen by (16%), and the academic subjects contribute to raising the motivation for entrepreneurial work by (50.9%), and the family background contributes to leadership by (60.5%).
- A study of (Mueller; Tajeddini, 2009) aimed to compare the extent of the difference in the entrepreneurial characteristics of a sample of high-tech entrepreneurial companies in Switzerland and Britain, and the study reached many results, the most important of which are: that independence, risk and control got a high degree in companies Entrepreneurial high-tech in Britain compared to companies operating in the same sector in Switzerland, and the characteristics associated with the need for achievement, ingenuity, creativity and confidence are higher in Swiss companies than in British companies.
- A study of (Schulte, 2004) aimed to identify the entrepreneurial university and its strategic role in institutional development. The study results showed that the entrepreneurial university must do two tasks: First: It must train future entrepreneurs who are the people who will establish their projects and businesses, and develop the spirit of innovation Secondly: the university must operate in a pioneering manner and establish business incubators, technology parks, and the like, which includes involving students in these institutions, and through which students and graduates are helped to establish companies, and funding is provided The capital is to establish startups from the university, and it is paid back to the university from the profits of startups after their maturity; then the university reinvests these funds in new startups; then the pioneering university contributes to the development and growth of the region, and through cooperation with other bodies the university contributes to development And economic development in general.

VII. COMMENT ON PREVIOUS STUDIES:

The subject of technical innovation received widespread attention by researchers, especially in productive institutions. As for the services sector in general and higher education institutions in particular, the studies that dealt with it were distinguished by scarcity. Also, there is a great interest in the concept of strategic entrepreneurship by institutions, universities and colleges, but it was sometimes formal, in addition to the lack of a sense of the local community's impact, and this was shown by some previous studies.

The study agreed with previous studies in the use of the descriptive approach as a method of study, such as: (Al-Nefae, 2015), (Abbas, 2013), and (Kalar;Antonic, 2015). The researchers benefited from previous studies in determining the study problem, and in determining study variables, hypotheses, and study tools. The previous studies were used to support the results of the study with previous studies and compare them with them.

The research directions for the previous studies varied, which aimed to measure technical creativity and link it to administrative creativity, excellence, quality, competitive advantage and human capital, while the current study linked the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship and technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah.

The current study differed from previous Arab and foreign studies in terms of the sectors it studied, its analysis, the time period, and the nature of the sample to be covered. The study differed from previous studies in the study population.

VIII. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

First - Strategic Leadership:

The topic of strategic entrepreneurship is an important topic. With the acceleration of the rate of change in the business environment and the intensification of competition between organizations, the importance of this issue has increased, as it is one of the options used by the organization to adapt and adapt to the requirements of competition and change.

1. The Concept Of Strategic Leadership:

Al-Abadi and Al-Sudani (2010: 4) indicated that most of the literature agreed that strategic entrepreneurship is the founding of new business, and that the term leadership was derived from French literature in the eighteenth century, and then sought to use the term leadership in English literature. (Wiklund; Shepherd, 2006: 72) saw it as "the desire to be creative for the organization's neighborhoods and to take risks related to testing new products and services, uncertain markets and proactive tendency towards new market opportunities at a higher level of competitors".

Parker (2009: 2) believes that Strategic Entrepreneurship represents an exercise to develop a new project within an existing organization to take advantage of a new opportunity and create economic value. (Dumitru, 2008: 73) shows strategic entrepreneurship as "the way in which organizations can create change by exploiting opportunities discovered in the turbulent environments in which the organization operates, and that it emphasizes the importance of managing resources strategically in order to gain competitive advantages." Lassen identifies, (2007: 126) Strategic entrepreneurship as "the continuous organizational readiness to explore new competitive areas, and to identify the potentials and the ability to exploit them."

The main contributions to the field of strategic entrepreneurship in organizations are to increase awareness and understanding of the leadership role in interactive organizations, which extends to include the revitalization of these organizations and their organizational performance.

It is clear from the above that strategic entrepreneurship is the discovery of opportunities and investment in accordance with the resources available to the organization in the creative process to reach the best results. One of the important outcomes of effective strategic entrepreneurship is the ability to predict environmental variables and then respond to them

2. The Importance Of Strategic Leadership:

The importance of strategic entrepreneurship can be identified as follows:

- Facilitate the organization's activities in providing the best potential and employing it according to a strategic plan for its ongoing operations (Camp, et-al, 2002: 14).
- Organizations help in responding quickly and correctly to the kinds of important environmental changes facing organizations today, as well as helping organizations develop competitive advantages (Dumitru, 2008: 73).
- Enhance the capabilities by which the organization can determine the speed and how it will be in the future, contribute to exploiting opportunities and avoiding potential risks in the future (Kuratko; Audretsch, 2009: 10-18).
- It is constantly looking for suitable methods to achieve competitive advantages, and enables cadres to direct their creative behavior towards achieving common goals, and release the energy of creativity among those that the organization may work to take advantage of to improve its competitiveness.
- Strategic entrepreneurship at the level of higher education institutions helps seize opportunities and take advantage of them by providing new services, and helps them to act strategically to achieve their strategic goals (Patzel; Shepherd, 2009: 2).

Strategic entrepreneurship is a phenomenon that deserves attention and care, given its great importance in the development that various societies seek, and to come up with generations who realize opportunities, take initiative in adopting them, possess the spirit of innovation and creativity, and invest available materials in an organized manner in order to come out with successful projects that achieve their goals in achieving profit and growth.

3. Characteristics Of Organizations That Use Strategic entrepreneurship As A Development Approach: Al-Qahtani (2012: 244-245) and Covin;Slevin (1991: 2018) see that the characteristics of organizations that use strategic entrepreneurship as a development approach can be identified as follows:

- The organization works in the light of a well-thought-out strategic plan laid down on sound scientific foundations that all employees are committed to, and achieve a high competitive level at the local and global levels.
- Entrepreneurial organizations adopt an organic organizational structure, whereby the organic organizational structure facilitates and simplifies entrepreneurial behavior, because it promotes communication and reduces bureaucratic obstacles that prevent innovation, and enables the organization to respond quickly to market demands.
- These organizations are more interested in undertaking entrepreneurial projects and are moving quickly to do the required work.
- The individuals in these organizations are the real source of innovation, creativity and leadership. If we want to increase the capabilities of the entrepreneurial organization, we must enhance the quality and capabilities of entrepreneurs working in its surroundings.
- Entrepreneur organizations are very successful in using relationship networks to obtain the necessary data and information about the market.
- These organizations approach their clients, by distinguishing what they offer in terms of quality in quality or service, compared to what other competitors offer.
- The organization embraces entrepreneurial workers with innovative leadership talents, and encourages personal initiative and acceptance of risk.
- Ensuring values, especially the basic vision of the organization, especially those that affect the quality of outputs.
- Simple organization and a few administrators; simplicity and reliability often depend as a key feature of the organization's structure and its systems.
- The entrepreneurial organization relies on creativity and innovation to create new products or services. It also links innovation and modernization in order to achieve the competitive advantage of organizations.

From the above, we conclude that the entrepreneurial organization, especially the technical colleges, has the ability to be creative and innovative through its educational services based on strategic management directed towards improving performance through its various activities according to the requirements of strategic leadership.

4. Requirements For Strategic Leadership:

(Ireland, et-al, 2003: 968) defined an integrated model for the concept of strategic leadership, in which they defined the requirements of strategic entrepreneurship with (strategic leadership, strategic thinking, entrepreneurial culture, and strategic resource management). This model is the basis on which writers and researchers rely in the field of strategic leadership. Accordingly, the current study will depend on the requirements of the aforementioned strategic leadership, and the following is clarified:

- A. Entrepreneurial leadership: (Perren; Burgoyne, 2002: 6) shows that there are common elements between leadership and entrepreneurship (vision, creativity, self-leadership, and risk dependence) and that this association between the elements makes entrepreneurial leadership an integrated process that goes through a series of stages before starting the project And during it and when it is shown through assessing opportunities, improving the self-concept of the organization, diagnosing its capabilities and obtaining the resources required for management to achieve its goals as a final stage.
- B. Entrepreneurial Thinking (Ireland, et-al, 2003: 968) sees entrepreneurial thinking as one of the important requirements for successfully working in strategic leadership, and indicates that entrepreneurial thinking is a type of targeted growth through which individuals can encourage flexibility, innovation, and innovation, And creativity, and works to promote growth processes at the organization's overall level.
- C. Entrepreneurial Culture: (Asso, et-al, 2007: 14) defines entrepreneurial culture as "the atmosphere or climate that helps or encourages the generation of ideas, creativity and experience, and indicates the existence of a number of components of entrepreneurial culture, which are the components of organization for conducting experiment, taking risk and engaging workers In the process of developing the organization. " (Adonisi, et-al, 2003: 6) expresses organizational culture as "facilitating the process of identifying opportunities, and discovering new sources of value, goods, services, and creative processes leading to high organizational performance".
- D. Strategic Resource Management: (Ireland, et-al, 2003: 968) identifies three resources that must be managed strategically: Capital: It includes all the different monetary sources that an organization can use to develop

and implement its strategies, and human capital: represented in individual capabilities, skills, and knowledge The workforce experiences in the organization, and social capital: It is a set of relationships between individuals (internal social capital) and between individuals and organizations (external social capital) that facilitate the process of carrying out activities, it is a complete set of resources that create value that is created by growth In pain Organized due to the continued strong and interrelated relationships within and outside organizations.

From the above we conclude that the position of strategic entrepreneurship has gained growing importance as a field of modern administrative thought, and its applications have shown advanced results, whether in business organizations or in institutions of higher education such as universities and colleges. In essence, strategic entrepreneurship tries to get the path that organizations want to take, and how they plan to get there. When strategic entrepreneurship is introduced, the capabilities of where organizations can go will be improved, how quickly and how they can be reached. Indeed, integrating entrepreneurship with strategy means that innovation and creativity play a role in the organization's strategic direction.

Second: Technical Innovation:

The rapid changes in the business environment in the economic, social and organizational aspects as a result of the challenges of globalization and market openness, and these changes are based in essence on the creativity processes that have become the most important reasons for survival and growth, and these changes require that creativity be a constant concern in the strategies set by the leaders of contemporary organizations. A goal and means to find new management methods and methods in order to provide new services or products to beneficiaries.

1. The Concept Of Technical Innovation:

Technical creativity can be defined as “the result of applying recognized technical or cultural knowledge, and this means that everything new is based on inaccurate information and therefore leads to ineffective results that cannot be considered technical creativity (Al-Quraishi, 2008: 8).” Known by Akerblom, 2002: 6)) “It is a set of scientific, technical, organizational, financial and commercial steps, including investments in new knowledge that are intended to lead to the implementation of new and technically improved processes and products.” (Diaye, 2002: 2) defines it as “a series of technical and industrial steps that lead into launching new products on the market, "as he knows it (Al-Jubouri, 2009: 41). As "the process that adds value to new ideas for creating or improving products, services or processes aimed at achieving a competitive advantage.

Technical innovation can be defined as “the result of applying recognized technical or cultural knowledge, and this means that everything new is based on inaccurate information and therefore leads to ineffective results that cannot be considered technical innovation (Al-Quraishi, 2008: 8). Known by (Akerblom, 2002. 6) as “a set of scientific, technical, organizational, financial and commercial steps, including investments in new knowledge that are intended to lead to the implementation of new and technically improved processes and products.” (Diaye, 2002: 2) defines it as a “series of technical and industrial steps”. That leads to new products being launched on the market, (Al-Jubouri, 2009: 41) knows process that adds value to new ideas for the formation or improvement of products and services or operations aimed at achieving a competitive advantage.

Through the previous definitions, researchers define technical innovation procedurally: Adoption of new technology that is integrated into educational services provided to beneficiaries that contribute to achieving high competitive advantages.

Accordingly, we conclude that technical innovation is the basis for the development, growth and continuity of modern organizations, as it helps in developing services provided to beneficiaries, and it encourages workers to invent new creative ideas that affect the organization positively.

2. The Importance Of Technical Innovation:

Abbas (2013: 6) believes that the importance of technical innovation is embodied in the following points:

- Improving beneficiaries' service through flexibility, adaptation and providing their needs.
- Improve the organization's productivity by achieving efficiency and effectiveness on performance, achieving goals and using the available resources economically.
- Increasing the organization's ability to compete by rapidly providing new services and developing business procedures.
- Improve the image of the organization and make it attractive to the intended audience.

From the above we conclude that the importance of technical innovation in all areas of work in technical colleges cannot be ignored, as technical innovation represents one of the most important keys to well-being in the knowledge economy, as it transforms ideas and knowledge into products and services that meet the

needs of society, it is large organizations that put technical innovation at the forefront. Its priorities and creativity are to continually introduce and develop new products and services. What reinforces this importance in technical colleges is the increased amount of their budget allocated and spent by colleges on research and development efforts, which is the main channel for technical innovation.

3. **The importance of using modern technologies in technical education** (Sattouah and Rawabeh, 2016: 130):

The importance of using modern technologies in technical education has attached many hopes for educational workers in the field of educational technologies to the role they play in the educational process, and enthusiasts of educational technology believe that their use will lead to:

- A. Improving the quality of education and increasing its effectiveness, and this improvement results from:
- Solve congestion problems of scientific laboratories and lecture halls.
 - Facing the shortage of numbers of scientifically and educationally qualified faculty.
 - Consider individual differences between students.
 - Training of teachers in the fields of preparing goals, educational materials and teaching methods.
 - Consider the learner is the focus of the educational process.
- B. It leads to the interest of students and the satisfaction of their needs for learning. Flashlight that the various educational methods, such as models and educational films, offer a variety of experiences, each of which takes students to achieve their goals and interests them.
- C. It leads to distance from falling into verbal terms, which is the professor's use of words that the student does not have the same connotation as the professor. If the means are varied, the word acquires dimensions of meaning that come close to the truth, which helps to increase congruence and convergence between the meanings of the words in the mind of the professor and the student.

4. **Technical Innovation Features:**

Technical innovation has the following characteristics (Musa, 2016: 16):

- Technical innovation is the application of new technological knowledge that is recognized by the labor market.
- That it be related to production and productivity or the service provided, so that every innovation does not lead to improvement in the production process or the services provided is not considered technical innovation in the correct sense.
- Successful technical innovation is a creativity that is accepted in the market, as technical innovation is a key factor in competition, and hence in market activity and dynamics.
- Because creative efforts without access to control or reducing costs are not technical creations, and the main point here is that technical innovation carries with it competition in the final cost, so the technical method that does not reduce the cost of production or service cannot guarantee the prosperity of the organization.

From the above we conclude that there is a relationship between technical innovation and organizational qualities in technical colleges, namely (the experience that the faculty is distinguished in its field of work, the size of the college in its environment, the size of competition in the higher education sector, and the presence of a department for planning, development, quality, etc.), where the degree Technical creativity is affected by a positive or negative effect in each of these characteristics.

5. **Technical Innovation Difficulties:**

Among the most prominent difficulties facing technical innovation in technical colleges are (Al-Lawzi, 2003: 302); (Al-Qaryouti, 2000: 307):

- Psychological anxiety of college staff, i.e. uncertainty about their ability to satisfy new job requirements or feel mysterious and opaque.
- Economic reasons, because workers fear the modern technology because it requires more knowledge and training, and they are also afraid of obtaining lower wages and responsibility.
- Weak material and human capabilities and the lack of a suitable organizational climate. This is due to the faculty's lack of good organizational elements, such as the lack of incentive systems that affect individuals in thinking and creativity.
- Social resistance to new ideas. The community members are accustomed to thinking in a specific direction, which creators face resistance to initiatives and the reason is that norms, values and traditions do not allow departing from what is familiar and come up with something new that contradicts the prevailing values and norms, as well as fear and anxiety of the failure of new ideas and methods.
- Resisting administrative agencies and their unwillingness to change, as well as a literal commitment to laws, instructions, procedures, and fear of failure.

- Environmental constraints, and include various development policies, such as poverty, unemployment, environmental pollution, and others.
- Accordingly, it is possible to define a set of elements that must be available in order to overcome the difficulties facing technical innovation in colleges, and to include success in it are represented in the following points:
- Preparing a plan to employ modern technology related to the college's work.
 - Define goals clearly, and work to arrange work in proportion to the goals.
 - Building advanced and integrated communications and information systems that help the college pursue its environment.
 - Using informatics and taking advantage of modern technology to diagnose and anticipate the future, develop plans and draw up policies, follow-up, evaluation and decision-making.
 - Work to establish an information network between higher education institutions that will facilitate workers' access to information and allow exchange of views and ideas.
 - Establishing an internal communication network at the college level that includes the exchange of information between the college and all its departments, in addition to creating an information center that guarantees management and control of the information system and undertakes analysis, storage and retrieval tasks.
 - The administration continues to pay attention to and continuously improve the performance of its employees, keep pace with developments in the world of technology, and improve communications in line with the goals of the college.

Based on what the research presented in the paragraph of the requirements of strategic entrepreneurship and the paragraph of technical innovation, researchers believe that the availability of the requirements of strategic entrepreneurship in Palestine Technical College reflects positively on technical innovation, and this is what researchers will try to prove in the next axis.

IX. THE PRACTICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

Study Procedures:

Curriculum:

The study followed the descriptive analytical method, which depends on the study of reality or the apparent, and is interested as an accurate description and expresses descriptive or quantitative through the use of the applied method, by collecting data, analyzing its contents and testing the study hypotheses.

Study Population and Sample:

The study community consists of all academic and administrative employees in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah, which number (149) employees. The services and the extra workers were excluded (22) due to the nature of the study. The researchers used the comprehensive counting method, where (149) questionnaires were distributed to all members of the study community, and the number of retrieved questionnaires reached (115) questionnaires, meaning that the response rate reached (77.1%), and after examining the retrieved questionnaires, none of them was excluded due to the fulfillment of conditions The required, and consequently (115) questionnaires were analyzed, i.e. the proportion of the questionnaires analyzed is the same as the response rate, and it is clear below the distribution of the study sample individuals according to the personal data of the individuals in them:

Table 1: Distribution of study sample individuals according to personal data

Personal Data		Count	Percentage%
Qualification	Ph.D.	27	23.5
	M.A.	32	27.8
	B.A.	41	35.7
	Diploma	15	13.0
Years of service	Less than 5 years	11	09.6
	5 - Less than 10 years	19	16.5
	10 - Less than 15 years	24	20.9
	Over 15 years	61	53.0
Employment	Academic	48	41.7
	Administrative	50	43.5
	Academic with an administrative position	17	14.8

Study tool: The researchers developed a questionnaire based on theoretical literature and previous studies, where the questionnaire consisted of two main areas:

The first area: Requirements for applying strategic leadership, and it includes four sub-areas: leadership, entrepreneurial thinking, entrepreneurial culture, and strategic resource management.

The second area: technical innovation.

This questionnaire was developed to identify the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship as an introduction to enhance technical innovation: a case study of Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah, and Likert five-point scale was used.

Validate The Study Tool:

What is meant by the truth of the questionnaire is to measure the questionnaire of what was set to measure it, so that the questionnaire is comprehensive for all the elements that must be included in the analysis, in addition to the clarity of the paragraphs, so that it is understood by everyone who uses it (Al-Jerjawi, 2010: 105), and it has been confirmed the validity of the questionnaire Through the following:

1. **The Apparent Honesty of "The Truthfulness of Arbitrators":** The questionnaire was presented in its initial form to a group of arbitrators composed of (8) arbitrators from the administration and statistics specialists.
2. **Internal Consistency:** The internal consistency sincerely means the consistency of each of the questionnaire paragraphs with the field to which this paragraph belongs, and the researchers have calculated the internal consistency of the questionnaire by calculating the correlation coefficients between each of the paragraphs of the questionnaire fields and the overall degree of the field itself.
3. **Constructive Honesty:** It is one of the tool's sincerity measures that measures the extent to which the goals that the tool wants to achieve are achieved, and it shows the extent to which each field of study relates to the total degree of questionnaire items, and researchers have done this.

Resolution of stability:

The consistency of the questionnaire is intended to “give the questionnaire the same results if it is re-applied several times in a row” (Al-Jerjawi, 2010: 97). One of the most famous tests used to measure stability is the Alpha Cronbach coefficient, where it was found that its value for the questionnaire as a whole (0.966) and this value is considered high and reassuring to the extent of stability Study tool.

It follows from the results of the validity and reliability tests that the measuring instrument (the questionnaire) is honest in measuring what was set to measure it, and it is also very stable, which qualifies it to be a suitable and effective measuring instrument for this study and it can be applied with confidence.

Normality Distribution Test:

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test was used to test whether the data follow the normal distribution or not, as it was found that the test value is equal to (0.646) and the probability value (Sig.) Equals (0.798) which is greater than the significance level (0.05) Thus, the distribution of data follows the normal distribution, where the parameter tests were used to analyze the data and test the hypotheses of the study.

Statistical tools used:

The data was unloaded and analyzed through the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS22), where the following statistical tests were used:

1. Frequencies & Percentages.
2. Pearson Correlation Coefficient.
3. Cronbach's Alpha
4. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test (K-S).
5. Arithmetic and relative mean, standard deviation, and order.
6. T-Test in the case of a single sample (T-Test).
7. Multiple Linear Regression- Model
8. One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

Questionnaire Analysis:

The mean, relative, standard deviation, and T test were used to find the degree of approval, as in the following table:

Table 2: The arithmetic mean, the standard deviation, and the t-test for all areas of the requirements of applying strategic leadership

Sn	The Field	SMA	Standard Deviation	Relative Arithmetic Mean	T Test Value	Probability Value (Sig)	Ranking
1.	Entrepreneurial leadership	3.59	0.56	71.89	10.24	*0.000	2
2.	Entrepreneurial thinking	3.60	0.62	71.96	9.25	*0.000	1
3.	Entrepreneurial culture	3.53	0.63	70.57	8.08	*0.000	4
4.	Managing resources strategically	3.56	0.51	71.21	10.51	*0.000	3
Requirements for applying strategic leadership in general		3.57	0.53	71.41	10.38	*0.000	

* The mean D is statistically significant at the significance level of 0.05.

From the previous table (2), it is clear that:

1. The arithmetic mean for the first field "entrepreneurial leadership" equals (3.59) (total score of 5), meaning that the relative arithmetic mean (71.89%), the test value (10.24), and that the probabilistic value (Sig) equals (0,000), meaning that there is Consent by the sample members. The researchers attribute the result to the leadership in the Palestine Technical College working to instill the philosophy of leadership, as it has a great ability to persuade the employees of the college to achieve goals effectively, and depends on solving the problems facing workers in a style of dialogue and discussion, and also takes into account the dangers related to the nature of its work, and take its decisions Based on accurate information. Therefore, we find that the requirements for entrepreneurial leadership are available in the college.
2. The mean of the second field "entrepreneurial thinking" is (3.60), that is, the relative mean (71.96%), the test value (9.25), and that the probative value (Sig) is (0.000), meaning that there is approval by the sample members. The researchers explain the result that the administrative leadership at the Palestine Technical College has the ability to deal with ambiguous situations, and to make persuasive decisions in cases of uncertainty, and its decisions are rational and rational, and encourage creative ideas, and the administrative leadership is thinking about providing the best compared to the competing colleges. In addition, the administrative leadership has a clear vision of the strategic goals that lead to technical innovation. Therefore, we find that the requirement of entrepreneurial thinking is available in the college.
3. The mean of the third field "entrepreneurial culture" equals (3.53), that is, the relative arithmetic mean (70.57%), the test value (8.08), and that the probabilistic value (Sig) equals (0,000), meaning that there is approval by the sample members. This is due to the fact that administrative leadership encourages workers to complete their work efficiently and effectively, adopts a culture of constructive dialogue and building scenarios related to the future of work, and encourages workers to look at things in a creative way. Therefore, we find that the requirements of entrepreneurial culture are available in the college.
4. The mean of the fourth field "strategically managing resources" is (3.56), that is, the relative mean (71.21%), the test value (10.51), and that the probative value (Sig) is (0.000), meaning that there is approval by individuals the sample. The researchers attribute this to the fact that the administrative leadership works to review and audit the material resources in the event that it loses the basic value to it, and returns, and it makes accurate identification and correct evaluation of its capabilities, and the administrative leadership in the college develops its teaching cadres by providing modern techniques for teaching and preparing research. Therefore, we find that the requirement to manage resources strategically is available in the college.

In general it can be said that the arithmetic mean is equal to (3.57), that the relative arithmetic mean is equal to (71.41%), the test value (10.38), and that the probative value (Sig) is equal to (0.000), and this means that there is agreement by the individuals of the sample on paragraphs Requirements for applying strategic leadership in general. We conclude through the result that the strategic leadership pays attention to the activities represented by the college to take and explore technical innovations and innovations that result from continuous exploration of opportunities based on creativity in providing services to beneficiaries compared to competitors, so it is necessary to provide a distinct level of educational service that meets the needs of the beneficiaries and satisfy their needs and desires. This finding is consistent with the findings of a study (Al-Abadi et al., 2010). They differed with the results of a study (Shams El-Din; Khader; Taha, 2016).

▪ **Technical innovation:**

The mean, relative, standard deviation, and T test were used to find the degree of approval, as in the following table:

Table 3: Mathematical and Relative Average, Standard Deviation and T-Test for Technical Innovation

	SMA	Standard Deviation	Relative Arithmetic Mean	T Test Value	Probability Value (Sig)
Technical innovation in general	3.57	0.54	71.34	10.17	*0.000

* The mean is statistically significant at the significance level of 0.05.

It is clear from the previous table (3) that the mean is equal to (3.57), that the relative mean is equal to (71.34%), the test value (10.17), and that the probative value (Sig) is equal to (0.000), meaning that there is approval by individuals The sample is on the technical innovation paragraphs in general. The researchers attribute the result to the fact that Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah enters computerized programs into its educational activities, and creates databases that contribute to increasing technical creativity. The college uses advanced computer hardware and software that supports technical innovation, and the college provides the equipment and equipment necessary for research and development to achieve technical innovation. The results of the study were consistent with the study (Zhang, 2014), the study (Abbas, 2013), and the study (Hussein, 2010).

Study hypotheses test:

Ho 1: There is a statistically significant relationship at the level of significance of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial leadership, entrepreneurial thinking, entrepreneurial culture, strategic resource management) and achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah.

To test this hypothesis, the "Pearson correlation coefficient" test was used to find out whether there is a relationship between the requirements of implementing strategic entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial leadership, entrepreneurial thinking, entrepreneurial culture, strategic resource management) and achieving technical innovation at Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah.

Table 4: Correlation coefficient between the requirements of implementing strategic leadership and achieving technical innovation

S.N.	Hypothesis	Correlation Coefficient	Probability Value
1.	The relationship between entrepreneurial leadership and the achievement of technical creativity	.653	*0.000
2.	The relationship between entrepreneurial thinking and the achievement of technical creativity	.645	*0.000
3.	The relationship between entrepreneurial culture and the achievement of technical creativity	.732	*0.000
4.	The relationship between strategic resource management and technical innovation	.798	*0.000
	The relationship between the requirements of implementing strategic leadership and achieving technical innovation	.774	*0.000

* Correlation D statistically at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

The previous table (4) shows that the correlation coefficient is equal to (0.774), and that the probative value (Sig.) Equals (0.000), which is less than the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) and this indicates a strong direct relationship with statistically significant between requirements Implementing strategic entrepreneurship and achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah. The researchers interpret the results as follows:

Ho 1-1: “The relationship between entrepreneurial leadership and the achievement of technical creativity” where the correlation coefficient reached (0.653), and the probabilistic value (0.000 *), which indicates that there is a positive, positive relationship between entrepreneurial leadership and technical creativity, and researchers attribute this to the fact that leadership is able to Identify the real problems at work and address them in a creative way, and take their decisions based on accurate and of special quality. The administrative leadership provides the necessary equipment and equipment for research and development to achieve technical innovation.

Ho 1-2: “The relationship between entrepreneurial thinking and the achievement of technical creativity”, where the correlation coefficient reached (0.645), and the potential value (0,000 *), which indicates that there is a positive, positive relationship between entrepreneurial leadership and technical creativity, and researchers attribute this to the fact that administrative leadership has A clear and accurate vision towards your

strategy, and it has the ability to respond quickly to discover external opportunities that contribute to achieving technical innovation.

Ho 1-3: “The relationship between entrepreneurial culture and the achievement of technical creativity” where the correlation coefficient reached (0.732), and the potential value (0,000 *), which indicates that there is a strong positive relationship between entrepreneurial leadership and technical creativity, and researchers attribute this to that administrative leadership She has a clear vision of activities that lead to technical innovation in college. It also encourages workers who have different perspectives and are able to accomplish strategic business to stimulate their creativity and creativity.

Ho 1-4: “The relationship between strategic resource management and the achievement of technical creativity” where the correlation coefficient reached (0.798), and the potential value (0,000 *), which indicates that there is a strong positive relationship between entrepreneurial leadership and technical innovation, and researchers attribute this to that The administrative leadership has a vision of how to use its resources to support the implementation of the strategic plan, and workers are also informed of the strategic goals that the college aspires to achieve in the future.

The previous table (4) Shows that the correlation coefficient is equal to (0.774), and that the probative value (Sig.) Is equal to (0.000 *) which is less than the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), and this indicates the presence of a strong direct relationship with statistical significance. Among the requirements for applying strategic entrepreneurship and achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah. The result shows that the administrative leadership contributed to the adoption of a set of different positions and procedures that enhance its ability to apply strategic entrepreneurship to provide educational services to beneficiaries in a creative way according to its available human and material capabilities. The results of the study were consistent with the study (Abbas, 2013), the study (Ismail, 2010), the study (Al-Bashqali, 2010), and the study (Shams El-Din; Khader; Taha, 2016).

Ho 2: There is a statistically significant effect at the level of significance of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial leadership, entrepreneurial thinking, entrepreneurial culture, strategic resource management) and achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah.

To test this hypothesis, the "multiple linear regression" test was used to see if there was an impact of the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial leadership, entrepreneurial thinking, entrepreneurial culture, strategic resource management) in achieving technical innovation at Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah.

Table 5: Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Independent Variables	Regression Coefficients	F Test Value	Probability Value (Sig.)
The fixed amount	0.544	2.277	0.025
Entrepreneurial leadership	-0.124	-1.043	0.300
Entrepreneurial Thinking	0.116	1.174	0.244
Entrepreneurial Culture	0.233	2.186	0.032
Managing resources strategically	0.627	5.984	0.000
Correlation coefficient 0.825 =		Adjusted coefficient of determination 0.666 =	
Test value F46.294 =		Probability value = 0.000	

From the results shown in the previous table (5) it was found that:

- Correlation coefficient = 0.825, and the modified determination coefficient = 0.666, which means that (66.6%) of the change in technical creativity is explained by independent variables, and the remaining percentage may be due to other factors that affect technical innovation.
- The test value F = 46.294 and the probability value = 0,000 are lower than the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), which means that there is a relationship between the independent study variables in general and technical creativity.
- The variables affecting technical innovation are: Entrepreneurial Culture, Strategic Resource Management, while the two variables "Entrepreneurial Leadership, Entrepreneurial Thinking" show that their influence is weak.

From the above we conclude that, despite the interest of Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah in achieving the requirements of implementing strategic entrepreneurship in performance through the application of its requirements, some of the requirements of implementing strategic entrepreneurship have not been achieved, due to the absence of a full understanding of the concepts and requirements of strategic leadership, and the strategic vision of development and continuous improvement The leaders and staff of the college have access to technical innovation. The results were consistent with (Shams El-Din; Khader; Taha, 2016), Abbas (2013) and Ismail (2010).

Ho 3: There are statistically significant differences at the level of significance of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the averages of the respondents' responses to the requirements of implementing strategic entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial leadership, entrepreneurial thinking, entrepreneurial culture, strategic resource management) and achieving technical creativity at Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah.

To test this hypothesis, a "mono-variance" test was used to see if there were statistically significant differences and this parameter test was suitable to compare 3 or more averages.

Table 6: Results of the "mono-contrast" test - personal data

Personal Data	The Name Of The Test	The Value Of The Test	Probability Value (Sig.)
Qualification	One way variance	4.337	*0.007
Years of service	One way variance	0.565	0.639
Employment	One way variance	4.139	*0.019

From the results shown in the previous table (6) it was found that the probability value (Sig.) Is greater than the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) for Years of service, and thus it can be concluded that there are no statistically significant differences between the averages of respondents' answers due to Years of service, The researchers attribute the respondents' consensus, despite their different Years of service, that all members of the study sample work in the same college and perform their roles in the same work environment, exercise the same administrative processes and apply the same decisions to them, while it turns out that the probabilistic value (Sig.) Is less than the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) for qualification and field of work, thus it can be inferred There are statistically significant differences between the averages of the respondents' answers due to the scientific qualification and the field of work, and the researchers attribute this to the level of achieving the goals of strategic entrepreneurship depends on the scientific qualification and the field of work, and depends on the nature of activities and tasks assigned to the employee.

X. RESULTS

- The results of the study showed that (71.41%) of the study community believe that the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah are high; and it showed that the application of the requirements of strategic entrepreneurship is generally comfortable in terms of the requirements of leadership leadership, entrepreneurial thinking, entrepreneurial culture, and strategic resource management .
- The results of the study indicated that (71.34%) of the study community believe that the level of technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah is high.
- The results demonstrated that there is a strong positive relationship with statistical significance at the level of significance of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial leadership, entrepreneurial thinking, entrepreneurial culture, and strategic resource management) and achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah.
- The results showed that the more there is more interest from Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah administration in the requirements of implementing strategic leadership, the more likely it is to achieve technical innovation.
- The results showed that there is a statistically significant effect at the level of significance of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial culture, strategic resource management) and achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah, and that the rest of the variables show that their impact is weak.
- The results showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the averages of the respondents' responses to applying the standards of governance and achieving competitive advantage in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah due to personal variables (Years of service).
- The results indicated that there are statistically significant differences between the averages of the respondents' responses to applying the standards of governance and achieving competitive advantage in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah due to personal variables (educational qualification, field of work).

XI. RECOMMENDATIONS

- The need for Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah to pay attention to the various requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship and undertaking the development of its organizational capabilities,

including: entrepreneurial leadership, entrepreneurial thinking, entrepreneurial culture, and strategic resource management for its direct role in achieving technical innovation for the college.

- Enhance the leadership support provided by the college administration for strategic entrepreneurship operations and procedures, and provide the necessary support and requirements to achieve the goals and achieve a high level of performance.
- Educating workers on the importance of adopting entrepreneurial behavior that enables Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah to outperform its competitors by formulating an entrepreneurial strategy.
- A successful entrepreneur must acquire the basic management skills related to the arts of leadership, negotiation, sound planning, entrepreneurship, and technical creativity, and strike a balance between technical and business demands in the college.
- The necessity of Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah to be concerned with technical creativity, as it is the main driver of the college's activities and operations in order to be able to adapt and adapt to the severe competition conditions and the enormous scientific and technical conditions.
- Emphasis on external social factors that encourage independence, self-reliance and freedom of thought, which will provide a working environment suitable for creativity success and continuity.
- The faculty administration encourages workers who have different points of view to stimulate innovation and creativity, and to have a clear vision of the activities that lead to the creativity of the college.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1]. Abbas, Firdaws (2013): "The Role of Technical Innovation in Improving Product Quality: A Field Research at the General Company for Vegetable Oil Industry", University of Baghdad Journal of University Economic Sciences, Issue: 37.
- [2]. Abouelenein, YousriAttia Mohamed, (2016), "Training needs for faculty members: Towards achieving quality of University Education in the light of technological innovations", academic journals, Vol. 11(13), pp. 1180-1193, 10 July. <http://www.academicjournals.org/ERR>.
- [3]. Akerblom, Mikeal, (2002), "R; D Innovation Surveys in Service Sectors". (www.insee.fr/en/nom-def-met/colloques/voorburg/pdf/ISS15.pdf-similar)0T
- [4]. Akerblom, Mikeal, (2002). R; D Innovation Surveys in Service Sectors, www.insee.fr/en/nom-def-met/colloques/voorburg/pdf/ISS15.pdf-similar.
- [5]. Al-Abadi, HashemFawzi, and Al-Sudani, Ali Mawwat (2010): "The relationship between strategic entrepreneurship to build an integrated model for enhancing performance in organizations: a conceptual perspective and a proposed model," research presented to the second / fifth international international scientific conference, Karbala University, College of Administration and Economics.
- [6]. Al-Abadi, Hashem, Abu Ghneim, Azhar, and Al-Hadrawi, Hamed (2010): "Strategic entrepreneurship and its role in formulating entrepreneurial marketing strategy in business organizations: an applied study in the Pepsi Lab Kufa", Al-Qadisiyah Journal of Administrative and Economic Sciences, Volume: 12, Issue: 4.
- [7]. Al-Bashqali, Mahmoud (2010): "The Sequential Impact of the Requirements of Strategic Entrepreneurship and Diminishing the Entrepreneurial Orientation in Achieving Strategic Value," Unpublished Master Thesis, College of Administration and Economics, University of Duhok, Iraq.
- [8]. Al-Jerjawi, Ziyad (2010): "Methodological rules for building the questionnaire", second edition, Abna Al-Jarrah Press, Palestine.
- [9]. Al-Jubouri, Alia (2009): "Measuring creativity by adopting a reference comparison: a case study at the General Company for Leather Industries - Baghdad site", unpublished Master Thesis, College of Administrative Technology, Baghdad.
- [10]. Al-Lawzi, Moussa (2003): "Organizational Development: Fundamentals and Modern Concepts", Department of Public Administration, College of Business Administration, University of Jordan.
- [11]. Al-Nefae, Muzna (2015): "The reality of leadership strategies in Saudi universities, a field study on King Saud University", Journal of the University of Public Administration, Volume: 55, Issue: 4.
- [12]. Al-Qahtani, Salem (2012): "Strategic entrepreneurship as an entry point for developing governmental organizations." A research presented to the second conference of the institutes of public administration and administrative development in the Gulf Cooperation Council states, held on 12/12/2012, Institute of Public Administration, Saudi Arabia.
- [13]. Al-Qaryouti, Muhammad Qasim (2000): "Organizational Behavior: A Study of Individual Human Behavior from Collective in Different Organizations," Third Edition, Dar Al-Shorouk for Publishing and Distribution, Amman.
- [14]. Al-Quraishi, Muhammad (2008) "Technological innovation as an entry point to enhance the competitiveness of economic institutions", Journal of Humanities, Issue: 27, Department of Management Sciences - University of Mohamed Khidr in Biskra - Algeria.
- [15]. Camp, S. M., Hitt, M. A., Ireland, R. D; Sexton, D. L, (2002), "Strategic Entrepreneurship :Integrating Entrepreneurial and Strategic Management Perspectives", In M. A. Hitt, R. D. Ireland, S. M. Camp; D. L. Sexton (Eds) ,(Strategic entrepreneurship: Creating a new mindset) ,Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
- [16]. Covin, Jeffrey G, Slevin, Dennis P. (1991). A Conceptual Model of Entrepreneurship as Firm Behavior. Entrepreneurship. Theory and Practice, vol. 16,No(1): P. 7-24
- [17]. Diaye, Anthuriman, N. (2002), "Second International Forum on creativity and Invention: A better Future for Humanity in 21 century". 2002. (www.wipo.org/innovation/en/meetings/2002/bei/pdf/wipo-inv-bei-02-21-pdf-similar) pages.
- [18]. Dumitru, Adrian Tantau, (2008),"Common Dimensions for Entrepreneurship and Strategy: The Need for Strategic Entrepreneurship, Management; Marketing, Volume 3, Issue 1. (<http://Econpapers.repec.org>).
- [19]. Ghani, Erlane K., Akram, AmalinaMohd and Zain, Zahariah, (2010), "Entrepreneurship Intention among Malaysian Business Students,(Canadian Social Science).Vol.(6), No.(3).
- [20]. Hussein, Yousry (2010): "The relationship of technical innovation with customer satisfaction (the guest)", Journal of Administration and Economics, Issue: 81.
- [21]. Ireland, R. Duane, Hitt, Michael A., and Sirmon, David (2003), "Model of Strategic entrepreneurship: The construct and its dimensions", (The Construct and its Dimensions) , Journal of Management, Vol. 29(6), pp. 963-989.

- [22]. Ismail, Omar Ali (2010): "The characteristics of an entrepreneur in industrial organizations and their impact on technical creativity", *Al-Qadisiyah Journal of Administrative and Economic Sciences*, Volume: 12, Issue: 4.
- [23]. Kalar , Barbara; Antoncic, Bostjan (2015) The entrepreneurial university, academic activities and technology and knowledge transfer in four European countries. Original Research Article, Vol, 36–37, PP, 1–11.
- [24]. Kuratko, Donald F., and Audretsch, David B., (2009), *Strategic Entrepreneurship: Exploring Different Perspectives of an Emerging Concept: Conference on Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, Jan., Germany. (www.papres.ssrn.com).
- [25]. Lassen, Astrid Heidemann, (2007), "Corporate Entrepreneurship: An Empirical Study of the Importance of Strategic Considerations in the Creation of Radical Innovation, *Managing Global Transitions*, Vol. 5, No. 2. (www.digitaknowledge.babson.edu).
- [26]. Lida, Kyrgidou, (2006), *Strategic Entrepreneurship: A Novel Approach to Corporate Rejuvenation*, Management Science Laboratory, Athens University of Economics and Business, 12 (<http://www.innovationimpact.org>).
- [27]. Meuleman Miguel, Kevin Amess, Mike Wright, Louise Scholes, (2009), *Agency, Strategic Entrepreneurship, and the Performance of Private Equity-Backed Buyouts*, Conference on Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice, Jan., Germany. (www.researchgate.ent).
- [28]. Musa, Kawthar (2016): "The Role of Technological Innovation in Achieving Social Responsibility: An Applied Study on the Palestinian Communications Company," Unpublished Master Thesis, College of Commerce, Islamic University - Gaza.
- [29]. Parker, S. C. (2009). "The economics of entrepreneurship". Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- [30]. Patzelt, Holger, and Shepherd, Dean A., (2009), *Strategic Entrepreneurship at Universities: Academic Entrepreneurs, Assessment of Policy Programs*, (Conference on Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice), Jan., Germany.
- [31]. Perren, Burgone, (2002). "Management and Leadership Abilities: An analysis of texts, testimony and practice", report from the SME wctice, report from the SME working group, (Management & Leadership Abilities), London, UK.
- [32]. Sattouah, Samira and Rawabeh, Maryam (2016). "The reality of using modern technologies and technological innovation: a field study", researches of the third scientific symposium: Administrative innovation in the Arab world - Center for Research and Human Resources Development - Ramah - Jordan.
- [33]. Schulte, P. (2004). The entrepreneurial university: a strategy for institutional development. *Higher Education in Europe* 29: 187-191.
- [34]. Shams El-Din, Fares; Khader, Shehab; Taha, Azad (2016): "The Impact of Entrepreneurial Characteristics on the Requirements of Strategic Entrepreneurship: An Exploratory Study of the Views of a Sample of Administrative Leadership in a Sample of the Colleges of Salah Al-Din University / Erbil", *Salahuddin University Journal*, Volume: 20, Issue: 5.
- [35]. Sivarajah, K.; Achchuthan, S. (2013). Entrepreneurial Intention among Undergraduate: Review of Literature. *European Journal of Business and Management*, 5(5), 172-186.
- [36]. Talas, E., Celik, A.; Oral, I. (2013). The Influence of Demographic Factors on Entrepreneurial Intention among Undergraduate Students as a Career Choice: The Case of a Turkish University. *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*, 3(12), 22- 33.
- [37]. Wiklund, J.; Sheperd, D. (2005), "Entrepreneurial Orientation and small Business performance: A Configurationally Approach", *Journal of Business Venturing*, 20.
- [38]. Zhang Yunhua, CAO He, (2014), "The Intellectual Capital and Technology Innovation Performance-Empirical Study Based on Universities Affiliated with Ministry of Education", *International Business and Management*, vol. 9, No. 2.

Samy S. Abu-Naser "Requirements for Applying the Strategic Entrepreneurship as an Entry Point to Enhance Technical Innovation: Case Study - Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah" *International Journal of Business and Management Invention (IJBMI)*, vol. 09(03), 2020, pp 01-17.