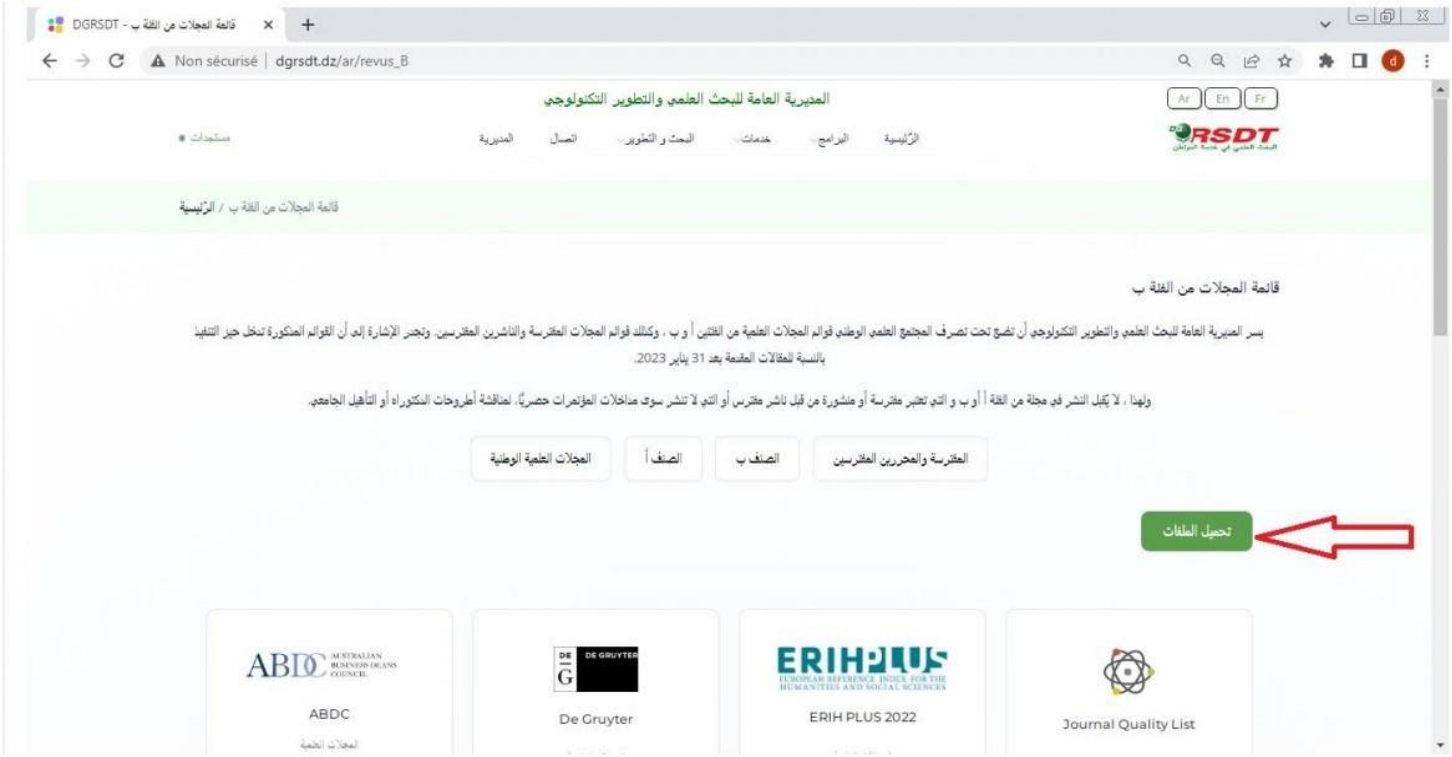
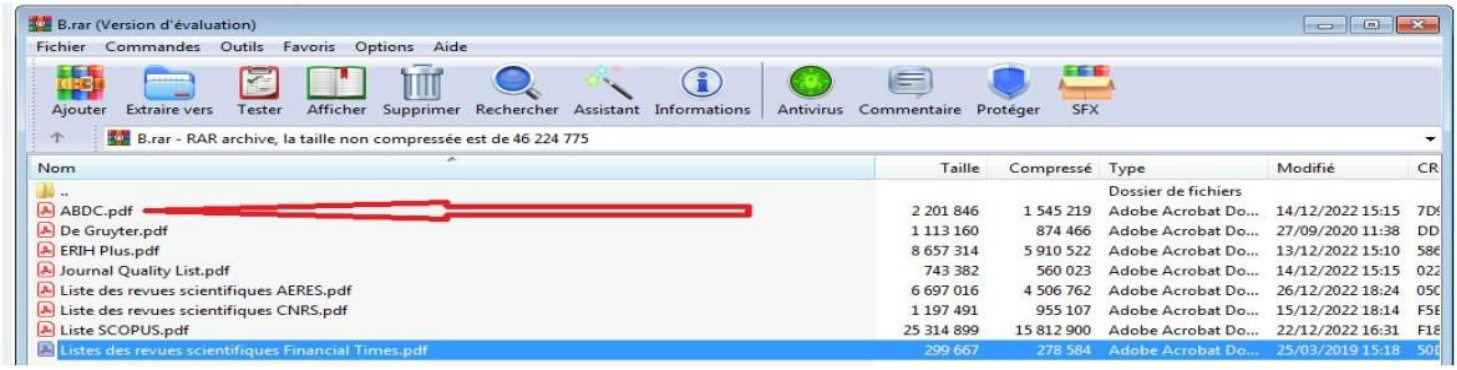
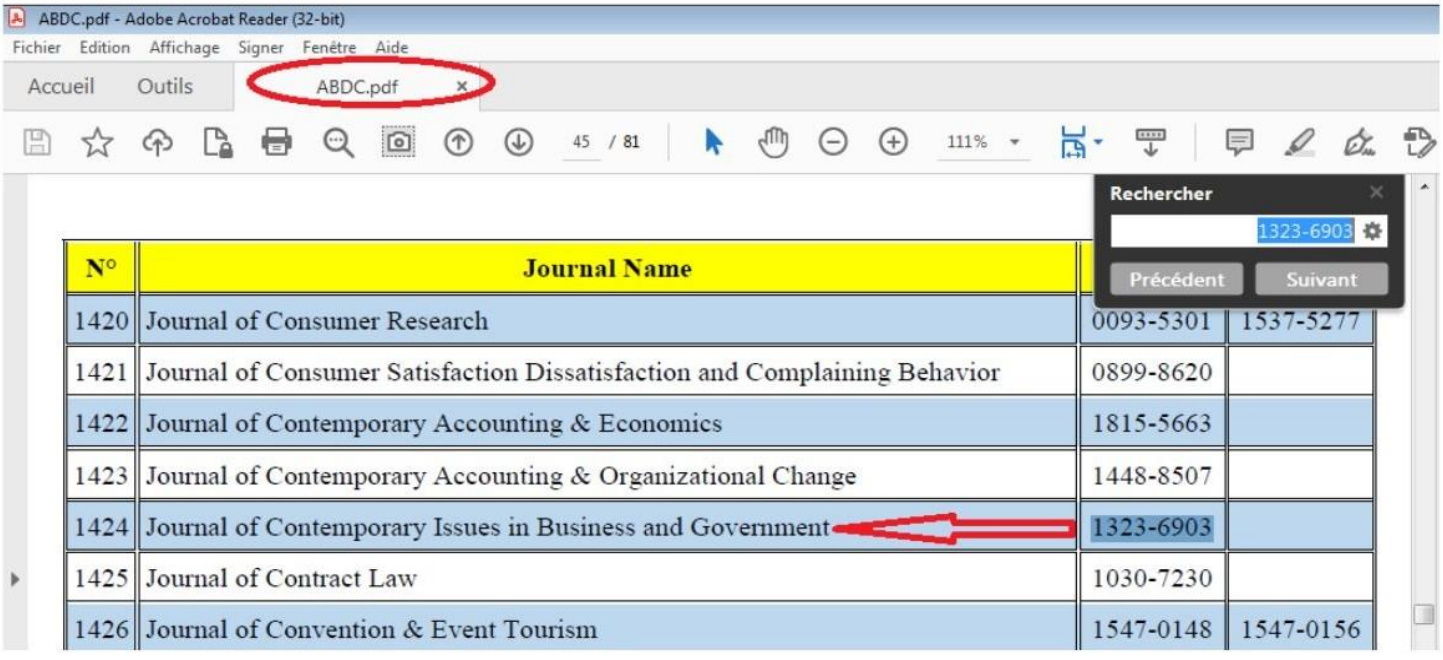
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Abstract

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The results showed that there is no statistically significant relationship between the professional identity and the professional decision-making of the university student, and that there is a weak direct relationship between the image of work as a moral value and professional maturity. When there are no statistically significant differences due to the variable of age, family status, and the place of residence.

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ABSTRACT:

The study aimed to test the relationship between the variable of social representations of entrepreneurial work in its dimensions (professional identity, the image of work as a moral value) and the variable of professional orientation of the university student, at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at Mohammad ben Yahya University in the state of Jijel, and the descriptive approach was relied upon, as a questionnaire was distributed to a sample A stratified random sample of one hundred twenty (120) individuals, where they were analyzed statistically using the Statistical Packages for Social Sciences program.(SPSS).

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Keywords: Social representations of entrepreneurial work , professional orientation, professional identity, professional decision-making, professional maturity.

1-Introduction:

Organization is a characteristic of the modern era, and a feature associated with the development and complexity of human life, as it is considered the means through which the general needs of members of society are satisfied through the exercise of functions and activities according to specific procedural frameworks and rules in order to increase the welfare of society, as the university is considered one of the aspects or models of these organizations Which seeks to achieve outputs that are compatible with the requirements of the external environment, which is reflected in the efficiency of students and their ability to create job opportunities in accordance with the requirements and aspirations of the student graduating from the university.

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Considering that the university is a complex entity and a complex system that required a lot of attention of scholars and researchers in various scientific fields, and in the sociological field, these studies varied with the diversity of viewpoints and ideas that explain the various phenomena related to the cultural pattern of the actors within the university institution. As an open format to the community in which you are located.

Within the framework of this approach, the social representations of work for the university student are among the topics that require scientific action for investigation. Based on its dimensions such as the professional identity of the university student and the image that the student acquires about work as a moral value that directs his behavior towards choosing a future profession and helps him in making the appropriate professional decision and the extent of its contribution to the development of his professional maturity, this is without neglecting the cultural residues of work in society, which remain almost constants A value-oriented professional behavior of individuals.

2 The general framework of the study:

2-1- The problem of the study and its questions:

The subject of social representations of work is one of the recent topics that has become arousing a lot of discussion in various scientific circles, such as administrative sciences, economics and sociology. sustainable development and reduction of work-related problems; In the forefront of which is the unemployment of the elite group of university graduates, which poses challenges that need to be recognized by politicized groups of decision-makers in the university. In order to find the mechanisms that ensure the consolidation of thought based on the culture of self-employment, or as it is called entrepreneurial work, as one of the solutions adopted by most countries, including Algeria.

analyzes suggest Theorizing indicates that the professional orientation of the university student is not only affected by various factors related to the external environment, mainly related to the various institutions of socialization (family, school, mosque...etc), but that the university graduate may also be affected by the internal system of the university such as programs, rules, values, multiple affiliations and references. And the follower of the historical process of work in Algeria notes that since the seventies, entrepreneurial work has spread in the fields of (agriculture, traditional industries ... etc.), after which a stage came that this process was interrupted in work, where the orientation became more towards work in public office or work bitumen fixed income, some research studies attribute it to some deposits resulting from the socialist system, which earned the Algerian individual some behaviors, such as not taking risks and taking risks through self-employment, despite the recent attempts made by the Algerian state aimed at reviving entrepreneurial thought and self-reliance. In creating job opportunities through the creation of an intermediary between the enterprise and the financial institutions (banks), such as operating formulas: (Ansej), (Angem), (Cnac)...etc.

The work culture acquired by the university student is considered one of the basic directives for his behavior and choices, as the image of work becomes a moral value necessary to raise the level of professional maturity of the university student. This image becomes more clear with the student's supervision of his graduation from the university. And make his final decision in the profession he wants to practice.

Therefore, this study came to investigate the issue of the relationship between the social representations of work and the semen orientation of the university student at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Jijel. Translated into a main question: Is there a

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statistically significant relationship between the social representations of entrepreneurial work and the vocational of the university student at the faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of jijel?

2-2- Study Hypotheses:

After examining the theoretical heritage of this study, its hypotheses were formulated as follows:

- There is a statistically significant relationship between the social representations of work and the university student's vocational orientation.
- There is a statistically significant relationship between the professional identity and professional decision-making of the university student.
- There is a statistically significant relationship between the image of work as a moral value and the professional maturity of the university student.
- There are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation of the university student due to the demographic variables (sex, age, family status, and the place of residence of the student).

2-3 The importance and objectives of the study:

The importance of this study stems from the importance of the subject of vocational orientation and work, as an organizational phenomenon and entrepreneurial (free) work, as a trend imposed by external challenges. The intended benefit of this research paper lies in:

- Examine the role played by the student's acquired professional identity in determining his professional orientation and its relationship to the decisions taken by the university student.
- The extent to which the image of work is achieved as a moral value and the required professional maturity.
- Disclosure of the nature of the relationship between the social representations of work and the vocational orientation towards self-employment (contracting) pursued by the state to eliminate unemployment on the one hand and create added value on the other hand.

The study also aims to identify the most important influence on the process of the university student's vocational orientation, and his awareness of the importance of work, especially contracting work, and to search for the correlation between the level of social representations of work and the student's vocational orientation as a main goal. It also aims to achieve sub-goals such as searching for the relationship between the level of identity Acquired professionalism and making professional decisions, searching for the relationship between the level of the image of work as a moral value with the professional maturity of the student, and also aiming to identify the extent to which there are differences between the averages of the respondents' answers towards the professional orientation due to the demographic variables (sex, age, family status, and the place of residence of the student) .

The researcher also aims at the end to reach some proposals aimed at the effective orientation of the university student towards choosing the future profession according to what is required by the labor market in Algeria.

3- Theoretical framework of the study:

3-1- Study Concepts:

Social representations of entrepreneurial **work:** It is defined as "a social construction of ordinary knowledge prepared through values and beliefs and shared by members of a particular group and

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revolves around various topics (individuals, events, social groups...etc.) that unify their view of events as they appear during social interactions" (Bushra, 2012, pp. 130-131).

Operational definition: The social representations of work in this study mean the sum of previous perceptions and beliefs that the university student holds about work, which are reflected in his inclinations towards the desired work after graduation from the university, where the professional identity and the image of work as a moral value have a role in embodying this approach.

Professional orientation: It is defined as "a state of readiness or neuropsychological preparedness in which the person's experience is regulated and has a directive or dynamic effect on the individual's response to all topics and situations that provoke this response" (Abdel-Fattah, 2005, p. 153).

Operational definition: The vocational orientation in this study means the process of making the most appropriate decision by the university student to choose his profession that is compatible with his abilities, inclinations, and personal preparations after graduation from the university, which indicates the extent of his professional maturity.

Career decision making: It is defined as "issuing an evaluative judgment about what should be done regarding a problem or situation he encounters and does so by arranging the alternatives in terms of their priorities and the validity of each of them for application in order to reach a correct decision using practical and scientific procedures." (Qatami, 2010, p. 163).

Operational definition: The professional decision-making in this study means the choice related to the profession or activity that precedes the final decision taken by the university student who is about to graduate regarding his future work by choosing the most appropriate alternative from several alternatives.

Professional identity: It is defined as "all the various standards, values, rules, and affiliations that are the references by which the members of the work group are defined, as they explain how the actor performs–Whether at the individual or collective level, his tasks and role, and what is the image in which his colleagues at work present him.(SainSaulieu, 1988, p.14).

Operational definition: The professional identity in this study means the most important gains, knowledge and tribal perceptions that the university student acquires, starting from his entry to the university through the group of comrades and various information technology and the media that contributed in one way or another to drawing the most important constants and firm beliefs in order to choose the future profession.

professional maturity: It is an individual's willingness to make realistic career decisions, appropriate to his age according to a growth process during which he is preoccupied with collecting information about himself and his surroundings to invest in the available opportunities and face the surrounding challenges or what is expressed by adapting to the tasks of professional advancement, which in turn are related to professional pressures. (Slaaf and Asmaa, 2013, p. 423).

Operational definition: Professional maturity in this study means the extent to which the university student is able to realize the requirements of the profession, job or activity he desires after graduating from the university, which ultimately reflects the professional maturity required by this work.

3-2- Previous studies:

In order to strengthen the study plan, hypotheses and objectives, a number of studies related to the subject of the research were addressed on their contents and methodological implications, as well as touching directly and indirectly on the variables and dimensions of the current study. In this

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context, the most important studies related to the subject of the research are presented according to their chronology from the oldest to the latest.

Study by Malika Jaber (2015). Entitled: Social representations of university students (post-graduation) for job opportunities after graduation, a study on a sample of post-graduation students, Kasdi Merbah University, Ouargla (Algeria). The Algerian quantitative and qualitative studies and their analyzes, in addition to the reality of community institutions investing the university's outputs from executives with higher degrees, in line with the requirements of the labor market and revealing the existence of mutual exchange in the process of influence and vulnerability between the university and its surroundings. The study concluded that the current social and economic changes impose on the student to To be effective in his choices and to find job opportunities for himself within the various formats, but in order to achieve this, we must achieve for him two basic elements, the first of which is a good university formation, and secondly, society accepts him and the training he receives by giving him the opportunity to exploit the margin of his freedom to create job opportunities that are compatible with his aspirations and impose it. Reality pension.

Sawalha Abdel-Hadi Study (2016), Entitled: The level of professional maturity and ambition among a sample of middle adolescence students in northern Jordan, the study aimed to identify the level of professional maturity and ambition among a sample of middle adolescence students in northern Jordan. Study sample members in professional maturity and ambition and the presence of statistically significant differences in the measures of professional maturity and ambition according to gender and in favor of females. The study also found that there are statistically significant differences in the dimensions of the ambition scale and the scale as a whole at the socioeconomic level.

Study by Slav Mishri (2018), Entitled, the professional identity of the teacher and its relationship to adherence to professional ethics, the study aimed to reveal the relationship between the formation of the professional identity of the teacher and his commitment to the ethics of the teaching profession, in the framework of the works of (Eric Erickson), on the identity crisis and what (James Marcia) led about the concept of commitment to professional roles, values and principles. The study found that the teacher's commitment to the ethics of the teaching profession; It is governed by a rank that forms his professional identity, and it turns out that not all teachers can reach this degree, because the achievement of identity is not related to advancing age, but is the outcome of sound psychological and social development, which is governed and influenced by several personal and social factors.

A study by laKhader Shatan and Ibrahim Beid Elkol (2017). Entitled University Youth Attitudes Toward Private Work (Entrepreneurship) According to the Theory of Planned Behavior, the study aimed to reveal the level of university youth orientation towards entrepreneurial (private work), depending on the determinants of entrepreneurial orientation: desire, attitude, social environment, and competence, with the help of a sample of its people. (70) male and female students. The results showed that there is a high level of entrepreneurial orientation among university youth (private work), and that there is a difference in students' scores according to the determinants of entrepreneurial orientation, as it showed that the level of each of the desire, attitude, and social environment was high among young people, in contrast to the efficiency determinant, which showed a low level.

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The study also found that there are no differences in the level of entrepreneurial orientation and entering the labor market according to the gender variable, and the same applies to the determinants of entrepreneurial orientation to enter the labor market.

4- Methodological procedures for the field study:

4-1- The method used: The researcher used the social survey method (sample survey), due to its suitability to the nature of this descriptive study, achieving its objectives and reaching answers that contribute to describing the studied organizational phenomenon. According to the answers of the respondents about the relationship of social representations of work with professional orientation.

4-2- Study population and sample: The study population includes (737) third-year licence students, and (423) second-year master's students, according to the university's official website, statistics for the academic year (2020/2021), who are practicing their studies at the College of Science. Humanities and Social Studies at Mohammad Al-Sadik Ben Yahya University of Jijel, divided into four (04) departments in the college. In order to achieve the actual purpose of the study, a stratified random sample of one hundred and twenty (120) individuals was selected, of which seventy-six (76) individuals were from third-year students. licence degree and forty-four (44) items from second-year master's students.

4-3- Characteristics of the study sample:

Table 1. It shows the distribution of the study sample according to the approved variables

rate(%)	Repetition	variable level	variable
35.8%	43	male	**sex**
%64.2	77	Feminine	
52.5%	63	Less than 25 years old	**Age**
52.5%	47	From 26 years old to 30	
52.5%	05	From 31 years old to 34	
52.5%	05	From 35 years and over	
100%	**120**	**the total**	
84.2%	101	bachelor	**The family status of the respondents**
15%	18	married	
0.8%	01	absolute	
100%	**120**	**the total**	
64.2%	77	Urban	**The place of residence of the respondent**
24.2%	29	Rural	
11.7%	14	semi urban	
100%	**120**	**the total**	

Table (01) shows that most of the respondents are females, with a percentage of (64.2).%, out of the total number of respondents, compared to (35.8)%Females, and this disparity between the sexes can be attributed to social factors that are evident through their attempt to prove themselves and their being, this later turns into a permanent challenge, this is after oppression, abuse and violence in all its forms that women are exposed to in general in societies, especially Arab ones, just as male societies Females are raised to be more persistent, persistent and patient over a long period

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of time in various aspects of life. The predominant age group is less than 25 years old, with a percentage of 52.5.% Of the total number of respondents, which is normal, most students in the university; Their age may be limited to between 19 years and 25 years, since the student who obtains a baccalaureate degree usually goes to university and his age ranges between 18 years and 21 years, and this is the stage in which the young man generally determines the job or work that he will occupy after graduating from the university and thus choosing the appropriate major for his preferences, The majority of young people are single, with a rate of 84.2% Of their total number, which reflects that at this stage the young man is generally in a formative period, and that he is at the crossroads stage in choosing a future profession, if we exclude from them the category of married people who are over the age of 35 years, and that they study at the same time they work In various sectors, and that they only practice their studies for promotion in the job, and the category of students residing in cities (urban areas), is the most represented by 64.2% Of their total number, and this is mainly due to the geographical distribution of the population of the state of Jijel, most of them residing at the level of cities or urban places, and this is due to what was left of the black decade that the state knew like the rest of the states of the country in the mid-nineties of the last century, where many of the displaced population settled in Cities after their migration from their villages towards cities.

4–4- Study tool:

In this study, the researcher used the questionnaire as a main tool for collecting data from the respondents, as the study tool included twenty-eight (28) respondents, representing students in the third years of the licence stage and the second of the master's stage, in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences and distributed across four (04) departments in the college (Department of Sociology, Department of Media and Communication, Department of Psychology and Orthophonia, Department of Physical Activity and Sports).

The questionnaire included three axes in line with the variables of the study:

The first axis Demographic data (sex, age, family status, place of residence of the respondent).

The second axis: Include statements to measure the indicators associated with social representations of work, includedTIt has two main dimensions: professional identity and the image of work as a moral value.

The third axis: It contains phrases that measure the student's professional orientation through two basic dimensions: professional decision-making and the university student's professional maturity.

4-5- Estimating the respondents' responses towards the dimensions of the tool based on the arithmetic mean:

The Standard values for measurement using the arithmetic averages of the responses of the study individuals (third year bachelor students, second year master students), at the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, as shown in Table (02).

Schedule2 . It is clear The grades approved in the discussion of the results

degree of application	The fields approved for the classification of the arithmetic mean
Weak approval	From 1 to 2.60
Medium approval	From 2.61 to 3.40
High approval.	From 3.41 to 5

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4-6- Validity and reliability of the study tool:

* The validity of the tool was verified using internal consistency, by calculating the correlation coefficient between the score of each item and the total score of the tool. Most of the correlation coefficients were significant at the level of (0.05). The correlation coefficient was calculated between the total score of the domain and the total score of the tool.

The internal correlation between the dimensions of the scale and the total score: The correlation was calculated between the dimensions of the scale and the total score of the scale, which can be used as an indicator of the validity of the construction (concept). Table (3) shows this:

Schedule. (3) Correlation coefficients between the dimensions of the tool and the total score

The dimension	Correlation coefficient with the total score
Professional identity	0.84
Professional decision making	0.82
The image of work as a moral value	0.79
undergraduate professional maturity	0.76

From the table it is clear that all the extracted correlation coefficients between the dimensions of the tool and the total degree are a function at the significance level of 0.05, which confirms the validity of the tool.

*** Virtual validity:** The researcher presented the questionnaire to a number of arbitrators in order to express their observations and suggestions about the suitability and clarity of the contents of the questionnaire to measure what it was developed for, and accordingly, the questionnaire was modified and built in its final form.

The consistency of the questionnaire: In order to test the reliability of the questionnaire and to ensure the reliability of the respondents in answering its statements, Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient was used (Alpha Cronbach's), in its final formHThe following table demonstrates this:

Schedule4. Explain Cronbach's alpha stability coefficient value

The value of the alpha-Cronbach stability coefficient	**number of phrases**
0.861	28

Through table (04), it is clear that the value of Cronbach's alpha stability coefficient for the study variables is (0.861), which is a high and acceptable value for the purposes of scientific analysis.

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4-7- The statistical methods used in the study:

A set of statistical methods have been relied upon using the statistical analysis program.(SPSS), version 22, which is:

Frequencies and percentages to find the proportional representation of the sample according to demographic characteristics.

- Arithmetic means and standard deviations to characterize the answers according to the five-point Laker scale.
- Pearson correlation coefficient to reveal the correlation between the dimensions and items of the questionnaire.

t-test) to test independent samples to find differences according to (the gender of the respondent).

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) to find out the differences between the averages according to the demographic characteristics of the respondents (the age of the respondent, the family status of the respondent, the place of residence of the respondent).

5- Presentation and analysis of field data for the study:

5-1 Presentation and analysis of the results of the first partial hypothesis: Which states that there is a statistically significant relationship between the professional identity and the professional decision-making of the university student?

Schedule5. Explain The mean and standard deviation values

arrangement	standard deviation	SMA	Phrase	the number
			Professional identity	
07	0.76	1.64	You think that the content of the programs in your major is concerned with preparing you for the future	01
02	0.92	2.66	Your undergraduate major gives you the basic	02
03	0.97	1.98	Your professional future depends on the type of your	03
06	0.78	1.82	You believe that your major gives you the ability to	04
05	0.75	1.84	The university institution contributes through its structures in informing you of the requirements of	05
04	0.61	1.88	During your university education, you received information about professions from executives from	06
01	0.70	4.13	Society's view of the importance of the profession	07
			Professional decision making	
04	0.78	4.01	You believe that your undergraduate major along	01
05	1.13	3.67	You think you should discuss with your parents	02
07	0.90	1.96	I choose my profession according to my friends	03
03	0.73	4.23	I make sure to know the conditions for joining each	04
02	0.57	4.31	I am less likely to be wrong if I collect information	05
01	0.63	4.38	I see that chance determines my choice of future	06
06	1.21	3.51	I prefer not to get involved in the matter of choosing a profession as long as it is difficult	07

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It can be seen from Table (05) that the averages 0.92 Which states that the university specialization gives the basic scientific and technical capabilities to practice a profession that is in line with your professional inclinations, and it is the initial image that the university student adopts about the specialization based on the data and information he acquired in an earlier stage, as it is the basic building block in setting the next step after graduating from the university, The answers of the respondents in this regard confirm that the acquired competence (scientific and technical) enables the graduate to play roles and jobs that qualify him to prove himself in the professional life if given the opportunity to do so. The respondents confirm that specialization is of great importance in determining the profession or job to be filled. This was indicated by the answer to the third item "03", meaning that the professional future depends on the type of specialization, with an arithmetic mean (1.98) and a standard deviation of (0.97).

As for the averages of items related to professional decision-making, they ranged between (1.96 -4.38), ieThe respondents agree with a weak to high degree about the effectiveness of the professional decision of the students, which differs from one case to another according to the circumstances and the environment surrounding the student, as the respondents believe in item No. "06" that chance determines the optimal choice for the future profession, with an arithmetic mean (4.38) and a deviation A standard value of (0.63), while the respondents believe that the probability of making a mistake is less if information is collected about the profession chosen for the future, with an arithmetic mean of (4.31) and a standard deviation of (0.57), which is the category that corresponds to the principle of decision-making before taking it, through Collecting alternatives and choosing the most appropriate alternative. You see a third category of respondents in Item No. "04", with an arithmetic mean (4.23) and a standard deviation of (0.73), in which the respondents confirm that they are keen to know the conditions for joining each profession after their graduation, which is normal; The acquisition of a professional identity includes familiarity with most aspects of the future profession.

Schedule6. Explain The value of the Pearson correlation coefficient for the first hypothesis

Statistical significance	Statistical significance value	Pearson correlation	The dimension
Not statistically significant at the	0.270	-0.101	**Professional identity**
			Professional decision

It is noted from Table (06) that the value of "Pearson" for the relationship between each of the level of professional identity and the degree of professional decision-making is (-0.101), while the value of statistical significance is (Sig) = (0.270), and since this value (Sig=0.270)>(0.05) the level of significance, it is not statistically significant.

Hence we accept the null hypothesis (H0) He said: No There is a statistically significant relationship between professional identity and professional decision making. We reject the alternative hypothesis (H1) Saying: There is a statistically significant relationship between professional identity and professional decision-making.

The researcher attributes this to the university student's professional identity acquired within the university; insufficient for professional decision-making and decision-making in order to choose a future profession; Especially since the respondents confirmed that society's view of the importance of the profession affects their choice of it, in item No. "07", with an arithmetic mean (4.13) and a standard deviation of (0.70), which is consistent with the study of Slav Mishri (2018), which confirmed that the acquisition of professional identity It is not achieved with age, but rather

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the outcome of psychological growth. Healthy social, which is controlled by several personal and social factors.

5-2- Presentation and analysis of the results of the second partial hypothesis: Which states that there is a statistically significant relationship between the image of work as a moral value and the professional maturity of the university student.

Schedule7. Explain The mean and standard deviation values

arrangement	standard deviation	SMA	Phrase	the number
			The image of work as a moral value	
08	0.92	2.70	Professional respect is one of my first concerns in	01
06	0.99	3.62	I believe that the profession that I will occupy will	02
01	0.60	4.35	I will be honest and honest in future work.	03
02	0.82	4.03	Commitment to the rules and ethics of the profession is the secret of success at work.	04
05	0.95	3.64	You believe that work achieves social status among	05
04	0.78	3.73	I want to accomplish something in my work such as make a new discovery or help a large number of	06
07	0.82	3.13	When I choose a profession, it is enough to rely on the advice of my parents and family.	07
03	0.79	3.81	It is not only the financial income that matters in work, but also the service that can be provided to	08
			The professional maturity of the undergraduate student	
01	0.77	3.35	Consider that work is the possibility of participating in the realization of projects that raise	01
05	0.62	2.54	You consider that you are smart enough to choose a	02
03	0.92	3.03	I believe that my educational attainment and my life experience are sufficient to choose a future	03
06	0.97	2.48	What my family provides me with guidance about a future profession is sufficient for making the right	04
04	0.87	2.72	I have enough ambition and drive to be in control	05
02	1.29	3.16	You believe that your social and economic circumstances have determined your professional	06

It can be seen from table (07) that the arithmetic averages related to the image of work as a moral value range between (2.70- 4.35), meaning that all respondents agree with medium and high degrees about the items of the image of work as a moral value, as the first three phrases of the respondents' opinions represented the third paragraph. 03"; Which acknowledges that honesty and honesty will be investigated in future work, which indicates that the student at this stage carries with him some values, including the value of honesty and honesty, which he acquired through the various institutions of socialization that preceded the university stage, where the researched group believes that this value has a basic status in employment after graduation; This was with an arithmetic mean (4.35) and a standard deviation of (0.60).

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followed by the paragraph Number "04" with an arithmetic mean (4.03) and a standard deviation of (0.82); Which states that adherence to the rules and ethics of the profession is the secret of success at work; This indicates that the university student, in general, has a great awareness of the necessity of discipline at work, by adhering to the regulations and controls of the profession, whatever its type or field, and this is evident to us in developed countries. Social media in its positive aspect highlights the most important factors that made this Countries are at the forefront, the most important of which is adherence to the rules and ethics of the profession. The next paragraph was number "08", with an arithmetic mean (3.81) and a standard deviation of (0.79), as it confirms that it is not important in the work of financial income and only; But also what can be provided to the community of service; This indicates that the respondents are aware of the extent of the interdependence between the material return achieved by the profession and the social status that it aspires to through the service it provides to the community.

As for the averages of the items related to the professional maturity of the university student, they range between (-2.48).3.35) which is a medium agreement; The study sample considers in item No. "01" that work is the possibility of participating in the realization of projects that raise challenges, which is the perception that confirms that the respondents may have preparations in order to engage in professions and activities of a free nature or as it is called (self-employment), including Contractual work that opens future horizons for university graduates, which the state has given great importance in order to reduce unemployment by encouraging young university graduates to establish start-up institutions with their accompaniment and guidance. with an arithmetic mean (3.16) and a standard deviation of (1.29), which states that the social and economic determining the professional perceptions of the university student, they are determinants that can be considered, according to the respondents, as capable of determining the professional orientation and that they indicate the professional maturity of the student; The ambition of students with a fragile standard of living; It is limited compared to well-off students, and vice versa; Because of the capabilities available to the first and the lack of them to the second category; In addition, the student who is socially imbued with the culture of work through the family, the comrades group, and the various institutions of socialization ;This culture enables him to develop his professional maturity and thus determine the best choice for the profession after graduating from the university, which is confirmed by the study of Lakhdar Shatan (2017), in terms of the determinants of orientation to entrepreneurial work, desire, attitude, social environment, and competence, as these determinants had a major role in Determining orientation, which are determinants that also contribute to raising professional maturity. As for the third item; bearing the number "03";With an arithmetic mean of (3.03) and a standard deviation of (0.92), in which the respondents believe that academic achievement and life experience are sufficient to choose the future profession, which confirms once again that the institutions of socialization, according to the respondents, have a great role in choosing the future profession, which is consistent with the study of Malika Jaber (2015), where it indicated that there is a process of mutual influence and influence between the university and its surroundings, and that the current social and economic transformations require the student to be active in his choices and to find job opportunities for himself within the various forms, which are realizations that we seek among the respondents; Which enhances their professional maturity and gives them the necessary confidence and will to face future challenges.

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Schedule8. Explain The value of the Pearson correlation coefficient for the second hypothesis

Statistical significance	Statistical significance	Pearson correlation	The dimension
Statistically function at the significance level (0.05)	0.006	0.248	**The image of work as a**
			The professional maturity of

According to Table (07), which shows the value of the "Pearson" coefficient for the relationship between each of the image of work as a moral value and the professional maturity of the university student, whose value is (0.248); It is a weak direct relationship statistically significant at the significance level (0.05);That is, according to the opinion of the study sample, the higher the work value as a moral value for the student, the higher the professional maturity, which was confirmed by the arithmetic averages and the value of the standard deviations obtained from the respondents' answers, which were with average approvals on the questionnaire items, and from it we reject the zero hypothesis (H0)He said: There is no statistically significant relationship between the image of work as a moral value and the professional maturity of the university student, and we accept the alternative hypothesis(H1) Saying: There is a statistically significant relationship between the image of work as a moral value and the professional maturity of the university student.

The researcher attributes thisK indicates that the respondents confirm through their answers; That the items of the image of work as a moral value, such as professional respect, professional responsibility, honesty and honesty at work, adherence to work ethics and controls....etc., which is evidence that they have enough professional maturity to play the main role in the optimal choice of profession or job after graduation, These perceptions would reduce the residue left by the management system in Algeria under the socialist system after independence, which earned the Algerian individual some behaviors, including not taking risks and taking risks through self-employment (contracting), and only heading towards working in the public office or permanent work with income. Constant.

5-3- Presentation and analysis of the results of the third partial hypothesis: Which states that: There are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the demographic variables (sex, age, family status, the place of residence of the student), at a significant level (0.05).

In order to test the third sub-hypothesis, the sub-hypotheses were chosen as follows:

H0:There are no statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the gender variable.

H1:There are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the gender variable.

H0:There are no statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the variable of age.

H1:There are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the variable of age.

H0:There are no statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the family status variable.

H1:There are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the family status variable.

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H0:There are no statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the variable of the student's place of residence.

H1:There are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the variable of the student's place of residence.

Schedule9. Explain The results of the independent samples test analysis (T) for occupational orientation according to the gender variable

SMA	standard deviation	the sample	Students' Professional orientation
3.42	0.29	43	males
3.23	0.21	77	females
3.82			valueT
0.00			signifiance level Sig
0.05			Moral level

It is noted from Table (09) that the value of (T) for the professional orientation dimension is (3.82), and that the level of significance is (0.00), while the level of significance is (0.05), and the fact that (0.00 < 0.05) we say that: There are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the gender variable; And since the arithmetic mean for males is (3.42), which is greater than the average for the answers of female respondents (3.23), the differences are in favor of males, including:

We reject the null hypothesis" H0" He said: There are no statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the gender variable.

We accept the alternative hypothesis"H1"Say: There are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the gender variable, and it is in favor of males.

The researcher attributes this to the fact that males attach more importance than females to the issue of vocational orientation, as they bear the responsibility of finding a job. Or a job that satisfies their desires, especially since the social obligations of males are greater than that of females, as males think about how to collect money after graduating from university in order to provide housing, a car, marriage costs, etc; One of the requirements of daily life among young people today. On the other hand, females may have obligations of another kind, but to a lesser degree, as most of them suffice with obtaining a university degree and submitting to what is imposed by the social and family environment, especially in societies with a tradition. (with a masculine tendency), which is included in some of its customs, traditions and customs in circulation, which explains this discrepancy in the arithmetic mean and the statistically significant differences.

Schedule10. Shows the results of the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for professional orientation according to the age variable.

Statistical significance	Moral level	The total valueSig	valueF	standard deviation	SMA	Analyzing the differences between the respondents towards professional
Not	0.05	0.37	1.05	0.26	3.30	Less than 25 years old
				0.24	3.26	From 26 years old to 30 years old

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statistically significant				0.30	3.36	From 31 years old to 34 years old
				0.39	3.46	From 35 years and over

It is observed in Table (10), related to the analysis of the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation according to the variable of age; that value "F" amounted to (1.05), while the total value (Sig) (0.37), while the level of significance (0.05); Since the(Sig=0.37)> (0.05), there are no statistically significant differences:

We accept the zero hypothesis"H0"He said: There are no statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the variable of age.

We reject the alternative hypothesis"H1"There are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the variable of age.

The researcher attributes this to the fact that there is a convergence in the visions due to the convergence in age. Most of the surveyed groups of students range in age from 23 years to less than 30 years. This convergence in ages necessarily gives a convergence in the visions about professional orientation, as there were no differences according to the age of the respondents. The fact that their opinions are close, especially since most of them belong to one social environment, where they hail almost from one state, with the same characteristics (customs, traditions, custom...etc.), which are involved in creating identity in general and professional identity in particular.

Schedule11. It shows the results of one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) of professional orientation according to the variable of family status.

Statistical significance	Moral level	The total valueSig	valueF	standard deviation	SMA	Analyzing the differences between the respondents towards
Not statistically significant	0.05	0.81	0.20	0.25	3.29	**bachelor**
				0.30	3.32	**married**
				00	3.19	**absolute**

It is observed from table (11), related to the analysis of variance of the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation, according to the family status variable, that the value of "F", amounted to (0.20), while the total value (Sig) (0.81), while the level of significance (0.05); Since there are no statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation, according to the variable of the student's family status, i.e.:

We accept the zero hypothesis (H0) He said: There are no statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the family status variable.

We reject the alternative hypothesis (H1) He said: There are no statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the family status variable.

The researcher attributes this to The professional choices for the first category (bachelors), who have aspirations and goals to be achieved after graduation, flow in the same direction for the other two categories (married and divorced), as they consider its members to have a financial return

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that enables them to support their families and that they take study at the university in a specific specialization Generally in order to obtain a job promotion or social promotion.

Schedule12. Explain the results of the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) of professional orientation according to the variable of the student's place of residence.

Statistical significance	Moral level	The total valueSig	valueF	standard deviation	SMA	Analyzing the differences between the respondents towards the professional
Not statistically significant	0.05	0.22	1.52	0.25	3.27	Urban
				0.24	3.30	rural
				0.30	3.41	semi urban

Observed through Table (12) Regarding the analysis of the respondents' answers towards professional orientation according to the variable of place of residence, the value of "F" amounted to (1.52), while the total value (Sig) (0.22), while the level of significance (0.05), and since (0.22 =Sig)> (0.05), there are no statistically significant differences, ie:

we accept the null hypothesis (H0) Saying: There are no statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the variable of the student's place of residence.

We reject the alternative rejection (H1) Saying: There are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents towards the professional orientation due to the variable of the student's place of residence.

The researcher attributes this to the fact that technological development has a major role in determining students' orientation towards Choosing a future profession, as there are no differences in students' attitudes, depending on the place of residence, to the availability of various means of social communication; Which abolished all geographical borders separating different countries of the world, which is the case for different regions of the country, as the flow of information via the Internet, which has become available in the city as it is in the countryside, changed from the traditional thinking that prevailed, as it brought communities closer together and facilitated the process of exchanging Ideas are among his members, and even projects are being established remotely through social media platforms, especially at the stage when the university student is about to graduate, where he has begun to draw for himself a direction that he adopts after graduating and obtaining a university degree.

6- Study suggestions:

According to In order for the university institution, on the one hand, and the students, on the other hand, to determine their professional orientation, in a rational manner, this study suggests the following:

- Reconsidering the educational system in terms of specializations and people across the various universities of the country, by trying to adapt these disciplines to the nature of the region (the state) in which the university institution is located, such as teaching specializations related to tourism in universities located in states abounding with tourist areas and having tourism qualifications. .
- Working on counting the university's outputs from the graduate students, and conducting periodic and continuous assessments of the extent to which the labor market absorbs these outputs, in

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coordination with the various sectors related to the subject of work and employment; To find ways to employ and exploit youth energies in the development process.

- Reconsidering the various formative programs and curricula taught at the university and making them compatible with the requirements of the times and in accordance with the determinants of the external environment of the university.
- Encouraging entrepreneurial (free) work, by opening study days and international forums through which the advantages of this orientation in work are explained, because of its benefits and the possibility of reducing unemployment and providing jobs with wealth creation.
- Citing successful experiences in the field of self-employment (contracting), and presenting it to students in order to encourage them to break into this field of work.
- Activating the role of the various institutions of socialization, starting from the family, the school, the mosque institution, the media, ... etc., in order to sensitize and cultivate the various values aimed at spreading the culture of self-employment and creating an early professional identity.
- Creation of startups interested in discovering talents in various fields; In order to work on developing it in the future and exploiting its energies.
- Helping students choose a future profession; Through continuous accompaniment in the university track and their guidance, while encouraging entrepreneurial activities on campus.

7- Conclusion:

The conceptual implications and theoretical theses refer to the importance of the professional orientation in the life of the individual, and it is the same responsibility directed to the various institutions of socialization that the individual passes through in society, or those in which he lives. to work for the son; While not preferring one over the other unless it conflicts with his inclinations, discovering talent from a young age would make it easier for parents to develop and develop what he earns a professional identity from a young age.

The school is also of great importance in instilling values, developing and discovering the skills necessary for the professional orientation of the teachers. Many students leave school at certain stages and are forced to choose their future profession in early years. This makes it imperative for the school to focus on curricula that are in line with the requirements of the labor market. And the required qualifications and skills that enable him to enter this world, without neglecting the role of the mosque institution, which is responsible for developing religious faith in the field of work, which urges work and not to despise some professions, not to mention urging him to establish a culture of honesty and trustworthiness at work and encourage an allowance Effort to achieve comprehensive development for the benefit of society.

These institutions have an impact on the professional decision of the individual who reaches the stage of youth and enters the university, which is the stage in which the student has established a number of ideas and convictions that he adopts in choosing his profession, which is reflected in the specialization he studies at the university, not to mention what he thinks about; As an alternative to the branch of his specialization in the event that he sees that his university formation cannot allow him to provide a job position that enables him to satisfy his needs, especially at the stage when the university student is in his last years of study, where he has acquired that professional maturity that allows him to face the challenges of the specter of unemployment, and create Several opportunities for himself in order to work and take advantage of the available self-employment opportunities (such as contracting work), which the state seeks by encouraging him to reduce the unemployment

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of university graduates; Especially since the various official reports indicate that the various public administrations suffer from labor saturation.

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