



Landscape of Entrepreneurial Intentions Last 1 Decade

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ABSTRACT

Using bibliometric analysis, this study seeks to compile the body of prior research pertinent to entrepreneurial goals during the past 10 years. A total of 520 publications were created by refining data from the Scopus database. Findings of this research indicate that the most powerful nations publish a wide range of works and collaborate extensively with one another in this area. The three main areas of this research are: 1) Entrepreneurial Intention; 2) Developments and Cases; and 3) Cooperation about entrepreneurial ambitions among different nations.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Among the developing nations with the densest populations worldwide is Indonesia. In mid-2023, the population of Indonesia was estimated by the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) to be 278.69 million. With 340 million people living there, Indonesia now ranks fourth in the world's population, behind the United States. One of the many issues brought on by a large population is unemployment. When a person in the workforce tries to find work but is unsuccessful, they are said to be unemployed (Sukirno, 2022). According to data released in February by the Central Statistics Agency (2022), Indonesia's open unemployment rate was 5.45%, or 7.99 million individuals.

The rapid and significant increase in the labor force coupled with the scarcity of employment possibilities leads to both direct and indirect employment concerns, including unemployment. This has connections to other issues like poverty, income inequality, urbanization, sluggish economic growth, and unstable political environments.

Policy makers appear to intuitively understand all of this. Because of this, and in light of the growing number of new workers entering the labor market, the government keeps up its different efforts to expand employment possibilities in an attempt to lower the unemployment rate, which has repercussions for the slow rate of economic growth. An alternate approach to addressing a number of societal issues, including poverty and social injustice, rising rates of unemployment in the working age population, and the depletion of energy resources, is the emergence of entrepreneurs. In addition to intellectual prowess and product manufacturing abilities, the entrepreneurial spirit encompasses a dynamic ability to identify possibilities and dangers, convert them into challenges, and foster future growth (Soegoto 2022).

It was also claimed that the development of entrepreneurs had followed three stages of the spectrum, namely the spectrum of invention, innovation, and imitation, rather than just relying on simple imitation. After imitation and innovation, the invention spectrum represents the pinnacle of entrepreneurship. On the imitation spectrum, business players primarily focus on copying other people's ideas or products in order to gain market share. The innovation spectrum, on the other hand, is understood to be entrepreneurial activity that incorporates subtle changes in a variety of areas to create new values. Innovation can be implemented gradually or drastically. Inventiveness or discovering something novel that hasn't truly been discovered represents the last spectrum (Bryd & Brown, 2022).

Increasing people's knowledge and interest in the topic of entrepreneurship is one strategy to boost interest in entrepreneurship. Since entrepreneurship is inherently linked to uncertainty regarding success or failure, it requires bravery, persistence, and great will to succeed. Because the firm can only expand and flourish by entering into ventures with bravery and taking significant risks. Fishbein & Ajzen (1975) defined intention as a part of an individual that relates to the desire to engage in a particular behavior. A person's subjective probability component in the relationship between their conduct and identity is referred to as their intention. According to Bandura (1986), intention is the decision to carry out a specific action or result in a specific circumstance in the future. According to Handaru et al. (2015), intention refers to a person's propensity to engage in a particular conduct. One element that each person possesses is intention, which is the will to engage in a particular behavior.

According to Krueger & Carsrud (1993), the most accurate indicator of an individual's entrepreneurial conduct is now their goal. Consequently, intention can be employed as a fundamental method to comprehend an individual's purpose to start their own business (Choo & Wong, 2022). According to Liñánetal (2011), the degree of effort required to

produce entrepreneurial behavior is indicated by entrepreneurial intention. Liñán & Chen (2006) state that the following statement techniques can be used to gauge someone's intentions: desire to build an entrepreneurial spirit, confidence in entrepreneurial development and attitudes/ behaviors carried out in increasing entrepreneurial intentions. Since the goal of entrepreneurship is to take advantage of chances and launch your own company by developing novel goods or services, intention is the most crucial component. It is also believed that intentions encapsulate the key elements that can affect a person's conduct.

The decision to work for oneself as opposed to someone else is the result of having an entrepreneurial intention. In addition, Asfan (2020) defines entrepreneurial intention as a person's willingness to engage in risk-taking and the creation of new goods through business prospects. An individual's intentions play a major role in determining their entrepreneurial actions. Syah et al. (2021) define entrepreneurial intention as the pursuit of knowledge in order to accomplish predetermined business objectives. Having the intention to do business will boost self-confidence and facilitate the process of beginning one, as opposed to not having the intention to do so. Entrepreneurial intention, according to Ghozali & Sahrah (2017), indicates a person's dedication to launching a new company and is a crucial factor that must be taken into account in order to comprehend the entrepreneurial process involved in starting a new company. Kobylíńska (2022) posits that there exist multiple categories of factors that impact students' entrepreneurial inclinations, including socio-demographic factors, attitudinal factors, and environmental factors.

a. Socio-Demographic Factors. These factors include aspects related to an individual's background, such as:

- 1) Gender: The research results show that gender can influence students' entrepreneurial intentions.
- 2) Parental Occupation: The employment of entrepreneurial parents can influence students' interest in entrepreneurship.
- 3) Field of Study: The field of study taken by students can also influence their entrepreneurial intentions.
- 4) Entrepreneurial Experience: Previous entrepreneurial experience can influence students' entrepreneurial intentions.

b. Attitude Factor. These factors include attitudes held by individuals, such as:

- 1) Autonomy and Authority: This attitude shows the extent to which individuals feel they have autonomy and power in making decisions.
- 2) Economic Opportunity and Challenge: This attitude shows the extent to which individuals feel there are profitable economic opportunities and challenges.
- 3) Security and Work Load: This attitude shows the extent to which individuals feel safe and not burdened by workload.
- 4) Avoid Responsibility: This attitude shows the extent to which an individual wants to avoid responsibility.
- 5) Social Environment and Career: This attitude shows the extent to which individuals feel their social environment and career support entrepreneurial intentions.
- 6) Perceived Confidence: This attitude shows the extent to which individuals feel confident in their abilities.

c. Contextual Factors. These factors include aspects related to the environment and support received by the individual, such as:

- 1) Academic Support: Academic support received from educational institutions can influence students' entrepreneurial intentions.
- 2) Social Support: Social support from people around individuals can influence their entrepreneurial intentions.

d. Other Factors. Other factors that can influence students' entrepreneurial intentions include:

- 1) Economic: Economic factors, such as the need to create jobs or meet economic needs, can influence entrepreneurial intentions.
- 2) Independence: Individual independence can influence their entrepreneurial intentions.
- 3) Hobbies: Hobbies related to entrepreneurship can influence entrepreneurial intentions.
- 4) Creativity: Individual creativity can influence their entrepreneurial intentions.

The factors that influence students' entrepreneurial intentions are complex and can come from various aspects of an individual's life, including socio-demographic, attitudinal and contextual backgrounds. Support from the environment and educational institutions is also very important in influencing students' entrepreneurial intentions.

2. METHODS

Researchers chose the Scopus database to find data sources on "Entrepreneurial Intentions in the Last Ten Years" because of its extensive interdisciplinary coverage. Figure 1 depicts multiple phases in perfecting the collected data. Identification comes first, followed by screening, eligibility, and inclusion (Moher et al., 2009).

The first step is to use a search term to locate relevant publications and then delete any that are identical or duplicate. The topic and scope are "Entrepreneurial Intentions in a Decade"; to determine the need for publications to be more effective, a further search was conducted by reducing or narrowing the keywords or search scope based on the subject area. Because Entrepreneurship Technology is a research domain, the scope of the search was confined to "Entrepreneurial Intentions". This means that only articles that contain those phrases are

The second phase, filtering, involves selecting publications based on the needed language and document type. English must be the language of choice for researchers because it is the most extensively used international language for scientific communication. The only documents necessary for this investigation are articles and books. After the filtering process was completed, 5 publications were eliminated or excluded from the data because they did not fit the requirements, leaving just 582 publications.

In the third step, 582 publications will be evaluated for their applicability. Researchers will manually review titles and abstracts to determine which publications fit the inclusion requirements, which include studies on entrepreneurial goals conducted within the last ten years. This means that only papers meeting the requirements are included in the analysis of the research discussion.

Data analysis method

Descriptive analysis of publication trends connected to entrepreneurial goals was performed using the Scopus database and bibliometrics. The number of publications, as well as the linear trend line of publications for each year over the last 10 years, will be displayed graphically using Microsoft Excel software. Trends in publication citations connected to entrepreneurial goals, organized by year. The average publication citations were also estimated using Microsoft Excel. Meanwhile, researchers utilized Harzing's Publish or Perish software to determine a publication's h-index and g-index. Researchers exhibit journal ranks based on quartile values using Microsoft Excel software. Data from the Scopus database of 582 journals will be categorized as (Q1), (Q2), (Q3), and (Q4).

Researchers utilize Microsoft Excel software to display a globe map depicting the distribution of publications by country. Researchers utilize Harzing's Publish or Perish software to determine a publication's h-index and g-index, just like they do for citation trends. VOSviewer software was used to create network visualizations that depicted international relationships.

The research focus was determined by analyzing occurrences with keywords connected to entrepreneurial ambitions. The data to be studied comes from the Scopus database, which must be processed first. The research focus can be discovered using shared keywords viewed by VOSviewer Software.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The number of publications obtained at the inclusion stage was 582 selected publications in the last ten years, starting from 2015 to 2024.

Publication Trends

The distribution of publications over the last ten years is as shown in Figure 1.1 below from 2015 to 2024. The number of several countries that publish about entrepreneurial intentions.

Figure 1
Publication Trends

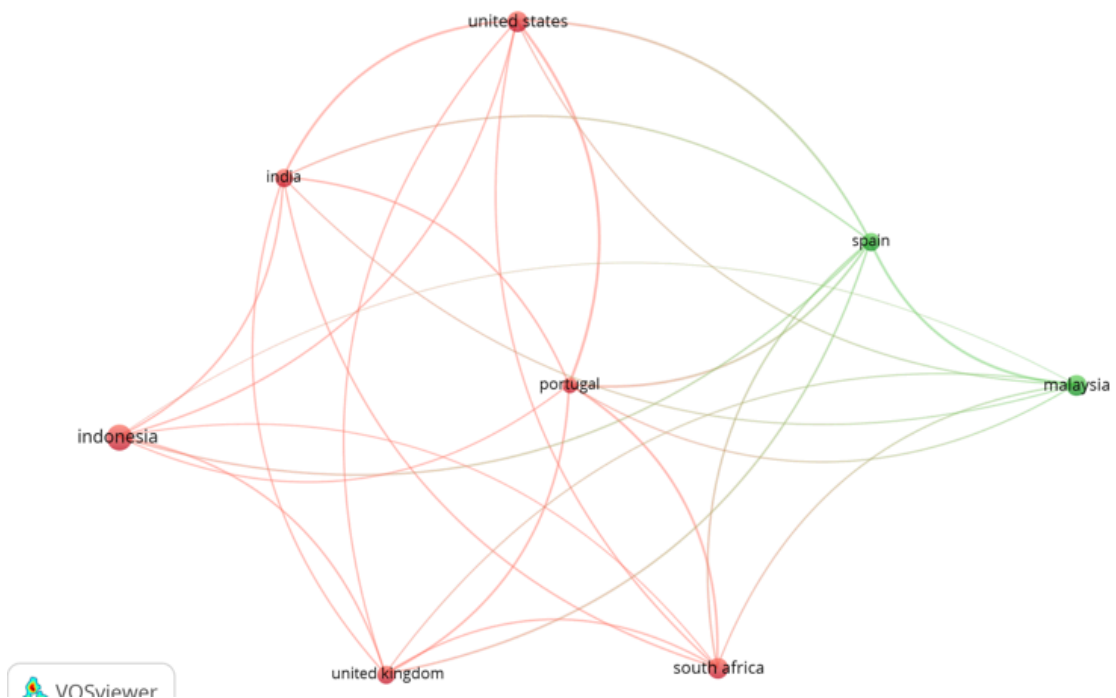


Figure 1.1 shows the relationships between countries displayed by network visualization with VOSviewer software, out of 582 with a threshold of 5, meaning that in one country there are 5 documents that examine entrepreneurial intentions. Portugal has the most connections with other countries, as evidenced by the number of links that spread from Portugal, followed by the United States, which is nearly the same as Portugal, but not all countries are directly connected. This indicates that Portugal and the United States have partnered with numerous countries. With the largest cluster, specifically the red circle. The other.

Research focus

Event analysis using keywords was carried out to determine the focus of research on entrepreneurial intentions. Researchers set a minimum threshold of 5 publications containing the same keywords. The following is the focus of research related to entrepreneurial intentions throughout the world which will be displayed in figure 1.2 below.

Figure 2

Research focus



The network visualization results in Figure 1.2 show that there are 2 clusters with 582 items regarding entrepreneurial intentions. Cluster 1 (in red) is the largest cluster consisting of the items entrepreneurship education, entrepreneurship educations, entrepreneurship; 2) cluster 2 (green) consists of items with the keywords entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial intention, meaning that these keywords reflect the research focus together with entrepreneurial intentions.

Researcher Trends

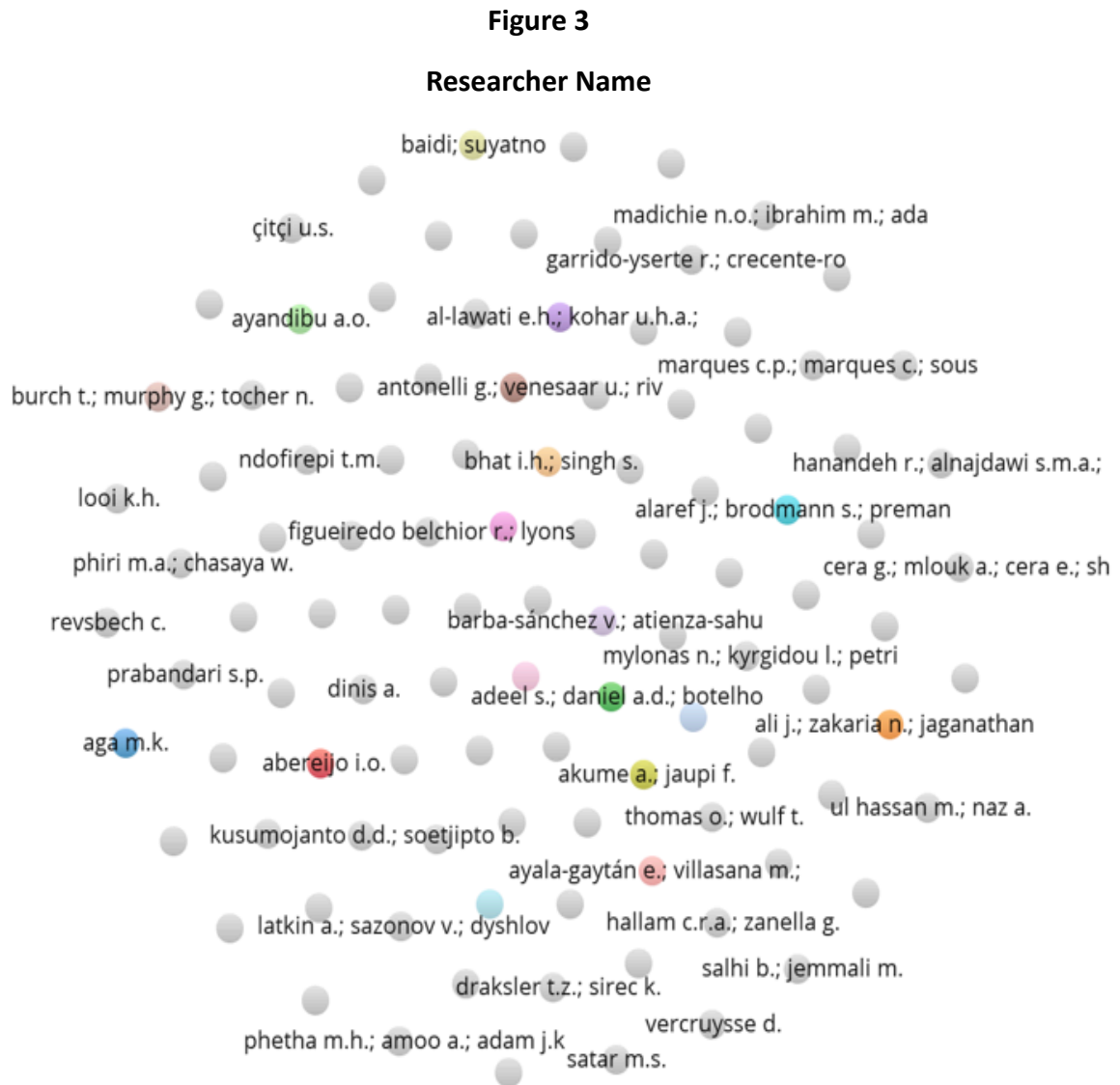
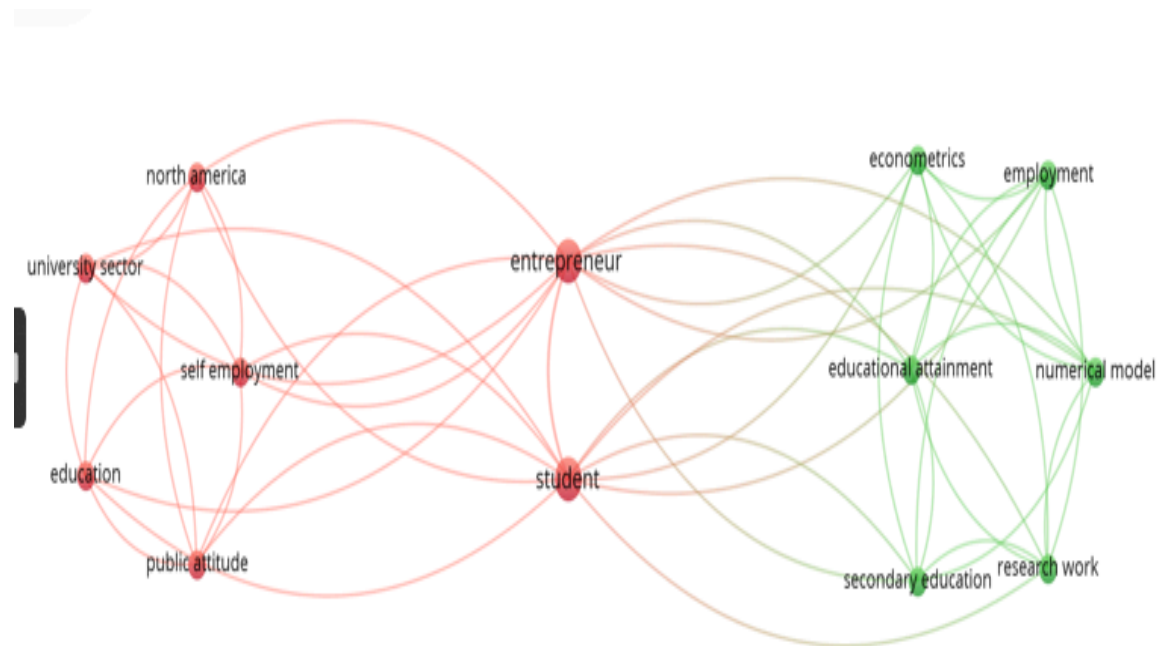


Figure 1.3 shows that there is a lot of research from various universities in the world that often research and publish about entrepreneurial intentions. Of the several names of researchers in the world who research entrepreneurial intentions, there are several researchers who have worked on entrepreneurial intentions and there are also several researchers who have not and will collaborate to research entrepreneurial intentions.

Next Research Trends

Figure 4
Next Research



World researchers' research on entrepreneurial technology includes several suggestions or input for the following research on entrepreneurial intentions: econometrics, employment, educational attainment, numerical model, secondary education, research work, student, entrepreneur, self-employment, education, public attitude, university sector, North America.

4. Conclusion.

Of the 582 journals published in the last 10 years, 176 were ranked as Q1 journals. Articles regarding entrepreneurial goals viewed from a broad geographic distribution depending on countries have a significant impact on entrepreneurial intents. This research focuses on: 1) entrepreneurial aspirations; 2) developments and instances; and 3) collaboration among diverse countries about entrepreneurial intentions. The findings of this study can be utilized as a resource for future academics interested in studying this topic in order to better comprehend the research's emphasis and identify areas for further investigation. These three research areas include gaps and research landscapes that motivate future academics to do research related to entrepreneurial goals.

In this study, we identified and analyzed the impact of entrepreneurial goals on entrepreneurial development. Our findings indicate that intentionality in the entrepreneurial context can boost efficiency, innovation, and competitiveness. The use of technology-based solutions like e-commerce platforms, data analytics, and artificial intelligence has the potential to significantly improve the entrepreneurial sector. Furthermore, we discovered that the problems faced by

Suggestion:

- 1) Factors that Influence Entrepreneurial Intentions: This research can identify and analyze psychological, social, economic and cultural factors that influence someone to have entrepreneurial intentions.
- 2) Gender Differences in Entrepreneurial Intentions: This study can compare the differences between men and women in terms of entrepreneurial intentions, as well as factors that may influence these intentions between these two groups.
- 3) Education and Entrepreneurial Intentions: This research can explore the role of formal and non-formal education in shaping a person's entrepreneurial intentions, including the effects of the entrepreneurship curriculum in schools and colleges.
- 4) Work Experience and Entrepreneurial Intention: This study can examine how previous work experience, both in the private and public sectors, influences a person's intention to start their own business.
- 5) Influence of Social and Family Environment: This research can explore the impact of social environment and family support on a person's entrepreneurial intentions, including the role of role models and financial support.
- 6) Psychological and Motivational Factors: This study can focus on individuals' intrinsic and extrinsic motivations in shaping their entrepreneurial intentions, such as the need for achievement, motivation to avoid risks, or the desire to implement creative ideas.
- 7) Entrepreneurial Intentions in Specific Contexts (e.g., in developing countries or within minority communities): This research can explore how specific social, economic, and political contexts influence entrepreneurial intentions in developing countries or within minority communities in developed countries.
- 8) The Influence of Technology and Innovation on Entrepreneurial Intentions: This study can examine how technological developments and innovation influence entrepreneurial intentions, including the role of digital technology and online platforms.
- 9) Relationship Between Entrepreneurship and Economic Development: This research can explore the relationship between the level of entrepreneurship in a country or region and economic growth and job creation.
- 10) Entrepreneurship Interventions and Policies: This research can evaluate the effectiveness of various intervention programs and government policies in increasing entrepreneurial intentions in various contexts.
- 11) Each topic above can be expanded or modified according to the specific focus of the research and the context you want to research.

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