

Entrepreneurial Tendencies among Youth: A Systematic Literature

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Abstract

Issues related to the cost of living are deeply concerning for the younger generation, especially teenagers. The world has just entered a phase of recovery from the economic crisis caused by the pandemic. As a result, many sectors of the economy have been severely affected, leading to high unemployment rates worldwide. Given the escalating cost of living and limited job opportunities, entrepreneurship is seen as the best alternative to assist those affected in sustaining their livelihoods. The purpose of this systematic review is to examine the level of awareness, knowledge, and current trends among teenagers regarding entrepreneurship. The PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines were used for systematic literature search. Twelve (12) articles addressing the presented issue were identified. Based on these studies, various factors play a role in shaping teenagers' desire to pursue entrepreneurship as a future career. These factors are divided into two aspects: internal factors and external factors. Internal factors include self-efficacy, personality, motivation, and interest, while external factors encompass skills, knowledge, finances, role models, and social support. The findings of this study indicate that there are various factors and aspects to consider in nurturing entrepreneurial spirit among teenagers. Recommendations from this systematic literature review include conducting entrepreneurship studies focusing on teenagers from low-income family backgrounds or those at high-risk.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Teenagers, Entrepreneurial Tendencies, Education, Psychology

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is a field that is becoming increasingly popular among teenagers nowadays. However, not everyone is capable of entering this field due to various social and age-related

factors that influence an individual's tendency to become an entrepreneur. Teenagers, especially those from low-income families, face unique challenges when dealing with financial and social issues (Kuratko, 2005). Therefore, studies on teenagers' inclination towards entrepreneurship are crucial for generating new ideas to assist this group in overcoming challenges in life. According to several studies, teenagers from low-income families exhibit a lower inclination to pursue careers in entrepreneurship compared to teenagers from higher-income families. This is because individuals tend to prefer stable income through regular employment (Nawang et al., 2018). Additionally, this tendency is influenced by several factors. These include the absence of family support, lack of financial skills, and low educational attainment. Family support plays a pivotal role in building an individual's self-confidence to engage in entrepreneurship. Teenagers from low-income families might lack sufficient family support due to financial constraints and limited exposure to the importance of entrepreneurship. Lack of skills and motivation also pose significant challenges for teenagers from low-income families aspiring to enter the field of entrepreneurship. When families do not provide solid support, one's enthusiasm and motivation can also be undermined (Iskandarini, 2014).

Furthermore, low educational attainment can also be another factor contributing to teenagers having a lower inclination towards entrepreneurship (Dyer, 1994). Limited education leads to a lack of knowledge about the significance of entrepreneurship and how to initiate a business. This can create fear and a sense of unpreparedness for venturing into entrepreneurship. Limitations in possessing adequate knowledge about financial management and successful business development arise. For instance, knowledge of financial planning, budgeting, and effective debt management are essential, particularly when one intends to establish their own business in the future. The inclination to engage in entrepreneurship can be seen as an alternative for teenagers to seek additional income. In situations where families cannot provide sufficient financial support, teenagers feel the pressure to contribute to their respective families' sustenance. Therefore, through entrepreneurship, it is believed that they can generate supplementary income to alleviate the family's financial burden (Ravi & Aisyah, 2016). As such, the government and stakeholders should provide adequate assistance and support to teenagers in initiating businesses, including through training programs, financial aid, and access to networks and resources. There are several other steps that can be taken to aid teenagers in starting their own businesses. These include social support such as substantial family and peer support, providing education and training on the importance of entrepreneurship and financial management, as well as guiding in financial planning and successful business development.

In conclusion, teenagers, especially those from low-income families, often face various social issues. Therefore, fostering an inclination towards entrepreneurship is a viable alternative that requires attention. Involvement in entrepreneurship can be one of the avenues for seeking additional income and reducing the family's financial burden. However, the government and stakeholders need to provide sufficient support and assistance to teenagers embarking on business ventures to ensure that this interested group of teenagers has equal access to entrepreneurial opportunities and success in the field.

Problem Statement

Entrepreneurship is a career that has the potential to lift someone out of the grip of poverty. However, becoming a successful entrepreneur means an individual must be prepared to face various challenges and high risks (Zaidatol et al., 2002). To equip oneself with the readiness to tackle such risks and challenges, entrepreneurial knowledge and skills need to be imparted from an early stage, even while in school. Entrepreneurship is seen as a crucial factor in bridging the gap between household income, wealth distribution, and social issues for low-income groups, especially involving teenagers. Early exposure within the teenage group is crucial so that the issues and problems faced by the B40 teenage group can be overcome. Through entrepreneurial activities, it has the potential to reshape the economic landscape and simultaneously narrow the income gap between the poor and the wealthy in society. Entrepreneurship not only aids the B40 families economically but also helps them escape from prevailing social issues within the B40 group. Therefore, entrepreneurial activities are seen as the best method to address these concerns. However, there are several aspects that need to be instilled within B40 teenagers themselves before they are truly prepared to face the challenges of entrepreneurial life in the future.

One of the aspects that need to be cultivated within teenagers is their personal motivation. This is because self-motivation can serve as an incentive to steer away from the problems that arise in life. Low self-motivation can lead teenagers to become more susceptible to social issues, perceiving them as a never-ending solution to life's challenges (Zaidatol & Afsaneh, 2011). Hence, the rise in juvenile delinquency, immoral behavior, and other factors have had a negative impact on their future. The increase in social cases among teenagers each year remains a concern for various parties, and numerous improvements have been implemented. The involvement of teenagers in social criminal activities serves as a major reason why teenagers need exposure to useful knowledge, such as entrepreneurship, to succeed and break free from the chains of social problems. Prompt actions are needed to ensure the continuous well-being of teenagers in the future. Therefore, an immediate approach must be taken to expose B40 teenagers to entrepreneurial knowledge, enhancing their motivation to succeed and avoiding the easy route of criminal behavior, despite the challenges they face, to secure their future lives and careers.

The next aspect is the resilience of teenagers. A strong sense of resilience within an individual teenager can help them avoid exposure to social and life issues. A resilient spirit and mindset will encourage B40 teenagers to continuously strive to become better individuals, thus contributing to changing their family's fate. B40 teenagers lacking resilience can lead to problems arising, affecting their psychological well-being and ability to lead a normal life (Nawang et al., 2018). Consequently, many B40 teenagers' resort to unhealthy activities as an easy way out, engaging in activities such as loitering, vandalism, damaging public property, illegal racing, and other issues that tarnish the reputation of their families and local communities.

Furthermore, the level of preparedness among teenagers also needs emphasis. The readiness of teenage groups to engage in activities related to their future must be taken more seriously to ensure better decision-making for their future. The level of knowledge, skills, and behaviors of teenagers should also be evaluated for their appropriateness to avoid wasting time in their growth and development process. This prevents late blooming issues that impact the life trajectory of teenagers who lack direction. This contributes to unemployment

rates in the country, affecting the economic prospects of both individual teenagers and their families in the future. The impact of this underdeveloped economic activity directly contributes to unemployment issues (Baharin et al., 2012). This situation closely ties with the issue of poverty, which will persist and expand without early preventive measures.

In conclusion, with the awareness of creating a productive and competitive society, various efforts have been made to increase the interest of teenagers, especially B40 teenagers, in engaging in entrepreneurial activities. Implementation should be carried out whether informally or with proper organizational structure. Therefore, by instilling knowledge and awareness of entrepreneurship among teenagers, they can truly become successful entrepreneurs in the future. To gain a better understanding of entrepreneurship, a systematic literature review was conducted to identify the crucial factors influencing entrepreneurial tendencies among teenagers. The focus of this writing is on what factors influence entrepreneurial tendencies among teenagers? Along with that, the main objective to be achieved is to identify the factors influencing entrepreneurial tendencies as a career choice among teenagers.

Methods

This study is a systematic literature review that explores the factors influencing entrepreneurial aspirations among teenagers. A systematic literature review is more focused, transparent, and capable of avoiding information overlap. This study places emphasis on the adolescent population due to recognizing the significance of the adolescent phase in shaping and developing individual identity, interests, and life goals. Additionally, early intervention and support from relevant parties can also be extended to teenagers who exhibit potential and interest in entrepreneurship, especially those who lack opportunities for formal tertiary education. Information about entrepreneurial tendencies among teenagers can help develop and empower entrepreneurial skills and attitudes from a young age, benefiting both individuals and society as a whole.

Research Method

This systematic review employs the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines. According to Sierra-Correa and Kintz (2015), PRISMA offers three unique advantages: 1) defining a clear research question to enable the execution of a systematic review, 2) identifying inclusive and exclusive criteria, and 3) examining a broad database within a defined timeframe (Sierra-Correa & Kintz, 2015). In this systematic review, PRISMA allows the researchers to identify previous studies conducted on factors contributing to the emergence of entrepreneurial tendencies and interests among teenagers. Eight databases were utilized for the electronic search process: Emerald Publishing Limited, Taylor & Francis Ltd, Springer Nature, Sage Publications Inc, Frontier Media s.a., Akademika, e-bangi Journal, and Jurnal Pengurusan. Additionally, a manual search was conducted based on the reference lists to identify additional articles relevant to the topic under study.

Systematic Review Process

(i) Identification

Three stages are involved in the systematic review process: identification, screening, and finally, the retrieval and extraction of articles. The review process was carried out in January 2023. The first phase involved identifying the keywords to be used for the search process.

Based on previous studies and thesauri, keywords similar to and related to entrepreneurial tendencies among teenagers were used. The list of keywords was reviewed and improved upon. For instance, various different and comprehensive keyword variations were added. Table 1 presents the finalized version of the keyword search list. The keywords were combined as follows: (entrepreneurial tendencies OR entrepreneurial aspirations) AND (teenagers OR high school students). The keywords used encompass both Malay and English languages. This aims to generate a holistic study and quality findings.

Table1

Keyword search list

Term	Keywords Used for The Search Process
Entrepreneurial tendencies	Search in English language: (“Entrepreneurial tendencies” OR “Entrepreneurial inclination” OR “Entrepreneurial aptitude” OR “Entrepreneurial drive”)
Search in Malay language:	Search in Malay language: (“Kecenderungan keusahawanan ATAU “Hasrat keusahawanan” ATAU “Kemahiran keusahawanan”) AND
Teenagers	Search in English language: (“Teenagers” OR “Primary school student” OR “Secondary school student”)
	Search in Malay language: (“Remaja” ATAU “Pelajar sekolah rendah” ATAU “Pelajar sekolah menengah”)

(ii) Filter

According to Xiao and Watson (2019), conducting a critical or comparative review study involving a collection of literature requires the establishment of a firm set of criteria. Therefore, several eligibility and inclusivity criteria have been determined in this phase. The first criterion pertains to the type of sources, where only journal articles with empirical data are selected. This means that review articles, books, and book chapters are excluded from this article. The second criterion relates to the language used in journal articles. To avoid translation difficulties, only journal articles in Malay and English languages are included in this systematic review process. Thirdly, the selected timeframe ranges from 2018 to 2022. The choice of articles from the past five years aims to identify relevant entrepreneurial tendency factors in the current context.

Table 2

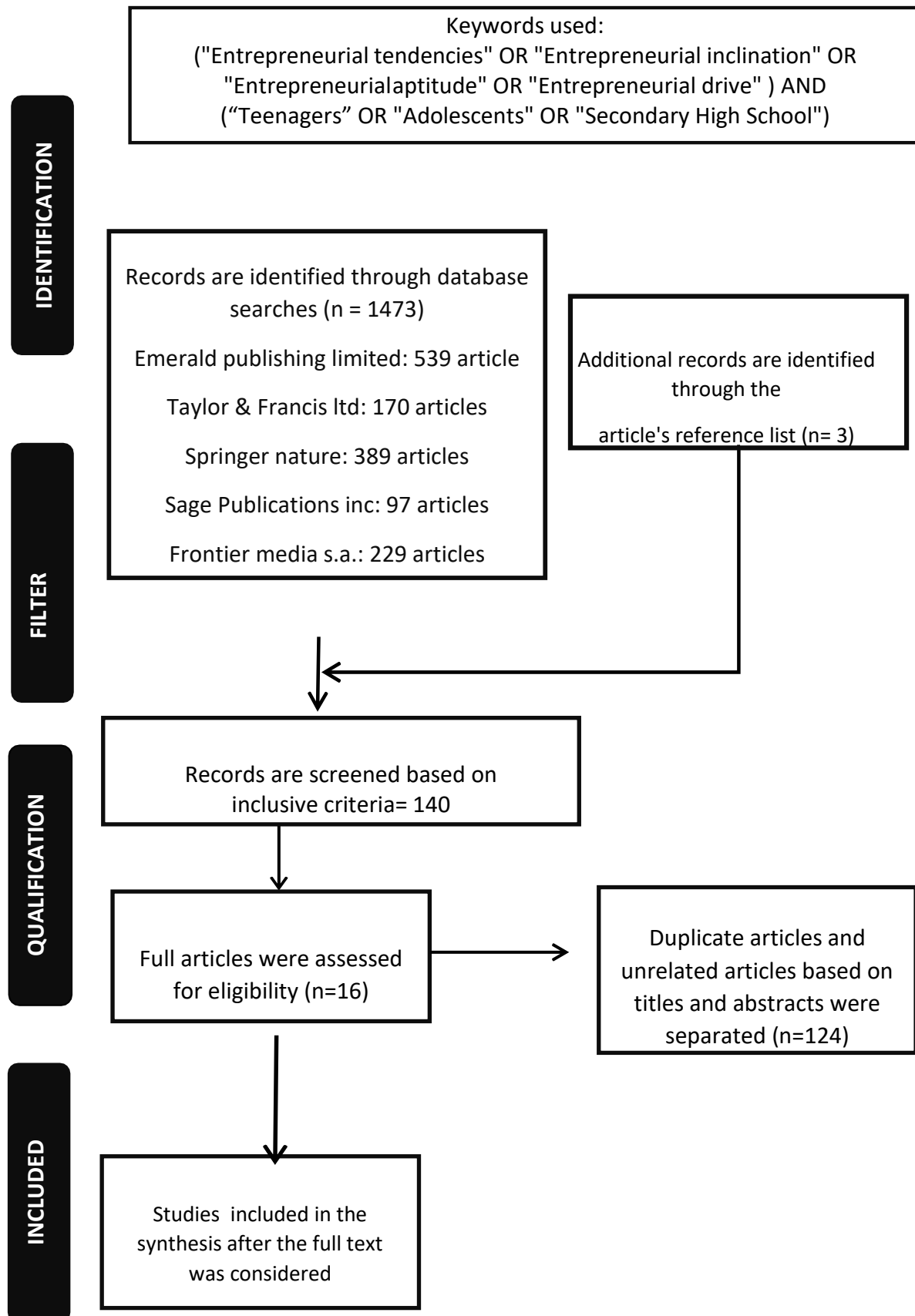
Article search criteria

Criteria	Inclusive	Exclusive
Tempoh masa	2018 till 2022	Articles that are not in within a set time period.
Language uSE	English or Malay	Other than English or Malay
Countries	Semua negara	No exceptions
Article Type	Empirical Journal	Non research article

(iii) Retrieving articles and Extraction

The selected articles will also be evaluated and analyzed to meet the study's objectives. Article selection will be focused on studies that investigate entrepreneurial tendencies among teenagers. This includes studies that examine factors contributing to the emergence of entrepreneurial aspirations and the causes of entrepreneurial success among teenagers, with the aim of producing findings that can contribute to the development of successful entrepreneurs for the country's future. Relevant studies will be included for further review. Entrepreneurial tendencies are defined as an individual's desire to create new and improved value in the field of entrepreneurship (Shane & Venkataraman, 2000). This systematic review will encompass both internal and external factors that contribute to the formation of the aspiration to become an entrepreneur. Furthermore, teenagers belong to a dynamic age group known as a crucial phase in individual development between childhood and adulthood. According to Yahaya et al (2018), teenagers are in a crucial developmental phase, wherein individuals are in the process of acquiring a clear and mature identity. Teenagers undergo changes in social, emotional, and intellectual aspects while forming values, attitudes, and beliefs that influence their future lives.

Hence, it is rational for the study to emphasize the teenage group in injecting entrepreneurial aspirations and honing entrepreneurial potential within them. Additionally, studies focusing on entrepreneurial tendencies without involving teenagers are excluded from this systematic review. This process is conducted through abstract reading, followed by full article reading, before articles not meeting the inclusive criteria are excluded from the study. Overall, the article search process identified a total of 1473 records (Figure 1). Furthermore, three articles were identified and included through the process of reading journal articles and checking reference lists. A total of 140 articles were filtered based on inclusive criteria. Among these, 128 articles were eliminated after reviewing titles and abstracts as they were unrelated to the search topic, and duplicate articles were removed. From this, 16 full articles (140-124 = 16) were potentially retained for eligibility screening. Finally, after considering the appropriateness of articles through full-text reading, 12 articles were selected for inclusion in the final synthesis. The characteristics of the involved studies are depicted in Figure 1.



Findings and Discussion

This section begins by analyzing the characteristics of the 16 selected studies in this systematic review (Table 1.3). Subsequently, to systematically analyze these studies, 16 literature reviews have been identified as essential instruments to address the research theme of entrepreneurial inclination among adolescents. Table 1.3 lists journal articles resulting from the analysis of this systematic review.

Table 3

Characteristics of the study

Characteristics		Frequency	Percentage(%)
Country	Malaysia	4	33.3
	Indonesia	3	25.0
	Amerika Syarikat	1	8.3
	Turki	1	8.3
	China	1	8.3
	Sri Lanka	1	8.3
	Itali	1	8.3
	Year	2018-2022	12
Design	Quantitative	12	100
Study Sample	Pre-university students	1	7.7
	Secondary school student	10	84.6
	Elementary school students	1	8.3
	Self-efficacy	3	25.0
Factors Of Entrepreneurial Inclination	Personality	1	8.3
	Entrepreneurial skills	2	16.7
	Entrepreneurial knowledge	3	25.0
	Entrepreneurship education	1	8.3
	Financial	2	16.7
	Motivation	1	8.3
	Role model	1	8.3
	Social identification	1	8.3
	Social norm	1	8.3
	Leadership strength	1	8.3
	Internal locus of control	2	16.7
	Social support (family and friends,neighbors)	5	41.7
	Perception of the benefits of entrepreneurship	1	8.3
	Interest	1	8.3
	Attitude	1	8.3

Table 3 illustrates the research trend for entrepreneurial inclination among adolescents over the past five years. The majority of studies originate from Malaysia (n=4) and Indonesia (n=3). This could be attributed to the fact that both Malaysia and Indonesia are developing economies, promoting entrepreneurship meaningfully enhances job opportunities and stimulates the national economy (Mulyadi et al., 2021). Additionally, both Malaysia and Indonesia have large youth populations, with adolescents constituting a significant portion of these populations. Furthermore, entrepreneurship has the potential to address youth

unemployment and create new economic prospects (Suryana & Saleh 2019). The majority of the study's population consists of high school students (n=10). Furthermore, all selected research articles in this systematic review are within the scope of the past five years. This ensures that the studies are relevant and current, capturing the latest essential knowledge to guide future research and policy formation (Davis et al., 2019).

Moving forward, all study designs are quantitative in nature, utilizing cross-sectional methods, with only one employing quasi-experimental design (Rodriguez & Lieber, 2020). Lastly, social support emerges as the highest contributing factor in shaping entrepreneurial inclination among adolescents (n=5). Social support plays a pivotal role in serving as a role model for adolescents in the entrepreneurial realm, imparting skills and knowledge (Shirokova et al. 2016). Moreover, it is found to provide emotional support, enhancing self-confidence and motivation in seeking entrepreneurial opportunities (Zhao et al., 2010). The second-highest recorded factor influencing entrepreneurial inclination in the studies is entrepreneurship knowledge (n=3) and self-efficacy (n=3). Entrepreneurship knowledge influences the development of an entrepreneurial mindset (Liñán et al., 2011), while self-efficacy impacts an individual's ability to engage in entrepreneurial activities and effectively tackle challenges (Hmieleski & Carr, 2008).

Table 1.4

Systematic highlights of entrepreneurial tendencies

No	Research	Method	Research Findings
1.	Mohamad & Othman (2018).	Quantitative	The findings show that there is a significant and positive relationship between self-efficacy and entrepreneurial tendencies among students.
2.	Nawang et al (2018).	Quantitative	The findings indicate that there are three predictive factors for entrepreneurial inclination: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personality 2. Entrepreneurial skills 3. Financial aspect
3.	Tentama & Abdussalam (2020).	Quantitative	The study's results indicate that internal locus of control has a significant and positive relationship and serves as a predictor for entrepreneurial intention among students.
4.	Annisa et al (2021).	Quantitative	The study's findings revealed two variables that demonstrate a significant and positive relationship with entrepreneurial intention: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Family support 2. Internal locus of control

5.	Tentama & Papatungan (2019).	Quantitative	The results of the study show that there are two variables that have a significant and positive relationship with entrepreneurial intention, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. self-efficacy 2. Family support
6.	Agung et al (2018)	Quantitative	The results of the study found that self-efficacy influence entrepreneurial intentions.
7.	Ni & Ye (2018)	Quantitative	The results of the study found that there are several variables that show a significant influence on entrepreneurial intentions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Entrepreneurship education 2. Entrepreneurial knowledge 3. Entrepreneurial skills (motivation and leadership)
8.	Wan Nawang & Mamat (2019)	Quantitative	The results of the study show that there are seven determining factors that influence entrepreneurial tendencies, namely:
9.	Rodriguez & Lieber (2020)	Quantitative (Quasi Experiment)	The results of the study found a positive relationship between entrepreneurial knowledge and entrepreneurial thinking.
10.	Jayath & Mudalige (2019).	Quantitative	The results of the study show two factors that influence ambition as an entrepreneur, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perception of the benefits of entrepreneurship 2. Social support (parents and friends)
11.	Rahman et al (2020).	Quantitative	The results of the study found that there are several factors that contribute to the formation of entrepreneurial intentions, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interest (the strongest influence) 2. Attitude 3. Social support (guidance from teachers and friends)
12.	Patuelli et al (2020).	Quantitative	The findings show that there are two factors that play a role in creating entrepreneurial intentions among students, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social support (parents, friends and neighbors)

Referring to Table 1.4, there are a total of twelve studies related to the research topic that meet the criteria for inclusive study characteristics. Each of these studies discusses factors influencing entrepreneurial tendencies among adolescents. Analysis of these studies reveals the presence of diverse factors that play a role in shaping adolescents' aspirations to pursue entrepreneurship as a future career. Consequently, the researcher formulates that there are two common factors: internal factors and external factors that need to be developed within adolescents to produce successful and quality entrepreneurs.

Firstly, the internal factor is self-efficacy, which needs to be instilled in adolescents to cultivate confidence and motivation to become entrepreneurs. As stated in the study by Mohamad and Othman (2018), students should believe that their living standards and self-confidence can be improved by venturing into the business field. Adolescents also need to believe that they possess certain traits and personalities necessary for becoming a successful entrepreneur. According to Tentama and Papatungan (2019), entrepreneurial behavior is influenced by adolescents' self-efficacy, analyzing their abilities, required effort levels, and resilience needed when facing challenges in the business world. Self-efficacy also assists adolescents in exploring new business opportunities around them. The study by Agung et al (2018) states that higher self-confidence among adolescents in their ability to try leads to a stronger desire to become entrepreneurs. According to Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory (2009), self-efficacy encompasses an individual's ability to achieve goals and manage challenging situations, such as starting a business. Therefore, entrepreneurial self-efficacy refers to the level of belief adolescents have in their ability and inability to perform entrepreneurial activities.

Next, personality factors also play a role in fostering entrepreneurial tendencies within an individual adolescent. This is evidenced by the study by Nawang et al (2018), which found that personality is one of the predictors of the desire to pursue entrepreneurship as a career. This finding is supported by Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (1991), which states that attitudes toward behavior are determinants of an individual's inclination. Consequently, positive personality traits such as determination and positive self-belief will drive entrepreneurial behavior among adolescents.

The third internal factor is motivation. The study by Ni and Ye (2018) found that, in a mediating relationship, motivation is a significant predictor of entrepreneurial intention. Motivation is divided into two types: push and pull factors. Push factors refer to the need to improve income status by engaging in business to earn additional income. Pull factors involve the need for individuals to engage in entrepreneurship to attain financial freedom (RezaeiZadeh et al., 2017). Furthermore, the study by Ni and Ye (2018) also states that an internal factor contributing to entrepreneurial tendencies is leadership capability. Leadership capability is closely related to decision-making, change implementation, goal and strategy setting, as well as skills in managing organizations and businesses. Hence, adolescents with leadership experience tend to excel in entrepreneurship as they gain more knowledge and competence in the field. Additionally, internal locus of control is also an internal factor shaping entrepreneurial aspirations within adolescents. Studies found that internal locus of control significantly predicts entrepreneurial intention (Tentama & Abdussalam, 2020; Annisa et al., 2021). This is because the tendency to believe that decisions and actions taken will influence the success of a business. Successful entrepreneurs believe that the success of a business is due to their own decisions (internal locus of control), rather than external factors

like fate or luck. This belief transforms their entrepreneurial aspirations into successful entrepreneurial behaviors, such as taking risks, building social networks, and having clear business goals.

The next factor is entrepreneurial interest. The adolescent phase is a crucial period of development that significantly influences human attitudes and behaviors, including entrepreneurial interest. A study by Rahman et al. (2020) found that individuals who have interest and plans to start a business tend to actively engage in entrepreneurial activities, generate innovative ideas, and gather information through social networks, thereby forming a perception of the entrepreneurial world. This is related to the subsequent internal factor, namely, the perception of entrepreneurial benefits, which can significantly impact an individual's entrepreneurial inclination. This perception can be shaped by social norms, family background, personal experiences, and exposure to mass media. The study by Jayath and Mudalige (2019) found that perceiving the benefits derived from entrepreneurial activities positively influences a teenager's entrepreneurial career. When adolescents have positive perceptions of entrepreneurship and view it as a worthwhile career choice, they are more likely to exhibit tendencies toward entrepreneurship, such as identifying opportunities, taking risks, and being motivated to pursue entrepreneurial endeavors. Therefore, the study suggests that encouragement and positive reinforcement regarding the benefits of entrepreneurship should start as early as age 15 to prepare teenagers and provide them with opportunities to explore the entrepreneurial world.

Additionally, attitude is an essential factor in fostering entrepreneurial aspirations as it shapes beliefs, values, and entrepreneurial behaviors. A study by Rahman et al (2020) found that adolescents with positive attitudes toward entrepreneurship are more likely to believe in their ability to enter the business field. This also helps adolescents view failures and obstacles as opportunities for growth and learning in the business world. Moving on to external factors, they also contribute to the emergence of entrepreneurial tendencies in adolescents by providing necessary resources and support. The first external factor is entrepreneurial skills. The study by Nawang et al (2018) found that practical training and entrepreneurial activities offer regular exposure to adolescents about the real world of entrepreneurship. These activities also enable adolescents to manage businesses, communicate effectively, and build persuasion skills for future business dealings. The study by Nawang and Mamat (2019) also discovered that actual sales activities in school bring joy to adolescents when they interact with peers who contribute to the success of their business. Thus, adolescents with entrepreneurial skills are more likely to become entrepreneurs compared to those without exposure to the business world.

Entrepreneurial knowledge is also an external factor that adolescents need to possess in order to desire becoming entrepreneurs. According to Nawang and Mamat (2019), entrepreneurial knowledge encompasses company management regulations, knowledge of business laws, and government requirements in the field of entrepreneurship. This study found that entrepreneurial knowledge predicts entrepreneurial tendencies. Consequently, entrepreneurship clubs in high schools play a vital role in delivering knowledge, such as providing business plans and managing companies, guided by club advisors. This is in line with the experimental study by Rodriguez and Lieber (2020), which found that students given entrepreneurial knowledge exhibited increased entrepreneurial mindset, especially in

communication and collaboration, opportunity identification, critical thinking, and problem-solving.

Moreover, financial factors also play a significant role in shaping entrepreneurial tendencies. Nawang and Mamat (2019) found that adolescents involved in entrepreneurship clubs understand that entrepreneurship can generate income and provide a more comfortable life in the future. Therefore, adolescents are more likely to engage in business activities when there are sufficient opportunities and capital. In line with the study by Nawang et al. (2018), conducting business opportunities in school allows adolescents to experience the results of business efforts, which can generate financial returns and profits. In this context, adolescents realize that developing their own businesses in the future can yield greater financial rewards compared to working as employees in other companies, as business income can lead to profits and retirement savings.

The study by Nawang and Mamat (2019) also found that role modeling is a predictive factor of entrepreneurial inclination among adolescents. Role modeling is essential as a source of inspiration for embarking on one's own business. Therefore, this study determined that parents serve as influencers to adolescents in shaping their entrepreneurial mindset. Adolescents who come from families involved in business are more likely to continue such ventures and follow in their family's footsteps. This factor is closely related to the subsequent factor of entrepreneurial inclination, namely, social support. Parental support is crucial in providing emotional and financial backing (Annisa et al., 2021). The study discovered that adolescents with strong emotional support tend to have high entrepreneurial career aspirations because they believe their family will stand by them through the challenges of the business world. This is aligned with the study by Tentama and Papatungan (2019), as family support acts as a facilitator for entrepreneurial behavior and attitude. The study by Jayath and Mudalige (2019) also revealed that family and peer support have a positive influence on the desire to become an entrepreneur. Social support also encompasses guidance and teachings provided by the surrounding community about the entrepreneurial world. The study by Rahman et al (2020) highlighted the role of teachers in fostering entrepreneurial tendencies in adolescents. Therefore, the guidance and entrepreneurial knowledge provided should be relevant and tailored to the students' situations and needs. Peer support also plays a role in encouraging entrepreneurial aspirations. Shared entrepreneurial interests motivate adolescents to work and collaborate on developing their businesses. Furthermore, praise and recognition from peers can boost an individual's self-confidence to pursue business endeavors. The study by Patuelli et al (2020) emphasized the importance of an individual's trust in family and peers to provide support when entering the business field. This demonstrates that healthy interpersonal relationships have a positive impact on entrepreneurial tendencies in adolescents.

Social recognition is also a determinant factor in adolescent entrepreneurial inclination (Nawang & Mamat, 2019). The study found that adolescents choose entrepreneurial careers because they believe the local community values their involvement as entrepreneurs. Social recognition refers to how an individual associates themselves with the social environment when entering the entrepreneurial field (Grundsten 2004; Zaidatol & Afsaneh, 2011). Additionally, positive social norms can lead adolescents to have a tendency to become entrepreneurs (Nawang & Mamat, 2019). This study revealed that perceptions about entrepreneurial careers are greatly influenced by the views of others, such as parents, peers,

and the surrounding community. Adolescents are encouraged by their families to work part-time after completing their schooling to meet personal needs and gather capital for their own businesses.

Conclusion

Among the implications of the conducted studies is that they are highly useful and can serve as the foundation for further research and comprehensive reform of the school education system's rebranding policy. The emphasis on entrepreneurial knowledge can be integrated into the educational curricula under the Ministry of Education Malaysia, thereby strengthening adolescents' understanding and awareness of entrepreneurship. Furthermore, these studies have successfully highlighted the importance of awareness and the application of entrepreneurial knowledge among adolescents, especially those from low-income families. These studies demonstrate that a positive perspective on entrepreneurial careers is crucial in fostering the inclination of secondary school students towards becoming entrepreneurs. Therefore, in addition to formulating new entrepreneurship curricula, the Ministry of Education Malaysia should enhance existing entrepreneurial co-curricular activities in secondary schools to ensure that club activities are consistently engaging, up-to-date, and enjoyable for participating students (Selamat et al., 2023). Students should continually be exposed to more real business-related activities to raise awareness and stimulate positive thinking about entrepreneurial careers.

In managing this systematic literature review, there are several limitations to consider. One of these is the diversity of countries in the identified research studies used for this systematic literature review. While this diversity enhances the comprehensiveness of the review, it leads to differences in contextual studies due to varying education systems in each country. Moreover, most of these studies solely focus on adolescents, without specifically emphasizing low-income family aspects, as initially intended by the researcher. This systematic literature review also excludes studies involving university students or adolescents with tertiary education, as its primary objective is to study the entrepreneurial tendencies of adolescents who are still in school and facing social issues such as financial constraints, education, and local community support.

For future studies, research related to entrepreneurial behavior can also be conducted, as most of the systematic literature reviews thus far have focused solely on entrepreneurial tendencies. Future studies can tailor their focus to the specific context of respondents, particularly adolescents from low-income families. Additionally, qualitative research can be employed to explore various other factors that influence an adolescent's tendency to engage in entrepreneurship, such as how self-efficacy develops and can be enhanced, thereby increasing an adolescent's entrepreneurial inclination. Moreover, for a comprehensive understanding, self-efficacy factors can be combined with other factors such as family background, experiences, and other psychological factors like personality traits in examining students' entrepreneurial tendencies (Selamat et al., 2023). Studies can also be conducted in various locations, respondent contexts, and cultural settings.

In conclusion, fostering entrepreneurial tendencies among adolescents is vital for a country's economic development. Adolescent involvement in entrepreneurship provides valuable experience and skills, creating job opportunities and introducing new products and services to local and international markets. Studies show that school-based entrepreneurship clubs

can be an effective way to encourage and nurture entrepreneurial spirit among adolescents. Therefore, the government should take steps to establish more such clubs in schools and provide the necessary support and training to help adolescents develop the knowledge and skills required to become successful entrepreneurs. By doing so, we can contribute to the creation of a young entrepreneurial generation that can contribute to their country's economic growth and development.

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