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Bilyaminu Usman, Sharizal Hashim

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## A Conceptual Paper Approach of Risk-taking Orientation Behaviours Influence towards Ex-Juvenile Entrepreneurs Delinquent Behavioral Change

Bilyaminu Usman, Sharizal Hashim

Faculty of Economics and Business Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Email: bilyaminu1974@gmail.com, hsharizal@unimas.my

### Abstract

The approach of entrepreneurship literatures proposed that entrepreneurial orientation (EO) influences firm's performance with inconsistent empirical findings. Likewise, present-day entrepreneurship orientation risk-taking orientation discussions revealed the importance and the influence of risk-taking orientation towards organizational performance and profitability. Nevertheless, discussion of risk-taking orientation influences at individual levels such as delinquent entrepreneurs still scarce, specifically in the context of ex-juvenile entrepreneurs. This conceptual paper proposed the framework that, risk-taking orientation behaviors might influence ex-juvenile entrepreneurial activities and their delinquent behavioral change. We assume risk-taking orientation looks to replicate the desired settlement amongst the delinquent populace and entrepreneurial risk-taking orientation as an alternative to delinquent behaviors. Due to lack of explanation, we provide a conceptual framework to create awareness and understanding of ex-juvenile entrepreneurial risk-taking orientation behaviors by suggesting to employ qualitative methods to gain insight into the phenomenon. Lastly, the conceptual paper concludes by suggesting some interpretations for future research to dig out the study theoretically and empirically on the individual EO risk-taking orientation behaviors among the delinquent populace (ex-juvenile entrepreneurs) context. This conceptual paper provides fresh knowledge about the IEO, risk-taking orientation potentiality amongst the delinquent entrepreneurs' self-development, and insight into the entrepreneurship context.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurial Orientation, Ex-juvenile Entrepreneurs, Delinquent Behavioral Change, Risk-taking Orientation behaviours, Conceptual Paper.

### Introduction

This study explores the extent to which ex-juvenile's entrepreneurial orientation (EO) behaviours plays a vital role influencing their delinquent behavioural change. Entrepreneurship Orientation (EO) is important due to its impacts to the economic growth, social change, and job creation (Goktan & Gupta, 2015; Chowdhury et al., 2018; Klofsten, et al., 2019). The influences are benefited from the effort of entrepreneurs through their entrepreneurial activities that create value and make significant

impact. According to the literatures, the field of EO ranges from proactiveness, innovativeness, and risk-taking behavior, autonomous, and competitiveness (Lumpkin & Dess 1996; Marques et al., 2018). But then, most of the EO studies focus on firms' performance (Hughes & Morgan, 2007; Berrone, et al., 2012; Debicki et al., 2016), but then again, there is less studies on EO at individual level context. Similarly, Kollmann et al. (2007) lamented Inadequate EO studies conducted at individual level. The insufficiency of empirical and theoretical studies about EO at individual level idea is outrageous due to the views and outlooks of authors and superior managers form the whole deliberate path of their firms (Dickson & Weaver, 2008; Darwish, Abdo, & AlShuwaiee, 2018). Suggesting on the negligence of the IEO in literature, called for tough researchers introducing individual entrepreneurship orientation (Krauss et al., 2005). In response to Dickson and Weaver, Bolton & Lane (2012) found that, IEO give rise to in 3 diverse factors that confirm reliability and validity, proactiveness, innovativeness and risk-taking which correlated with entrepreneurial intention.

Risk-taking is the willingness to invest enormous capitals into chances which contain likelihood of high probability (Zahra, 1991; Wiklund, & Shepherd, 2003). Risk-taking behaviours influence individual entrepreneurs to venture into business which many would avoid. Therefore, to build upon this theme tune, some influences constitute risk-taking behaviours and suggest that risk-taking orientation behaviours comprises taking enterprising actions by responsibility of the uncertainty, borrowing heavily, and committing substantial economic resources to commence the unknown venture. Risk-taking shows the propensity of a business to take bold actions such as engaging on a fresh venture, moving a lot of the organisation's resources to undertake ventures with highly unpredictable outcome (Miller & Friesen, 1978; Lumpkin & Dess, 2001). This point toward that, risk-taking orientation usually: (i) *Venture into the unknown* (ii) *Invest a relatively portion of resource and* (iii) *Borrow heavily*.

Nevertheless, the magnitude of risk cannot be calculated as it incorporates emotional and social risk as well as financial risk (Lumpkin & Dess, 1996). Although the facts supporting risk-taking orientation behaviors at both firms and individual are mixed (Calantone, et al., 2003; Lechner & Gudmundsson, 2014; Shan et al., 2016). Research on delinquent's populace found that some convicts have entrepreneurial talent and potentiality for entrepreneurship Sonfield, (2010). Correspondingly, Sonfield, (2013) found crime rate decrease with as much as 8% rate and save cost for the saving by 5 times the cost of the programs. However, the empirical literature in the context of ex-juvenile entrepreneurs is rather limited and ambiguous specifically in developing countries particularly in Nigeria, which many people in Nigeria were enforced into creating their own easy entrepreneurial ventures due to the lack of other opportunities (Reynolds et al., 2002; Mota, et al., 2019). However, in this study focus on how Individual EO risk taking orientation behaviours might influence ex-juvenile entrepreneurs delinquent behavioral change. Accordingly, the present study offers an insight about entrepreneurship knowledge by revealing the substantiality of risk-taking orientation in business performance.

But then again, in view of the risk-taking behaviours, the consequences can either be loss or profit which can influence ex-juvenile entrepreneurial activities success and resulting to delinquent behavioural change. We do not know how risk-taking orientation behavior influence delinquent behavioural change in this context. On the other hand, our assumption is that ex-juvenile entrepreneurs, all the time, want profit; just similar to any other entrepreneurs. Hence, the purpose of this article is to make available conceptual understanding of risk-taking orientation influence towards ex-juvenile entrepreneurial success which might resulting to their delinquent behavioural

change. The prime objectives of this study are to conceptualised whether risk-taking orientation behaviors plays a significant role in determining the level of entrepreneurial risk-taking behaviors demonstrated by ex-juvenile entrepreneurs. Accordingly, we examine the following objectives:

- To examine risk-taking behaviours influence on ex-juvenile entrepreneurial performance.
- To investigate the risk-taking behaviours influence on ex-juvenile entrepreneurs' delinquent behavioral changes.

## **Literature and Proposition Development**

### **EO Theory: Risk Taking Orientation Dimension**

Entrepreneurial orientation is defined as “the strategy-making processes that provide businesses with a basis for entrepreneurial decisions and actions” (Rauch Wiklund, & Lumpkin, 2009 Pp. 762). This concept is defined by 3-5 activities established out of business approach and entrepreneurship behaviors (Miller, 1983; Covin & Slevin, 1989). The behaviors comprise innovative, take-risking, proactiveness, competitive and autonomous orientation (Lumpkin & Dess, 1996). Risk-taking is one of the EO dimension which is the degree to which a firm’s can drive its wish to take actions, even when the consequences are unknown (Kallmuenzer & Peters, 2018). The EO theory explain the reality that risk-taking is a characteristic of an entrepreneur and it determines how well the business survive. Theoretically, an entrepreneur takes some level of risk; yet, the apparent risk taking from a precise viewpoint of one business owners may be considered low linked to the level of risk acknowledged by another one (Kallmuenzer & Peters, 2018). The risk-taking tendency of enterprises reveals the predilection of the business to take risk, as it indicates the degree of risk that would be linked with a high performance of the business (Wiklund & Shepherd, 2005).

Lumpkin and Dess (1996) theorized that EO dimensions can differ individualistically and anticipated that each dimension might not certainly contribute to business performance in each instance. Regardless of the thoughtfulness promoted by Lumpkin and Dess (1996), most studies have used a joint measure of risk taking, innovativeness and proactiveness to capture EO behaviours. For instance, in the metaanalysis performed by Rauch et al. (2009), only 25% of the articles included in their analysis use a multidimensional model in which the dimensions of EO can vary from each other. We proposed that the dimensions are of different value to the EO performance influence and so can be guide into one variable. Other studies like Yoo (2001) and Covin et al. (2006) confirm this, but some studies suggest otherwise (Hughes & Morgan, 2007; Swierczek & Ha, 2003).

Furthermore, Lumpkin and Dess (1996) assumed that, in certainty and bearing in mind the variable factors' interplay in a firm's approaches and structure, the risk-taking tendency will vary in terms of its influence on the consequences or firm's objectives. In the opinions of Lumpkin and Dess (1996), an encounter that has been proposed by earlier studies is that entrepreneurs do not seem to see the risks that others see, neither do they consider to take risks outdoor the field of their business, then which may have the capability to influence their performance and jeopardize the presence of the business. The strict reality in every single business performance is the fact that all events in the business approach involve some degree of risk-taking (Sahasranamam & Raman, 2018). Henceforward, entrepreneurs traditionally are acquainted of risk-taking orientation behaviours. Also, risk-taking orientation has been known as a characteristic of entrepreneurs, then enquiries continue for the both researchers and professionals on how to assume the risk-taking behavior in business approaches performance for fresh entry into market.

Risk-taking orientation concept extensively linked with entrepreneurs labels the readiness of entrepreneurs to partake in business-related risks (Brockhaus, 1980; 1982). The instable and inconsistent findings in the research of risk-taking orientation does not contradict the richness of the conceptual discussions. Accordingly, risk-taking orientation behaviours give the impression to be characteristic of entrepreneurs (Stewart et al., 1998). Likewise, businesses normally demonstrate risk-taking behaviours resulting from its willingness to withstand enormous and risky resources commitments to uncertain but new and hopeful business (Miller & Freisen, 1978; Brockhaus, 1980; Miller, 1983; Lumpkin & Dess, 1996).

In the same way, risk-taking means willingness for investing huge resources to opportunities which involve likelihood of high uncertainty (Zahra, 1991; Wiklund, & Shepherd, 2003). Risk-taking is distinct as *“the step to which entrepreneurs are prepared to make risky resource commitments”* Miller and Friesen, (1978). Kollmann & Stockmann (2014) mention that they are three categories of risk-taking: (i) investing into the unknown (ii) Investing some portion of resource (iii) heavy borrowing. Nevertheless, this is tough to calculate as it incorporates emotional and social risk as well as financial risk (Lumpkin & Dess, 1996).

*Firstly, borrowing heavily;* characteristics of risk-taking is about venturing large portion of resources commitments or acquiring substantial loan into ventures likely a better revenues and high probability of loss, characteristically replicates the situation of risk-return trade-offs measured in financial analyses (Lumpkin and Dess 1996). Study found that businesses facing significant risks partake higher usual rates of return than businesses facing less risks (Aaker & Jacobson, 1987; Graddy-Reed, 2019). At that point, this decision-making style agrees that business managers demonstrate a strong commitment to success and to expected positive influence results by assuming a high level of exaggerated failure.

*Secondly, venturing a relatively portion of resource* which is relating to taking enterprise when results are not certain (Hughes & Morgan, 2007). Uncertainty venturing varies from risk investment as it was defined giving to the earlier by first category of risk-taking. Uncertainty means that the opportunity of numerous possible consequences is unknown although risk indicates that the possibility of negative result is identified (Alvarez, 2007). Thus, risk-taking consequences from inadequate evidence, while risk deals with the possibility of failure. Risk-taking entrepreneurs are more prepared to admit uncertain situations than risk averse entrepreneurs, and they have a tendency to invest resources with limited knowledge of possible outcomes.

*Thirdly, venturing into the unknown* that highlights a firm’s readiness to start out from trial and error methods, to trial the current order of business and investing into unfamiliar fields to track a higher return (Venkatraman, 1989). Businesses with this feature are prepared to take a diverse new way of performing business that deviate from traditional processes and systems accepted by current business practice confirmed to be advantageous.

### **Ex-juvenile Entrepreneurs**

Ex-juvenile entrepreneurs are juveniles released from reformatory centers and presently engaging into entrepreneurial activities who creates choices and opportunities for novelty within the framework of entrepreneurship. There are predominant frequent empirical studies on entrepreneurial risk-taking in areas dealing with delinquent entrepreneurs and its influences upon release resulted from prisons entrepreneurship programs (Sonfield, 2008; Downing 2012; Soloman, 2012; Sonfield, 2013). Basically, prison entrepreneurship programs influence prisoners to have

entrepreneurial aptitude and potentiality for entrepreneurial success (Sonfield, 2001). Moreover, Sonfield, (2013) discovered that, 8% reduction in delinquency rates and enhanced saving to the social direction by 5 times the expenses of the programs. According to Usman and Hashim, (2020) found that, autonomous orientation behaviours influences ex-juvenile entrepreneurs delinquent behavioural changes. Similarly, Usman et al., (2020) revealed that innovative orientation behaviours influences delinquent behavioural change.

However, in view of the entrepreneurship literature, ex-juvenile entrepreneurial risk-taking research is completely missing or not evolving. Another distracted literature is the discussion on how risk-taking orientation behaviours influence towards ex-juvenile entrepreneur's delinquent behavioral change. Resulting in lack of significant studies conducted on ex-juvenile entrepreneurs in Katsina state, Nigeria. Therefore, this study conceptually examines the influence of one of the IEO dimension that is risk-taking orientation towards ex-juvenile entrepreneurs towards delinquent behavioral change. Bearing in mind most of the studies focus on adult prisoners but very few studies (Usman and Hashim, 2020; Usman et al., 2020; Usman et al., 2020) on ex-juvenile entrepreneurs' surface so far, and zero about risk-taking behaviours influence on ex-juvenile entrepreneur's business performance.

Likewise, the conceptual basis pointed out by (Miles, et al., 2014) suggested that is fair roadmap for researchers in an investigation field. The research roadmap can be explained narratively. So, the method of selecting relevant concepts in the literature is called conceptualization of a conceptual framework (Miles et al., 2014). The reason behind this research is that ex-juvenile entrepreneurs' involvement into necessity entrepreneurial activities face some trials that give the impression to delay the growth of their businesses and subsequent behavioural change. Therefore, in order to ensure the growth and delinquent behavioural change, the concepts of entrepreneurial orientation must be adopted because it enjoys a certain good reputation among firm's performance which might also make same impact to ex-juvenile entrepreneurs. The entrepreneurial-oriented model proposed by Lumpkin & Dess (1996) will be adapted to examine the impact of EO risk-taking behaviours on ex-juvenile entrepreneurs through the effect of risk-taking behaviours on their business performance.

In addition, ex-juvenile entrepreneurs who are categorised into the groups of necessity-based entrepreneurship rather than opportunity-based entrepreneurship. Not only do they lack other opportunities for employment, but also lack the welfare system to support these ex-juveniles upon release. Hence, they should have to find themselves some means of earnings and survival. These push motivation influences are the contributing aspects among the ex-juvenile's decision to become entrepreneurs and self-reliant, and their entrepreneurial activities become the survival approach for avoiding dangerous delinquent behaviours, and social exclusion or even violent reprisal by other delinquents' friends and concentrate on their ventures and its growth. Lastly, concepts of the entrepreneurial risk-taking orientation theory context discussed by Lumpkin and Dess (1996) will be applied into this context. Selected individuals and contextual characteristics of entrepreneurship are present among ex-juvenile entrepreneurs in Katsina state, Nigerian context as a result of the nature of necessity-based entrepreneurship and to meet their basic need.

### **Individual Entrepreneurial Orientation (IEO): Risk-taking Orientation Behaviours and Delinquent Behavioral Change.**

In the meantime, one can define a firm, mainly a small or entrepreneurially founded organisation, as a result of an individual's behaviours, the EO dimensions could be measured for an individual.

Entrepreneurs' who are willing to take on risks and be proactive in leading their firms can certainly be significant behaviours that an individual may take on in other pursuits of life. Individuals, such as ex-juvenile entrepreneurs, can easily be observed as risk-takers or non-risk takers, as innovative or not (Usman et al., 2020) Some ex-juveniles choose to work alone autonomously while others prefer the comfort of the group Usman and Hashim (2020). Some ex-juvenile entrepreneurs are very competitive and aggressively pursue being the best in the market, while others are content to just have the means of basic necessity.

Therefore, applying these definitions at individual (ex-juveniles) not only seems plausible but valuable in designing effective instruction methods depending on behaviours that the ex-juvenile entrepreneurs' exhibit. The question here is that how does the individual entrepreneurial risk-taking behaviours influence ex-juvenile entrepreneurial activities and ex-juvenile entrepreneurs subsequent delinquent behavioural change? According to Bolton, & Lane, 2012; Gupta & Gupta, 2015; Wales, 2016) EO dimensions could be measured at individual level for instances ex-juvenile entrepreneurs be proactive in operating their businesses and readiness to risk-taking this is surely central behaviors that an individual may embraces on their struggling. Individuals, such as ex-juvenile entrepreneurs can be assessed as risk-takers or risk averse, autonomous or not, some are very competitive aggressiveness in their entrepreneurial activities and want to be the best in any situation while others are just passive in their pursuit. Accordingly, spread over this perception at individual level not only possible but appreciated in scheming real approaches depending with the ex-juvenile entrepreneurs' risk-taking behaviors they demonstrated.

In future, we develop new understandings concerning the particular nature of EO's role in influential firm-level outcomes. While existing research has studied the impact of EO on firm's performance for instance Hughes and Morgan, 2007, Rauch et al., 2009). This study focuses on how IEO risk orientation influence delinquent behavioral change. Due to the shortage of literature on ex-juvenile entrepreneurs, this study is built on the close connected to the Prison Entrepreneurship Programs which discovered that some prisoners have an entrepreneurial talent and potentiality for entrepreneurship. Sonfield, (2013) found crime rate decrease with as much as 8% rate and save cost for the saving by 5 times the cost of the programs. However, the empirical literature in the context of ex-juvenile entrepreneurs is rather limited and ambiguous or specifically in developing countries particularly Katsina state, Nigeria even many people were enforced into creating their own easy entrepreneurial ventures due to the lack of other opportunities (Reynolds et al., 2002; Mota, Braga, & Ratten, 2019; Usman et al., 2020). This is necessity-based entrepreneurship and is due to what Reynolds et al. (2002) call as "*push motivations*" to the unemployment and job replacement that leave no alternative to opening individual's own business (Lohrke & Woolley, 2010).

The existing entrepreneurship approach literatures have recognized the significant of risk-taking by examine its impact at various business-level outcome (Bromiley, 1991). Studies revealed that taking risk is positively relates to a firm's new product performance (Wang & Juan, 2016; Aloulou, 2019) still others show negative influence such as Lechner and Gudmundsson (2014); Shan et al. (2016). Relating to business financial performance, taking risk is finding to have positive effects. Contrary, Tan & Floros, (2019), found risk-taking to have negative effects on business performance (Venkatraman, 1989) or curvilinear (inverted-U relationship). Also, Begley & Boyd, (1987) found the impact. Furthermore, Kreiser et al. (2013) found a U-shaped relationship between the taking risk and sales development of a firms, while a low level of risk-taking links with higher sales development, while Casillas and Moreno (2010) found a non-significant result of risk-taking on sales development.

Entrepreneurs demonstrate reasonable levels of risk-taking would outsmart in market as relate to businesses showing either high or low levels of risk-taking (Alalawi, 2020). Influences such as method of solving a risk problem (Stewart & Roth, 2001) and the ability to perform under risky circumstances affect the risk-taking ability of entrepreneur (Covin et al., 2020). Anlesinya, et al. (2015) found a significant positive influence of taking risk on profitability of small enterprises that function in the retail sector in Ghana. Hence, varying theoretical findings related to risk taking for new product, new market entry and business performance call for a more comprehensive study of the operationalization and possible emergencies of risk-taking towards entrepreneurs (Zahra, 2005; Wales, 2016).

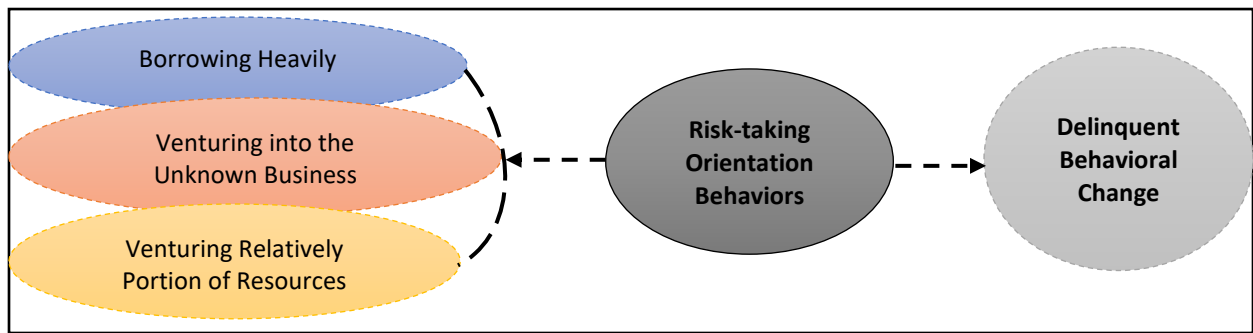
However, majority of necessity-based entrepreneurs jobs oriented not only focus on business growth, but relatively grasp entrepreneurship as a means for necessity (Lloyd, 2019). One would also expect the risk boldness of the entrepreneur to influence their business performance. It has long been recognized that risk-taking and uncertainty play an important role on entrepreneurial performance that lead ex-juvenile entrepreneurs engaged into necessity-based entrepreneurship. Therefore, from the rational above, risk-taking orientation behaviours is stated as the entrepreneur's deliberate orientation shimmering willingness of entrepreneurs to engage into risk-taking entrepreneurial behaviours which ex-juvenile entrepreneurs portrayed. Furthermore, entrepreneurial orientation behaviours of the key individual entrepreneurs is likely to identical entrepreneurial orientation of the business (Wiklund, 1998b).

In point of fact, the central foundations of risk-taking entrepreneurial orientation method (Miller, 1983), Miller made one of the significant contributions in this field from his theory for examining important links between risk-taking behaviours and entrepreneurial activities. Miller's conceptualisation has become the tool of choice in studying risk-taking orientation behaviours individual-level entrepreneurship. For instance, miller suggested: *"an entrepreneur is one that involves in product-market innovation, undertakes to some level risky ventures, and is foremost to come up with 'proactive' innovations, beating competitors to the knock"*. (1983: 771), hence, Miller emphasizes on the entrepreneurship method rather than on the individual entrepreneur behind it. This means, that Miller takes a tactical approach to entrepreneurship (Wiklund, 1998b).

Recent discussions on the concept of entrepreneurial orientation risk-taking dimension give the impression in several research issues. The objective of this conceptual paper is how to adopt risk-taking orientation behaviours influence towards ex-juvenile entrepreneurial activities and their subsequent delinquent behavioural change, so that the imagination and enterprises of ex-juveniles established business benefit from the offered business opportunities. Ex-juvenile entrepreneurs have to adopt what Lumpkin and Dess (1996) or what Covin and Slevin (1991) describe as a *"risk-taking entrepreneurial orientation behaviours"*. Nonetheless, to the best of our knowledge there has been deficiency of risk-taking orientation behaviours influence towards delinquent populace to be specific ex-juvenile entrepreneurs delinquent behavioural change. The insufficiency of such literature positions a question. How does the IEO risk-taking orientation behaviours influenced ex-juvenile entrepreneurs' delinquent behavioral change? Consequently, this conceptual study formulates the following proposition.

**Proposition:** *Individual risk-taking orientation influence ex-juvenile entrepreneurs' delinquent behavioral change.*





**Figure 1:** Proposed Conceptual Mapping Showing Risk-taking Behaviors Influence towards Delinquent Behavioral Change.

The purpose of this conceptual framework is that, risk-taking orientation behaviors influence on delinquent behavioral change. The risk-taking orientation behaviors influence framework develops awareness of ex-juvenile entrepreneurs, extend their understanding, proper application and the implications of risk-taking orientation behaviors influence. Based on this persistence we propose a testable proposition that:

- i. Risk-taking behaviours influenced ex-juvenile entrepreneurial activities performance.
- ii. Risk-taking behaviours influenced ex-juvenile entrepreneurs' delinquent behavioral change.

### Conclusion

This conceptual paper addresses risk-taking orientation behaviors influence towards ex-juvenile entrepreneurs, the conceptual paper describes the expected influence of risk-taking orientation behaviours on ex-juvenile entrepreneurial activities performance and their succeeding delinquent behavioral change. We conclude that risk-taking behaviors are very crucial among ex-juvenile entrepreneurial activities and their subsequent delinquent behavioral change since they do not apply theories while practicing into entrepreneurial risk-taking behavior. Furthermore, the conceptual paper concludes that, ex-juvenile entrepreneur's risk-taking behaviors might influence their delinquent behavioral change. By consideration risk-taking orientation behaviours that encourage ex-juvenile entrepreneurial risk-taking behaviors we substantiate the importance of consistent risk-taking orientation behaviors influence entrepreneurial activities among ex-juvenile entrepreneurs.

Also, the concept of risk-taking orientation can be understood in relation to ex-juvenile entrepreneurs borrowing heavily and venturing relatively portion of resource: as well as venturing into unknown business behaviours Lumpkin and Dess (1996). The protagonist of risk-taking orientation remnants important for the entrepreneurial activities as a continuous accomplished and linked in business growth and consequent delinquent behavioral change. The links between IEO risk-taking orientation and other dimensions on delinquent populace (ex-juvenile entrepreneurs) shall be discovered for further study.

Likewise, this paper conceptualise risk-taking orientation behaviors influence on ex-juvenile entrepreneurial activities and their consequent delinquent behavioral change. Therefore, we provide

a new insight of knowledge on ex-juvenile entrepreneurs for study risk-taking orientation behavior. Our framework comprehends the concept of risk-taking behaviors which focuses on individual delinquent entrepreneurs mostly ex-juvenile entrepreneurs. Furthermore, we make new contributions to the concept of IEO; risk-taking orientation based on the application of this framework of risk-taking behaviours by demonstrating that risk-taking behaviors might influence ex-juvenile entrepreneurial activities success and also might influence ex-juvenile entrepreneurs' subsequent delinquent behavioral change. This signifying that, the application of risk-taking behaviors context may be relevant to ex-juvenile entrepreneurs who wish to improve business performance, in Katsina state, Nigeria who might consider entrepreneurial risk-taking as alternative framework to better augment entrepreneurial activities and delinquent behavioral change than applying models.

The conceptual framework guide policy makers, risk-taking orientation analyst to develop policies and programs to improve the ex-juvenile entrepreneurial activities, as well as risk-taking orientation behaviors as new paradigm. The framework provides insight about ex-juvenile entrepreneurs on proper application of how their risk-taking orientation behaviors can positively influence entrepreneurial activities and delinquent behavioral change. Generally, our study framework, risk-taking behaviors among ex-juvenile entrepreneurs is a novelty and contribute to higher performance of ex-juvenile entrepreneurial activities and profitability.

Accordingly, the dimension will be applied for IEO and replicate the ex-juvenile entrepreneur's risk-taking behaviors reflecting the willingness of ex-juvenile entrepreneurs to engage into an entrepreneurial risk-taking behavior. As for future study methodology, qualitative approach, in-depth interviews for the measurement of IEO risk-taking orientation suggesting the preferred method for data collection, and may offer deep insight of the ex-juvenile entrepreneurial risk-taking orientation behaviors (Tijjani et al., 2009; Mohamad & Perry, 2015). Lastly, future researches to pay attention on the other individual EO dimensions and entrepreneurs' vantage point should limit productive in remarking the scope and conditions to which separately IEO dimension viewpoint restored apprehensions the relative position of the risk-taking orientation influence towards delinquent behavioral change and protection rationalised the business opportunities and wealthy competences. These advantage point will encourage the debate on the vision and retreat to the conceptualization of risk-taking orientation behaviors.

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