

Factors Influencing Intentions of Young Social Entrepreneurs: A Scoping Review

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Abstract

This scoping review research investigates the factors affecting young people's intentions to engage in social entrepreneurship. Using the keywords ("factor" OR "cause" OR "influence") AND ("intention") AND ("social entrepreneurship") AND ("youth" OR "young people" OR "adolescence" OR "teen"), scientific papers were found on SCOPUS and Google Scholar. 29 pertinent papers on the factors affecting young people's incentives for social entrepreneurship were found in the search. Following analysis of 12 carefully chosen publications, evidence supporting the current inquiry was provided. The research findings from these publications were combined, and a number of themes emerged, showing that self-efficacy, social support, attitude and behavioral control, passion and personal values, as well as education and training, are all influences on young people's intentions to engage in social entrepreneurship. The study underlines the significance of promoting and supporting young people's social entrepreneurship as well as the development of interventions and support systems that are especially suited to their requirements and goals in order to secure a brighter future.

Keywords: Social entrepreneurship, Youth development, Social innovation, Social impact, Social change

Introduction

Social entrepreneurship is a viable and growing strategy for addressing social and environmental issues (Mair & Marti, 2006; Gandhi & Raina, 2018; Chandra & Kerlin, 2020). In their communities, social entrepreneurs identify pressing problems and devise innovative ways to address them (Bacq, Wasieleski, & Weber, 2022). Social entrepreneurship strives to use an entrepreneurial approach to develop social values and achieve long-term impact by merging social welfare and commercial logic in an organising strategy (Yanto Chandra & Janelle, 2020).

Because of their new perspectives, creative ideas, and zeal for social change, youth are crucial in advancing social entrepreneurship (Selvan & Andrew, 2020). Young people can also have opportunities for community involvement, leadership development, and skill development

by participating in social entrepreneurship (Ong et al., 2020). Youth-led social enterprises have the power to positively impact communities by addressing pressing social issues and enacting positive change.

The research concludes that social entrepreneurship among young people has drawn attention and has a significant potential to promote social change and aid youth development. By addressing pressing issues including poverty, inequality, climate change, and accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), young social entrepreneurs are significantly influencing society (Bublitz et al., 2020; Diaz-Sarachaga & Ariza Montes, 2022). In fact, social entrepreneurship may provide young people with the knowledge, abilities, and competencies in business administration, finance, and management that they need to succeed as entrepreneurs while also advancing society (Tam, Asamoah, & Chan, 2022).

Youth social entrepreneurship has to be actively promoted and supported if a brighter future is to be ensured. Understanding what drives young people to engage in social entrepreneurship is essential because it reveals their unique views, values, and desire to have a good social and environmental effect.

Studying the youth's intentions toward social entrepreneurship is crucial because it helps us understand the complex set of factors that influence their decisions. This information is crucial for developing customized interventions and assistance programs that meet the specific requirements and goals of young social entrepreneurs.

In order to fully investigate the factors impacting young people's willingness to engage in social entrepreneurship, this project will perform a scoping review. The following are its goals:

1. To look at the factors that influence young people's propensity for social entrepreneurship.
2. To get a thorough grasp of the factors and influences that influence young people's decision to engage in social entrepreneurship.
3. To offer useful information for creating projects and programs that inspire and aid young social entrepreneurs.

This article explores the characteristics that motivate young people to pursue social entrepreneurship, making it a helpful resource for understanding their goals and guiding the creation of effective projects and programs that encourage and sustain their engagement. Young people exploring social entrepreneurship, which prioritizes social and environmental impact via innovative solutions, should be encouraged and supported since it has the potential to improve society as a whole.

Research Methodology

In this investigation, search engines from SCOPUS and Google Scholar were used to find scholarly literature. In this procedure, keywords such as "factor" or "cause" or "influence" as well as "intention" and "social entrepreneurship" and "youth" or "young people" or "adolescence" or "teen" were utilized. 29 articles that examined the factors influencing young people's ambitions for social entrepreneurship were found as a result of these efforts. There are just 12 studies left that provide evidence to back up the present article (Table 1). To determine the criteria, all of the study findings from the articles were organized into themes. Self-efficacy, social support, attitude and behavioral control, passion and personal values, education and training, and, ultimately, attitude and behavioral control were shown to affect the intentions of young people to engage in social entrepreneurship.

Table 1: Articles Selected

Source: Authors

The Articles	Authors	Suggested Factors
Structural Path Study Modeling Factors Influencing Social	Chowdhury, B., Haque, R., Senathirajah, A. R. B.	Perceived social support, Entrepreneurial self-efficacy,

Entrepreneurship Intention: A Bangladeshi Youth Case Study	S., Khalil, M. I., & Ahmed, S. (2022)	Perceived desirability, Social entrepreneurial education, Perceived feasibility
Determinacy of the factors affecting Malaysian youth to be social entrepreneurs	Mohd Zulkifle, A., Ab. Aziz, K., & Sarhan, L. (2021)	empathy and self-efficacy
An investigation of students' social entrepreneurial intentions in Syria: An empirical test	Medyanik, O., & Al-Jawni, F. (2017)	personal values, social norms, and perceived behavioral control.
Factors that cultivate youth intention to be social entrepreneur	Punadi, R. P., & Aryani, A. V.(2017)	passion, creativity, and self-efficacy
Factors influencing social entrepreneurship intentions in Romania.	Iancu, A., Popescu, L., & Popescu, V. (2021)	understanding the concept of social entrepreneurship and recognizing social problems
Determinants of Social Entrepreneurship Intention:A Longitudinal Study among Youth in Higher Learning Institutions	Zulkifle, A. M., & Aziz, K. A. (2023)	entrepreneurial education, social support, and self-efficacy
Intention towards social entrepreneurship of university students in an emerging economy: the influence of entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurship education.	Hassan, H. M. K. (2020)	entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial self-efficacy
Factors Influencing Student's Social Entrepreneurship Intention: A Case of Duta Jauhar Program	Nur Syafinaz Rashid, Saida Farhanah Sarkam, Noor Junaini Arwin Yaacob, Musramaini Mustapha, Nordianah Jusoh@Hussain, Rafidah Abdul Azis. (2018)	prior experience and self-efficacy
Entrepreneurial Literacy and Social Entrepreneurship Intentions among Youth	James, E., & Sahid, S. (2022).	Entrepreneurial Literacy
Emotional Competence, Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy, and Entrepreneurial Intention: A Study Based on China College Students' Social Entrepreneurship Project	Chien-Chi C, Sun B, Yang H,Zheng M and Li B (2020)	Emotional competences and entrepreneurial self-efficacy
The Relationship between Perceived Access to Finance and Social Entrepreneurship Intentions among University Students in Vietnam.	Luc, P. T. (2018).	Perceived access to finance, Attitude towards behavior, Perceived behavioral control
Explaining Social Entrepreneurial Intentions among College Students in Zimbabwe,	Patient Rambe & Takawira Munyaradzi Ndofirepi (2019)	empathy,self-efficacy and social support

Findings & the Discussion

The findings show that five key factors have the greatest influence on young people's inclination to engage in social entrepreneurship. Self-efficacy, social support, behavioral control, passion and personal beliefs, education, and training are some of them.

Self-efficacy

Self-efficacy is crucial for motivating young people to engage in social entrepreneurship since it is defined as one's belief in one's ability to complete a task

or job successfully. According to several studies, including those by Mohd Zulkifle et al. (2021), Punadi and Aryani (2017), Zulkifle and Aziz (2023), Nur Syafinaz et al. (2018), and Patient Rambe and Takawira Munyaradzi Ndofirepi (2019), self-efficacy has been found to significantly positively influence young people's intention to engage in social entrepreneurship. According to Chien-Chi et al. (2020), a person's entrepreneurial self-efficacy, which is defined as their belief in their ability to do entrepreneurial activities, has a strong positive influence on entrepreneurial intention.

Numerous elements have been identified to affect young people's inclination to engage in social entrepreneurship in addition to self-efficacy. For instance, past social entrepreneurship experience has a beneficial impact on social entrepreneurship intention, according to a study by Nur Syafinaz et al. (2018). According to Chowdhury et al. (2022), the impression of social entrepreneurship as a feasible career path has a beneficial influence on young people's intentions. Additionally, Punadi and Aryani (2017) discovered that encouraging youthful creativity might be a valuable tactic for promoting social entrepreneurship objectives and developing larger social businesses.

Social Support

According to the study, social support is essential for young people's growth in social entrepreneurship. Social support is essential for encouraging social entrepreneurship among Bangladeshi young, according to Chowdhury et al. (2022), emphasizing the significance of social support when designing policies and programs to achieve so. Zulkifle and Aziz (2023) assert that networking and mentorship opportunities can positively affect young people's intentions to pursue social entrepreneurship. These results have been validated by Rambe and Takawira Munyaradzi Ndofirepi (2019), who demonstrated that social support has a significant beneficial impact on social entrepreneurial ambitions. It is essential to give young people the resources, knowledge, and direction they require from family, friends, and other social networks in order to encourage their interest in and intention toward social entrepreneurship. By doing this, policymakers and educators may assist young people in acquiring the abilities necessary to be successful social entrepreneurs.

Attitude and Behavioral Control

In influencing social entrepreneurial goals, perceived financial availability is just as important as a positive attitude toward conduct, according to Luc's (2018) research. This implies that people need to have a positive attitude toward social entrepreneurship in order to think about creating and running a social company. Resources in terms of money are also important. Perceived behavioral control may also have a big influence on a teen's desire to launch a social venture. This is demonstrated by the study by Medyanik and Al-Jawni (2017), which contends that promoting social entrepreneurship among students by fostering positive social norms may raise their inclinations to do so. This emphasizes how social norms and cultural elements shape entrepreneurial attitudes and activities in a fundamental way.

Promoting social norms that encourage social entrepreneurship among students has been shown to dramatically boost social entrepreneurial intents, according to Medyanik and Al-Jawni (2017). Social norms and cultural variables are also key predictors of entrepreneurial attitudes and behaviors.

Overall, the findings of the scoping study indicate that attitudes, perceived behavioral control, awareness of social issues, and social norms are important determinants of young people's aspirations to engage in social entrepreneurship. These findings have significance for educators and decision-makers who may

support young people in starting firms by addressing challenges like financial accessibility and fostering an entrepreneurial mindset.

Passion and Personal Values

Youth social entrepreneurship is influenced by a variety of individual factors, including zeal and personal ideals. Young people need to be instilled with passion, according to Punadi and Aryani (2017), in order to motivate social entrepreneurial intentions and the development of more significant social businesses. The study found that young people who are very passionate about social issues are more likely to desire to use entrepreneurship to address these challenges. Politicians and educators should place a higher priority on igniting adolescent excitement in order to develop social entrepreneurial ambitions.

Additionally, it has been demonstrated that personal values significantly enhance students' goals for social entrepreneurship. In their 2017 study in Syria, Medyanik and Al-Jawni discovered that young people's intentions to become social entrepreneurs are significantly influenced by their own beliefs. Policymakers and educators may motivate kids to have social entrepreneurial aspirations by strengthening personal values. Additionally, a 2019 study by Rambe and Ndofirepi discovered that the objectives of social entrepreneurship are significantly benefited by empathy, which is the ability to understand and share the sentiments of others. In order to boost social entrepreneurship and a more compassionate society, policymakers and educators might promote empathy in youngsters.

Education and Training

The review found that promoting young people's interest in the sector requires social entrepreneurship education and training. According to Chowdhury et al. (2022), social entrepreneurial education and students' propensity to engage in social entrepreneurship are closely associated. According to Zulkifl and Aziz (2023), entrepreneurship education may aid in the development of the knowledge and abilities required for social entrepreneurship, which in turn influences young people's motivation to engage in it. Hassan (2020) also emphasizes the importance of motivating recent graduates to explore social entrepreneurship. The results of James and Sahid's study from 2022 show that desires for social entrepreneurship are highly influenced by entrepreneurial literacy.

To promote expertise and skills in fields like finance, marketing, and product development, programs for education and training in social entrepreneurship may be developed. The teaching of soft skills, such as teamwork, leadership, and communication, which are essential for inspiring children to consider social entrepreneurship, should also be a part of these programs. Adolescents may also benefit from these programs' opportunities to put their knowledge and skills to work in real-world situations, such as mentorship and internship opportunities. By adopting these strategies, social entrepreneurial education and training programs may have a greater impact on getting young people to think about social entrepreneurship.

Policymakers and educational institutions may play a big part in promoting social entrepreneurship by including social entrepreneurial education and training programs into their curricula. As a result, young people will have the knowledge, skills, and experience needed to participate in social entrepreneurship. It may also be recommended that educational institutions, governments, and social enterprises collaborate to offer youth networking and mentorship opportunities that might improve their social entrepreneurship abilities and widen their social networks. Finally, by creating a supportive atmosphere for social entrepreneurship, these activities may encourage young people to view it as a feasible and worthy career option.

Conclusions

This scoping review research, in conclusion, provides insightful information on the variables affecting young people's intentions to engage in social entrepreneurship. The study's conclusions have more validity and dependability since a systematic method was used, and data from reliable sources like SCOPUS and Google Scholar were used. A thorough review of chosen studies also offers empirical support, reiterating the research's use of evidence.

This study's thorough approach to data collecting and analysis is a major strength. The research offers a wide range of viewpoints on young people's social entrepreneurship by combining data from several scientific papers. This deepens knowledge of the topic and gives the area's future study and policymaking a solid foundation. A thorough analysis of the elements influencing young people's intentions toward social entrepreneurship is made possible by the scoping review methodology's integration of qualitative and quantitative studies.

It is crucial to recognize the shortcomings and restrictions of this study, nevertheless. The study's coverage may be constrained by the study's very small sample size of chosen publications. An investigation of the elements influencing young people's social entrepreneurship that was more thorough and subtle may have been possible with a larger collection of publications. Furthermore, there may be questions regarding possible bias in the inclusion process due to the absence of detailed details on the criteria used for choosing relevant articles. More openness in this area would increase the study's dependability and trustworthiness.

A noteworthy restriction is the absence of statistical analysis in publications. Statistical information might have bolstered the overall conclusions and offered quantitative insights. An investigation of the elements influencing young people's intentions toward social entrepreneurship that was more thorough and data-driven would have resulted from the inclusion of more research with statistical analysis.

In conclusion, this scoping review is a useful tool for comprehending the causes and forces that lead young people to engage in social entrepreneurship. A strong basis for future research and the creation of focused interventions and support systems for young social entrepreneurs has been established by the comprehensive approach, methodical methodology, and empirical support from chosen publications. However, while evaluating the results, it is important to take into account the study's sample size limits, transparency in article selection, and lack of statistical analysis. The knowledge of teenage social entrepreneurship and its potential to promote good social change can be further advanced by future study with a wider selection of articles and a more open inclusion procedure.

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