

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN THE LAST DECADES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Abstract

As the world struggles with the effects of the corona virus pandemic, coupled with the worsening situation of poverty and unemployment, the importance of entrepreneurship Development has been brought to limelight. Entrepreneurship Development as the terms implies, is the funding, infrastructure provision, creation of skills and training acquisition centers, making the training personnel available etc for entrepreneurship to thrive Using the Systematic Quantitative Assessment Technique (SQAT), this study carried out a systematic review of 148 Entrepreneurship Development journal articles in the last decade i.e 2012-2021 to provide insight as to the working of entrepreneurship development on employment generation. Besides this primary objective, this review also sought to understand the time distribution, geographic distribution, Types and data collection methods of these ED articles. Review of empirical evidence revealed that entrepreneurship development is important for employment generation. The review also revealed that over the last decade 2012-2021, interest in ED has grown from year to year, with most of the research in Africa, Asia and Portugal. Furthermore, most of ED research has been empirical in nature, with surveys being the most used means of data collection. There has been inadequacy of qualitative studies in ED Scholarship, and this represents a significant gap which future researchers should endeavour to address.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Development, Employment generation Systematic review

JEL Classification: L26

1. Introduction

The concept of entrepreneurship development ED has received different views from different scholars (Zampetakis & Moustakis, 2014). The scholars ranging from the Economist, Sociologist, Psychologist, Managerialist, Behavioralist to Kirznerians, and Scumpeterians etc. Entrepreneurship is the process of creating something different with value devoting time, efforts and other resources, assuming the accompanying financial, psychological and social risks and receiving the rewards of money and personal satisfaction (Ahmed & Nwankwo, 2013) The core of entrepreneurship is creativity, while the core of creativity is innovation (Venkataraman, 1997). Scumpeter views entrepreneurship from the concept of “New Combination” of the factors of production to produce the

concept of new combination has to do with new raw materials and its sources, new method of production etc.

In the middle age, the term entrepreneurship was referred to as an Actors and Persons in charge of large scale production project (Omoye & Sellaboya, 2013) It was perceived in the 17th Century as the person bearing risk of profit and loss in a fixed contract with government (Abubakar, 2015) while Jean-baptise-say ,separated profit of entrepreneurship from profit of capital .David Mcleland defines an entrepreneur as an energetic moderate risk taker. In the words of Peter Drucker, opportunities maximization is the major attribute of an entrepreneur (Andras , 2018). Entrepreneurship can be identified as cornerstone for wealth creation and equitable distribution through a dynamic process of new firms formation and growth (Kirchhoff, 1994).

Entrepreneurship has been subjected to a huge debate based on the underlying assumption that larger firms create more jobs than small firms (Botticello, 2017)

The aim of the article is to review some basic issue surrounding entrepreneurship development ED as it is perceived as a measure of poverty and unemployment reduction through employment generation. The basic problem of entrepreneurship development ED is government policies. The policies are ambiguous at the point of formation and so easily bastardize at the point of implementation.

To achieve the goal of this study, the analytical examination of the downloaded papers will be made. The examination was carried out under the following headings ; Time distribution, Geographical distribution, Articles type, ie conceptual or empirical Theories, Themes and Method of data collection The analytical examination of the downloaded papers will help to identify gaps in this area for future researchers to bridge.

The section 2 of the paper reviewed the related literature based on the previous systematic reviews on ED. Section 3 discusses the methods and techniques used in conducting the present study. Section 4 addresses the findings of the study and also provides research directions for future researchers based on the findings. Section 5 concludes the paper and discusses the limitation of the study and makes suggestions based on the limitation identified.

2. Literature Review

A review of ED literature from the six databases exploited by this review revealed that 148 systematic review articles were published between 2012-2021 (Tseng, 2012; Shinkafi A.A. & Ali N.A 2018; Lerner 2012; Lucas, 2017) While Veghepour and Zabeih (2012) focused on specific aspect and location of ED research (job creation) only Ogamba (2019) did a comprehensive study of ED research. Hence the subsequent paragraphs will discuss these studies

Lerner (2012) in conducting a systematic review of ED compared Jamaica and Singapore public policies that are geared towards improved economic growth and development. The study was conducted not based on reviewed articles but analyzed statistical data of Jamaica and Singapore from 1965-2006. The study indicated that in 1965, Jamaica gross domestic product (GDP) was \$ 2,850 a bit higher than that of Singapore GDP of \$2,650, but four decades later Singapore GDP jumps to \$ 31400,

while that of Jamaica was \$4800. The systematic review was focused on the economic comparison between Jamaica and Singapore using employment generation as part of the indices.

Lukas (2017) in conducting a systematic review of ED, reviewed Evidence-Based-Policy (EBP) in the USA. EBP is an instrument used in explaining the implementation and evaluation of government policies based on scientific researches. The instrument was used to analyzed "job first" for the jobless in the USA. And according to Lucas (2017), in 1984 about 250,000 jobless people were estimated and the implementation of EBP was used to curtail the number by providing them jobs.

Nagayya and Rao (2014) conducted a systematic review of ED by analytically analyzing the Government Performance and Result Act (GPRA) of 1993 of the USA. GPRA is an initiation by the Government to checkmate the level of responsiveness of the unemployed citizen to effective utilization of Public Avenue for employment generation.

Recent systematic reviews of ED research articles (Satar, M & Natasha, 2019) reveals that the researchers concentrated on the theme ED. The present study conduct a comprehensive review of ED research and its findings will be of utmost importance as it seeks to improve the people's livelihood through the creation of job opportunities. The next section will be the methodology of the study.

3. Methodology

In carrying out a systematic review of the last decade of ED Scholarship ie2012-2021, this study adopted the systematic Quantitative Assessment Technique (SQAT) developed by Australian researchers, Pickering and Byrne in 2014. SQAT is systematic in the way articles are assessed to determine their inclusion and exclusion in the review process, and the focus is on peer-reviewed Original Journal Publications so as to maintain a high quality of articles (Pickering and Bryne, 2014). SQAT enables the researcher to identify "important geographic, scaler, theoretical and methodological gaps in the Literature" (Pickering and Bryne, 2014, P. 534). SQAT is logical, coherence, simple to use and easily replicated, which are all important components of a systematic review.

SQAT recommends five important steps in carrying out effective systematic review. Each step and how it was applied in this study is described in Table 1.

Table 1: Description and Application of SQAT

S/N	Step	Application in Current Study
1	Define topic	Entrepreneurship Development (ED) articles published between 2012-2021
2	Formulate Research Questions	Five research questions: What is the time distribution of ED articles? In which countries were these articles written? What kinds of ED articles were published? (Conceptual vs Empirical) What methods were used to collect data? What are the specific themes these articles explored and what were the major findings in each theme?
3	Identify key words	“Entrepreneurship Development”
4	Identify and search databases	6 databases utilized:- Emerald, Elsevier, Sage, Springer, Taylor and Francis, Willey “All in title search” using the phrase Entrepreneurship Development
5	Read and Asses Publications	Abstracts of articles found were read to ensure that they were dealing with Entrepreneurship Development Literature Reviews, book chapters and conference proceedings were not included, only peer-reviewed conceptual and empirical articles were included.

A total of 148 peer-reviewed ED articles met the selection criteria from six prominent academic Journal Publishers. Table 2 presents ED articles breakdown by publishers.

Table 2 ED Articles Reviewed Published (2012-2021)

S/N	Publisher	Number of ED articles
1	Emerald	35
2	Elsevier	23
3	Sage	14
4	Springer	62
5	Taylor and Francis	07
6	Willey	07
	Total	148

Source: Author's review

4. Presentation and Discussion of Results

Figure 1 presents the time distribution of 3.1 Time distribution of ED articles reviewed for this study over the last decade (2012-2021).

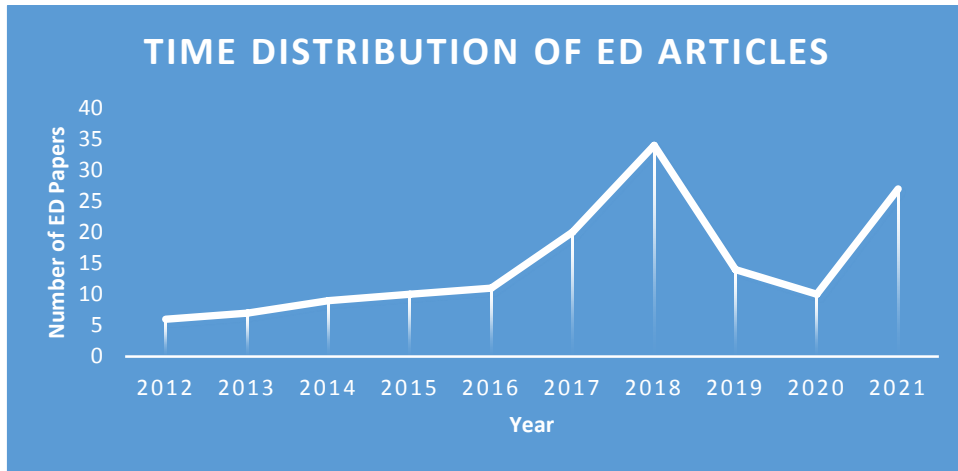


Fig. 1: Time Distribution of ED articles
Source: Author’s Review

It can be observed that the number of ED articles published increased gradually up to the year 2018 as the peak of increase and decrease drastically in the year 2019 i.e only 14 articles. Also in 2020 if further decreased to 10 and increased significantly in 2021 i.e. 27. It can be observed that the drop in 2019 and 2020 could be as a result of the global pandemic which virtually brought to a standstill all the human activities as at that time. The most productive year is 2018 with 34 ED articles published. The least year is 2012 with only 6 ED. It can

be observed that articles were published in each of the ten years covered by this review.

3.2 Geographic Distribution of Entrepreneurship Development Articles

A review of the 148 ED Journal articles revealed that 38 countries were represented and figure 2 presents the top three countries from which these articles originated from over the last decade i.e 2012-2021.

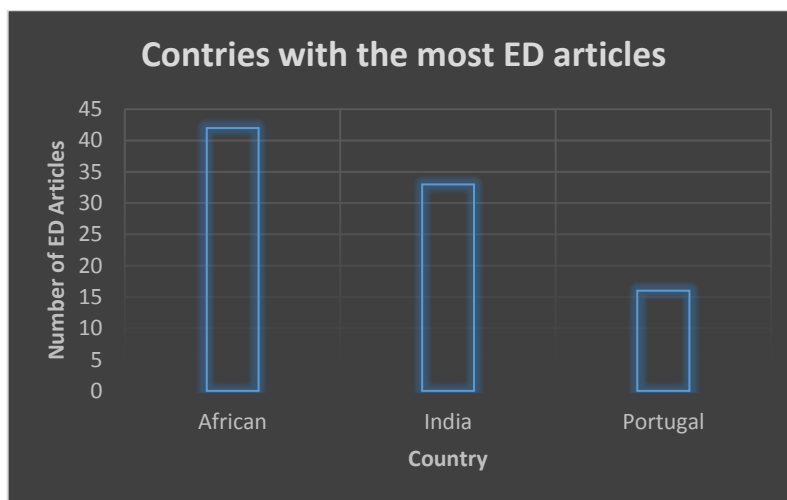


Fig. 2 Countries with the Most ED articles
Source: Author’s Review

The African countries had the most number of ED articles with 42 followed by India with 33, and then Portugal with 16. The remaining countries and the number of ED articles associated with them are presented in table 3.

To provide an additional perspective of the geographic distribution of ED articles published in the last decade

2012-2021, figures 3 provided a breakdown of the 148 articles based on the continent they originated from. It can be observed that Africa had the largest number of ED articles published (65), followed closely by Asia (45) and then South America (15). On the other hand, North America (12) Europe and Australia had the least (5) and (6) respectively.

Figure 3, 34 remaining countries and the ED articles associated with them

NUMBER OF ARTICLES FOR 34 SELECTED COUNTRIES		
Bosnia 5	New Zealand 1	Poland 1
Japan 5	Delhi 1	Hong kong 1
U.K 3	South korea 1	Syria 1
Russia 3	Singapore 1	Columbia 1
Vietnam 2	Ukraine 1	Lebanon 1
Saudi Arabia 2	Montana 1	France 1
Jamaica 2	Slovakia 1	Serbia 1
China 2	Netherland 1	Europe 1
Belgium 2	Malaysia 1	Rwanda 1
Iran 2	Turkey 2	Oman 2
Zambia 2	Australia 2	Taiwan 2
Kuwait 1		

Source; Author review

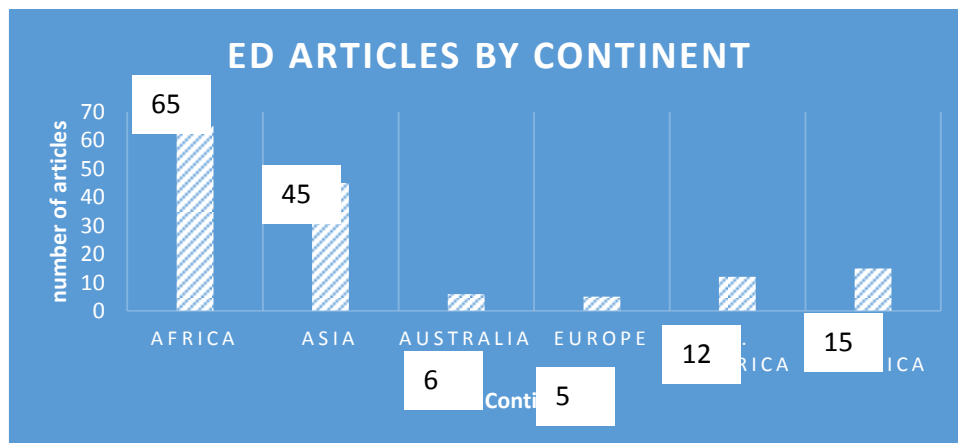


Fig. 3 ED articles by continent

Source: Author’s review

The Africa continent had by far the most number of ED ARTICLES with (65) followed by Asia (45) while Australia (6), Europe (5), North America (12) and South America (15).

3.3 Article Type

Figure 4 presents the different categories of the ED articles reviewed based on whether they were empirical or conceptual in nature. It can be observed that a vast majority of the articles reviewed were empirical in nature (124 out of 148), while only 24 were conceptual in nature.

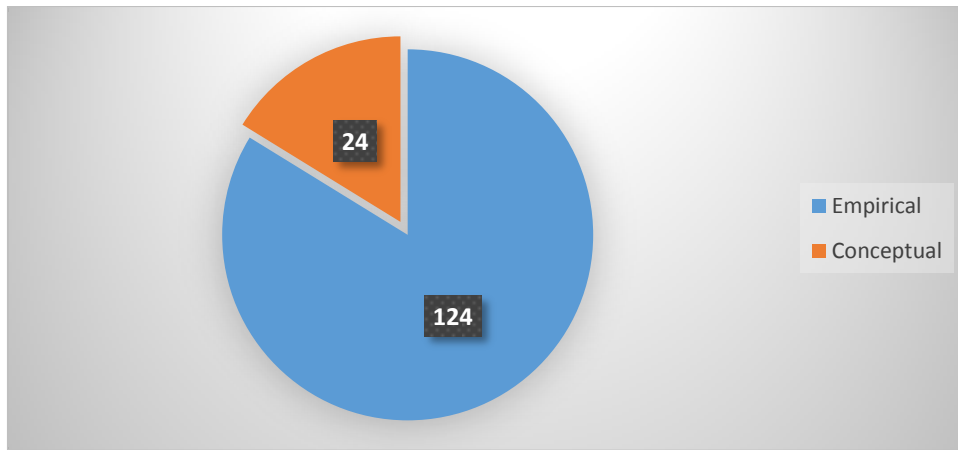


Fig. 4 ED articles type
Source: Author’s review

Empirical research is very important as it validate or disprove existing ED articles theories or models. Figure 4 shows that ED researchers of the last decade i.e 2012-2021 have focused exclusively on this side of the research.

Conceptual research forms the core of ED research which will establish the research agenda for the next decade of ED research. For this reason, it is important that future ED researchers focus on conceptual ED research so that they can address the current imbalance between the conceptual and empirical ED research.

3.4 Data Collection Methods

Figure 5 presents the nine different data collection methods utilized by the 124 empirical ED articles

reviewed for this study. It can be observed that about 82% of the articles (101 out of 124) utilized surveys to collect data, this was by far the most utilized method (eg Chiniara and Bentein, 2018; Ye, 2019; Zhu and Zhang, 2019);C. interviews were the next most common data collection method (11 out of 124) (Samuel, 2018; Song, 2019), followed by observation (5 out of 124) (Crippen, 2017; Slack , 2019) and then documentary analysis (4 out of 124) Carter and Baghurst, 2014; Crippen, 2017).

Three studies collected data from secondary sources (Carter and Baghurst, 2014, Alazzam, 2019) While two articles are collected through organized focus group (eg Parris and Peachet, 2013; Carter and Baghurst, 2014)

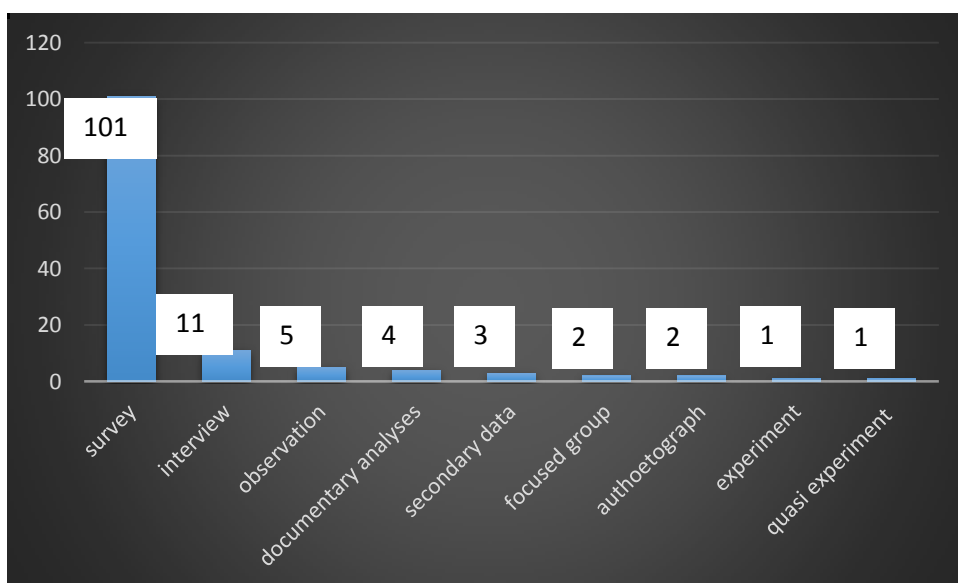


Fig. 5: ED Data Collections Methods
Source: Author’s review

Two articles (Meixner, 2010; Fulton & Shannon house, 2014) utilized Autoethnography, which involved the authors reflecting deeply on their personal experience with entrepreneurship development. One other articles conducted experiments (Gillet , 2011, Van Dievendonck ,2013), while one article collected data via a quasi-experiment (Stewart, 2012).

Figure 5 revealed an obvious quantitative bias in the way empirical data was collected by ED studies in the last decade, 2012-2021. Surveys allow the researchers to collect data from large samples which make the findings

more representative of the target population. However, the almost exclusive use of surveys means that other perspectives of ED that would be obtained via qualitative methods have not been fully explored. It is thus incumbent on future ED researchers to adopt more qualitative data collection methods to provide different insights into the ED phenomenon.

3.5 ED Themes

An analysis of the 148 ED articles reviewed for this study revealed that five distinct themes were explored. The themes are presented in figure 6.

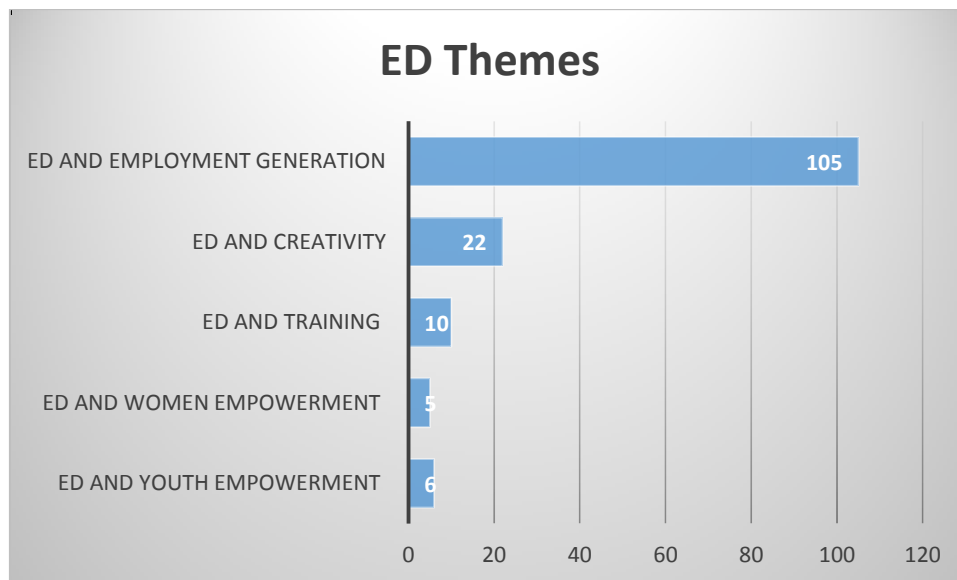


Fig. 6 ED Themes

Source: Author's review

It can be observed that the vast majority of ED articles reviewed (105 out of 148) explored the entrepreneurship development and employment generation. It revealed that employment generation is a function of entrepreneurship development (Galvao, 2020, Jelonek, 2015, Leomidou, 2018; Adekiya 2016;).

The results of the articles in this theme are that 95% of the researchers found out that employment generation is a function of entrepreneurship development.

The next most common theme explored was creativity and entrepreneurship development. Creativity is the starting point of entrepreneurship concept (Adeyeye, 2018). It is the core of and foundation on which innovation stands. It is the predecessor of any invention. It is the idea generation that must be new, valuable and useful (Agarwal, 2016). This theme had 22 out of the 148 ED articles.

The third most explored (10 out of 148) was trying to understand to what extent entrepreneurship can be developed through training. Skill acquisitions was the major training requirement to boast entrepreneurship development (Valentina, 2015; Adekiya, 2016; Servos, 2018; Zhan,2020 and Castario , 2021).

Five studies formed the fourth ED theme in this review by investigating entrepreneurship development and women empowerment. A very good tool for women empowerment is entrepreneurship development (Maryunami, 2015; Prakash (2016)).

Six studies formed the fifth ED theme in this review y investigating entrepreneurship development and youth empowerment. Equipping youth with the necessary skills and training will occupy them entrepreneurially and this will go a long way in avoiding the ills of youth unemployment and poverty such as restiveness, cultism, banditry, robbery, thuggery etc. (Hagligh, 2018; Ngoasong, 2016; Grace, 2013).

Table 4 presents the key findings of this systematic review of 148 ED articles published in the last decade (2012-2021).

Table 4 Summary of Findings Of Review Of 148 Ed Articles

S/N	Heading	Key Findings	Implications
1	Time distribution 2012-2021	ED articles were published every year from 2012-2021 2018 was the most productive year with 34 articles published.	Interest in ED has increased over the last decade.
2	Geographic distribution	38 countries had at least one ED article. African had the largest number of ED articles (42) among contributing countries. Asia had the largest (45) among the contributing countries while Europe has only one	There is need for more ED in research in Europe and Australia. There were the least represented by articles reviewed.
3	Article type	The vast majority of the articles reviewed were empirical in nature (124 out of 148) while only 24 were conceptual in nature.	There is need for more conceptual ED research to form the research agenda for the next decade of ED scholarship
4	Data collection methods	Nine different data collection methods were identified. Survey was the most common method used (101)	Future ED researchers to adopt more qualitative data collection method to provide different insights into ED phenomenon
5	ED themes	Five distinct ED Themes identified. About 95% of the article investigated relationship between ED and employment generation. 98% of the articles that examined the ED and employment generation had a significant effects on employment generation	ED is very effective in employment generation for women, youth and the generality.

Source: Author's review

5. Conclusion

The importance of entrepreneurship development has brought to limelight during this global pandemic of COVID-19, which has drastically affected the general economies of the world. Economies have suffered largely and global unemployment rates increased. Social ills become the direct results. It was against this backdrop that this paper conducted a systematic review of entrepreneurship development over the last decade (2012-2021). 148 ED articles were reviewed across five headings: time distribution, geographical distribution, article type, data collection methods and ED themes.

The most important finding of this review was the fact that significant empirical evidences exist regarding the impact of entrepreneurship development and employment generation.

This review had certain limitations which future researchers can address. First, it only relied on journal

articles published by six of the most popular academic publishers: Emerald, Elsevier, Sage, Springer, Taylor and Francis and Wiley. Although this was done to ensure the quality of articles reviewed, it means that other valuable ED articles not published by these publishers have been excluded. Future researchers can widen the scope of the article selection and have all-inclusive review. The other limitation is the fact that only articles with the phrase "Entrepreneurship Development" in their titles were included for selection: some ED articles might not have included for that phrase in then titles and so, not captured by this review

Secondly, the study was conducted based on time frame that is between 2012-2021 and later years were not considered. Future researchers may inculcate earlier years to have more practical ideas .It is pertinent to note that this study is of relevant as it provides a clear picture of what is been investigated and provided guides for future researchers to widen the scope of knowledge adoption of ED around the globe for better job creation.

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