



Global Research Trends and Citation Analysis in Educational Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

This study investigates the significance of entrepreneurship education in today's rapidly evolving global context and its influence on young entrepreneurs' skills, attitudes, and mindsets. Using a scientometric approach, data were collected and analyzed from a broad range of publications, authorships, co-authorships, affiliations, and country-level contributions over time. Analytical tools such as the H-index, Lotka's Law, and Bradford's Law were applied to assess research productivity, collaboration patterns, and source relevance. Visual representations including graphs, maps, and bar charts were used to illustrate global trends. The analysis revealed that the USA leads in publications and citations, with the International Journal of Management Education emerging as the most relevant source, Universitas Negeri Malang as the leading affiliated institution, and Dana L.P. as the most influential author in the field. The findings underscore the growing importance of entrepreneurship education in fostering entrepreneurial self-efficacy, technical and business skills, and a proactive mindset among students worldwide.

Keywords: Educational entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial mindset, students' entrepreneurial skill, entrepreneurial attitude, technical skills, business skills

Aim of the study: This study aims to analyze the importance of entrepreneurial education in today's growing world and their impact on young entrepreneurs.

Design and Methodology: In order to conduct the study a detailed analysis is done on the list of publications, authorship, co authorship, affiliations done over a period of time by different countries, for this we have used graphs, map, bar charts to represent the figures of analysis. H index tools, Lotka's law and Bradford Law is applied for analysis. Here we have collected data under various variables and research work was done by collecting data from different authors and their articles, out of which few were selected on random basis for the study. We also referred similar studies conducted by different organizations and a wider analysis was done and also analyzed which all countries conducted the study on this topic.

Findings: In the study USA contributes high towards appropriate publication and citations, most relevant source was found in International Journal of Management Education, relevant affiliation was made by Universitas Negeri Malang and the author was Danal. P.

Introduction

The history of entrepreneurship emerged from batter system and change to money. Money played as a medium of value for the exchange of goods and services. The scope for business expands based of the expansion of market places. The term Entrepreneurship was defined by



the first economist **Richard Cantillon** in the year 1755, he represents an entrepreneur to be an adventurous person who infuse in goods and services with an aim of selling in future. Globally the relevance for Entrepreneurship education is increasing. This concept is an important subject of study for national and international level. Entrepreneurship education programs help the students to determine whether he/she can build a career as an entrepreneur and also helps them to develop their competencies both personally and professionally, identify one's potential in business, creativity. Teach them how to identify and solve problems and how to deal with and tackle the problems. It gives them a theoretical framework on startups and what are the treats and opportunities in it. Students also get a wide range of awareness regarding startups and opportunities of their interest, moreover they get a practical knowledge of it. In this study we are doing a detailed analysis of the studies conducted worldwide.

Literature review

According to **Maritz et al** (2015) defines entrepreneurship education programs as an educational program or process of education for entrepreneurial habits and skills, that help them to develop personal characteristics. **Van Gelderen et al** (2015) one of the most significant factors of business ecosystem, which purposefully improve the stability business creation. **Fritsch** (2013) new business entrepreneurs surplus proliferate structural changes, vitalize innovations and emerges a plethora of diversified products and innovative problem-solving skills. Moreover, this enables increased competitiveness and growth. **Pham M.; Lam B.Q.; Le V.P.T** (2023) Entrepreneurship education powerfully punches students' aspiration to be an entrepreneurial. **Wach & Wojciechowski** (2016) Universities should focus on merging theoretical frameworks and practical skills, pay attention to include creative activities in order to stimulate innovative thinking in students, moreover they must know the expectation of students and frame accordingly. Entrepreneurial intentions differ between business and other students. **Wardana et al** (2020) Business education can influence entrepreneurial self-efficacy, business attitude and mindset. Entrepreneurial self-confidence positively influences on attitude and which in turn influence on mindset positively on students. Entrepreneurial attitude plays a vital role in students' education and mindset. **Zaidi RA; Khan MM; Khan RA; Mujtaba BG** (2023) Education, management skills, technology, marketing challenges, government support and financial aspects positively affect the business ecosystem of a budding entrepreneur. **Huang et al** (2022) mitigating entrepreneurship and education in entrepreneurship increases entrepreneurial desire, there is a positive correlation between entrepreneurial education and intentions. Men are more inspired to start their own business

The analysis for the research work was done by collecting 1469 authors and authors' articles, of which 20 were handed down in the research work. The research was also done referring to similar studies of 3169 organizations, based on which, in a wider analysis, 9 studies are found by different organizations and 5 similar ones were used as a threshold for the study. Around the world, 140 countries conducted research in the same field, of which 73 research works were taken for comparison. The below given chart, graph and map are generated through Bibliometric application.

Figure 1

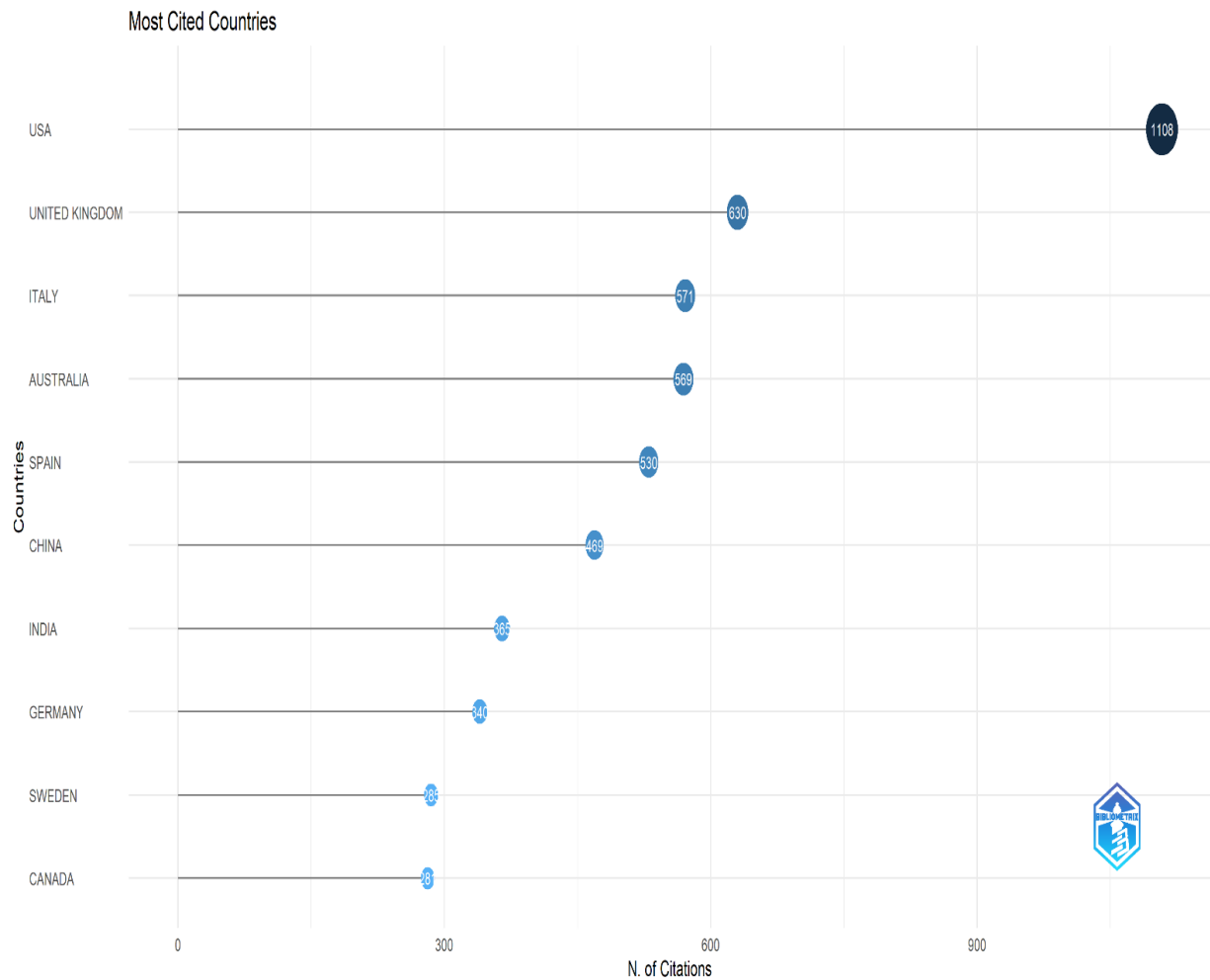


Figure 1 details about the Citations done by the countries in different continents. USA stands first in number citations (1108) and Canada comes end of the row with low citations. United Kingdom holds the second position regarding the number of citations. Italy stands third, Australia and Italy are moreover the same in the case of number citations (571 and 569 respectively).

Figure 2

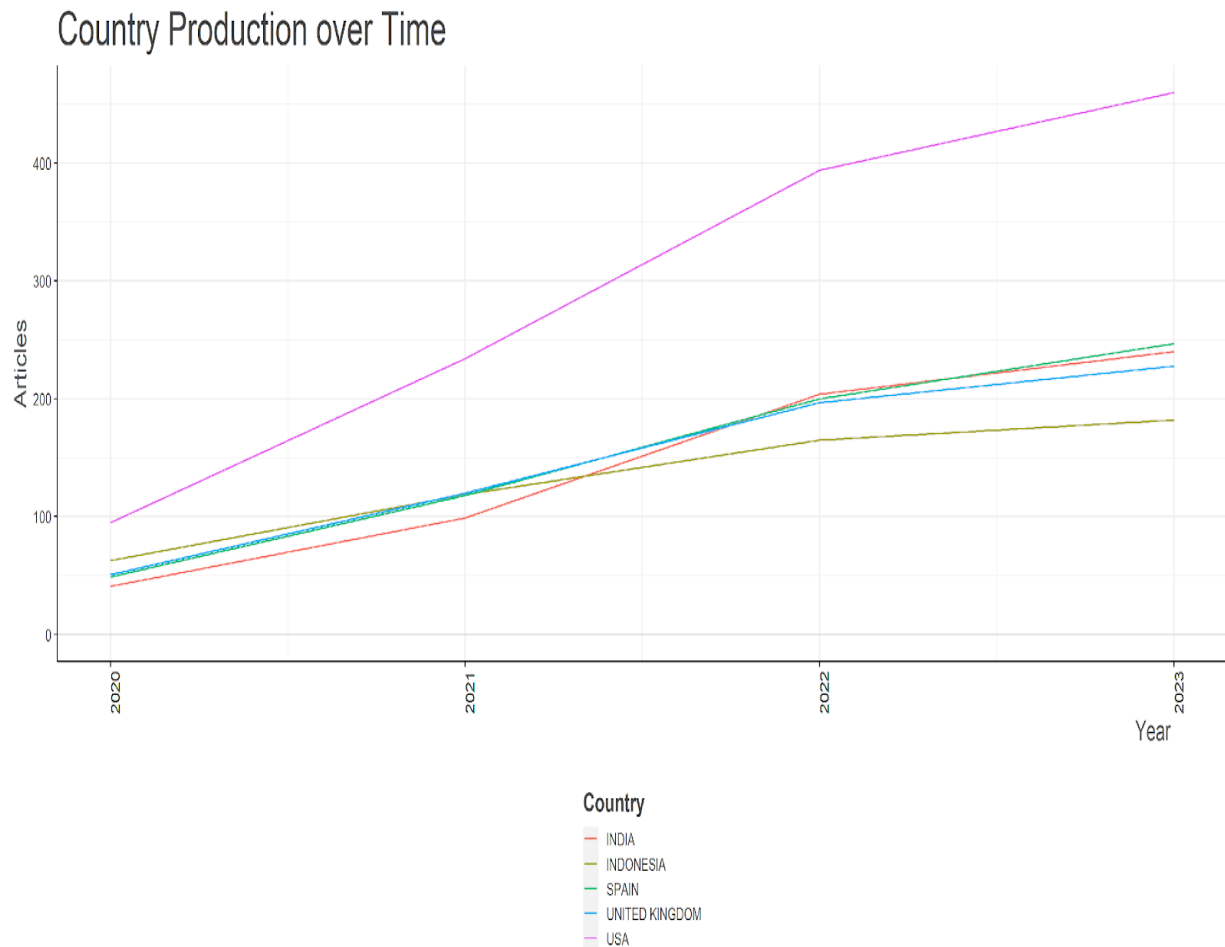


Figure 2 explains Countries production over time i.e., how productive the countries were over a particular period. The figure exclusively shows USA has done more than 450 publications in total from the year 2020 to 2023 and apprehended the first position. It is very evident that USA was in good pace and far ahead for all the three years by not giving any chance to other countries to compete with them. Spain came behind USA with a publication of nearly 250 articles, among which 50 got published in the year 2020 and near to 75 articles in the year 2021. There was a drastic rise to 200 in the year 2022 and in the year 2023 they barely managed to publish more than 45 articles and they clutches second position. India handy to Spain, started with a publication of below 50 articles in the year 2020 and reached 100 in the year 2021. In the year 2022, India has surpassed Spain with a minute margin and again came down in the row by publishing articles with a very a slighter number for the year 2023. UK was also in a good stride to compete with India and Spain for the year 2022 and got pushed down to fourth in the row. Indonesia has done the least number of publications totalling with articles below 200 among which the major contribution has occurred in the year 2022.

Figure 3

Country Scientific Production

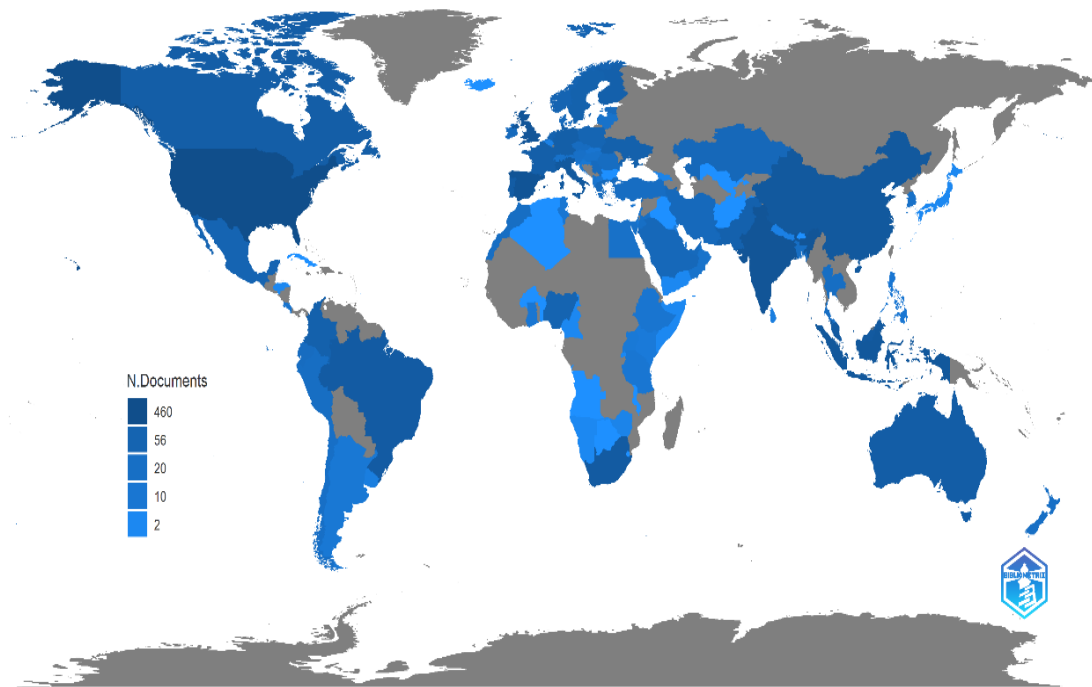


Figure 3 the map is depicted with different shades of blue to easily understand the level of documents or articles published by the countries. The deep blue shade shows the major contributors around the world who has come with a greater number of articles published. The shade just below to deep blue explains the countries who done the publications in a fair pace. The light and pale blue shows the countries who took minimum publications with the help of the citations. The places coloured in grey details the countries whom do not have done any contributions in the field.

Figure 4

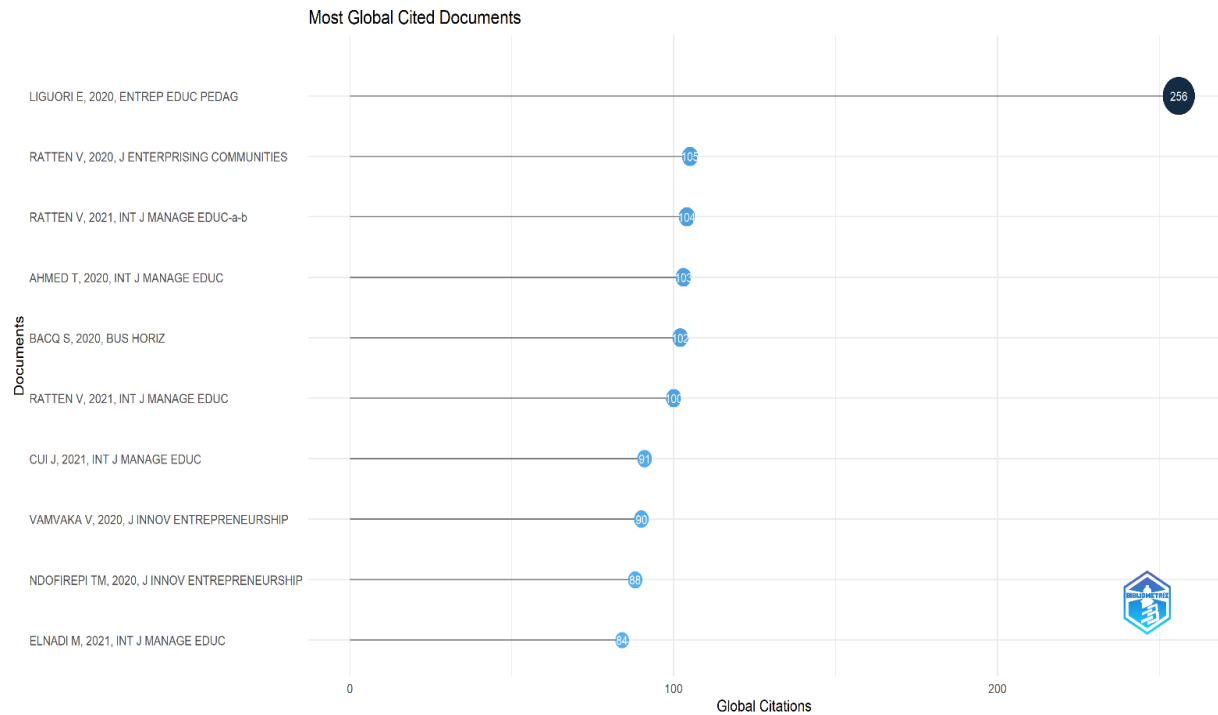
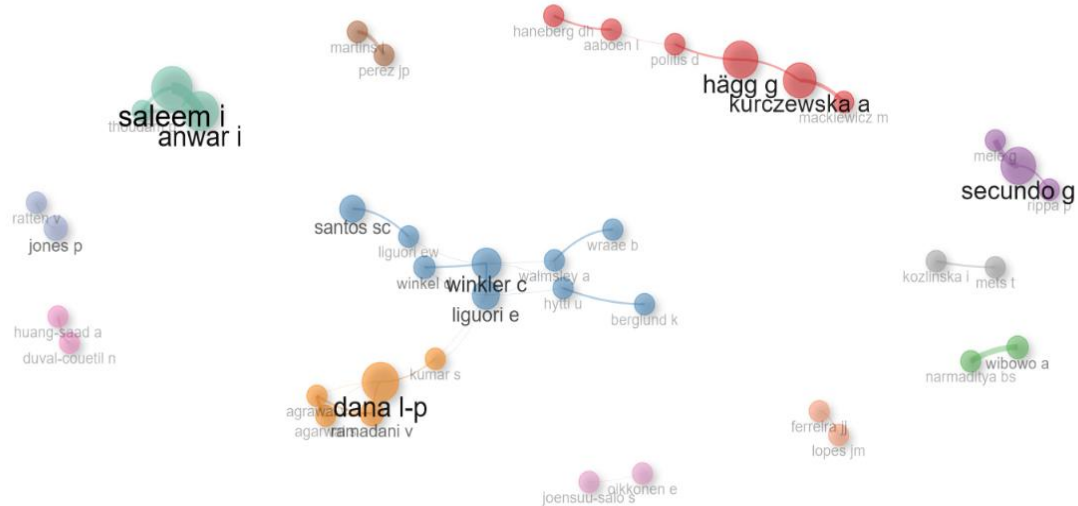


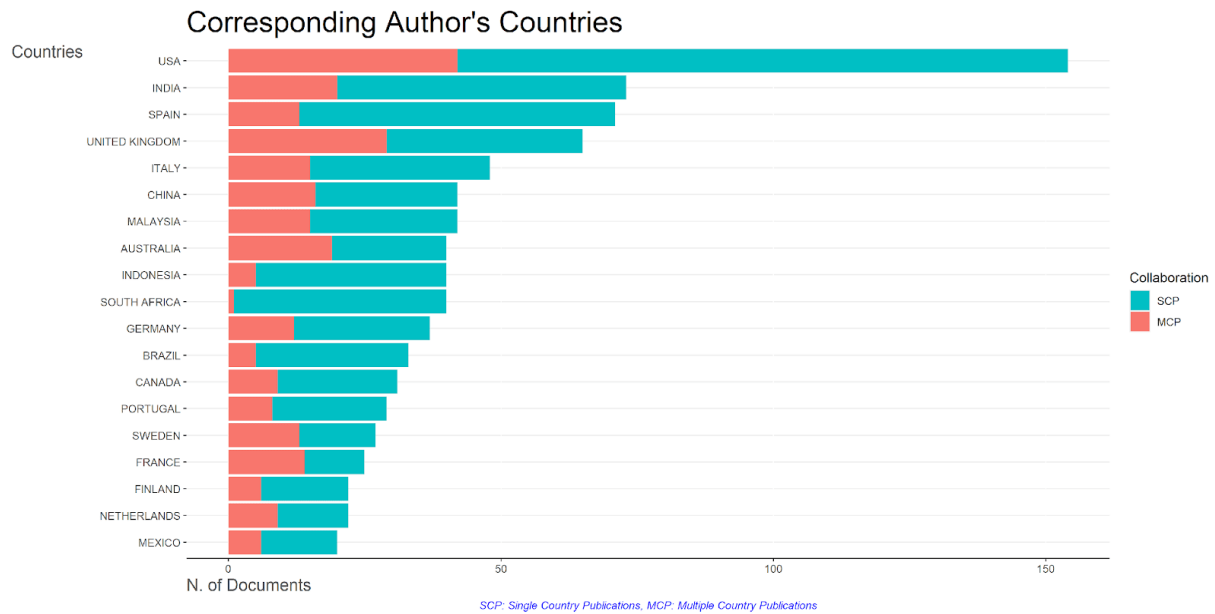
Figure 4 shows the number of documents published by different authors and the Global citations they have received.

Figure 5



The above image shows the collaboration work done the articles publication by different authors. The connected dots with chains explain the number of authors involved in a publication around the globe.

Figure 6



The above figure gives the details of different authors from different countries and their contribution towards publication in Single Country and Multiple Country basis. The authors from USA have done more SCP with 50 publications and MCP more than 150 publications. India in the second in line has concentrated more on SCP more than 50 publications. Spain comes in third in the line also have given more priority in SCP. United Kingdom next inline has given equal productivity in SCP and MCP. South Africa in tenth position has provided more contribution towards MCP and the rest of the countries have done merely less contribution both in SCP and MCP.

Figure 7

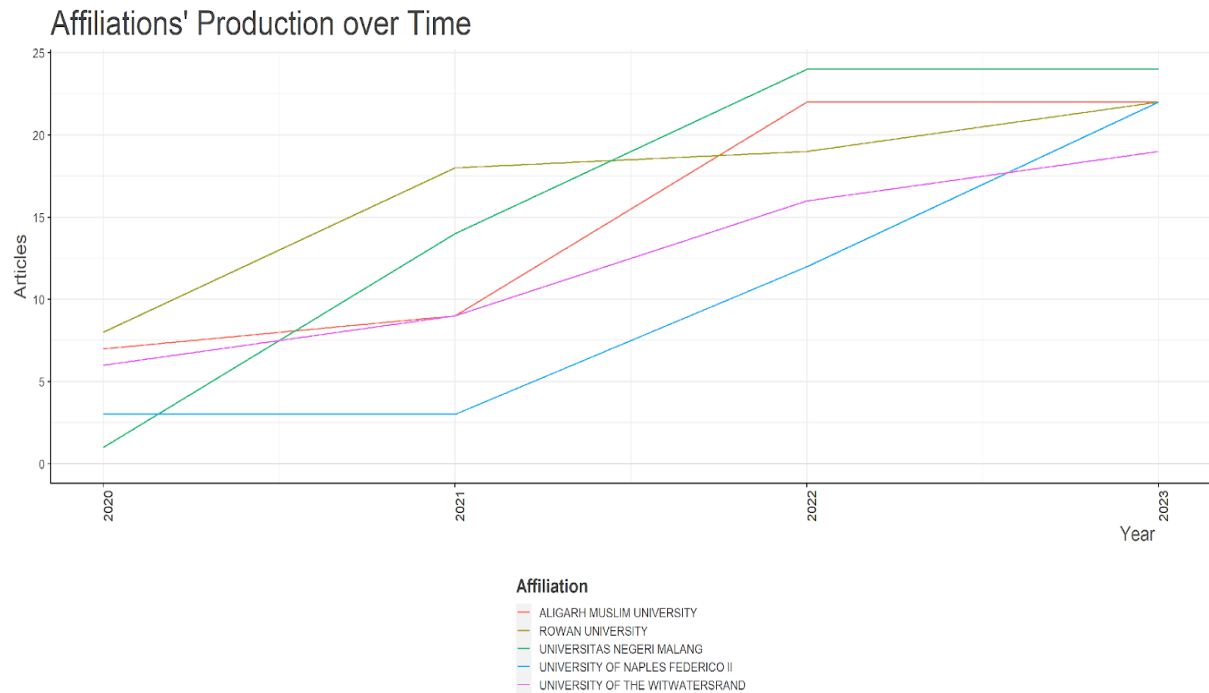
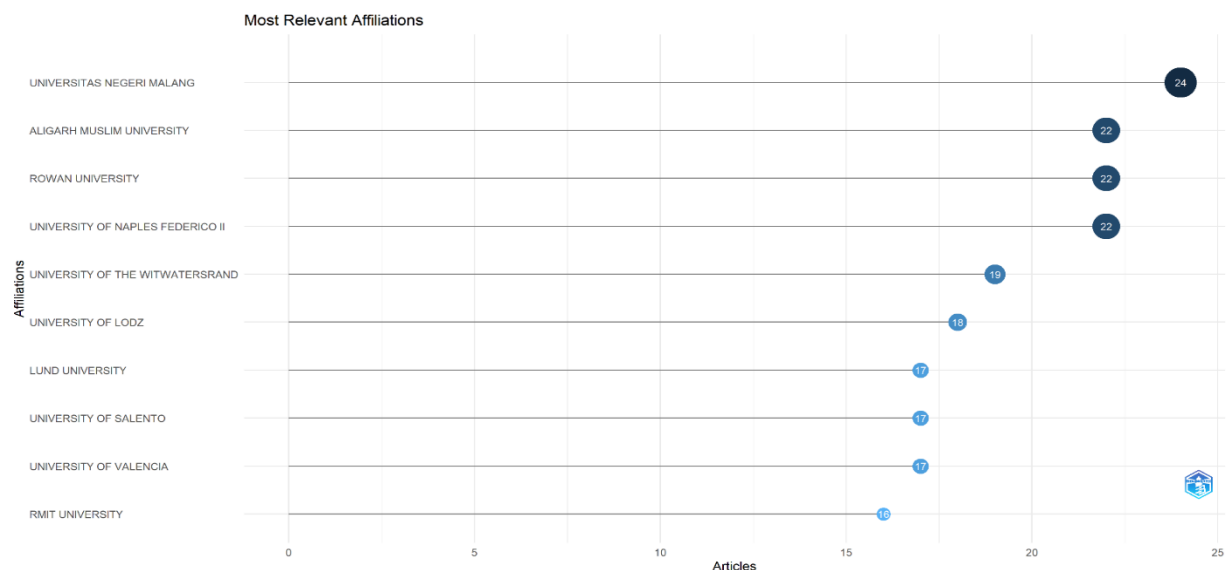


Figure 7 above clearly explains the results of the affiliated universities productivity for the period 2020-2023. Universitas Negeri Malang has shown consistent success in article publications. The number of Aligarh Muslim University article publications has steadily increased in 2021-2022 and remained the same in 2022-2023. Rowan University, in 2020-2021 led the article board and they fell to the following year. Again, for the years 2022-2023, the productivity was slightly higher, which can be seen in the image above. The University of Witwatersrand competes with Aligarh Muslim University in 2020-2021 and they fell in the next two periods but had a slight increase in the last period. University of Naples Federico II was consistent in the first two seasons and made a huge leap in the next two seasons, but finished fourth in a row in 2022-23.

Figure 8





The image above explains the contribution of affiliated universities to article publications. Universitas Negeri Malang published 24 articles for the period 2022-2023 and is the first in the ranking. Aligarh Muslim University, Rowan University and University of Naples Federico II contributed equally with 22 published articles in the recent period. The image appears in 16 articles from RMT University in the 2022-2023 season and reached the last place.

Figure 9

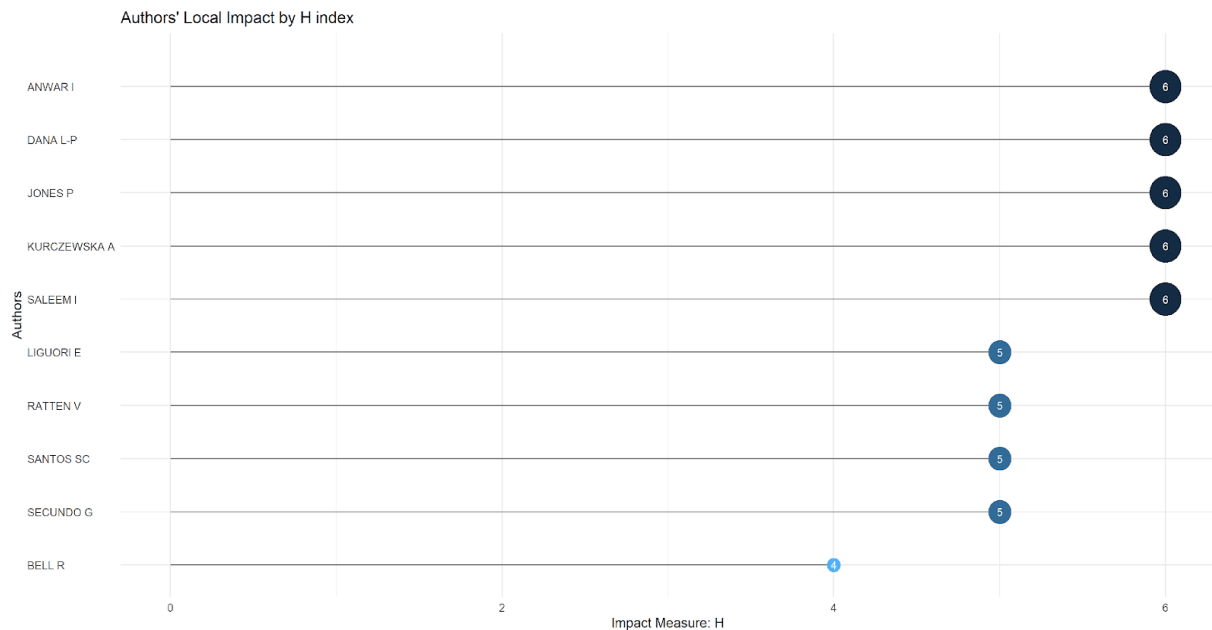


Figure 9 gives the details of authors local impact measure by H index. H index is used to measure the cumulative score for an author in terms of quantity and quality. The deep blue colour number 6 means the different authors number of publications and the citations received. The light blue colour number 5 is the authors with different publication and citations. Only one author has done 4 publications and received the citations as well.

Figure 10

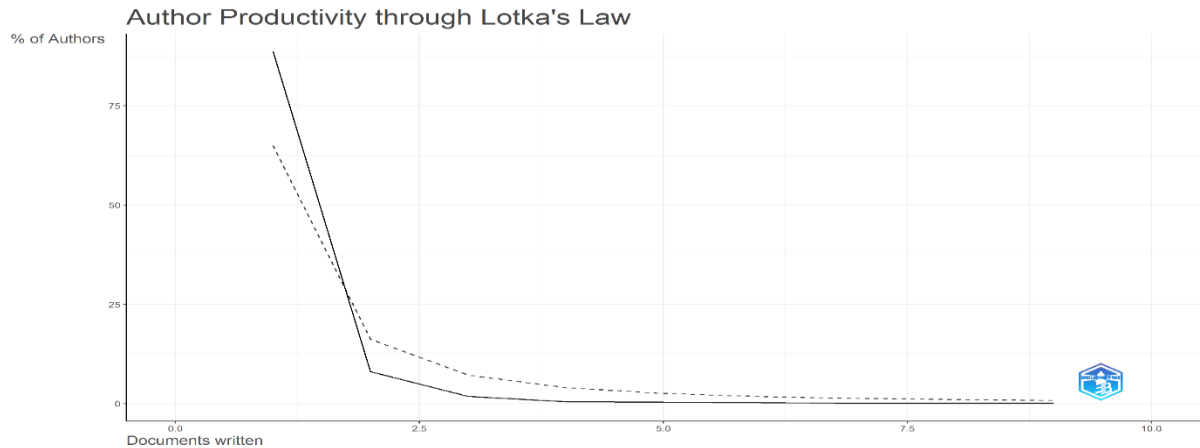


Figure 10 is related with different authors contributions in a particular field of research. Lotka's law is about the number of research done by different authors over a period. It is very evident that the study done by different authors during the period 2020-2021 was high over the period the field of study got less prominence.

Figure11

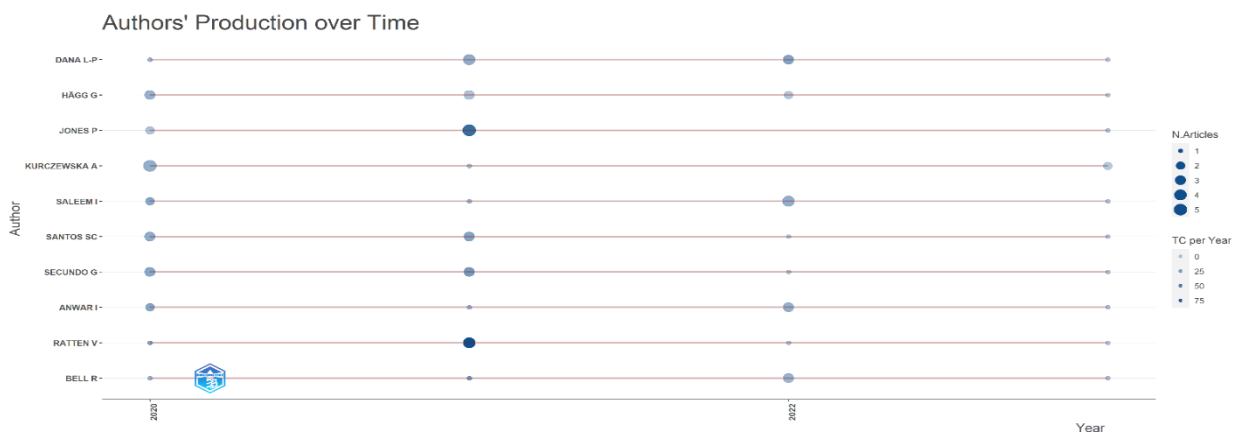


Figure 11 explains the Top authors productivity over a particular period. The big Deep Blue is with maximum number of articles published by an author and the very pale blue shows the least number of articles published by an author. The total citations (TC) per year is shown as a deep blue dot which explains the greater number of citations received for the article. The very light blue spot is the zero citations received for a particular article.

Figure 12

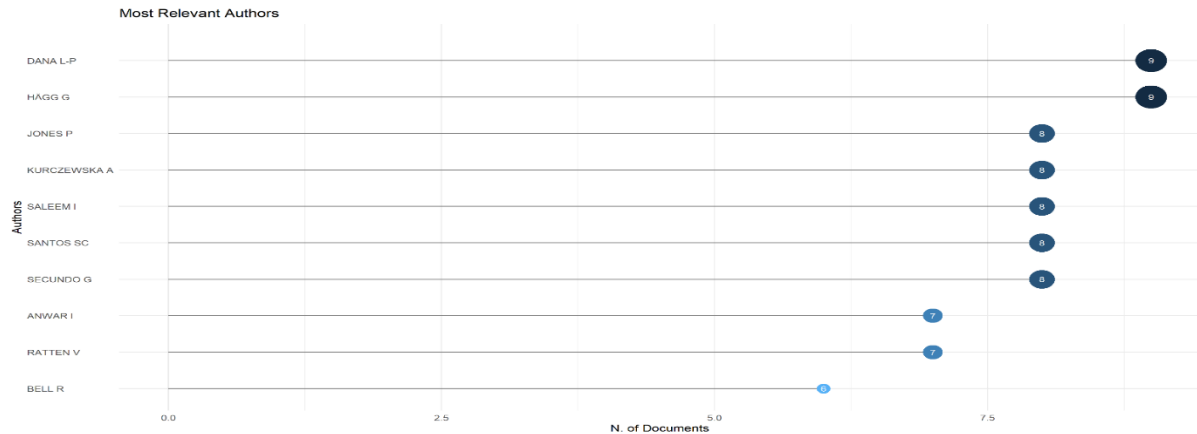
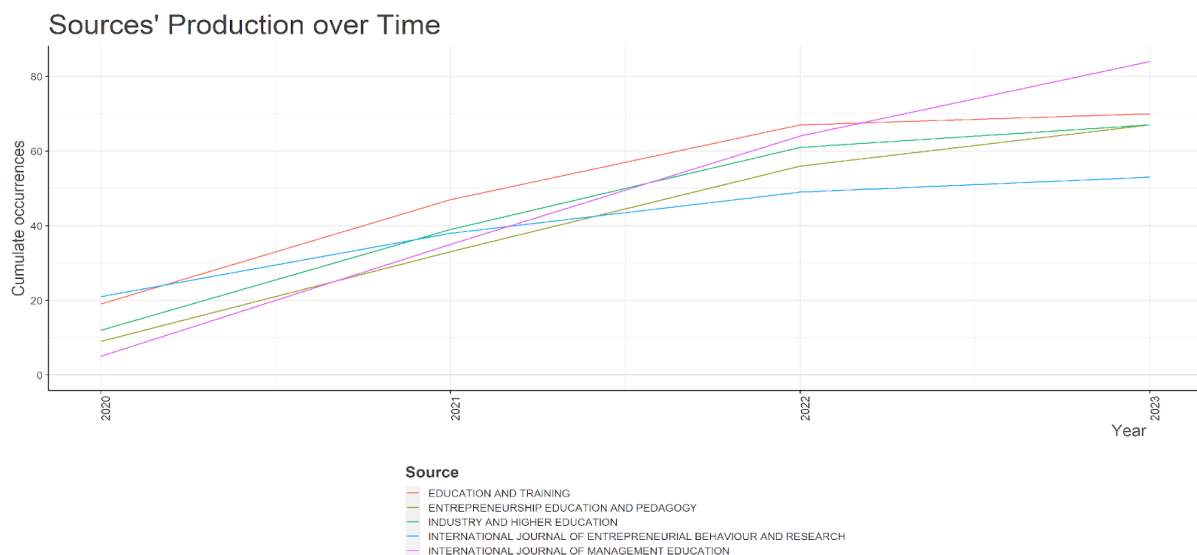


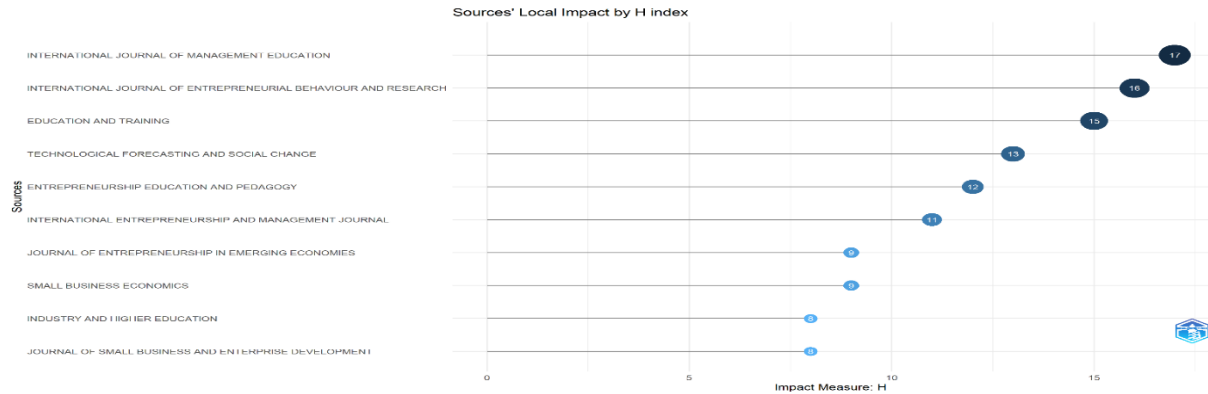
Figure 12 is explained with the details of the most relevant authors and the number of publications done by them for a particular period. The top two authors have done 9 publications and the next in line authors have done 5 publications. Two authors have done 7 publications and only one author has done 6 publications.

Figure 13



The **figure 13** shows the cumulative occurrence of research done by different authors in a particular a particular field. International Journal of Management education has done more publications and has received more citations during the current year 2023. International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research has done more publication for the year 2020 but they were less productive during the current year.

Figure 14



The above figure is prepared by using the H index method to measure the impact of different publishers. International Journal of Management Education has published more quality articles and it has been highly viewed around the world. Journal of Small Business and enterprise Development has done less publications and received very less citations as well.

Figure 15

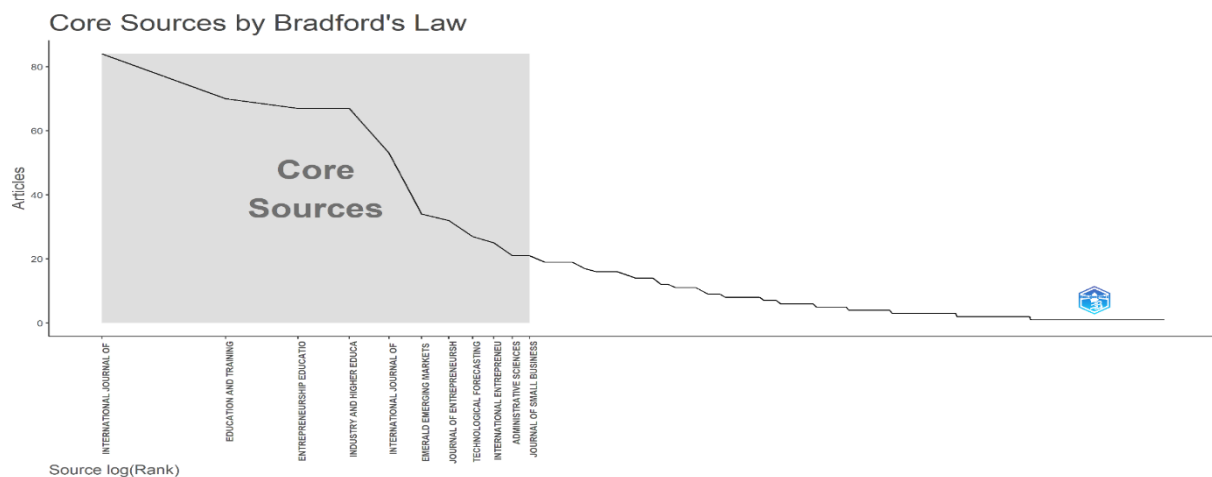


Figure 15 explicates about the productivity of different publishers over a period. Under Braford's law, the core sources are divided in to three zones. In this image the total number of articles publishes are divided in to three zones. As the Figure 14 is presented in a descending order, the figure 15 explains the productivity of different publishers. The line slanted with grey in back shows the number of articles published for different periods. The figure explains more productive in the starting phase and there is a mild decline in the productivity during the middle period. Very low productivity is visible in the current period.

Figure 16

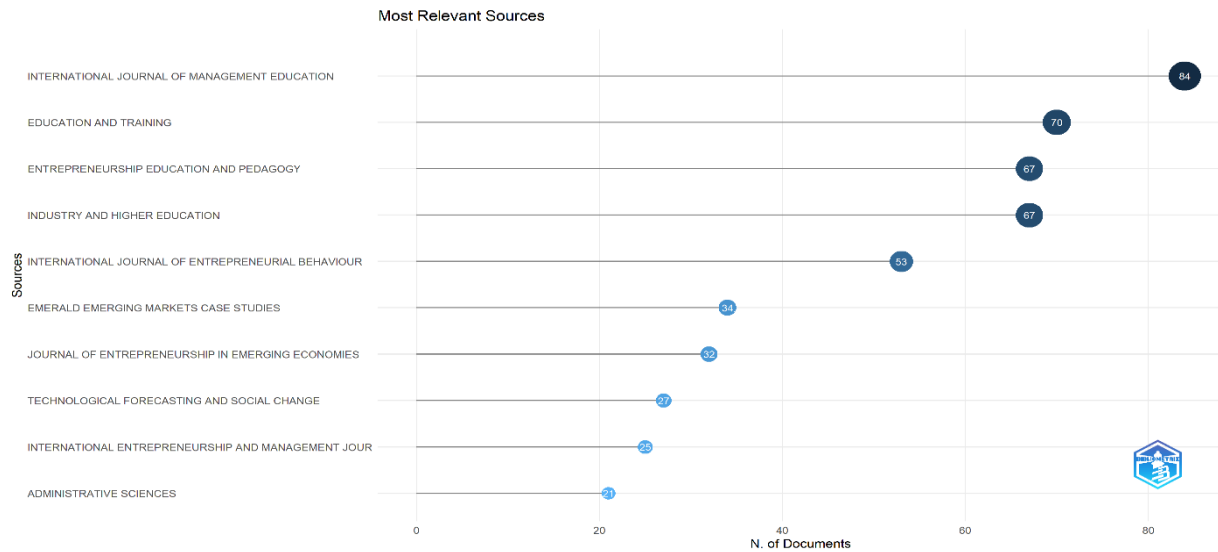


Figure 16 shows the total number of articles published and the number of citations received for the same. International Journal of Management Education has published more articles and has received more citations. The figure is depicted with H Index method. Among the most relevant sources of publication, Administrative Science has done 21 publications and received 21 citations as well.

Conclusion

This study analyzed the relevance of entrepreneurship education and its impact on entrepreneurs to develop their multiple skills. This study reviewed the list of authors, authors articles, publications and affiliations done on the topic entrepreneurship education all over the world and a comparison among the countries over a period of time is reviewed. The study was conducted on 1469 authors, 3165 organizations and 140 countries. Based on the study the most relevant source was in International Journal of Management Education, relevant author is Dana LP, and affiliation was for Universitas Negeri Malang respectively. The majority of authors are from USA.

Source of fund

No fund was collected for the study

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