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BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF STUDIES ON ENTREPRENEURIAL RESILIENCE, ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL SELF-EFFICACY

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><i>Article history:</i> Received: 2024.10.29 Received in revised form: 2024.11.29 Accepted: 2024.12.04 Available online</p> <hr/> <p><i>Keywords:</i> Enterprise, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Resilience, Entrepreneurial Intentions, Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy</p> <hr/> <p>JEL CODES: L26, L29,</p>	<p><i>Entrepreneurship is critically importance for individuals' economic and social development. The concepts of entrepreneurial resilience, entrepreneurial intentions and entrepreneurial self-efficacy have become important research topics in the field of entrepreneurship and the number of studies carried out on these topics is increasing. Entrepreneurial resilience describes the resistance and adaptability of entrepreneurs in overcoming challenges, while entrepreneurial intentions represent individuals' attitudes and motivations towards entrepreneurial activities. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy is based on individuals' entrepreneurial abilities and their confidence in using these abilities.</i></p> <p><i>The aim of this study is to comprehensively examine the bibliometric analysis of academic studies on entrepreneurial resilience, entrepreneurial intentions and entrepreneurial self-efficacy. This type of analysis is essential for understanding the current knowledge in the field of entrepreneurship, evaluating the effects on entrepreneurial processes and determining future research directions. For this purpose, data was obtained using the Web of Science database and analyzed using the R program using the bibliometric method. Within the scope of the findings, 2525 studies are examined in detail and it is aimed to provide important information for researchers who want to work in this field and to contribute to the literature.</i></p>

1. Introduction

The concepts of enterprise and entrepreneurship are of critical importance in the economic and social development of individuals. By turning innovative ideas into reality, entrepreneurs have the potential to evaluate business opportunities and contribute to economic development. However, the entrepreneurship process is full of many difficulties and uncertainties. In this context, entrepreneurial resilience refers to the resistance and adaptability of entrepreneurs to the obstacles that they encounter. Entrepreneurial resilience is directly related to entrepreneurs' ability to cope with failure and their psychological resilience in this process. In addition, entrepreneurial intentions are an important factor that reflects individuals' attitudes and

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motivations towards entrepreneurial activities. Entrepreneurial intentions are considered as a critical leading element that determines the steps that individuals will take on the path of entrepreneurship. On the other hand, entrepreneurial self-efficacy is based on individuals' entrepreneurial abilities and their beliefs about using these abilities. This stands out as a determining factor in participation in entrepreneurial activities.

In recent years, in the globalizing economic environment and increasing competition, there has been a remarkable increase in the emphasis on entrepreneurial resilience, entrepreneurial intentions and self-efficacy. This growing emphasis facilitates a deeper of the factors that are effective in the success of entrepreneurs and reveals the important factors that affect the participation of individuals in entrepreneurial activities. In particular, studies on the relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intentions have an important place in the literature in this field.

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationships between entrepreneurial resilience, entrepreneurial intentions and entrepreneurial self-efficacy and the developments in the literature using bibliometric methods. Bibliometric analysis is a method used to identify research trends, authors, journals, and countries by systematically evaluating the literature in a specific field. This type of analysis is of great importance for understanding the current body of knowledge in the field of entrepreneurship and to identify future research directions. By examining in depth the existing literature on entrepreneurial resilience, entrepreneurial intentions and entrepreneurial self-efficacy, the study will provide researchers and practitioners with the opportunity to increase knowledge in this field and identify new research areas.

2. Enterprise and Entrepreneurship

Enterprise is a common term that refers to the effort of individuals or groups to establish a new business, project or organization to achieve a specific purpose and is thought to have various meanings (Sewell and Pool, 2010). In other words, the concept of enterprise is defined in the dictionary as "taking a step into a business" or "making an attempt" (Bastak and Tekin, 2021). An entrepreneur is a person who organizes resources by taking risks to implement these ideas and thoughts and produces innovative solutions in the process. Gartner (1988) took a behavioral perspective on entrepreneurship and defined it as a role in which individuals take responsibility for establishing a business. Entrepreneurs have the ability to create new business areas, develop products or services, evaluate opportunities and turn them into economic gain. Entrepreneurs can not only take advantage of existing opportunities but also generate new opportunities.

Entrepreneurship is important not only as an economic value but also as a social and cultural phenomenon. It plays an innovative and transformative role in the social structure as well as its impact on the economic process. In addition to taking financial risks, entrepreneurs also use leadership and management skills in the process of coping with uncertainties, overcoming obstacles they encounter, and creating new business opportunities. These individuals contribute to both economic growth and societal change. In this respect, entrepreneurship is closely linked to the opportunities provided by the social and cultural environment. While some societies limit the entrepreneurial spirit and culture, others support and encourage it. Entrepreneurial culture holds great potential for development and progress (Bae and İlhan, 2007). In other words, entrepreneurship offers significant advantages to both individuals and societies. Beyond just creating economic value, the concept of entrepreneurship

has a deep connection with social, cultural and political dynamics in terms of the environment in which it takes place and the transformation process it causes (Aytaç, 2006; Spigel, 2017). Entrepreneurs increase employment and contribute to economic development by creating new job opportunities. At the same time, entrepreneurs' innovative approaches can be effective in solving the problems that societies face. For example, entrepreneurs who develop sustainable business models for environmental problems aim to provide social benefit while gaining economic profit (Terzioğlu et al., 2021; Martin et al., 2013).

The terms entrepreneurship and enterprise are based on a common origin. In Old French, 'enterprise(e)' is the past participle of 'entreprendre', which gave rise to the English term 'entrepreneur'. At the same time, 'emprise(e)' is the past tense form of 'emprenre', meaning 'to undertake'. Thus, initially the terms 'entrepreneur' and 'enterprise' were linked to the undertaking of a project. Over time, the term 'entrepreneur' has come to refer to someone who starts a commercial business venture, often by taking personal financial risk. The entrepreneur may be the person who provides capital, assumes risk, and manages the daily operations of the firm. Thus, while the entrepreneur appears to have undertaken a specific economic role and function, according to Chambers, the term 'enterprise' refers specifically to projects that require courage or risk. In this context, an entrepreneur is defined as an 'adventurer' who is 'brave and creative', but also 'having initiative' (Chell, 2007).

However, the history of the term 'entrepreneurship' in English is relatively recent. The word 'enterprise' began to be used from the 20th century onwards to describe stagnant areas in economic zones designated by the government to promote industrial and commercial revival (hence the term 'enterprise zones' was coined). Indeed, current policy discourse on urban transformation has adopted the language of entrepreneurship and enterprise (Southern, 2001). However, the usage that particularly stands out in our memories is that of 'enterprise culture', a concept specific to the UK developed and popularized by the Thatcherite government in the early to mid-1980s (Chell, 2007).

Fairclough (1991) summarizes the Oxford English Dictionary definitions of the noun "enterprise" in three distinct categories: the actions taken by a person; a set of personal characteristics; or a commercial enterprise. Fairclough, who analyzed political speeches made in the UK during the Thatcher era in terms of these different meanings, found that almost all uses referred to personal qualities. He further identified variations within these attributes, with business-oriented characteristics at one end of the spectrum and more general personal qualities at the other. Rosa (1992) examines the concept of enterprise from three different perspectives: as a type of commercial organization; as a set of personal skills and attributes important for economic development; and finally as personal skills essential for good citizenship and individual self-actualization. According to Rosa (1992), most policy makers and educators consider entrepreneurship in the third sense, but argue that this approach is the least relevant option to economic development and least compatible with Thatcher's economic principles (Breen, 2004).

Entrepreneurship and enterprise are among the fundamental factors that shape the dynamics of contemporary economies. Entrepreneurship is the process of developing new business ideas, putting these ideas into practice by taking risks, and generating economic value (Stam, 2015). This process allows individuals or groups to use their innovative thinking abilities to effectively evaluate existing resources and create new opportunities. Entrepreneurship not

only supports economic growth, but is also an important element that triggers social change and innovation (Okay and Tekin, 2020).

Durukan (2005) stated in his study that the main goal of the entrepreneur's activities is to make a profit. Entrepreneurship is a skill that provides wealth by recognizing opportunities in the environment, generating creative ideas from these opportunities, and transforming these ideas into projects (Çiçek and Durna, 2012). The three basic resources that the entrepreneur uses in this process are; their own efforts, the capital they can access and their social relations (Bozkurt, 2000). According to another definition, entrepreneurship is related to the ability to organize production factors, take risks and produce economic value in order to benefit from existing environmental opportunities or create new opportunities. Over time, in parallel with economic development, the concept of entrepreneurship has also changed (Çetin, 1996).

3. Entrepreneurial Resilience, Entrepreneurial Intentions, and Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy

When the concepts of enterprise and entrepreneurship are examined, entrepreneurial resilience, entrepreneurial intentions and entrepreneurial self-efficacy are critical psychological elements of the entrepreneurial process and are closely related to each other. While entrepreneurial resilience refers to the ability of entrepreneurs to move forward without giving up in the face of encountered difficulties, entrepreneurial intentions indicate individuals' desire to engage in entrepreneurial activities. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy reflects individuals' beliefs that they can be successful in these activities. Resilience strengthens entrepreneurial intentions and, when combined with self-efficacy, reinforces entrepreneurs' ability to overcome challenges. The balanced development of these three concepts is the key factors affecting the long-term success of entrepreneurs.

As stated in general terms, entrepreneurship is the process of evaluating new business opportunities in an environment where uncertainty and risks are intense. The challenges faced by entrepreneurs in this process test their resilience. Entrepreneurial resilience can be defined as entrepreneurs' ability to cope with difficulties and their determination to overcome these obstacles. Resilience is a critical psychological trait which enables entrepreneurs to cope with obstacles they encounter in both their personal and professional lives (Bullough et al., 2014). Entrepreneurial resilience is closely related to individuals' psychological resistance. Bullough et al. (2014) examined the effects of resilience and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions. Research reveals that individuals with high resilience develop more effective strategies in the face of difficulties (Bullough et al., 2014). Self-efficacy refers to individuals' beliefs in successfully accomplishing certain tasks, and this belief increases entrepreneurs' capacity to overcome the obstacles they face. In this context, entrepreneurs' resilience, supported by their self-efficacy, positively affects their entrepreneurial intentions.

Entrepreneurial resilience plays a critical role not only for individuals but also for businesses. Korber and McNaughton emphasize that entrepreneurs' resilience is an important factor that determines how businesses respond to external shocks (Korber and McNaughton, 2018). Resilient entrepreneurs have the ability to develop innovative solutions to sustain their businesses. This allows entrepreneurs to develop their resilience at both the personal and organizational levels.

Furthermore, entrepreneurial resilience also has a significant impact on career success. Salisu et al. (2020) examined the effects of perseverance and continuity of interest on success in entrepreneurial careers. Their research shows that perseverance and continuity of interest positively affect career success by increasing the resilience of entrepreneurs (Salisu et al., 2020). In this context, the resilience of entrepreneurs plays a key role in achieving their career goals.

Entrepreneurial resilience can be strengthened with the support of social networks, along with many other factors. Santoro et al. (2020) suggest in their study that entrepreneurs can increase their resilience by using their social networks. Social networks help entrepreneurs cope with the problems they face by facilitating their access to information and resources. In addition, the support provided by these networks strengthens the resilience of entrepreneurs and enables them to overcome difficulties.

The development and spread of entrepreneurship has positive effects in many areas and also plays a critical role in terms of development and progress. One of the most critical and first steps in entrepreneurship is the decision making process (Duygulu, 2008). At this stage, the concept of entrepreneurial intention comes to the forefront (Karabey, 2013). For this reason, one of the important elements to be taken into consideration regarding entrepreneurship is entrepreneurial intention. Because it is impossible to carry out entrepreneurial activities without entrepreneurial intention. From this perspective, entrepreneurship emerges as an action planned in accordance with a deliberate intention (Kalkan, 2011). Entrepreneurial intentions refer to individuals' willingness to start their own business or engage in entrepreneurial activities. These intentions are considered a fundamental component of entrepreneurship and are an important factor influencing individuals' entrepreneurial behavior. Entrepreneurial intentions play a critical role in determining individuals' entrepreneurial tendencies and potential (Bae et al., 2014; Şeşen and Basım, 2012; Timuroğlu and Çakır, 2014).

The comprehension of entrepreneurial intentions is supported by various theoretical frameworks. The most common of these is Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior. The Theory of Planned Behavior identifies three main factors that influence individuals' intentions: attitudes, social norms, and perceived behavioral control (Kautonen et al., 2015). Entrepreneurial intentions of entrepreneurs are shaped as a result of the interaction of these factors. For example, if individuals' attitudes towards entrepreneurship are positive and they receive support from their environment, their entrepreneurial intentions tend to increase.

Personal characteristics are also among the determinants of entrepreneurial intentions. Self-efficacy refers to individuals' beliefs about their ability to perform a particular task and has a significant impact on entrepreneurial intentions. Feola et al. (2019) found in their study that young researchers' entrepreneurial intentions are strongly related to perceived behavioral control (Feola et al., 2019). This indicates that individuals' self-efficacy in entrepreneurship plays a critical role in enhancing their entrepreneurial intentions.

In addition, social environments and family support are also important factors affecting entrepreneurial intentions. Social networks play an important role in influencing individuals' attitudes and intentions regarding entrepreneurship. Duong examined the relationship between entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial intentions and stated that social factors in the field of education affect the entrepreneurial intentions of individuals (Duong, 2022). In this context, social support and environmental factors play an important role in the development of entrepreneurial intentions.

Self-efficacy is a person's belief in their own abilities, and this confidence is shaped by experiences accumulated over time (Günhan and Başer, 2007). Entrepreneurial self-efficacy refers to individuals' beliefs in their abilities to be successful in entrepreneurial activities. This concept plays a critical role in understanding the influence of individuals' confidence in their own skills and abilities on their entrepreneurial intentions and behavior. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy increases individuals' determination to evaluate new business opportunities and implement these opportunities (Martyajuarlinda and Kusumajanto, 2018).

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy is based on Bandura's theory of self-efficacy. This theory suggests that individuals' beliefs about their ability to perform a particular task affect their likelihood of successfully performing that task. Self-efficacy positively affects entrepreneurial intentions by increasing individuals' ability to cope with the challenges they face (Pulami, 2023). In particular, individuals with high levels of self-efficacy tend to engage more in entrepreneurial activities.

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy also has a significant impact on individuals' entrepreneurial intentions. Pulami examined the effect of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial performance and showed that individuals with high levels of self-efficacy are more successful in entrepreneurial activities (Pulami, 2023). This reveals that entrepreneurial self-efficacy plays a critical role in enhancing individuals' entrepreneurial intentions.

Additionally, social support and environmental factors are among the important factors affecting entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Self-efficacy can be strengthened by the support individuals receive from their social network. Fauziyah and Pangaribuan examined the relationship between social support and entrepreneurial self-efficacy and found that individuals who receive social support have higher levels of self-efficacy (Fauziyah and Pangaribuan, 2023). In this context, social environment and support play an important role in the development of entrepreneurial self-efficacy.

In conclusion, based on the studies in the literature, entrepreneurial resilience, entrepreneurial intentions and entrepreneurial self-efficacy represent complementary elements of the entrepreneurial process. Resilience enables entrepreneurs to cope with challenges, while self-efficacy strengthens individuals' belief in themselves. These two characteristics directly contribute to the realization of entrepreneurial intentions. The development of these elements in entrepreneurship education and support programs is among the basic factors that increase the probability of entrepreneurs to be successful in the long term.

4. Methodology

Bibliometric analysis means examining publications in a specific field using mathematical and statistical methods (Pritchard, 1969; Sökmen et al., 2023). These analyses provide statistical data by examining studies related to the researched field from various perspectives such as author, subject, keywords, citations and sources used. In this way, the conceptual, intellectual and social structure of the discipline studied becomes understandable (Çetinkaya Bozkurt and Çetin, 2016). Therefore, bibliometric analysis is a widely used method (Erkan, 2020).

The R statistical program is recognized as a powerful tool for bibliometric analysis. In particular, the "bibliometrix" package offers researchers the opportunity to perform operations such as literature review, scientific mapping and data visualization. In this context, bibliometrix's "biblioshiny" interface facilitates the analysis and reporting of bibliometric data by providing a

intuitive platform. For these reasons, the R statistical program and the bibliometrix package have become indispensable tools for bibliometric analysis.

Within the scope of this study, firstly, the Web of Science database was entered and studies containing the expressions "entrepreneurial resilience", "entrepreneurial intentions" and "entrepreneurial self-efficacy" were searched using the conjunction "or" in the title section and 2525 studies were reached. The data of the results were transferred to the R software environment and a bibliometric analysis was performed. The "bibliometrix" package was utilized in the analysis process. "Bibliometrix" is a tool developed by Aria and Cuccurullo (2017) for use in the R platform, allowing detailed analysis of studies in the literature and monitoring of processes on a specific subject.

5. Findings

The 2525 studies covered in our research include studies between 1988 and 2025. The numerical data of the studies are presented in Table 1.

Table .1 Basic Information About the Dataset

DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
Basic Information About the Dataset	
Time Range	1988:2025
Sources (Journals, Books, etc.)	779
Documents	2525
Average Age of Document	4.43
Average Citations per Document	29.08
Document Content	
Keywords Plus (ID)	1812
Author's Keywords (DE)	4395
Authors	
Authors	6586
Authors of Single-Author Documents	234
Author Collaboration	
Single Author Documents	283
Co-Authors per Document	3.34
International Co-Authorship Rate %	30.65

When Table 1 is examined, it is seen that there are 779 different sources where these studies are published. The average citation rate per article per year is 29.08. The number of single-authored articles is 283, which constitutes 11% of the total studies examined. Another important finding of the study is that the international co-authorship rate is 30.65%. This situation is noteworthy in terms of emphasizing that our study is a suitable area where different researchers can collaborate. Figure 1 was created to examine the distribution of studies on the subject by year.

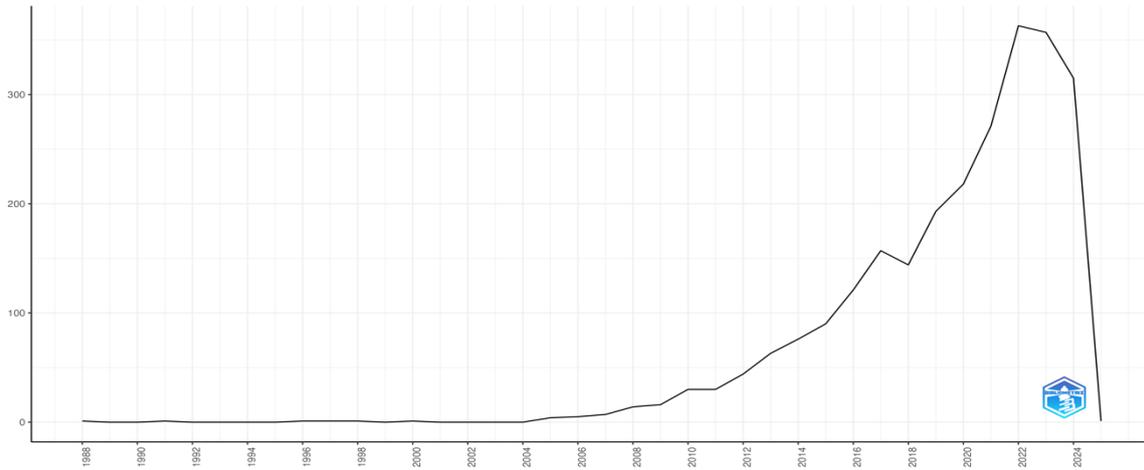


Fig. 1 Change in the Number of Articles by Year

Figure 1 shows that there were almost no studies conducted between 1988 and 2004, but the number of studies has gained significant momentum over the last 20 years since 2004. Especially as of 2010, a great increase was recorded in the number of studies, and 2022 stands out as the period in which the most studies were conducted. The reason for the decrease in the number of studies in 2024 is due to the fact that the period has not been completed yet. Considering the increase in studies conducted in the last 20 years, it is clear that this topic remains relevant and will be the subject of more studies in the coming years. The years of the most cited studies on the relevant subject are shown in Figure 2.

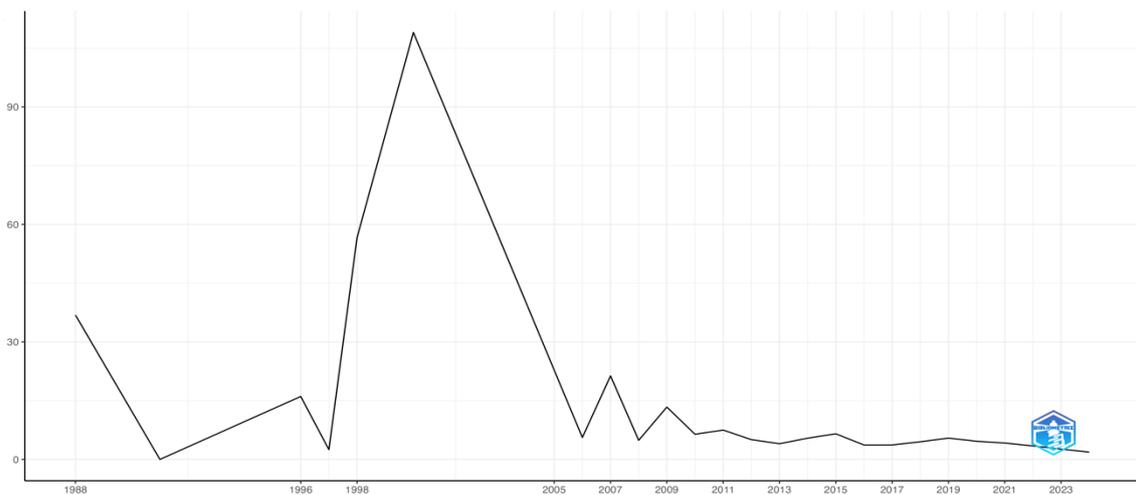


Fig. 2 Most Cited Years

Figure 2 shows us the average number of citations that studies have received each year since the year they were published. This analysis allows us to evaluate how influential a study is over the years and the speed at which it is cited. This analysis reflects the effectiveness of studies conducted between 1997-2006. Figure 3 analyzes the sources that work on the subject.

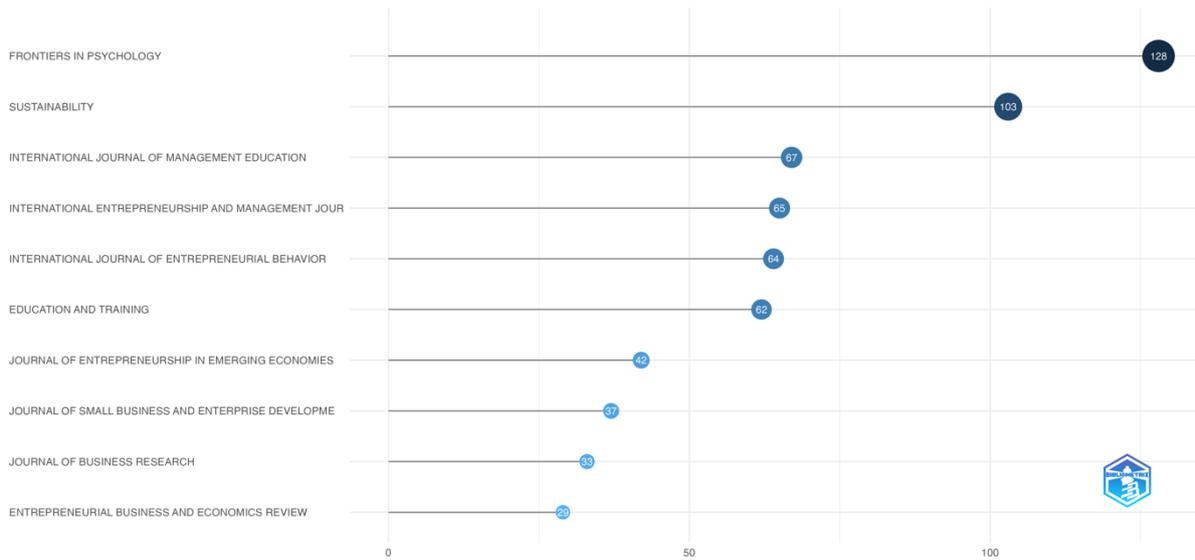


Fig. 3 Most Relevant Sources

Figure 3 indicates that the source that shows the most interest in the subject of the study is Frontiers in Psychology with 128 studies. Frontiers in Psychology is followed by Sustainability with 103 studies. Figure 4 shows the publication of sources that have shown interest and work on the subject over the years.

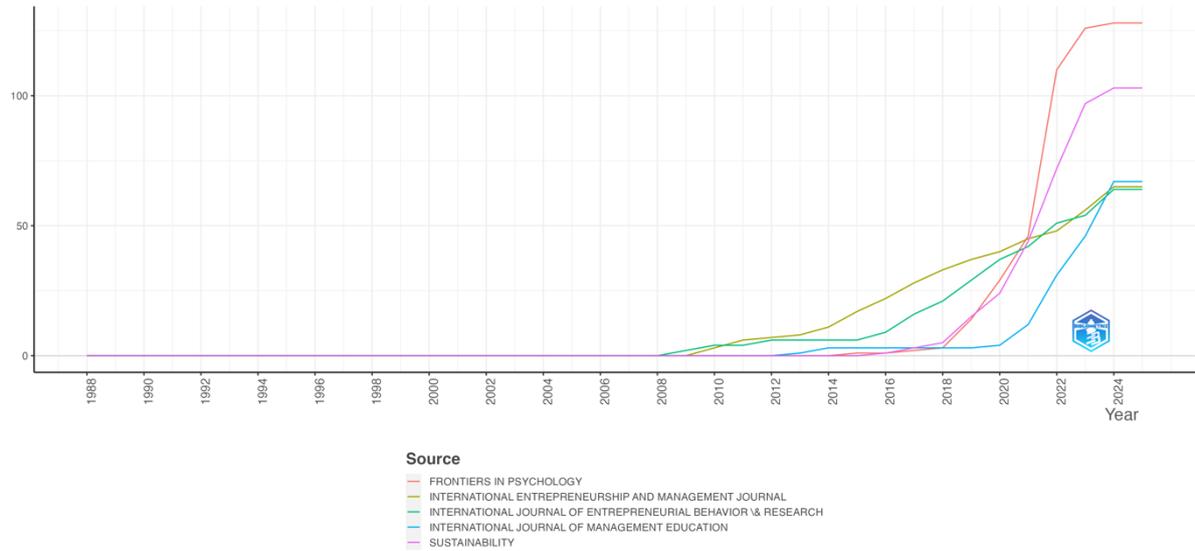


Fig. 4 Publication of Related Sources Over the Years

When Figure 4 is examined, it can be observed that the sources that show interest in the subject have focused on studies related to the subject, especially since 2008. Figure 5 illustrates the researchers who have shown the most interest in the subject.

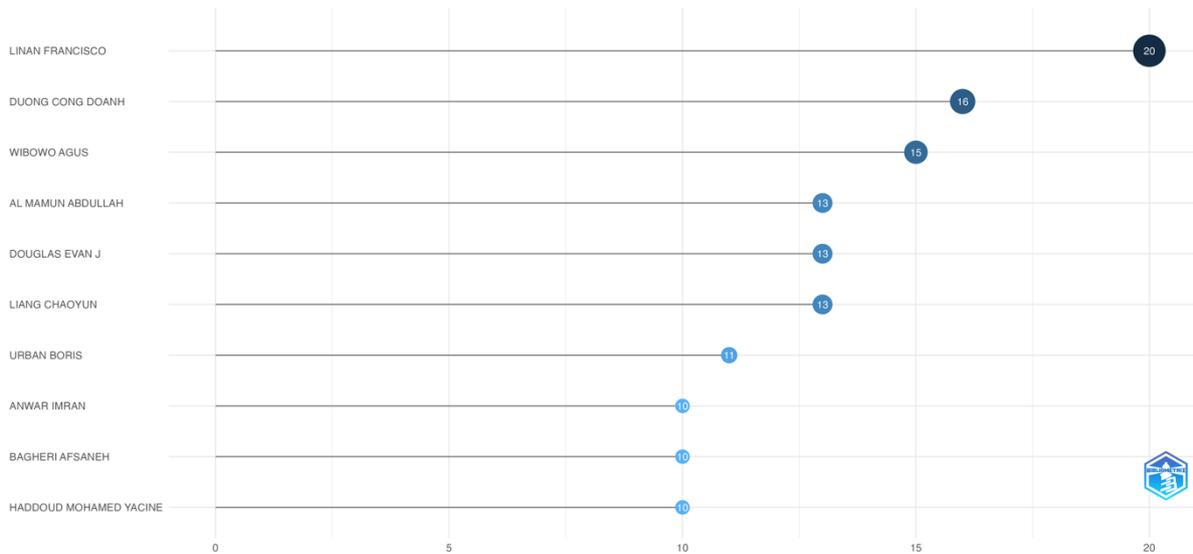


Fig. 5 Most Relevant Authors

When Figure 5 is examined, it is seen that Francisco Linan has done the most work on the subject. Figure 6 presents the institutions that are most significantly engaged with the subject matter.

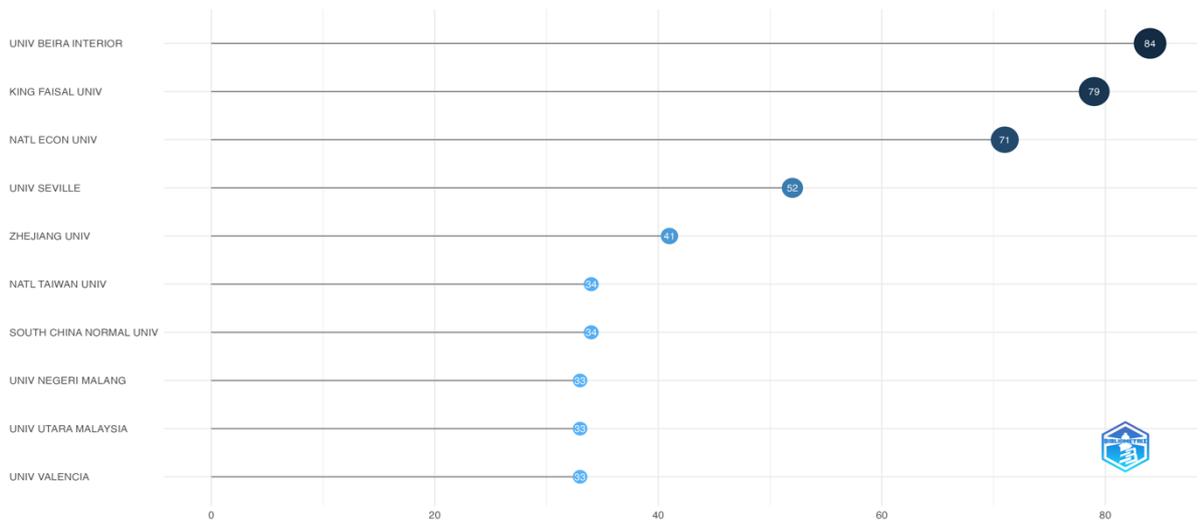


Fig. 6 Most Relevant Institutions

An examination of the most relevant institutions reveals that Beira Interior University has the highest level of engagement with the subject, with a total of 84 studies. Figure 7 shows the number of studies of the relevant institutions over the years.

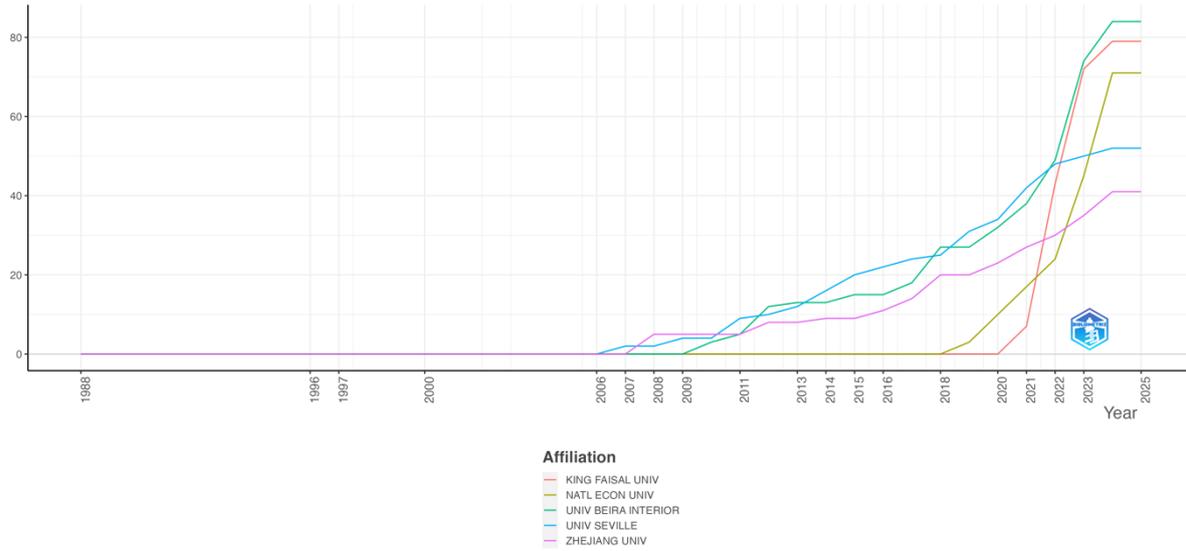


Fig. 7 Number of Studies of the Relevant Institutions Over the Years

When the publications of the relevant institutions are examined over the years, it is seen that the institutions interested in the subject started to deal with the subject especially after 2006. The increasing number of studies since 2006 shows that the interest of the relevant institutions in the subject continues and the subject maintains its current status. Figure 8 indicates the countries of the corresponding authors and their joint or sole publication status.

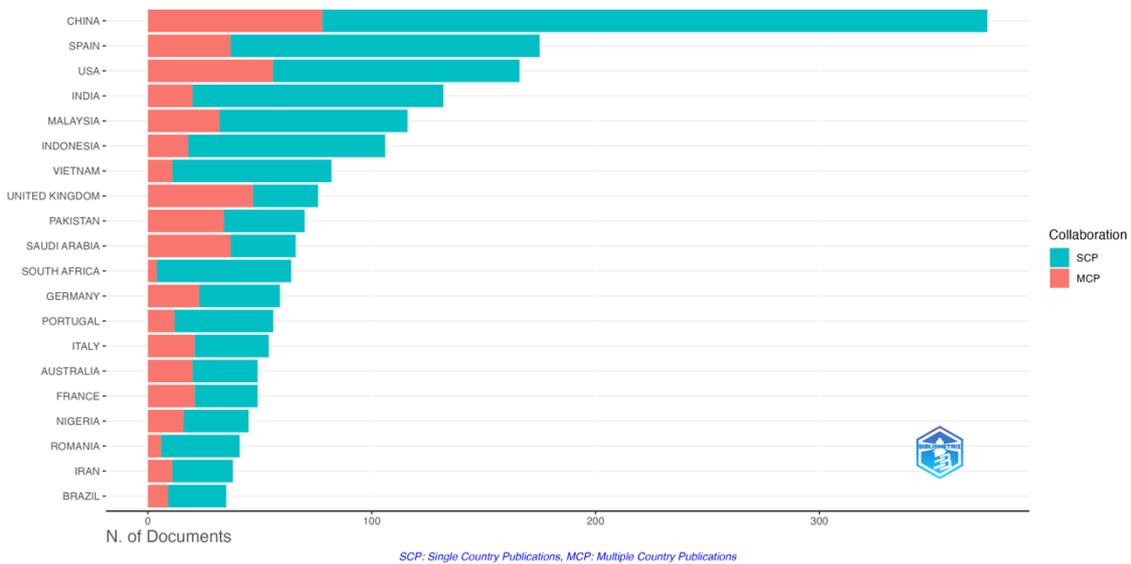


Fig. 8 Corresponding Author Countries and Joint or Individual Publication

Figure 8 reveals that more than half of the studies carried out are from a single country. However, the fact that the number of multinational publications is too high to be ignored reveals that the subject is a concept that can be collaborated on. In addition, our analysis also shows that the country with the most interest in the subject is China.

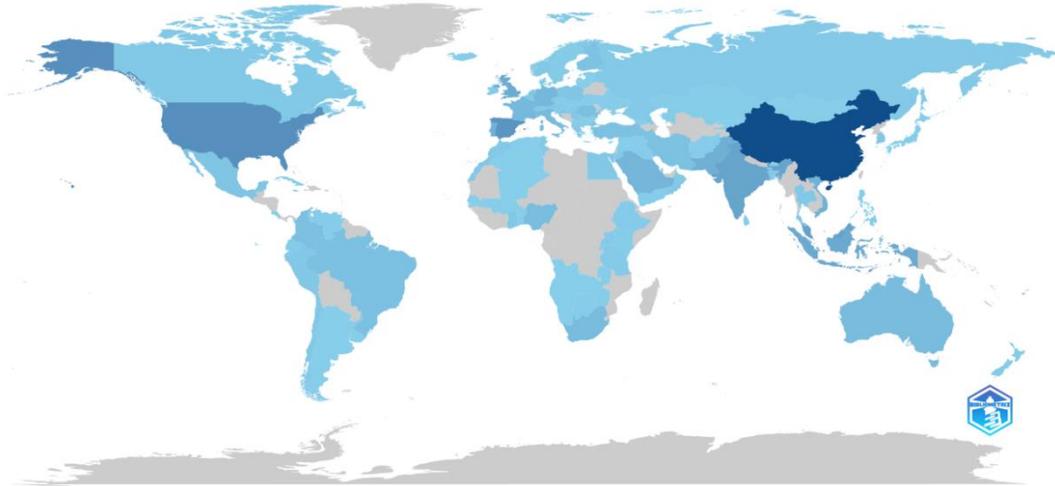


Fig. 9 Scientific Publications of Countries

When examining the map, it is seen that the countries are colored in different colors, from dark blue to light blue and gray. These colors represent the number of articles in each country. In the countries highlighted in grey, there are no articles on the relevant topic in the database. Blue tones indicate that the number of articles in the countries decreases as the tones move from dark to light. In other words, the countries highlighted in dark blue represent countries with higher scientific productivity in this field. Figure 10 shows the scientific publications of countries by year.

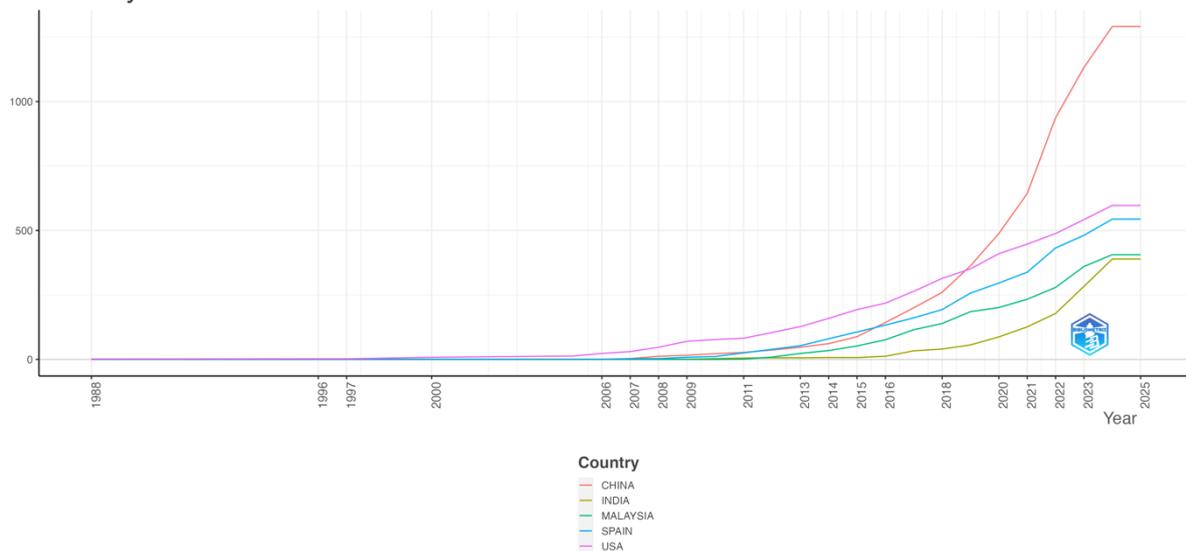


Fig. 10 Scientific Publications of Countries by Year

When Figure 10 is examined, it is evident that the interest of the relevant countries started in 2006, just like the relevant institutions. It is seen that China is the country that has shown the most interest in the subject, especially with its increasing momentum in recent years. China is followed by the USA, Spain, Malaysia and India, respectively. The interest of Far Eastern countries in the subject attracts attention. Figure 11 shows the countries with the most cited studies.

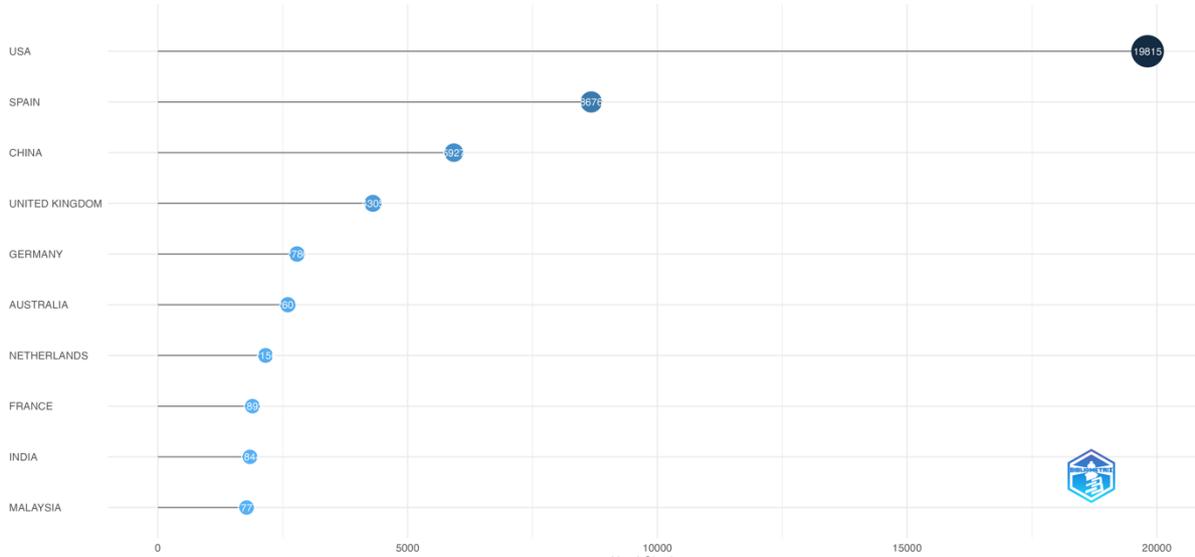


Fig. 11 Most Cited Countries

When the scientific publication of countries was analyzed, it was seen that the most studies belonged to China. In the analysis of the countries with the most citations, the USA ranks first. This shows us that the studies conducted by researchers in the USA are more effective. Another noteworthy detail in the analysis is that researchers in China should pay more attention to their work. Figure 12, Figure 13, Figure 14 and Figure 15 show the analysis of the words used in the study area.

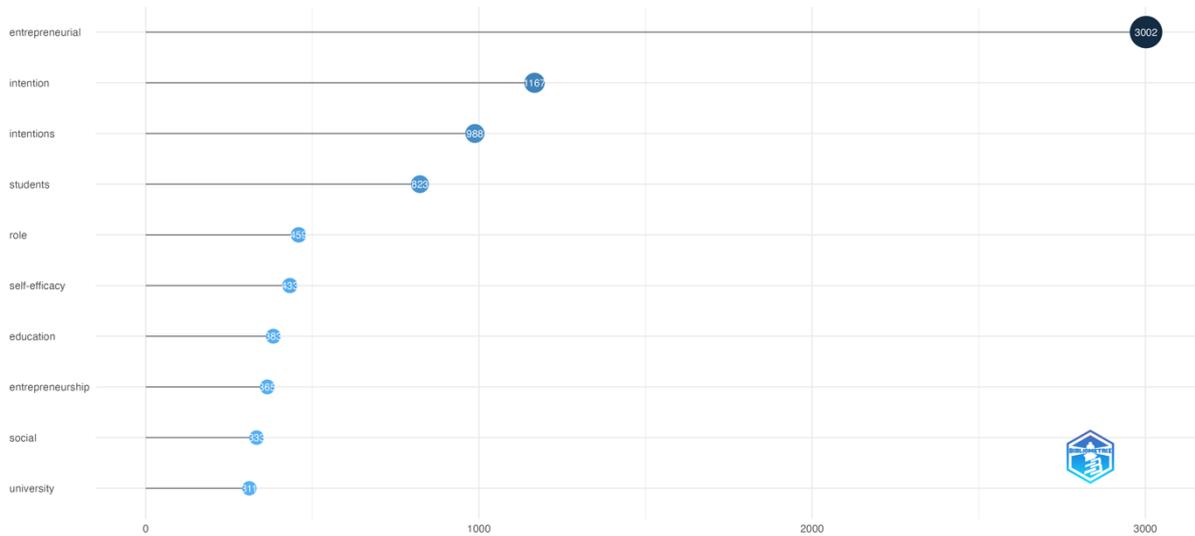


Fig. 12 Most Relevant Words

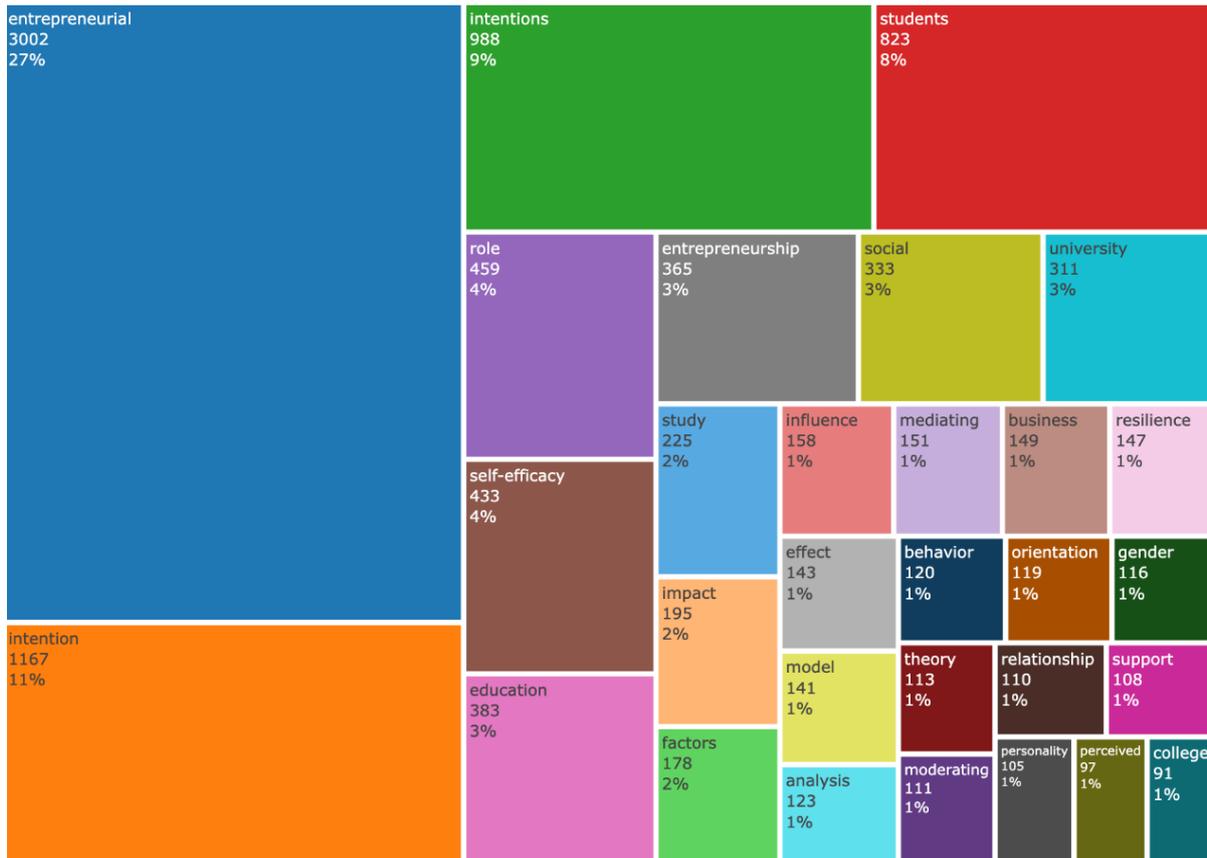


Fig. 13 Word Tree Map



Fig. 14 Word Cloud

When the analyses of the most used words in the studies are examined, it is seen that the word “entrepreneurial” is the most preferred word. This word is followed by the words “intention” and “intentions” in order of frequency. The word analyses were made by selecting the “title” format and show the most preferred words in the titles.

Word cloud and word tree are one of the text mining methods and visually present the most frequently used terms in a text. In the word cloud, proximity to the center and the size of the words indicate that the relevant terms are related and frequently used, while distance from the center and smaller words indicate that these terms are less preferred (Aslançı, 2022). As seen in the word cloud analysis, the research area is closely related to initiative and entrepreneurial intentions, resilience and self-efficacy.

remarkable finding. In addition, the high number of multinational publications clearly shows that the subject is an interdisciplinary concept that can be collaborated on. In the analysis, it is seen that the term "entrepreneurial" is the most preferred word among the most frequently used words. This word is followed by the terms "intention" and "intentions", respectively. When the co-occurrence analysis of words is examined; it is observed that two separate clusters emerge. Here, the link between initiative and intention and its frequency is another result we reached in our analyses.

Considering the increasing currency of the subject and its impact on interdisciplinary concepts, it is thought that our study will make deep contributions to the literature and to researchers who will want to conduct research in the future.

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