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Financial literacy and technological adoption on entrepreneur intention among youth in agriculture sector

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of financial literacy and technological adoption on entrepreneurial intentions among youth in agriculture sector. The study of entrepreneurial intention has been and will continue to be a topic of interest to academics because of its importance to the development of numerous nations. The literature on entrepreneurial intention has examined a wide range of issues, with a focus on the factors that influence entrepreneurial intention. Furthermore, technological advancements in agriculture could potentially resolve the issue of food security. The majority of these investigations in agriculture sector, though, were conducted elsewhere, for example, in Pakistan and Indonesia. The study's focus on agriculture allowed them to examine the relationship between entrepreneurial intent and the sector. This study examines Malaysian youth's desire to start their own businesses. It specifically aims to determine how technological adoption and financial literacy (financial attitude, financial behavior, and financial knowledge) affect entrepreneurial intention. A partial least squares–structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) data analysis was carried out. The investigation employed purposive sampling. The results demonstrated that technological adoption and financial literacy (financial attitude, financial behavior, and financial knowledge) have a substantial impact on young people's decision to become entrepreneurs. The findings of this study could contribute to the body of knowledge, and help policymakers create programs and policies. Future researchers can use this study to learn more about entrepreneurial intent in a financial context.

Contribution/ Originality: The scope of the Theory of Planned Behaviour and Technology Acceptance Model was broadened in this and corresponds to the entrepreneurship literature, especially in the sphere of agriculture. This study combines TPB and TAM into a single model to examine the relationship between financial literacy, technological adoption, and entrepreneurial intention.

1. INTRODUCTION

Global economic growth and the creation of new jobs increasingly view entrepreneurs as key factors. Entrepreneurship is vital because it improves economic efficiency, brings new products to market, produces new

jobs, and keeps employment levels stable [1]. People regard entrepreneurship as a crucial driver of economic progress, offering numerous societal benefits by fostering innovation, creating jobs, and nurturing human potential. According to Stoica, et al. [2], entrepreneurs are one of the major factors that can influence a country's economic development. Communities may become entrepreneurs in the agriculture industry, as family members typically take over most agricultural businesses, and the practice of passing business on to the next generation is more common in this sector than in other sectors [3].

Malaysia, a developing nation, expects its population to grow by 41.5 million by 2040 [4]. Malaysia is blessed with fertile land, regular rainfall, lots of sunshine, and a humid environment that is ideal for farming. In Malaysia, agriculture made up about 20% of the country's total land area (78,390 sq km). Commercial crops such as cocoa, rubber, and oil palm occupied 75% of all cropland. But 16% of agricultural land is used for coconut, fruits, and vegetables, including paddy. Despite producing a large amount of food, Malaysia imported RM 55.5 billion in food goods compared to RM 33.8 billion in exports; this amounts to around 60% of Malaysia's total food supply. Furthermore, it should be mentioned that during the last 10 years, food imports have accounted for RM 482.8 billion, while exports have only reached RM 296 billion. Furthermore, both population growth and people's increased ability to buy food have contributed to a steady increase in food imports over the past 50 years [5].

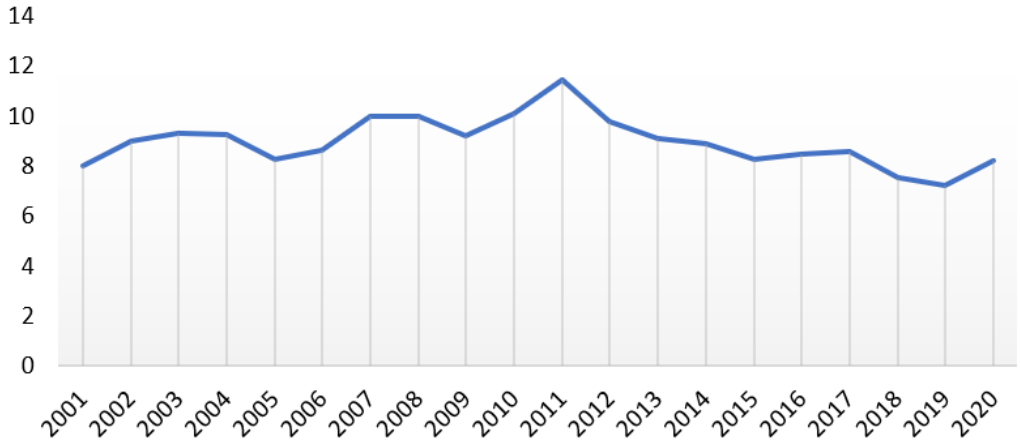

Figure 1. Agriculture sector on Malaysia's GDP (%).

Source: The World Bank [4].

As Figure 1 illustrates, the agriculture sector is crucial to the nation's economic growth and was a hotly discussed topic while Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi was Malaysia's prime minister. He firmly believed that the agricultural industry could provide wealth and reduce poverty, especially in rural areas. Since Malaysia gained its independence in 1957, rural area development has been and continues to be a major focus of the nation's economic development. This development is critical nation's political, social, and economic advancement. The bulk of Malaysia's export revenue in the 1960s and 1970s came from agriculture, which was the only industry the country relied on in its early phases of development. Similar to other developing nations, the manufacturing sector's growing economic significance indicates that the rural sector has served its purpose as a supply of workers, land, and capital for industry.

Agriculture workers or entrepreneurs in Malaysia are on average over 46 years old, and the majority of them are 55 years old or older, with only about 26 percent being between the ages of 18 to 40 [6]. Up until now, about 45 percent of the Malaysian population is categorized as youth, and the unemployment rate among them is about 12.5%. One of the greatest global economic concerns is the lack of employment opportunities for youth, and inflation is a knock-on consequence of the crisis that is causing food, commodity, and gasoline costs to rise. Assuming that the willpower of youth meets the opportunity, they can have a transforming impact on the socio-

economic development of the country, which is known as the 'youth divided'. However, neglecting to offer youth appropriate work and income generating possibilities puts them at risk of a 'demographic disaster' [7].

However, Junaidi and Yew [8] suggest that despite their negative perceptions of agriculture, Malaysian youth still believe it can provide additional money if they put in consistent effort and hard labor. Moreover, while many people consider agriculture to be a non-profitable industry, some people believe that if it managed the sector properly, it might be the most sustainable source of income, and this is due to the insatiable human need for agricultural products. Besides that, youth involvement in agriculture can provide not just a new employment option but also enhance the food supply. Hence, it might help close the gap between food supply and the demand for food in the community [9]. Rural youth tend to relocate from their hometowns to cities since unemployment is continuous issue in developing countries. For instance, in Nigeria, the majority of youth there do not realize their full potential, same happened in Malaysia. Thus, the agricultural sector may provide a platform for them to minimize the unemployment rate. In addition, youth contributions to agriculture may also help alleviate poverty. This industry might also be a major contributor to the government's effort to generate job opportunities among youth in Malaysia.

Youth are the future leaders and a critical supply of labor in the country, which has made them crucial in the agriculture sector. We must harness their power and energy to enhance agricultural output. As a result, youth participation in agricultural activities will not only provide them with job options but also enhance food production and, to a certain extent, close the gap between supply and demand for food in communities. Youth can acquire the abilities, attitudes, and information necessary to participate actively in society and work with adults in their communities to identify pressing challenges and solutions to issues [10]. However, some of the businesses that shut down were unstable in terms of emotional and financial stability. Consequently, despite the pressure and responsibility of starting and operating a successful business in a market that is frequently cold and impersonal, friends and family can act as the driving force and support system for business owners, helping them to manage stress, achieve a work-life balance, and generally maintain perspective [11]. In order to improve future entrepreneurs' financial behavior, it is crucial to have the support of friends and family. Additionally, financial knowledge influences how people make financial decisions. Because they are better knowledgeable about money matters, they are therefore more inclined to make prudent financial decisions. Examining the degree of financial literacy alongside financial knowledge is crucial in determining the success of young entrepreneurial businesses. People who are financially literate can use financial products and services effectively, preventing them from being easily duped by others who sell them financial products that are inappropriate for their financial circumstances. Financial literacy is crucial because those who lack it may find it difficult to set up suitable budgets for their expenses, fail to recognize the financial goods and services that best suit their needs, and ultimately leave themselves open to abuse and fraud [12].

The Sustain Development Goals (SDGs) include technological adoption, with the expectation that this adoption and its numerous instruments will aid in the advancement of a variety of industries, including healthcare and education. The need for technological adoption has arisen over the past 10 years in almost all sectors, including the agricultural one. Technology adoption can bring about rapid changes in business and industry. According to Chatterjee, et al. [13], the application of technology is essential for prosperity, business activity, productivity growth, rising living standards, sustainable development, and overall socioeconomic improvement.

This research adds to our body of knowledge by providing greater insight into the notions of financial literacy (financial attitude, financial behaviour, and financial knowledge), technological adoption, and entrepreneurial intent in Malaysia. This will enable academic institutions and the associated ministries to design more effective training or educational programmes that are based on the personal development of students and, ideally, enhance their financial literacy and entrepreneurial aspirations in the agricultural sector. More people may understand the impact these elements have on entrepreneurial intent if they are more technologically and financially literate. This study also

looked at how to apply the technology acceptance model (TAM) and theories of planned behaviour (TPB) to the variables in a single model.

Additionally, a variety of challenges and unfavourable incidents are plaguing nations worldwide, including Malaysia, raising concerns about food security and youth unemployment, both of which have an impact on economic performance. This consequently gave rise to the following research issues for our study: Does youth entrepreneurial intention depend on financial literacy (financial behaviour, attitude, and knowledge), and does youth entrepreneurial intention depend on technological adoption?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

An individual's financial attitude is defined as their state of mind, opinion, and judgement about money [14]. Other than that, it can be defined as Getie [15]. Furthermore, according to Manning [16], financial attitude was a measure of their disposition or views on numerous financial issues, such as money management and future planning, by asking them if they agreed or disagreed with specific statements. Financial attitudes can denote a person's intention to become an entrepreneur. This psychological trait—critical observation and judgment—is innate to all human beings. According to Szromek, et al. [17], a person's perception of the outcome has an impact on how they feel about a particular problem. The more favorable the outcome appears to be, the better. And the more optimistic one feels about it, the more committed one is to adopting particular behaviors.

Financial behavior refers to the degree to which relevant persons or individuals support or oppose the performance of a certain behavior. Financial behavior is typically tested in studies by asking individuals how supportive their loved ones, such as family, friends, or co-workers, would be if they decided to pursue entrepreneurial endeavors [18]. We refer to the characteristic as a subjective norm because people's perceptions are naturally subjective. It is the sum of people's opinions about how important figures in their lives decide whether or not to take action, such as launching a business. According to TPB, normative beliefs and the desire to comply make up the two components of subjective norms or social pressure. These normative views center on the likelihood that powerful people will either support or oppose launching a firm. Motivation to conform is a component that measures people's willingness to follow such standards, which include acting in a way that aligns with the expectations of powerful people [19].

Financial knowledge refers to the ability to manage one's finances in a self-defined manner. A key component of the concept of planned behavior is financial awareness. Atkinson's accomplishment incentive theory contains a portion of financial knowledge. It is defined as having confidence in one's capacity to complete a task effectively. In addition to incorporating financial knowledge, this differs from the concept of planned conduct. "These control beliefs may be based in part on past experience with the behaviour," "they will almost always be influenced by second-hand information about the behaviour, by the experiences of acquaintances and friends, and by other factors that increase or reduce the perceived difficulty of performing the behaviour in question." It has a significant impact on someone's intentions and behaviour. Therefore, a customised assessment of a person's resources, entrepreneurial potential, and prospects of success can be used to define financial literacy. People's subjective assessments of resources and capabilities, rather than the total amount of resources or entrepreneurial abilities, can have a significant impact on entrepreneurial intention, even though business resources and entrepreneurial abilities are objective and crucial to the success of the entrepreneurial process [20].

The TAM and its extended models developed by other researchers show that technological adoption improves a person's goal in both mandatory and voluntary situations. Past research has found strong evidence that PU directly determines usage behavior [21, 22]. The relative advantage of perceived qualities in Rogers' Innovations Diffusion Theory is equivalent to perceived usefulness. It is believed that perceived usefulness will play a big role in how people use technology in teaching and other situations. Studies have shown that when people believe a technology is simple to use, they are more likely to use it [23, 24]. Technological adoption is comparable to Rogers'

Innovations Diffusion Theory's complexity of perceived characteristics, but in the opposite direction [25]. In the research model, perceived ease of use is justified as an important determinant to influence usage behavior based on many explanations and previous research.

There are several authors who define "intention" in different ways. Cvetković, et al. [26] use a broad definition of behavioural intention, referring to it as "indications of a person's preparedness to do a behaviour." An individual's focus, actions, goal-setting, communications, commitment, organisation, and other forms of effort are all directed and guided towards the execution of entrepreneurial behaviour when they have an entrepreneurial intention, according to a general definition Sotiropoulou, et al. [27]. Sotiropoulou, et al. [27] define entrepreneurial purpose as a nomological continuum that progresses from a simple preference for self-employment over a paid job to a dedication to an entrepreneurial career and, ultimately, to a blooming enterprise. The term "latent entrepreneurship," or preference for entrepreneurship, refers to the inclination of an individual to work for themselves instead of being paid by an employer. As per Cvetković, et al. [26], this preference corresponds to what Ajzen and Fishbein's research refers to as "choice intention." A latent entrepreneur is someone who has the motivation and drive to start their own business but may not always take concrete action to do so. Latent entrepreneurship, the first stage of the entrepreneurial process, is a prerequisite for engaging in the entrepreneurship paradigm, but it is insufficient in and of itself [27].

The TAM uses intention as a useful stand-in to assess and forecast a user's response to a system or piece of technology. The primary cause is that intention is a product of an individual's decision, which is established over a protracted period of thought, discussion, and commitment [28]. Numerous studies have demonstrated a significant relationship between behaviour intention and usage behaviour. The most crucial element of theory of reasoned action (TRA), which is frequently applied to predict behavioural intentions and acts, is behaviour intention. The TRA defines behavioural intentions as the actions performed prior to a person displaying a particular behavior. Because of this, it affects a person's behaviour if they think there is a connection between a particular behavior and the outcome. Because behavioral intention has a significant impact on user conduct, it's a useful tool for forecasting user actions. It is important to remember, though, that when consumers have previously used the technology, their behavioural intention is more likely to predict their consumption behavior [21].

The second step in the entrepreneurial process is an individual's commitment to the venture and the startup phase. Entrepreneurial commitment is described by the idea that one is focused on creating a business effort and adheres to Ajzen and Fishbein's thesis that intention is decision with commitment. The last stage in forming entrepreneurial intentions is known as "nascent entrepreneurship" and consists of the transition from commitment to gestation, which includes activities related to the start-up endeavor [20]. Examples of such duties include assembling knowledge through entrepreneurship seminars, generating capital—both social and financial—getting ready for structures and equipment, and developing and honing a proposal for a new good or service [17]. The term "entrepreneurial ladder" refers to this dynamic view of entrepreneurial development as a drawn-out process with increasing levels of entrepreneurial activity [19].

Figure 2 illustrate the study's framework. The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) are the two theories that formed the basis for the study's hypothesis. The hypothesis addresses the relationship between the variables used in this investigation. This chapter validates the findings from the literature by testing the relationships and defining the results.

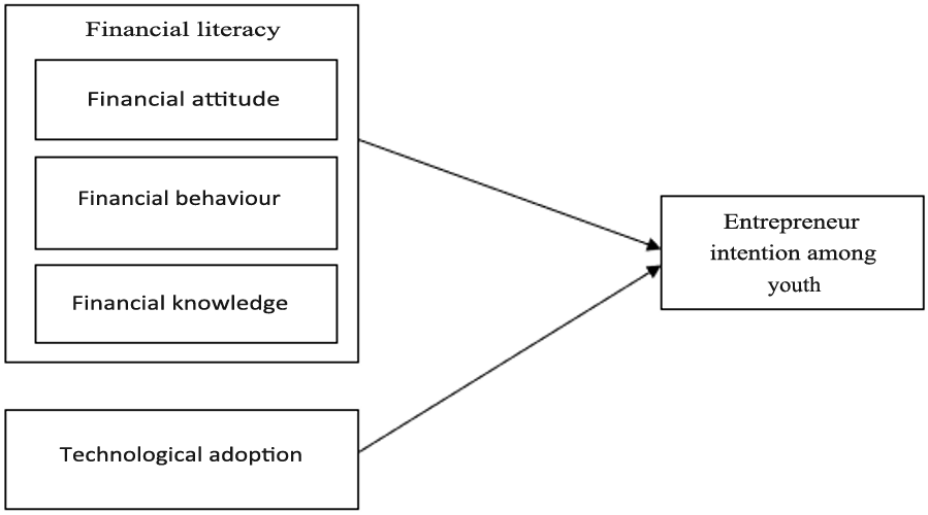

Figure 2. Framework of the study.

2.1. Relationship between Financial Literacy (Financial Attitude) and Entrepreneur Intention among Youth

According to the TPB, an individual's attitude is the most important factor in determining their behavioural intention because it serves as a significant predictor. In terms of finance, attitude refers to a person's mental state, viewpoint, and assessment of their financial situation. According to studies by Urban and Ratsimanetrimanana [28], there is a favourable relationship between entrepreneurial intention and financial attitude. Studies on the potential influence of an individual's financial attitude on their desire to launch their own company are scarce, with the agricultural industry receiving particularly little attention. As a result, this study proposed the following hypothesis:

Hypothesis 1: Financial literacy (financial attitude) has a positive effect on entrepreneurial intention among youth.

2.2. Relationship between Financial Literacy (Financial Behaviour) and Entrepreneur Intention among Youth

Past studies contend that both internal and external influences might have an impact on a person's financial situation. The influence of family, friends, education, and the media, also known as the socialisation agency, are examples of external variables. When we speak about financial behaviour in this context, we can consider the skill, information, and behaviour that are crucial to maximising the function of consumers in financial markets as a process that derives from the environment.

Numerous studies have offered comparable proof of the beneficial influences of financial behaviour on entrepreneurial intention [29]. Although studies by Alshebami and Seraj [30] found that financial behaviour has a substantial impact on individual entrepreneurial intention, research that focused on this topic was not given enough attention. However, from a financial perspective, there are virtually no studies on entrepreneurial intention in the agricultural industry. The first educational environment is the family, since friends, the media, and the individual's family will all provide upbringing and guidance for the individual's life. Consequently, we formulated the following hypothesis:

Hypothesis 2: Financial literacy (financial behavior) has a positive effect on entrepreneur intention among youth.

2.3. Relationship between Financial Literacy (Financial Knowledge) and Entrepreneur Intention among Youth

According to the Theory of Planned Behaviour, financial knowledge is a well established element that influences a person's intention. Financial knowledge refers to people's opinions of their capacity to carry out a specific behaviour. Studies by Nguyen, et al. [31] have indicated that financial knowledge does have a beneficial impact on a person's intention to start their own business. The number of studies on financial knowledge in a

financial environment and individual entrepreneurial intention, however, was minimal (for example, Llados-Masllorens and Ruiz-Dotras [32]). Also, there are virtually no studies that examine the financial backdrop to identify entrepreneurial purposes in the agriculture sector for financial knowledge. Thus, research is required to determine how financial knowledge can affect intention among international entrepreneur in agriculture sector, hypothesis is as follows:

Hypothesis 3: Financial literacy (financial knowledge) has a positive effect on entrepreneur intention among youth.

2.4. Relationship between Technological Adoption and Entrepreneur Intention among Youth

Scholars have noted the link between technology and entrepreneurial intent. Entrepreneurial capacity elements include personality traits, learning, experience, social circumstances, and culture. The attitude of young people toward entrepreneurial intentions has also been changed by things that support entrepreneurship, such as technology and education. According to recent studies, technological adoption in business is one of the aspects that can impact a person's intention to become an entrepreneur [13]. Technology is one of the most significant resources and tools used for entrepreneurial activities, according to past studies; hence, it has an effect on entrepreneurial intention. Entrepreneurs frequently use Information technology (IT) and other forms of technology to establish new businesses or to increase productivity in ongoing operations. Consequently, the following hypothesis was created:

Hypothesis 4: Technological adoption has a positive effect on international entrepreneur intention among youth.

3. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

This study was quantitative because all of its variables were measurable and quantifiable. This study used a cross-sectional design to collect data. In this study, a cross-sectional design was the most appropriate choice because it requires just a single point in time for data collection, making it less expensive. The information gathered concerned the present intentions of international entrepreneurs in Malaysian universities' agricultural sectors. This research used individuals as the unit of analysis, allowing them to control the level of investigation [33]. Undergraduate students who are enrolled in agriculture and business programs at the chosen universities make up the target respondents.

The population reflects the entire demographic, events, and facet of life that the researcher will be analyzing [33]. Estimated around 5,650 and above undergraduate students enrolled in agriculture and business studies at public universities in Malaysia are the respondents for this study. Consequently, 357 respondents will serve as samples for this study, according to the Krejcie and Morgan table. The relevance of these undergraduate students enrolled in agriculture and/or business courses to the current development of the agriculture industry in Malaysia could be one factor in why they were chosen as the study's subject.

Non-probability purposive sampling was used in the investigation. Purposive sampling, often referred to as judgmental sampling, is a sort of sampling that depends on the researcher's judgement when finding and choosing the people, cases, or events that can provide the greatest information to meet the study's objectives. This study accepts purposeful sampling because it chooses survey participants based on a predetermined set of criteria. Additionally, choosing survey participants based on a predetermined set of criteria may result in a sample size that correctly represents the community [33].

4. RESULTS

At the conclusion of the data collection phase, this study had circulated 450 questionnaires and successfully gathered 357 replies. As a result, 79.33% of respondents to this study answered. The high response rate may have been due to the students' and lecturers' assistance in the data collection process. There were no serious issues with data invalidity in this study because missing data (or missing values) were not observed. Skewness and Kurtosis

were used in this study to investigate normalcy. Kurtosis should be between -7 and +7, while the usual range for skewness is between -2 and +2. Because the skewness and Kurtosis values for each variable were within the specified range, the data were considered normal.

Furthermore, Table 1 shows the values of the standardized loading, average variance extracted (AVE), and composite reliability (CR). All items indicated loading values greater than 0.50. All AVE values were greater than 0.50, and all CR values were higher than 0.70. Therefore, we achieved reliability and convergent validity.

Table 1. Loading, AVE and CR.

Construct	Items	Loadings	AVE	CR
Entrepreneur intention among youth (EIAY)	IEI1	0.881	0.837	0.973
	IEI2	0.911		
	IEI3	0.909		
	IEI4	0.920		
	IEI5	0.943		
	IEI6	0.960		
	IEI7	0.877		
Financial attitude (FA)	FA1	0.787	0.728	0.973
	FA2	0.825		
	FA3	0.885		
	FA4	0.797		
	FA5	0.912		
	FA6	0.913		
	FA7	0.842		
Financial behaviour (FB)	FB1	0.860	0.784	0.967
	FB2	0.886		
	FB3	0.920		
	FB4	0.902		
	FB5	0.846		
	FB6	0.861		
	FB7	0.897		
	FB8	0.909		
Financial knowledge (FK)	FK1	0.779	0.757	0.949
	FK2	0.798		
	FK3	0.891		
	FK4	0.904		
	FK5	0.890		
	FK8	0.948		
Technological adoption (TA)	TA1	0.893	0.753	0.901
	TA2	0.802		
	TA3	0.905		

We explored path analysis to identify the path coefficient outcome, thereby addressing the research hypothesis. This test is essential in assessing the structural model since it shows whether or not it has lateral collinearity. In order to evaluate the relative impact of an endogenous predictor construct, this model can go on to the steps of evaluating the significance and relevance of the structural connection, level of (R^2) coefficient determination for predictive accuracy, and f^2 for determining the effect size.

Table 2. Path coefficient table.

H	Relationship	Std. beta	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T-values	P-values	R^2	f^2	Q^2
H1	FA → IEI	0.143	0.038	3.769	0.000	0.565	0.021	0.557
H2	FB → IEI	0.332	0.042	7.814	0.000		0.102	
H3	FK → IEI	0.250	0.042	5.945	0.000		0.058	
H4	TA → IEI	0.207	0.037	5.547	0.000		0.049	

Note: Significant at p-value < 0.05, t-value ≥ 1.645.

Table 2 displays the results of the direct hypothesis relationship between the variables. We created the T-values using the bootstrapping function. The path analysis revealed that the t-value for all hypotheses is more than 1.645, which is significant at the 0.05 level based on the assessment. The IEI, which accounts for 56.5 percent of the variance in international entrepreneur intention among youth, is predicted by the variables FA (β = 0.143, p = 0.000), FB (β = 0.332, p = 0.000), FK (β = 0.250, p = 0.000), and TA (β = 0.207, p = 0.000). The findings demonstrated a positive association between all factors and dependant variables, which is corroborated by earlier research [28-31].

The R^2 value in the table indicates a robust model. Both substantive significance (impact size) and statistical significance (p-value) must be reported when presenting a structural model. Three values of effect size – 0.02 (little), 0.15 (mid), and 0.35 (large) – are explained by a guideline. The R^2 for EIAY was produced by FA (0.021), FB (0.102), FK (0.058), and TA (0.049) with small effect sizes.

Additionally, Q^2 values were produced from the blindfolding technique to establish predictive relevance. A resampling technique called the blindfolding operation eliminates and forecasts each data point from the indicators in the reflecting measurement model of an endogenous construct. The model is predictively relevant if Q^2 is greater than 0. Results show that IEI (Q^2 = 0.557) is greater than zero; as a result, this model has sufficient predictive value.

Table 3. Summary of hypothesis findings.

H	Hypothesis	T-test	Result
H1	Financial attitude has a positive effect on entrepreneur intention among youth	3.769	Supported
H2	Financial behaviour has a positive effect on entrepreneur intention among youth	7.814	Supported
H3	Financial knowledge has a positive effect on entrepreneur intention among youth	5.945	Supported
H4	Technological adoption has a positive effect on entrepreneur intention among youth	5.547	Supported

Table 3 summarises the results of the hypothesis testing. A significant relationship was found between financial literacy (financial attitude, financial behaviour and financial knowledge), technological adoption, and entrepreneurial intention among youth; thus, H1, H2, H3 and H4 were supported.

5. CONCLUSION

This study's goal was to investigate the link between youth's intentions to become entrepreneurs and their financial literacy through technological adoption. This study critically examined the independent variables that explain the relationship between youth's intention to become international entrepreneurs, including a financial attitude, financial behaviour, financial knowledge, and technological adoption. This study employed the TPB and the TAM to elucidate the phenomenon of association. TAM outlines how acceptance or adoption of technology can alter an individual's intention to adapt, whereas TPB explains how an individual's financial attitude, financial behaviour, and financial knowledge can produce a behavioural intention. Thus, these theories clarified the connections within the model, where TPB contributed to clarifying the connections between youths' intentions to become international entrepreneurs and their use of technology.

y and financial literacy.

This study added to the body of knowledge and practical application. This study validated the use of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) in entrepreneurial research. Additionally, it affirmed the significance of contextual factors in studies of entrepreneurship. From a practical standpoint, it indicated that university students' entrepreneurial growth requires attention to contextual variables. Next, the study highlights the importance of TPB as a leading predictor of human thought and reinforces the

significance of intention. The TPB creator has also urged scholars to add more elements to the TPB model in order to improve the interpretation of attitudinal and behavioural views. From a methodological perspective, this study generally offers new insights, by creating a new measurement and expanding the concepts of financial literacy (financial attitude, financial behaviour, and financial knowledge), especially entrepreneurial intention.

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Transparency: The authors state that the manuscript is honest, truthful, and transparent, that no key aspects of the investigation have been omitted, and that any differences from the study as planned have been clarified. This study followed all writing ethics.
Competing Interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interests.
Authors' Contributions: Conceptualization, I.M.A.R. and S.I.F.; methodology, software, project administration, N.A.R.; validation, M.R.Z. and N.A.R.; formal analysis, investigation and writing—original draft preparation, S.I.F.; resources, supervision, funding acquisition, I.H.A.S.; data curation, writing—review and editing, I.M.A.R.; visualization, M.R.Z. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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