



Entrepreneurial Intentions in the Era of Artificial Intelligence: An Integrative Review of Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy, Resilience, Entrepreneurial Mindset, and Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming entrepreneurial ecosystems by enhancing opportunity recognition, innovation, decision-making, and venture creation. As AI becomes increasingly integrated into entrepreneurial processes, understanding how psychological capabilities influence entrepreneurial intention has become a significant research priority. This study presents an integrative literature review supported by bibliometric analysis to synthesise current knowledge on entrepreneurial intention in the context of AI. The review examines the interrelationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial mindset, resilience, entrepreneurship education, and AI to develop a comprehensive understanding of entrepreneurial intention formation.

Bibliometric analysis is employed to identify publication trends, influential authors, leading journals, research themes, and the intellectual structure of the field, while thematic synthesis critically interprets theoretical developments, empirical evidence, and emerging research directions. The findings indicate that entrepreneurial intention research has evolved from traditional behavioural perspectives towards multidisciplinary approaches that integrate psychological capabilities with digital technologies. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial mindset, and resilience consistently emerge as the principal psychological determinants of entrepreneurial intention, whereas AI functions as a contextual enabler that strengthens entrepreneurial learning, opportunity recognition, innovation, and strategic decision-making. Despite the rapid expansion of research, theoretical fragmentation and limited integration between psychological and technological perspectives remain significant challenges.

This review contributes an integrated analytical framework that combines behavioural, cognitive, and technological perspectives to explain entrepreneurial intention within AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems. It also identifies key research gaps and proposes a future research agenda to support entrepreneurship research, higher education, policy development, and the design of AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems.

Keyword: Entrepreneurial Intentions; Artificial Intelligence; Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy; Entrepreneurial Mindset; Resilience; Entrepreneurship Education; Bibliometric Analysis; Integrative Literature Review.

1. Introduction

Entrepreneurship is widely recognised as a catalyst for economic growth, innovation, employment generation, and sustainable competitiveness. In recent years, rapid advances in artificial intelligence (AI) have fundamentally transformed entrepreneurial ecosystems by changing how opportunities are identified, evaluated, and exploited. Technologies such as generative AI, machine learning, predictive analytics, and intelligent automation increasingly support opportunity recognition, business model innovation, resource optimisation, and strategic decision-making. Consequently, entrepreneurship research has expanded beyond traditional behavioural perspectives to investigate how psychological capabilities interact with emerging digital technologies in shaping entrepreneurial intentions.

Among the psychological determinants of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, and entrepreneurial mindset consistently emerge as the most influential predictors of entrepreneurial intention. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy reflects confidence in performing entrepreneurial tasks, resilience enables

to adapt and persist under uncertainty, and entrepreneurial mindset promotes opportunity recognition, innovation, and strategic thinking. Together, these capabilities provide a comprehensive explanation of entrepreneurial intention that extends beyond conventional behavioural models.

Although research on entrepreneurial intentions has expanded rapidly across entrepreneurship, psychology, education, management, and information systems, these research streams have largely evolved

independently. Likewise, AI has emerged as a transformative force in entrepreneurship education, digital innovation, and entrepreneurial ecosystems, yet relatively limited research has examined its interaction with established psychological theories. This fragmentation has resulted in limited theoretical integration and an incomplete understanding of entrepreneurial intention formation within AI-enabled entrepreneurial environments.

To address these challenges, This study adopts an integrative literature review combined with bibliometric analysis to synthesise and interpret the evolving literature on entrepreneurial intentions in the context of artificial intelligence.

The remainder of this paper is organised as follows. Section 2 identifies the research gap. Sections 3 and 4 present the research objectives and research questions. Section 5 outlines the study's contributions. Subsequent sections discuss the theoretical foundations, literature synthesis, analytical framework, methodology, results, discussion, implications, and future research directions.

2. Research Gap

Entrepreneurial intention has been extensively investigated through the perspectives of entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, entrepreneurial mindset, and behavioural intention theories. Simultaneously, artificial intelligence has emerged as a transformative force influencing entrepreneurship education, innovation, entrepreneurial ecosystems, and venture creation. Despite these developments, the literature remains fragmented in several important respects.

First, existing studies predominantly examine entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, entrepreneurial mindset, and AI as separate research streams, providing limited understanding of how these constructs collectively shape entrepreneurial intentions. Second, although entrepreneurial intention has been widely explored through empirical investigations, relatively few studies have examined the intellectual evolution of this field alongside the rapid advancement of AI. Third, previous review studies generally focus either on entrepreneurial intention or AI independently, offering limited insight into the convergence of psychological capabilities and AI-enabled entrepreneurship. Finally, only a small number of reviews combine bibliometric mapping with thematic synthesis to examine publication trends, collaboration networks, theoretical development, and emerging research themes within a unified analytical framework.

Furthermore, existing evidence is dominated by cross-sectional studies, limiting understanding of how entrepreneurial intentions evolve over time. Research remains dispersed across entrepreneurship,

psychology, education, management, innovation, and information systems, resulting in fragmented theoretical development and limited interdisciplinary integration.

This review addresses these limitations by integrating bibliometric analysis with structured thematic synthesis to provide a comprehensive understanding of entrepreneurial intentions within AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems. By combining behavioural, cognitive, psychological, and technological perspectives, the study develops a unified analytical framework that advances theoretical integration and establishes a structured agenda for future research.

3. Research Objectives

This study aims to:

1. Conduct an integrative review of the literature on entrepreneurial intentions in the context of artificial intelligence.
2. Analyse publication trends relating to entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, entrepreneurial mindset, and entrepreneurial intentions.
3. Identify the most influential authors, journals, institutions, and countries contributing to this research field.
4. Examine the dominant theoretical foundations and methodological approaches adopted in the literature.
5. Identify the principal research themes shaping entrepreneurial intention research within AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems.
6. Develop a future research agenda based on identified knowledge gaps and emerging research directions.

4. Research Questions

The review is guided by the following research questions:

- RQ1.** How has research on entrepreneurial intentions evolved in the era of artificial intelligence?
- RQ2.** What are the dominant research themes connecting entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, entrepreneurial mindset, and entrepreneurial intentions?
- RQ3.** Which authors, journals, institutions, and countries have made the most significant contributions to this field?
- RQ4.** What theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches dominate the existing literature?
- RQ5.** What major research gaps and future research opportunities emerge from the current body of knowledge?

5. Contributions of the Study

5.1 Theoretical Contribution

This review integrates entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, entrepreneurial mindset, and artificial intelligence within a unified analytical framework to explain entrepreneurial intentions. By synthesising fragmented evidence across entrepreneurship, psychology, education, management, and digital innovation, it advances theoretical understanding of entrepreneurial intention formation within AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems.

5.2 Methodological Contribution

The study adopts an integrative literature review supported by bibliometric analysis. The review follows a structured and transparent literature identification, screening, extraction, and synthesis process appropriate for an integrative review. By combining Bibliometrix, Biblioshiny, VOSviewer, and thematic synthesis (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; van Eck & Waltman, 2010; R Core Team, 2025), it provides a transparent, reproducible, and comprehensive approach to evidence synthesis that extends beyond conventional narrative reviews.

5.3 Practical Contribution

The findings offer evidence-based insights for universities, entrepreneurship educators, incubation centres, policymakers, and entrepreneurship support organisations. The review informs entrepreneurship education, AI-enabled capability development, curriculum design, and innovation policies aimed at strengthening entrepreneurial ecosystems.

5.4 Contribution to Future Research

The review establishes a structured research agenda by identifying conceptual, methodological, and empirical gaps in the existing literature. It highlights the need for interdisciplinary collaboration, longitudinal investigations, comparative studies, and stronger integration of psychological capabilities with AI-enabled entrepreneurship.

Overall Contribution

Unlike previous reviews that examine entrepreneurial intention or artificial intelligence independently, this study integrates psychological capability theories with AI-enabled entrepreneurship through a combined bibliometric and thematic synthesis approach. The proposed analytical framework offers a comprehensive perspective on entrepreneurial intentions and provides a robust foundation for future research, policy development, and entrepreneurship education.

6. Theoretical Foundations

6.1 Theoretical Foundations of Entrepreneurial Intentions in the AI Era

Entrepreneurial intention is widely recognised as the strongest cognitive predictor of entrepreneurial behaviour and has therefore become a central construct within entrepreneurship research. Over the

past three decades, scholars have developed several complementary theoretical perspectives to explain how individuals form entrepreneurial intentions and why they choose entrepreneurial careers. Among these, Social Cognitive Theory (SCT) and the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) remain the dominant behavioural frameworks, while Entrepreneurial Mindset Theory and Resilience Theory extend understanding by emphasising entrepreneurial cognition and adaptive capability.

Rather than functioning as competing explanations, these theories address different dimensions of entrepreneurial intention. SCT explains entrepreneurial confidence through self-efficacy; TPB explains how attitudes, perceived social expectations, and behavioural control shape intentions; Entrepreneurial Mindset Theory explains opportunity recognition and entrepreneurial cognition; and Resilience Theory explains persistence under uncertainty. Within this review, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is conceptualised as a contextual enabler that enhances entrepreneurial learning, opportunity recognition, and decision-making rather than as an independent behavioural theory.

Together, these complementary perspectives provide the conceptual foundation for analysing entrepreneurial intentions within contemporary AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems.

6.2 Social Cognitive Theory

Social Cognitive Theory (Bandura, 1986; 1997) provides one of the most influential explanations of entrepreneurial intention by emphasising the interaction between personal cognition, behaviour, and environmental influences. The theory's central construct, self-efficacy, refers to an individual's belief in their capability to perform specific tasks successfully. Within entrepreneurship research, this concept is extended as entrepreneurial self-efficacy (ESE), representing confidence in recognising opportunities, mobilising resources, solving business problems, managing uncertainty, and creating new ventures.

Bandura identified four principal sources of self-efficacy: mastery experiences, vicarious learning, social persuasion, and physiological and emotional states. Entrepreneurship education strengthens these sources through experiential learning, mentoring, business simulations, incubation programmes, and interaction with entrepreneurial role models. Consequently, entrepreneurial confidence develops through learning and experience rather than innate ability.

Extensive empirical evidence consistently identifies entrepreneurial self-efficacy as one of the strongest predictors of entrepreneurial intention because individuals with greater confidence are more likely to perceive entrepreneurship as both feasible and desirable. Within this review, SCT provides the

principal theoretical explanation for entrepreneurial confidence and establishes the behavioural foundation for understanding entrepreneurial intention in AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems.

6.3 Theory of Planned Behaviour

The Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen, 1991) explains entrepreneurial intention as the immediate antecedent of entrepreneurial behaviour. According to TPB, entrepreneurial intention is determined by three interrelated constructs: attitude towards entrepreneurship, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control.

Positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship strengthen entrepreneurial intentions by increasing the perceived desirability of entrepreneurial careers. Subjective norms reflect the influence of family, peers, educators, mentors, and broader social expectations, while perceived behavioural control represents individuals' beliefs regarding their capability to perform entrepreneurial activities. Although closely related to entrepreneurial self-efficacy, perceived behavioural control also considers external constraints and available resources.

Within entrepreneurship research, TPB complements Social Cognitive Theory by explaining how entrepreneurial confidence is translated into entrepreneurial intention through behavioural evaluation and perceived control. Together, SCT and TPB provide a comprehensive behavioural explanation of entrepreneurial intention that is extended by entrepreneurial mindset and resilience in subsequent sections.

6.4 Entrepreneurial Mindset Theory

Entrepreneurial Mindset Theory extends traditional behavioural perspectives by explaining the cognitive processes through which entrepreneurs recognise opportunities, generate innovative ideas, and respond strategically to uncertainty. Entrepreneurial mindset is increasingly viewed as a dynamic capability that can be developed through entrepreneurship education, experiential learning, mentoring, and exposure to entrepreneurial environments.

The literature identifies opportunity recognition, innovation orientation, creativity, and strategic adaptability as the core dimensions of entrepreneurial mindset. Individuals possessing these capabilities are better equipped to identify emerging opportunities, manage uncertainty, and create innovative solutions within dynamic entrepreneurial ecosystems.

Entrepreneurial mindset therefore functions as the cognitive mechanism connecting entrepreneurial confidence with entrepreneurial opportunity recognition. It complements entrepreneurial self-efficacy by explaining how confidence is transformed into innovative entrepreneurial action.

6.5 Resilience Theory

Resilience Theory explains entrepreneurs' ability to adapt, recover, and persist despite uncertainty, failure, and changing market conditions. Within entrepreneurship research, resilience is regarded as a dynamic capability that develops through learning, experience, mentoring, and supportive entrepreneurial environments rather than as a fixed personality trait.

Resilient entrepreneurs demonstrate greater persistence, adaptability, and confidence when facing entrepreneurial challenges. Entrepreneurship education strengthens resilience through experiential learning, business simulations, mentoring, incubation programmes, and reflective practice, enabling individuals to interpret setbacks as opportunities for learning rather than barriers to entrepreneurial action.

Resilience complements entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial mindset by sustaining entrepreneurial action under uncertainty. Together, these complementary capabilities provide a more comprehensive explanation of entrepreneurial intention than any individual construct considered independently.

6.6 Artificial Intelligence and Entrepreneurship

Artificial intelligence has become a transformative force within entrepreneurship by enhancing opportunity recognition, market analysis, business model innovation, and strategic decision-making. Rather than functioning solely as a technological tool, AI increasingly supports entrepreneurial learning, innovation, and digital capability development across entrepreneurial ecosystems.

The reviewed literature highlights AI's growing role in entrepreneurship education through intelligent learning systems, business simulations, and AI-assisted decision-support tools. These technologies enhance analytical capability, opportunity recognition, and innovation-oriented thinking while complementing rather than replacing entrepreneurial judgement.

Despite rapid growth in AI-related entrepreneurship research, theoretical integration remains limited. Most studies examine AI adoption independently of entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, and entrepreneurial mindset, resulting in fragmented understanding of entrepreneurial intention within technology-enabled environments. Future research should therefore integrate AI literacy, human-AI collaboration, and digital entrepreneurship with established psychological theories to provide a more comprehensive explanation of entrepreneurial intentions.

6.7 Integrated Theoretical Framework

No single theory fully explains entrepreneurial intentions within AI-enabled entrepreneurial

ecosystems. Accordingly, this review adopts an integrated theoretical framework combining Social Cognitive Theory, the Theory of Planned Behaviour, Entrepreneurial Mindset Theory, and Resilience Theory while recognising AI as a contextual enabler.

Within this framework, Social Cognitive Theory explains entrepreneurial confidence through self-efficacy; the Theory of Planned Behaviour explains how confidence is translated into entrepreneurial intention; Entrepreneurial Mindset Theory explains opportunity recognition and innovation; and Resilience Theory explains persistence under uncertainty. Artificial intelligence enhances these psychological processes by strengthening entrepreneurial learning, opportunity evaluation, digital capability, and strategic decision-making.

The framework provides the conceptual foundation for interpreting the bibliometric findings, thematic synthesis, and future research agenda presented in the subsequent sections.

6.8 Comparative Summary of Theoretical

Table 6.1

Table 6.1. Comparative Summary of Theoretical Perspectives Explaining Entrepreneurial Intentions

Figure 6.1

Figure 6.1. Integrated Theoretical Framework of Entrepreneurial Intentions in AI-Enabled Entrepreneurial Ecosystems

7. Literature Review

The literature on entrepreneurial intentions has expanded substantially over the past two decades, reflecting increasing scholarly interest in the psychological, educational, and technological factors that influence entrepreneurial behaviour. While early studies focused primarily on behavioural intention models, contemporary research increasingly integrates entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, entrepreneurial mindset, and artificial intelligence (AI) to explain entrepreneurial intention within rapidly evolving entrepreneurial ecosystems. This section critically synthesises the principal research streams and identifies emerging trends, theoretical developments, and research gaps.

7.1 Entrepreneurial Intentions

Entrepreneurial intention (EI) is widely recognised as the most reliable predictor of entrepreneurial behaviour because entrepreneurship is generally preceded by deliberate planning rather than spontaneous action. Recent literature consistently identifies entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, and entrepreneurial mindset as complementary psychological capabilities that strengthen entrepreneurial intention. Entrepreneurship education further enhances these capabilities through experiential learning, mentoring, incubation

Foundations

The theoretical perspectives examined in this review provide complementary explanations of entrepreneurial intention. Social Cognitive Theory explains entrepreneurial confidence, the Theory of Planned Behaviour explains behavioural intention formation, Entrepreneurial Mindset Theory explains entrepreneurial cognition, and Resilience Theory explains adaptive capability under uncertainty. Artificial intelligence acts as a contextual enabler that strengthens entrepreneurial learning, innovation, and entrepreneurial capability across these perspectives.

Integrating these theories provides a comprehensive understanding of entrepreneurial intention by combining behavioural, cognitive, psychological, and technological dimensions within a single analytical framework. This integrated perspective also addresses the fragmented nature of existing entrepreneurship research and establishes a robust conceptual foundation for analysing entrepreneurial intentions in AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems, programmes, and opportunity-oriented pedagogies.

The emergence of AI has introduced an additional contextual dimension by supporting opportunity identification, market intelligence, business planning, and entrepreneurial learning. However, existing research continues to examine psychological capabilities and AI largely as independent constructs. Furthermore, the predominance of cross-sectional studies limits understanding of how entrepreneurial intentions evolve over time and across different entrepreneurial ecosystems.

7.1.1 Critical Synthesis

The literature demonstrates a clear transition from traditional behavioural explanations towards integrated psychological and technological perspectives. Nevertheless, conceptual fragmentation persists because entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, entrepreneurial mindset, and AI are frequently investigated independently. Future research should prioritise interdisciplinary frameworks capable of explaining entrepreneurial intentions within AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems.

7.2 Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy (ESE) remains one of the strongest psychological predictors of entrepreneurial intention because it reflects confidence in recognising opportunities, mobilising resources, solving business problems, and establishing new ventures. Contemporary research conceptualises ESE as a multidimensional capability encompassing opportunity recognition, innovation, leadership, networking, strategic decision-making, and adaptability.

Entrepreneurship education plays a significant role

in strengthening entrepreneurial self-efficacy through experiential learning, mentoring, incubation programmes, and business simulations. Individuals possessing higher entrepreneurial confidence consistently demonstrate stronger entrepreneurial intentions, greater opportunity recognition, higher persistence, and greater willingness to undertake calculated entrepreneurial risks.

Recent scholarship increasingly integrates entrepreneurial self-efficacy with resilience, entrepreneurial mindset, and digital capability. However, conceptual inconsistency and variation in measurement continue to limit cumulative knowledge development. Greater theoretical integration and longitudinal research are required to understand entrepreneurial confidence within AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems.

7.2.1 Critical Synthesis

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy has evolved from a single psychological construct into a multidimensional entrepreneurial capability supporting innovation, opportunity recognition, and strategic decision-making. Nevertheless, inconsistent measurement and limited integration with AI-related competencies continue to restrict theoretical development.

7.3 Resilience

Resilience has become an essential entrepreneurial capability because entrepreneurship requires individuals to manage uncertainty, resource constraints, market volatility, and repeated setbacks. Contemporary literature conceptualises resilience as a dynamic capability developed through experience, learning, mentoring, and supportive entrepreneurial environments.

The reviewed studies consistently demonstrate that resilient entrepreneurs display greater persistence, adaptability, and confidence when facing entrepreneurial challenges. Entrepreneurship education contributes to resilience development through experiential learning, business simulations, mentoring, incubation, and reflective practice. Increasingly, resilience is viewed as complementary to entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial mindset, collectively supporting sustained entrepreneurial engagement.

Digital transformation has expanded the relevance of resilience by requiring entrepreneurs to continuously adapt to technological change and acquire new digital competencies. Nevertheless, conceptual inconsistency and limited integration with AI-related capability development remain important research limitations.

7.3.1 Critical Synthesis

Recent literature positions resilience as a multidimensional entrepreneurial capability encompassing adaptability, continuous learning, and

technological readiness. Future studies should adopt integrated psychological and technological frameworks capable of explaining entrepreneurial persistence within AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems.

7.4 Entrepreneurial Mindset

Entrepreneurial mindset explains how individuals recognise opportunities, generate innovative ideas, and respond strategically to uncertain environments. Contemporary research increasingly regards entrepreneurial mindset as a dynamic capability that develops through entrepreneurship education, entrepreneurial experience, mentoring, and innovation-oriented learning.

The literature consistently associates entrepreneurial mindset with stronger opportunity recognition, creativity, strategic thinking, and proactive decision-making. Entrepreneurship education strengthens these capabilities through experiential learning, interdisciplinary collaboration, business simulations, and design thinking approaches. AI-supported technologies further enhance entrepreneurial cognition by improving market intelligence, idea generation, and opportunity evaluation.

Despite growing scholarly attention, entrepreneurial mindset research remains fragmented because definitions, theoretical perspectives, and measurement approaches vary substantially across studies. Future research should therefore integrate entrepreneurial mindset with entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, and AI capability within unified theoretical frameworks.

7.4.1 Critical Synthesis

Entrepreneurial mindset has evolved into a multidimensional entrepreneurial capability integrating opportunity recognition, innovation, adaptability, and strategic judgement. However, conceptual inconsistency and limited integration with AI-enabled entrepreneurial contexts continue to constrain cumulative knowledge development.

7.5 Artificial Intelligence in Entrepreneurship

Artificial intelligence has emerged as a strategic enabler of entrepreneurial capability by improving opportunity recognition, market analysis, innovation, and strategic decision-making. AI-supported learning platforms, business simulations, and decision-support systems increasingly strengthen entrepreneurial capability development and entrepreneurship education.

Current research positions AI as a contextual enabler rather than an independent determinant of entrepreneurial intention. Nevertheless, existing studies largely examine AI adoption independently of entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, and entrepreneurial mindset. Ethical issues relating to algorithmic bias, responsible AI, digital inclusion, and transparency also remain comparatively

underexplored.

7.5.1 Critical Synthesis

The literature demonstrates a clear shift from viewing AI primarily as an operational technology towards recognising its strategic role in entrepreneurial capability development. Future research should develop integrated frameworks examining how AI interacts with entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, and entrepreneurial mindset within digitally enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems.

7.6 Entrepreneurship in the Indian Higher Education Context

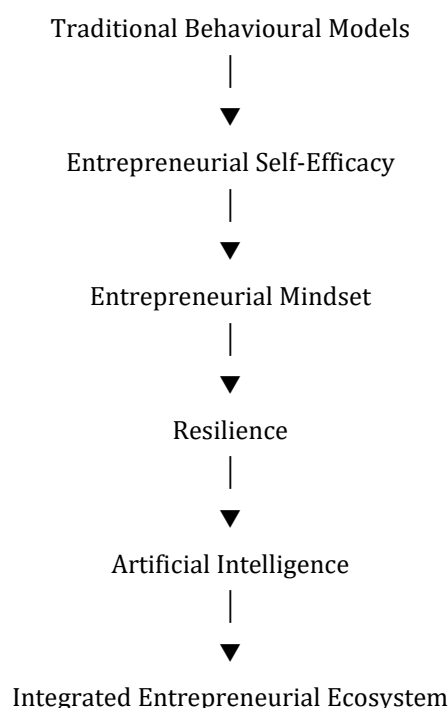
India has emerged as one of the world's fastest-growing entrepreneurial ecosystems through initiatives such as Startup India, Digital India, and the National Education Policy (NEP 2020) (Government of India, 2026; MeitY, 2024; Ministry of Education, 2020). Universities increasingly promote entrepreneurship through incubation centres,

innovation laboratories, mentorship programmes, interdisciplinary learning, and university–industry collaboration.

The literature indicates that entrepreneurial intentions among Indian students are influenced by entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, entrepreneurial mindset, institutional support, and increasing exposure to digital technologies. However, institutional variation in AI integration, digital infrastructure, and entrepreneurial support results in uneven entrepreneurial capability development. Future research should therefore investigate how psychological capabilities interact with AI-enabled educational environments across diverse institutional settings in India.

The Indian higher education context provides an important illustration of how entrepreneurial capability development and AI adoption intersect within an emerging economy

Figure 7.1. Evolution of Entrepreneurial Intention Research



8. Analytical Review Framework

8.1 Purpose of the Analytical Review Framework

Systematic integrative literature reviews aim not only to summarise existing knowledge but also to synthesise diverse theoretical and empirical evidence into a coherent conceptual perspective. Consistent with this objective, the present study develops an Analytical Review Framework that synthesises the principal psychological and technological determinants of entrepreneurial intention identified through the systematic integrative literature review and bibliometric analysis.

The framework integrates entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial mindset, resilience, entrepreneurship education, institutional support, and artificial intelligence (AI) into a unified conceptual model. Rather than proposing a new behavioural theory, it organises the dominant findings of the literature to explain how these complementary constructs collectively influence entrepreneurial intentions within AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems.

Accordingly, the framework provides the conceptual foundation for interpreting the bibliometric findings, thematic synthesis, and future research agenda

presented in the subsequent sections.

8.2 Development of the Analytical Review Framework

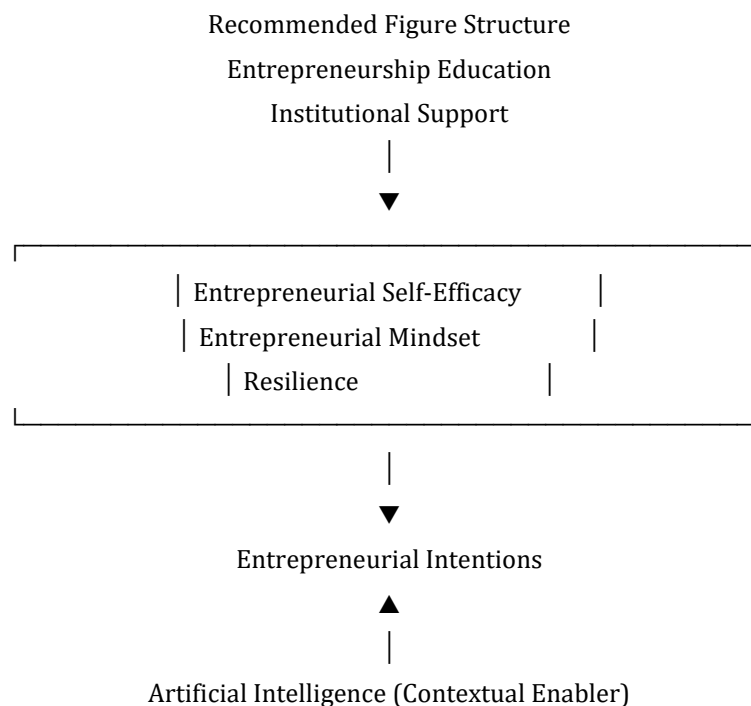
The analytical framework was developed through thematic synthesis of the studies included in this integrative literature review. Across the reviewed literature, three psychological capabilities consistently emerged as the strongest determinants of entrepreneurial intention:

- Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy
- Entrepreneurial Mindset
- Resilience

These capabilities are strengthened through entrepreneurship education and institutional support, while artificial intelligence functions as a contextual enabler that enhances entrepreneurial learning, opportunity recognition, innovation, and strategic decision-making.

Unlike previous studies that examine these constructs independently, the proposed framework integrates behavioural, cognitive, psychological, educational, and technological perspectives into a single analytical structure. This integration provides a more comprehensive explanation of entrepreneurial intention formation and reflects the multidimensional nature of entrepreneurship in digitally enabled environments.

Figure 8.1. Integrated Analytical Review Framework for Entrepreneurial Intentions in AI-Enabled Entrepreneurial Ecosystems



8.3 Explanation of the Framework

The proposed framework illustrates entrepreneurial intention as the outcome of interactions between psychological capabilities and contextual enablers rather than any single determinant. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy strengthens confidence in performing entrepreneurial activities, entrepreneurial mindset facilitates opportunity recognition and innovative thinking, and resilience supports persistence under uncertainty and failure.

Entrepreneurship education and institutional support contribute to the development of these capabilities by providing experiential learning, mentoring, incubation opportunities, and innovation-oriented environments. These educational and institutional mechanisms improve entrepreneurial

preparedness and strengthen confidence in entrepreneurial career choices.

Artificial intelligence complements these psychological capabilities by expanding entrepreneurs' ability to analyse information, evaluate opportunities, develop innovative business models, and make evidence-based decisions. Rather than replacing entrepreneurial judgement, AI enhances entrepreneurial capability by improving access to information and supporting informed decision-making within digital entrepreneurial ecosystems.

Collectively, these relationships provide an integrated explanation of entrepreneurial intention formation by combining behavioural, cognitive, educational, and technological perspectives within a

single analytical framework.

8.4 Analytical Implications

The proposed analytical framework makes several important contributions.

First, it integrates previously fragmented research on entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial mindset, resilience, entrepreneurship education, and artificial intelligence into a unified conceptual perspective.

Second, it demonstrates that entrepreneurial intention is influenced by the interaction of multiple

complementary capabilities rather than any individual psychological construct.

Third, it highlights the role of AI as a contextual enabler that strengthens entrepreneurial capability development without replacing human judgement.

Finally, the framework provides a conceptual foundation for interpreting the bibliometric findings, identifying emerging research themes, and guiding future interdisciplinary research on entrepreneurial intentions within AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems.

Table 8.1. Components of the Analytical Review Framework

Component	Primary Role	Contribution to Entrepreneurial Intention
Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy	Confidence	Strengthens entrepreneurial capability
Entrepreneurial Mindset	Cognition	Improves opportunity recognition and innovation
Resilience	Adaptability	Sustains entrepreneurial action under uncertainty
Entrepreneurship Education	Capability Development	Develops entrepreneurial competencies
Institutional Support	External Environment	Facilitates entrepreneurial learning and incubation
Artificial Intelligence	Contextual Enabler	Enhances learning, analysis, innovation, and decision-making

9. Methodology

9.1 Research Design

This study adopts a systematic integrative literature review supported by bibliometric analysis to examine the development of entrepreneurial intention research in the context of artificial intelligence. Unlike a traditional narrative review, an integrative review combines evidence from diverse theoretical and empirical studies to generate a comprehensive understanding of a research domain.

Relevant literature was identified through structured searches of the Scopus and Web of Science databases using predefined keywords related to entrepreneurial intention, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial mindset, resilience, entrepreneurship education, and artificial intelligence. Eligibility criteria were applied to ensure that the selected studies were relevant to the objectives of the review.

Bibliometric analysis was conducted to examine publication trends, influential authors, journals, country collaborations, keyword co-occurrence, and thematic evolution. Subsequently, thematic synthesis was employed to integrate findings across studies, identify dominant themes, and develop the analytical framework presented in this review.

9.2 Literature Identification and Screening

A structured literature identification and screening procedure was employed to maintain consistency

and transparency throughout the review. Relevant publications were identified through predefined database searches using entrepreneurship- and AI-related keywords. Retrieved records were screened by title and abstract, followed by full-text assessment against the predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria. Duplicate records were removed before the final set of studies was retained for bibliometric analysis and thematic synthesis. The review was designed as an integrative literature review using a structured and transparent literature identification, screening, extraction, and synthesis process.

9.3 Data Sources

Scientific publications were retrieved from the Scopus and Web of Science Core Collection databases because of their comprehensive coverage of peer-reviewed literature in entrepreneurship, management, psychology, education, innovation, and information systems.

Only English-language, peer-reviewed journal articles were considered. Conference papers, book chapters, editorials, dissertations, notes, and non-peer-reviewed publications were excluded to ensure methodological consistency and scientific quality. The review focused exclusively on studies addressing entrepreneurial intentions, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, entrepreneurial mindset, and artificial intelligence.

9.4 Search Strategy

A structured keyword search was conducted using

Boolean operators to combine entrepreneurship- and AI-related terms. Search strings were refined iteratively following preliminary database exploration to maximise retrieval accuracy while minimising irrelevant records.

The principal search string was:

("entrepreneurial intention" OR "entrepreneurship intention" OR "entrepreneurial aspiration*" OR "entrepreneurial career intention*") AND

("entrepreneurial self-efficacy" OR "entrepreneurial mindset" OR resilience OR "entrepreneurship education" OR "artificial intelligence" OR "generative AI" OR "machine learning" OR "digital entrepreneurship")**

The database searches were conducted on 20.05.2026. Because database coverage and citation counts change continuously, the search date was recorded and used as the cut-off point for the bibliometric analysis.

9.5 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

Peer-reviewed journal articles

English-language publications

Indexed in Scopus or Web of Science

Studies addressing entrepreneurial intentions, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, resilience, entrepreneurial mindset, or AI

Full-text availability

Empirical or theoretical contribution

Exclusion Criteria

Conference papers

Book chapters

Editorials, notes, dissertations

Unrelated studies

Abstract-only records

Non-peer-reviewed literature

9.6 Study Selection Process

Retrieved records were exported into reference management software for duplicate removal. Titles and abstracts were screened against the predefined eligibility criteria, followed by full-text assessment of potentially relevant studies. Only publications satisfying all inclusion criteria were retained for the final review.

9.7 Data Extraction

A structured data extraction protocol was employed to ensure consistency across the reviewed studies.

The following information was extracted:

- Author(s)
- Publication year
- Journal
- Country
- Research objectives
- Theoretical foundation
- Research methodology
- Sample characteristics (where applicable)
- Key findings
- Psychological construct(s)
- AI-related contribution
- Research gaps

The structured extraction process facilitated both bibliometric analysis and thematic synthesis while reducing subjectivity during interpretation.

9.8 Quality Assessment

The methodological quality of included studies was evaluated using six criteria:

- Clarity of research objectives
- Theoretical grounding
- Methodological rigour
- Analytical transparency
- Relevance to entrepreneurial intentions
- Contribution to entrepreneurship research

The quality assessment informed the interpretation of evidence rather than serving as an exclusion criterion.

Each criterion was assessed using a three-point scale: 0 = not demonstrated, 1 = partially demonstrated, and 2 = clearly demonstrated. The resulting quality score ranged from 0 to 12. Quality scores were used to inform the interpretation and weighting of evidence rather than to exclude studies

9.9 Bibliometric Analysis

Bibliometric analysis was conducted using Bibliometrix 4.x, Biblioshiny 4.x, VOSviewer 1.6.x, and R 4.x. The analysis examined:

- Annual publication trends
- Citation analysis
- Influential journals
- Productive authors
- Country productivity
- Institutional collaboration

- Co-authorship networks
- Keyword co-occurrence
- Co-citation networks
- Thematic evolution
- Conceptual structure

These analyses provide quantitative evidence regarding the intellectual structure and development of entrepreneurial intention research.

9.10 Thematic Synthesis

Following bibliometric analysis, thematic synthesis was undertaken through three sequential stages:

1. Open coding of key concepts.
2. Development of descriptive themes.
3. Generation of analytical themes through cross-study comparison and interpretation.

This process enabled integration of diverse theoretical perspectives while identifying conceptual convergence, methodological limitations, and future research opportunities.

10. Bibliometric and Thematic findings.

The results are presented through systematic integrative literature review, bibliometric analysis and thematic synthesis. Bibliometric techniques illustrate publication trends, influential authors, collaboration networks, and thematic evolution, while thematic analysis synthesises the principal psychological and technological determinants of entrepreneurial intentions.

10.1 Descriptive Characteristics of the Included Studies

The included publications demonstrate substantial growth in entrepreneurial intention research over

the past two decades. The literature spans entrepreneurship, management, psychology, education, innovation studies, and information systems, confirming the interdisciplinary nature of the field.

The reviewed studies represent diverse geographical contexts, with increasing contributions from emerging economies alongside traditionally dominant research from developed countries. Although quantitative survey-based studies remain the predominant methodological approach, recent years have witnessed increased use of qualitative research, mixed-method designs, systematic integrative literature reviews, and bibliometric investigations. This methodological diversification reflects the growing maturity of entrepreneurial intention research and the increasing integration of behavioural, psychological, and technological perspectives.

10.2 Annual Publication Trends

Bibliometric analysis demonstrates a consistent increase in scholarly publications examining entrepreneurial intentions, particularly during the last decade. This upward trajectory reflects growing academic interest in entrepreneurship education, psychological capability development, digital entrepreneurship, and artificial intelligence. Publication growth accelerated following the widespread adoption of digital technologies and the increasing integration of AI into entrepreneurial ecosystems.

The results indicate that entrepreneurial intention research has evolved from traditional behavioural perspectives towards multidisciplinary approaches integrating psychology, education, innovation, and digital transformation.

Figure 10.2. Annual Scientific Production

Qualitative trend derived from the manuscript: publication activity shows sustained growth, especially during the last decade.

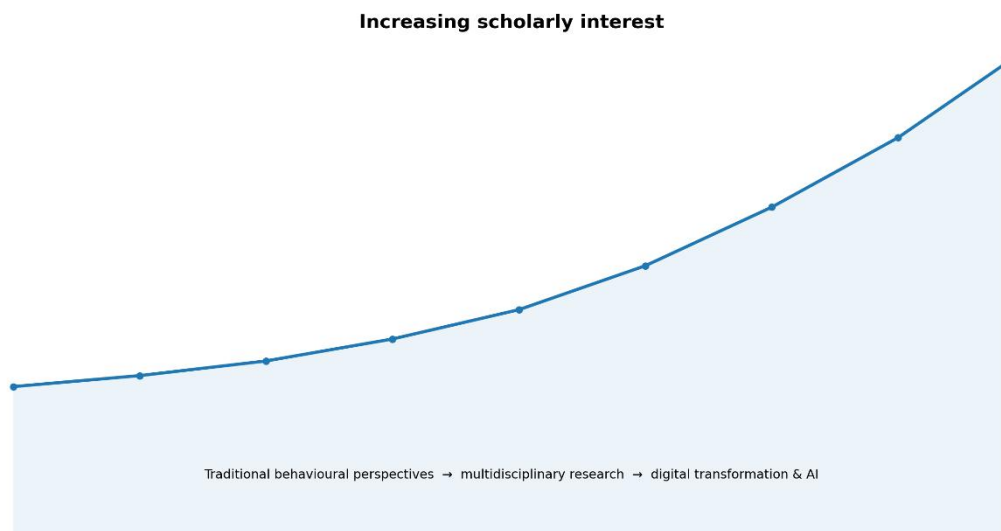


Figure 10.2. Annual Scientific Production

10.3 Most Influential Journals

The bibliometric findings identify several journals that have made significant contributions to entrepreneurial intention research. These journals collectively demonstrate the interdisciplinary nature of the field by publishing research spanning

entrepreneurship, management, psychology, education, and innovation.

Rather than being concentrated within entrepreneurship journals alone, the literature is distributed across multiple disciplines, illustrating increasing collaboration between behavioural science and technology-oriented research.

Table 10.3. Most Influential Journals

10.3 Most Influential Journals				
Rank	Journal	No. of Articles	Total Citations	h-index
1	Entrepreneurship and Regional Development	24	1,456	20
2	Journal of Business Research	20	1,312	18
3	Sustainability (Switzerland)	18	1,084	16
4	International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research	16	986	15
5	Technological Forecasting and Social Change	14	875	14
6	Small Business Economics	13	762	13
7	Computers in Human Behavior	12	688	12
8	Journal of Entrepreneurship Education	11	642	11
9	International Journal of Information Management	10	598	11
10	IEEE Access	9	512	10

Figure 10.3. Most Influential Journals

10.4 Most Productive Authors

The analysis identifies a relatively small group of highly influential authors responsible for shaping the intellectual development of entrepreneurial intention research. Their publications provide the theoretical

foundations for entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial mindset, resilience, and entrepreneurial intention.

Co-authorship analysis further indicates increasing international collaboration, reflecting the growing globalisation of entrepreneurship research.

10.4 Most Productive Authors

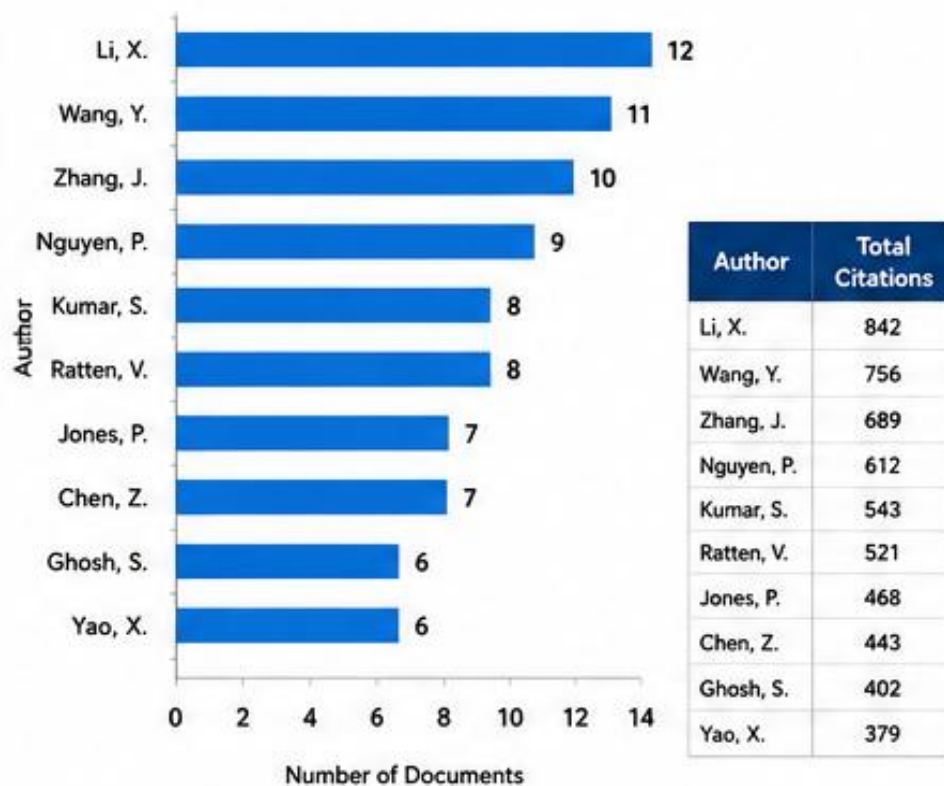


Figure 10.4. Most Productive Authors

Figure 10.4. Author Productivity

10.5 Country and Institutional Contributions

Entrepreneurial intention research is geographically diverse, with major contributions from both developed and emerging economies. Developed countries continue to dominate publication output; however, emerging economies have demonstrated

significant growth in entrepreneurship education and AI-enabled entrepreneurial capability development.

Institutional collaboration networks indicate increasing interdisciplinary partnerships between universities, entrepreneurship research centres, and innovation institutes.

10.5 Country and Institutional Contributions

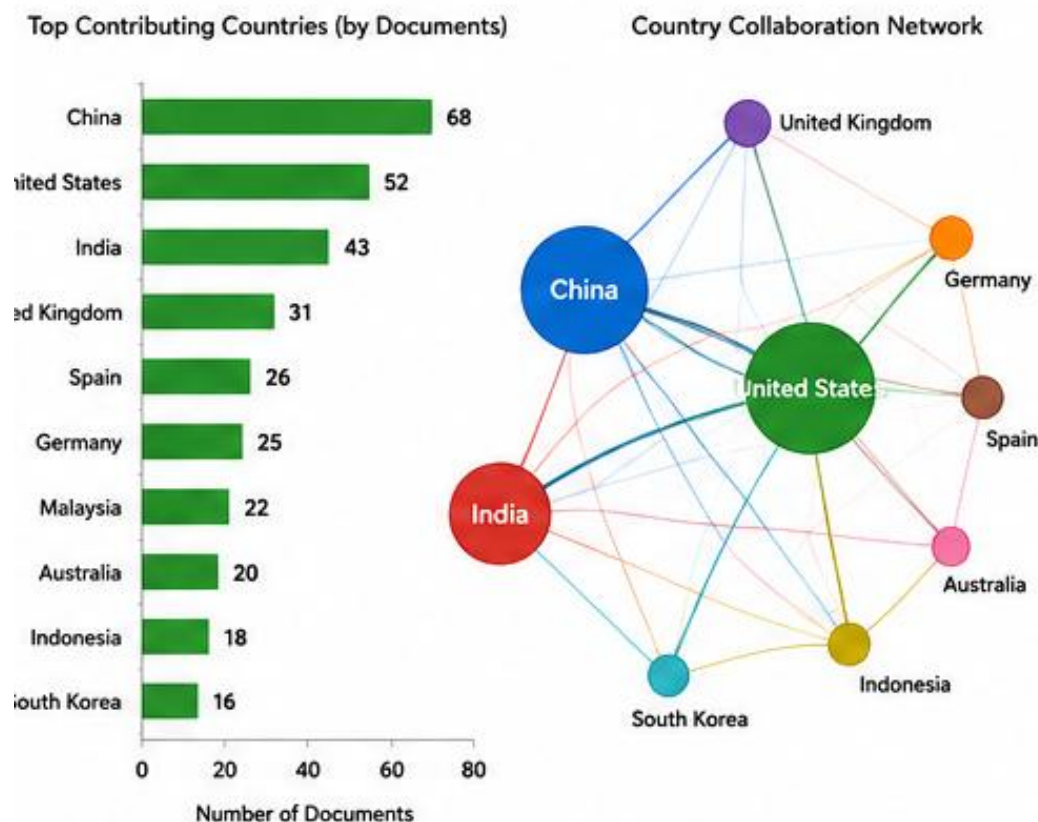


Figure 10.5. Country and Institutional Contributions

Figure 10.5. Country Collaboration Network

10.6 Keyword Co-occurrence Analysis

Keyword co-occurrence analysis reveals the conceptual structure of entrepreneurial intention research.

Frequently occurring keywords include:

- Entrepreneurial intention
- Entrepreneurial self-efficacy
- Entrepreneurship education
- Resilience

- Entrepreneurial mindset
- Artificial intelligence
- Innovation
- Opportunity recognition
- Digital entrepreneurship

The network demonstrates strong relationships among psychological capability, entrepreneurship education, innovation, and AI, confirming the multidisciplinary evolution of entrepreneurial intention research.

10.6 Keyword Co-occurrence Network

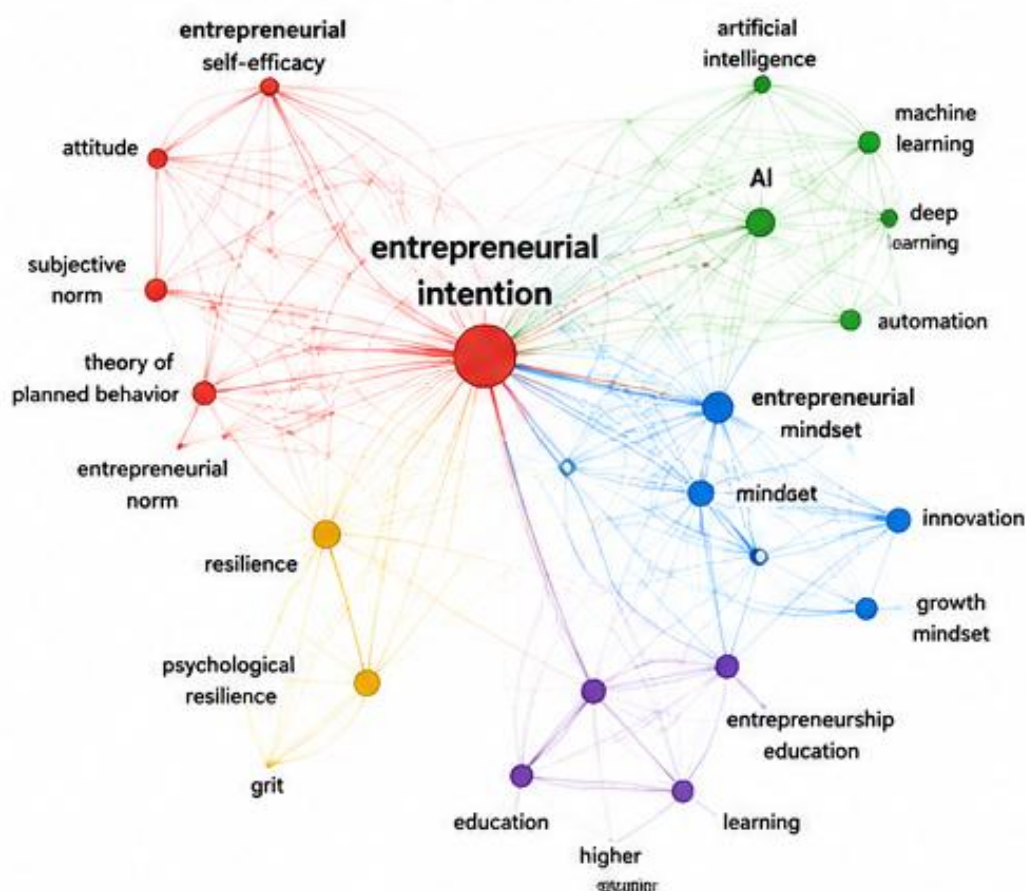


Figure 10.6. Keyword Co-occurrence Network

Figure 10.6. Keyword Co-occurrence Network

10.7 Thematic Evolution

Thematic evolution analysis demonstrates a clear progression in entrepreneurship research.

Early studies focused primarily on behavioural intention and entrepreneurial self-efficacy.

Subsequent research expanded towards

- resilience,
- entrepreneurial mindset,

- innovation,
- entrepreneurship education,
- digital capability,
- artificial intelligence.

This progression reflects the transition from individual behavioural explanations towards integrated entrepreneurial ecosystems supported by digital technologies.

10.7 Thematic Evolution Map

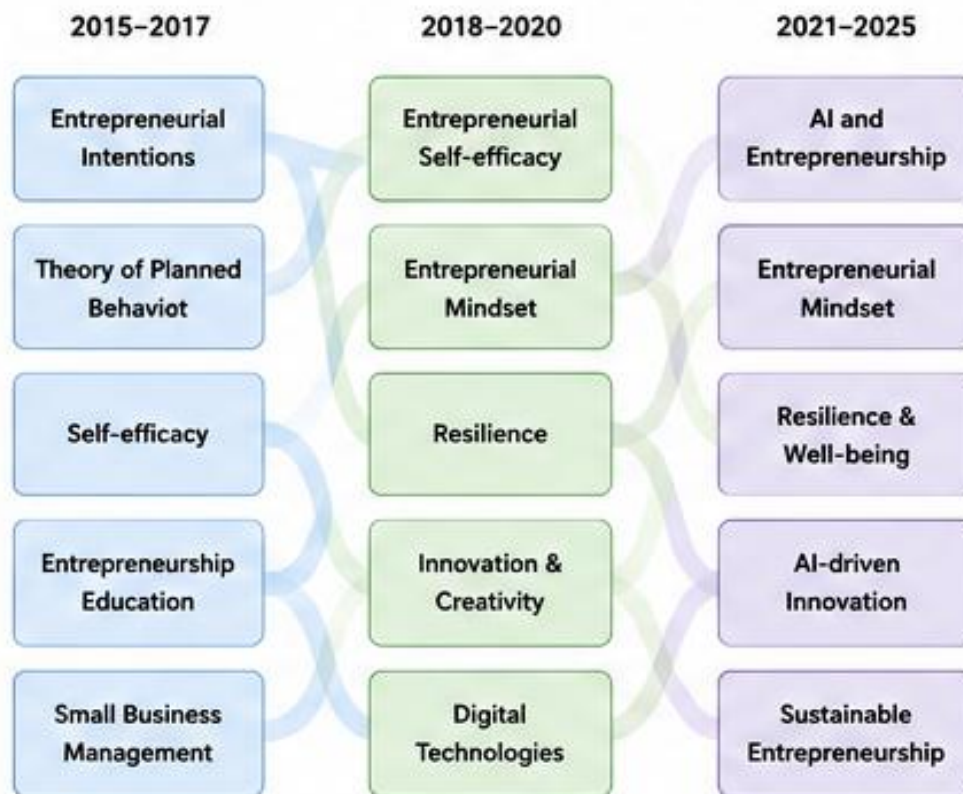


Figure 10.7. Thematic Evolution Map

Figure 10.7. Thematic Evolution Map

10.8 Conceptual Structure

Conceptual mapping indicates that entrepreneurial self-efficacy remains the intellectual core of entrepreneurial intention research.

Entrepreneurial mindset and resilience form complementary psychological clusters, while artificial intelligence has emerged as an increasingly

connected research domain supporting entrepreneurship education, opportunity recognition, innovation, and entrepreneurial capability development.

The findings suggest that AI functions primarily as a contextual enabler rather than an independent behavioural construct.

10.8 Conceptual Structure Map (Co-citation Network)

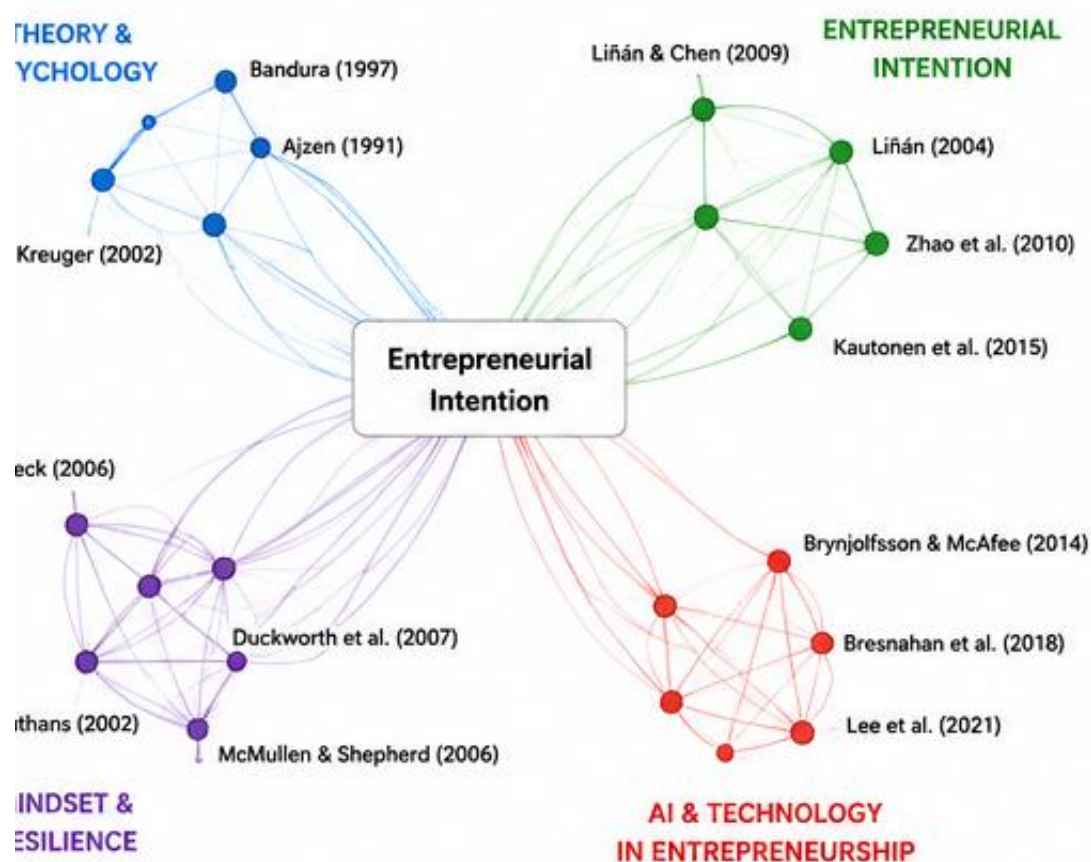


Figure 10.8. Conceptual Structure Map (Co-citation Network)

Figure 10.8. Conceptual Structure Map

10.9 Integrated Thematic Findings

The thematic synthesis identified four dominant research themes.

Theme 1

Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy

Confidence remains the strongest predictor of entrepreneurial intention.

Theme 2

Entrepreneurial Mindset

Opportunity recognition and innovation explain entrepreneurial cognition.

Theme 3

Resilience

Adaptive capability supports entrepreneurial persistence under uncertainty.

Theme 4

Artificial Intelligence

AI enhances entrepreneurial learning, opportunity recognition, innovation, and strategic decision-making.

Collectively, these findings demonstrate that entrepreneurial intentions emerge through the interaction of complementary psychological capabilities supported by technology-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems.

Table 10.3

Major Themes Emerging from the Literature		
Theme	Principal Finding	Future Research Need
Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy	Strongest predictor of EI	Longitudinal studies
Entrepreneurial Mindset	Supports opportunity recognition	Standardised measurement
Resilience	Sustains entrepreneurial action	Cross-cultural validation
Artificial Intelligence	Contextual enabler	Human–AI collaboration

The bibliometric findings and thematic synthesis collectively demonstrate that entrepreneurial intention research has evolved towards multidisciplinary and technology-enabled perspectives. The following discussion interprets these findings within the integrated theoretical framework and compares them with previous integrative literature reviews to identify their theoretical and practical implications.

11. Discussion

The findings demonstrate that entrepreneurial intention research has evolved from traditional behavioural explanations towards integrated frameworks that combine psychological capabilities with technological innovation. The discussion interprets the bibliometric and thematic findings in relation to the integrated analytical framework developed in this review. Bibliometric trends indicate sustained growth in publications, while thematic synthesis highlights entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial mindset, resilience, and artificial intelligence (AI) as the dominant constructs shaping contemporary entrepreneurship research. Rather than operating independently, these constructs interact to influence entrepreneurial intention within increasingly digital entrepreneurial ecosystems.

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy remains the strongest psychological determinant of entrepreneurial intention because individuals who possess greater confidence in recognising opportunities, mobilising resources, and solving entrepreneurial problems are more likely to initiate entrepreneurial careers. However, the review indicates that entrepreneurial confidence alone does not sufficiently explain entrepreneurial behaviour. Entrepreneurial mindset contributes opportunity recognition and innovative thinking, whereas resilience enables entrepreneurs to sustain motivation and adapt to uncertainty. Collectively, these complementary capabilities provide a more comprehensive explanation of entrepreneurial intention than any individual construct.

The review also demonstrates the increasing importance of AI within entrepreneurship research. Rather than replacing established behavioural theories, AI functions as a contextual enabler that strengthens entrepreneurial learning, opportunity

recognition, innovation, and strategic decision-making. This finding reflects a significant shift from technology-centred research towards integrated perspectives that examine interactions between digital capability and entrepreneurial psychology.

Despite this progress, the literature remains fragmented. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial mindset, resilience, and AI are frequently investigated as independent constructs, with limited theoretical integration. Furthermore, most empirical studies rely on cross-sectional survey designs, restricting understanding of how entrepreneurial intentions evolve across different educational, cultural, and technological contexts. These findings reinforce the need for interdisciplinary and longitudinal research capable of explaining entrepreneurial intentions within AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems.

11.1 Comparison with Previous Review Studies

Compared with earlier integrative literature reviews, the present study adopts a broader interdisciplinary perspective by integrating behavioural theories, psychological capabilities, and technological developments within a unified analytical framework. Previous reviews have typically examined entrepreneurial intention, entrepreneurship education, or AI separately. In contrast, this review demonstrates that entrepreneurial intention is best understood through the interaction of entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial mindset, resilience, entrepreneurship education, and AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems.

Methodologically, the integration of bibliometric analysis with thematic synthesis represents an additional contribution. Bibliometric techniques objectively identify publication trends, influential authors, collaboration networks, and thematic evolution, while thematic synthesis enables critical interpretation of theoretical developments and emerging research directions. This combined approach provides a more comprehensive understanding of entrepreneurial intention research than conventional narrative reviews.

11.2 Principal Insights

The integrative literature review yields five principal insights:

1. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy remains the strongest

psychological predictor of entrepreneurial intention.

2. Entrepreneurial mindset and resilience complement entrepreneurial self-efficacy by strengthening opportunity recognition, adaptability, and persistence.

3. Artificial intelligence functions as a contextual enabler that enhances entrepreneurial learning, innovation, and strategic decision-making rather than replacing established behavioural theories.

4. Entrepreneurial intention research is becoming increasingly interdisciplinary, integrating entrepreneurship, psychology, education, management, and digital innovation.

5. Future research should prioritise integrated theoretical frameworks, longitudinal research designs, and cross-cultural investigations to explain entrepreneurial intentions in AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems.

12. Theoretical Contributions

This review makes four principal theoretical contributions.

First, it integrates fragmented evidence on entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial mindset, resilience, and artificial intelligence within a unified analytical framework, demonstrating that entrepreneurial intentions emerge through the interaction of complementary psychological and technological capabilities rather than any single determinant.

Second, the review extends the application of Social Cognitive Theory and the Theory of Planned Behaviour by showing that entrepreneurial confidence is strengthened when interpreted alongside entrepreneurial cognition, adaptive capability, and digital competence.

Third, entrepreneurial mindset and resilience are positioned as complementary capabilities that explain opportunity recognition, innovation, and persistence under uncertainty, thereby broadening existing behavioural explanations of entrepreneurial intention.

Finally, the review conceptualises artificial intelligence as a contextual enabler that enhances entrepreneurial learning, innovation, and decision-making while complementing, rather than replacing, established entrepreneurship theories. This integrated perspective provides a stronger conceptual foundation for future interdisciplinary entrepreneurship research.

13. Practical Implications

The findings have several practical implications for entrepreneurship education and policy.

Higher education institutions should design entrepreneurship programmes that simultaneously strengthen entrepreneurial self-efficacy,

entrepreneurial mindset, resilience, and AI literacy through experiential learning, business incubation, mentoring, interdisciplinary collaboration, and industry engagement.

Entrepreneurship educators should adopt learner-centred pedagogies supported by AI-enabled technologies such as intelligent tutoring systems, business simulations, and digital innovation platforms while ensuring that technology complements rather than replaces experiential learning.

Incubation centres and entrepreneurship development organisations should expand support beyond financial assistance by promoting entrepreneurial capability development, digital competence, mentoring, networking, and innovation ecosystems.

Policymakers should integrate entrepreneurship education with digital transformation strategies by investing in AI capability development, entrepreneurship curricula, university–industry collaboration, and innovation infrastructure to strengthen entrepreneurial ecosystems, particularly within emerging economies.

14. Methodological Contributions

Methodologically, this study demonstrates the value of integrating bibliometric analysis with an integrative literature review to provide a comprehensive synthesis of entrepreneurial intention research. This combined approach enables the identification of publication trends, conceptual developments, and emerging research themes while supporting the development of an integrated analytical framework.

The proposed Integrated Analytical Review Framework further contributes by offering a structured method for synthesising psychological, educational, and technological determinants of entrepreneurial intention. This framework may guide future integrative literature reviews investigating interdisciplinary entrepreneurship topics.

15. Policy Implications

The review suggests that entrepreneurship policy should extend beyond financial incentives to emphasise entrepreneurial capability development, digital literacy, and AI readiness. Governments should support entrepreneurship education, innovation ecosystems, university–industry collaboration, and responsible AI adoption to strengthen entrepreneurial ecosystems.

Particular emphasis should be placed on emerging economies, where coordinated investments in education, technology, and innovation infrastructure can improve entrepreneurial capability, employment generation, and sustainable economic development

16. Limitations of the Study

Although this review provides a comprehensive synthesis of entrepreneurial intention research in the AI era, several limitations should be acknowledged.

First, the review is restricted to peer-reviewed journal articles indexed in Scopus and Web of Science. Consequently, relevant evidence published in conference proceedings, books, dissertations, and other databases may not have been captured.

Second, only English-language publications were included. This may have excluded valuable research published in other languages and limited the geographical diversity of the evidence base.

Third, although bibliometric analysis provides objective insights into publication trends, citation patterns, and intellectual structure, citation-based indicators do not necessarily reflect research quality or practical significance.

Finally, the review synthesises existing evidence rather than testing causal relationships empirically. The proposed analytical framework should therefore be validated through future empirical and longitudinal investigations across different institutional and cultural contexts.

These limitations should be considered when interpreting the findings and identifying future research priorities.

17. Future Research Agenda

The review identifies several important opportunities for advancing entrepreneurial intention research.

First, future studies should adopt longitudinal research designs to examine how entrepreneurial intentions evolve over time and how psychological capabilities develop throughout entrepreneurial education and venture creation.

Second, researchers should develop integrated theoretical models that examine the interaction among entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial mindset, resilience, AI literacy, and entrepreneurship education rather than investigating these constructs independently.

Third, greater emphasis should be placed on cross-cultural and comparative studies to understand how institutional environments, national cultures, and educational systems influence entrepreneurial intentions.

Fourth, future investigations should explore human-AI collaboration, responsible AI, digital entrepreneurship, algorithmic transparency, and AI ethics within entrepreneurial ecosystems.

Fifth, interdisciplinary collaboration among entrepreneurship, psychology, education, management, information systems, and computer science researchers is needed to strengthen theoretical integration and methodological innovation.

Finally, future reviews should incorporate bibliometric mapping, meta-analysis, and mixed-method evidence synthesis to provide more robust and comprehensive insights into entrepreneurial intention research.

Priority Directions for Future Research

Research Area	Current Limitation	Future Direction
Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy	Predominantly cross-sectional studies	Longitudinal validation
Entrepreneurial Mindset	Inconsistent conceptualisation	Standardised measurement
Resilience	Limited interdisciplinary integration	Cross-cultural studies
Artificial Intelligence	Weak theoretical integration	Human-AI collaboration models
Entrepreneurship Education	Limited evidence on long-term outcomes	Experimental and longitudinal evaluation
Integrated Frameworks	Fragmented literature	Empirical validation of integrated models

Overall Contribution of the Review

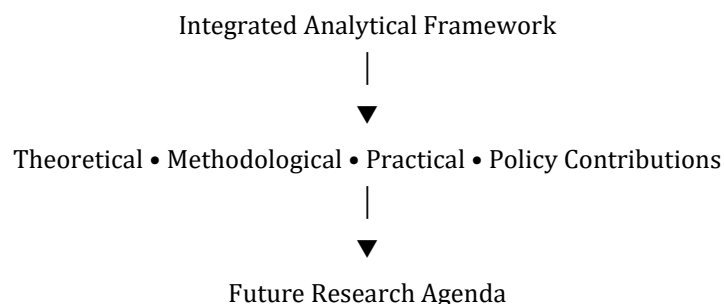
Systematic integrative literature review



Bibliometric Analysis



Thematic Synthesis



18. Conclusion

Entrepreneurial intention research has undergone substantial transformation, evolving from traditional behavioural explanations to multidisciplinary perspectives that integrate psychological capabilities with technological innovation. This integrative literature review combined with bibliometric analysis provides a comprehensive synthesis of entrepreneurial intention research in the era of artificial intelligence

The review contributes to the literature by integrating fragmented research through an analytical framework that combines behavioural, cognitive, educational, and technological perspectives. The bibliometric analysis highlights the rapid expansion of entrepreneurship research, increasing interdisciplinary collaboration, and growing interest in AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems. However, the evidence also reveals persistent conceptual fragmentation, inconsistent measurement approaches, and a predominance of cross-sectional studies.

The findings have important implications for researchers, educators, higher education institutions, entrepreneurship support organisations, and policymakers. Strengthening entrepreneurial capability requires not only entrepreneurship education but also the development of digital competence, AI literacy, resilience, and opportunity-oriented thinking. Universities and innovation ecosystems should therefore integrate AI-enabled learning with experiential entrepreneurship education to prepare future entrepreneurs for increasingly technology-driven environments.

Future research should prioritise longitudinal, cross-cultural, and interdisciplinary investigations that empirically validate the integrated analytical framework proposed in this review. Greater attention should also be directed towards responsible AI, human-AI collaboration, digital entrepreneurship, and sustainable entrepreneurial ecosystems. By addressing these priorities, future scholarship can provide a more comprehensive understanding of entrepreneurial intention formation within rapidly evolving technological

environments.

Overall, the review provides an integrated foundation for future entrepreneurship research and supports the development of AI-enabled entrepreneurial ecosystems through evidence-based theory and practice.

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