

Development of a Conceptual Framework Integrating Entrepreneurial Intention, Start-Up Preparation, and Start-Up Decision

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Abstract

The fundamental goal of this study is to develop a conceptual framework that integrates entrepreneurial intention, startup preparation, and startup decision. Thus, the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) technique and article selection based on the PRISMA approach is applied in this study. Between 2000 and 2020, the study included 38 papers from well-known databases. After reviewing previous literature, this study identified seven research gaps. Eventually, it developed a conceptual framework with three contextual variables: perceived educational support, perceived relational support, perceived structural support with perceived behavioral control, entrepreneurship intention, start-up preparation, and start-up decision. This first study combines all seven variables, resulting in start-up decisions under a single framework. The essential constraints are relying on a few databases and using only 38 peer-reviewed publications published in scholarly journals and written in English. Furthermore, academic research articles published between 2000 and 2020 are excluded. This study proposes practitioners of the aspects required early in beginning a business, which supports formulating effective policies for prospective entrepreneurs to enhance economic growth and innovation at the firm and national levels.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial intention, Start-up preparation, Start-up decision, PRISMA, Conceptual framework.*

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Introduction

Entrepreneurship recognizes new opportunities, creates recent economic activity, creates new jobs and money, and tests new ideas (Saoula et al., 2023). Dana, Tajpour, Salamzadeh, Hosseini, and Zolfaghari (2021) stated that entrepreneurs enhance economic activities worldwide and offer better solutions, especially for existing business problems arising from economic downturns. Moreover, the entrepreneur has been considered a change agent who provides the primary source of hope for many (Alessa et al., 2021). Successful entrepreneurs must have an entrepreneurial attitude and actively demonstrate start-up preparation and decision (Laukkanen, 2022). Most developing countries have recognized that a lack of entrepreneurial intention and a failure to engage with start-up preparation for new venture development can be used to explain the lack of business success (González-López et al., 2021; Lyu et al., 2023). Many start-up founders have good intentions but disregard whether they successfully prepare and make the right decisions while pursuing new venture development (Meoli et al., 2020; Do Nguyen et al., 2023), which may increase new start-up failure rates.

Krueger et al. (2000) highlighted that entrepreneurship Intention (EI) is the central factor determining start-up preparation. Becoming an entrepreneur is deemed to be voluntary and conscious. Moreover, individuals with entrepreneurial intentions will be more dedicated and willing to prepare to start a new business. As per Çolakoğlu and Gözükarab (2016), the entrepreneurial intention is a significant construct that directs start-up preparation and start-up decision.

Creating a new venture is a sequential process. There is a significant difference between having entrepreneurial intentions and engaging in actual business start-ups. Different models have explained this

difference at different times by other scholars (Carter et al., 1996; Chang et al., 2007; Chrisman 1999; Krueger et al., 2000). In addition, empirical evidence has shown a direct link between entrepreneurial intentions and venture creation (e.g., Carter et al., 1996; Chrisman, 1999). Entrepreneurial intention is a person's conscious state of mind that directs their attention toward achieving the venture development intention (Krueger *et al.*, 2000). Moreover, the extent to which an entrepreneur is prepared to venture should be related to positive start-up decisions. Start-up preparation includes planning and acquiring resources using personal knowledge, family support, and external support (Chrisman et al., 2005; Chrisman & McMullan 2004; Greve & Salaff, 2003). Start-up decisions are conceptualized as whether the entrepreneur has engaged or intends to engage in final actions to establish the business.

Despite extensive research on entrepreneurial intention and its determinants (Nungsari et al., 2022; Palmer et al., 2021), very few studies have been conducted that take both entrepreneurial intention and start-up preparation into account (Mamun et al., 2017; Thevanes & Puspanathan, 2021). As a result, there has yet to be a systematic and empirical investigation of nascent entrepreneurs who have developed entrepreneurial behavior during the early stages of new venture creation and factors that directly affect their entrepreneurial intention, start-up preparation, and start-up decision (Laukkanen, 2022; Maheshwari et al., 2022).

In this context, the study's objectives are,

1. To present a brief introduction to entrepreneurship intention, start-up preparation, start-up decision, and identify its related concepts.

2. To explore and lay down the critical studies on entrepreneurship intention, start-up preparation, and decision.
3. To present specific research gaps in entrepreneurship intention, start-up preparation, and decision.
4. To establish a conceptual framework for the causes and effects of entrepreneurial intention.

This document includes several contributions. The essential contribution is developing a conceptual framework for the causes and consequences of entrepreneurial intent. The study contributes to previous research on the antecedents of entrepreneurial ambition and their impact on start-up preparation and decision-making.

The second addition is that this study identifies particular research gaps associated with the variables entrepreneurship intention, start-up preparation, and start-up decision, which opens up potential research routes for future researchers to undertake empirical investigations on a solid literature base.

The third contribution is to give practitioners awareness of the helpful and hindering elements early in the startup process. This can assist them in developing more effective policies that support entrepreneurship at the firm level, encouraging aspiring entrepreneurs to launch their ventures. Finally, the work makes a social contribution by demonstrating the importance of developing national-level policies on entrepreneurial intention, start-up preparation, and start-up decision-making that are required to encourage potential entrepreneurs to become nascent to start their ventures for the development of society.

The paper's structure is. The research gaps and study objectives are outlined first. The literature review is then explained. Thirdly, the study's methodology is detailed. The observations and results are then discussed.

Finally, according to the proposed aims and methods, clearly and concisely illustrates the synthesis of the results and future research prospects.

Literature Review

Contextual Factors (Perceived Educational Support, Perceived Relational Support, and Perceived Structural Support) and PBC

According to Turker and Selcuk (2009), three contextual factors directly impact a person's intention to start a new business: perceived educational support, perceived relational support, and perceived structural support. Perceived educational assistance, according to Turker and Selcuk (2009), is "efficiently providing professional education to obtain the necessary knowledge about entrepreneurship to rouse the entrepreneurial inclination of the students" (p.147). Furthermore, perceived relational support is "approval and support from family, friends, and others to engage in entrepreneurial activities" (Turker & Selçuk, 2009, p.148). In addition, structural support is "the perceived entrepreneurial assistance from an economy, public, private, and non-governmental agencies, including financial aids, rules and regulations imposed on entrepreneurs, and business opportunities" (Turker & Selçuk, 2009, p.147). Furthermore, if people believe their environment supports their goals, they are likelier to convert their interests into goals and take action (Cui & Bell, 2022). In explaining job choices, the Social Cognitive job Theory (SCCT) recognizes the influence of private inputs and contextual factors on individual decisions (Lent et al., 1996). Personal inputs, as well as contextual and environmental factors, are thought to play a substantial role in explaining specific career outcomes, such as professional intention and behavior (Lent et al., 1996; Maheshwari et al., 2022; Barba-Sánchez et al., 2022; Lavuri, 2022). As a result, SCCT develops a link between contextual components and

entrepreneurial intent. As a result, the following preposition fits.

Proposition 1. Contextual factors significantly influence the entrepreneurial intention of a person to start a new venture.

Perceived Behavioural Control (PBC) and EI

Perceived behavioral control, entrepreneurial intention, and entrepreneurial behavior are all related to the theory of planned behavior (Trivedi, 2016; Nasip et al., 2017; Paray & Kumar, 2020; Martins et al., 2022). Furthermore, Ajzen (1991)'s theory of planned behavior (TPB) emphasized that perceived behavioral control is a critical antecedent in determining entrepreneurial intention. A "person's perception of the ease or difficulty of performing the behavior of interest" (Ajzen, 1991, p. 183). Linan and Chen (2009) provide a similar definition, stating that perceived behavioral control is the ease or difficulty of being an entrepreneur. Empirical studies support the influence of intention and, as a result, the activation of action to expand with behavioral control (Barba-Sánchez et al., 2022; Martins et al., 2022; Otache et al., 2021). As a result, behavioral control enhances the ability to predict people's behavioral intentions (Vamvaka et al., 2020). Several research has found a link between perceived behavioral control and entrepreneurial intention (Alam et al., 2019; Lopez et al., 2021; Otache et al., 2021; Wijayati et al., 2021; Joensuu-Salo et al., 2022; Tseng et al., 2022). Thus, the fourth proposition is based on the preceding literature and the idea of planned behavior (Ajzen, 1991).

Proposition 02. PBC significantly influences the entrepreneurial intention to start a new venture.

EI and Start-up preparation

Entrepreneurial intention refers to attitudes toward launching a new firm soon (Kuehn, 2008). In contrast, startup preparation refers to preparing for self-employment by scanning the environment, acquiring resources, networking, and receiving training (Katz, 1990). Entrepreneurial intention is the intention construct of the TPB, whereas startup preparedness is the behavior construct (Ajzen, 1991). According to Gelderen et al. (2008), entrepreneurial intention is the first step in establishing a new enterprise. However, Katz (1990) contends that the second stage is startup preparation. It is reasonable to suppose that no behavior can occur without an intention. The TPB believes that intention is the best predictor of behavior. A stronger intention increases the likelihood of the behavior (Ajzen, 1991). The empirical research agrees that intentions can predict start-up preparation (Marques et al., 2012). As a result of the theory and research, we recognize entrepreneurial intention as a critical predictor of startup preparedness, and the third hypothesis is as follows.

Proposition 3. EI has a significantly positive effect on enterprise start-up preparation.

Start-up Preparation and Start-up Decision

Launching a new venture involves numerous stages, with venture preparation being one of the final processes before the entrepreneurial act (i.e., beginning a business) occurs. Entrepreneurship models have highlighted the distinctions between having entrepreneurial intention and starting a firm (Krueger et al., 2000; Krueger & Carsrud, 1993). According to empirical research, there is a direct correlation between entrepreneurial goals and venture development (e.g., Carter et al., 1996; Chrisman, 1999). Planning and securing resources for a venture requires personal expertise, family support, and external help (Chrisman et al., 2005; Chrisman &

McMullan, 2004). As a result, as stated below, the amount to which an entrepreneur is willing to venture should be linked to favorable start-up decisions.

Hypothesis 4: Start-up preparation is positively associated with start-up decisions.

Methodology

Article Selection for the Review

The methodology for this study is a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) on entrepreneurial ambition, start-up preparation, and start-up choice. This strategy is recommended by methodological and entrepreneurship literature since it helps to ensure methodical, transparent, and replicable findings (Linán & Fayolle, 2015). The current analysis included articles published between 2000 and 2020 in well-known databases such as Sage, Taylor and Francis Online, SpringerLink, ScienceDirect, Emerald, JSTOR, Scopus, Research Gate EBSCO Host, and Wiley Online Library.

The inclusion and exclusion criteria are listed in Table 1. Articles for Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) SLR were included in a standard guideline (Liberati et al., 2009). PRISMA is divided into three steps: identification, screening, and inclusion. Keywords or search terms, search criteria,

databases, and data extraction are all part of the identification stage. The most common search terms were "entrepreneurial intention," "startup preparation," and "startup decision," as well as their antecedents and outcomes. The search parameters were designed with "OR" operational for similar terms for entrepreneurial intent and "AND" operational for the two. For similar periods for entrepreneurial goals, the search criteria were built using "OR" and "AND" for the antecedents and outcomes.

Screening and eligibility verification are the two types of article screening. Both automatic and manual screening are used in the screening process. The articles were written utilizing the databases' default intuitive screening functionality and the one-to-five inclusion criteria stated in Table 1. Furthermore, the colleagues of two different authors manually assessed each publication against the inclusion criteria provided in Table 1. Methodological reporting evaluation is crucial for assessing article eligibility (Meline, 2006; Priyashantha & Dilhani, 2022; Priyashantha et al., 2023). The fifth criterion comprises empirical research that employed quantitative methodologies as an inclusion criterion; articles that used quantitative research methodology were accepted, while others were excluded. Furthermore, every paper was evaluated independently by two author colleagues, and inclusion difficulties were resolved through discussion

Table 01: Inclusion and Exclusion criteria

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion criteria
1. Articles published between 2000 and 2020 in well-known databases: Sage, Taylor, and Francis online, Springerlink, ScienceDirect, Emerald, JSTOR, Scopus, Research Gate EBSCO Host, and Wiley Online Library	Any publication before the year 2019 and after 2022
2. Academic journals	Non-academic databases such as Books, online sites, and gray literature (conferences, papers, working papers from research groups, technical reports, etc.)



3. Publication as an article	The publication is not an article.
4. Articles are written in the English language.	Articles are written in any other language except English.
5. Empirical research that employed quantitative methodologies	Empirical research that used other than quantitative methodologies

Figure 01 depicts the article selection process and the reasons for excluding articles.

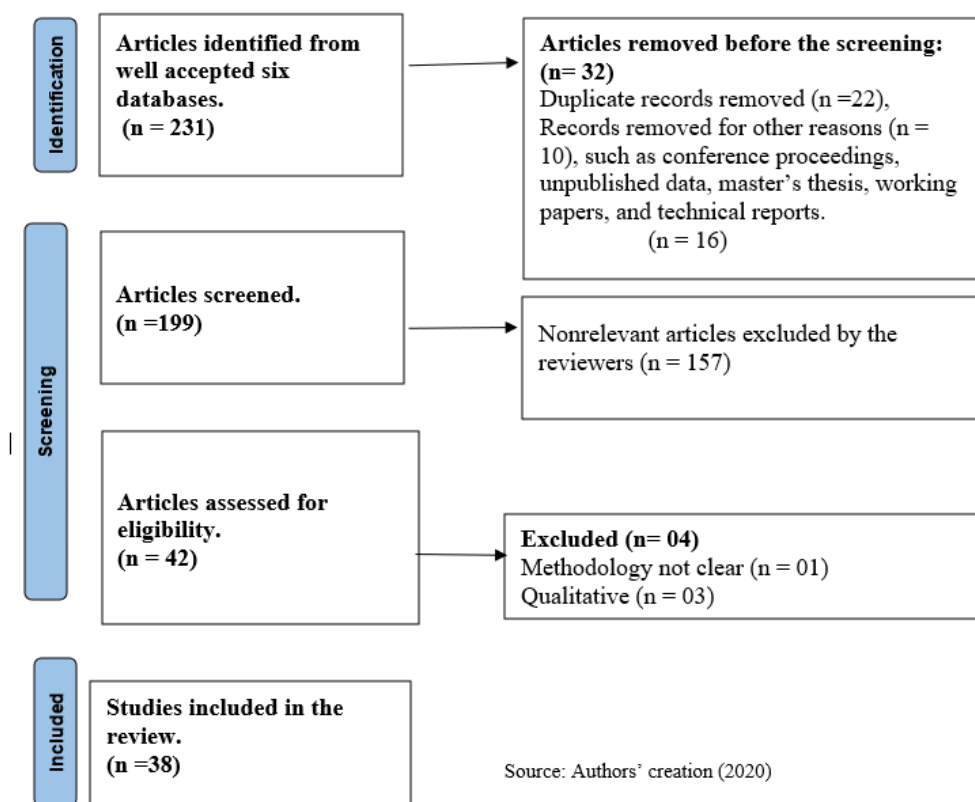


Figure 01: Flow diagram PRISMA

Source: Authors' creation (2020)

Findings

Critical Studies on Entrepreneurial Intention

Critical studies on Entrepreneurial intention done by several scholars from 2000 to 2020 were discovered and examined to know the aspects studied. The summary of these studies is presented in Table 01.



Table 01: Critical Studies on Entrepreneurial Intention

	Year	Author/s	Description
1	2000	Krueger Jr, N. F., Reilly, M. D., & Carsrud, A. L.	The current study compares two intention-based models in terms of their ability to predict entrepreneurial intentions: Ajzen's theory of planned behavior (TPB) and Shapero's entrepreneurial event (SEE) model. Ajzen argues that intentions generally depend on perceptions of personal attractiveness, social norms, and feasibility. Shapero argues that entrepreneurial intentions depend on perceptions of personal desirability, feasibility, and propensity to act.
2	2002	Man, T. W., Lau, T., & Chan, K. F.	The model consists of four constructs of competitive scope, organizational capabilities, entrepreneurial competencies, and performance. The central focus of the model is the three entrepreneurial tasks that link different competency areas with other constructs of competitiveness.
3	2007	Chang et al.	This study develops and tests a model about the influences of family social capital on venture creation.
4	2009	Turker, D., & Selcuk, S. S.	This study analyzed some contextual factors' impacts on university students' entrepreneurial intention.
5	2009	Liñán, F., & Chen, Y. W.	This paper uses Ajzen's theory of planned behavior to build an entrepreneurial intention questionnaire (EIQ) and analyses its psychometric properties.
6	2009	Nishantha, B.	This study explored the relationship between personality traits and socio-demographic background of business management undergraduates toward an entrepreneurial career (self-employment) intention.
7	2010	Díaz-García, M. C., & Jiménez-Moreno, J.	Based on the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), entrepreneurship attitudes determine entrepreneurial intention factors, and gender plays a vital role.
8	2015	Liñán, F., Rodríguez Cohard, J. C., & Rueda-Cantuche, J. M.	This paper attempts to fill this gap by providing empirically based suggestions for the design of improved entrepreneurship education initiatives.
9	2012	Ismail, K., Ahmad, A. R., Gadar, K., & Yunus, N. K. Y.	Examines factors stimulating women to choose entrepreneurship as their career. The main hypotheses are personality and cultural factors directly related to choosing entrepreneurship as a career.
10	2012	Koe, W. L., Sa'ari, J. R.,	This conceptual paper suggests a research framework for identifying factors affecting entrepreneurial

		Majid, I. A., & Ismail, K.	intention among millennials, extending Ajzen's (1991) theory of planned behavior (TPB).
11	2013	Dinis, A., do Paco, A., Ferreira, J., Raposo, M., & Rodrigues, R. G.	This study attempts to test whether the entrepreneurial intentions of secondary students are based on their psychological characteristics. In addition, this study attempts to determine whether teenage students (14-15 years old) have entrepreneurial characteristics and whether these characteristics correspond to entrepreneurial intentions.
12	2013	Sánchez, J. C.	This study highlights the critical role of an entrepreneurship education (EE) program on entrepreneurial competencies and the intention of secondary students to confirm (or disconfirm) conventional wisdom that entrepreneurial education increases the choice to start a business.
13	2013	Achchuthan, S., Kandaiya, S.	This study formulates a unique model for entrepreneurial intention among undergraduates.
14	2013	Dissanayake, D. M. N.S. W.	This study investigates the most appropriate model specification to assess entrepreneurial intention, Krueger and Brazeal's Entrepreneurial Potential Model.
15	2013	Balasundaram, N., & Achchuthan, S.	This study presents a new model of undergraduates' personal demographic factors and entrepreneurial intention.
16	2014	Wmpgc, W., & Gunatissa, H. H. A. J.	Thus, this study was conducted to identify the antecedents of the entrepreneurial intention of undergraduates.
17	2014	Pretheeba, P.	This study aims to present a detailed empirical investigation of the entrepreneurial intentions among students in the business and engineering fields. The study employs Ajzen's theory of planned behavior, which considers the intention due to attitudes, perceived behavioral control, and subjective norms.
18	2014	Achchuthan, S., & Balasundaram, N.	To examine the level of entrepreneurial intention among management undergraduates at the University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka.
19	2015	Hatak, I., Harms, R., & Fink, M.	This paper aims to examine how age and job identification. affect entrepreneurial intention.
20	2016	Ozaralli, N., & Rivenburgh, N. K.	This study aims to investigate the antecedents to entrepreneurial behavior with particular attention to social (experience and education), societal (economic and political climate), and personality factors.

21	2016	Anggadwita, G., & Dhewanto, W.	To analyze the role of personal Attitude and social perceptions to explore women's entrepreneurial intentions involved in MSEs.
22	2016	Al Mamun, A., Nawi, N. B. C., & Shamsudin, S. F. F. B.	This study examines effect of entrepreneurial Competencies on students' entrepreneurial intention.
23	2016	Koe, W. L.	This study was carried out to address the university students' level of entrepreneurial intention and the Influence of individual entrepreneurial orientation (IEO) on entrepreneurial intention.
24	2016	Abdullahi, A. I., & Zainol, F. A.	This paper examines the impact of the Socio-cultural Business Environment on Entrepreneurial Intention. The report set out to weigh the influence of Education, Religion, and Family background in making entrepreneurs.
25	2017	Nasip, S., Amirul, S. R., Sondoh Jr, S. L., & Tanakinjal, G. H.	This paper aims to investigate the relationship between individual psychological characteristics (i.e., innovativeness, locus of control, self-confidence, the propensity to take risks, need for achievement, and tolerance for ambiguity) and entrepreneurial intention.
26	2017	Sun, H. , L o , C . T., Liang, B., & Wong, Y. L. B. (2017).	This paper aims to investigate the impact of Entrepreneurial. education (EE) on E entrepreneurial intention (EI) to address the gaps in previous research using the theory of planned behavior.
27	2017	Roy, R., Akhtar, F., & Das, N.	This study attempts to integrate three additional constructs (perceived career option, entrepreneurial knowledge, and entrepreneurial personality traits) to explain the relationship between a list of antecedents and entrepreneurial intention (EI) Using a modified version of Ajzen's theory of planned behavior (TPB).
28	2017	Mamun et al.	This study provides empirical evidence on the factors influencing university students' entrepreneurial intention and start-up preparations.
29	2018	Molino, M., Dolce, V., Cortese, C. G., & Ghislieri, C.	This study has investigated EI's personal and contextual determinants using a situational approach, exploring gender differences. In particular, the mediational role of general self-efficacy between internal locus of control (LoC), self-regulation, and support from family

			and friends, on the one hand, and EI, on the other hand, has been investigated.
30	2018	Draksler, T. Z., & Širec, K.	This article aims to formulate a new, updated research model (based on the existing models). Thus, theoretical research of entrepreneurial competencies has been performed based on the competence study.
31	2019	Gujrati, D., Tyagi, D., & Lawan, L. A.	This study has investigated whether entrepreneurship education mediates the relationship between students' family financial status income and their Entrepreneurial intentions or not. Family financial status is defined in this study in terms of parents' annual income.
32	2019	Chandran, D., & Aleidi, A.	This study proposed a conceptual model to affect women's IT entrepreneurial intention and decision-making processes.
33	2019	Li, L., & Wu, D.	This study aims to better understand why and how entrepreneurial education increases the inclination to start. The study investigates the moderating role of team cooperation on the effect of entrepreneurial education, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and entrepreneurial passion.
34	2020	Yoopetch, C.	This study aims to investigate the factors affecting entrepreneurial intentions. Second, it is to identify the influential factors with the most significant influence on entrepreneurial intention.
35	2020	Wardana et al.	The primary purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between students' entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial mindset and understand the mediating role of Attitude and self-efficacy.
36	2020	Anwar, I., Saleem, I.,	This study endeavors to understand the phenomenon of entrepreneurial intention (EI) among female university students in India through the theory of planned behavior (TPB), adding a variable named entrepreneurial education (EE). Furthermore, the paper also examines the moderating role of entrepreneurship education on the relationships between Attitude towards entrepreneurship (ATE), Perceived behavioral control (PBC), and EI.
37	2020	González-López, M. J., Pérez-López, M. C.,	Drawing on the Rubicon model of action phases, this paper analyses the role of the perceived entrepreneurial competencies in the pre-actionable stage of the entrepreneurial process.

38	2021	Thevanes, N. & Puspanathan, A.	Investigates the relationships among entrepreneurship skills, entrepreneurship attitude, entrepreneurship intention, and start-up preparation
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Identified gaps in the Literature on Entrepreneurial Intention

Gap 1: There needs to be more conceptual clarity in the meaning of entrepreneurship intention, start-up preparation, and start-up decision.

Entrepreneurship intention is defined as a "set of broader personal orientations or interests that might lead to venture creation (Thompson, 2009). Start-up preparation includes planning and acquiring resources using intimate knowledge, family support, and external support (Chrisman et al., 2005; Chrisman & McMullan, 2004; Greve & Salaff, 2003). Start-up decisions

Are conceptualized as whether the entrepreneur has engaged or intends to engage in definitive actions to establish the business. Even though different scholars have viewed these three terms in different ways, and there is no agreement on the composition of these three concepts. thus, it is required to do a comprehensive analysis of the three concepts. It needs to address the conceptual confusion in these three separately.

Gap 2: Lack of empirical evidence indicates the relationship between start-up preparation and decision.

Creating a new venture is a sequential process. Venture Preparation is the last step before starting the business. There is a significant difference between having entrepreneurial intentions and engaging in actual business start-ups. Different models have explained these two concepts at other times (Carter et al., 1996; Chang et al., 2007; Chrisman, 1999; Krueger et al., 2000). In addition, empirical evidence has shown a direct link between entrepreneurial intentions and venture creation (e.g., Carter

et al., 1996; Chrisman, 1999; Thevanes & Puspanathan, 2021). Thus, a solid theoretical argument for the relationship between start-up preparation and decision is required.

Gap 3: Lack of empirical evidence specifies the relationship between entrepreneurship intention and start-up preparation in local and global contexts.

The theory of planned behavior (TPB) directly links with actual conduct (Ajzen, 1991). Krueger et al. (2000) highlighted that entrepreneurship intention is central to start-up preparation. Moreover, Thevanes and Puspanathan (2021) found a relationship between entrepreneurship intention and start-up preparation. Becoming an entrepreneur is deemed to be voluntary and conscious. Moreover, individuals with entrepreneurial intentions will be more dedicated and willing to prepare to start a new business. Therefore, a person with concrete entrepreneurship will take the necessary steps to create an entrepreneurial venture or business. As per Çolakoğlu and Gözükarab (2016), entrepreneurial intention is a significant construct that governs the process of creating experiences. Although many declarations on entrepreneurship intention and start-up preparation are available, no solid empirical evidence specifies the relationship between entrepreneurship intention and start-up preparation in the local and global context.

Gap 4: Lack of empirical evidence on the relationship between Perceived educational support and perceived behavioral control (PBC) in the Sri Lankan context.

Perceived behavioral control's effect on entrepreneurial intention thus depends on the availability and accessibility of those resources. Perceived educational support can affect behavioral control and be a

significant dimension (Thevanes & Puspanathan, 2021). The entrepreneurial programs deliver and develop extensive knowledge of entrepreneurship among students (Al Mamun et al., 2016). TPB explains that students exposed to entrepreneurial education programs are more knowledgeable, leading to increased perceived behavioral control and eventually selecting an entrepreneurial career. Perceived educational support increases students' entrepreneurial competencies and intentions (Sanchez, 2013). In addition, Perceived academic support is the most effective way to inculcate entrepreneurial culture by fostering an entrepreneurial mindset among students (Fenton & Barry, 2014). Keat et al. (2011) empirically showed that students who follow entrepreneurial courses are more motivated toward entrepreneurship. Even though much global evidence is available, there needs to be empirical evidence on the relationship between Perceived educational support and perceived behavioral control (PBC) in the Sri Lankan context.

Gap 5: Lack of empirical evidence on the relationship between Perceived relational support and perceived behavioral control (PBC) in the Sri Lankan context.

Family background and support are critical factors in an individual's choice to become an entrepreneur (Fatoki, 2010; Keat et al., 2011; Mahajar, 2012). According to Birley and Westhead (1994), having a role model also affects starting a business venture. According to Grant (1996), being a member of an entrepreneurial family strictly impacts an individual's intention to be self-employed. Moreover, entrepreneurial parents can assist as advisors for their children to conceive of starting their businesses (Matthews & Moser, 1995). Furthermore, Peng, Lu, and Kang (2013) stated that families significantly influence an individual's entrepreneurial intentions through role modeling. University students are recognized as potential entrepreneurs.

Their families and other outside people strongly influence their careers. The empirical evidence indicates that family support affects their children's self-confidence by providing the required information and capital (Mahajar, 2012). Even though many research studies have been done globally, there needs to be empirical evidence of the relationship between Perceived relational support and perceived behavioral control (PBC) in the Sri Lankan context.

Gap 6: Lack of empirical evidence on the relationship between Perceived structural support and perceived behavioral control (PBC) in the Sri Lankan context.

According to the revised model of TPB by Ajzen (2005), personal, environmental, and demographic factors have a significant effect on entrepreneurial intention and behavior. Global Entrepreneurship Monitor Report (2012) emphasizes the importance of a supportive cultural and institutional environment to develop entrepreneurial activity. According to Davis (2002), many governments try to promote entrepreneurship while failing to create a supportive ecosystem for entrepreneurs. It is argued that cultures that prize hard work and creativity in creating new ventures stimulate perceived behavioral control among nascent entrepreneurs. As per Türker and Selçuk's (2009) study, social, economic, and political support encourages people to engage in entrepreneurial activities since structural support positively impacts perceived behavioral control. Even though much research has been done globally, there is no empirical evidence on the relationship between Perceived structural support and perceived behavioral control (PBC) in the Sri Lankan context.

Gap 7: Lack of empirical and theoretical evidence on the relationship among entrepreneurship intention, start-up preparation, and start-up decision in the Sri

Lankan context, perhaps in the international context.

Mamun et al. (2017) found a relationship between entrepreneurship intention and start-up preparation.

And start-up decision. Thevanes and Puspanathan (2021) investigated the relationship between entrepreneurship intention and start-up preparation. But there is no solid theoretical argument for the relationship between entrepreneurship intention, start-up preparation, and start-up decision. Moreover, there needs to be empirical evidence of the relationship between entrepreneurship intention, start-up

preparation, and start-up decision in the Sri Lankan context, perhaps internationally.

Future Implications

As a result of this study, seven research gaps have been identified. These gaps should be filled systematically and scientifically to require future studies contributing to the existing knowledge of entrepreneurial intention, start-up preparation, and start-up decision. The conceptual framework with seven variables is also to be tested in future research that we will carry out following quantitative research methodology.

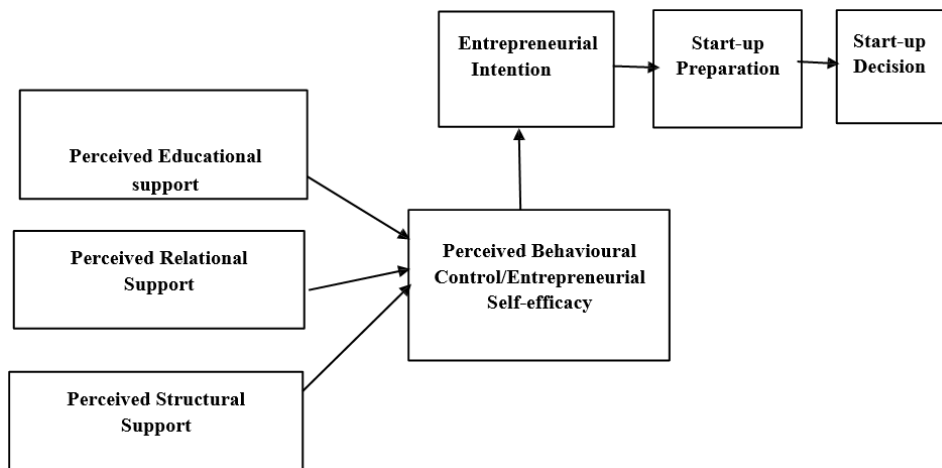


Figure 01: Conceptual framework, Author constructed (2022)

Theoretical and Practical Implications

Theoretical Implications

The theoretical contribution is constructing a conceptual framework for the causes and effects of entrepreneurial intention based on seven gaps found in the literature. The study adds to the nascent entrepreneurship research literature, which will assist people transitioning from potential to nascent entrepreneurship to understand which significant elements motivate them to translate their company ideas into activities that lead to new venture creation. With its

findings, this study is one of the first to investigate contextual elements such as perceived educational support, perceived relational support, and perceived structural support about perceived behavioural control, a significant antecedent of entrepreneurial intention. To the best of the author's knowledge and through searches in peer-reviewed sources, no previous research has empirically explored the impacts of contextual factors on these outcomes in an academic setting. Thus, future researchers can test the above-proposed model empirically.

Practical Implications

Many stakeholders may face severe consequences due to the findings in this article. The study's findings give policymakers a better understanding of the practical and impedimental aspects of launching a firm. This can assist them in developing more effective policies that promote entrepreneurship at the firm level, encouraging potential entrepreneurs to start their enterprises. Finally, the findings suggest that national-level policies and initiatives are required to encourage potential entrepreneurs to pursue entrepreneurial careers, reducing their reliance on traditional occupations and lowering unemployment, resulting in job creation, wealth generation, economic growth, and innovation, all essential to societal development.

Limitations of the Study

Like any other study, this review has several areas for improvement that can be addressed in future research. The first constraint of the study is that the researchers only employed a few databases for this investigation: Sage, Taylor & Francis Online, SpringerLink, ScienceDirect, Emerald, JSTOR, Scopus, Research Gate EBSCO Host, and Wiley Online. The other limitation is the small number of publications available, in this case 38. This could be because only a few databases were used for article retrieval. More articles may be downloaded if the reports were downloaded from other databases.

Furthermore, researchers solely examined scholarly articles. Other publishing techniques that could have been explored include book chapters, conference proceedings, unpublished data, working papers from research groups, and technical reports. Following that, only English-language articles were considered for this study, with non-English documents needing to be discarded. The third limitation was that this analysis did not examine academic

research articles published outside of 2000 and 2020. If these limits were removed, the results could be different and more representative.

Conclusion

Numerous study papers have focused on entrepreneurial intention since Shapero's published publications 40 years ago (Shapero & Sokol, 1982), significantly influencing entrepreneurship activities. From 2000 to 2020, various articles on entrepreneurial intentions were extensively reviewed. It looked into the most often cited elements in prior studies and how future research can expand on this topic.

Entrepreneurship is a fascinating and vital concept in management. The primary goal of this research was to fill essential gaps in the literature on three constructs: entrepreneurial intention, start-up preparation, and start-up decision. Finally, seven gaps were identified. The first gap was theoretical, while gaps 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are practical. The seventh gap is theoretical as well as practical. Based on the identified gaps, a conceptual framework is established with seven variables: perceived educational support, perceived relational support, perceived structure support, perceived behavioral control, entrepreneurial intention, start-up preparation, and start-up decision. As a result, the empirical analysis of the proposed conceptual framework is presented as a prospective research avenue for future researchers in this research report.



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