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**THE ROLE OF GENERATIVE AI IN IMPROVING BUSINESS DECISION-
MAKING AMONG YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS: A CONCEPTUAL LITERATURE
REVIEW**

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Background: Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) has rapidly emerged as an important digital technology for entrepreneurship and business management. Unlike conventional information technologies that primarily automate predefined tasks, GenAI can generate text, summarize information, develop alternative ideas, organize knowledge, and provide decision-support suggestions through natural language interaction. These capabilities may be particularly valuable for young entrepreneurs who often have limited managerial experience, financial resources, professional networks, and access to specialized business advice.

Methods: This conceptual literature review synthesizes recent academic research on generative AI, entrepreneurship, strategic decision-making, information processing, and human-AI collaboration. The reviewed literature was analyzed thematically around information access, opportunity recognition, business idea generation, strategic planning, decision support, and responsible AI use.

Results: The literature indicates that GenAI can potentially improve entrepreneurial decision-making by reducing information-processing time, supporting idea generation, helping entrepreneurs explore

business opportunities, and facilitating comparison of strategic alternatives. At the same time, its usefulness is constrained by inaccurate or fabricated information, algorithmic bias, privacy risks, limited contextual understanding, and the possibility of excessive dependence on AI-generated recommendations. Recent research also suggests that GenAI is particularly useful during exploratory and information-gathering stages, while complex entrepreneurial decisions continue to require human expertise and contextual judgment.

Conclusion: GenAI should be understood as a decision-support technology rather than a replacement for entrepreneurial judgment. Effective human-AI collaboration requires AI literacy, critical thinking, verification of important information, contextual knowledge, and clear human responsibility for final decisions. For young entrepreneurs, developing these capabilities may allow GenAI to function as an accessible complement to entrepreneurial knowledge and experience.

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become an increasingly important component of modern business and entrepreneurial activity. Organizations use AI technologies for information processing, forecasting, customer service, marketing, automation, product development, and strategic analysis. The emergence of Generative Artificial Intelligence has expanded these possibilities because modern systems can interact with users through natural language and generate new content rather than simply executing predetermined instructions.

The rapid development of GenAI has created new possibilities for entrepreneurs. Large language model-based systems can assist with business planning, market analysis, communication, brainstorming, documentation, and the exploration of strategic alternatives. As a result, AI is increasingly becoming not only an operational technology but also a cognitive support tool that can influence how entrepreneurs identify problems, obtain information, evaluate alternatives, and make decisions.

This development is especially relevant to young entrepreneurs. Individuals at the beginning of their entrepreneurial careers may face substantial resource constraints. They may have limited experience in strategic management, financial planning, marketing, market analysis, and negotiation. They may also have fewer professional networks through which

they can obtain specialized advice. At the same time, young entrepreneurs are often familiar with digital technologies and may be willing to experiment with emerging AI applications.

Entrepreneurial decision-making is inherently difficult because it frequently takes place under uncertainty. Entrepreneurs may have to decide which market to enter, which customers to target, which products to develop, how to allocate scarce resources, how to respond to competitors, and whether an identified opportunity is worth pursuing. These decisions rarely involve complete information. Instead, entrepreneurs must combine available evidence with experience, intuition, creativity, and judgment.

GenAI may influence this process by lowering some information barriers. Recent research indicates that GenAI can provide contextual information, support information gathering, facilitate opportunity exploration, and assist with entrepreneurial problem-solving. Li et al. (2025), for example, argue that GenAI can mitigate information asymmetry during early entrepreneurial activities and support sophisticated problem-solving when users possess appropriate domain knowledge and employ effective interaction strategies.

Similarly, López-Solís et al. (2025) reviewed research concerning the use of GenAI in strategic decision-making in entrepreneurial business initiatives. Their work highlights the potential of GenAI to support strategic decision-making while emphasizing the continuing importance of human judgment in complex environments.

The broader decision-making literature also indicates that GenAI can improve information processing and decision support across different domains. Albashrawi (2025), in a multidisciplinary review of 101 articles, identifies opportunities for GenAI to enhance decision-making while also emphasizing problems involving bias, misinformation, and transparency.

More recent research has focused specifically on individuals who have not yet developed substantial entrepreneurial experience. Bastone et al. (2026) examined how latent entrepreneurs interacted with GenAI during entrepreneurial decision-making and developed a framework emphasizing human leadership of the interaction. Their findings support a human-plus-AI approach in which AI provides operational or informational assistance while humans retain responsibility for interpretation and decision-making.

Despite this growing body of literature, the specific implications of GenAI for young entrepreneurs remain an important area of research. Young entrepreneurs may benefit significantly from accessible AI-based assistance, but their limited experience may simultaneously make them more vulnerable to inaccurate information, inappropriate recommendations, and excessive reliance on AI systems.

Therefore, this conceptual literature review examines the role of GenAI in improving business decision-making among young entrepreneurs. It focuses on the following research question:

How can Generative AI support business decision-making among young entrepreneurs while maintaining the importance of human judgment?

The paper contributes to the emerging literature by bringing together research on GenAI, entrepreneurship, decision-making, information processing, and human-AI collaboration. It also proposes a conceptual framework explaining how young entrepreneurs can integrate GenAI into a responsible decision-making process.

Conceptual Background

Generative Artificial Intelligence

Generative Artificial Intelligence refers to AI systems capable of producing new content based on patterns learned from large datasets and instructions provided by users. Depending on the system, generated content may include text, images, computer code, summaries, explanations, and other forms of information.

The importance of GenAI for business lies not simply in content generation but in its ability to interact with users during cognitive and knowledge-related activities. An entrepreneur can describe a business problem, request alternative solutions, ask for a comparison of strategic options, or use an AI system to organize a large amount of information.

This creates a different relationship between technology and users. Traditional software generally requires users to understand a predefined interface and follow predetermined workflows. GenAI, in contrast, allows users to communicate with the system in natural language. This lowers some barriers to technological use and may make advanced analytical assistance more accessible to individuals without specialized technical training.

However, accessibility should not be confused with reliability. GenAI systems can produce fluent and persuasive responses that contain factual errors. Therefore, the ability to use such systems effectively requires more than knowing how to formulate prompts. Users must also possess sufficient knowledge to evaluate outputs.

Entrepreneurship and Information Asymmetry

Information plays a central role in entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs need information about customers, competitors, technologies, regulations, prices, suppliers, and market trends. In the early stages of a venture, obtaining reliable information can be difficult and expensive.

Information asymmetry can therefore influence entrepreneurial opportunity recognition and decision-making. Entrepreneurs with stronger networks, greater experience, or access to professional consultants may have advantages over individuals who lack these resources.

GenAI may reduce some of these information barriers by providing rapid assistance in information gathering and organization. Li et al. (2025) specifically identify the potential of GenAI to reduce early-stage entrepreneurial information asymmetry and support information-gathering activities.

For young entrepreneurs, this function may be particularly valuable. Instead of beginning with completely unstructured research, an entrepreneur can use GenAI to identify relevant questions, organize possible research areas, generate preliminary hypotheses, and identify factors that should be investigated further.

Nevertheless, AI-generated information should be considered a starting point rather than a final source of truth. Important claims require independent verification using reliable sources.

Methodology

This study employs a **conceptual literature review** methodology. The purpose is to synthesize existing academic knowledge concerning the relationship between GenAI and entrepreneurial decision-making rather than to generate new empirical data.

The review focuses primarily on recent scholarly literature published in 2025 and 2026, reflecting the rapid development of research on generative AI. Particular attention is given to studies addressing entrepreneurship, strategic decision-making, information behavior, human-AI collaboration, and the role of AI in entrepreneurial cognition.

The literature was analyzed thematically rather than statistically. Four interconnected dimensions were identified:

1. **Information processing and knowledge access**
2. **Business idea generation and opportunity recognition**
3. **Strategic decision support**
4. **Human judgment, risks, and responsible AI use**

The conceptual approach is appropriate because GenAI is a rapidly developing technology and its implications for entrepreneurship are still emerging. A conceptual synthesis can help organize fragmented findings and identify relationships that may guide future empirical research.

The reviewed studies include systematic literature reviews, conceptual research, and empirical or observational research addressing AI-assisted entrepreneurial activities. For example, López-Solís et al. (2025) conducted a systematic review of GenAI and strategic decision-making in entrepreneurial initiatives, while Albashrawi (2025) synthesized 101 articles concerning GenAI and decision-making across multiple domains.

A recent systematic exploration by Bastone et al. (2026) is also relevant because it focuses on individuals without previous entrepreneurial experience and examines their interaction with GenAI during entrepreneurial decision-making.

The methodology does not involve a questionnaire, experiment, interview, or original statistical dataset. Consequently, the findings presented below represent a synthesis of existing literature and conceptual interpretation rather than newly collected empirical results.

Generative AI and Business Decision-Making

Information Processing

One of the clearest potential contributions of GenAI to entrepreneurial decision-making is faster information processing.

Entrepreneurs frequently encounter large quantities of information in the form of reports, customer feedback, market descriptions, competitor information, regulations, and internal documents. Processing all of this information manually can be time-consuming.

GenAI can assist by summarizing documents, organizing information, identifying themes, comparing alternatives, and transforming unstructured information into more understandable formats.

For a young entrepreneur, this may create additional time for higher-value activities. Instead of spending all available time organizing preliminary information, the entrepreneur can focus on evaluating its relevance and deciding what additional evidence is needed.

However, speed does not necessarily imply accuracy. If incorrect information is processed efficiently, the final decision may still be poor. Therefore, GenAI should be used to accelerate information processing while human users remain responsible for verification.

Business Idea Generation

Entrepreneurial activity often begins with identifying a problem that could potentially be addressed through a product or service.

GenAI can support this process by generating alternative business ideas. An entrepreneur can describe a customer problem and request multiple possible solutions. The resulting ideas can then be evaluated against criteria such as customer demand, available resources, competition, feasibility, and potential value.

This may be particularly useful for young entrepreneurs who are still developing entrepreneurial experience. GenAI can provide a broad range of possibilities and encourage users to consider alternatives that they may not have initially considered.

However, the generation of ideas should not be confused with the validation of ideas. A system may produce an attractive business concept without having reliable evidence that customers will purchase it.

Therefore, GenAI should be used primarily as a **divergent thinking tool** during the initial stage. The entrepreneur must then move toward evidence-based validation through customer research, competitor analysis, market observation, and financial evaluation.

Opportunity Recognition

Opportunity recognition is a fundamental entrepreneurial activity. It involves identifying unmet needs, changes in consumer behavior, technological developments, market gaps, or other conditions that may create possibilities for new ventures.

GenAI can contribute by helping entrepreneurs explore multiple interpretations of a market situation. It can generate questions, identify possible customer segments, summarize market information, and suggest factors that should be investigated.

Li et al. (2025) emphasize that GenAI can provide contextual information and support entrepreneurial information-gathering activities across different stages of the entrepreneurial lifecycle.

For young entrepreneurs, this function can help compensate for some limitations in experience. Nevertheless, AI cannot completely replace direct interaction with customers or knowledge of a particular local market.

Opportunity recognition therefore remains a human-AI process in which GenAI expands the range of information and perspectives while the entrepreneur evaluates their real-world relevance.

Strategic Planning

Strategic decisions concern the long-term direction of a business. Examples include market entry, positioning, pricing approaches, product development, resource allocation, and competitive strategy.

GenAI can support strategic planning by generating possible scenarios and comparing alternative approaches.

For example, an entrepreneur may ask an AI system to compare two potential market-entry strategies. The system can help structure the comparison around investment requirements, possible advantages, risks, customer segments, and implementation considerations.

Such assistance can improve the structure of the decision-making process. However, the generated comparison remains preliminary because the AI system may not possess current or sufficiently detailed information about the specific market.

López-Solís et al. (2025) conclude that GenAI has potential to support strategic decision-making in entrepreneurial initiatives, but strategic decisions remain dependent on human judgment, especially under conditions of complexity and uncertainty.

Scenario Analysis

Another useful application is scenario development.

Entrepreneurs rarely know exactly how markets will develop. They may therefore consider multiple possible scenarios, such as strong demand, moderate demand, increased competition, changes in costs, or unexpected regulatory developments.

GenAI can help entrepreneurs construct hypothetical scenarios and ask questions such as:

- What could happen if demand is lower than expected?
- What resources would be required under different growth conditions?
- What risks might emerge if a competitor enters the market?
- What alternative strategies could be considered?

Scenario analysis can improve preparedness by encouraging entrepreneurs to consider multiple outcomes rather than focusing exclusively on their preferred prediction.

Again, the quality of scenarios depends on the assumptions provided by the entrepreneur and the reliability of the information used.

Human-AI Collaboration

The literature increasingly supports a collaborative model of AI use rather than complete technological substitution.

Bastone et al. (2026) provide particularly relevant evidence because their study examines individuals without prior entrepreneurial experience. Their research highlights the importance

of humans leading the interaction with GenAI and treating AI both as an operational tool and as a potential learning source.

This suggests that the relationship between an entrepreneur and GenAI should be understood as complementary.

GenAI can offer:

- rapid information processing;
- alternative perspectives;
- idea generation;
- structured comparisons;
- summaries;
- scenario development.

The human entrepreneur contributes:

- contextual understanding;
- ethical judgment;
- knowledge of customers;
- practical experience;
- responsibility;
- interpretation of uncertainty;
- final decision authority.

The relationship can therefore be represented as:

Business Problem → Human Framing → GenAI Exploration → Information Verification → Human Evaluation → Final Decision → Monitoring

This framework differs from a model in which AI independently determines what the entrepreneur should do.

The entrepreneur begins by defining the actual business problem. GenAI then assists with exploration. Important information is verified through external sources. The entrepreneur evaluates alternatives using business objectives and contextual knowledge. A final decision is made by the human decision-maker, after which outcomes are monitored.

Such a process may reduce the risk of both underusing and overusing AI.

Benefits for Young Entrepreneurs

Lower Information Barriers

Young entrepreneurs may not have access to professional consultants, large research teams, or extensive business networks.

GenAI can provide relatively accessible assistance with preliminary research and information organization. This may reduce the initial cost of exploring a business problem.

The significance of this benefit is not that AI makes professional expertise unnecessary. Instead, it can help entrepreneurs reach a more informed starting point.

Faster Decision Preparation

Decision-making can become inefficient when large amounts of information need to be organized before alternatives can be compared.

GenAI may reduce this preparation time by summarizing information and structuring alternatives.

This can be particularly valuable for small businesses in which the founder is responsible for many different functions simultaneously.

Increased Number of Alternatives

Entrepreneurs may sometimes focus on the first solution that appears reasonable. GenAI can encourage broader exploration by generating multiple alternatives.

Considering several alternatives may reduce premature commitment and encourage more systematic decision-making.

However, the entrepreneur should avoid accepting AI-generated alternatives simply because they are numerous. Alternatives still require evaluation.

Learning and Skill Development

GenAI can also serve as a learning tool.

A young entrepreneur can ask an AI system to explain unfamiliar business concepts, provide examples, identify questions to investigate, or simulate different business scenarios.

In this sense, GenAI can potentially support the development of entrepreneurial knowledge.

This is consistent with research emphasizing AI's role in strengthening intellectual capital through knowledge, skills, and innovation. The systematic exploration by recent researchers identifies AI as a potential amplifier of intellectual capital in entrepreneurial decision-making.

Risks and Limitations

Inaccurate or Fabricated Information

One of the most important risks is that GenAI can generate information that is inaccurate, incomplete, or unsupported.

Because AI-generated responses are often written in a confident and fluent style, users may incorrectly assume that the information is reliable.

This is especially problematic for young entrepreneurs who may not yet possess enough domain knowledge to recognize errors.

Therefore, important business information should be verified using reliable primary or authoritative sources.

Algorithmic Bias

AI systems may reproduce biases contained in their training data or system design.

For business decision-making, bias can affect recommendations concerning customers, markets, hiring, product positioning, or risk assessment.

Entrepreneurs should therefore avoid treating AI-generated recommendations as inherently objective.

Excessive Dependence

Another risk is over-reliance.

If entrepreneurs consistently ask AI systems to make decisions for them, they may gradually reduce their own analytical effort.

This is particularly concerning for young entrepreneurs because entrepreneurship is itself a learning process. Making decisions, observing outcomes, and learning from mistakes are important components of entrepreneurial development.

AI should therefore support thinking rather than replace it.

Privacy and Confidentiality

Entrepreneurs may possess sensitive information about customers, financial performance, suppliers, business strategies, or future products.

Before entering such information into an AI system, users should understand the system's data-handling and privacy conditions.

Confidential business information should not be shared without appropriate consideration of security and organizational policy.

Limited Contextual Understanding

GenAI systems may have difficulty understanding highly specific local conditions.

A business operating in Tashkent, for example, may face customer behaviors, regulations, purchasing patterns, and competitive conditions that differ from those in other markets.

Therefore, general AI-generated advice should always be contextualized using local knowledge and current evidence.

Conceptual Framework for Responsible GenAI-Supported Decision-Making

Based on the reviewed literature, this paper proposes a five-stage framework.

Stage 1: Identify the Business Problem

The entrepreneur first defines the actual decision that needs to be made.

For example, the question should not simply be “What business should I start?” A more useful decision problem might involve identifying a customer segment, comparing two product concepts, or evaluating possible market-entry approaches.

Clear problem definition improves the usefulness of subsequent AI interaction.

Stage 2: GenAI-Assisted Exploration

The entrepreneur uses GenAI to generate perspectives, questions, alternatives, summaries, and possible strategies.

At this stage, the purpose is exploration rather than final decision-making.

Stage 3: Verification

Important claims and recommendations are checked against reliable sources.

This stage is essential because GenAI output may contain errors.

Verification may involve official statistics, academic literature, government information, industry reports, customer research, and direct market observation.

Stage 4: Human Evaluation

The entrepreneur evaluates alternatives according to:

- customer needs;
- available resources;
- financial constraints;
- competitive environment;
- legal requirements;
- ethical considerations;
- practical feasibility;
- personal and organizational objectives.

The AI system can assist with comparison, but the entrepreneur remains responsible for interpretation.

Stage 5: Final Decision and Monitoring

The entrepreneur makes the final decision and monitors its consequences.

If the outcome differs from expectations, the entrepreneur can reassess assumptions and revise the strategy.

This creates a continuous learning cycle:

Decision → Action → Observation → Evaluation → Learning → New Decision

GenAI can support several stages of this cycle, but it should not replace human responsibility.

Discussion

The reviewed literature suggests that GenAI has the potential to change entrepreneurial decision-making in several important ways.

First, GenAI can reduce the time required to process information. This is particularly valuable for young entrepreneurs operating under resource constraints.

Second, GenAI can expand the range of alternatives considered during business planning. Rather than evaluating one initial idea, entrepreneurs can use AI to explore multiple possibilities.

Third, GenAI can function as a learning tool. Young entrepreneurs can use it to develop preliminary knowledge about unfamiliar business concepts and identify areas that require deeper investigation.

However, these benefits do not automatically translate into better decisions.

The central issue is the quality of human-AI interaction.

Albashrawi (2025) demonstrates that GenAI can support decision-making across multiple domains but identifies misinformation, bias, and transparency as continuing challenges.

Similarly, Li et al. (2025) show that GenAI can support entrepreneurial information gathering but that its effectiveness is influenced by domain knowledge and interaction techniques.

This suggests that AI literacy should become part of entrepreneurial competence.

AI literacy does not simply mean knowing how to use an AI application. It includes understanding what AI systems can and cannot do, recognizing uncertainty, evaluating outputs, checking sources, protecting confidential information, and understanding when human expertise is necessary.

The issue is particularly important for young entrepreneurs because they may simultaneously have high technological familiarity and limited business experience. Digital confidence can encourage experimentation, but it does not necessarily guarantee the ability to evaluate AI-generated recommendations critically.

The literature therefore supports a **Human + AI** paradigm.

Under this paradigm, AI provides computational and informational capabilities while humans remain responsible for context, judgment, ethics, and final decisions.

The role of AI is consequently closer to that of an intelligent assistant than an autonomous business manager.

Practical Implications

The findings of this conceptual review have implications for young entrepreneurs, educational institutions, and business-support organizations.

For young entrepreneurs, the first recommendation is to use GenAI primarily during exploratory and preparatory stages. AI can be highly useful for brainstorming, structuring questions, comparing options, and summarizing information.

Second, important AI-generated claims should be independently verified.

Third, entrepreneurs should request multiple alternatives rather than accepting the first recommendation.

Fourth, direct customer interaction should remain central. AI can suggest possible customer needs, but actual customer feedback is more useful for validating whether a problem exists.

Fifth, entrepreneurs should avoid entering unnecessary confidential information into AI systems.

For educational institutions, entrepreneurship programs should incorporate AI literacy into business education. Students should learn both the practical use of GenAI and the limitations of the technology.

This is especially important because the future entrepreneur is likely to work in an environment in which AI-supported research, marketing, product development, and strategic planning are increasingly common.

Educational programs should therefore combine:

- AI literacy;
- critical thinking;
- entrepreneurship;
- information verification;

- digital ethics;
- strategic decision-making.

Business incubators and entrepreneurship-support organizations can also provide guidance on responsible AI adoption.

Theoretical Implications

The emerging relationship between GenAI and entrepreneurship creates opportunities to reconsider several traditional perspectives.

From a resource-based perspective, GenAI may function as a technology-enabled resource that improves an entrepreneur's ability to access, organize, and use knowledge.

From a knowledge-based perspective, AI may support the acquisition and transformation of information into actionable knowledge.

From an opportunity-recognition perspective, GenAI may expand the number of potential interpretations and alternatives available to entrepreneurs.

However, these theoretical implications should not be interpreted as evidence that AI itself becomes the entrepreneur.

Instead, AI can be understood as an additional component within the entrepreneur's cognitive and technological environment.

The most important theoretical implication is therefore the movement from a technology-substitution perspective toward a **human-AI augmentation perspective**.

Limitations and Future Research

This study has several limitations.

First, it is a conceptual literature review and does not present original empirical data. Therefore, the paper cannot establish causal relationships between GenAI use and entrepreneurial performance.

Second, GenAI technology is developing rapidly. New models, tools, and capabilities may change the practical implications identified in the current literature.

Third, the concept of a “young entrepreneur” may vary across countries and institutional contexts. Differences in education, technological access, culture, and economic conditions may influence how young entrepreneurs use AI.

Fourth, much of the emerging literature focuses on GenAI broadly rather than specifically on young entrepreneurs. This creates a need for research that examines the population directly.

Future research should use surveys, interviews, experiments, and longitudinal studies to investigate how GenAI affects entrepreneurial decision quality.

For example, future studies could compare young entrepreneurs who use GenAI systematically with those who rely primarily on traditional information sources.

Researchers could also examine whether AI literacy moderates the relationship between GenAI use and decision quality.

Another important research direction concerns entrepreneurial confidence. GenAI may increase confidence by making information more accessible, but excessive confidence in AI-generated information could also produce poor decisions.

Longitudinal studies could determine whether sustained GenAI use improves entrepreneurial learning or instead creates dependence.

Future research should also examine differences between industries. The value and risks of GenAI may differ significantly between technology businesses, retail, services, manufacturing, education, and creative industries.

Conclusion

Generative Artificial Intelligence is becoming an increasingly significant technology in entrepreneurship and business management. Its ability to process information, generate ideas, structure alternatives, and provide contextual assistance creates important opportunities for young entrepreneurs.

The literature reviewed in this study suggests that GenAI can contribute to business decision-making by reducing information-processing barriers, supporting business idea generation, assisting opportunity recognition, facilitating strategic planning, and providing learning support.

These benefits are particularly relevant for young entrepreneurs who may have limited professional experience and resources.

Nevertheless, GenAI does not eliminate the fundamental challenges of entrepreneurship. Business decisions remain uncertain, context-dependent, and often difficult to evaluate. AI-generated information can contain errors, bias, or inappropriate assumptions. Excessive dependence on AI may also weaken independent critical thinking.

The central conclusion of this conceptual review is therefore that the greatest value of GenAI lies not in replacing the entrepreneur but in **augmenting entrepreneurial decision-making**.

A responsible decision-making process should begin with human identification of a business problem, continue with GenAI-assisted exploration, include independent verification, and end with human evaluation and final decision-making.

For young entrepreneurs, the combination of GenAI capabilities and human entrepreneurial judgment may provide a powerful approach to modern business decision-making. However, this potential can only be realized when AI literacy, critical thinking, contextual knowledge, ethical awareness, and human responsibility remain at the center of the process.

GenAI should therefore be viewed not as an autonomous decision-maker but as a powerful assistant capable of expanding the entrepreneur's ability to explore information, consider alternatives, and learn. The future of AI-supported entrepreneurship is consequently likely to depend less on replacing human decision-makers and more on developing effective, responsible, and complementary human-AI collaboration.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

AI Use Disclosure

Generative Artificial Intelligence tools were used during the preparation of the manuscript for language assistance, organization of ideas, and drafting support. The author remains responsible for the accuracy, interpretation, originality, and final content of the manuscript and for verifying the cited sources.

Ethical Approval

Ethical approval was not required because this study is based exclusively on published literature and does not involve human participants or primary data collection.

Data Availability

No original dataset was generated or analyzed in this conceptual literature review.

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