

# Putting Entrepreneurial Ideas into Action: The Importance of Intention

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## Introduction

Howard Stevenson defines entrepreneurship as the pursuit of opportunity regardless of current control over resources. According to this definition, entrepreneurs see opportunities where most people see problems. While others lament the current state of affairs, entrepreneurs recognize opportunities in these issues, seize them, devise solutions to them, and capitalize on them. Entrepreneurship's success is guided by a few characteristics. Because it is necessary for entrepreneurs to possess optimism and perseverance in order to be willing to take risks, these traits are essential components of entrepreneurship. However, entrepreneurs can't be optimistic unless they believe in what they want to accomplish. As a result, entrepreneurship necessitates having a vision. Entrepreneurs cannot operate on their own. Instead, they require either human or physical resources in some form of support. Because it is implausible to support something that does not guarantee success if you do not believe in its vision, they can only be supported by those who believe in their vision. A vision can only gain support from those who believe in its viability and the reasons behind its accomplishment. This means that a person with an entrepreneurial idea needs to know the people who want it and the problems it solves [1].

## Description

For a person to be successful, they should be able to clearly answer these two questions if they have a business idea. Therefore, entrepreneurs must have a clear vision based on requirements, issues that must be resolved, and self-awareness. An entrepreneur must be self-aware, understanding their strengths and weaknesses. Because of these discussions, they are willing to work, pay attention to other people, and alter their vision. Working with people who comprehend the vision and are committed to it is not necessary. As a result, the majority of entrepreneurs start with a flat organizational structure. True entrepreneurs frequently place their status ahead of achieving their vision. A true entrepreneur is interested in being successful because of the success of their concept, process, or product, not the title on their business card. More important than the title on their business card is the weight of their ideas and businesses. As a result, rather than rushing to print business cards bearing their ownership titles, they concentrate on growing their business to achieve success. Confidence is the fifth quality of an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurs ought to consider whether or not their concept will succeed. If they respond positively and believe it, it will work. One who does not believe in their own idea should not expect others to do the same, and that idea will ultimately fail. Having self-belief in oneself and those around oneself to the point of resisting challenges in the future and following one's vision is a sign of confidence—not overconfidence. In addition, they should be able to lead and converse with

others while dealing with non-organizational outsiders. Since businesses don't just happen, entrepreneurs need to be willing to put in the effort. As the media attempts to portray it, there is no such thing as instant success. To achieve excellence in one's business, one must exert effort and put in additional hours. Being fearless in the face of failure is yet another quality. There is always the chance that a new company will fail. The entrepreneur ought to be able to get back up and try again. Entrepreneurs learn how to improve their businesses in the future by being willing and able to keep trying when they fail. Failing is also a chance to learn new things, try new concepts, and improve your next attempt. The key to being successful in business is not giving up when you lose. For instance, the WD40 was developed on the fortyth attempt, hence the name 40, and the light bulb was developed on the one thousandth attempt, according to the inventor. In conclusion, an entrepreneur ought to be self-aware, self-confident, and self-motivated, willing to take deliberate risks, willing to listen to others, not be afraid of failing, and willing to put in a lot of effort. Additionally, they ought to have a clear and realizable vision. Having a clear vision Only a small percentage of people have visions that they have personally created. Instead, they are the expectations that other people have of them, set by their parents, teachers, and the people with whom they hang out. When a child refuses to conform to their expectations, parents label them as rebellious and anticipate that their child will grow out of them. Schools do not base their decisions about their students' future careers on their own desires or visions but rather on their students' academic success. Peer pressure plays a role in establishing one's vision, just like it does for parents. One is expected to follow the rules of their group. For instance, a person's social circle is just as determined to buy or rent a place to live as their own desire. One must have their own definition of what they want to do with their life in order to develop a clear vision. They can move on to the other entrepreneurial skills necessary to carry out their vision once they have this vision. They must first construct a lifeline from which they will locate their lifeline and study their history. At this stage, they can build a future vision based on the characteristics that lead to higher points by identifying the high points in their lives. The second step is to comprehend their work and leisure values. In this section, it is essential to comprehend their most relatable values for a more satisfying life. Our values are the primary factors that drive our life journey. However, these values and life journeys are the result of life events, experiences, and varying self-images. By discovering the fundamental skills that can be applied to other paid jobs and pleasures, we can make our lives more satisfying. This is due to the fact that they are more likely to use these skills and won't find them less satisfying [2-4].

The next is putting the idea of data, ideas, people, and things into practice. Working with statistics, systems, and routines will be fun if you have the necessary skills to record, communicate, establish, and evaluate data on goods and services. In a similar vein, creative individuals enjoy creating, clarifying, analytic thinking, and synthesizing. They also enjoy experimenting with words and music and designing conceptual models. People who are good at helping, educating, tutoring, entertaining, serving, inspiring, and directing others enjoy making a difference in the lives of other people. Lastly, individuals with manufacturing, repair, transportation, and overhauling skills enjoy working with tools and machinery. One must be aware of what has worked well for them in the past, the values they want from work and leisure, and the transferable skills they want to use in order to build a clear vision for their life. They can use this to write down the life they want to live, including their work patterns, where they live, the integrity of their work, lifestyle, home life, social life, status, and income. The following questions should be asked after one has written down the life they aspire to lead: the distinction between fantasy and reality, the fantasies they can achieve now or in the future, the factors that prevent them

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from achieving some of their fantasies and how to overcome them, the potential repercussions for them and others if they pursue these features, and whether or not pursuing these fantasy features would be worth the consequences and the foundation they wish to establish following this exercise. Everyone can identify a path that will assist them in achieving their fantasy life, regardless of the size of the gap [1,2].

Developing skills to put the vision into action This stage helps people develop other skills to make their vision a reality because they are now aware of themselves. They now evaluate themselves based on what they truly want and have faith in rather than on external values. They fully comprehend their abilities, not the evaluation of other people based on their academic credentials and performance in comparison to the required skill sets. Lastly, rather than accepting the values of their peers in their group, they are aware of the values they need to satisfy in order to be content with their personal and professional lives. Now that they have all of these, they need self-assurance to carry out the vision. The most important thing is to improve one's self-esteem [3].

Learning to speak up in public, whether at work or in one's leisure time, boosts confidence. Try to give a speech at least once in a staff meeting or in a group forum with friends. The tension will be lessened by preparing for it with suggestions and well-reasoned arguments. Another way to boost self-confidence is to confront their weaknesses. When people focus on what they don't like about themselves, they lose confidence in themselves because they often see flaws instead of strengths and successes. If they focus on the negatives, they will use them as excuses, making it impossible for them to take action to bring their vision into reality. Another way to get rid of negatives and build self-confidence is to understand failure and how it feels to fail. Failure is not an individual; rather, it is an incident. We will be able to keep our spirits up when we fail on our first attempts if we realize this. We learn and define our future endeavors from our failures [4].

The key to turning negative experiences into positive ones and learning from them is reprogramming how we view failures and negative experiences because they will always be there. Be open to receiving both positive and negative compliments. A lack of self-confidence can be demonstrated by rejecting compliments or making self-deprecating jokes to cover up embarrassing moments. To improve this, one should graciously accept the compliment and express gratitude to the individual. Self-evaluation is yet another effective method for boosting self-confidence. Don't be hard on yourself by focusing on the bad things that have happened to you in the past; instead, do the things that will stop them from happening in the future. Self-confidence can also be improved through positive thinking. We will be able to accept failure as part of our success in developing our vision by taking on all of these aspects of building self-confidence [5].

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## Conclusion

Put all of your effort into achieving your goal once you have overcome

your fears and gained the confidence to do so. Having the self-confidence to pursue one's vision, being willing to take risks, and not being afraid of failing are all aspects of defining one's vision. In addition, one's vision is also defined by getting up, trying again after failing, and being prepared to work toward a goal. The most important thing is to control one's destiny rather than allowing society, one's parents, one's teachers, or one's peers' expectations to dictate it for them.

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## Conflict of Interest

None.

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