



Peluang Topik Disertasi di Bidang Knowledge, Innovation & Entrepreneurship

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Position

- Head of Departement, Department of Management, FEB UGM
- Director of MSc and Doctoral Program in Management FEB UGM (2016-2020)
- Technical Assistant at Dinas KUKM DIY
- Tim Asistensi Majelis Diklitbang PP Muhammadiyah (2016-2019)

Education

- S.E. Management, FEB UGM
- Siviløkonom University of Agder, Norway
- Cand.merc. Norwegian School of Economics and Business, Norway
- Ph.D. University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Areas of interest

- Knowledge & innovation management
- Entrepreneurship & family business
- Supply chain management

Methods

- Quantitative (positivist)
- Qualitative (interpretive)

<https://s.id/nurulindarti>

Publication outlets

- Journal of Entrepreneurship and Behavior Research
- Journal of Management in Engineering
- International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business
- Development Studies Research
- Journal of Enterprising Culture
- Journal of Water Sanitation and Hygiene for Development
- Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies
- Journal of Islamic Marketing
- Team Performance Management
- International Journal of Foresight and Innovation Policy
- International Journal of Business and Innovation Research
- International Journal of Management Enterprise and Development
- Journal of Organizational Change & Management

Google scholar

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| • Citations | 2,668 |
| • h-index | 20 |
| • i10-index | 35 |

Scopus

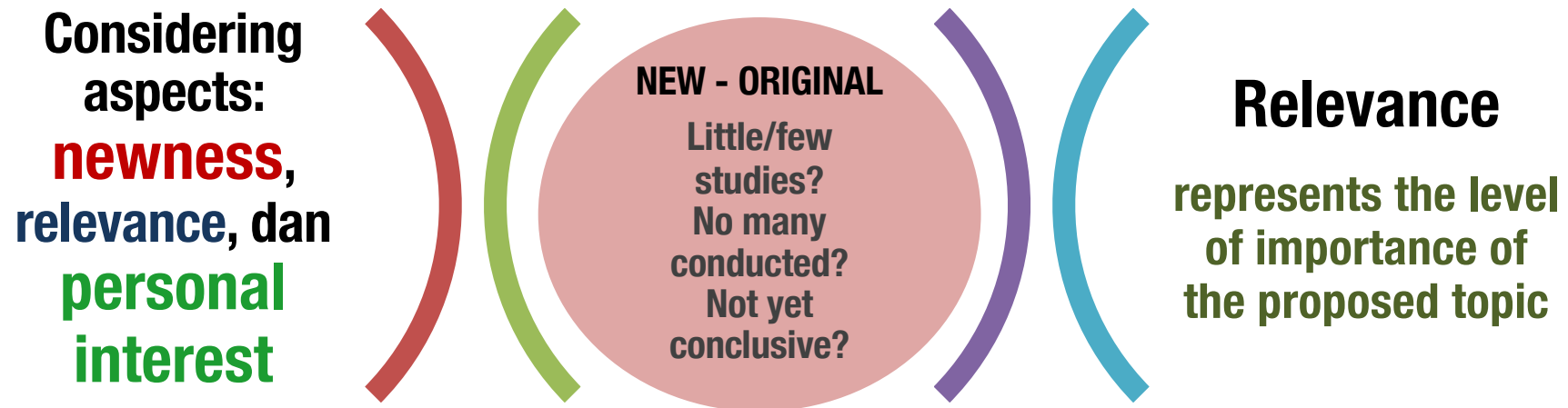
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|-------------|-----|
| • Documents | 36 |
| • Citations | 153 |
| • h-index | 7 |



Agenda

- Current status and future research agenda in the field of **knowledge & innovation** management
- Current status and future research agenda in the field of **entrepreneurship**

Choosing research topic



Newness can be in regards to theory, complexity of the phenomenon, relationship between/among variables, research methods, context/setting, unit of analysis.

“Newness relates to time”

Knowledge (& innovation) management studies: Current status and future agendas



Menu konten

- **Definisi**
- **Arah penelitian**
- **Unit analisis dan fokus penelitian**
- **Agenda riset ke depan**



Acuan utama

- **Akhavan, P., Ebrahim, N. A., Fetrati, M. A., & Pezeshkan, A. (2016). Major trends in knowledge management research: a bibliometric study. *Scientometrics*, 107(3), 1249-1264.**
 - **Castaneda, D. I., & Cuellar, S. (2020). Knowledge sharing and innovation: A systematic review. *Knowledge and Process Management*, 27(3), 159-173.**
 - **My prior knowledge in this field**
-
- **FYI: Venzin, M., Von Krogh, G., & Roos, J. (1998). Future research into knowledge management. *Knowing in firms: Understanding, managing and measuring knowledge*, 26-66.**



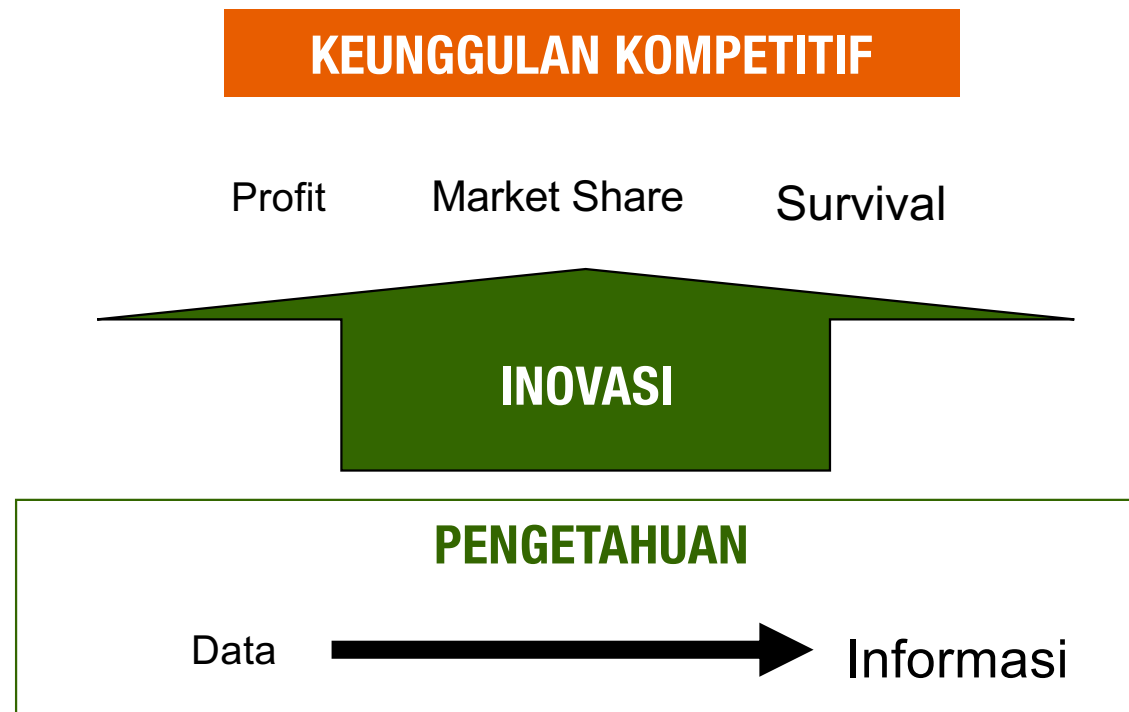
About KM ...

- Knowledge management is **an evolving discipline** that is growing and becoming pervasive in many other disciplines.
- **Combines cutting-edge research** on the cultural, technical, organizational, and human issues surrounding **the creation, capture, transfer, and use of knowledge** in today's organizations.

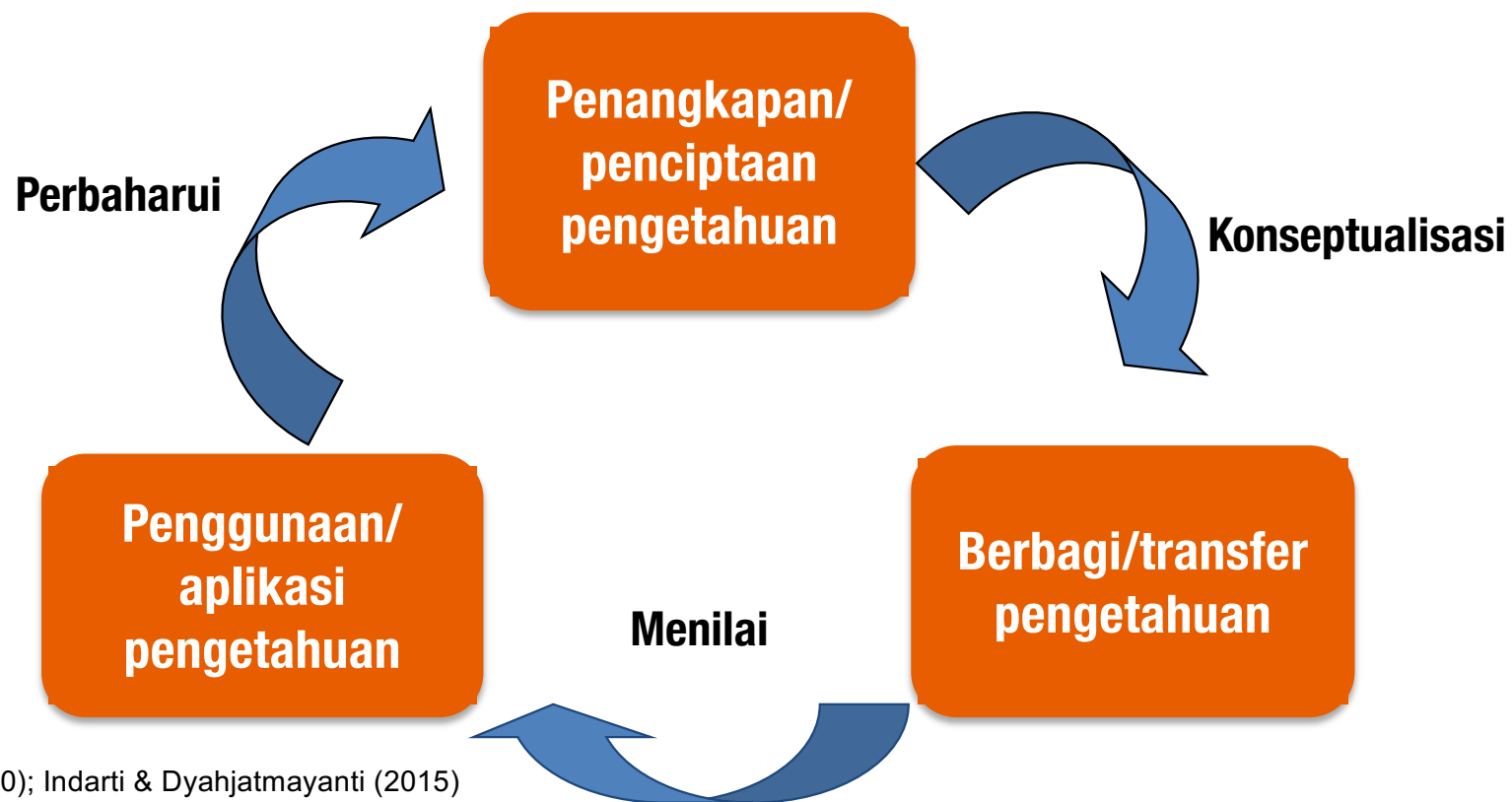


Going deeper ...

Pengetahuan, Inovasi & Daya Saing



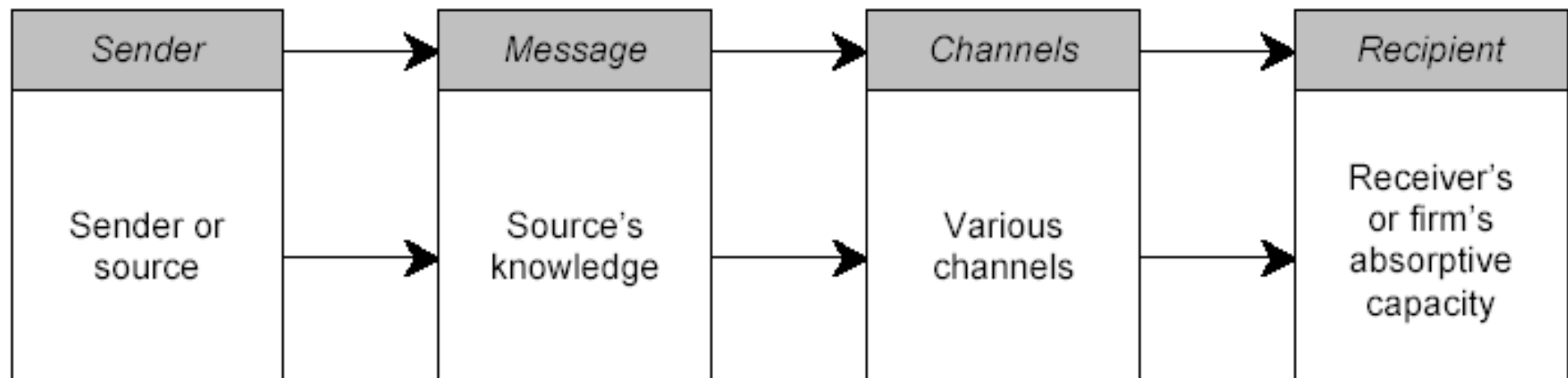
Siklus manajemen pengetahuan



Dalkir (2010); Indarti & Dyahjatmayanti (2015)

Mekanisme transfer pengetahuan

Communication process model

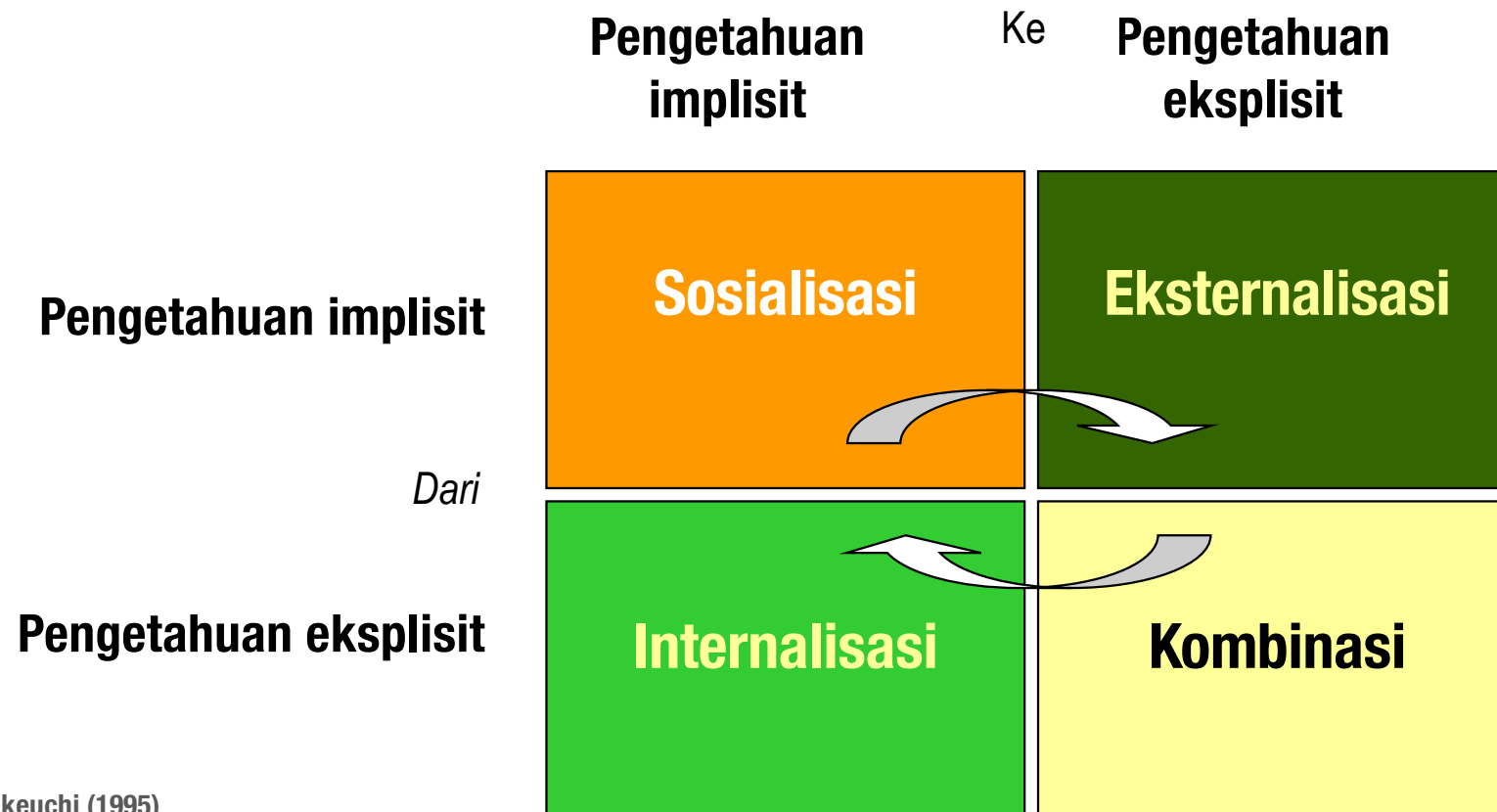


Shannon & Weaver (1949); Berlo (1960)

Pengetahuan tacit vs eksplisit

Features	Tacit knowledge (i.e. skills and experience of employees)	Explicit knowledge (i.e. documents, codes, tools)
Content (Polanyi, 1967; Hu, 1995; Nonaka and Kanno, 1998)	Non-codified	Codified
Articulation (Spender, 1995)	Difficult	Easy
Location (Polanyi, 1958, 1967)	Human brains	Computers, artefacts
Communication (Ambrosini and Bowman, 2001)	Difficult	Easy
Media (Boje, 1991; Connell <i>et al.</i> , 2003; Johannessen <i>et al.</i> , 2001)	Face-to-face contact, storytelling	Information technology and other archives
Storage (Boiral, 2002; Connell <i>et al.</i> , 2003)	Difficult	Easy
Strategy (Hansen <i>et al.</i> , 1999)	Personalisation	Impersonalisation
Ownership	Organisation and its members	Organisation

Strategi Konversi Pengetahuan

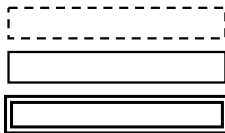


Nonaka & Takeuchi (1995)

Sumber pengetahuan



Notes:



sumber langsung – individual
sumber langsung – institutional
sumber tidak langsung

Unit analisis dan fokus penelitian



Individual as a knowledge carrier

- Motivations of employee
- Competence
- Individual absorptive capacity
- Creativity
- Learning



Organizational level

- KMC – knowledge management cycle
- KMC – knowledge management strategy
- Stickiness
- Absorptive capacity
- Linked to innovation and performance



Industry - macro (nature of business)

- Knowledge-intensive vs. non-knowledge intensive ones



Theories or frameworks for KM studies

- **Resource-based view vs. Knowledge-based view**
- **Institutional theory**
- **Stakeholder theory**
- **Motivation theory**
- **Learning theory**
- **Communication theory**
- **Network theory**
- **Others**

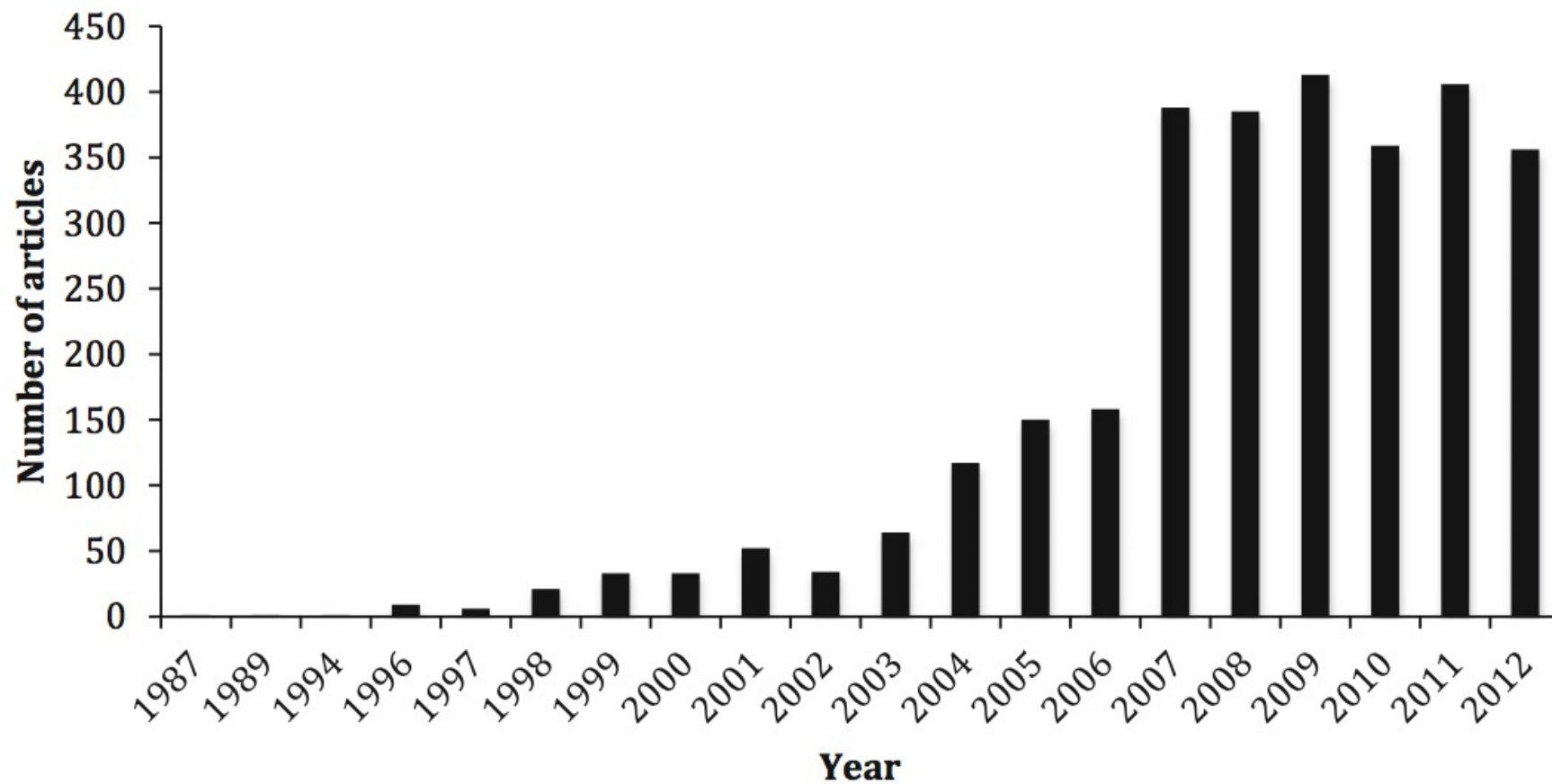
Akhavan et al. (2016)

- The keyword, “knowledge”, included in the title yielded **103,458** articles.
- **62 different keywords** that had frequently appeared in the title of papers in our initial sample and were directly related to KM stream >> which resulted in a sample of **3198 articles**:
- **Knowledge (consists of 49 different variations)**, such as: knowledge management, tacit knowledge, explicit knowledge, knowledge sharing, knowledge retrieval, knowledge acquisition, knowledge elicitation, knowledge capture, knowledge engineering, knowledge organizing, knowledge process, knowledge creation, **knowledge transfer**, knowledge application, knowledge audit, knowledge base, knowledge methods, knowledge productivity, knowledge quality, knowledge foresight, knowledge



- repository, knowledge worker, knowledge active forgetting, knowledge asset, knowledge culture, knowledge society, knowledge market, knowledge broker, knowledge based organization, knowledge performance, knowledge education, knowledge network, knowledge strategy, knowledge map, knowledge model, and knowledge based system).
- Learning organization; Organizational learning;
- Community of practice;
- After action review; Lessons learned; Story telling;
- Intellectual capital; Intangible asset; Intellectual property;
- Structural capital; Relational capital; Human capital
- Elements of SECI model (Socialization–externalization–combination–Internalization)

KM publications over the years



KM publications in various countries

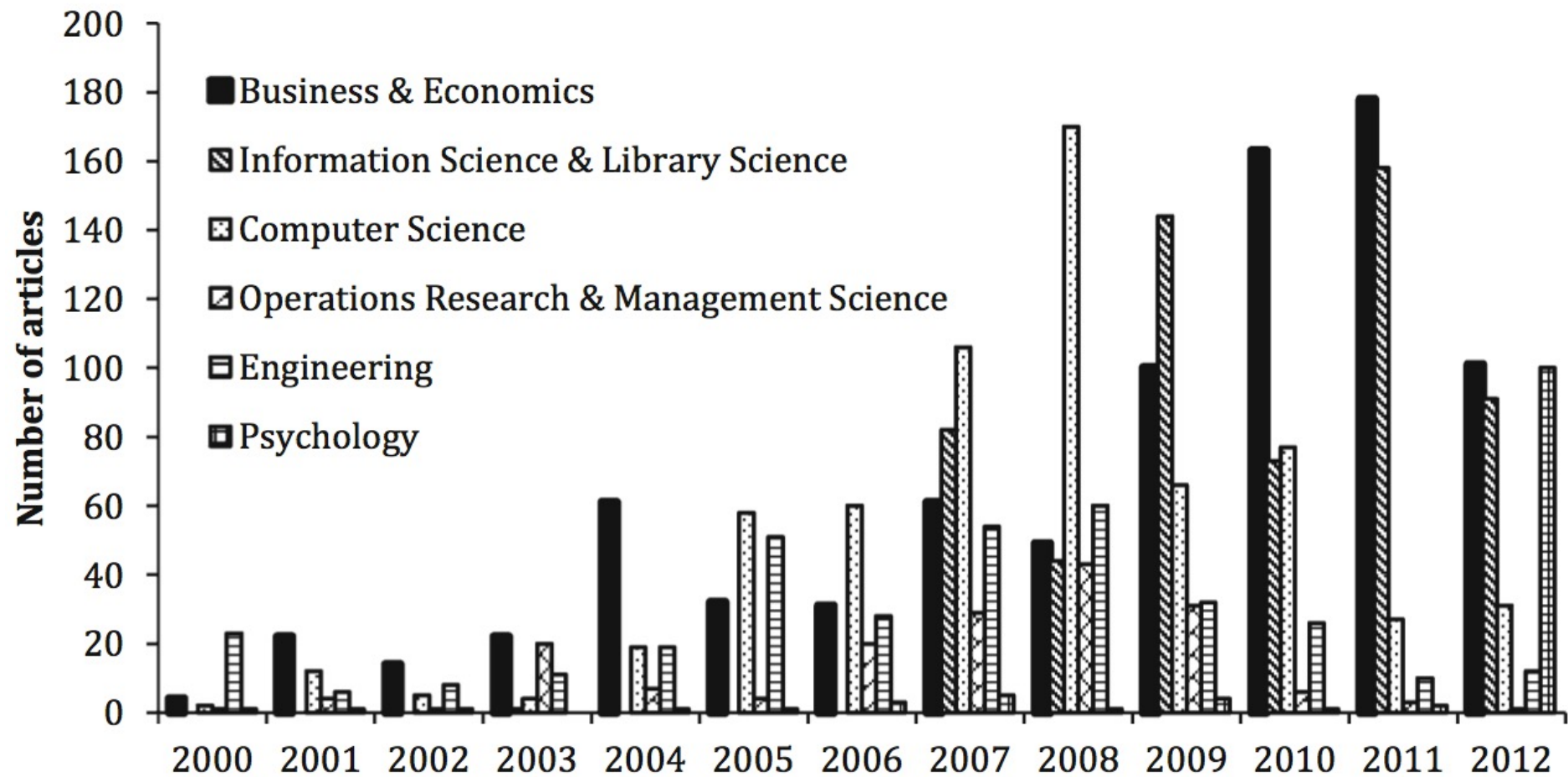
Country	A: Number of publication (entire sample)	Country	B: Number of highly cited papers (top 500 papers)	Percentage (Ratio of B/A for each country) (%)
China	668	US	162	44.62
US	363	UK	73	28.85
UK	253	Taiwan	19	18.63
Malaysia	138	Canada	15	24.59
Australia	106	Spain	14	16.09
Taiwan	102	Australia	10	9.43
Spain	87	Italy	10	13.33
Italy	75	Netherland	10	20
Germany	66	China	9	1.35
Canada	61	South Korea	8	29.63
Iran	56	France	7	14.29
Netherland	50	Germany	7	10.61
India	49	Israel	7	58.33
France	49	New Zealand	6	26.09
Finland	45	Denmark	5	29.41



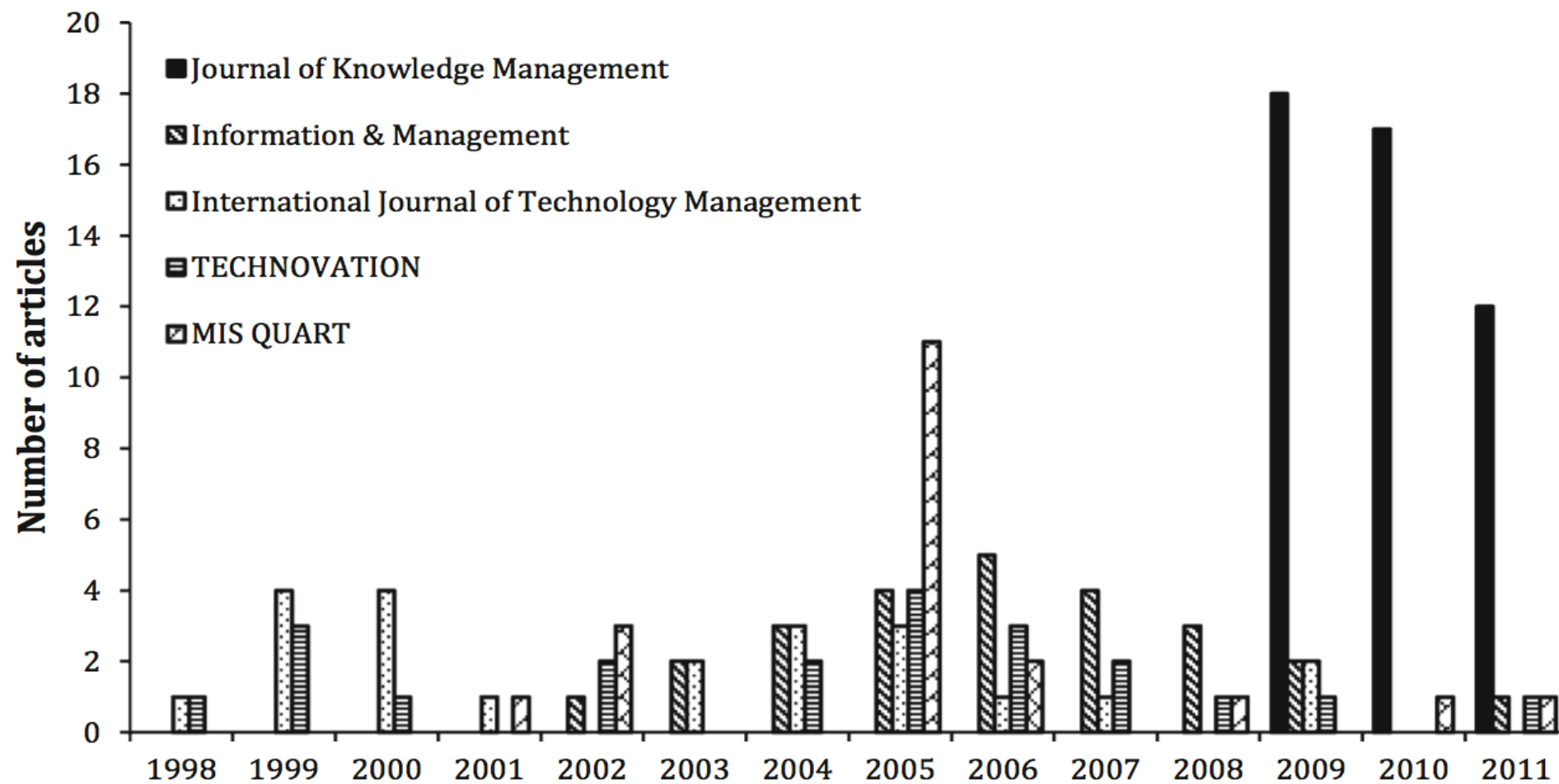
Research streams in KM studies

Research area	Number of articles in main sample (%)	Number of articles in subsample of the 500 most-cited articles (%)	Number of citations in subsample of the 500 most-cited articles	Average citations per study
Business and economics	952 (29.77 %)	181 (36.2 %)	15,069	83.25
Computer science	650 (20.32 %)	71 (14.2 %)	7123	100.32
Information and library science	685 (21.42 %)	69 (13.8 %)	1049	15.20
Engineering	367 (11.48 %)	67 (13.4 %)	1880	28.05
Operations research and management science	174 (5.44 %)	42 (8.4 %)	2254	53.66
Psychology	127 (3.97 %)	16 (3.2 %)	449	28.06
Others	243 (7.6 %)	54 (10.8 %)	2286	42.33

KM studies based on the research streams over the year



KM studies based on the journal outlets over the year

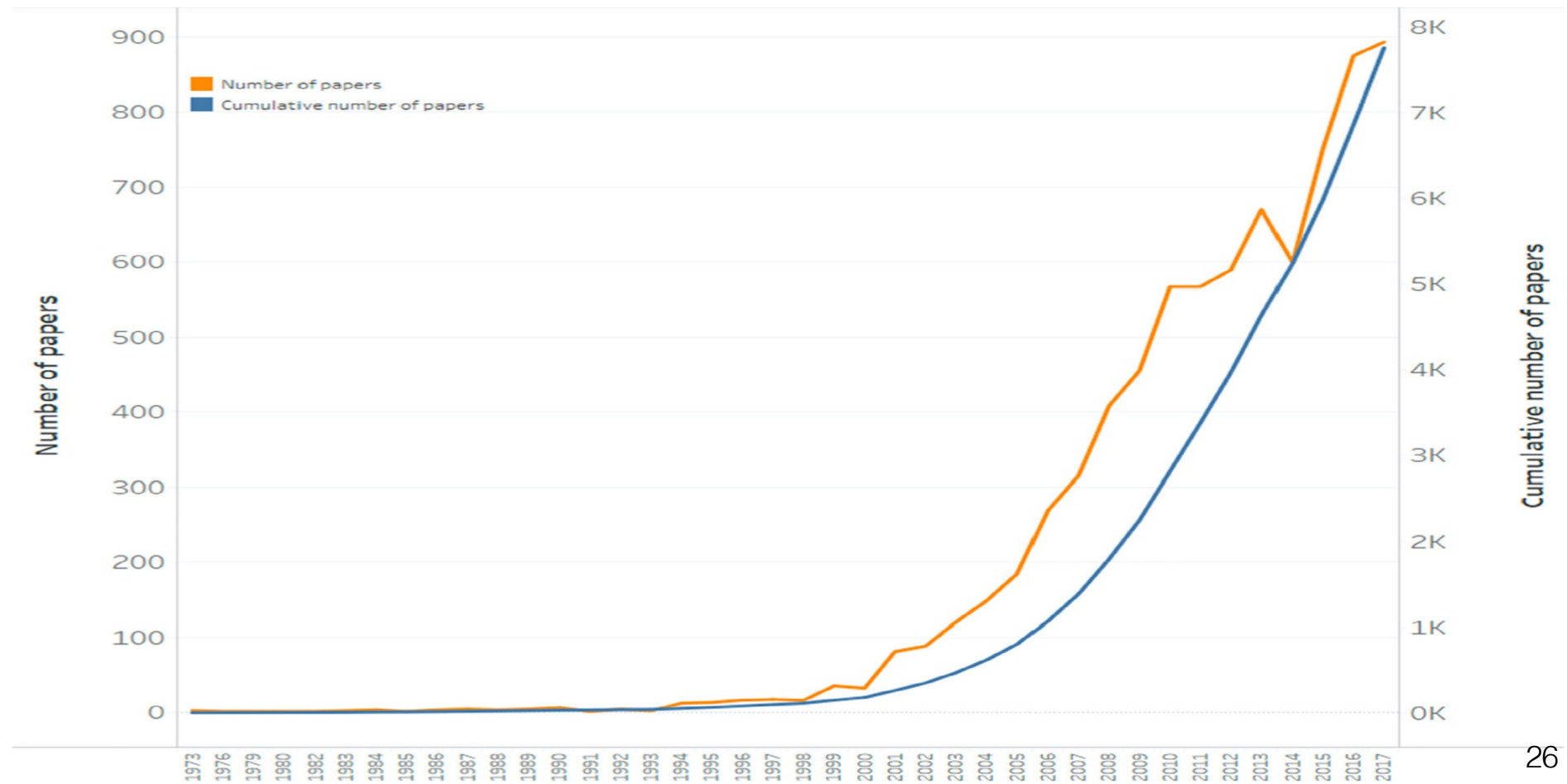




Interaction of knowledge sharing and innovation

- Castaneda, D. I., & Cuellar, S. (2020). Knowledge sharing and innovation: A systematic review. *Knowledge and Process Management*, 27(3), 159-173.
 - The method employed in this study was **a systematic review that covered publications on knowledge sharing and innovation from 1973**, when the first article relating the two topics was published, to 2017.
 - The survey was based **on 7,991 articles** from the Scopus and ISI Web of Science databases using VantagePoint 11.0 software.

Trend of publication



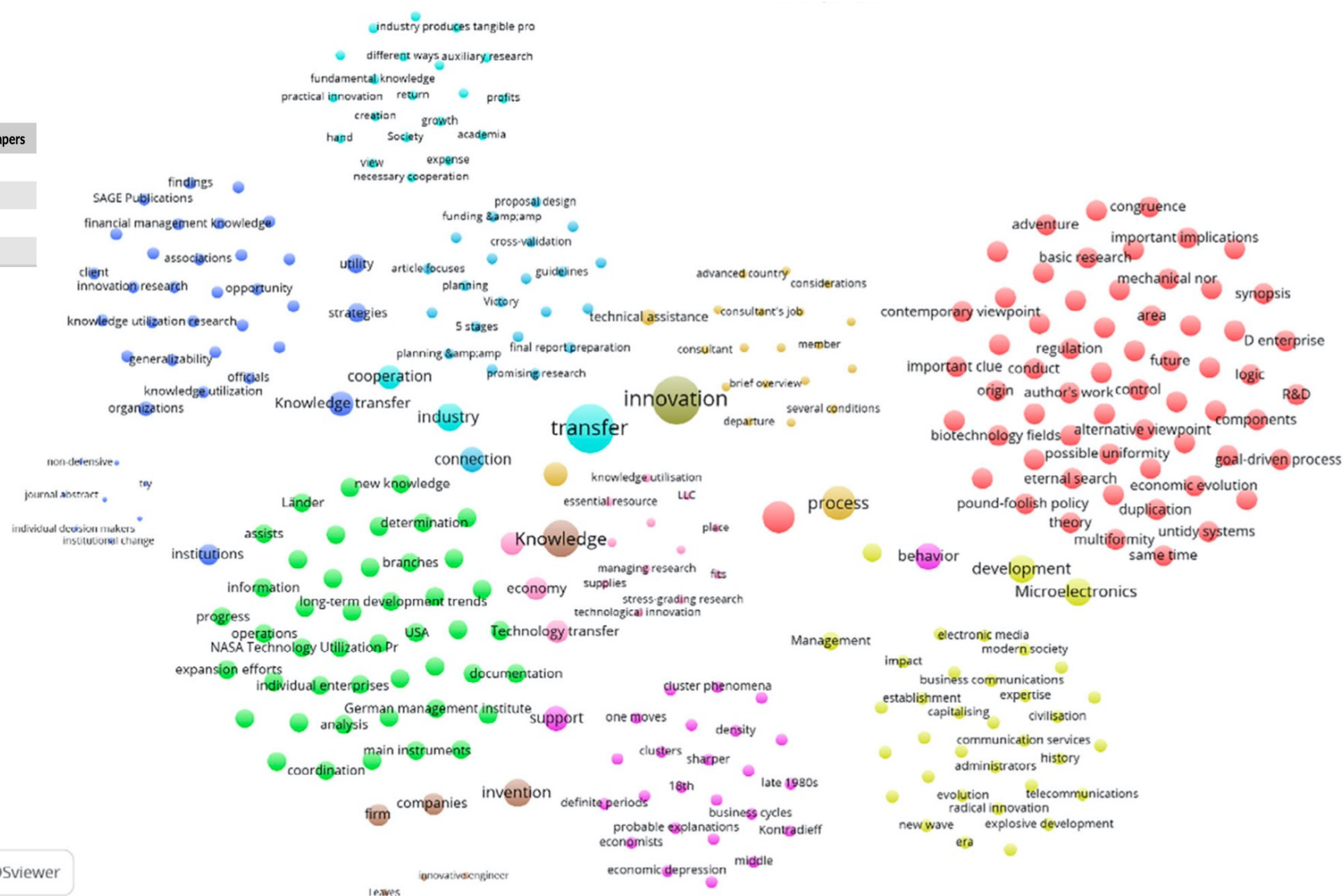
Seminal articles on the relationship between knowledge sharing and innovation

Main author and publication year	Citations
Cohen, W. and Levinthal, D. (1990)	36,930
Nonaka, I. Takeuchi, H. (1995).	2,892
Szulanski, G. (1996)	9,942
Kogut, B. and Zander, U. (1992)	15,115
Grant, R. (1996)	17,115
Nonaka, I. (1994)	58,523
Tsai, W. (2001)	4,713
Hansen, M. (1999)	7,108
Zahra, S. and George, G. (2002)	9,222
Nahapiet, J. and Ghosal, S. (1998)	17,776
Powell, W., Koput, K. and Smith-Doerr (1996)	9,935
Nelson, R. and winter, S. (1982)	38,510
March, J. (1991)	20,938
Barney, J. (1991)	60,724
Lane, P. and Lubatkin, M. (1998)	5,675
Fornell, C. and Larcker, D. (1981)	48,881
Teece, D., Pisano, G and Schuen, A. (1997)	32,287
Granovetter, M. (1973)	49,212
Eisenhardt, K. (1989)	47,688
Dyer, J. and Singh, H. (1998)	13,281



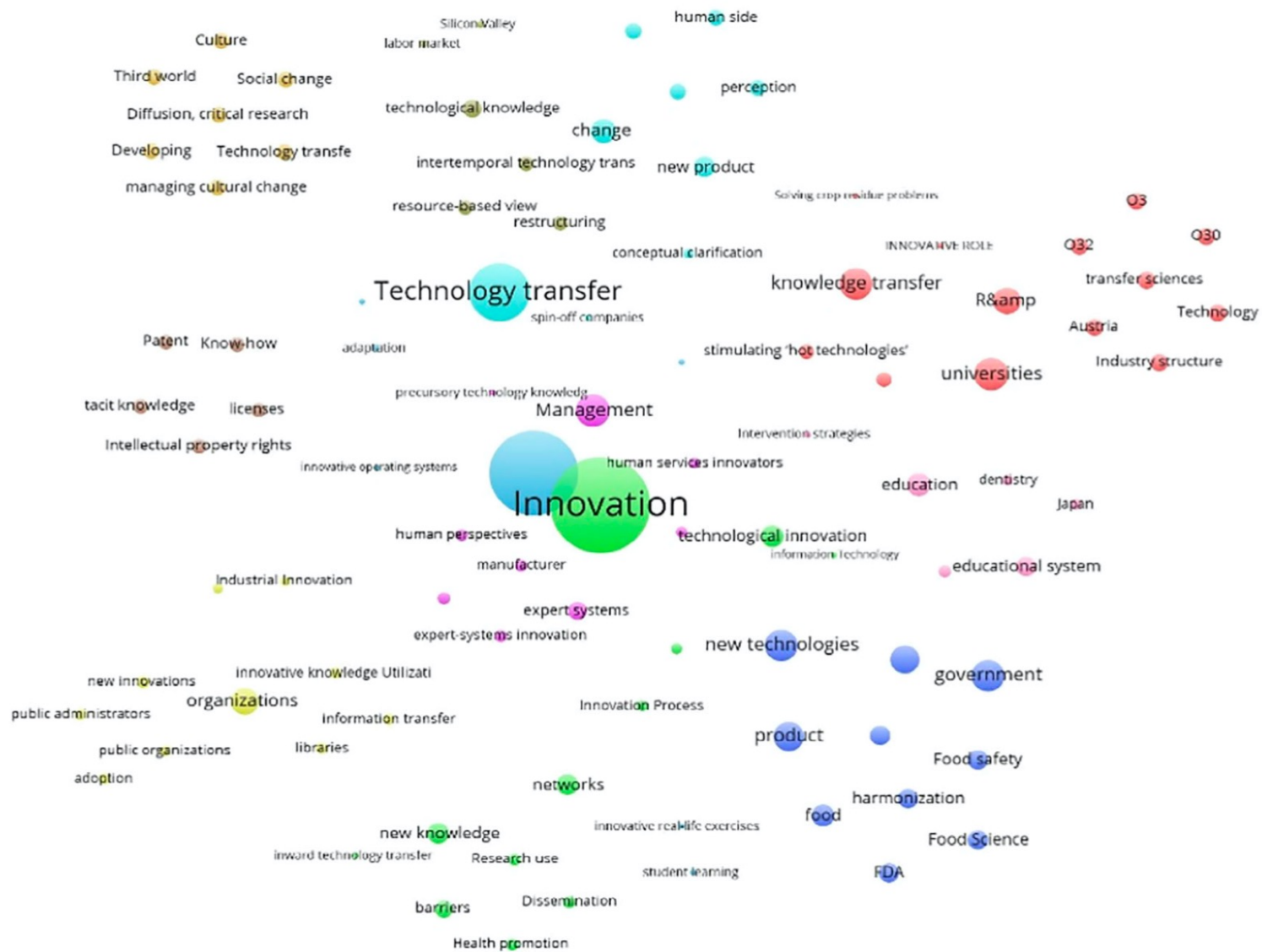
Embryonic stage

Stage	Period	Number of papers
Embryonic	(1973–1985)	12
Emergent	(1986–1995)	52
Growth (young)	(1996–2006)	990
Growth (highest)	(2007–2017)	6,937



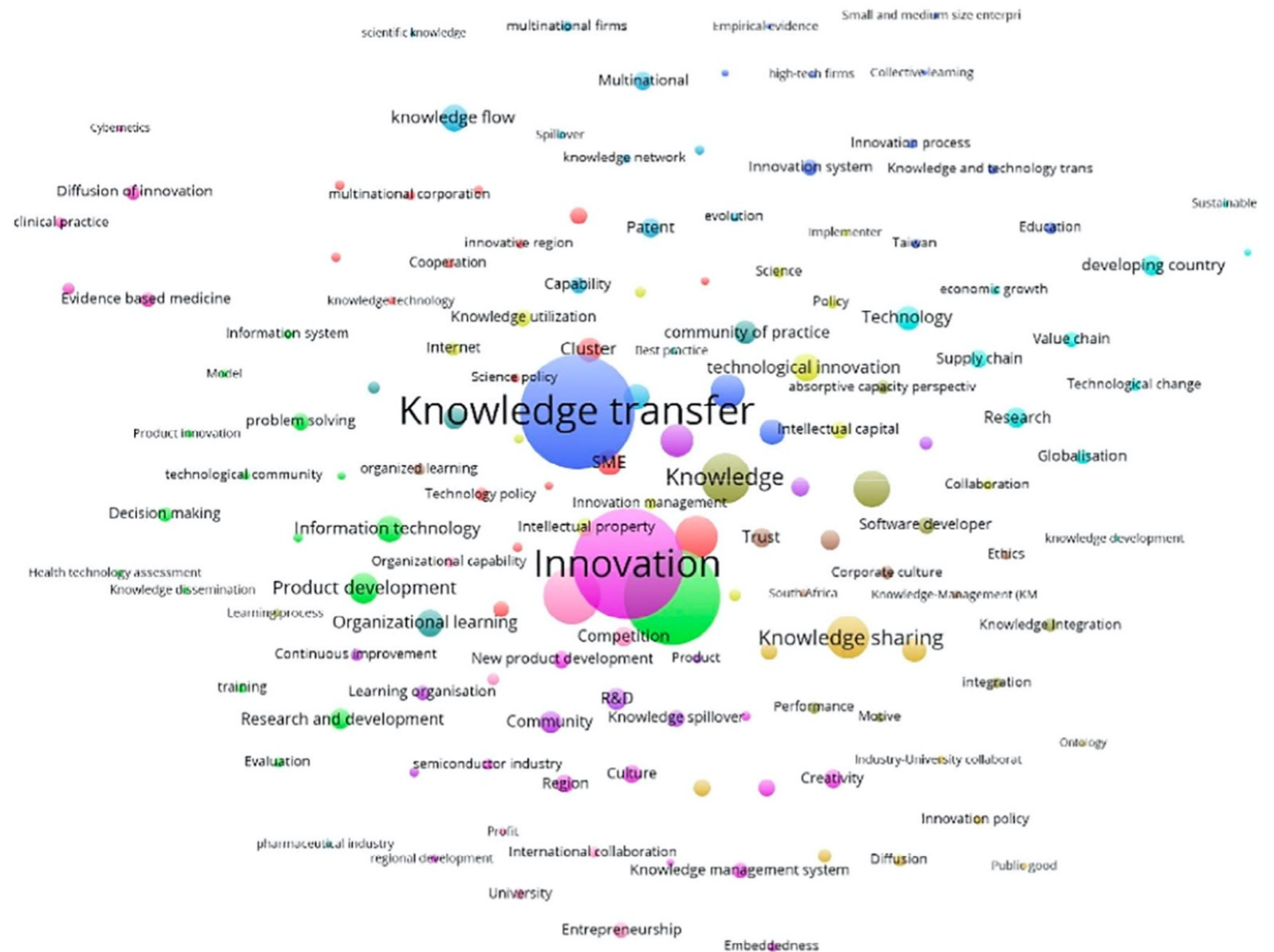
Emergent stage

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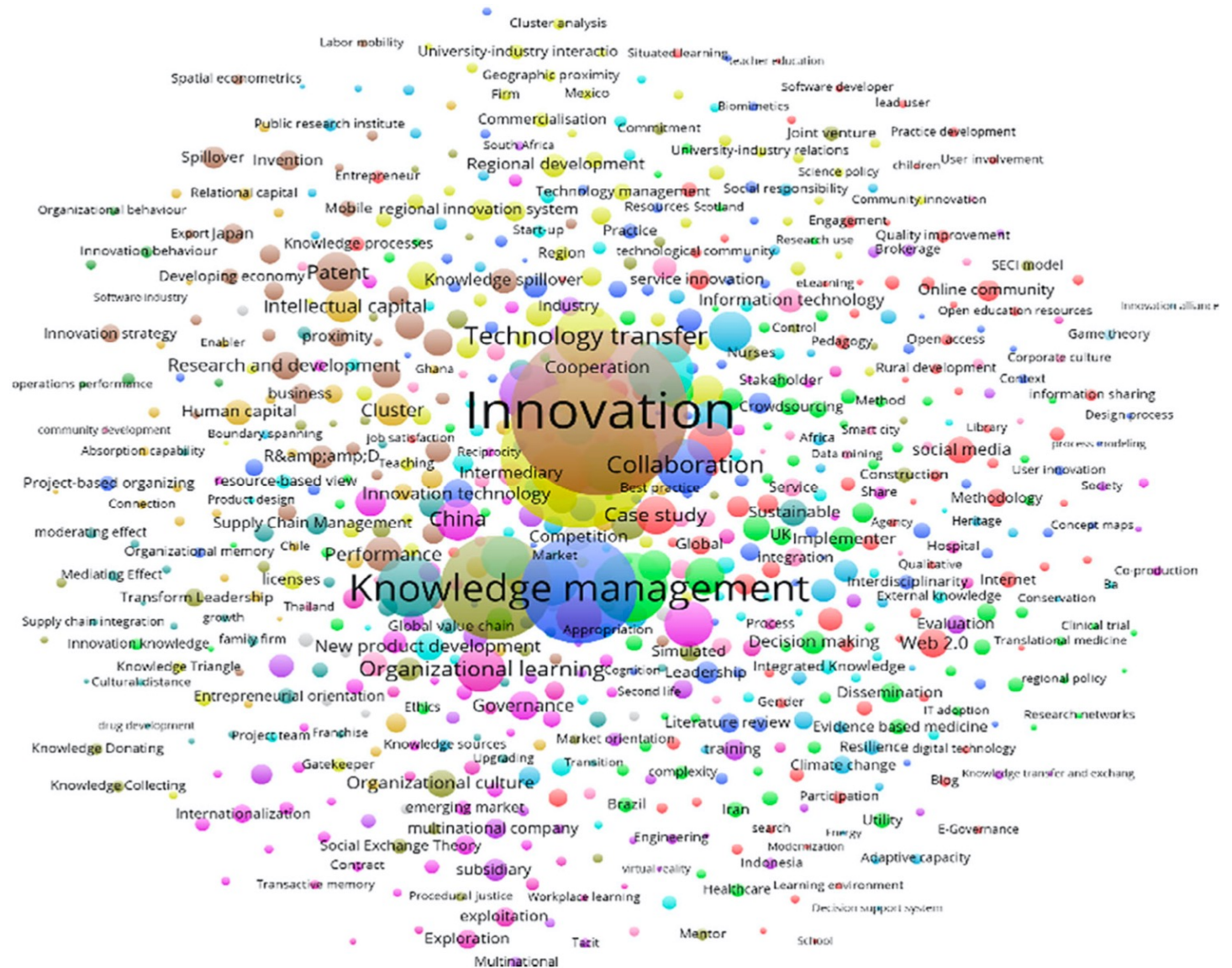
Growth (young) stage

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Growth (highest) stage

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Trend of the topics in knowledge transfer & innovation

EMERGING	CORE
<p> Entrepreneurial Learning Innovative Supplier Knowledge coproduction Knowledge hiding Industry 4.0 Supplier Innovation </p>	<p> Innovation Open Innovation Knowledge Transfer Knowledge Sharing Knowledge Management Network Social Capital Organizational learning </p>
<p> Industrial Innovation Knowledge Chain Knowledge Capture Technological Community Network of Practice </p>	<p> Innovation Open Innovation Knowledge Transfer Knowledge Sharing Technology Transfer Absorptive capacity Network </p>
DECLINING	ESTABLISHED

Entrepreneurship Studies:
Current Status and Future Agendas
[Specific Issues for Religious-Islamic and Ethnic Entrepreneurship]



Menu konten

- **Definisi**
- **Arah penelitian**
- **Unit analisis dan fokus penelitian**
- **Mengapa konteks penting**
- **Reviu kewirausahaan Islami dan etnik**
- **Agenda riset ke depan**

Entrepreneur is a person who ...

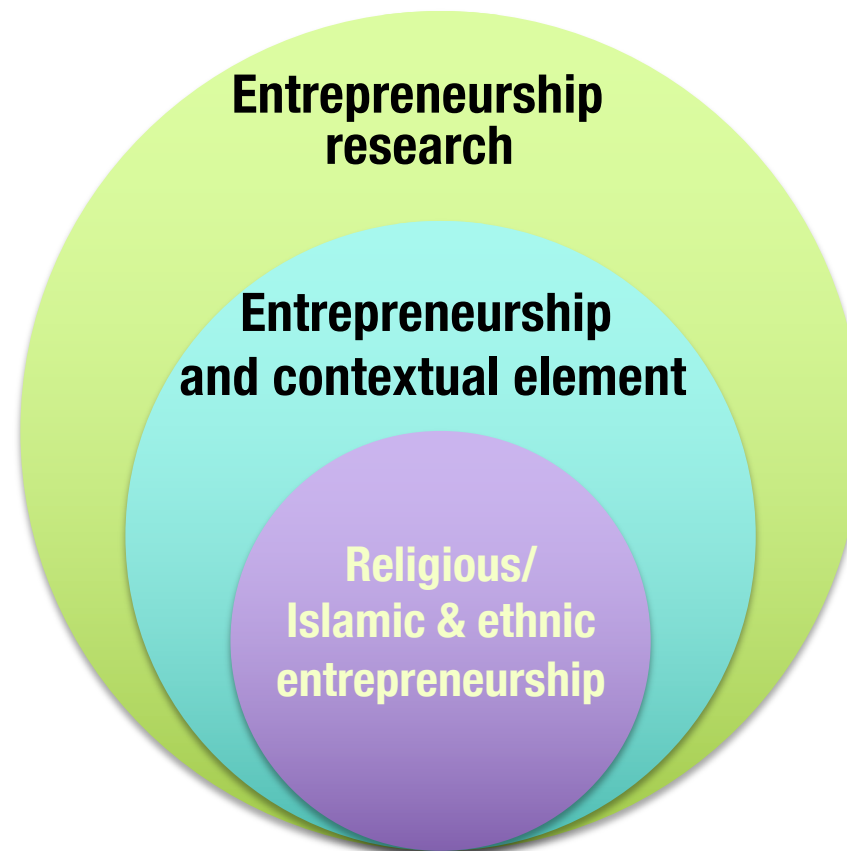
- **makes new combinations**, such as new product, method of production, source of raw materials or reorganization of the industry, causing discontinuity (Schumpeter, 1934)
- **perceives the existence of profit opportunities** and initiated some actions to complete the unsatisfactory current needs (Kizner, 1985)
- **perceives an opportunity** and creates an organization to follow it (Bygrave and Hofer, 1991)
- **exploits opportunity**, often by recombining available resources, and in the other hand also bears uncertainty in the execution (Gümüşay, 2014)



Entrepreneurship is ...

- **an activity** dedicated to initiation, maintenance and development of a profit oriented business (Cole, 1968)
- **an innovation act** that presupposes the endowment of the existing resources with the capacity of producing wealth (Drucker, 1985)
- **the process of creating something different**, with value, by allocating the necessary time and effort, presupposing the taking of financial, social and physical risks, and obtaining monetary rewards and personal satisfaction (Hisrich & Peters, 1989)
- **a set of behaviors** which initiates and manages the reallocation of economic resources and whose purpose is the creation of value by these means (Herron and Robinson, 1993)

Arah penelitian



Unit analisis dan fokus penelitian



Individual/ micro level

- Demographic (gender, age, education, experience, family background)
- Personality traits
- Entrepreneurial motivations
- Responsible business behavior (decision making process)
- Physical health & psychological well-being



Organizational level

- Firm creation
- Firm performance
- Organizational culture



Industry/country/ macro level

- External situational issues > 'push' vs. 'pull' factors of innovation
- Stakeholders support to entrepreneurship
- Effect on economic development, job employment



Why context matters

- Entrepreneurship is **a multidimensional term** that is extremely difficult to define (Carree & Thurik, 2005)
- The **importance of understanding** entrepreneurship and business in its context (i.e. Dana, 1995)
- Studying **entrepreneurs as individuals is a dead end** and environment, culture, etc., i.e. the context of entrepreneurial behavior is important (Leighton, 1988)
- The environment may encourage or discourage entrepreneurial activities (e.g. Peterson, 1988).
- There is **a growing recognition** in the business world that economic behavior is better understood within its context (Welter, 2011)
- **Context enables a connection** to be made between environments, conditions, and business opportunities (Welter, 2011)

“We are called to do what we do, and when respond to that invitation, it is never job. When we are called to serve and respond, it is joy and fulfillment”. [Porras et al., 2007, p. 39]

RELIGION IS ONE OF THE CONTEXT ELEMENTS



Religion and Spirituality

- **Religion**

"Codified set of beliefs", that is sometimes seen as dividing people through exclusive rituals, doctrine, and its emphasis on formal structure, frequently viewed as intolerant, closed-minded, and creating more division between "believers" and "non-believers".

- **Spirituality**

Is viewed as both personal and universal, developed outside of a traditional, organized religion, and perceived as tolerant of heterogeneity and open-minded.

Review of religion & religiosity on Entrepreneurship & Business



Definitional and methodological issues

- **The complexity of the religiosity/religiosity construct and the lack of empirical research in the field (De Noble et al., 2007), updated: Salamzadeh (2015: new venture creation)**
- **Relatively few agreed upon definitions of spirituality/religiosity that exist → the field is still within the period of understanding the phenomenon rather than testing hypotheses (De Noble et al., 2007)**
- **The existing literature is mainly utilized the qualitative, conceptual, and case studies.**
- **Agenda: quantitative methods, statistically sound sampling techniques, and scientific hypotheses testing (Balog et al., 2014)**



Theory development and frameworks

- The **lack of theoretical underpinnings** in this area of research (Dodd and Seaman 1998)
- Agenda: **A broader perspective** on entrepreneurs that perhaps integrates the personal values of religiosity and spirituality as diverse sources of meaning and motivation (Balog et al., 2014)

Future agenda for religious entre-research



Individual/micro level

ENTREPRENEURIAL VALUES

- Better understand the relative importance of religious and spiritual values at different levels of analysis: cultural, subcultural, institutional, personal – as they relate to entrepreneurial activities
- Examine comparisons between values structures for religious and/or spiritual entrepreneurs who succeeded and failed in their ventures.



Organizational level

FINANCIAL MEASURES

Alternative measures of success, associated with the development of people and their communities:

- Growth of their employee base
- The creation of jobs
- The ability to act as a change agent in the spiritual life of people



Industry/country/ macro level

- Stakeholders support to entrepreneurship
- Multilevel analysis for EV

(Balog et al., 2014)

Religions are neutral and do neither promote nor prohibit entrepreneurship [Dana 2011] but numerous other authors strongly argue that Islam does not block development through private initiatives and does in fact permit or encourage entrepreneurship.

ISLAM AS A RELIGION HAS GIVEN GREAT ATTENTION TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND BUSINESS



15-20 years before, ... lack of studies on entrepreneurship and business from the perspective of Islam

- **Unreachability of 'western' scholars to reliable and primary sources for writings on Islamic entrepreneurship and business, the sources are in Arabic, Urdu, other languages not commonly spoken by non-Muslim scholars.**
- **Historical assertion by some western scholars that Islam is incompatible with capitalism and hence private enterprises**
- **Lack of understanding of explanatory activities of Islamic 'deconstruct' and 'reconstruct' the liason between entrepreneurship and Islam as a religion (Ramadani et al., 2015)**



Another reasons:

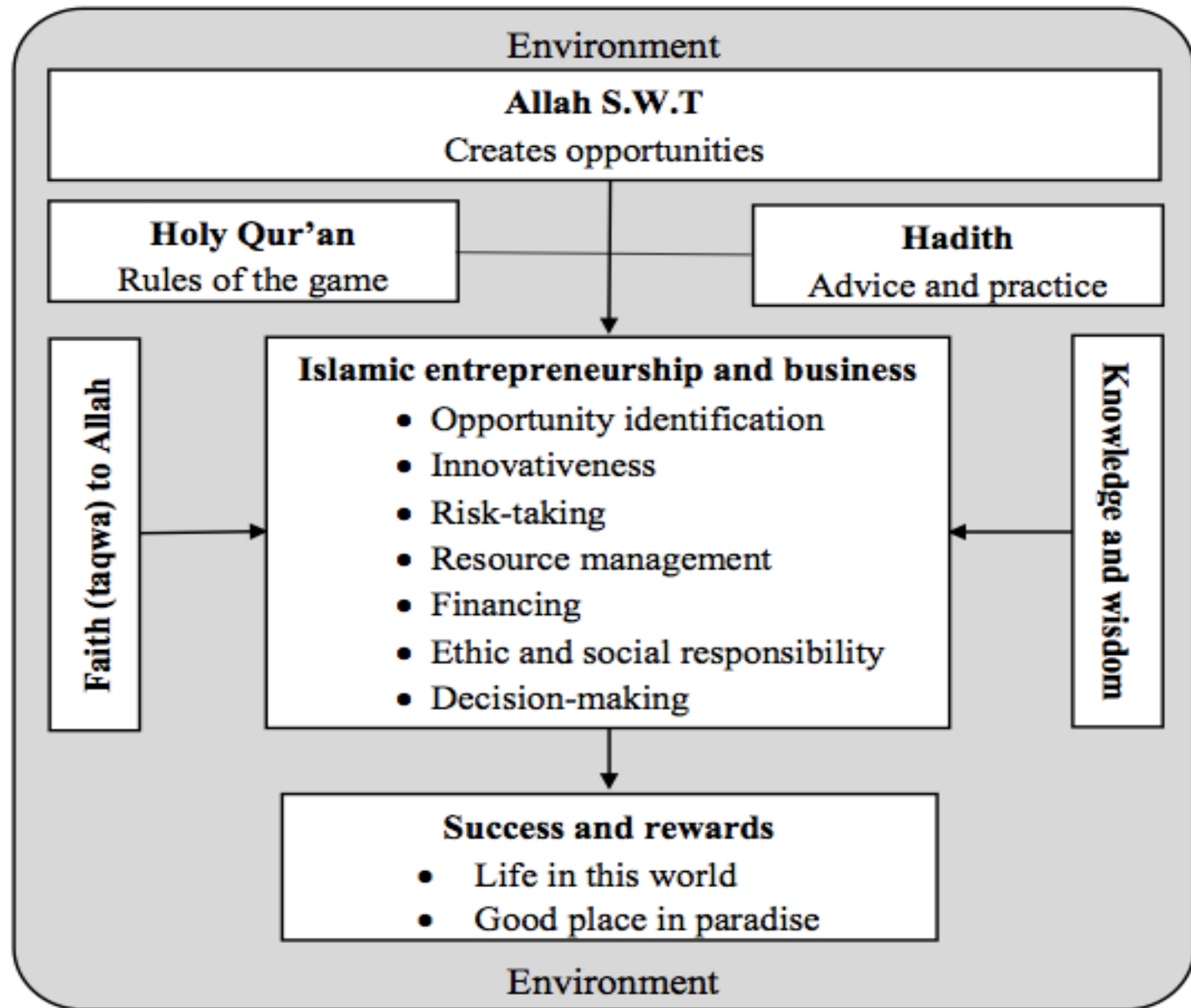
- **The claims that Islam has the propensity to deter development (Weber, 1963) and that Muslims in general are low in achievement (McClelland, 1961) have been conceptually challenged even by western intellectuals.**
- **Acknowledgement that the progressive nature of Islam and recognized its positive attitude towards prosperity and the desirability of engaging in productive entrepreneurial activity e.g. Wilson (2006).**



Principles of Islamic entrepreneurship

- Entrepreneurship and business are an integral part of this religion;
- Success is not only measured by the end result but also by the means of achieving them;
- Islam encourages people to venture into business;
- Business activity is part of *ibadah* or 'good deed';
- Guiding principles of entrepreneurship and business are based strictly on the Holy Qur'an and the Prophet's Hadith (teachings and traditions);
- Ethics and social responsibility are based on the exemplary conduct of Muhammad S.A.W.

(Gümüşay, 2014)



[Ramadani et al. 2015]



Future agenda [several sources]

- **Examine the influences of social capital influences Islamic entrepreneurship and opportunity recognition**
- **Investigate the how and why of religious[based entrepreneurship in influencing sustainable regional development of Islamic communities around the world**
- **How much Muslim entrepreneurs take into consideration the Islamic principles towards entrepreneurship and business practice in Islamic countries?**
 - **which are the main challenges of Muslim entrepreneurs in non Islamic countries**
 - **how they collaborate with entrepreneurs of the other religions**
 - **how they collaborate with Muslim and non Muslim female entrepreneurs**

ETHNIC IS ONE OF THE CONTEXT ELEMENTS

Source:

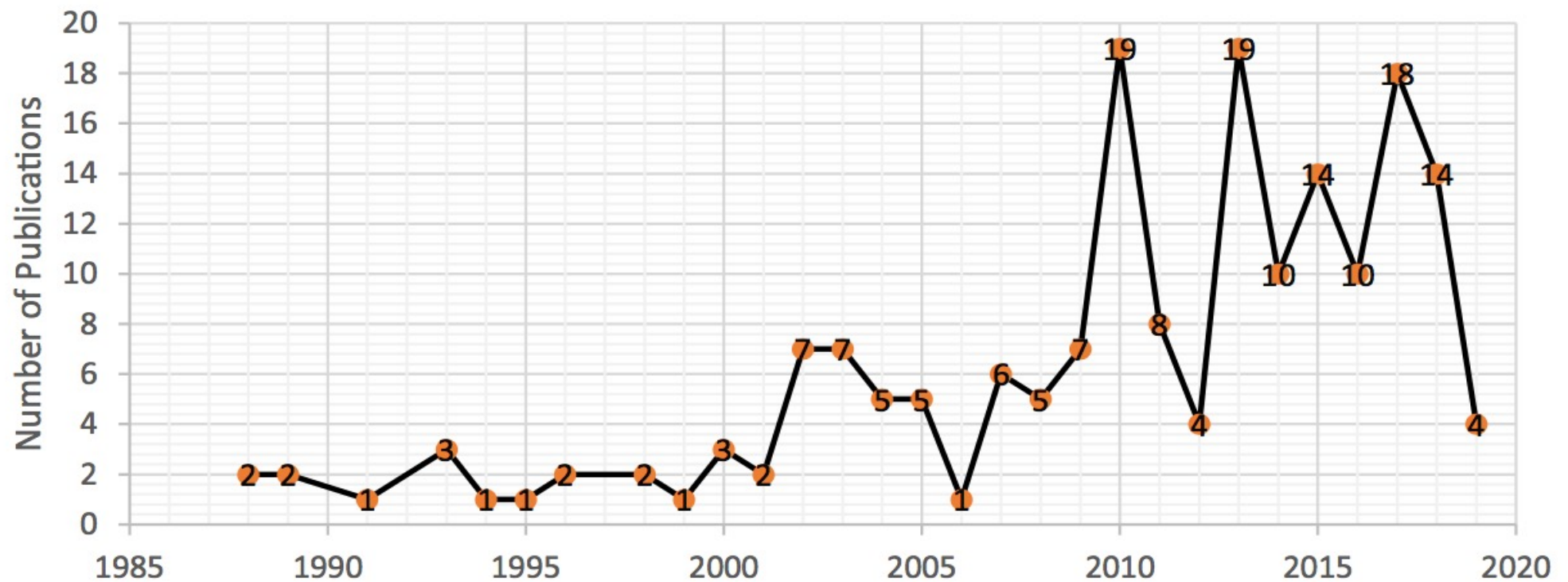
Indarti, N., Hapsari, N., Lukito-Budi, A. S., & Virgosita, R. (2020). Quo vadis, Ethnic entrepreneurship? A bibliometric analysis of ethnic entrepreneurship in growing markets. Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies. [Q1] ~ JEEE



Jumlah artikel yang direviu

No	Jenis/sumber	Jumlah Artikel
1	Jurnal*	
	Jurnal Q1	73
	Jurnal Q2	46
	Jurnal Q3	35
	Jurnal Q4	4
	Jurnal tanpa ranking	25
	Tidak teridentifikasi/tidak dapat diakses/non-Inggris	47
2	Buku/Laporan/Reviu	110
3	Conference Proceedings	27
4	Working paper/Tesis	88
5	Tidak teridentifikasi/Sitasi/Rejected Website	43
Total		498

Jumlah publikasi di topik etnik



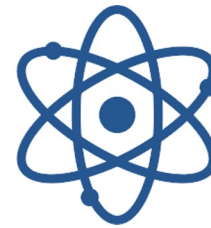
Temuan



**Definisi kewirausahaan
etnik/
wirausaha etnik**



**Teori/perspektif yang
digunakan & Tema
penelitian**



**Metode
penelitian**



**Konteks
penelitian**



Definisi

- **“a group of people bound by the common cultural heritage who move from their home to destination country, as immigrants, opening businesses there to improve their social and economic well-being”**
- **Emphasis on:**
 - **Heredity**
 - **Chinese business**
 - **Diversity**
 - **Economy**
 - **Gender**
 - **Black-owned business**



Teori/perspektif: sosio-budaya

- **Budaya dari literatur klasik sosiologi**
 - Wirausaha etnik minoritas terkurung dalam jejaring sosial dan budaya yang ketat (Ibrahim & Galt, 2003; 2011)
- **Pembelajaran sosial (Bandura, 1978)**
 - Memahami perilaku wirausaha etnik yang belajar dari lingkungan sosialnya (mengamati)
- **Turisme etnik (Wood, 1984)**
 - Fokus pada peran etnik dan budaya sebagai daya tarik wisata
- **Familism (Wong 1985)**
 - Fokus pada peran hubungan keluargaan (familism) di etnik Cina
- **Ekologi organisasi (Singh & Lumsden 1990)**
 - Fokus pada kondisi sosial, seperti dinamika populasi, kepadatan, pembagian sumber daya, dan lain-lain mempengaruhi proses pembentukan, penurunan, dan perubahan organisasi
- **Perspektif interaksionis (Tsui-Auch, 2005)**
 - Fokus pada interaksi antara struktur kesempatan di negara tempat tinggal dan sumber daya etnik yang dimiliki oleh kelompok imigran.

Teori/perspektif: sosio-ekonomi

- **Ekonomika orthodox (old institutionalist economic)**
 - Keinginan untuk menjadi wirausaha dipengaruhi oleh pilihannya dalam memenuhi kebutuhan ekonomi
- **Hukum migrasi (Ravenstein, 1885)**
 - Push & Pull Migration Laws (Dorigo & Tobler, 1983): imigrasi dihasilkan oleh faktor pendorong negara asal dan faktor penarik negara tujuan.
- **Minoritas perantara (Bonacich, 1973)**
 - Posisi menengah/rendah pada status ekonomi mendorong pengembangan bisnis.
- **Enklaf etnik (Wilson & Martin, 1982)**
 - Etnik minoritas dalam aspek kedekatan geografis menjadi pendorong pengembangan bisnis
- **Bootstrap capitalism (BC) (Basu & Werbner, 2001)**
 - Posisi kelompok imigran etnik menghadapi diskriminasi ekstrim mendorong pendirian bisnis.
- **Wirausaha (Blanchflower, 2000; 2004)**
 - Fokus pada peran individu menjadi wirausaha dan peran wirausaha bagi pemerintah/suatu bangsa.



Teori/perspektif: sosio-budaya-ekonomi

- **Model interaktif pengembang bisnis etnik (Waldinger et al., 1990)**
 - Tiga keberhasilan kewirausahaan etnik: (1) karakteristik kelompok imigran; (2) struktur peluang dan (3) strategi etnik
- **Mobilitas terblokir (Gold & Kibria, 1993; Basu & Goswami, 1999)**
 - Kesulitan kelompok etnis mendorongnya untuk berbisnis sehingga meningkatkan mobilitas kelompoknya
- **Modal sosial/etnik (Sanders & Nee, 1996; Woolcock & Narayan, 2000)**
 - Fokus pada sumber-sumber modal sosial (jejaring, keluarga, dan kelompoknya)
- **Keterikatan (mixed-embeddedness) (Kloosterman et al., 1999)**
 - Posisi pada keterikatan kelompok etnis dalam lingkungan sosial-ekonomi dan politik-institusional di negara setempat.
- **Kewirausahaan berbasis gender/perempuan (Baycan-Levent et al., 2003; 2004)**
 - Fokus pada karakteristik wirausaha perempuan yang mengalami diskriminasi
- **Keragaman etnik: keragaman daya saing (Smallbone, 2010)**
 - Perspektif ini merumuskan tujuh potensi keunggulan yang berkontribusi pada daya saing bisnis

Tema Penelitian

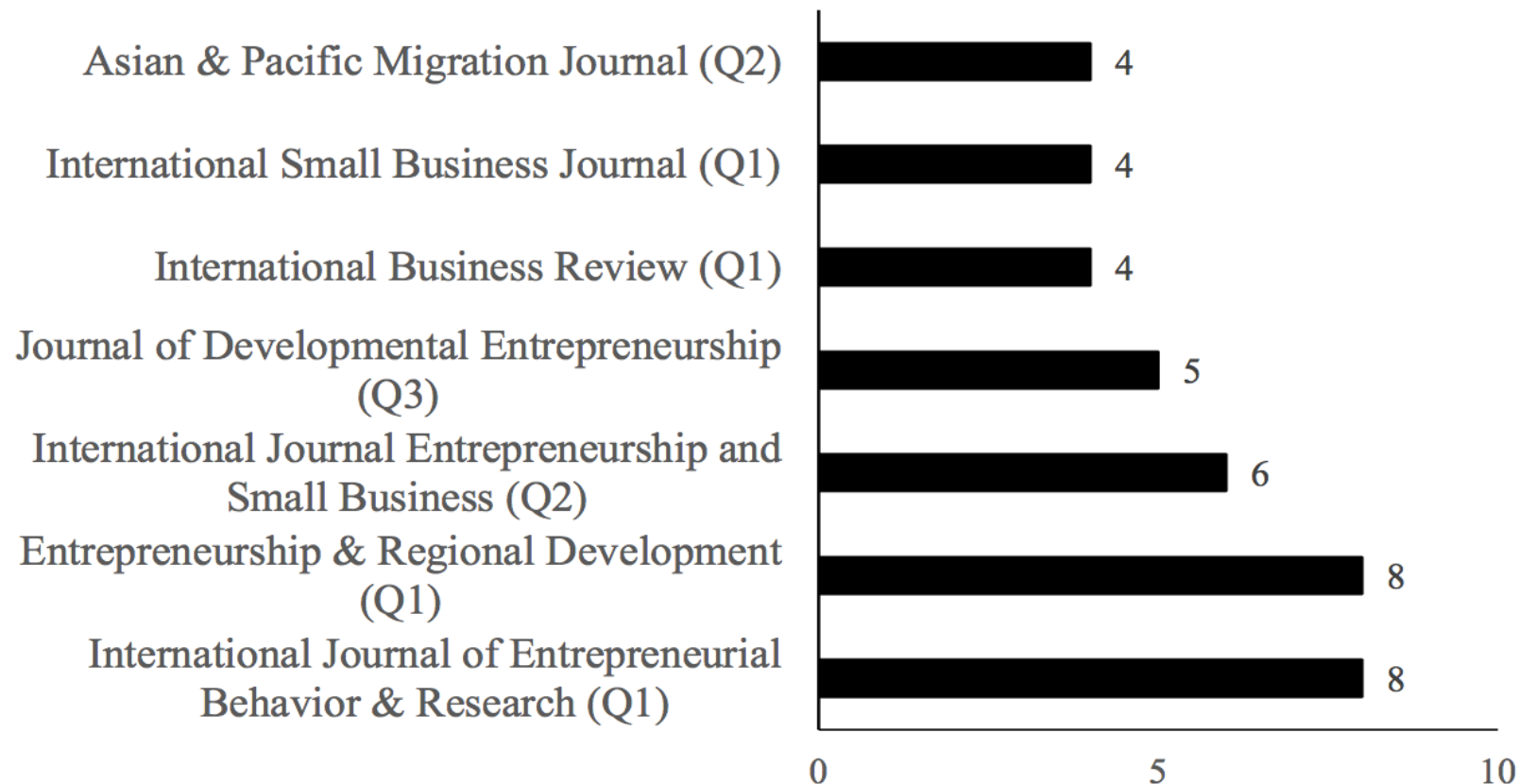
Research themes	# papers
Entrepreneurship engagement and establishment	61
<i>engagement of entrepreneur business</i>	19
<i>business strategy</i>	11
<i>new entrepreneur</i>	10
<i>historical overview</i>	5
<i>local and global external environment</i>	4
<i>agency in entrepreneurship</i>	2
<i>entrepreneur experience</i>	2
<i>ethical ambiguity in ethnic entrepreneurship business</i>	2
<i>structure and process</i>	2
<i>adoption of entrepreneurial and organizational practice)</i>	1
<i>informal and illegal work issue</i>	1
<i>language fluency barrier</i>	1
<i>succession strategy</i>	1
External factors	51
<i>attachment: amily, group, and community supports</i>	12
<i>ties: cultural</i>	11
<i>Support from external: government, CSR, policy</i>	8
<i>non people factors: demographic and geographic spatial</i>	5
<i>ties: religion</i>	4
<i>barriers and challenges</i>	4
<i>ties: ethnicity</i>	2
<i>ties: network</i>	2
<i>character: group and community</i>	1
<i>diversity level</i>	1
<i>settlement: migration and settlement</i>	1
Theoretical and methodological works	28
<i>theoretical development</i>	16
<i>definition and classification</i>	9
<i>methodology</i>	3

Research themes	# papers
Entrepreneurship impact	28
<i>economic</i>	16
<i>ethnic-based politic and policy</i>	3
<i>employment creation</i>	2
<i>social development and integration</i>	2
<i>various non economic factors</i>	2
<i>education promotion</i>	1
<i>employee's skill</i>	1
<i>value creation</i>	1
Individual factors	14
<i>value and belief</i>	3
<i>independency</i>	2
<i>motivation</i>	2
<i>self adaptation and acculturation</i>	2
<i>leadership role and character</i>	2
<i>opportunity availability</i>	1
<i>opportunity availability (female)</i>	1
<i>preference to risk level</i>	1
Gender studies	11
<i>engagement of entrepreneur business (female related)</i>	5
<i>new entrepreneur (female related)</i>	2
<i>barriers and challenges (female related)</i>	2
<i>leadership role and character (female related)</i>	1
<i>gender comparison study</i>	1

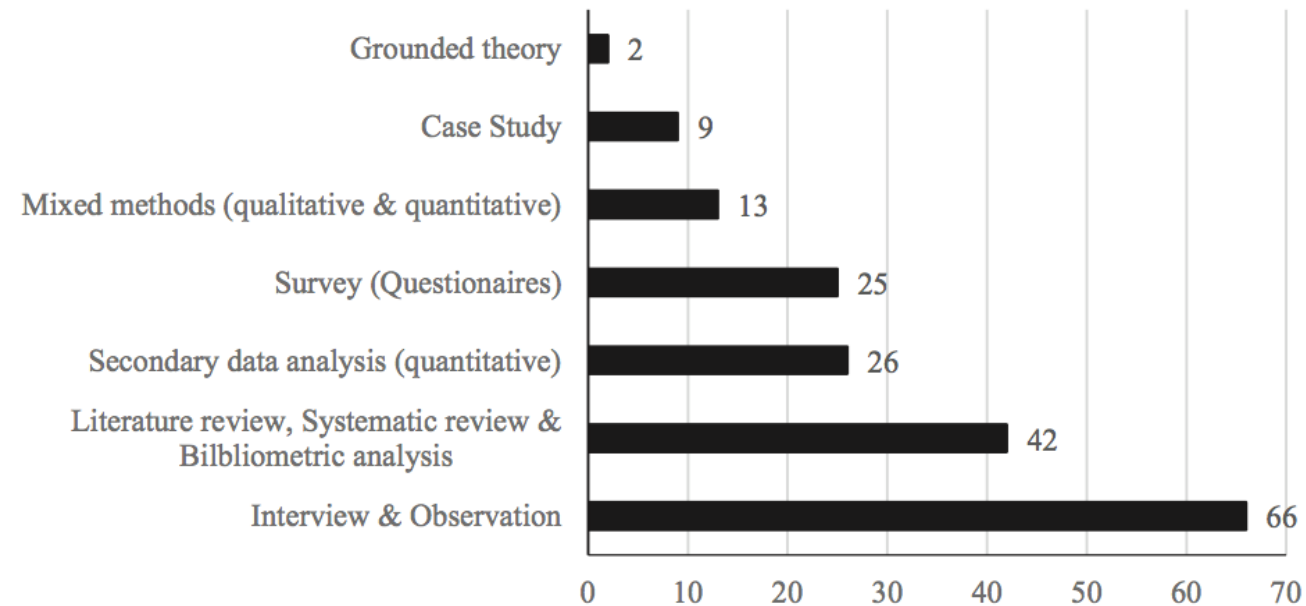
Notes:

The real base line is 183 papers. However, gender study have redundancy due to its unique position between regular and gender themes. Except the gender comparison studies, the rest of the discussion topics are redundant to other discussion topics in other themes.

Journals (top sevens) in this field



Metode & Konteks



Ethnicities based on continent origin	Countries of the studies			Total (%)
	Developed	Growing	Not specified	
Asian ethnic groups	45	11	1	57 (31.15)
African ethnic groups	4	7	2	13 (7.1)
European ethnic groups	12	1	—	13 (7.1)
American ethnic groups	12	1	—	13 (7.1)
Various (multi-ethnic, not specified)	53	5	29	87 (47.55)
Total articles (%)	126 (68.85)	25 (13.66)	32 (17.49)	183 (100)

Agenda riset ke depan

- **Redefinisi kewirausahaan etnik**
 - Kajian empiris mengangkat etnik tertentu antar negara atau di suatu negara
- **Teori perspektif yang digunakan: socio-cultural, socio-economic, dan socio-cultural economic. Kombinasi ketiga domain teori masih relevan untuk digunakan**
- **Isu kontemporer (i.e. gender studies), faktor individu dan dampak kewirausahaan khususnya pada non-ekonomi masih sangat potensial**
- **Dominasi konteks etnik yang diteliti adalah etnik Cina, mengangkat konteks etnik Afrika, Amerika Utara, Eropa**
- **Beragam metodologi penelitian seperti studi kasus, survei, atau mixed method**



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