

#### **Case Study**

## Navigating Entrepreneurial Journeys in the Digital Era: A Case Study on Motivations, Strategies, and Challenges

#### <sup>1</sup>Muhammad Usman Siddqiue\*, <sup>2</sup>Dr.Sami Ullah Bajwa and <sup>3</sup>Dr. Arfan Arshad

- 1. PhD Scholar, Business Administration Superior University Lahore Punjab, Pakistan
- 2. Dean, Faculty of Business and Management Science Department, Superior University Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan
- 3. Assistant Professor, School of Systems and Technology, University of Management & Technology (UMT), Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan

\*Corresponding Author: muhammadusmansiddiq@gmail.com

## ABSTRACT

In the contemporary landscape of the digital age, entrepreneurship has undergone a transformative evolution, offering both unprecedented opportunities and intricate challenges. This case study delves into the amalgamation of pivotal entrepreneurial roles innovator, team builder, and visionary-within individuals operating in the dynamic landscape of the digital era. Drawing insights from diverse entrepreneurial narratives, this research explores how the fusion of these roles becomes an indispensable catalyst for fostering transformative change and sustainable growth in the entrepreneurial sphere. The research methodology involves qualitative analysis through in-depth interviews with a varied cohort of entrepreneurs across digital sectors. It examines the motivations driving individuals to assume these multifaceted roles, the strategies deployed to navigate challenges in a competitive environment, and the pivotal impact of their amalgamated roles on fostering innovation and growth. The findings underscore the significance of intertwining innovation, team building, and visionary leadership in entrepreneurial success. The innovator's fervor propels the exploration of groundbreaking solutions amidst market complexities, complemented by a visionary outlook that surmounts barriers hindering progress. Equally crucial is the skill of team building, fostering collaborative environments vital for sustainable growth. This study contributes to understanding the intricate blend of roles shaping successful entrepreneurial endeavors in the digital age. It highlights the transformative potential of individuals who adeptly combine these multifaceted roles, offering insights for aspiring entrepreneurs, educators, and stakeholders aiming to nurture an ecosystem conducive to impactful and prosperous entrepreneurial ventures.

KEYWORDS	Entrepreneurial	Journeys,	Entrepreneurial	Roles,	Innovator,	Team	builder,
	Visionary						

#### Introduction

The entrepreneurial journey represents a fluid and transformative process encompassing innovation pursuit, calculated risk-taking, and value creation within the business landscape(Frese & Gielnik, 2023). It commences with a spark of inspiration often ignited by identifying a problem, untapped opportunity, or novel concept(Kraus et al., 2019). Individuals aspiring to tread this path must navigate through pivotal stages including market research, product development, and crafting a viable business strategy(Hua & Ly, 2023). Throughout this trajectory, they encounter various challenges, such as securing initial funding, establishing a customer base, and scaling operations. Despite their inherent significance, these hurdles serve as catalysts for growth and learning(Daraojimba et al., 2023).

The entrepreneurial landscape has undergone a radical transformation in the digital era, offering new avenues for innovation, market expansion, and advancement(Frese &

Gielnik, 2023). This case study seeks to offer a comprehensive insight into the motives propelling individuals towards digital entrepreneurial endeavors, the tactics they employ to maneuver through this ever-evolving terrain, and the diverse challenges they encounter on their quest for achievement(Daraojimba et al., 2023; Kraus et al., 2019).

Entrepreneurship encompasses the proactive pursuit of opportunities by individuals or teams, involving the discovery, assessment, and exploitation of these openings (Erikson, 2001; Shane & Venkataraman, 2000). The significance of action remains a focal point in entrepreneurship research, with predictions of its escalating relevance in the future (McMullen & Shepherd, 2006; Uy et al., 2021). According to (Frese & Gielnik, 2023) the main process is to find out the pivotal role and process in entrepreneurial success. This model emphasizes action strategies, characteristics, and the factors influencing action, such as entrepreneurs' cognition, motivation, and emotion.

Parallel to the emphasis on action, recent research has delved into the realm of processes within entrepreneurship (McMullen & Dimov, 2013). A process denotes a sequence describing the evolution, emergence, development, or culmination of phenomena over time. Embracing a process-oriented viewpoint in entrepreneurship holds significance for two primary reasons. Firstly, the acts of discovering, assessing, and exploiting opportunities constitute a process encompassing pre-launch, launch, and post-launch phases that entrepreneurs traverse(Baron, 2007). During the pre-launch phase, entrepreneurs identify and evaluate a business opportunity. Subsequently, in the launch phase, they secure necessary resources and establish organizational structures. Finally, they oversee the growth and continuity of the new venture in the post-launch phase(Daraojimba et al., 2023).

Secondly, entrepreneurship can be perceived as a process because the identification, assessment, and exploitation of opportunities involve a recurrent and iterative progression of actions, rather than a linear sequence(McMullen & Dimov, 2013). Opportunities evolve and mature over time through continual interactions between entrepreneurs' actions and the feedback they receive(Frese & Gielnik, 2023). Entrepreneurs typically commence with a rudimentary concept of a product or service and then undertake actions to refine this idea. They assimilate insights from the feedback generated by their actions, iteratively refining their opportunity. Within this iterative process of action, information gathering, and comprehension of the opportunity's viability(Hua & Ly, 2023), entrepreneurs use feedback to continuously enhance the business idea. Termed the opportunity development process, this approach embodies the concept of pivoting – the incremental or radical reshaping of the business opportunity(Moșteanu & Mesue, 2023).

The significance of the study lies in its exploration of the motivations, strategies, and challenges encountered by entrepreneurs within the contemporary digital landscape. In today's rapidly evolving business environment, understanding the intricacies of entrepreneurial endeavors amid digital advancements is crucial. This case study aims to illuminate the underlying drivers that inspire individuals to venture into entrepreneurship within the digital realm. Additionally, it seeks to uncover the diverse strategies employed by these entrepreneurs to navigate the dynamic digital landscape while also shedding light on the array of challenges they confront in their pursuit of success. By delving into these aspects, this study aims to offer insights that can inform and guide aspiring entrepreneurs, educators, policymakers, and stakeholders, contributing to a deeper understanding of entrepreneurship in the digital age and potentially offering valuable lessons for entrepreneurial practice and support programs.

The scope and focus of our research is to see the various aspects of entrepreneurship including the driving forces behind it, the strategies employed, and the challenges faced by entrepreneurs. It suggests a comprehensive and detailed examination of the entrepreneurial journey. This title is clear and informative, providing potential readers or participants with a good understanding of what the study entails. In this study, my basic

research question is how do entrepreneurs strategically navigate the various stages of their entrepreneurial ventures, from inception to growth and sustainability?

#### **Literature Review**

Entrepreneurship encompasses a complex and diverse array of dimensions that scholars have thoroughly investigated.(Shane & Venkataraman, 2000) underscored the pivotal role of entrepreneurial traits like creativity, risk-taking, and resilience in achieving success. Their research emphasized the crucial connection between these personal attributes and the ability of entrepreneurs to identify and leverage opportunities effectively within their environments. According to (Sarasvathy, 2001) further contributed to this understanding by introducing the effectuation theory, proposing a different approach for entrepreneurs that focuses on leveraging existing resources rather than relying solely on predictive planning when navigating uncertain terrains. In a similar vein, (Ries, 2011) advocated the lean startup approach, highlighting the significance of rapid prototyping, customer feedback, and iterative development to mitigate risks and validate business concepts(Moșteanu & Mesue, 2023).

The impact of environmental factors on entrepreneurial activities has garnered considerable attention (Aldrich & Martinez, 2001). Research has elucidated how economic conditions, regulatory frameworks (North, 2018), cultural norms (Hofstede & Bond, 1984), and resource accessibility(Birley, 1985) significantly influence entrepreneurial initiatives. Moreover, the role of ecosystems and supportive structures in fostering entrepreneurship has become increasingly evident (Stam, 2015). Entities such as incubators, accelerators (Colombo & Grilli, 2005), government policies(Acs & Armington, 2006), and funding sources like venture capital(Sorenson & Stuart, 2001) are recognized as pivotal in nurturing entrepreneurial ventures(Hua & Ly, 2023).

Scholars have extensively investigated the determinants of success and failure in entrepreneurship. Factors contributing to success include market alignment (Blank, 2013), effective leadership(Gupta et al., 2004), innovation (Tidd & Bessant, 2018), and adaptability (Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000). Conversely, failure often stems from inadequate market research, financial mismanagement, or flawed execution strategies(Shepherd, 2003). Furthermore, the rise of social entrepreneurship and sustainable business models has gained prominence (Mair & Marti, 2006). Scholars have explored how entrepreneurs can create businesses that generate social impact alongside profitability (Austin et al., 2006). Additionally, with the globalization of markets, studies on international and cross-cultural entrepreneurship have emerged, examining the differences in entrepreneurial behavior across cultures and the challenges and opportunities associated with international ventures(McDougall & Oviatt, 2000).

In a digital era, digital technology has also become an essential tool in designing companies' business models and enabling their success. It also makes possible the creation of new businesses that keep the entrepreneurial ecosystem vibrant. As such, digital technologies promotes entrepreneurial activities (Von Briel et al., 2018). These activities take various forms, digital platforms(Srinivasan & Venkatraman, 2018), such as digital products or services(Lyytinen et al., 2016), digital tools or infrastructure(Eila et al., 2020; Sahut et al., 2019), digital art (Secundo et al., 2020), digital entrepreneurial ecosystems(Autio et al., 2018), or Internet service innovation (Kuester et al., 2018).

#### **Material and Methods**

Employing a qualitative methodology, this research engaged in comprehensive interviews with a diverse group of digital entrepreneurs spanning different industries such as technology, e-commerce, software development, and digital marketing. By utilizing semistructured interviews, the study aimed to collect nuanced and firsthand perspectives regarding their entrepreneurial motivations, the distinct strategies they employ in harnessing digital tools and platforms, and the challenges encountered within this fiercely competitive and swiftly evolving landscape.

## **Data Collection**

A case study approach was employed to gain an in-depth understanding of the experiences, perspectives, and strategies of digital entrepreneurs operating in diverse sectors, encompassing technology, e-commerce, software development, and digital marketing. The participants in this study purposefully selected to ensure a diverse representation of digital entrepreneurs within the IT sector of Lahore. A combination of snowball sampling and purposive sampling techniques utilized to identify and recruit individuals who exhibited substantial experience and insights into the digital entrepreneurial landscape. We have conducted 5 interviews from the entrepenurers working as a owner of these enterprises. Semi-structured interviews formed the primary method of data collection. These interviews conducted one-on-one with each participant to facilitate a comprehensive exploration of their entrepreneurial journey, motivations, strategies, and challenges faced in the digital domain.

A semi-structured interview guide developed to steer the interviews while allowing flexibility to explore emergent themes. The interview guide comprised open-ended questions covering a range of topics, including motivations for venturing into digital entrepreneurship, specific strategies employed in utilizing digital tools, challenges faced, and adaptive mechanisms in the rapidly changing digital environment. Each participant underwent a semi-structured interview session lasting approximately 45 to 60 minutes. The interviews conducted in a conducive environment chosen by the participant, ensuring comfort and privacy. The conversations were audio-recorded with participants' consent to capture comprehensive and accurate data.

## **Data Analysis**

As per Braun and Clarke (2006), thematic analysis employs a dual-tiered coding method encompassing initial and thematic coding phases. Initial coding, the primary level, involves a thorough examination of data via line-by-line coding. This process entails assigning descriptive labels or codes to segments, capturing essential features without imposing subjective interpretations. Sequentially, thematic coding, the secondary level, advances from initial codes by identifying interconnections, commonalities, and patterns to generate potential themes. These themes undergo development, refinement, and naming, encapsulating broader emerging concepts within the data. The data obtained from the interviews underwent thorough qualitative analysis following established protocols. The recorded interviews transcribed and we use NVIVO software for the analysis purpose. The analysis involved iterative processes, including coding, categorization, and theme development, to extract meaningful insights and patterns inherent in the narratives shared by the participants.

The methodology prioritizes a data-driven approach, allowing themes naturally emerge while upholding systematic rigor. Through this iterative approach, researchers construct a structured and comprehensive analytical framework, facilitating profound interpretations and nuanced insights into qualitative data.

Ethical guidelines and standards strictly adhered to throughout the research process. Informed consent obtained from all participants, ensuring their voluntary participation, confidentiality, and anonymity. Moreover, measures taken to maintain the privacy and confidentiality of the collected data, and participants assured of their right to withdraw from the study at any stage without repercussions.

#### **Results and Discussion**

We give codes and the mes to the transcript we entered in NVIVO software the emerging details are given below in Table 1  $\,$ 

	Codes and emerging themes						
Sr.	Codes with Details	Themes (outcome)					
2	<b>Market Competition:</b> Challenges associated with intense competition within the industry or market.						
5	<b>Uncertainty and Risk</b> Challenges stemming from the unpredictability of the market, technological changes, or economic uncertainties.						
11	<b>Innovative Product Development:</b> Strategy involving the creation of innovative products or services to meet market demands.						
12	<b>Market Diversification:</b> Strategy focused on expanding into new markets or diversifying product/service offerings.						
13	<b>Digitalization and Technology Adoption:</b> Strategy emphasizing the utilization of digital tools, technology, and online platforms.						
1	<b>Financial Constraints:</b> Refers to challenges related to securing funding, managing cash flow, or accessing capital.						
3	<b>Regulatory Hurdles</b> Difficulties arising from compliance issues, legal regulations, or bureaucratic barriers.						
6	<b>Passion and Vision:</b> Motivations driven by a strong passion for the business idea or a clear vision of the entrepreneurial goal.						
8	<b>Impact and Social Contribution:</b> Motivations linked to making a positive impact on society or addressing social issues through entrepreneurship.						
15	<b>Agile and Adaptive Approach:</b> Strategy centered around flexibility, adaptability, and quick response to market changes or challenges.						
4	<b>Resource Limitations:</b> Challenges regarding limited access to resources, including manpower, technology, or infrastructure.						
7	<b>Autonomy and Independence:</b> Motivations associated with the desire for autonomy and freedom in decision-making.						
9	<b>Financial Rewards:</b> Motivations centered around financial gain, wealth accumulation, or achieving personal financial goals.	Team Building					
10	<b>Personal Growth:</b> Motivations related to personal development, learning, and self- improvement through entrepreneurial experiences.	Dunung					
14	<b>Networking and Partnerships:</b> Strategy involving building networks, collaborations, or strategic partnerships to enhance business opportunities.						

# Table 1Codes and emerging themes

#### **Emerging Themes**

*Role as Innovator*: The role of an innovator in the entrepreneurial landscape is diverse, encompassing the navigation of complex challenges amid today's dynamic business environment. Intense market competition presents a notable obstacle, compelling innovators to devise strategic differentiation tactics in crowded markets. Addressing uncertainty arising from market fluctuations, technological advancements, and economic unpredictability demands adaptability. Innovators employ various strategies, notably innovative product development, creating pioneering solutions that align with evolving market needs. Simultaneously, they prioritize market diversification, expanding into new territories or broadening their product/service range to mitigate risks associated with market saturation. Additionally, a focus on digitalization and technology adoption is pivotal, empowering innovators to optimize operations, engage wider audiences, and remain at the forefront of the technology-driven business landscape. Navigating these challenges and leveraging strategic approaches, innovators drive transformative changes, securing a competitive edge for their entrepreneurial ventures.

*Visionary Role*: A visionary entrepreneur, navigating the entrepreneurial terrain involves confronting diverse challenges. These include financial constraints, entailing the complexities of securing funding, managing cash flow, and accessing crucial capital resources. Simultaneously, regulatory hurdles pose significant barriers, involving compliance intricacies, legal regulations, and bureaucratic impediments that demand strategic navigation. However, propelled by an unwavering passion for the business concept and a well-defined entrepreneurial goal, a visionary entrepreneur adeptly overcomes these challenges. Motivated by a deep-seated commitment to effect positive societal change and address pressing social issues through entrepreneurial pursuits, their vision transcends mere profitability to prioritize societal advancement. Embracing an agile and adaptable

approach, they prioritize flexibility, adaptability, and swift responses to market fluctuations or emerging hurdles. By aligning these motivations with strategic approaches, a visionary entrepreneur not only conquers obstacles but also spearheads transformative changes, paving the way for innovative solutions and substantial societal contributions within the entrepreneurial sphere.

*Role as a Team Building:* In the domain of team building in entrepreneurship, leaders encounter challenges stemming from constrained access to critical resources like man power, technology, and infrastructure. Overcoming these obstacles necessitates adept strategies that resonate with the motivating factors driving team members. Within these motivations lies a yearning for autonomy and independence, fostering an environment that champions individual freedom in decision-making, nurturing a culture of empowerment within the team. Simultaneously, motivations revolving around financial rewards serve as significant incentives, motivating individuals to pursue financial gain, wealth accumulation, and the realization of personal financial ambitions. Additionally, motivations rooted in personal growth assume a pivotal role, inspiring team members to embark on a journey of self-improvement, learning, and personal development through their entrepreneurial experiences. Employing networking and partnerships as strategic tools becomes imperative, highlighting the importance of forging connections, collaborations, and strategic alliances to enhance business prospects. By harmonizing motivations with strategic approaches, teams adeptly navigate resource limitations, fostering a unified environment conducive to fostering growth, innovation, and triumph in the entrepreneurial sphere.

## Findings

The study's findings underscore the pivotal and multifaceted roles crucial within the entrepreneurial realm. Innovators, navigating through challenges like fierce market competition and uncertainties from technological advancements and economic fluctuations, deploy varied strategies. These strategies encompass innovative product development, market diversification, and technology integration to foster competitiveness and catalyze transformative shifts in the business landscape. As a visionary entrepreneurs grapple with obstacles such as financial constraints and regulatory intricacies, leveraging steadfast passion and a clear entrepreneurial vision to surmount hurdles. Their commitment extends beyond mere profitability, emphasizing societal impact through an adaptable and agile approach. Moreover, the facet of team-building within entrepreneurship emphasizes addressing resource limitations by fostering an environment encouraging autonomy, financial drive, personal growth, and strategic networking. Aligning motivations with strategic methods enables teams to navigate challenges, nurturing an environment conducive to entrepreneurial growth and innovation. Collectively, these distinct roles play integral parts in sculpting success and innovation within entrepreneurial endeavors, each contributing significantly to steering businesses toward transformative changes and noteworthy societal contributions.

#### Conclusion

Within the realm of entrepreneurship, embodying the roles of the innovator, team builder, and visionary within a single individual creates a compelling amalgamation of indispensable qualities vital for success. The innovator's zeal propels the pursuit of pioneering solutions, adeptly navigating challenges encompassing intense market competition and technological uncertainties. Simultaneously, possessing team-building acumen cultivates an environment fostering collaboration, autonomy, and collective growth, crucial for fostering a unified and empowered team. Additionally, as a visionary, this individual transcends barriers, effectively tackling financial constraints and regulatory complexities by harnessing unwavering passion, a lucid vision, and a steadfast dedication to societal impact. The amalgamation of these roles within one person signifies a fusion of innovation, leadership, and forward-thinking, nurturing an ecosystem ripe for transformative change and sustainable growth in the entrepreneurial sphere. This fusion embodies the core essence of entrepreneurship, encapsulating adaptability, resilience, and the capacity to drive both personal and societal advancements, steering an impactful and prosperous entrepreneurial voyage.

#### Recommendations

To cultivate an entrepreneurial ecosystem that nurtures transformative change and sustainable growth, acknowledging individuals who embody the roles of innovator, team builder, and visionary is crucial. Encouraging and fostering these multidimensional qualities among aspiring entrepreneurs and creating environments that prioritize innovation, collaborative teamwork, and visionary thinking will undoubtedly pave the way for impactful and thriving entrepreneurial journeys. Establishing educational programs, mentorship initiatives, and supportive frameworks aimed at developing and amplifying these indispensable qualities will steer the entrepreneurial landscape toward success, adaptability, and societal advancement.

#### **References:**

- Acs, Z. J., & Armington, C. (2006). *Entrepreneurship, geography, and American economic growth*. Cambridge University Press.
- Aldrich, H. E., & Martinez, M. A. (2001). Many are Called, but Few are Chosen: An Evolutionary Perspective for the Study of Entrepreneurship. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *25*(4), 41–56. https://doi.org/10.1177/104225870102500404
- Austin, J., Stevenson, H., & Wei–Skillern, J. (2006). Social and Commercial Entrepreneurship: Same, Different, or Both? *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *30*(1), 1–22. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6520.2006.00107.x
- Autio, E., Nambisan, S., Thomas, L. D. W., & Wright, M. (2018). Digital affordances, spatial affordances, and the genesis of entrepreneurial ecosystems. *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal*, *12*(1), 72–95. https://doi.org/10.1002/sej.1266
- Baron, R. A. (2007). Behavioral and cognitive factors in entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurs as the active element in new venture creation. *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal*, 1(1–2), 167–182. https://doi.org/10.1002/sej.12
- Birley, S. (1985). The role of networks in the entrepreneurial process. *Journal of Business Venturing*, *1*(1), 107–117.
- Blank, G. (2013). WHO CREATES CONTENT?: Stratification and content creation on the Internet. Information, Communication & Society, 16(4), 590–612. https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2013.777758
- Colombo, M. G., & Grilli, L. (2005). Founders' human capital and the growth of new technology-based firms: A competence-based view. *Research Policy*, *34*(6), 795–816.
- Daraojimba, C., Abioye, K. M., Bakare, A. D., Mhlongo, N. Z., Onunka, O., & Daraojimba, D. O. (2023). TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION TO GROWTH OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND FINANCIAL BOOST: A DECADE IN REVIEW (2013-2023). International Journal of Management & Entrepreneurship Research, 5(10), 769–792.
- Eila, B., Essi, S., Nataša, P.-B., & Stevan, T. (2020). Supporting the development of digitally competent VET teachers in Serbia and Russia. *Образование и Наука*, *22*(9), 174–203.
- Eisenhardt, K. M., & Martin, J. A. (2000). Dynamic capabilities: What are they? *Strategic Management Journal*, *21*(10–11), 1105–1121.
- Erikson, T. (2001). "The Promise of Entrepreneurship As a Field of Research": A Few Comments and Some Suggested Extensions. *Academy of Management Review*, *26*(1), 12–13. https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.2001.27879268
- Frese, M., & Gielnik, M. M. (2023). The Psychology of Entrepreneurship: Action and Process. Annual Review of Organizational Psychology and Organizational Behavior, 10(1), 137– 164. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-orgpsych-120920-055646
- Gupta, V., MacMillan, I. C., & Surie, G. (2004). Entrepreneurial leadership: Developing and measuring a cross-cultural construct. *Journal of Business Venturing*, *19*(2), 241–260.
- Hofstede, G., & Bond, M. H. (1984). Hofstede's Culture Dimensions: An Independent Validation Using Rokeach's Value Survey. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 15(4), 417–433. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022002184015004003
- Hua, C., & Ly, M. (2023). Breaking out of Boundaries: A multiple case-study examining the role of entrepreneurship for the internationalization of small skincare born global firms. https://gupea.ub.gu.se/handle/2077/77832
- Kraus, S., Palmer, C., Kailer, N., Kallinger, F. L., & Spitzer, J. (2019). Digital entrepreneurship: A research agenda on new business models for the twenty-first century. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, 25(2), 353–375.

- Kuester, S., Konya-Baumbach, E., & Schuhmacher, M. C. (2018). Get the show on the road: Go-to-market strategies for e-innovations of start-ups. *Journal of Business Research*, 83, 65–81.
- Lyytinen, K., Yoo, Y., & Boland Jr., R. J. (2016). Digital product innovation within four classes of innovation networks. *Information Systems Journal*, *26*(1), 47–75. https://doi.org/10.1111/isj.12093
- Mair, J., & Marti, I. (2006). Social entrepreneurship research: A source of explanation, prediction, and delight. *Journal of World Business*, *41*(1), 36–44.
- McDougall, P. P., & Oviatt, B. M. (2000). INTERNATIONAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP: THE INTERSECTION OF TWO RESEARCH PATHS. *Academy of Management Journal*, 43(5), 902–906. https://doi.org/10.2307/1556418
- McMullen, J. S., & Dimov, D. (2013). Time and the Entrepreneurial Journey: The Problems and Promise of Studying Entrepreneurship as a Process. *Journal of Management Studies*, *50*(8), 1481–1512. https://doi.org/10.1111/joms.12049
- McMullen, J. S., & Shepherd, D. A. (2006). Entrepreneurial Action And The Role Of Uncertainty In The Theory Of The Entrepreneur. *Academy of Management Review*, *31*(1), 132–152. https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.2006.19379628
- Moșteanu, N. R., & Mesue, A. D. M. N. (2023). Strategic Entrepreneurship Approach for a Sustainable African Ecosystem. In S. Adomako, A. Danso, & A. Boateng (Eds.), *Corporate Sustainability in Africa* (pp. 255–280). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-29273-6\_12
- North, D. C. (2018). Institutional change: A framework of analysis. In *Social rules* (pp. 189–201). Routledge.
- Ries, E. (2011). *The lean startup: How today's entrepreneurs use continuous innovation to create radically successful businesses*. Currency.
- Sahut, J.-M., Peris-Ortiz, M., & Teulon, F. (2019). Corporate social responsibility and governance. *Journal of Management and Governance*, 23(4), 901–912. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10997-019-09472-2
- Sarasvathy, S. D. (2001). EFFECTUAL REASONING IN ENTREPRENEURIAL DECISION MAKING: EXISTENCE AND BOUNDS. *Academy of Management Proceedings*, 2001(1), D1–D6. https://doi.org/10.5465/apbpp.2001.6133065
- Secundo, G., Ndou, V., Del Vecchio, P., & De Pascale, G. (2020). Sustainable development, intellectual capital and technology policies: A structured literature review and future research agenda. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, *153*, 119917.
- Shane, S., & Venkataraman, S. (2000). The Promise of Entrepreneurship as a Field of Research. *Academy of Management Review*, 25(1), 217–226. https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.2000.2791611
- Shepherd, D. A. (2003). Learning from Business Failure: Propositions of Grief Recovery for the Self-Employed. *The Academy of Management Review*, 28(2), 318. https://doi.org/10.2307/30040715
- Sorenson, O., & Stuart, T. E. (2001). Syndication Networks and the Spatial Distribution of Venture Capital Investments. *American Journal of Sociology*, 106(6), 1546–1588. https://doi.org/10.1086/321301
- Srinivasan, A., & Venkatraman, N. (2018). Entrepreneurship in digital platforms: A networkcentric view. *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal*, 12(1), 54–71. https://doi.org/10.1002/sej.1272

- Stam, E. (2015). Entrepreneurial Ecosystems and Regional Policy: A Sympathetic Critique. *European Planning Studies, 23*(9), 1759–1769. https://doi.org/10.1080/09654313.2015.1061484
- Tidd, J., & Bessant, J. (2018). Innovation Management Challenges: From Fads To Fundamentals. *International Journal of Innovation Management*, *22*(05), 1840007. https://doi.org/10.1142/S1363919618400078
- Uy, M. A., Jacob, G. H., Gielnik, M. M., Frese, M., Antonio, T., & Wonohadidjojo, D. M. (2021). When passions collide: Passion convergence in entrepreneurial teams. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, *106*(6), 902.
- Von Briel, F., Davidsson, P., & Recker, J. (2018). Digital Technologies as External Enablers of New Venture Creation in the IT Hardware Sector. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 42(1), 47–69. https://doi.org/10.1177/1042258717732779