A CRITICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Karen Verduyn, Pascal Dey, Deirdre Tedmanson

De Boeck Supérieur | « *Revue de l'Entrepreneuriat* »

2017/1 Vol. 16 | pages 37 à 45

ISSN 1766-2524

ISBN 9782807391376

Article disponible en ligne à l'adresse :

<http://www.cairn.info/revue-de-l-entrepreneuriat-2017-1-page-37.htm>

Pour citer cet article :

Karen Verduyn *et al.*, « A critical understanding of entrepreneurship », *Revue de l'Entrepreneuriat* 2017/1 (Vol. 16), p. 37-45.

DOI 10.3917/entre.161.0037

Distribution électronique Cairn.info pour De Boeck Supérieur.

© De Boeck Supérieur. Tous droits réservés pour tous pays.

La reproduction ou représentation de cet article, notamment par photocopie, n'est autorisée que dans les limites des conditions générales d'utilisation du site ou, le cas échéant, des conditions générales de la licence souscrite par votre établissement. Toute autre reproduction ou représentation, en tout ou partie, sous quelque forme et de quelque manière que ce soit, est interdite sauf accord préalable et écrit de l'éditeur, en dehors des cas prévus par la législation en vigueur en France. Il est précisé que son stockage dans une base de données est également interdit.

A critical understanding of entrepreneurship

Karen VERDUYN¹
(VU University Amsterdam)

Pascal DEY²
(Grenoble Ecole de Management)

Deirdre TEDMANSON³
(University of South Australia)

Introduction

Critical entrepreneurship studies (CES), a dispersed and multidisciplinary field of inquiry, emerged from a general sense of dissatisfaction with how entrepreneurship is usually conceived of within the scholarly community: as a market-based and individualist phenomenon predicated on a “special” trait (or set of behaviours) that ignites venture creation, and, consequently, brings economic growth and innovation. Such a focus on entrepreneurship as a desirable economic activity, perceived unquestioningly as positive, however “obscures important questions” (Tedmanson, Verduyn, Essers and Gartner, 2012), questions which the emerging field of critical entrepreneurship studies wishes to bring to the fore and investigate. We hasten to add that the attribute “critical” is potentially misleading since it is open to multiple interpretations and usages. For instance, “critical” is commonly used to direct attention onto topics which, though important (read critical), have not been studied in sufficient depth. By a similar token, “critical” is often used in conjunction with research that seeks to identify factors that are crucial (or critical) for the success of entrepreneurial ventures (for an overview see Fletcher, forthcoming). Both renditions of “critical” remain firmly wedded to the foundational assumptions of mainstream entrepreneurship

1. **Karen Verduyn** is a senior lecturer at the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration of VU University Amsterdam, and programme director of the Amsterdam (joint) MSc in Entrepreneurship. Her research projects revolve around understanding the complexities of entrepreneurial everyday life. She has published in such journals as the *International Review of Entrepreneurship*, the *Journal of Enterprising Communities*, *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, the *International Small Business Journal*, and *Organization*. She is a board member of the Entrepreneurship Studies Network (special interest group of the Institute for Small Business and Entrepreneurship), and the *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*.

2. **Pascal Dey** is a Senior Research Fellow at the University of St. Gallen, and from January 2017 an Associate Professor of Organization Studies at Grenoble Ecole de Management. Much of his current research revolves around entrepreneurship and the ethico-politics of organizing. He also concerns himself with how emancipatory epistemologies and critical modes of theorizing can be integrated into business school curricula without thereby being coopted by institutional censorship mechanisms and dominant understandings of “excellence”.

3. **Deirdre Tedmanson** is an associate researcher for the Hawke Research Institute for Sustainable Societies and actively involved with both its Social Policy Research Group and Centre for Postcolonial and Globalization Studies. In addition to her lecturing and research interests with UniSA and the DKCRC, she is a Research Scholar with the Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research at the Australian National University where she is completing a PhD in political science and public policy. Deirdre has published in *Organization*, *Gender, Work and Organization*, the *Management Learning Journal*, *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour & Research* and *Organization Studies*.

research which gravitate around functionalist, essentialist, atomistic and economic assumptions. However, when using the term “critical” in CES, we have in mind research which deliberately goes against the grain of functionalism and its deterministic view of human nature, reality and research, with the aim of opening up space to critique the canon of accepted knowledge and to create the conditions for rearticulating entrepreneurship in light of issues pertaining to freedom, emancipation or societal production. We seek to challenge and destabilise existing knowledge to open up new and different understandings that may change society for the better; we seek to critique in order to create. In this way, CES can be thought of as a double movement which critically engages with the mainstream of entrepreneurship only in order to break it open so that novel possibilities, be they practical or conceptual, can take flight. As we write this text, research that challenges the mainstream of entrepreneurship research clearly outnumbers studies which set out to rearticulate entrepreneurship as a society-creating force whose broader effects have emancipatory purchase, not merely economic utility. To carve out the unique potential of CES, we would like to sketch out, if only tangentially, different strands and research traditions which bear relevance for a critical understanding of entrepreneurship. We proceed by first shedding light on the more established traditions of CES in order then to gradually move over to discuss the more recent, and as we believe highly promising strands of CES research.

There is a voluminous critical literature whose predominant aim is to illuminate the messy, heterogeneous and problematic nature of entrepreneurship, understanding the same as “a complex web of intertwined socio-economic and politically framed activities” (Tedmanson, Verduyn, Essers and Gartner, 2012: 535). This entails exploring the taken for granted norms, self-evidences and paradigmatic roots of entrepreneurship scholarship as a whole, including its (neo-liberal) ideologies, dominant assumptions, grand narratives, preferred samples and methods. In doing so, a number of studies has aimed at “peeling away” such “layers of ideological obscuration” (Ahl, 2004; Martin, 1990; Rehn, Brannbrack, Carsrud and Lindhal, 2013) to engage openly with the dark sides (Beaver and Jennings, 2005)—the contradictions, paradoxes, ambiguities and tensions at the heart of “entrepreneurship” (cf. Armstrong, 2005; Jones and Spicer, 2009). This is not in the last place the case with those contributions studying entrepreneurship (or: even entrepreneurialism) as (hegemonic) discourse (cf. Armstrong, 2005), which lay bare the dominant assumptions and their consequences (Jones and Spicer, 2009), arguing how entrepreneurial discourse reproduces capitalist ideology (Costa and Saraiva, 2012), thus becoming complicit with existing systems and dynamics of economic exclusion, exploitation and oppression. It is hence one of the merits of critical research as we understand it here to have raised sensitivity for how entrepreneurship works as an ideological support of an economic system whose operational logic leads to largely perverse consequences. Arguably one of the greatest contributions of CES up to this point is the revelation that entrepreneurship does not necessarily offer a solution to the crises of capitalism (Jones and Murtola, 2012), such as the current recession, but that it is structurally linked with capitalism in such a way as to make it flexible and resilient, thus prolonging rather than changing its contradictory nature (Harvey, 2014).

Conceivably, CES is not limited to theories of political economy influenced by post-Marxism or the Frankfurt School type of critical theory, but spans a whole range of theoretical approaches and disciplinary orientations, from postcolonial views (Essers and Benschop, 2009; Essers and Tedmanson, 2014); non-entitative stances (emphasizing the relational and processual nature of entrepreneuring, cf. Nayak and Chia, 2011; Hjorth, 2013); feminist theoretical perspectives (Calás, Smircich and Bourne, 2009); and political-philosophical perspectives addressing the discourse of an enterprising subject (Foucault, 2008; du Gay, 2004). It is probably uncontroversial to say that Foucault is a foundational figure of CES. In his genealogical work,

Foucault (2008) delineates the entrepreneur not merely as a partner of exchange but as a self-optimizing individual who uses himself (*sic*) as the object of ongoing investments and improvements. What Foucault offers to CES is a conceptual framework for understanding how discourse expands the norms and practices from the realm of entrepreneurship to individuals, groups and organizations which might not in the first place be deemed entrepreneurial (du Gay, 2004). At the heart of such attempts lies the realization that rather than forming a particular type of organization or a set of behaviours aimed at creating innovative products and services, entrepreneurship forms a discourse which is intimately related to extant relations of power and which thus works to demand that individuals should conduct their lives just as they would manage an enterprise (Dey, 2014; Dey and Steyaert, 2016). A key insight deriving from Foucauldian research is that entrepreneurship has become the heart-piece of neo-normative forms of control by infiltrating many areas of social (i.e. non-economic) life in seemingly innocuous ways (du Gay, 2004; Armstrong, 2005; Jones and Spicer, 2009; Wright and Zahra, 2011).

Postcolonial theory has been used to analyse minority entrepreneurship, and gender issues (Banerjee and Tedmanson, 2010; Essers and Tedmanson, 2014; Ozkazanc-Pan, 2014), and to illustrate the whiteness and otherness in entrepreneurship, excluding people of colour, women, and many “other” entrepreneurs from being viewed as successful. Fletcher (forthcoming) refers to these perspectives as “standpoint critiques” which are united by a desire to voice the viewpoints and realities of individuals or entire social groups which are usually at the margins of society and, thus, invisible in traditional research of entrepreneurship. Non-entitative stances in turn conceptualize entrepreneuring as an ongoing, continuous, fluid flux, non-linear and inherently open (Boutaiba, 2004; Sørensen, 2006), thus effectively transgressing ontological realism as the dominant paradigmatic orientation of entrepreneurship research. Feminist approaches, which have inter alia offered productive insights into how women are perpetually stigmatized or even written out of official accounts of entrepreneurship (Achtenhagen and Welter, 2011), have been instrumental in revealing the gendered nature and gendered subtext of the entrepreneurial subject (Essers, 2009; Ozkazanc-Pan, 2009), and to bring to the fore the barriers women entrepreneurs encounter because of the masculine connotation of the signifier entrepreneurship. Jointly, such attempts at advancing a critical understanding of the entrepreneurship phenomenon achieve to explicate pluralistic conceptualizations of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurialism and testify how understanding the entrepreneurship phenomenon is hindered by a “hegemony of the positive” (Olaison and Sørensen, 2014), with entrepreneurship predominantly being seen as a means for stimulating various positive outcomes (including the creation of markets, the invention of new products and services, boosting productivity, eliminating slack and inefficiency).

1. Routes ahead

It is obvious that—when thinking about the way forward—we should want to avoid falling into the trap of be(com)ing overly negative, or directive. Indeed, if we underscore that it is the messy, heterogeneous, and problematic nature of entrepreneurship that we aim to further explore and understand, this is not to say that heterogeneity, messiness, or even the problematic (e.g. the dark side of entrepreneurship) are bad per se. We feel that CES should not principally set out to do away with entrepreneurship premised on the contention that it is bad, or that “traps” are involved (and: should be avoided). Arguably, the vein of research that discusses “dark sides” in and of entrepreneurship has been quite successful. Nevertheless, such studies may run the risk of rendering the critical task into a gloomy one, predominantly emphasizing the negative. Rather, we feel, and suggest, that in principle, the “critical messiness” in and of entrepreneurship

should be celebrated. After all, isn't that what makes entrepreneurship unique, and interesting to study? Whereas what we may call "mainstream" (or: positivist) contributions at understanding entrepreneurship might set out to minimize those "bad effects", we would like to bring them centre stage, but in an affirmative rather than negative way. Whilst acknowledging the necessity to go on laying bare dominant assumptions, in order to unveil and move beyond the rose-tinted views of entrepreneurship, we would like to call for critical entrepreneurship contributions to start offering "ways out", or alternatives. What does this entail? We see two routes ahead.

1.1. Trying to keep entrepreneurship critical

CES bringing to the fore the "dark side" of entrepreneurship play out alongside another vein of critical entrepreneurship research, i.e. those contributions investigating entrepreneurship's social and emancipatory potential (Verduijn, Dey, Tedmanson and Essers, 2014; Tedmanson, Essers, Dey and Verduyn, 2015). The latter marks an attempt to move beyond reductionist approaches of entrepreneurship, such as those which exclusively construe the phenomenon as economic (Grant and Perren, 2002). The critical thrust of this orientation derives from enlarging the conceptual horizon of entrepreneurship by locating it outside of dogmatic theories and paradigms (Jennings, Perren and Carter, 2005; Mole and Ram, 2012; Ogbor, 2000), thus moving entrepreneurship past its economic hotbed. Feminist research has been at the forefront in aligning entrepreneurship with social change, and in addressing the social and societal aspects and consequences (Calás, Smircich and Bourne, 2009) as well as the possibilities of emancipation (Rindova, Barry and Ketchen, 2009) and empowerment of entrepreneurial initiatives (Al-Dajani and Marlow, 2013). Examples can be found in attempts that transgress the image of the entrepreneur as the "white knight of capitalism" by construing it as part of economic (and not capitalist) democracy (Schweickart, 2002) or what individualist anarchists have come to term "market-based socialism" (Chartier and Johnson, 2010). Non-economic conceptualizations have received increasing support by scholars who felt ill at ease with entrepreneurship's economic codification and which therefore started to ask: "What if we have been thinking about entrepreneurship the wrong way?" (Sarasvathy and Venkataraman, 2011: 114). This question reverberates in attempts that rejuvenate the vitality of entrepreneurship by putting the social back at the core of entrepreneurship research (Brush, Bruin and Welter, 2009; Steyaert and Hjorth, 2006). Seeing entrepreneurship as a pre-eminent social force (Sarasvathy and Venkataraman, 2011), the entrepreneurship-as-social-change tradition (Steyaert and Hjorth, 2006) points the way forward in terms of how entrepreneurship can be realigned with the interests, concerns and problems of the populace. Conceptual imagination has gone as far as depicting entrepreneurship as a means for eradicating poverty (Alvarez and Barney, 2014; Bruton, Ketchen and Ireland, 2013), for intervening into the social fabric (Steyaert, 2011), or for bringing into existence emancipatory conditions of possibility (Goss, Jones, Betta and Latham, 2011). Driven by a general desire to probe new vistas and perspectives, these studies have punctuated the canon of positivist, quantitative and functionalist research by making it clear that wealth creation is not the fundamental goal of entrepreneurial efforts (Rindova, Barry and Ketchen, 2009). In so doing, this orientation of CES opens up new possibilities for thinking about entrepreneurship in its relationship with various ethical and political sensitivities and opportunities, thus charting ways in which entrepreneurship can precipitate in practices of concrete freedom (Dey and Steyaert, 2014). By considering issues of context we argue CES provides an important platform for reflecting on the social consequences of entrepreneurial activity, not simply lauding it as a sole economic phenomenon.

What further bears emphasizing here are studies which have shown reflexivity in their methodological choices, adopting "other" ways of studying, knowing as well as reporting on

entrepreneurship such as: action research, with contributions addressing entrepreneurship research's performative and interventionist possibilities (Steyaert, 2004; Johannisson, 2011; Dey and Steyaert, 2012), discourse analysis, investigating how, and by whom, dominant entrepreneurship accounts are being produced (Ahl, 2004; Pettersson, 2004; Berglund and Johansson, 2007), and narrative and ethnographic research, bringing to the fore the (subtle) nuances of entrepreneurial everyday life (Bruni, Gherardi and Poggio, 2004; Down and Reveley, 2004). Insofar as it gets accepted that methods are more than just an epistemological tool for creating knowledge about our subject matter but an ontological means of creating worlds, then it follows that non-objectivist methods such as the ones just mentioned permit us to use research as a means of constructing entrepreneurship in largely different ways (Steyaert and Dey, 2010). Although the business school in specific and the university more generally might not be particularly conducive to research endeavours that seek to probe the agentic, performative and constitutive thrust of methods, there are at least a few promising examples (notably Steyaert, 2011) which call on scholars to use research as a vehicle for both participating in and shaping entrepreneurship, instead of "only" studying it.

1.2. Complexifying rather than coherizing as research strategy

This second route also, markedly, forms an attempt at moving beyond a reductionist understanding of the entrepreneurship phenomenon, one that appeals to how entrepreneurship inadvertently variously provokes and appropriates existing "orders" (cf. Steyaert, 2007a; Nayak and Chia, 2011). This entails setting out to understand the micro-manifestations of entrepreneuring, and its engagement in localized, everyday struggles and practices of freedom (Imas, Wilson and Weston, 2012). Whereas a reductionist understanding is renowned for its focus on generalizability, and thus coherence, we propose for an understanding that allows, and accounts, for the complexity inherent in entrepreneurship. After all, any effort at model building, or systems-thinking in relation to entrepreneuring is too simplistic to understand the same, for entrepreneuring cannot "be captured in plain predictions, complete deterministic schemes or pre-existing patterns" (Steyaert, 2004: 19). To illustrate: "traditional" attempts at theorizing entrepreneurial processes present "the" entrepreneurial process predominantly as one that involves new venture creation, and positing it as an intentionally planned activity, a linear trajectory (Steyaert, 2007b). Most such conceptualizations assume that the development of a new venture proceeds through (identifiable) sequences of stages or steps—picturing a road towards a pre-defined goal (Churchill and Lewis, 1983; Carter, Gartner and Reynolds, 1996). In many contemporary analyses, however, such assumptions are being questioned, and more actual attention is being paid to dynamics and complexity. Markedly, the perspective of entrepreneuring as a non-linear and inherently open phenomenon is receiving increasing attention (Hjorth, 2004; Sørensen, 2006; Steyaert, 2007b; Johannisson, 2011). Such contributions stipulate potentiality (latency, cf. Hjorth, 2004), and lived actuality (including also "prosaics", or the mundane, cf. Steyaert, 2004; Engstrom, 2012) in new venture emergence, and other entrepreneurial endeavours. Indeed, they help to conceptualize how entrepreneuring usually does not follow a neat path, but rather portrays a messy one where initial ideas change and evolve over time, through action and interaction, with ups and downs, guided by coincidence and by what is at hand (Baker and Nelson, 2005), and as "wayfinding" (Nayak and Chia, 2011). This entails placing less emphasis on the individual (the entrepreneur), but conceptualizing entrepreneuring as—indeed—a complex conglomerate of (transindividual) practices (Johannisson, 2011), where any emergent ordering is being viewed upon as precariously achieved, indeterminate, always remaining open to further becoming (Verduyn, 2015).

Each in their own right, these two routes can help expand the growing stream of critical entrepreneurship studies, and help the same to become recognized as an important tradition in understanding the entrepreneurship phenomenon.

Wrapping up

Our aim with this essay has been to emphasize how the field of entrepreneurship struggles with and fights its existing limits (political, cultural, material)—always with an eye to the invention of other possible worlds. We thank the special issue editors for this opportunity to provide our viewpoint of where CES “stand”, and how they can continue to move forward.

References

- ACHTENHAGEN, L., WELTER, F. (2011), “Surfing on the ironing board: The representation of women’s entrepreneurship in German newspapers”. *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, Vol. 23, pp. 763-786.
- AHL, H. (2004), *The Scientific Reproduction of Gender Inequality: A Discourse Analysis of Research Texts on Women’s Entrepreneurship*, Liber AB, Malmö.
- AL-DAJANI, H., MARLOW, S. (2013), “Empowerment and entrepreneurship: A theoretical framework”, *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research*, Vol. 19, pp. 503-524.
- ALVAREZ, S. A., BARNEY, J. B. (2014), “Entrepreneurial opportunities and poverty alleviation”. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, Volume 38, Issue 1, January, pp. 159-184. doi:10.1111/eta p.12078
- ARMSTRONG, P. (2005), *Critique of Entrepreneurship: People and Policy*, Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke.
- BAKER, T., NELSON, R. (2005), “Creating something from nothing: resource construction through entrepreneurial bricolage”, *Administrative Science Quarterly*, Vol. 50, pp. 329-366.
- BANERJEE, S. B., TEDMANSON, D., (2010), “Grass Burning Under our Feet: Indigenous Enterprise Development in a Political Economy of Whiteness”, *Management Learning*, Vol. 41, n° 2, pp. 147-165.
- BEAVER, G., JENNINGS, P. (2005), “Competitive advantage and entrepreneurial power: the dark side of entrepreneurship”, *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*, Vol. 12, pp. 9-23.
- BERGLUND, K., JOHANSSON, A. W. (2007), “Constructions of entrepreneurship: A discourse analysis of academic publications”, *Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy*, Vol. 1, pp. 77-102.
- BOUTAIBA, S., (2004), *A moment in time*. In D. Hjorth, C. Steyaert (eds.), *Narrative and Discursive Approaches in Entrepreneurship*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
- BRUNI, A., GHERARDI, S., POGGIO, B. (2004), “Doing gender, doing entrepreneurship: An ethnographic account of intertwined practices”. *Gender, Work and Organization*, Vol. 11, pp. 406-429.
- BRUSH, C. G., DE BRUIN, A., WELTER, F. (2009), “A gender-aware framework for women’s entrepreneurship”, *International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship*, Vol. 1, pp. 8-24.
- BRUTON, G. D., KETCHEN, D. J. Jr., IRELAND, R. D. (2013), “Entrepreneurship as a solution to poverty”, *Journal of Business Venturing*, Vol. 28, pp. 683-689.
- CALÁS, M. B., SMIRCICH, L., BOURNE, K. A. (2009), “Extending the boundaries: Reframing ‘Entrepreneurship as Social Change’ through Feminist Perspectives”, *Academy of Management Review*, Vol. 34, n° 3, pp. 552-569.

- CARTER, N., GARTNER, W., REYNOLDS, P. (1996), "Exploring start-up event sequences", *Journal of Business Venturing*, Vol. 11, pp. 151-166.
- CHARTIER, G., JOHNSON, C. W. (2010), *Markets Not Capitalism: Individualist Anarchism against Bosses, Inequality, Corporate Power, and Structural Poverty*. New York: Minor Compositions.
- CHURCHILL, N., LEWIS, V. (1983), "The five stages of small business growth", *Harvard Business Review*, Vol. 61, pp. 30-50.
- COSTA, A. S. M., SARAIVA, L. A. S. (2012), "Hegemonic discourses on entrepreneurship as an ideological mechanism for the reproduction of capital", *Organization*, Vol. 19, n° 5, pp. 587-614.
- DEY, P. (2014), "Governing the social through 'social entrepreneurship': A Foucauldian view of the 'art of governing' in advanced liberalism", in H. Douglas, S. Grant (eds.), *Social Innovation and Social Entrepreneurship: Context and Theories*. Tilde University Press.
- DEY, P., STEYAERT, C. (2016), "Social entrepreneurship: Critique and the radical enactment of the social", *Social Enterprise Journal*, Vol. 8, n° 2, pp. 90-107.
- DEY, P., STEYAERT, C. (2014), "Rethinking the space of ethics in social entrepreneurship: Power, subjectivity, and practices of concrete freedom", *Journal of Business Ethics*, vol. 133 (4), pp. 627-641. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10551-014-2450-y>
- DOWN, S., REVELEY, J. (2004), "Generational Encounters and the Social Formation of Entrepreneurial Identity: 'Young Guns' and 'Old Farts'", *Organization*, Vol. 11, n° 2, pp. 233-250.
- DU GAY, P. (2004), "Against 'enterprise' (but not against 'enterprise', for that would make no sense)", *Organization*, Vol. 11, pp. 37-57.
- ENGSTROM, C. (2012), "An autoethnographic account of prosaic entrepreneurship", *Tamara. Journal for Critical Organization Inquiry*, Vol. 10, pp. 41-54.
- ESSERS, C. (2009), "Reflections on the narrative approach: dilemmas of power, emotions and social location while constructing life-stories", *Organization*, Vol. 16, n° 2, pp. 163-181.
- ESSERS, C., BENSCHOP, Y. (2009), "Muslim businesswomen doing boundary work: The negotiation of Islam, gender and ethnicity within entrepreneurial contexts", *Human Relations*, Vol. 62, n° 3, pp. 403-423.
- ESSERS, C., TEDMANSON, D. (2014), "Upsetting 'others' in the Netherlands: Narratives of Muslim Turkish migrant businesswomen at the crossroads of ethnicity, gender and religion", *Gender, Work and Organization*, Vol. 21, pp. 353-367.
- FOUCAULT, M. (2008), *The Birth of Biopolitics: Lectures at the Collège de France, 1978-79*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- GOSS, D., JONES, R., BETTA, M., LATHAM, J. (2011), "Power as practice: A Micro-sociological analysis of the dynamics of emancipatory entrepreneurship", *Organization Studies*, Vol. 32, n° 2, pp. 211-229.
- GRANT, P., PERREN, L. (2002), "Small business and entrepreneurial research, meta-theories, paradigms and prejudices", *International Small Business Journal*, Vol. 20, pp. 185-211.
- HARVEY, D. (2014), *Seventeen contradictions and the end of capitalism*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- HJORTH D. (2004), "Creating space for play/invention—concepts of space and organizational entrepreneurship", *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, Vol. 16, pp. 413-432.
- HJORTH D. (2013), "Absolutely fabulous! Fabulation and organization-creation in processes of becoming-entrepreneur", *Society and Business Review*. Vol. 8, pp. 205-224.
- IMAS, J. M., WILSON, N., WESTON, A. (2012), "Barefoot entrepreneurs". *Organization*, Vol. 19, n° 5, pp. 563-585.

- JENNINGS, P. L., PERREN, L., CARTER, S. (2005), "Guest editors' introduction: Alternative perspectives on entrepreneurship research", *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, Vol. 29, pp. 145-152.
- JOHANNISSON, B. (2011), "Towards a practice theory of entrepreneuring", *Small Business Economics*, Vol. 36, pp. 135-150.
- JONES, C., MURTOLA, A. M. (2012), "Entrepreneurship and expropriation", *Organization*, Vol. 19, n° 5, pp. 635-655.
- JONES, C., SPICER, A. (2009), *Unmasking the Entrepreneur*, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham.
- MARTIN, J. (1990), "Organizational taboos: the suppression of gender conflict in organizations", *Organization Science*, Vol. 1, n° 4, pp. 339-359.
- MOLE, K., RAM, M. (2012), *Perspectives in entrepreneurship*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- NAYAK, A., CHIA, R. (2011), "Thinking becoming. Process philosophy and organization studies", *Philosophy and Organization Theory Research in the Sociology of Organizations*, Vol. 32, pp. 281-309.
- OGBOR, J. O. (2000), "Mythicizing and reification in entrepreneurial discourse: ideology-critique of entrepreneurial studies", *Journal of Management Studies*, Vol. 37, pp. 606-635.
- OLAISON L., SØRENSEN B. (2014), "The abject of entrepreneurship: failure, fiasco, fraud", *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior and Research*, Vol. 20, pp. 193-211.
- OZKAZANC-PAN, B. (2009), *Globalization and Identity Formation: A Postcolonial Analysis of the International Entrepreneur*, PhD thesis, University of Massachusetts-Amherst.
- OZKAZANC-PAN, B. (2014), "Postcolonial feminist analysis of high-technology entrepreneuring", *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research*, Vol. 20, n° 2, pp. 155-172.
- PETTERSSON, K. (2004), *Masculine entrepreneurship. The Gnosjö discourse in a feminist perspective*. In D. Hjorth, C. Steyaert (eds.), *Narrative and discursive approaches in entrepreneurship* (pp. 80-104). Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.
- REHN, A., BRANNBRACK, M., CARSRUD, A., LINDHAL, M. (eds.) (2013), "Special Issue: The Myths of Entrepreneurship? Exploring assumptions in entrepreneurship research", *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, Vol. 25, n° 7-8.
- RINDOVA, V., BARRY, D., KETCHEN, D. J. (2009), "Entrepreneuring as emancipation", *Academy of Management Review*, Vol. 34, n° 3, pp. 477-491.
- SARASVATHY, S. D., VENKATARAMAN, S. (2011), "Entrepreneurship as method: Open questions for an entrepreneurial future", *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, Vol. 1, n° 35, pp. 113-135.
- SCHWEICKART, D. (2002), *After capitalism*, New York: Rowman and Littlefield.
- SØRENSEN, B. (2006), "Identity sniping: innovation, imagination and the body. Creativity and Innovation", *Management*, Vol. 15, pp. 135-142.
- STEYAERT, C. (2004), "The prosaics of entrepreneurship". In D. Hjorth, C. Steyaert (eds.), *Narrative and Discursive Approaches in Entrepreneurship Studies*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
- STEYAERT, C. (2007a), "Of course that is not the whole (toy) story: Entrepreneurship and the cat's cradle", *Journal of Business Venturing*, Vol. 22, pp. 733-751.
- STEYAERT, C. (2007b), "'Entrepreneuring' as a conceptual attractor. A review of process theories in 20 years of entrepreneurship studies", *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, Vol. 19, pp. 453-477.
- STEYAERT, C. (2011), "Entrepreneurship as in (ter) vention: Reconsidering the conceptual politics of method in entrepreneurship studies", *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, Vol. 23 (n° 1-2: Festschrift for Bengt Johannisson), pp. 77-88.

- STEYAERT, C., HJORTH, D. (2006), *Entrepreneurship as social change*, Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.
- STEYAERT, C., DEY, P. (2010), "Nine verbs to keep the social entrepreneurship research agenda 'dangerous'", *The Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*, Vol. 1, n° 2, pp. 231-254.
- TEDMANSON, D., VERDUYN, K., ESSERS, C., GARTNER, W. B. (2012), "Critical perspectives in entrepreneurship research", *Organization*, Vol. 19, n° 5, pp. 531-541.
- TEDMANSON, D., ESSERS, C., DEY, P., VERDUYN, K. (2015), "An Uncommon Wealth. Transforming the Commons with Purpose, for People and Not for Profit!", *Journal of Management Inquiry*, pp. 1-5, Vol. 24 (4), pp. 439-444.
- VERDUYN, K. (2015), "Entrepreneuring and process. A Lefebvrian perspective", *International Small Business Journal*, Vol. 33, 6, pp. 638-648.
- VERDUYN, K., DEY, P., ESSERS, C., Tedmanson, D. (2014), "Emancipation and/or Oppression? Conceptualizing Dimensions of Criticality in Entrepreneurship Studies", *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior and Research*, Vol. 20, n° 2.
- WRIGHT, M., ZAHRA, S. (2011), "The Other Side of Paradise: Examining the Dark Side of Entrepreneurship", *Entrepreneurship Research Journal*, Vol. 1, n° 3, pp. 1-7.