

Mapping Field of Entrepreneurship Research by Using the Theory of Nascent Entrepreneurs, Productive Entrepreneurship and Unproductive Entrepreneurship

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Abstract- This study aims to map the field of entrepreneurship research to make it easier for researchers to place their research in the constellation of the entrepreneurship theory. The research method used in this study are literature studies of entrepreneurship since classical economic theory, until neo-classical and Austrian schools of thought. Literature studies are also directed at examining business opportunities; the concept of nascent entrepreneur and the concept of unproductive entrepreneurship. Based on the results of the literature review, three groups of entrepreneurial field of research can be mapped, namely: First, the research group of nascent entrepreneurs. Second, the productive entrepreneurship research group. Third, the unproductive entrepreneurship research group.

Keywords: *entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship field of research, nascent entrepreneur, productive entrepreneurship, unproductive entrepreneurship.*

I. Introduction

In a paper entitled "The Promise of Entrepreneurship as a Field of Research", Shane and Venkataraman try to explain entrepreneurship as a science worthy of being a research field by emphasizing the importance of two things that can be a source of research, namely business opportunities and enterprising individuals (Shane & Venkataraman, 2000). Shane and Venkataraman emphasized the need for entrepreneurial opportunities as the first condition for entrepreneurship to occur. Citing Casson (1982), according to Shane and Venkataraman (2000) what is meant by entrepreneurial opportunities "are those situations in which new goods, services, raw materials, and organizing methods can be introduced and sold at greater than their cost of production". Second, find business opportunities. In this case, even though there are business opportunities, only people who are able to find business opportunities will be able to earn a profit. Third, although finding business opportunities is an important step, finding business opportunities alone is not enough without a decision from the entrepreneur to exploit business opportunities.

However, the field of research proposed by Shane and Venkataraman has not explained in detail the position of the new entrepreneurial phenomenon put forward by researchers such as Wagner and Baumol. This paper aims to rearrange the field of entrepreneurship research by including various research results conducted by Wagner on nascent entrepreneurs. In addition, this paper also includes Baumol's research results regarding the phenomenon of unproductive entrepreneurship as another form of entrepreneurship.

II. Literature Review

2.1 Approaches to Entrepreneurship Studies

Entrepreneurship studies can be approached using two approaches (Gartner, 1988; Simpeh, 2011). The first approach seeks to find the personality traits that make a person an entrepreneur. Through this study, various personality traits that are associated with the characteristics of an entrepreneur emerge, such as needs for achievement, risk propensity, internal locus of control, high tolerance for ambiguity and others. The second approach emphasizes more on the various activities carried out by an entrepreneur, such as identifying business opportunities, assessing business opportunities and making business ideas, gathering various resources, forming start-up businesses, running and managing new businesses by presenting innovations.

Bygrave and Hooper (1991) state that the focus of entrepreneurship research has now shifted from a research focus on entrepreneurial personality characteristics to studies that are more focused on entrepreneurial activities, which consist of a series of activities undertaken by entrepreneurs from the introduction of business opportunities to managing businesses. Through research that focuses on processes, entrepreneurs are identified based on their involvement in the entrepreneurial activity process and not only identified based on the unique personality traits of an entrepreneur. Based on the process approach, entrepreneurship can be defined as a series of activities carried out by entrepreneurs in running a business starting from the introduction of business opportunities, collecting various business resources, forming business organizations and producing or marketing products with the hope of making a profit.

According to Shrivastava and Shrivastava (2013), entrepreneurship essentially has two interrelated meanings. First, entrepreneurship means entrepreneurial behaviour shown by entrepreneurs in taking advantage of business opportunities that can be exploited by entrepreneurs to make a profit. Entrepreneurship in this case means entrepreneurial behaviour shown by entrepreneurs. Second, entrepreneurship means owning and managing a business. Entrepreneurship in this sense means an activity to create new businesses that have the potential to provide new jobs for job seekers. Both entrepreneurship in the first and second sense are related to the activities carried out by entrepreneurs from recognizing business opportunities to running a business, so that the opinion of Shrivastava and Shrivastava is more describing entrepreneurship from a process approach.

Entrepreneurship as a collection of interconnected and continuous activities includes the following six activities:

1. Finding business opportunities
2. Gather various resources to run a business.
3. Produce products (goods or services)
4. Marketing products (goods or services)
5. Forming a business organization and running a business
6. Provide responses to government and community demands

2.2 Entrepreneurship and Economic Growth

Entrepreneurship was originally a phenomenon that became a study in the discipline of economics in the classical economic period which lasted from 1776 to 1871. However, studies on entrepreneurship had disappeared in the discussion of the realms of economics since the end of the 19th century (Bianchi & Henrekson, 2005). The role of entrepreneurs in the economy has received less attention, especially in the neoclassical economic era, which was heavily influenced by the thinking of the economist Leon Walras, who is famous for his general equilibrium theory. Neo-classical economists argue that in the market there are always agents who will make the market in a state of balance so that the role of entrepreneurs becomes

meaningless.

The study of entrepreneurship began to develop again after one of the neo-classical economists - Joseph Alois Schumpeter, has a different view from the majority of other neo-classical economists about the role of entrepreneurship in the economy. Schumpeter explicitly explains the relationship between entrepreneurship and the economic growth of a country in his book *The Theory of Economic Development: An Inquiry in to Profits, Capital, Credit, Interest and the Business Cycle*. The publication of the book came only a few years after the United States was hit by the Great Depression in the 1930s.

The relationship between entrepreneurship and the economic growth of a country is closely related to the schools of economic theory that underlie the views of economists from certain schools of entrepreneurship. In this regard, there are three schools of economic theory that will be discussed in this chapter, namely the classical economic school, the neo-classical school of economics, and the Austrian school of thought. In the category of classical schools of economics, Cantillon's opinion will be presented as the economist who first put forward the term entrepreneur and the role of entrepreneur in the economy according to classical economists.

In the category of views of the neo-classical schools, Joseph A. Schumpeter's views will be specifically stated regarding the relationship between entrepreneurship and economic growth. Although Joseph Schumpeter's thinking was heavily influenced by Leon Walras' general equilibrium theory, Schumpeter had different conclusions about the role of entrepreneur in the economy than did the neo-classical economists of his time. Schumpeter mentions entrepreneurs as one of the agents who play a role in improving the economy of a country through the innovative activities they make.

The view of the Austrian school of thought will be represented by the thought of Israel Kirzner (2008) which suggests the relationship between market process (Kirzner, 1997) and the introduction of market opportunities based on the special characteristics possessed by an entrepreneur in recognizing business opportunities called alertness.

The views of each school of entrepreneurship will provide an overview of the perspective of each school on the relationship between entrepreneurship and economic growth.

2.2.1 Classic Economist's View of Entrepreneurship and Economy Growth

The important role of entrepreneurship in economic theory was first put forward by a classical French economist named Richard Cantillon in his *Essai sur la nature du commerce en general* published in 1755, after two decades of limited circulation among a handful of French economists. Although Cantillon's work had been in circulation for a long time among French economists, Cantillon's work was relatively neglected after it was published until Cantillon's work was reintroduced in the 19th century by William Stanley Jevons (Hebert & Link 2006).

In his work, Cantillon has mentioned the existence of a market economy, in which there are three economic agents, namely: (1) landowners, who have independent financial strengths (2) entrepreneurs who are involved in trading activities in the market with bear risks and aim to earn profit (3) hirelings, who make important decisions in order to get a stable income in agriculture.

Cantillon calls landowners the “fashion leaders” of the market economy. Armed with the wealth and social status they have, landlords establish a consumption pattern tailored to their tastes and preferences. Although Cantillon places landlords at the top of the hierarchy of economic actors, a closer examination of Cantillon's work shows entrepreneurs as a very important economic actor. Cantillon's essay contains in it more than 100 references related to entrepreneurship as a very important figure in the economic process. Cantillon has applied general principles regarding the role of entrepreneurs who carry out all activities of production,

circulation and exchange in a market economy. An entrepreneur in Cantillon's view is someone who is involved in exchange / trading for profit. In addition, entrepreneurs must also exercise business judgment to face uncertainty. The uncertainty that is meant in particular is the uncertainty of the selling price of the product at the time the product moves from the producer to the final buyer. As noted by Cantillon, entrepreneurs buy goods at a certain price in order to resell them at an uncertain price at a later date. This uncertainty can result in entrepreneurs making profits or leading to losses.

The main producers of the Cantillon period were farmers who rented land to landlords. According to Cantillon, an agricultural entrepreneur is an entrepreneur who promises to pay a fixed amount of land rent to landlords without certainty that the entrepreneur will get a profit from his farming business. As a producer-entrepreneur, an agricultural entrepreneur must make decisions in allocating agricultural land use for various agricultural commodities, without being able to predict which land or commodity he cultivates will produce the best income. Farmers have to deal with weather and demand uncertainties that put them at risk of activity. Agricultural entrepreneurs also have to deal with the uncertainty of agricultural commodity prices. These conditions link the entrepreneurial activities undertaken by entrepreneurs with risks in a market economy.

In a market economy, agricultural entrepreneurs are linked with the final consumer by agents who also bear the risk. Agricultural goods are usually distributed by middlemen who mediate the distribution of goods from producers to consumers. Because these intermediaries also face uncertainty in the market due to changes in demand in the market and changes in the supply of goods in the market which result in commodity prices, these intermediaries are also called entrepreneurs by Cantillon.

Why do entrepreneurs keep doing their activities even though they face business risks? According to Cantillon, entrepreneurs are motivated to take risks because they know that consumers will pay the extra price caused by buying goods in small quantities and prevent them from buying large quantities of goods and bear warehouse costs. In this case, the entrepreneur functions as an arbitrator who adjusts the supply of goods to consumer demand both in quantity, quality and time.

Cantillon's view of the entrepreneur in relation to social status has deviated from the general consensus. So far, entrepreneurs are considered to have lower social status than the military and landlords. For Cantillon, the social status of entrepreneurs is considered irrelevant. The title as an entrepreneur can be filled by people from various social strata.

2.2.2 Neo Classical Economist's View of Entrepreneurship and Economy Growth

There are two important issues in the view of neo-classical economists related to entrepreneurship and economic growth. First, the development of the doctrine of general equilibrium. Second, the emergence of pioneering economic development theories.

The neo-classical school of economics was heavily influenced by the thought of the French economist, Leon Walras, who introduced the general equilibrium theory. In the Walras doctrine, the market is always in a state of balance and all market players are assumed to have adequate information about various business opportunities / market opportunities so that in the neo-classical doctrine there is no phenomenon which is later known as the phenomenon of asymmetric information. Information asymmetry occurs when one of the parties involved in the transaction (both buyer and seller) has more information about the object being transacted so that one of the parties can benefit.

The phenomenon of information asymmetry was first put forward by Akerlof (1970) in his paper entitled "The Market for 'Lemons': Quality Uncertainty and the Market Mechanism." Akerlof wrote his paper based on the phenomenon of the used car business. Akerlof observed that used car buyers generally have less

information about the car they are going to buy than sellers. Even car dealers often sell cars that have flaws in them, which in Akerlof's terminology are called "lemon" cars. This causes potential used car buyers to bid on used car prices offered by sellers at the average market price to avoid the risk of buying a car with shortages. In this situation, the sellers generally still make a profit because the used car prices they offer are still above the average price. But the phenomenon of potential buyers bidding at the average price will be very detrimental for sellers selling used cars of very good quality, because even very good quality cars will be offered at the average price. The phenomenon observed by Akerlof has enormous consequences for price fixing in various industries due to information asymmetry. For example, information asymmetry is a consideration for determining the amount of premiums in the insurance industry and in determining loan interest rates in the banking industry.

Neo-classical economists argue that in a perfectly competitive market, all buyers and sellers have balanced information about the product being transacted. This condition results in entrepreneurs as arbitrators who balance demand and supply unable to get profit by taking advantage of excess demand or supply or lack of demand or supply because each party is considered to have complete information about the quantity of goods offered or requested.

The conclusion of the neo-classical economists above is very contrary to the phenomenon of asymmetric information proposed by Akerlof and reinforced by other economists such as Spence and Stiglitz. The existence of asymmetric information has provided fertile ground for entrepreneurs to develop their business because with asymmetric information, it will provide opportunities for entrepreneurs to earn profits by selling products above their basic price. Thus, entrepreneurship still has a role in the economy due to the potential to gain profits by utilizing price differentials that occur both asymmetric information and the creation of perceived value products. Entrepreneurs can sell products that consumers perceive to have high value above their cost so that they can generate profits for the entrepreneur.

Another important issue that surfaced in the neo-classical era was the development of studies on the theory of economic development. Economists use economic development theory to explain the relationship between various factors of production and the economic growth of a country.

The neo-classical economic theory regarding economic growth was first developed by Robert Solow (1956) in his paper entitled, "A Contribution to the Theory of Economic Growth". In his paper, Solow argues that a country's economic growth is a function of two inputs, namely capital and labour in a region. Apart from stating that a country's economic growth is a function of two inputs (capital and labour), a country's economic growth is influenced by the level of technology available in that country. So that the overall economic growth of a country is influenced by the level of capital, labour and technology available in that country.

There are at least two categories of economic development theory. The first category is the theory of economic development that developed in classical and neo-classical economic times, which assumes that the economy of a country will develop if the country has capital, labour and technology. This development theory model is hereinafter known as the exogenous economic development theory model.

The second category is economic development theory which considers entrepreneurship as one of the factors that influence the economic growth of a country. This development theory model is hereinafter known as endogenous economic development theory.

2.2.3 Joseph Alois Schumpeter's View of Entrepreneurship and Economic Growth

An economist who argues that entrepreneurship affects the economic growth of a country is Joseph A. Schumpeter. In Schumpeter's view, entrepreneurship is not only a combination of production factors, but

entrepreneurship relies on innovative activities carried out by entrepreneurs. In 1934, Schumpeter put forward his thesis in his book entitled *The Theory of Economic Development: An Inquiry in to Profits, Capital, Credit, Interest and the Business Cycle*. In his book, Schumpeter mentions entrepreneurship (entrepreneurship) as an entrepreneurial activity that innovates in the form of:

1. Introduction of new products or products that have undergone improvements
2. The introduction of new methods of production
3. Opening up new markets
4. Exploit new sources of supply
5. Reengineering business management processes.

Schumpeter emphasized the importance of innovation as one of the important factors that make entrepreneurial activity a productive activity and can contribute to the economic development of a country. Innovation is assumed by Schumpeter to take the economy out of static equilibrium to a new, higher economic balance by taking advantage of new business opportunities created by innovation as a creative destruction. In Schumpeter's view, innovation is considered as a new combination of various production factors which will result in an increase in economic output thus spurring the economic growth of a country.

2.2.4 Views of the Austrian School of Entrepreneurship

One of the leading Austrian economists and Nobel laureates was Israel Kizner. He is (1986) argues that markets are always dynamic and move toward balance. Kizner calls this phenomenon a market process. In a market that is constantly moving towards balance and is dynamic, there will always be an imbalance between supply and demand. This situation will create opportunities for entrepreneurs to make a profit. Kizner's view is very different from the economists of the neo-classical school who view the economy in a state of equilibrium.

Kizner called the expertise of entrepreneurs to take advantage of market opportunities that arise due to market processes, as alertness (carefulness of market opportunities). In this case, entrepreneurs can take advantage of market opportunities due to price differentials.

2.3 Unproductive Entrepreneurship

So far, entrepreneurship is generally seen as an activity that makes a positive contribution to a country's economic development. With regard to this general perception, Baumol (1990) has another viewpoint on entrepreneurship in relation to economic growth. He divides entrepreneurial activities into three categories, namely productive entrepreneurship, unproductive entrepreneurship, and even destructive entrepreneurship. Productive entrepreneurship is an entrepreneurial activity that produces goods and services so as to increase the economic output of a country which will cause the country to experience economic growth.

On the other hand, entrepreneurial activities that are not productive and destructive entrepreneurship will only lead to rearrangement of wealth and do not create wealth so that they do not contribute to a country's economic growth. Baumol gave an example of various activities such as corruption, robbery, theft, piracy, litigation, lobbying, and various rent-seeking activities, including unproductive entrepreneurial activities.

Based on the thesis presented by Baumol, corruption should be seen as a rent-seeking entrepreneurial phenomenon, where corruption actors benefit from the activities they carry out in the form of obtaining corrupted state money and the amount can reach billions or even trillions of Rupiah while at the same time the state and society do not get any benefit from the activities of the corruptors. This indicates that eradicating corruption will be an activity that is full of challenges because corruption as an entrepreneurial

activity will contain dimensions of innovation, organizational corruption, courage to take risks and a rent seeking mentality. As long as these elements are still attached to the bureaucratic structure, it will be very difficult to eradicate corruption.

Rent-seeking actors obtain economic returns in the transaction process above the average returns they would get if the market were in a state of perfect competition (Buchanan et al., 1980). Even in the category of rent seeking, which includes corrupt activities, rent seeking actors obtain enormous economic benefits for themselves but cause enormous social costs in the form of loss of benefits from government budgets to provide welfare to the public (Krueger, 1974). The phenomenon of rent seeking as an economic behaviour will be highlighted in terms of business ethics. This chapter will explain the understanding of unproductive business ethics and entrepreneurship that arise as a result of the relationship between entrepreneurs as private sector actors and the government as public sector actors. Unproductive entrepreneurship that will be examined in this chapter covers one of the important phenomena for Indonesia, namely corruption.

2.4 Business Opportunities and Business Formations

Business opportunities are objective realities that exist in a business environment. However, the perception of business opportunities is very subjective and is influenced by the entrepreneurs' assessment of the business opportunities in question (Braunerhjelm, 2010). The existence of subjectivity in assessing a business opportunity results in one entrepreneur deciding to start a business while other entrepreneurs perceive the same business opportunity as unfit to be exploited into a business.

In the study of entrepreneurship studies, there are two theories related to the motivation of entrepreneurs in looking for business opportunities (Giacomin et al., 2011). The first category of theory is what is called push theory. This theory explains the motivation of a person to look for business opportunities because of a situation that forces him to look for such business opportunities such as unavailability of employment or because someone is about to enter retirement age and he intends to start a new business or employees who have been terminated and cannot anymore. get a new job - they will be motivated to look for business opportunities. The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) uses the term necessity entrepreneurs for entrepreneurs who decide to run a business because there is no better choice than to become entrepreneurs.

The second category of theory is pull theory. This theory explains the motivation that drives a person to become an entrepreneur because of the possibility of obtaining a profit from the business that will be carried out. GEM uses the term opportunity entrepreneurs to describe the phenomenon of many professionals in the United States and various other countries in the world who quit their jobs to become entrepreneurs by capitalizing on the savings they collected while working in companies, with the hope of getting a bigger income than when they worked.

Business opportunities are opportunities that entrepreneurs have to get profits due to unmet needs and an optimal resources using (Ardichvili et al., 2003). Business opportunities can also be defined as opportunities to make a profit through the sale of goods or services that have value in the eyes of consumers. Business opportunities in this case will relate to opportunities for entrepreneurs to carry out investment activities (Austin et al., 2012).

How can an entrepreneur identify business opportunities? This question has been debated by entrepreneurial experts for a very long time and has led to at least two schools of thought. The first school is an economic school which considers that business opportunities already exist around the entrepreneur's environment, the role of entrepreneurs is only to find these business opportunities. Schools of economics are often called schools that embrace the opportunity discovery approach. Kizner calls the ability of entrepreneurs to find business opportunities around them with the term alertness (Klein & Foss, 2009; Gaglio & Katz, 2001). This

shows the ability of an entrepreneur to find opportunities that are born because of the dynamics in the market process.

Kizner (1997) considers that the market is always in an unbalanced state which results in opportunities for entrepreneurs to take advantage of market opportunities either due to potential price differentials or those born due to gaps in the quantity and quality of products offered by entrepreneurs with consumer demand.

The second school of thought which deals with identifying business opportunities is called the cognitive-social process school. According to adherents of this school of thought, business opportunities are not objectively located within the entrepreneur's environment but rather these business opportunities appear in the minds of entrepreneurs.

Whether a business opportunity is found through the alertness of entrepreneurs or through the creativity of entrepreneurs, is actually not that basic. The next important thing is how these entrepreneurs are moved to develop business opportunities based on business opportunities that they have found or perceived (Venkataraman, 1997).

2.5 Nascent Entrepreneurs

In relation to finding business opportunities and exploiting business opportunities, Wagner saw the phenomenon of a group of aspiring entrepreneurs who were so active in looking for business opportunities and had a great interest in making these business opportunities a profitable business. Wagner calls the aspiring entrepreneur a nascent entrepreneur. According to Wagner, nascent entrepreneurs are entrepreneurs who are currently trying to start a new business (start-up business) hoping that they will become new business owners or own part of the new business (Wagner, 2004).

2.6 How Entrepreneurs Start a Business

Sharasvati (2001) provides an illustration of how an entrepreneur runs a new business, like a professional chef in providing food. In this case, there are two options for a professional chef in providing food. First, he cooks according to the menu requested by the customer. Second, he cooks according to the ingredients in his kitchen.

Like a professional chef in providing food, entrepreneurs start their business activities through two approaches, namely the causation approach and the effectuation approach. The first approach is called by Sharasvati as the causation approach. According to this approach, an entrepreneur develops his business based on identifying business opportunities, measuring market potential through segmenting, targeting and positioning activities, developing products according to consumer demand etc. After the target market and market potential based on a business opportunity can be identified, the entrepreneur will develop a product that suits market needs.

The second approach is called by Sharasvati as the effectuation approach. Based on this approach, entrepreneurs start businesses based on the resources they have which they then offer to consumers.

III. Methodology

The research method used is literature study. Through a literature review, the field of entrepreneurship research will be mapped. The mapping of the entrepreneurial field of research is based on a process approach, from the time the entrepreneur finds a business opportunity (still at the nascent entrepreneur stage) until the entrepreneur runs a new business and contributes to the economic growth of a country through the

production of goods and services. On the other hand, the field of entrepreneurship research will be further enriched by the phenomenon of unproductive entrepreneurship.

IV. Results and Discussion

A review of entrepreneurship literature shows that there are several groups of entrepreneurship field of research that can be mapped into three groups, as follows:

1. Field of entrepreneurial research on nascent entrepreneurs

Entrepreneurship research in this field of research has various research topics. The first research topic relates to how entrepreneurs find business opportunities. The question of how entrepreneurs find business opportunities can be related to various business opportunity theories and entrepreneurship theories. By using an economic school, researchers can reveal the alertness process carried out by an entrepreneur to identify business opportunities that exist in his external environment. The ability to identify business opportunities is one of the characteristics that distinguishes entrepreneurs from non-entrepreneurs.

The second research topic relates to how entrepreneurs prepare for the exploitation of business opportunities. Although identifying business opportunities is an important step, identifying business opportunities will mean nothing if these opportunities are not exploited into a profitable business.

The third research topic relates to how long it takes entrepreneurs from finding a business opportunity until they decide to run a business. This period is called the nascent period. The question that may be asked is why there is such a large nascent period variability that this bias encourages researchers to conduct analysis of factors that contribute to nascent period variability. Research can be carried out *ex post facto* on new entrepreneurs by asking new entrepreneurs questions about various factors that they consider very important to push them out of the nascent period to become new entrepreneurs.

The fourth research topic is whether there is a difference in the nascent period between entrepreneurs who use the causation approach and the effectuation approach.

2. Field of research regarding productive entrepreneurship

Schumpeter is a neo-classical economist who shows the importance of the contribution of entrepreneurial activities to the economic growth of a country. Since the Schumpeter era, entrepreneurship has been considered as one of the factors of production that will increase the economic output of a country due to the innovations presented by entrepreneurs.

Productive entrepreneurship includes not only the formation of business organizations to produce and trade goods and services that will affect the output of national products, but also includes various dimensions of productive entrepreneurship such as intrapreneurship and social entrepreneurship that are capacity building and support the realization of productive entrepreneurship.

Intrapreneurship is entrepreneurial behaviour shown by the position holders in a company where with their innovation and creativity, intrapreneurship actors are able to provide more effective and efficient solutions to various problems that the company has so that the company has higher profitability so that it can increase company value.

On the other hand, social entrepreneurship is a non-profit seeking activity carried out by profit seeking companies and non-profit institutions to improve people's welfare so that people move away from the poverty line and experience improvement in economic conditions so that they have more purchasing power. Research topics related to productive entrepreneurship are very broad and can cover a variety of entrepreneurial activities in increasing the output of the national economy. From an institutional perspective,

the increase in the output of goods and services production can be carried out by small and medium enterprises as well as by large businesses. Research topics can also include research on entrepreneurial ecosystems that will support the optimization of entrepreneurial activities such as the existence of financing institutions, ease of doing business, the availability of adequate business incubators, etc.

3. Field of research regarding unproductive entrepreneurship

The identification of business opportunities with a motive for obtaining rent seeking as happened in the corruption case has opened a new field of entrepreneurship research related to the topic of unproductive entrepreneurship research.

Corruption occurs in the relationship between institutional entrepreneurs as providers of goods and services for the government on the one hand and the government as users of goods and services on the other.

Research topics related to unproductive entrepreneurship are also influenced by the conditions of the country where unproductive entrepreneurship activities occur. In the country of Indonesia or Southern Asian culture clusters in general which have a high Power Distance Index and are prone to corruption, research on unproductive entrepreneurship is very relevant. This is different from countries that have a low Power Distance Index, such as countries including the Anglo Cultural Cluster and Nordic Europe or countries that are included in the Confucian Asian culture cluster which generally have a low Corruption Perception Index.

V. Conclusion

Mapping entrepreneurship research results in three categories of field of research:

1. Field of research category about nascent entrepreneur
2. The field category of research about productive entrepreneurship
3. Category field of research about unproductive entrepreneurship

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