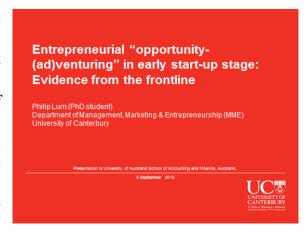
ENTREPRENEURIAL OPPORTUNITY-(AD)VENTURING IN EARLY START-UP PHASE: EVIDENCE FROM THE FRONTLINE

By: Philip Lum, PhD student, University of Canterbury

INTRODUCTION

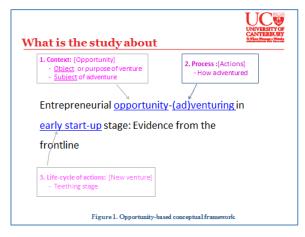
Today I am going to share the research that I am doing with University of Canterbury. The purpose of the study is to develop a conceptual framework explain the phenomenon of entrepreneurship contextualized in terms opportunity. In looks essence, it at the of entrepreneurial process 'opportunityadventuring' by startup ventures, which are the key drivers of economic development, innovation and job creation. However, starting up a new venture carries significant risks and uncertainty.



The potential for failure is high, due perhaps to a lack of methodical approach to startup venturing as reflected in the oft-heard cliché, "we go with our gut." Against this backdrop, it will be beneficial to have a *conceptual framework* that helps startup entrepreneurs to understand the pertinent variables and navigate the process of planning, and deciding the 'hows' of orienting, their ventures.

RESEARCH CONTEXT

The dominant discourse in literature regards entrepreneurship as a nexus of individual and opportunity (Venkataraman, 1997; Shane & Venkataraman, 2000; Eckhardt & Shane, 2010). Despite a multitude of studies, the role of entrepreneurs, and their traits and characteristics. have proven unsatisfactory in explaining how the startup entrepreneurial phenomenon happens. As an alternative way of looking for answers, scholars have shifted research focus towards the 'opportunity' construct of the individualopportunity nexus (Sarasvathy, 2001; Ucbasaran, Westhead, & Wright, 2001; Zahra, 2007), which my study will undertake (see Figure 1).

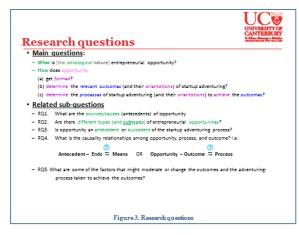


The importance of opportunity cannot be understated. It is the 'object' of the startup entrepreneurial venture. Once 'adventured,' opportunity is also the 'subject' of 'how' entrepreneurs conduct the startup 'process.' Accordingly, 'what' startup entrepreneurs do (Gartner, 1988) will be contextualized in terms of 'opportunity' for my study (see Figure 2).

RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

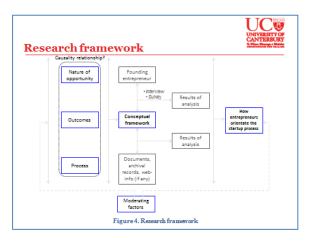
If a conceptual yet functional framework on *startup* entrepreneurial phenomenon is to account satisfactorily for central role of the opportunity construct in the *startup* entrepreneurial process, it will first need to explain the *ontological nature* of opportunity (see Figure 3). Understanding the nature of opportunity's existence will help explain its sources/causes; and therefore, how various types of opportunities are formed, along with the 'degree of entrepreneurship,' level of innovation, and the profile of risks and uncertainties that are





involved in forming them. In particular, understanding 'what' opportunity is will help to elucidate its role as either antecedent or succedent in the entrepreneurial process. This helps to illuminate the 'ends (outcome/s) \Rightarrow means (process)' circularity debate regarding causality that commonly confronts researchers of process-oriented phenomena such as entrepreneurship.

Multiple-case study research based on semistructured interviews will be conducted to verify the explanations. If empirical findings are demonstrated to be analytically generalizable to the propositions of the conceptual framework, the study can then assert usefulness as providing an *a* priori model that helps, inter alia, (a) aspiring individuals in planning and executing their startup entrepreneurial journeys, and (b) policy-makers to formulate and promote programmes that support opportunity-adventuring initiatives.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Eckhardt, J. T., & Shane, S. (2010). Chapter 3: An update to the individual-opportunity nexus. In Z. J. Acs, & D. B. Audretsch (Eds.), *Handbook of Entrepreneurship Research An Interdisciplinary Survey and Introduction* (2nd ed., pp. 47-76). New York, USA: Springer Science+Media LLC 2003, 2010.
- Gartner, W. (1988). "Who is an entrepreneur?" is the wrong question. *Entrepreneurship Theory & Practice, Summer 1989*, 47-68.
- Sarasvathy, S. (2001). Causation and effectuation: Toward a theoretical shift from economic inevitability to entrepreneurial contingency. *Academy of Management Review*, 26(2 (Apr. 2001)), 243–263.
- Shane, S., & Venkataraman, S. (2000). The promise of entrepreneurship as a field of research. *Academy of Management Review*, 25, 217–226.
- Ucbasaran, D., Westhead, P., & Wright, M. (2001). *The focus of entrepreneurial research: Contextual and process isues*. Institute for Enterprise and Innovation, Nottingham University Business School.
- Venkataraman, S. (1997). The distinctive domain of entrepreneurship research: An editor's perspective. In J. Katz, & R. Brockhaus (Eds.), *Advances in entrepreneurship, firm, emergence, and growth* (pp. 119–138). Greenwich, CT: JAI Press. doi:Marvel & Lumpkin Compare innovator & Entrepreneur
- Zahra, S. A. (2007). Contextualizing theory building in entrepreneurship research. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 22, 443-452.