
Book Review

Reviewed by Kenichi Ohkita

Email: ohkita@gsm.kagawa-u.ac.jp

Asian Entrepreneurship

by: Leo Paul Dana (Ed.)

Published 2015

by SAGE Publications USA

2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320, USA, 1760pp

ISBN: 978-1-473-91381-3

ISBN-13: 978-1473913813

ISBN-10: 1473913810

Spanning several decades and sourced from leading journals with articles by well-known entrepreneurship scholars, this is an excellent collection for academics studying Asian entrepreneurship – a whole well worth more than the sum of its parts. It supplements Professor Dana's 2014 publication *Asian Models of Entrepreneurship: From the Indian Union and Nepal to the Japanese Archipelago – Context, Policy and Practice*, 2nd edition, which is more suited as an introduction to the field. Although his 2014 publication spans a more conservative definition of Asia covering only as far as India, in this five-volume series Professor Dana uses the broader definition spanning as far west as Turkey, as such this book may also interest general entrepreneurship academics. Readers will find the editor's introduction, and this book review, to be a helpful overview of the areas of the book most interesting to them. The collection is divided into five volumes of two parts with a total of 91 chapters. This book review is laid out as: an introduction to the five volumes of the collection with a summary of each part, a list of further readings, and some concluding personal remarks.

The volumes and their parts

Volume 1 introduces how the contextual issues of culture, gender, and family relate to entrepreneurship. Volume 2 approaches the social perspective of entrepreneurship, looking at education and how smaller firms overcome some various issues they face. Volume 3 deals with external support of SMEs either from networks or from the government. Volume 4 encompasses internationalisation from both Asian firms going international and Asian expatriate entrepreneurs. Volume 5 provides additional context by introducing a wider range of topics and comparative studies.

Part 1, volume 1, provides examples of how culture influences the entrepreneurial landscape. Chapter 1, *Small Business in a Non-Entrepreneurial Society: The Case of the LAO People's Democratic Republic (LAOS)* (Leo Paul Dana) introduces how the social values in Laos frown upon entrepreneurial men, as a result Laos is among the poorest nations in the world. Chapter 2, *Small Business in Xinjiang* (Leo Paul Dana) contrasts the

predominant Han Chinese firm-type economy with that of the western Chinese Uygur bazaar economy. Chapter 3, *Chinese Entrepreneurship in a Cultural and Economic Perspective* (Alina M. Zapalska and Will Edwards) evaluates the cultural, economic, and environmental conditions influencing entrepreneurial growth in China. Chapter 4, *Entrepreneurial Orientation among the Youth of India: The Impact of Culture, Education and Environment* (Nancy M. Levenburg and Thomas V. Schwarz) describes the cultural, educational, economic, and political influences on the young entrepreneurs in India. Chapter 5, *Entrepreneurial Capital, Social Values and Islamic Traditions: Exploring the Growth of Women-Owned Enterprises in Pakistan* (Muhammad Azam Roomi) is a segue into Part 2 of the book by examining both cultural and gender factors in female Pakistani entrepreneurs.

Part 2, volume 1, illustrates how gender and the family dynamic affect entrepreneurship. Chapter 6, *Israeli Women Entrepreneurs: An Examination of Factors Affecting Performance* (Miri Lerner, Candida Brush and Robert Hisrich) provides contrast to studies of female entrepreneurs in developed countries by examining those in Israel. Chapter 7, *Female Business Owners in Singapore and Elsewhere: A Review of Studies* (Ramin Cooper Maysami and Valerie Priscilla Goby) is a review of what motivates entrepreneurial women, and especially in Singapore. Chapter 8, *Entrepreneurship in China: Characteristics, Attributes, and Family Forces Shaping the Emerging Private Sector* (David Pistrui, Wilfred Huang, Dolun Oksoy, Zhao Jing and Harold Welsch) explores the development of SMEs with respect to family networks in mainland China. Chapter 9, *Women Entrepreneurship in Asian Developing Countries: Their Development and Main Constraints* (Tulus Tambunan) examines the development of female entrepreneurs in developing Asian countries. Chapter 10, *Impact of Women's Home-Based Enterprise on Family Dynamics: Evidence from Jordan* (Haya Al-Dajani and Susan Marlow) analyses self-employed women of traditional families in the low-income community of Palestinians living in Jordan. Chapter 11, *How Effective Is Government Support for Korean Women Entrepreneurs in Small and Medium Enterprises?* (Jong Ha Lee, So Young Sohn and Yong Han Ju) investigates the role of government support for female entrepreneurs in Korea. Chapter 12, *What the Numbers Tell: The Impact of Human, Family and Financial Capital on Women and Men's Entry into Entrepreneurship in Turkey* (Dilek Cetindamar, Vishal K. Gupta, Esra E. Karadeniz and Nilufer Egriçan) examines men and women's engagement in entrepreneurship in Turkey. Chapter 13, *Market Orientation and Entrepreneurship in Chinese Family Business: A Socialisation View* (Henry X. Shi and Leo Paul Dana) assesses the outcome of market orientation in Chinese family businesses. Chapter 14, *Women's Empowerment and Micro-Entrepreneurship in India: Constructing a New Development Paradigm?* (Maria Costanza Torri and Andrea Martinez) analyses the effectiveness of a female community-based enterprise in India. Chapter 15, *Emergent Identity Work and Institutional Change: The 'Quiet' Revolution of Japanese Middle-Class Housewives* (Aegean Leung, Charlene Zietsma and Ana Maria Peredo) offers insight into how low-power actors become aware of their constraints and develop to overcome them.

Part 3, volume 2, provides examples of entrepreneurial education in a variety of countries. Chapter 16, *Entrepreneurial Development Programmes: The Malaysian Experience* (Chee Peng Lim) uses Malaysia as an example of programs to initiate large volumes of entrepreneurship. Chapter 17, *Entrepreneurship Education in Bangladesh: A Beginning* (Lee C. Nehrt) shows how entrepreneurial education, using Bangladesh as an example, must be tailored to the country. Chapter 18, *The Education and Training of*

Entrepreneurs in Asia (Leo Paul Dana) introduces various programs used to train entrepreneurs, and some of the difficulties encountered. Chapter 19, *Entrepreneurship Education in China* (Jun Li, Yuli Zhang and Harry Matlay) provides an overview of entrepreneurship education in China, including sources of interest and critical issues. Chapter 20, *Influences on Students Attitudes Toward Entrepreneurship: A Multi-Country Study* (Sang M. Lee, Seong-bae Lim, Raghuvar D. Pathak, Daesung Chang and Weixing Li) identifies differences relating to entrepreneurial education among students in the US, Korea, China, and Fiji. Chapter 21, *Towards Enhancing Entrepreneurship Development in Oman* (Golam Mostafa Khan and Darwish Almoharby) illustrates the role of entrepreneurship education and training in Oman. Chapter 22, *Education and Entrepreneurial Activity: A Comparison of White and South Asian Men* (Piers Thompson, Dylan Jones-Evans and Caleb C.Y. Kwong) examines entrepreneurial activity of university graduates and non-graduates among ethnic groups. Chapter 23, *Entrepreneurship Education in Japanese Universities – How Do We Train for Risk Taking in a Culture of Risk Adverseness?* (Teruo Shinato, Katsuyuki Kamei and Leo Paul Dana) focuses on necessities in entrepreneurial education in Japan given the culture of risk aversion. Chapter 24, *Are We Committed to Teach Entrepreneurship in Business School?: An Empirical Analysis of Lecturers in India, Singapore and Malaysia* (Rohit H. Trivedi) explores the perception of business lecturers regarding entrepreneurship, and institutional support available to them.

Part 4, volume 2, takes a look at production of value, focusing mostly on small manufacturing firms in non-developed countries but also on innovation, technology, and quality management. Chapter 25, *Financial Analysis of Palestinian Industry Including Small Scale Firms* (Nidal Rashid Sabri) investigates the performance of Palestinian industry, particularly small scale industries. Chapter 26, *Quality Management by Small Manufacturers in Korea: An Exploratory Study* (Choong Y. Lee) studies total quality management in Korean small manufacturing firms. Chapter 27, *The Changing Competitiveness of Taiwan's Manufacturing SMEs* (Ming-Wen Hu and Chi Schive) identifies the source of competitiveness for Taiwan's manufacturing SMEs. Chapter 28, *Analysis of Growth Stages in Small Firms: A Case Study of Automobile Ancillaries in India* (Reshmi Mitra and Venugopal Pingali) assesses the growth orientation of a number of small-scale Indian firms in the automobile ancillary sector. Chapter 29, *The Dynamics of Limited Breaking Out: The Case of the Arab Manufacturing Businesses in Israel* (Israel Drori and Miri Lerner) explores the process of developing geographically and ethnically constrained firms in Israel, and how to access the general market. Chapter 30, *Determinants of Innovative Activity in Japanese Technology-based Start-up Firms* (Michael J. Lynskey) examines firm-level and managerial-level influences on innovation in new Japanese technological firms, in particular contrasts to western firms. Chapter 31, *Stories and the Discursive Dynamics of Institutional Entrepreneurship: The Case of Israeli High-tech After the Bubble* (Tammar B. Zilber) explores the role and use of storytelling in institutional entrepreneurship in Israel. Chapter 32, *Story-Branding by Empire Entrepreneurs: Nike, Child Labour, and Pakistan's Soccer Ball Industry* (David M. Boje and Farzad R. Khan) discusses postcolonialism and 'story-branding' in entrepreneurship. Chapter 33, *India Shining? A Two-Wave Study of Business Constraints Upon Micro and Small Manufacturing Firms in India* (Shobha S. Das and Amit Das) examines the performance of the smallest manufacturing businesses in India during a period of policy activity and growth.

Part 5, volume 3, is an overview of how networks, clusters, and linkages affect SMEs. Chapter 34, *Collective Dynamism and Firm Strategy: Study of an Indian Industrial Cluster* (Keshabananda Das) analyses the dynamics of industrial clustering in India to understand growth strategies and the degree of intervention needed for collective efficiency. Chapter 35, *Small But Not Independent: SMEs in Japan* (Leo Paul Dana) sheds light on the inter-firm linkages of small businesses in Japanese business alliances. Chapter 36, *Japanese SMEs and Independence: A Different View* (David F. Evans) elaborates on Chapter 35 by providing an additional perspective. Chapter 37, *Manufacturing Strategies of Network-Based Small Firms: Observations on the Textile Industry in Taiwan* (Wen-Hsien Chen) explores manufacturing strategies of networked small textile firms in Taiwan. Chapter 38, *Innovation, Networking and the New Industrial Clusters: The Characteristics of Networks and Local Innovation Capabilities in the Turkish Industrial Clusters* (Ayda Eraydin and Bilge Armatli-Köroğlu) discusses networking and innovation in periphery networks based on relatively recent Turkish industrial clusters. Chapter 39, *Development of Rural Manufacturing SME Clusters in a Developing Country: The Indonesian Case* (Tulus Tambunan) examines the success factors of SME clusters in Indonesia. Chapter 40, *Network Dynamics and New Ventures in China: A Longitudinal Study* (Bat Batjargal) examines how personal networks of Chinese entrepreneurs evolve over time. Chapter 41, *Business Owners' Network Size and Business Growth in China: The Role of Comprehensive Social Competency* (Xiang-yang Zhao, Michael Frese and Angelo Giardini) reviews the active nature of social network development in China, and discusses the influence of social competency. Chapter 42, *'Creative Industry Clusters' and the 'Entrepreneurial City' of Shanghai* (Jane Zheng) explores if and how creative industry clusters influence urban entrepreneurialism in Shanghai, China.

Part 6, volume 3, looks at governmental support of enterprises. Chapter 43, *A Marxist Mini-Dragon?: Entrepreneurship in Today's Vietnam* (Leo Paul Dana) summarises the evolution of entrepreneurship in Vietnam in conjunction with political influences. Chapter 44, *The Importance of Support Services to Small Enterprise in Bangladesh* (Jahangir Hossain Sarder, Dipak Ghosh and Peter Rosa) uses empirical data from Bangladesh to address the issue of if support services for SMEs can be rigorously evaluated, and if so how to do so. Chapter 45, *Small Business as a Supplement in the People's Republic of China (PRC)* (Leo Paul Dana) considers the nature of the integration of socialism and small businesses in China. Chapter 46, *Small Business in Israel* (Leo Paul Dana) summarises the relation between state and industry in Israel. Chapter 47, *Creating Entrepreneurs in India* (Leo Paul Dana) is an overview of India's efforts to shift their youths' mindset towards entrepreneurship. Chapter 48, *Government Assistance for the Small Retailer: The Case of Singapore* (Loo-Lee Sim) examines one of Singapore's schemes to support small retailers. Chapter 49, *Small and Medium Enterprises in Korea: Achievements, Constraints and Policy Issues* (Jeffrey B. Nugent and Seung-Jae Yhee) identifies achievements, problems, and policy issues concerning Korean SMEs. Chapter 50, *Measuring the Effectiveness of Credit Guarantee Schemes: Evidence from Malaysia* (Grahame Boocock and Mohd Noor Mohd Shariff) investigates the possibility of generating economic additionality considering existing financial institutions in Malaysia. Chapter 51, *Examining the Impact of New Policy Facilitating SME Succession in Japan: From a Viewpoint of Risk Management in Family Business* (Katsuyuki Kamei and Leo Paul Dana) puts forward a case study to examine the influence on policy in facilitating SME succession in Japan. Chapter 52, *Benefits of a*

Registration Policy for Microenterprise Performance in India (Smriti Sharma) analyses the influence of a registration policy on microenterprise financial success in India.

Part 7, volume 4, explores a variety of factors relating to the internationalisation of SMEs. Chapter 53, *Export Behaviour of Small Firms in Singapore* (Wong Kwei Cheong and Kwan Wai Chong) explores the differences between small and medium exporting and non-exporting firms in Singapore. Chapter 54, *Export Behaviour and Attitudes of Small- and Medium-sized Korean Manufacturing Firms* (K. Mark Weaver and Jongmoo Pak) reports on export behaviour of small and medium Korean manufacturing firms. Chapter 55, *Deciding to Export: An Exploratory Study of Singaporean Entrepreneurs* (Leo Paul Dana, Robert T. Hamilton and Kirsten Wick) views the factor of personal characteristics rather than firm characteristics in deciding whether to export in Singapore. Chapter 56, *Internationalization and Alliance Formation: Evidence from Turkish SMEs* (Mehmet Ali Ulubaşoğlu, Muhammet Akdiş, and Sabahat Bayrak Kök) investigates the nature of alliances with respect to internationalisation in Turkish firms. Chapter 57, *The Moderating Effects of Home Region Orientation on R&D Investment and International SME Performance: Lessons from Korea* (In Hyeock Lee and Matthew R. Marvel) answers how SMEs internationalise effectively to achieve greater firm performance in Korea. Chapter 58, *Industry Structure Characteristics and International Entrepreneurship in India's Software Industry* (Sumit K. Majumdar, Davina Vora and Ashok K. Nag) examines how domestic industry structure and government policy affects born global firms' market segments in Indian software firms. Chapter 59, *The Influence of Networking on the Internationalization of SMEs: Evidence from Internationalized Chinese Firms* (Yee Kwan Tang) outlines how networking behaviours and availability of resources affect internationalisation of Chinese firms. Chapter 60, *Footloose and Fancy-Free: Sojourning Entrepreneurs in China* (Tamar Almor and Orly Yehekel) offers two case studies of Israeli entrepreneurs who aim to exploit business opportunities in China. Chapter 61, *Chinese Private Firms and Internationalization: Effects of Family Involvement in Management and Family Ownership* (Xiaoya Liang, Lihua Wang and Zhiyu Cui) differentiates between family ownership and family involvement in management in a firm's tendency to internationalise in China.

Part 8, volume 4, focuses on behaviours and effects of entrepreneurial Asian expatriates and returnees. Chapter 62, *Survival Rates of Asian and White Retailers* (David McEvoy and Howard Aldrich) evaluates the success rate of Asian entrepreneurs in England. Chapter 63, *Boomerang Entrepreneurs: Hong Kong to Canada and Back* (Leo Paul Dana) documents the migration between Hong Kong and Canada prior to reverting to Chinese rule. Chapter 64, *Immigrant Entrepreneurship and Business Patterns: A Comparison of Koreans and Iranians in Los Angeles* (Pyong Gap Min and Mehdi Bozorgmehr) sheds light on causes and consequences of Korean and Iranian immigrant businesses in Los Angeles. Chapter 65, *Immigrant Place Entrepreneurs in Los Angeles, 1970–99* (Ivan Light) reviews immigrant entrepreneurs and segregation relating to realtors and housing in Los Angeles from 1970 to 1999. Chapter 66, *Focusing on Focus Groups: Lessons from a Research Project Involving a Bangladeshi Community* (Grahame Fallon and Reva Berman Brown) examines the focus group methodology relating to entrepreneurial education and training in Bangladesh. Chapter 67, *Changing Cultures: An International Study of Migrant Entrepreneurs* (Robert Hamilton, Leo Paul Dana and Camilla Benfell) explores changes in the behaviour of entrepreneurs

who have migrated to a country with significantly different culture. Chapter 68, *Religious Institutions and Ethnic Entrepreneurship: The Korean Ethnic Church as a Small Business Incubator* (Hyunsun Choi) explores how religious institutions relate to ethnic entrepreneurship in inner-city ethnic communities. Chapter 69, *The Role of (Transnational) Social Capital in the Start-up Processes of Immigrant Businesses: The Case of Chinese and Turkish Restaurant Businesses in Finland* (Saija Katila and Östen Wahlbeck) examines the role of bonding and bridging social capital of Chinese and Turkish businesses in Finland. Chapter 70, *Historicizing the 'Ethnic' in Ethnic Entrepreneurship: The Case of the Ethnic Chinese in Bangkok* (Juliette Koning and Michiel Verver) seeks to identify what it means to be an ethnic second or third generation Chinese entrepreneur in Thailand. Chapter 71, *A Cultural Crossroads at the "Bloody Angle": The Chinatown Tongs and the Development of New York City's Chinese American Community* (Michelle Chen) traces the history of two Chinese rival tongs in New York city in the early twentieth century.

Part 9, volume 5, covers a variety of Asian topics on the shoulders of entrepreneurship research. Chapter 72, *The Sari-Sari Store: Informal Retailing in the Philippines* (Kuang-Jung Chen) investigates characteristics of retailing operations, sari-sari, in Manila, Philippines. Chapter 73, *Change, Entrepreneurship, and Innovation in the Republic of Kazakhstan* (Leo Paul Dana) reviews the impact of changes in the independent republic of Kazakhstan on entrepreneurship and innovation. Chapter 74, *The Rugged Entrepreneurs of Iran's Small-Scale Mining* (Hamid Etemad and Kamaledin S. Salmasi) focuses on the SMEs and operating environment of the Iranian mining industry. Chapter 75, *Sustainable Development in the Maldives: The Dhivehi Context of Entrepreneurship* (Leo Paul Dana) gains an understanding of local values of entrepreneurs in the Maldives through a non-quantitative ethnographic research. Chapter 76, *The Impact of Planning and Control Sophistication on Performance of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises: Evidence from Sri Lanka* (Hema Wijewardena, Anura De Zoysa, Tilak Fonseka and Basil Perera) investigates the impact of planning and control processes on SMEs based on a questionnaire survey in Sri Lanka. Chapter 77, *Influences on the Survival and Failure of Small Firms in Malaysia* (Graham Hall and Kalsom Abd. Wahab) examines whether variables that influence Western SME survival also influence Malaysian SMEs. Chapter 78, *The Development of Chinese Small and Medium Enterprises and Human Resource Management: A Review* (Li Xue Cunningham and Chris Rowley) discusses convergence and divergence in human resource management practices with SMEs in China. Chapter 79, *Which Entrepreneurs Bribe and What Do They Get From It? Exploratory Evidence from Vietnam* (Gjalt de Jong, Phan Anh Tu and Hans van Ees) aims to further research on distinguishing bribing from non-bribing entrepreneurs using Vietnam. Chapter 80, *Creditworthiness of a Borrower and the Selection Process in Micro-finance: A Case Study from the Urban Slums of India* (Sohini Paul) uses a case study from the slums in Mumbai, India, to determine how microfinance institutions select borrowers. Chapter 81, *Transformative Subsistence Entrepreneurship: A Study in India* (Srinivas Sridharan, Elliot Maltz, Madhubalan Viswanathan and Samir Gupta) highlights transformative subsistence entrepreneurship, a process charting a path out of poverty in India.

Part 10, volume 5, provides several comparative studies of entrepreneurship. Chapter 82, *Industrial Development Efforts in Malaysia and Singapore* (Leo Paul Dana) compares the industrial development efforts of Malaysia and Singapore, two nations once politically united. Chapter 83, *The Dynamics of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in*

Korea and Other Asian NIEs (Philippe Regnier) provides a history and comparison of Korean SMEs with other Asian economies. Chapter 84, *The Development of Entrepreneurship in Macao and Hong Kong: A Comparative Study* (Leo Paul Dana) compares the development of entrepreneurship in Macao and Hong Kong. Chapter 85, *Policy Interventions for Industrial Network Formation: Contrasting Historical Underpinnings of the Small Business Policy in Japan and the United States* (Yuko Aoyama) contrasts small business policy in Japan and America to understand how policy relates to industrial networks. Chapter 86, *A Comparison of Determinants for Business Start-Up in the U.S. and Korea* (Sang Suk Lee and Jerome S. Osteryoung) compares Korean and US small businesses looking at owners and firm characteristics, and determinants of start-ups. Chapter 87, *The Relation of Partner Entrepreneurial Characteristics to Strategic Alliance Success: A Comparative US-China Study* (Robert J. Mockler, Dorothy G. Dologite and Marc E. Gartenfeld) compares Chinese and US entrepreneurship, in particular partnership and multinational alliance building. Chapter 88, *An Institutional Analysis of Marketing Practices of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) in China, Hong Kong and Taiwan* (Wai-Sum Siu) compares marketing practices of SMEs in China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. Chapter 89, *Cross-Cultural Similarities and Differences in Characteristics Attributed to Entrepreneurs: A Three-Nation Study* (Vishal Gupta and Cheryl Fernandez) examines entrepreneurial cross-cultural similarities and differences between India, Turkey, and the USA. Chapter 90, *Varieties of Export-Oriented Entrepreneurship in Asia* (Siri Terjesen and Jolanda Hessels) compares how institutional structures relate to export oriented early-stage entrepreneurial activity in 12 Asian countries. Chapter 91, *Direct Ties, Prior Knowledge, and Entrepreneurial Resource Acquisitions in China and Singapore* (Jing Zhang, Pek-Hooi Soh and Poh-kam Wong) compares China and Singapore to identify how resource acquisition is influenced by prior ties of resource owners and entrepreneurs.

Further readings

The following is a list of literature relating to the book organised by the most relevant part. Although they may not include Asian studies, the literature is recommended to any reader wishing to gain a stronger and broader understanding the respective part.

- *Literature relating to part 1.* A recommended read for cultural and social capital is Light and Dana (2013) as it provides insight from a fresh perspective, that cultural capital is an underlying requisite to social capital's influence on entrepreneurship. Lee and Peterson (2001) on global competitiveness, Mueller and Thomas (2001) on internal locus of control and innovativeness, and Basu and Altinay (2002) on immigrant business in London, all provide comparisons of various cultures to identify impact on entrepreneurship.
- *Literature relating to part 2.* Brush et al. (2009) address the necessity of social context in understanding female entrepreneurship. Greve and Salaff (2003) provide empirical data which includes gender differences in entrepreneurs. Marlow and Patton (2005) point out that cultural context causes disadvantage to female entrepreneurs, a reoccurring theme of part 2. Renzulli et al. (2000) examine family and social network in entrepreneurial gender differences. Dyer and Handler (1994) on the connections between family and business, and Aldrich and Cliff (2003) on a

family embeddedness perspective, should be kept in mind when reading the chapters considering the role of the family.

- *Literature relating to part 3.* Those interested in part 3 may also enjoy Mok (2005) on interactions between the government, the private sector, and the tertiary education to improve entrepreneurship in Hong Kong. Carayannis et al. (2003) provide recommendations to the French education system to foster entrepreneurship, although their results may be unique to France the papers in part 3 provide insight into some of its Asian counterparts. One such necessary change may be more hands-on education as discussed by Rasmussen and Sørheim (2006), however, Oosterbeek et al. (2010) also serves as a cautionary tale to such programs. Finally, those unconvinced of education's role in entrepreneurship should read Block et al. (2011).
- *Literature relating to part 4.* Wright and Stigliani (2013) provide an excellent overview of the current state of research on firm growth. Parrilli and Elola (2012) identify drivers for innovation in SMEs which supplement the chapters of part 4. Cooke and Wills (1999) examine the role of social capital in SME growth. Boso et al. (2012) analyse drivers of innovation success among exporters. Audretsch (2003) provides an overview of a US Government policy to support SME innovation and Cooke (2001) demonstrates the need for a European counterpart to that policy.
- *Literature relating to part 5.* Those interesting in part 5, if not already aware of it, may also be interested in Etemad et al. (2001) who have studied the collaborative arrangements between small and large firms to internationalise. Regarding clusters, Rocha (2004) is an insightful document on the relation between entrepreneurship, clusters, and development.
- *Literature relating to part 6.* Li (2002) provides an analysis of the effects of governmental interest subsidies, highlighting the importance of not only the presence but also the manner in which the government intervenes. It would be remiss to ignore taxation when studying government support. The chapters of part 6 do not neglect taxation, but a study directly on taxation itself should prove informative; Kitao (2008) analyses taxation on entrepreneurship.
- *Literature relating to part 7.* Etemad (2004), on SME internationalisation strategies, and Wright and Dana (2003), on the changing international business environment, should be read as a prerequisite to this Part 7. Young et al. (2003) have delineated directions of research in international entrepreneurship which need attention. The phenomenon of born global firms discussed in the 1990s by McDougall et al. (1994), and Madsen and Servais (1997) and further outlined by Etemad and Wright (2003) is a reoccurring theme in the chapters of Part 7. Raymond and St-Pierre (2013) study the effects of organisational configurations and their influence on SME internationalisation.
- *Literature relating to part 8.* Labrianidis and Hatziprokopiou (2010) study migrant entrepreneurs in Greece focusing on ethnic business communities and integration. Nijkamp et al. (2010) study success factors of migrant entrepreneurs in the Netherlands. OECD (2010) provides a very comprehensive report of migrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries. McCormick and Wahba (2001) study the likelihood of returnees to LDCs becoming entrepreneurs. Murphy (1999) studies

returnee entrepreneurs in east China. Wright et al. (2008) study returnee high-tech entrepreneurs in east China.

Concluding remarks

Having introduced papers relating to most parts, not to imply that I am an authority on the topic, I would like to finish with some personal observations about the new direction of Asian entrepreneurship research. As represented by Dana et al. (2014), comparing two rural French communities, not only could SMEs be subjects of entrepreneurship research, but also municipalities. This paper may pave the way for similar studies in upcoming Asian entrepreneurship research.

Etemad (2004) makes several allusions to game theory being appropriate in studying entrepreneurship and Dana et al. (2014) used costs and benefits to analyse impact on a community. With these in mind, it would be interesting to see more future research on entrepreneurship using game theory.¹

Readers may realise there exists some overlap between the themes of the parts of the book within the articles referenced by this review and also within the chapters of the book, the following are some of the chapters relating to other parts of the book: chapters 23, 51, 67, and 89 are relevant to part 1, chapters 5, 51, and 61 to part 2, chapter 66 to part 3, chapters 38, 57, and 73 to part 4, chapters 8, 56, 59, 85, and 87 to part 5, chapters 11, 33, 80, and 85 to part 6, chapter 90 to part 7, and chapters 20, 22, 24, and 30 to part 10. The book not only gathers quality papers in the field but also classifies them; this organisation significantly assists the reader in understanding the contents.

I was caught off guard by the opportunity to write this book review. This is an opportunity I have not taken lightly. It has been a valuable and educational experience as a researcher thanks to the 91 chapters sourced from leading journals spanning several decades. The editorial introductions by Professor Dana of each volume are certainly well detailed, so if nothing else, this review should at least provide a convenient summary of the volumes in one document.

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Notes

- 1 See Ohkita and Minamikawa (forthcoming) treating municipalities using game theory.