

## TÁC DỤNG CỦA HOẠT ĐỘNG KHỞI NGHIỆP ĐỐI VỚI CẢM XÚC VÀ SỨC KHỎE CỦA DOANH NHÂN

Mohammad Heydari<sup>1</sup>, Zhou Xiaohu<sup>2</sup>,  
Kin Keung Lai<sup>3</sup>, Zheng Yuxi<sup>4</sup>, Zhang Hui<sup>5</sup>

### Tóm tắt

Nghiên cứu này chỉ ra một vài kết quả có thể hiểu được đối với các nhà nghiên cứu doanh nghiệp để đưa ra các cam kết lớn thông qua việc phát triển các giả thuyết mới nhằm nâng cao nhận thức của chúng ta về quá trình cảm xúc nhận thức. Để đạt được mục đích nghiên cứu, trước tiên chúng tôi tìm hiểu cách các hoạt động khởi nghiệp có thể ảnh hưởng đến sức khỏe của doanh nhân. Cụ thể, chúng tôi suy đoán về cách các hoạt động khởi nghiệp tạo ra căng thẳng và cả cảm xúc tích cực và tiêu cực, ảnh hưởng đến sức khỏe của doanh nhân và chúng tôi suy đoán về cách doanh nhân có thể cải thiện sức khỏe của mình thông qua việc phát triển kinh tế xã hội. Thứ hai, chúng tôi tìm hiểu làm thế nào để hành động của doanh nhân có thể tác động đến sức khỏe của người khác (chẳng hạn những người theo đuổi việc bảo vệ môi trường tự nhiên, giúp duy trì cộng đồng và phong tục, cải thiện cuộc sống của mọi người và giảm bớt đau khổ, thường có những cảm xúc tích cực hơn những người tạo cảm xúc trung lập hoặc tiêu cực cho người khác). Phân tích được thực hiện bằng cách sử dụng phần mềm Phân tích tổng hợp toàn diện. Hệ số tương quan ( $r$ ) của Pearson được sử dụng làm chỉ tiêu đánh giá hiệu ứng, với các giá trị trên 0,50 được coi là lớn, khoảng 0,30 được coi là vừa phải và các giá trị khoảng 0,10 được hiểu là các hiệu ứng nhỏ. Kết quả phân tích tổng hợp của chúng tôi đã làm sáng tỏ những phát hiện như trên và chỉ ra mối liên hệ tích cực và có ý nghĩa giữa các kết quả PE và EH như: đổi mới, bán hàng, tăng trưởng liên doanh, đạt được mục tiêu, v.v. ( $r = 0,17$ ,  $p < 0,001$ ).

**Từ khóa:** Tinh thần kinh doanh, sức khỏe doanh nhân (EH), cảm xúc tiêu cực (NE), cảm xúc tích cực (PE); sức khỏe của người khác.

### THE EFFECT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP ACTIVITIES ON EMOTIONS AND HEALTH OF ENTREPRENEURS

#### Abstract

In this survey, we show a few conceivable outcomes for enterprise researchers to make huge commitments through improving and observationally breaking down new hypothetical points of view that upgrade our comprehension of cognitive emotion processes. To develop our research purpose, we firstly explore how entrepreneurship activities might impact the entrepreneur's health. Specifically, we speculate on how entrepreneurship activities generate stress and both positive and negative emotions, which impact the entrepreneur's health, and we speculate on how entrepreneurship can improve the entrepreneur's health through enhancing socioeconomic status. Secondly, we explore how entrepreneurial action might impact the health of others (those who pursue potential opportunities to preserve the natural environmental, help maintain community and customs, improve people's lives, and alleviate suffering, usually feel more positive emotions than those who create neutral or negative value for others). Analyses were conducted by using Comprehensive Meta-Analysis software. As an indicator of effect sizes, Pearson's coefficient of correlation ( $r$ ) was used, with values above 0.50 considered large, around 0.30 considered moderate and values around 0.10 interpreted as small effects. The results of our meta-analysis shed light over such contradictory findings and indicate a positive and significant association between PE and EH outcomes such as: innovation, sales, venture growth, goal attainment etc. ( $r = 0.17$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ).

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial health (EH), negative emotion (NE), positive emotion (PE); health of others.

JEL classification: I1; I15;

#### 1. Introduction

First, our proposed research aim reflects our belief that the community of entrepreneurship scholars has the research capabilities to generate new insights that enhance our understanding of health, which in turn may lead to knowledge on how to better protect and improve people's health (World Health Organization, 2000). By

better understanding the health of those who select an entrepreneurial career (and why) and the health consequences of pursuing entrepreneurship, we are a step closer to the lofty goal of helping protect and improve entrepreneurs' health.

Second, the continuously increasing number of research projects on environmental, social,

developmental, and sustainable entrepreneurship provides evidence of many entrepreneurs' desire to "*do good*" by providing a deeper understanding of the processes by which entrepreneurship can help alleviate social problems. Scholars can continue this focus on doing good by exploring the antecedents of entrepreneurial actions that improve others' health. Thus, we expect that many members of the scholarly entrepreneurship community show a strong motivation to expand their research into studying the relationship between entrepreneurship and health.

*Third*, entrepreneurship research will hopefully contribute to knowledge that enhances the health of individuals (entrepreneurs and others). Although we take a psycho-social perspective as a basis for making conjectures on the relationship between entrepreneurship and an individual's health, we hope that we pique the interest of a broad range of scholars to explore this topic beyond the individual level of analysis further. To begin this study, it might also be beneficial to view enterprise action as a dynamic, highly iterative method of engaging in activities and experiences that both inform and are informed by way of achievable possibilities. For instance, if an entrepreneur is left by some level of doubt (i.e., a feeling of not knowing, Locke, K., Golden-Biddle, K. and Feldman, M.S., 2008) about the veracity of potential possibilities after interacting by the community of inquiry, the entrepreneur would be motivated to inquire further. In this literature, an inquiry is the "*activity of resolving real doubt to arrive at secure beliefs*" (Locke, K., Golden-Biddle, K. and Feldman, M.S., 2008).

There is a growing understanding of how entrepreneurship can impact the natural environment and communities. Provides proof of many enterpriser's researchers wish to "*do good*" by presenting a deeper appreciation of the strategies with which enterprisers can assist alleviate social problems. Researchers can maintain this focal point on doing excellent through exploring the antecedents of enterprise movements that increase others' health. Thus, we anticipate that many contributors to the enterpriser's academician's neighbourhood show a robust motivation to enlarge their study into studying the relationship between health and enterpriser's (McMullen, J.S. and Shepherd, D.A., 2006).

Positive psychology studies have increased our perception of how to alleviate people's

suffering (e.g., Dutton, J.E., Workman, K.M. and Hardin, A.E., 2014; George, J.M., 2014; Kanov, J.M., Maitlis, S., Worline, M.C., Dutton, J.E., Frost, P.J. and Lilius, J.M., 2004). Suffering, or "*the experience of ache or loss that inspires a shape of anguish that threatens an individual's experience of meaning about his or her personal existence*" (Dutton, J.E., Worline, M.C., Frost, P.J. and Lilius, J., 2006; see additionally Cameron, K. and Dutton, J. eds., 2003), can be triggered through the number of factors, such as personal tragedies, work-connected events, and disasters (Frost, P., 2007; Rynes, S.L., Bartunek, J.M., Dutton, J.E. and Margolis, J.D., 2012). Organizations are especially well-positioned to answer compassionately to member suffering. More specifically, thru current relationships with organizational members, companies can collectively discover a member's suffering, feel that member's pain, and respond through repurposing current routines to reduce that member's suffering (Dutton, J.E., Worline, M.C., Frost, P.J. and Lilius, J., 2006; Kanov, J.M., Maitlis, S., Worline, M.C., Dutton, J.E., Frost, P.J. and Lilius, J.M., 2004).

While such studies have already been accomplished on compassion organizing, researchers can add to and expand actual organizational research to deepen our appreciation of how enterprise motion can ease human suffering. The majority of studies on compassion organizing therefore far has taken a positive organizational perspective.

Unsurprisingly, this paper stream has largely assumed the existence of a firm, focusing on the way companies use normal routines to respond to members' ache (e.g., Dutton, J.E., Worline, M.C., Frost, P.J. and Lilius, J., 2006). While this research has mentioned a necessary foundation, entrepreneurs' scholars can make necessary contributions to this line of work through investigating compassion organizing above and beyond the hypothesis of a present business enterprise and moves limited via existing routines. Indeed, the literature in which human struggling occurs is likely to be profoundly distinct from an established organization through normal routines, processes, and procedures. Furthermore, previous research on compassion organizing has based on the alleviation of human suffering. However, entrepreneurs' scholars (and possibly compassion organizing scholars) are well-positioned to broaden their view and explore suffering in phrases of humans, animals, communities, the

natural environment, and so on (e.g., Shepherd, D.A. and Patzelt, H., 2011, 2015).

While much research has already been done on compassion organizing, scholars can add to and expand *positive organizational research* to deepen our understanding of how entrepreneurial action can ease human suffering. The majority of research on compassion organizing thus far has taken a positive organizational perspective. Unsurprisingly, this research stream has largely assumed the existence of a firm, focusing on the way firms use normal routines to respond to members' pain.

In this research for combining the identification of a health opportunity identified with its exploitation we explore the ways particular personal experiences, professional knowledge, and prosocial motivation can result in entrepreneurial action that improves the health outcomes of people aside from the entrepreneur himself- or herself. In this way, we accept that numerous supporters of the enterpriser's scientist's community show a robust motivation to enlarge their research into identifying potential linkages between entrepreneurship and both the health of the entrepreneur and the health of others. From these linkages, we develop sets of research questions and suggest potential points of departure and trajectories for future research projects. Enterpriser's research will optimistically chip in the potential that increases the individual's health (entrepreneurs and others). While scholars often view the enterprises' process as involving only one actor (e.g., one individual, team, and venture), this hypothesis is factitious circumspection to our conceptualization of the practice of enterpriser's, especially due to our proposed research aim reflects our belief that the community of entrepreneurship scholars has the research capabilities to generate new insights that enhance our understanding of health, which in turn may lead to knowledge on how to better protect and improve people's health. While researchers often view the entrepreneurial process as involving only one actor (e.g., one individual, team, and/or venture), this assumption is an artificial limitation to our conceptualization of the practice of entrepreneurship, especially when others' health is the outcome of that practice. When a medical professional identifies an opportunity but does not believe it represents a personally desirable or feasible opportunity, can he or she "pass" the opportunity on to someone else with the knowledge and motivation needed to

successfully exploit it? If we are able to gain deeper insights into the mechanisms behind a successful exchange of this type, we could uncover important practical implications for the way's organizations manage and reward medical professionals. In addition, new doctors who are educated about health problems but lack experience with current solutions could be important sources of new health-related innovations. Indeed, as research has shown, new entrants into an industry frequently introduce radical innovations (Anderson & Tushman, 1990; Christensen, 1997) because of their higher tendency to challenge the status quo. Do new medical professionals also do this? Again, although being a new entrant into the medical field may result in the identification of potential opportunities to solve health-related problems, the difficulties associated with exploitation could be even greater (yet different) for this group. For instance, new medical professionals generally spend their time and energy on learning and adapting their knowledge and expectations to fit their new roles (Pratt et al., 2006) and thus will have less time to consider an entrepreneurial endeavor "*on the side.*"

## **2. Literature Review**

While this research has provided an important foundation, entrepreneurship scholars can make important contributions to this line of work by investigating compassion organizing above and beyond the assumptions of an existing organization and actions limited by existing routines. Indeed, the contexts in which human suffering occurs are likely to be profoundly different from an established organization with normal routines, processes, and procedures. Furthermore, past research on compassion organizing has centered on the alleviation of *human suffering*. However, entrepreneurship scholars (and perhaps compassion organizing scholars) are well-positioned to broaden their view and explore suffering in terms of humans, animals, communities, the natural environment, and so on. Taking this broader perspective, scholars can contribute to the current body of knowledge on the alleviation of suffering (broadly defined for the field but specifically defined in a single study) while simultaneously extending the boundaries of both entrepreneurship and positive *organizational psychology*.

### **2.1. The pursuit of an Enterprises Profession, Socio-economic Situation, and Health**

Individuals via low socio-economic situation are identified to have, on average, worse health

than these via excessive socio-economic situation in phrases of minor discomforts, such as headaches, and significant health issues, including life-threatening disease and mortality (Matthews, K.A. and Gallo, L.C., 2011). Indeed, there is a giant health disparity among high and low socio-economic the agencies (U.S. Department of HHS<sup>1</sup>, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2000). Those from the bottommost socio-economic agencies are two to seven times more probable to have repetition hospitalizations in one year (NCHS<sup>2</sup>) and 3 to 5 times extra in all likelihood to face disease-connected exercise boundaries. Further, individuals of the low socio-economic situation have fewer financial resources (in reserve or access to them) to reduce the stress from adverse events. For instance, individuals in low socio-economic neighbourhoods face greater bronchial asthma issues (Sternthal, M.J., Jun, H.J., Earls, F. and Wright, R.J., 2010), danger of cardiovascular ailment, and disability and chronic ache (Coker, A.L., Smith, P.H., Bethea, L., King, M.R. and McKeown, R.E., 2000), and are greater possibilities to witness violence (Buka, S.L., Stichick, T.L., Birdthistle, I. and Earls, F.J., 2001).

## **2.2. Tracking and enterprises profession is not highly dependent on the socio-economic situation**

There are strong institutional constraints for increasing one's economic position. With low education, it is hard (but not impossible) to climb the corporate ladder (Hartog, J., and Oosterbeek, H., 2007). Indeed, some high-paying jobs, such as these in medicine, architecture, law, and the sciences, require graduate degrees. That is, an enterprises profession is ignominious more on the value generated for clients than on the badges of situation that are beneficial in the political environment of employment (for such signals, see Spence, M., 1973), requires one-of-a-kind standards than these used for choice into university applications, and advantages less from the static capability taught in some business colleges. Indeed, people dealing with profession constraints, equally like disability (Kendall, E., Buys, N., Charker, J. and MacMillan, S., 2006, or prejudice Scase, R. and Goffee, R., 1980) frequently are seeking an enterprises profession (as discussed above).

## **2.3. An enterprises profession to change the socio-economic situation**

Second, although some researches have determined that income, on average, drops

moving from employment to self-employment (Blanchflower, D.G., 2007), others have reported that entrepreneurs are richer than those in recruitment (Nanda, R., 2008).

Although there is abundant evidence of a link between health and socio-economic situation (as detailed above), many of the problems that Carter (2011) raised about achieving the economic implications of enterpriser's apply to the socio-economic situation construct, and this demonstrates the need for "*new multi-dimensional evaluate of economic wellbeing that delivers a broader perspective on the variety of reward mechanisms available to the entrepreneur*". Developing such analysis and connecting them to health are significant challenges for future studies.

## **2.4. A finer-grained understanding of the socio-economic situation**

As we focus on the economic wellbeing of individuals more broadly (e.g., "*earnings, wealth, properties, savings, and pensions as well as highly psychic and individualized analysis of consumption, lifestyle and living standards*" (Carter, S., 2011), in the literature of their household), we not only gain a deeper understanding of the effect of enterprises action but also present a basis for study on health and enterpriser's. While an overarching evaluation of economic wellbeing is likely to be useful, there are many opportunities for future studies on health and enterpriser's arising from a fine-grained evaluation related to the underlying dimensions of the socio-economic situation. That is, which dimensions of the socio-economic situation are influenced (positively and negatively) via tracking and enterprise profession (versus salaried recruitment), and what are the various health consequences of these different paths?

## **2.5. The promiscuousity of enterprises profits and health consequences**

The promiscuousity of profits from enterprisers might also cause to be choices and actions that have health consequences. For instance, we specific above how the socio-economic situation of the neighborhood in which people live has health implications. Purchasing a home in a region with a higher socio-economic situation requires a larger personal loan (holding savings constant), and obtaining a large mortgage is a greater challenge when future profits are a risk and promiscuous. Similarly, regular health insurance plan payments may additionally also be more hard with an uncertain, promiscuous income. Despite having a

<sup>1</sup> Health and Human Services

<sup>2</sup> National Center for Health Statistics

doubtlessly greater mean profits than those in employment (Nanda, R., 2008), entrepreneurs can additionally have highly variable and unsure incomes. Counter-intuitively, maybe when it comes to enterprise income, increased uncertainty and promiscuous of socio-economic situation can even generate health advantages.

## 2.6. The enterprises' process and socio-economic situation

The extent and nature of socio-economic situations derived from enterprisers may depend on where in the enterprises' process, economic wellbeing is captured. For instance, enterprises' income from making a new venture is likely to be low, highly uncertain, and quite promiscuous early in the venture's life however high, certain, and regular once the enterprise becomes established. That is, the positive linking between health and enterpriser's from the increased socio-economic situation will likely strengthen over time. However, even this more dynamic panorama requires a finer-grained measure. More specifically, the uncertainty of income created early in the enterprises' process may have a differential effect on different aspects of the socio-economic situation, which can then impact different appearances of health as well as the venture ages, so too makes the entrepreneur, sense that some potential health issues may become more problematic. Future studies can investigate the direct and indirect effects of time

on the relationship between enterprise action, socio-economic situation, and health.

In Fig. (1), we provide a graph of a mannequin on the function of health in the pursuit of an enterprise's profession as the basis for future studies. The choice to follow an enterprise's profession can be affected by an individual's health and health-connected problems at least partly due to the malleability it offers. The choice to track an enterprise's profession can directly affect the individual's psychological, emotional, and socio-economic situation, or this effect can be indirect through psychological wellbeing and personal resources. An enterprise's profession influences the individual's satisfaction with his or her needs for autonomy, belongingness, and competence, which can affect the entrepreneur's psychological and emotional states. An enterprise's profession can also affect the individual's financial resources (which can impact the socioeconomic situation) and time resources. In turn, a change in the socio-economic situation can affect personal finances, and personal resources (i.e., economic and time) can influence the pursuit of an enterprise's profession. Indeed, all outcomes-psychological, emotional, and socio-economic-can influence both the health of entrepreneurs and his or her enterprises' profession.

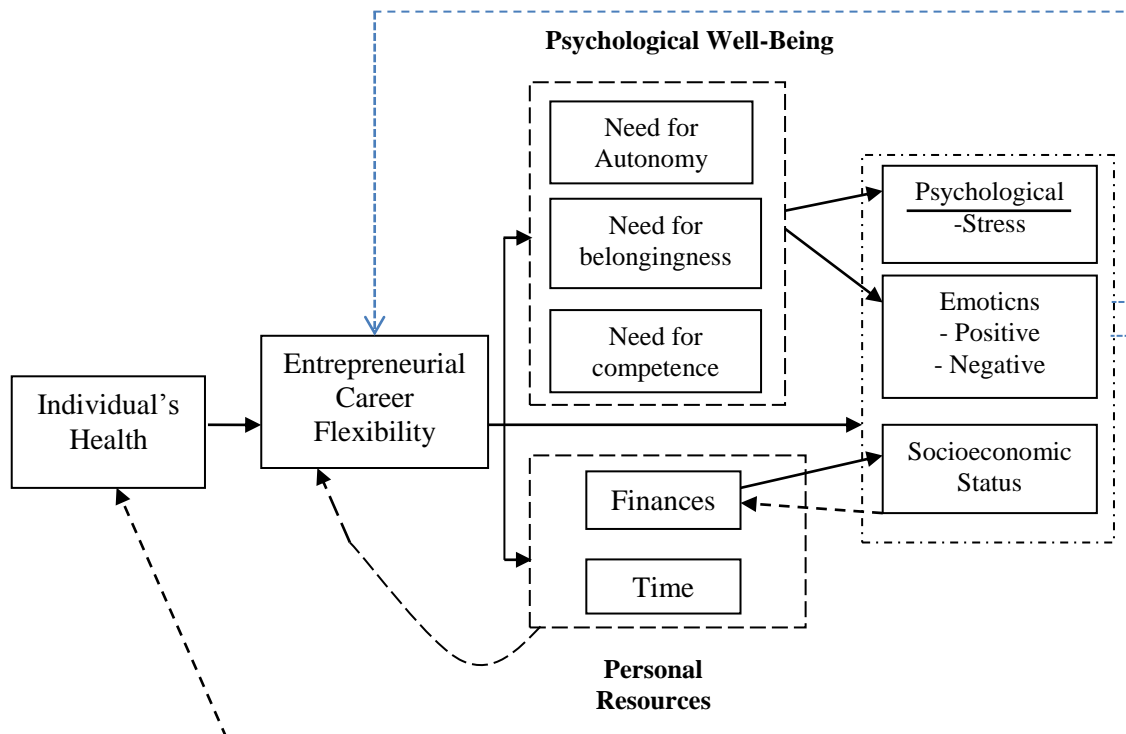


Figure 1: A graph of the function of health in the pursuit of an enterprise's profession

## 2.7. *Enterpriser's relation with Others Health*

Ability and motivation influence both the recognition of opportunities and evaluating that the identified possibilities are a personal possibility (McMullen, J.S. and Shepherd, D.A., 2006). Although the process of possibilities recognition and exploitation to enhance health can be similar to the processes for all other opportunities that illustrate economic gain for the entrepreneur, we focus on aspects of the method unique to health. That is, entrepreneurs who identify and act on possibilities to improve the health of others' likely attend to (at least some) different elements of the environment and are motivated in a different way than entrepreneurs solely targeted on the economic gain (or other non-health-connected outcomes). In the sections that follow, we search the role of (1) personal experiences, (2) professional ability, and (3) prosocial motivation on the recognition, analysis, and exploitation of opportunities to improve the health of others.

## 2.8. *Ability, Enterpriser's, and Health of Others*<sup>3</sup>

Recognizing which individuals have the prior ability of health problems in the neighbourhood will likely point to the individuals who are best capable of discovering and acting upon possibilities that enhance the health of others. While some people are fortunate sufficient to have proper health and do not have to deal with health-connected problems, other individuals are not as fortunate. Some people have health issues of their own, while others become acquainted with neighbourhood health issues through their loved ones' medical issues. By either directly or indirectly experiencing health issues, individuals are not only able to more deeply understand the nuances of these issues but also achieve more ability of current solutions and the ways these solutions fail to solve the problems at hand entirely. This deeper understanding of community health issues and solutions can, in turn, cause to be increased insight into latent demand. For instance, after fleeing Vietnam in the 1980s, Han Pham got a bacterial infection from an accident via a "dirty" vaccination needle. When immigrating to Denmark, she entered an alumnus program in layout and came up with a solution for needle-

stick accidents through growing the Yellow One Needle Cap design, a yellow plastic cap that fits on soft drink cans to receive discarded needles without letting them come out.

### 2.8.1. *Personally, experiencing health issues impacts the possibilities-recognition process*

First, personally experiencing health issues likely provides the more in-depth ability of the cause of the problem, the inter-connected parts of the issue, and the inadequacy of current solutions. Second, does experiencing health issues motivate the sort of cognitive processes (e.g., analogical thinking, Grégoire, D.A. and Shepherd, D.A., 2012) and perseverance necessary for recognizing attainable opportunities? Perhaps high tiers of motivation (from experiencing a health issues) generate an urgency that focuses interest on potentially fast but superficial features (e.g., threatening signs and symptoms of the two health problems) rather than the deeper structural thinking often associated with possibilities recognition (e.g., the underlying causes of and solutions to the health issues). Finally, do the consequences of experiencing health issues (e.g., pain, discomfort, distraction) obstruct possibilities recognition? For instance, is experiencing health issues similar to dealing through negative emotions (Fredrickson, 1998), or appraised and estimated threats, that it constricts thinking in a way that decreases creativity and encourages reliance on tried-and-tested present approaches? That is, some health issues may obstruct the ability and motivation usually gained from experiencing health issues, thereby preventing possibilities recognition.

### 2.8.2. *Building on sources of knowledge other than health-connected*

**Experiences.** People who do not individually have health-connected issues can nonetheless understand first to discover and then make the most possibilities that decorate health. Some individuals might have the considerable ability of technologies that could be fashioned into health solutions. For instance, engineer Dean Kamien realized that there was a lack of safe drinking water for many people in developing countries. Building on his ability of engineering and inventing things, Kamien came up with the Slingshot—a portable low-power water-purification system.<sup>4</sup> Future studies can discover

<sup>3</sup> *Note.* In this research the mean from *other* is who pursue potential opportunities to preserve the natural environmental, help maintain community and customs, improve people's lives, and alleviate suffering, feel more positive emotions than those who create neutral or negative value for others.

<sup>4</sup> The system is called the Slingshot based on the story of David taking down the giant Goliath with his slingshot. Kamen views bad water as the Goliath of the current century, with little villages (Davids) having to fight it with the Slingshot (<http://www.wired.com/2008/03/colbert-and-kam>).

how people apply their ability of technology to health issues that they have not personally experienced (containing vicariously experienced health issues thru loved ones). That is, how do individuals (e.g., engineers, technologists, inventors) find two health issues to solve? Perhaps they take an analytical strategy of finding the largest issue and setting out to resolve it (as Dean Kamien did with the Slingshot), or possibly it includes some different selection processes, such as perspective-taking to improve an in-depth ability of the nature of the two health issues people face. It could be that not personally experiencing the two health issues furnish the level of separate perspective-taking necessary to take the creative mental leaps for possibilities recognition. Cited in (Shepherd, D.A., and Patzelt, H., 2018).

In particular, most medical experts have developed the in-depth capacity of health issues from treating several patients, which could facilitate possibilities recognition (Simmons, J., 2002). For instance, using patent records from the American Medical Association, Chatterji, Fabrizio, Mitchell, and Schulman (2008) proven that medical practitioners filed almost 20% of all medical-device patents in the USA from 1990 to 1996. However, many scientific experts may be reluctant to act upon the potential possibilities they perceive for reasons associated with decreased desirability and a lack of obvious feasibility. There are likely to be high possibilities costs for a medical practitioner who choose to exploit possibilities (i.e., enterprises action is less desirable), or they may consider they lack the personal ability wished to completely exploit a possibility (i.e., enterprises action is seen as infeasible). This kind of scenario opens up several paths for future studies.

#### 2.8.3. *Combining the recognition of health probabilities identified with its exploitation*

When a possibility to extend health is identified but not exploited, it represents a probably wasted aid (and, worse, human beings may proceed to suffer who in any other case, would have benefited from the exploitation of the possibilities). Therefore, it is vital for researchers to question and empirically investigate our initial premise: do medical specialists discover health possibilities (third-person opportunities) that they do not give up personally performing upon? If so, why not? In the end, what happens to these doubtlessly valuable possibilities that are diagnosed, however, not exploited? Perhaps the medical

gurus who initially perceive these ideas share them with their colleagues, who in turn, eventually agree that they do signify opportunities for anyone however not for them due to their lack of ability and motivation to act upon them. However, some persons do end up performing upon the possibilities they discover to enhance health. Why do solely some persons do this and not others? Enterpriser's applications should be a beneficial addition to medical professionals' education and training. Future studies must investigate the characteristics and benefits (if any) of such enterpriser's programs for medical professionals.

#### 2.9. *Motivation, Enterpriser's, and Health of Others'*

As we cited earlier, an individual does not need to individually have health issues to discover and act on opportunities to increase others' health.

##### 2.9.1. *Prosocial motivation and the recognition and exploitation of plausible health-connected opportunities*

Some human beings naturally have prosocial motivations (Grant, A.M. and Berry, J.W., 2011), which can, in turn, form their cognitive processing (Kunda, Z., 1990; Nickerson, R.S., 1998). Perspective-taking is "a cognitive procedure in which individuals adapt others' viewpoints in an attempt to understand their preferences, values, and needs" (Grant, A.M. and Berry, J.W., 2011), which gives insights into health issues that are needed to understand solutions to these problems. For instance, although prosocial motivation does not exclude self-interested actions, to a positive extent, the "rubber meets the road" thought patents (i.e., to what extent is the intellectual property protection-strategy consistent with a prosocial motivation). For example, in explaining why he did not seek patents for his Solar Ear (i.e., a hearing resource that was cheap, durable, and powered via solar energy), the founder Howard Weinstein defined that the cost of intellectual property protection would pressure up the costs of the product and that he desired the product to be copied and broadly spread to address the health issues on the most huge scale possible (<https://www.ashoka.org/fellow/Howard-Weinstein>). Hence, prosocial motivation not only molds individuals' cognitions to furnish capacity about potentially valuable options to health issues however additionally motivates individuals to take advantage of these identified opportunities and



informs the means and scope through which these potential possibilities are exploited.

#### *2.9.2. Making a difference by acting entrepreneurially to solve health issues*

Although prosocial motivation has been observed to cause to be perspective-taking and eventually useful innovations in employees (Grant, A.M. and Berry, J.W., 2011), there is a possibility to prolong this study to higher understand the nature of the relationship among enterprisers and health. Prosaically encouraged individuals are probably drawn to these with health issues due to the fact such problems can cause considerable suffering. It is vital to observe that prosocial motivation does not preclude advantages accumulate to the actor, only that the actor has a tendency to (and hopefully creates outcomes that) assist or chip in different people (Grant, A.M. and Berry, J.W., 2011). Similarly, we suggest that the health of enterprisers can create profit for the entrepreneur but emphasize that it has the potential to increase the health of others. Researchers can also inspect a phenomenon that can “*make a difference*” with health as the dependent variable while at the same time advancing their profession by publishing high-quality, highly impactful research. We hope that scholars will be prosaically motivated in their choice of research topics.

#### *2.9.3. Differences across entrepreneurs in prosocial motivation*

What is the impact of heterogeneity on prosocial motivation on the health of enterpriser's? Perhaps only highly prosaically motivated individuals to perceive and make the most health opportunities. Due to the high likelihood of economic success in this sector, however, it is extra possible that wide varieties of entrepreneurs enter this sector. Thus, greater fruitful research can also come from trying to understand heterogeneity in the attainable opportunities exploited in terms of entrepreneurs' prosocial motivation. For instance, do entrepreneurs with greater prosocial motivation act on health possibilities that are extra radical in contrast to those with decrease prosocial motivation? If so, is it because these entrepreneurs tend towards behavior greater perspective-taking to discover possibilities that are better at overcoming health issues (consistent with, Grant, A.M. and Berry, J.W., 2011), and does being prosaically encouraged amplify entrepreneurs' willingness to accept uncertainty to exploit more radical potential opportunities? It could be that people who are more prosaically

motivated are more interested in exploiting opportunities with the highest probability of relieving suffering. Researchers can also explore why some prosaically motivated entrepreneurs are attracted to opportunities that enhance the Health of Others' issues while other prosaically motivated entrepreneurs are attracted to opportunities that help others' in non-health-connected ways.

#### *2.9.4. A potential dark side of prosaically motivated pursuits of potential health-connected opportunities*

The pursuit of potential opportunities that increase the health of others can have a dark side, or at least research can explore this potential dark side: (1) Tracking opportunities that increase others' health can itself cause to be adverse that health penalties for entrepreneurs. While entrepreneurs are probably to achieve some advantages to their psychological wellbeing from helping others, doing so may additionally come with health costs (as mentioned above). (2) As with all achievable opportunities, potential health possibilities are characterized through uncertainty, and monitoring what one believes represents a probability may also eventually fail. What effect does such failure have on health? In this literature, entrepreneurs are probable to be a vital source of health assistance to others, thus making the implications for their very own health resulting from enterprises' movements even greater importance. In Fig. (the 2), we provide a diagram of a mannequin of the effect of enterprises' actions on others' health as the foundation for future research. The ability of health, such as ride with health issues (directly or indirectly) or from training and experience as a clinical professional, provides a foundation for the recognition and exploitation of achievable possibilities to decorate health. However, this relationship is magnified through the ability of technology and enterprise ability, each of which facilitates finding a (technically and commercially appropriate) solution to health issues. The pursuit of such achievable possibilities might also no longer only enhance others' health; however, it also creates (intrinsic and extrinsic) rewards for the entrepreneur. As indicated in the previous part (and introduced in this figure), the outcomes of enterprises' actions can influence the entrepreneur's health, which can affect his or her ability, personal motivation, and subsequent enterprise action.



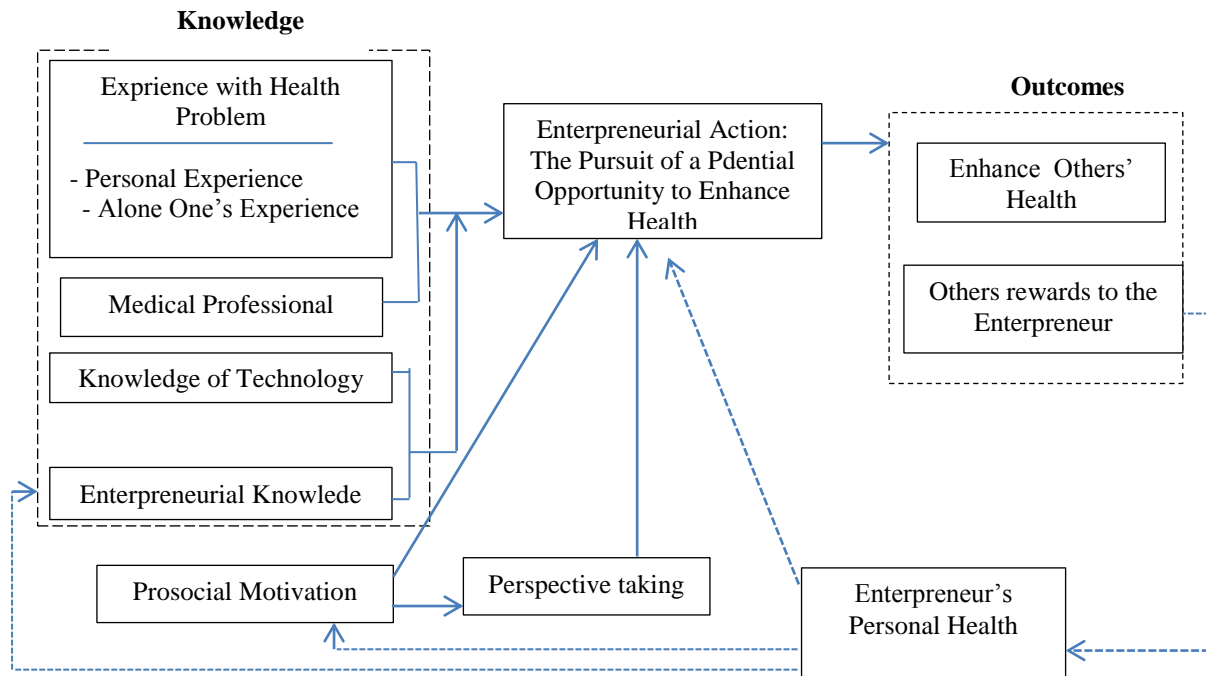


Figure 2: A diagram of the function of enterprises active in the growing health of others'

Source: Shepherd, D.A. and Patzelt, H. (2015)

### 2.10. The Mediating Inscription of Managers' Emotional Displays

Brundin et al. (2008) ratiocinate that from employees' point of view as receivers of managers' signals, displayed positive and negative emotions have interaction with displayed self-belief in explaining employees' enterprises' motivation. This signal indicates employees that the project's result is under their collective management. If the supervisor also signals a positive emotion, he or she shows that the project is presently performing well. Because people tend to extrapolate previous success into the future (Levinthal, D.A. and March, J.G., 1993), employees are likely to believe that the project's future is less unstable. Thus, since the impact of the degree of confidence, a manager shows on employees' willingness to act enterprises is influenced via way of the projected uncertainty perceived, the extra show of satisfaction strengthens this sign due to the fact it lessens the uncertainty employees perceive involving managerial displays of confidence. As an outcome, employees will likely experience there is higher uncertainty regarding the real degree of signaled self-belief than when there is no show of negative emotions. Interestingly, and opposite our expectations, our colleagues (Brundin, E., Patzelt, H. and Shepherd, D.A., 2008), and we observed that managers' displays of frustration increase the positive association between managers' self-assurance displays and

employees' enterprises' motivation. On the other hand, managers' displays of control over outcomes are more positively related to employees' motivation to act enterprises when the managers also signal that current desires are not being met and that the team is underachieving. Seeing this self-belief despite current underperformance probably motivates employees even to decorate their efforts to flip the project around and identify profitable project outcomes. It seems that self-belief is essential in this literature, not only due to the fact it positively impacts employees' willingness however also because when it is displayed outwardly, but it also influences the impact of the outward show of other positive and negative emotions. These outcomes add to prior findings mentioned via Shea (1999), which revealed that highly assured supervisors have a stronger impact on crew participants than those with less self-belief. Above, we illustrated the function of negative emotions play in the enterprises' literature, namely, managers' displays of negative emotions and the effect thereof on employees' enterprises' motivation (Brundin, E., Patzelt, H. and Shepherd, D.A., 2008).

### 3. Methodology

Analyses were conducted by using Comprehensive Meta-Analysis software (Biostat Inc., Englewood, NJ, USA). As an indicator of effect sizes, Pearson's coefficient of correlation ( $r$ ) was used, with values above 0.50 considered large,

around 0.30 considered moderate and values around 0.10 interpreted as small effects (Cohen, 1988). Given the heterogeneity of the studies, all analyses were based on a random effects model.

To assess the risk of publication bias for the results of the meta-analysis we calculated the Begg and Mazumdar's rank correlation test in line with the recommendations of Kepes et al. (2012). This test computes the rank order correlation (Kendall's tau b) between the treatment effect and the standard error (which is driven primarily by sample size) in order to identify if large studies tend to be included in the analysis regardless of their treatment effect, whereas small studies are more likely to be included when they show a relatively large treatment effect. The Begg and Mazumdar's rank correlation test revealed a Kendall's tau b of 0.14, with a  $p$ -value of 0.410 (based on continuity-corrected normal approximation), which suggests no publication bias for the overall relation between affect and EH. Similar results were obtained in the case of positive effect (PE) – entrepreneurial health (EH) and negative effect (NE) – entrepreneurial health (EH) relation respectively, with a Kendall's tau b of 0.83,  $p$ -value of 0.089 in the case of the former and a Kendall's tau b of -0.18,  $p$ -value of 0.198 (based on continuity-corrected normal approximation) in the case of the latter, which suggests no publication bias. After a preliminary examination of the titles and abstracts, around 50 articles complied with the first criterion of inclusion in the meta-analysis; that is, they seemed to explore the relation between an affective variable and entrepreneurial health and were considered for further analysis. After reading the full-text and applying all the inclusion-exclusion criteria (1 – the study explored the relation between an emotions and entrepreneurial health outcomes as conceptualized in the meta-analysis, 2 – the study is a theoretical review or an editorial note, and 3 – the study included sufficient statistical information to compute effect sizes), a final sample of 17 studies ( $N = 3810$  participants) was retained for the quantitative analysis, yielding 76 effect sizes. Each study was coded for moderators referring to: (a) level of measurement for the outcome (i.e., individual vs. business performance); (b) affect characteristics such as: duration (i.e., state vs. trait affect), and whether the affective construct was related to the entrepreneurial process or not (i.e., integral vs. incidental); (c) features of the study design:

whether the measurement of entrepreneurial health was objective or subjective and the ecological validity of the study design (i.e., ecological vs. non-ecological); and (d) sample characteristics such as: participants' status (i.e., entrepreneurs vs. non-entrepreneurs), proportion of women, average age in the sample, and proportion of higher education. Other moderators pertaining to the sample were also initially considered and coded (i.e., industry, entrepreneurial experience etc.), but were later dropped from the analysis due to lack of information from the original studies.

To ensure coding consistency and construct validity, the coding scheme was jointly developed by the authors in line with the conceptual and operational definitions provided in the theoretical framework of the study. Further on, the coding procedure was performed by both authors and an independent trained researcher. All instances of disagreement were resolved through consensus.

#### 4. Findings and Discussion on the Results

Our meta-analysis had three important aims: (1) to explore the magnitude of the affect – EH relation, (2) to explore the differential impact of PE and NE respectively on EH, and (3) to test the moderating role of a set of theoretical and methodological factors on the PE – EH and the NE – EH relations. With respect to our first objective, entrepreneurship research has so far postulated the existence of a rather strong connection between affect in general and the entrepreneurial process, mostly due to the high personal stakes that the entrepreneur throws to the game and to the complex endeavours s/he faces during the entrepreneurial process (entrepreneurial tasks are new, intricate, and described by uncertainty) (Doern and Goss, 2013; Delgado Garcia et al., 2015). In this sense, entrepreneurship is traditionally considered '*hot*' or an emotional journey (Cardon et al., 2012). However, the quantitative analysis of the effect sizes included in the meta-analysis recommends a shift of perspective. Overall, the results show a low to moderate effect size for the affect (including PE and NE variables) – EH relation (when ignoring the correlation signs) ( $r = 0.17$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). In this light, entrepreneurship is rather '*cold*.' The reported magnitude of the affect – EH is similar or below to effect sizes reported in other meta-analyses on emotional factors and various outcomes (i.e., decision making, in-role or extra-role performance, creativity etc.) (Angie et al., 2011).

Our second goal concerned exploring the differential association between PE and EH, on the one hand, and NE and EH, on the other hand (taking into consideration the sign of the correlations). While the evidence from previous entrepreneurship research supporting a positive association between PE and EH was quite robust, there were also instances when PE was reported to have a detrimental effect on various measures of EH (e.g., Baron et al., 2011). The results of our meta-analysis shed light over such contradictory findings and indicate a positive and significant association between PE and EH outcomes such as: innovation, sales, venture growth, goal attainment etc. ( $r = 0.17$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). This is in line with Fredrickson's (1998) broaden-and-build theory that states that PE signals a benign environment that further encourages the entrepreneur to broaden her/his attention scope and invest more in exploring, creating and seizing opportunities. A similar explanation is derived from the approach-avoidance theories. In short, PE is considered to activate the BAS, an underlying neuropsychological system that triggers appetitive, reward seeking behaviours, which are aligned to the specifics of entrepreneurial tasks and conducive for performance. Future research could explore additional affective dimensions such as different types of appraisal or the influence of emotion regulation strategies and other contextual contingencies in order to better understand the nature of the PE – EH relation and the previous inconsistencies.

On the other hand, contrary to our expectations, in this meta-analysis we found that, overall, NA had no significant (negative) implications for EH ( $r = -0.12$ ,  $p = 0.097$ ). This is surprising, since scholars have traditionally argued toward a more significant effect of NE on entrepreneurial processes. One argument concerned the increased frequency and intensity of negative affective experiences encountered during the entrepreneurial process (Markman et al., 2002). The other one claimed that NE has a higher influence on several psychological processes, as compared to PE (Baumeister et al., 2001). However, this non-significant should be approached with prudence due to the low number of studies that included measures for the NE-EH relation. All in all, while negative moods, emotion and affective dispositions don't seem to matter for the extent to which a company attains goals such as profitability, business growth and innovation,

positive emotions, moods and dispositions prove to be beneficial. The happy-worker-productive worker metaphor can thus become the happy entrepreneur – successful venture metaphor. For a comparison, the overall effect of PE on EH is similar to the effect of personality traits on business creation ( $r = 0.19$ ) and entrepreneurial success ( $r = 0.195$ ) (Rauch and Frese, 2007), or that of entrepreneurial social capital on business performance ( $r = 0.211$ ), stronger than the effect of human capital over entrepreneurial success ( $r = 0.098$ ), and lower than the effect of entrepreneurial orientation on business performance ( $r = 0.242$ ) (Rauch et al., 2007).

## **5. Conclusion**

Health is an essential topic as health issues cause suffering. In this research, we advocate that if positive emotions are associated with improved health, it is important that future research explore how entrepreneurs are able to generate positive emotions to improve health, whether there are indeed negative health outcomes for high levels of positive emotions and/ or passion, and how entrepreneurs regulate positive emotions to avoid health problems. Indeed, all outcomes—psychological, emotional, and socioeconomic—can influence both the entrepreneur's health and his or her entrepreneurial career. Enterpriser's researchers have a suitable idea of how enterprises action creates economic advantages for the entrepreneur (Nanda, R., 2008), and the local economy (Audretsch, D.B. and Feldman, M.P., 2004; Legault, L., 2017), and there is growing understanding of how entrepreneurship can impact the natural environment, and communities (Dean, T.J. and McMullen, J.S., 2007), and communities (Peredo, A.M. and Chrisman, J.J., 2006). We provide a first step and a roadmap for ways entrepreneurship scholars can extend current research efforts to build a better understanding of how entrepreneurship impacts health (of the entrepreneur and others) and how health impacts entrepreneurship as well as entrepreneurs' emotions. In confronting criticism that a threat to enterpriser's as a field is that it lacks a "*unifying*" dependent variable, we expound this as a precious possibility throughout this research in general and in this research specifically. Indeed, enterpriser's as the nexus of possibilities and individuals provides enterpriser's researchers the chance to apply and develop our trade to society's most important problems such as health at varying levels of

analysis. Although social enterprises primarily focus on improving economies, health issues exist locally in all economies. That is, enterpriser researches can do research in their local community and make a difference. Many health issues appear to vary across regions. Instead of a focus on some omnibus measure of health, we have the possibilities to exploit specific health issues (e.g., visual problems, obesity, and childhood asthma). Our review suggests several areas for future studies.

Entrepreneurs can impact the health of others through the opportunities they identify and exploit. To do so, entrepreneurs must believe that there is an opportunity for someone (third-person opportunity) to improve the health of others and that this identified opportunity is one that they personally want to pursue (first-person opportunity). Knowledge and motivation influence both the identification of opportunities and the evaluation that the identified opportunity is a personal opportunity (McMullen & Shepherd, 2006). Although the process of opportunity identification and exploitation to enhance health can be similar to the processes for all other opportunities that provide economic gain for the entrepreneur, we focus on aspects of the process specific to health. That is entrepreneurs who identify and act on opportunities to enhance others' health likely attend to (at least some) different aspects of the environment and are motivated differently than entrepreneurs solely focused on economic gain (or other non-health-related outcomes). In the sections that follow, we explore the role of (1) personal experiences, (2) professional knowledge, and (3) prosocial motivation on the identification, evaluation, and exploitation of opportunities to enhance others' health.

Health has also been linked to emotions. Positive emotions have been found to be associated with optimal health and well-being and negative emotions with anxiety, depression, and stress-related health problems. Further, research has linked entrepreneurial careers with positive emotional outcomes (Cardon et al., 2012). For example, self-employment can lead to experiences of passion, "*a consciously accessible, intense positive feeling*" (Cardon et al., 2012, p. 7); excitement; happiness; flow (Schindehutte, Morris, & Allen, 2006); and job satisfaction (Thompson, Kopelman, & Schriesheim, 1992). Along with being linked to positive emotions, entrepreneurial action has also

been linked to negative emotions, such as fear and anxiety, loneliness and social isolation (Akande, 1994), frustrations (Du Toit, 1980), and grief (Shepherd, D.A., and Patzelt, H., 2011), as well as the co-existence of highly positive and highly negative emotions (see Fong, 2006). While it seems that entrepreneurial action can generate positive and negative emotions, there is insufficient theorizing and empirical research on the links between the emotions generated throughout the entrepreneurial process and their health consequences.

Positive emotions. *First*, a fine-grained investigation of the relationship between positive emotions and health might contribute to the literature by linking the generation of specific emotions to specific health outcomes in an entrepreneurial context (i.e., both positive emotions and health are multi-dimensional constructs). Furthermore, there are some questions about whether more is always better. For example, Cardon et al. (2012) proposed that there is an inverse U-shaped relationship between entrepreneurial passion and creative problem solving. Indeed, Vallerand et al. (2003) argued that the possible obsessiveness resulting from high levels of passion can result in negative health outcomes. Do continually increasing positive emotions have diminishing returns for an entrepreneur's health (or is there an optimal level of emotions after which further increases diminish health)?

*Second*, although entrepreneurship can generate positive emotions, we assume there is heterogeneity in the extent of those positive emotions. Why do some entrepreneurs experience more positive emotions than others? Perhaps some entrepreneurs have a stronger "*fit*" with their ventures and thus generate more positive emotions from performing venture-related tasks.

*Third*, over and above the notion of fit, it is likely that entrepreneurs who do good for others, such as those who pursue potential opportunities to preserve the natural environment (Dean & McMullen, 2007), help maintain community and customs, improve people's lives (Shepherd & Patzelt, 2011), and alleviate suffering, feel more positive emotions than those who create neutral or negative value for others. Research has found that acts of kindness toward others generate positive emotions in the giver (Seligman et al., 2005). As we detail below, entrepreneurs can pursue opportunities that enhance the health of

others. In doing so, the entrepreneur is doing good, which can generate positive emotions that enhance his or her health. That is, in helping to improve others' (or the natural environment's) health through their actions, entrepreneurs may be improving their own health. Negative emotions. *First*, the most severe negative emotional response in the entrepreneurial context appears to stem from business failure. The stream of research on this topic explores how the failure of an entrepreneurial project or business characterizes the loss of something important to the entrepreneur and thus causes a negative emotional reaction—namely, grief—which can inhibit learning from failure (Byrne & Shepherd, 2015). Although the psychology literature has established a strong link between grief and depression, anxiety-related disorders, increased doctor visits, poor physical health, and higher risk of mortality (Kraus & Lilienfeld, 1959), research to date has failed to explore the health-related outcomes of entrepreneurial failure. This lack of research is surprising given the significant number of entrepreneurial businesses that fail every year. Second, while positive and negative emotions can co-exist (Fong, 2006), positive emotions seem to be able to “undo” negative emotions as well as extend and build lasting personal resources (Fredrickson, 1998). Therefore, the negative health outcomes caused by negative emotions may be short lived in the presence of positive emotions because if the source of the health problem is eliminated, then so might its effect—the health problem. Therefore, the health consequences of a negative emotional reaction likely depend on how quickly those negative emotions can be reduced, which likely partly depends on the entrepreneur's experience of positive emotions. Finally, there is an opportunity for future research to explore how the entrepreneurial context facilitates (or constrains) the undoing effect of positive emotions on negative emotions. Why is this undoing effect stronger for some entrepreneurs than others, in some ventures than in others, and in some environments than in others? Through this paper, we present a challenge (to ourselves and anyone else who will listen) for future research to build a stronger, more complete understanding of entrepreneurial phenomena. To achieve this strength and completeness, researchers (and journals) must accept that there is not one correct approach or answer in this field, and they must welcome numerous viewpoints, including those

from different paradigms and multi-paradigms. Indeed, researchers have begun to understand a “*post-paradigm war*” method to constructing fields of ability (Romani, L., Primecz, H. and Topçu, K., 2011), a multi-paradigm perspective (e.g., Audretsch, D.B. and Feldman, M.P., 2004) that emphasizes an entire picture of the phenomena at hand. This more entire picture of enterprises phenomena will probably come from researchers who undertake at least some trailblazing projects; from researchers who broaden the range of research questions, the manageable effects of enterprises action, and the determination and combination of research methods; and from researchers who keep away from the endless debates about the margins of the field and its sub-fields or relate to whether one theoretical or philosophical lens is preferable to another. Since one of the strengths of the entrepreneurship research community is its interdisciplinary composition, we hope that this research can inspire scholars focusing on other levels of analysis (e.g., teams, organizations, institutions, and regions) and draw on other theoretical perspectives (e.g., institutional entrepreneurship). Although important advances have been made in understanding the role of emotions in cognitive evaluations of an entrepreneurial opportunity, the range of empirical studies on this relationship is still scarce. To push empirical research, we suggest conceptualizing an entrepreneurial opportunity as first-person beliefs of desirability and feasibility and applying psychological theories addressing the effects of emotions and judgements. These conceptualizations may help to measure emotions' effects on opportunity evaluation and entrepreneurial health which is still described as the “*black box*” between opportunity recognition and exploitation.

#### **Notice:**

1. Results of the present study are significantly connected with the Ph.D. dissertation of Mohammad Heydari, which was written at the Nanjing University of Science and Technology entitled: (*A Cognitive Basis Perceived Corruption and Attitudes Towards Entrepreneurial Intention*). There are some questions contained in this paper, which symbolize the purpose of further research. Also, it is necessary to mention that this paper is the result of the ten years of research in different countries on “*Human and Organizational Behavior*.”

2. In this research Entrepreneurs who do good for others, such as those who pursue

potential opportunities to preserve the natural environmental, help maintain community and customs, improve people's lives, and alleviate suffering, feel more positive emotions than those who create neutral or negative value for others. Research has found that acts of kindness toward others generate positive emotions in the giver. As we detail below, entrepreneurs can pursue opportunities that enhance the health of others. In doing so, the entrepreneur is doing good, which

can generate positive emotions that enhance his or her health. That is, in helping to improve others' (or the natural environment's) health through their actions, entrepreneurs may be improving their own health. Such a relationship provides the basis for a virtuous prosocial spiral. Future research can provide explanations for what starts, perpetuates, and stops these prosocial spirals of entrepreneurship and health.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Akande, A. (1994). Coping with entrepreneurial stress: Evidence from Nigeria. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 32(1), 83–87.
- [2]. Anderson, P., & Tushman, M. L. (1990). Technological discontinuities and dominant designs: A cyclical model of technological change. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 35(4), 604–633.
- [3]. Angie A. D., Connelly S., Waples E. P., Kligyte V. (2011). The influence of discrete emotions on judgement and decision-making: a meta-analytic review. *Cogn. Emot.* 25 1393–1422.
- [4]. Audretsch, D.B., and Feldman, M.P., (2004). Knowledge spillovers and the geography of innovation. In *Handbook of regional and urban economics* (Vol. 4, pp. 2713-2739). Elsevier.
- [5]. Baron R. A., Tang J. (2011). The role of entrepreneurs in firm-level innovation: joint effects of positive affect, creativity, and environmental dynamism. *J. Bus. Venturing* 26 49–60.
- [6]. Baumeister R. F., Bratslavsky E., Finkenauer C., Vohs K. D. (2001). Bad is stronger than good. *Rev. Gen. Psychol.* 5 323–370.
- [7]. Blanchflower, D.G., (2007). Entrepreneurship in the United States.
- [8]. Brundin, E., Patzelt, H., and Shepherd, D.A., (2008). Managers' emotional displays and employees' willingness to act entrepreneurially. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 23(2), pp.221-243.
- [9]. Buka, S.L., Stichick, T.L., Birdthistle, I., and Earls, F.J., (2001). Youth exposure to violence: Prevalence, risks, and consequences. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 71(3), pp.298-310.
- [10]. Byrne, O., & Shepherd, D. A. (2015). Different strokes for different folks: Entrepreneurial narratives of emotion, cognition, and making sense of business failure. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 39(2), 375–405.
- [11]. Cameron, K., and Dutton, J. eds., (2003). *Positive organizational scholarship: Foundations of a new discipline*. Berrett-Koehler Publishers.
- [12]. Cardon M. S., Foo M. D., Shepherd D., Wiklund J. (2012). Exploring the heart: entrepreneurial emotion is a hot topic. *Entrep. Theory Pract.* 36 1–10.
- [13]. Carter, S., (2011). The rewards of entrepreneurship: Exploring the incomes, wealth, and economic well-being of entrepreneurial households. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 35(1), pp.39-55.
- [14]. Chatterji, A.K., Fabrizio, K.R., Mitchell, W., and Schulman, K.A., (2008). Physician-industry cooperation in the medical device industry. *Health Affairs*, 27(6), pp.1532-1543.
- [15]. Christensen, C. (1997). *The innovator's dilemma: When new technologies cause great firms to fail*. Boston, MA: Harvard Business Press.
- [16]. Cohen J. (1988). *Statistical Power Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences*, 2nd Edn Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
- [17]. Coker, A.L., Smith, P.H., Bethea, L., King, M.R., and McKeown, R.E., (2000). Physical health consequences of physical and psychological intimate partner violence. *Archives of family medicine*, 9(5), pp.451-457.
- [18]. Dean, T. J., & McMullen, J. S. (2007). Toward a theory of sustainable entrepreneurship: Reducing environmental degradation through entrepreneurial action. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 22(1), 50–76.
- [19]. Delgado-Garcia J. B., Rodriguez-Escudero A. I., Martin-Cruz N. (2012). Influence of affective traits on entrepreneur's goals and satisfaction. *J. Small Bus. Manag.* 50 408–428.
- [20]. Doern R., Goss D. (2013). From barriers to barring: why emotion matters for entrepreneurial development. *Int. Small Bus. J.* 31 496–519.
- [21]. Du Toit, D. F. (1980). Confessions of a successful entrepreneur. *Harvard Business Review*, 58(6), 44–58.
- [22]. Dutton, J.E., Workman, K.M., and Hardin, A.E., (2014). Compassion at work. *Annu. Rev. Organ. Psychol. Organ. Behav.*, 1(1), pp.277-304.

- [23]. Dutton, J.E., Worline, M.C., Frost, P.J., and Lilius, J., (2006). Explaining compassion organizing. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 51(1), pp.59-96.
- [24]. Fong, C. T. (2006). The effects of emotional ambivalence on creativity. *Academy of Management Journal*, 49(5), 1016–1030.
- [25]. Fredrickson, B.L., (1998). Cultivated emotions: Parental socialization of positive emotions and self-conscious emotions. *Psychological Inquiry*, 9(4), pp.279-281.
- [26]. Frost, P., (2007). Toxic Emotions at work and what you can do about them.
- George, J.M., (2014). Compassion and Capitalism: Implications for organizational studies. *Journal of Management*, 40(1), pp.5-15.
- [27]. Grant, A.M. and Berry, J.W., (2011). The necessity of others is the mother of invention: Intrinsic and prosocial motivations, perspective taking, and creativity — *Academy of management journal*, 54(1), pp.73-96.
- [28]. Grégoire, D.A., and Shepherd, D.A., (2012). Technology-market combinations and the identification of entrepreneurial opportunities: An investigation of the opportunity-individual nexus. *Academy of Management Journal*, 55(4), pp.753-785.
- [29]. Hartog, J., and Oosterbeek, H., (2007). What should you know about private returns to education? *Human capital: theory and evidence*, pp.7-10.
- [30]. Kanov, J.M., Maitlis, S., Worline, M.C., Dutton, J.E., Frost, P.J., and Lilius, J.M., (2004). Compassion in organizational life. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 47(6), pp.808-827.
- [31]. Kendall, E., Buys, N., Charker, J. and MacMillan, S., (2006). Self-employment: An under-utilized vocational rehabilitation strategy. *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation*, 25(3), pp.197-205.
- [32]. Kepes S., Banks G. C., McDaniel M., Whetzel D. L. (2012). Publication bias in the organizational sciences. *Organ. Res. Methods* 15 624–662.
- [33]. Kraus, A. S., & Lilienfeld, A. M. (1959). Some epidemiologic aspects of the high mortality rate in the young widowed group. *Journal of Chronic Diseases*, 10(3), 207–217.
- [34]. Kunda, Z., (1990). The case for motivated reasoning. *Psychological Bulletin*, 108(3), p.480.
- [35]. Legault, L., (2017). Self-determination theory. *Encyclopedia of Personality and Individual Differences*, pp.1-9.
- [36]. Levinthal, D.A., and March J.G., (1993). The myopia of learning. *Strategic management journal*, 14(S2), pp.95-112.
- [37]. Locke, K., Golden-Biddle, K. and Feldman, M.S., (2008). Perspective—Making doubt generative: Rethinking the role of doubt in the research process. *Organization Science*, 19(6), pp.907-918.
- [38]. Markman G. D., Balkin D. B., Baron R. A. (2002). Inventors and new venture formation: the effects of general self-efficacy and regretful thinking. *Entrep. Theory Pract.* 27 149–165.
- [39]. Matthews, K.A. and Gallo, L.C., (2011). Psychological perspectives on pathways linking socioeconomic status and physical health. *Annual review of psychology*, 62, pp.501-530.
- [40]. McMullen, J.S., and Shepherd, D.A., (2006). Entrepreneurial action and the role of uncertainty in the theory of the entrepreneur. *Academy of Management Review*, 31(1), pp.132-152.
- [41]. Nanda, R., (2008). Cost of external finance and selection into entrepreneurship. *Harvard Business School Entrepreneurial Management Working Paper* (08-047).
- [42]. Nickerson, R.S., (1998). Confirmation bias: A ubiquitous phenomenon in many guises. *Review of general psychology*, 2(2), pp.175-220.
- [43]. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, (2000). US Department of Health and Human Services: Healthy People 2010. <http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/>.
- [44]. Patzelt, H., and Shepherd, D.A., (2011). Recognizing opportunities for sustainable development. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 35(4), pp.631-652.
- [45]. Peredo, A.M. and Chrisman, J.J., (2006). Toward a theory of community-based enterprise. *Academy of Management Review*, 31(2), pp.309-328.
- [46]. Pratt, M. G., Rockmann, K. W., & Kaufmann, J. B. (2006). Constructing professional identity: The role of work and identity learning cycles in the customization of identity among medical residents. *Academy of Management Journal*, 49(2), 235–262.
- [47]. Rauch A., Frese M. (2007). Let's put the person back into entrepreneurship research: a meta-analysis of the relationship between business owners' personality characteristics and business creation and success. *Eur. J. Work Organ. Psychol.* 16 353–385.



- [48]. Romani, L., Primecz, H., and Topçu, K., (2011). Paradigm interplay for theory development: A methodological example with the Kulturstandard method. *Organizational Research Methods*, 14(3), pp.432-455.
- [49]. Rynes, S.L., Bartunek, J.M., Dutton, J.E., and Margolis, J.D., (2012). Care and compassion through an organizational lens: Opening up new possibilities.
- [50]. Scase, R., and Goffee, R., (1980). *The real world of the small business owner*. Taylor & Francis.
- Schindehutte, M., Morris, M., & Allen, J. (2006). Beyond achievement: Entrepreneurship as extreme experience. *Small Business Economics*, 27(4-5), 349-368.
- [51]. Seligman, M. E., Steen, T. A., Park, N., & Peterson, C. (2005). Positive psychology progress: Empirical validation of interventions. *American Psychologist*, 60(5), 410-421.
- [52]. Shea, C.M., (1999). The effect of leadership style on performance improvement on a manufacturing task. *The Journal of Business*, 72(3), pp.407-422.
- [53]. Shepherd, D.A. and Patzelt, H., (2018). Prior Knowledge and Entrepreneurial Cognition. In *Entrepreneurial Cognition* (pp. 7-49). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
- [54]. Shepherd, D.A., and Patzelt, H., (2011). The new field of sustainable entrepreneurship: Studying entrepreneurial action linking “what is to be sustained” with “what is to be developed.” *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 35(1), pp.137-163.
- [55]. Shepherd, D.A., and Patzelt, H., (2015). The “heart” of entrepreneurship: The impact of entrepreneurial action on health and health on entrepreneurial action. *Journal of Business Venturing Insights*, 4, pp.22-29.
- [56]. Simmons, J., 2002. *Doctors and discoveries: lives that created today's medicine*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.
- [57]. Spence, M., (1973). Market Signalling: Information Transfer in Hiring and Related Processes. – Cambridge, MA.
- [58]. Sternthal, M.J., Jun, H.J., Earls, F., and Wright, R.J., (2010). Community violence and urban childhood asthma: a multilevel analysis. *European Respiratory Journal*, 36(6), pp.1400-1409.
- [59]. Thompson, C. A., Kopelman, R. E., & Schriesheim, C. A. (1992). Putting all one's eggs in the same basket: A comparison of commitment and satisfaction among self-and organizationally employed men. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 77(5), 738-743.
- [60]. Vallerand, R. J., Blanchard, C., Mageau, G. A., Koestner, R., Ratelle, C., Léonard, M., et al. (2003). Les passions de l'âme: On obsessive and harmonious passion. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 85(4), 756-767.
- [61]. World Health Organization, (2000). *The world health report 2000: health systems: improving performance*. World Health Organization.

---

**Thông tin tác giả:**

**1. Mohammad Heydari**

- Đơn vị công tác: School of Economics and Management, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing, Jiangsu, China  
- Địa chỉ email: Mohammad\_Heydari@njust.edu.cn

Ngày nhận bài: 30/10/2019

Ngày nhận bản sửa: 25/12/2019

Ngày duyệt đăng: 31/12/2019

**2. Zhou Xiaohu**

- Đơn vị công tác: The School of Economics and Management, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing, China  
- Địa chỉ email: njustzxh@njust.edu.cn

**2. Zhou Xiaohu**

- Đơn vị công tác: The School of Economics and Management, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing, China

**3. Kin Keung Lai**

- Đơn vị công tác: College of Economics, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen, China

**4. Zheng Yuxi**

- Đơn vị công tác: Faculty of Economics and Management, East China Normal University, Shanghai, China

**5. Zhang Hui**

- Đơn vị công tác: The School of Economics and Management, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing, China.