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**Call for papers Revue de l’Entrepreneuriat**

**Special Issue “Entrepreneurship and parenthood”**

**“Parenthood: A forgotten dimension in entrepreneurship?”**

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The aim of this call for papers related to **Parenthood in entrepreneurship** is to address this issue in the broadest possible perspective including all its aspects.

Coming from the medical, psychological and social sphere, the concept of parenthood means the function of being a parent in its legal, political, socio-economic, cultural, and institutional aspects (Doumot and Fox, 2004). It questioned not only the function, the place and the role of the parent (biological or not) vis-à-vis the child, but also the design that parents make themselves in the exercise of their parental responsibility (Martin, 2003).

Therefore, the concept of parenthood challenges individually and collectively, directly or indirectly, all the actors of society and allows the emergence of initiatives such as the *Observatoire de l’Equilibre des Temps et de la Parentalité en Entreprise* (OPE). Created in 2008, the French Observatory aims to encourage economic actors to take better account of parenthood and more broadly to better conciliate the professional and personal life by providing employees with children an environment better suited to their family responsibilities [[1]](#footnote-1).

A first approach to the concept of parenthood in entrepreneurship is the search for a balance between work and family life. Many studies show that particularly among the motivations of women entrepreneurs, finding a balance between work and personal life (including family) is very often advanced (Duchéneaut and Orhan, 2000 Cornet and Constantinidis, 2004; Jamali, 2009; Léger-Jarniou et al., 2015). In parallel, women invest slowly and steadily the historically activities developed by men and men can assert their desire for a more active presence in child rearing. Therefore, gender roles are now being questioned (Drew and Humbert, 2012; Powell and Eddleston, 2013) and the myths and stereotypes challenged. So, both men and women can turn to entrepreneurship as a means of reconciling their work and their parenting roles. Entrepreneurship is clearly positioned as a coherent alternative to conciliate work with family life, regardless of gender.

But the subject of parenthood in entrepreneurship is more extensive and cannot be limited to a search of conciliation. Thus, for some years, studies such as those developed by Aldrich and Cliff (2003) advocate the existence of an entrenchment of entrepreneurship in society (embeddedness) and especially in the family. Indeed, the authors consider that the recognition of opportunities, the access of funding, and the way entrepreneurs launch businesses among other aspects are conditioned by the situation of the family. In this way, different opportunities will be perceived or discovered, different funding will be available, and different processes will be developed, depending on the life cycle of the family. Also, some studies mention that the performance of the entrepreneur could be directly inspired by the presence of role models, such as entrepreneurial parents (Bouchiki 1993). Therefore, the family system affects the creation of business and vice versa (Aldrich and Cliff, 2003). It is then important to consider the relationship between parenthood and entrepreneurship beyond the work-family balance and to study it as a determining factor for the type of opportunity, financing, business and process to be adopted when starting a business.

A third point to discuss in the relationship between parenthood and business is the family business. As emphasized by Chabaud (2013), the family and family businesses are at the heart of entrepreneurial dynamics. It is a fact that entrepreneurship and family businesses share long-standing research proximities (Chrisman et al., 2010; Debicki et al., 2009), and it is envisaged a family entrepreneurship research domain (Fayolle and Begin, 2009; Hoy and Sharma, 2010; Randerson et al., 2016). Therefore, it seems interesting to broaden the discussion of entrepreneurship and parenthood, and also incorporating the problem of the transmission of business. Indeed, the survival of a family business for several generations is not something given; it has to be created. It is because even "if one is born heir, one becomesa family entrepreneur" (Robic et al., 2014. 26). The intention to pass the family business to the next generation, and the transformation from heir to entrepreneur are often the results of a complex socialization process within the family (Robic et al., 2014).

From these three approaches, but without limiting ourselves to them those, the aim objective of this issue is to collect conceptual or empirical contributions based on the exploitation of quantitative or qualitative data to better understand the relationship between **Parenthood and Entrepreneurship**.

Without being exhaustive, particular attention will be paid to the work related to the following themes:

* Entrepreneurial lineages,
* Family entrepreneurship,
* Learning entrepreneurship through family,
* Family versus school for learning entrepreneurship**,**
* Family resources and entrepreneurship**,**
* Multiple roles of the entrepreneur**,**
* Being a father/mother and an entrepreneur,
* Role models and entrepreneurship,
* Women, maternity, and entrepreneurship,
* Work/life conciliation,
* Life cycle/ family cycle,
* Relationship entrepreneurship/family,
* Conflicts versus benefits of entrepreneurial parenthood,
* Psychological contracts and parental support to entrepreneurial initiatives,
* Succession and Business transfer,
* Inheritance and entrepreneurship,
* Marriage contract and entrepreneurship.

**Timetable**

Submissions of the proposals (full papers): 1st July 2017

First double blind peer review decision: October 2017

Sending of the second versions : January 2018

2nd answers of the reviewers: April 2018

Sending of the definitive versions : July 2018

Publication of the special isue: December 2018/ 1st term 2019

**Submission details**

Submissions to this special issue must be made by email, with the subject "Special issue on Parenthood in entrepreneurship" to aude.dandria@univ-evry.fr and also to soumission@entrepreneuriat.com .

Submissions must be sent in Word format and authors are asked to ensure before submitting that the manuscript complies with the Author Guidelines for Revue de l’Entrepreneuriat: http://www.entrepreneuriat.com/pole-recherche/la-revue-nouvelle-formule/note-aux-auteurs/#c958

The proposals will pass through a double-blind evaluation process according to the procedures of the Revue de l’Entrepreneuriat.

Revue de l’Entrepreneuriat is a major French scientific journal on Entrepreneurship. It is evaluated as rank 2 Journal in France (according to the FNEGE classification, from 1 to 4, starting from the best ones).

For queries regarding this special issue, please contact: Guest Editor Aude d’Andria (aude.dandria@univ-evry.fr )

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1. To date, over 500 small and large companies or associations have already signed the parenthood charter (http://www.observatoire-equilibre.com/charte-de-la-parentalite/presentation/) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)