

“Intrapreneurship Research Publications: A Bibliometric lens on Country-Institution-Collaboration and Sponsorship aspects juxtaposed with Country Economic Indicators”.

Digbijaya Mahapatra¹, Dr. Jaya Ahuja², Dr. Chirag Malik³

¹ Ph.D. Scholar, BML Munjal University, Gurugram, Haryana, India.

Email: digbijaya.mahapatra@gmail.com

² Associate Professor, School of Management, BML Munjal University, Gurugram, Haryana, India.

Email: jaya.ahuja@bmu.edu.in

³ Associate Professor, School of Management, BML Munjal University, Gurugram, Haryana, India.

Email: chirag.malik@bmu.edu.in

ABSTRACT

Intrapreneurship, known by various synonyms and associated terms (Corporate Entrepreneurship, Corporate Venturing, Strategic entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial-Intrapreneurial Orientation, Intention, etc.), have evoked significant research interest over the years, for its prevalence and importance in organizations, enterprises and institutions. Longitudinal accounts of the evolution and progress of this field with specific focus on geographical, institutional and sponsorship support aspects are scarce. This article aims to address this gap by focusing on these aspects through a systematic bibliometric analysis of the academic publications over the past 55 years (1970-2025).

We adopt an inclusive view of using all types of publications: articles, books, conference proceedings, reviews, SLRs, bibliometric and meta-analysis. Using a comprehensive set of search strings (synonyms, associated terms, concepts and phrases), bibliometric analysis is done for the whole period (from early 1970s till the end of 2024). After an overview of the evolution of scholarship and publications over the time span, we focus on evolution of scholarship in countries and institutions, ending with an analysis of sponsorship and funding of research.

Using bibliographic meta-data from Scopus in conjunction with Scopus analytics, R-Bibliometrix-Biblioshiny and VOSviewer tools, we document the evolution of the field and its various facets through performance analysis, science mapping and bibliometric coupling insights over 55 years, 5 decades and a quinquennium.

Despite broad consensus on usage of terms and synonyms relating to intrapreneurship, clear and comprehensive framework still eludes. Entrepreneurial Orientation and Intention are key enabler constructs deserving further attention from the employee-agent perspectives. Emergence of China into intrapreneurship research with strong state backing as national priority towards sustained economic progress and innovation focus and the economic and social development is unmissable. Similar other efforts from other Asian and middle eastern countries is clear. Centers of scholarship and publication production is clearly shifting east from US and Europe to China, India and global south. In developing economies sponsorship support helps boost research which in turn contributes to national development and wealth creation. This bibliometric analysis provides an overall view of the field from a different lens of country-institution-sponsorship angle, coupled with typically ignored view of Ecosystem Macro Indicators like Document Type, Language, Subject Area, Source Type, etc..

Keywords: Intrapreneurship, Corporate Entrepreneurship, Intra-Organizational Entrepreneurship, Longitudinal Study, Sponsorship Growth, Bibliometric analysis..

INTRODUCTION

Research on intrapreneurship (synonyms like corporate entrepreneurship, and organizational entrepreneurship and associated concepts) has emerged as a critical area of inquiry due to their vital roles in fostering innovation, competitive advantage, and organizational renewal across sectors (Deprez, 2024; Urbano et al., 2022). Over the past

five decades, these concepts have evolved from early explorations of mere entrepreneurial behavior within firms to complex, multidimensional constructs encompassing individual, team, and organizational levels (Glinyanova et al., 2021; Neessen et al., 2019).

The increasing turbulence in economic environments and the need for sustained innovation have elevated the importance of entrepreneurial activities inside established

organizations, with large corporations investing billions in research and development to maintain market leadership (Stachel & Mussante, 2024; Glinyanova et al., 2021). Empirical evidence highlights that intrapreneurial behavior contributes significantly to firm growth, strategic renewal, and innovation success (Onea, 2023; Elias et al., 2024).

Barring a lone article of 1937 found on Scopus (Lewis, 1937), incidence of articles starts off 1970 onwards, making up about 55 years of publishing history on the topic of intrapreneurship. There are articles and reviews employing bibliometric analysis, a few longitudinal ones too.

A review of Bibliometric Studies around Intrapreneurship (extracted from Scopus), reveals a few distinctive thematic clusters:

Intrapreneurship, Corporate Entrepreneurship, and Venture Capital: Most historically grounded domains in the dataset, this stream relies on macro-timelines, with key studies synthesizing up to four to five decades of structural corporate evolution (Glinyanova et al., 2021; Yadav et al., 2026).

Strategic Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurial Orientations (EO): How enterprises navigate market risk and strategic positioning (Pei et al., 2020; Thomas et al., 2022), charting long-term shifts in entrepreneurial approach (Abbas & Tiberius, 2026)

Green, Circular Economy, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Reflects literature mapping environmental mandates, sustainable, eco-innovative frameworks (Alvino et al., 2021; Díaz-Garrido et al., 2024) and alignment with global SDGs (Azharuddin et al., 2026; Kong et al., 2026).

Finally, Generative AI, Digitalization, Technology, and Analytics: Small yet rapidly emerging areas with domain focus on structural datasets like patent analytics (Mejia & Kajikawa, 2024), rapid integration of Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) in structural entrepreneurship workflows (Ngate H., 2026).

In associated areas, as per the bibliometric articles retrieved, academic inquiry is concentrated at the individual level, focusing on Entrepreneurial Intentions (EI) and Psychological Factors. Early research mapped foundational models (Dolhey, 2019; Ruiz-Alba et al., 2021), which have since evolved into deeper explorations of psychological self-efficacy boundaries (Haque & Kour, 2024; Valencia-Arias & Marulanda, 2019). Feeding on this behavioral domain, Entrepreneurship Education (EE) Models around institutional learning frameworks tracking pedagogical adjustments over the years (Anggraini et al., 2026; Kumari & Sudha, 2026), impact of structured curricula shape student mindsets (Aparicio et al., 2019; Nájera-Sánchez et al., 2023) have been studied.

While some of the Bibliometric studies refer to the country and institution specific information, they are primarily focused on performance mapping and science mapping relating to authors, journals, citation, bibliometric coupling, co-citation, etc. From our review, there are no bibliometric articles that lays specific focus on Research Sponsorship growth along with Geographical

(country) correlating it with publication performance of authors and Institutions. Also, there are no bibliometric articles which look at the period about 55 years (from 1970 to 2024) on the area.

This Bibliometric study on Intrapreneurship (intra-organizational entrepreneurship) has an objective to document the scholarly discourse from the lens of geographical, national, institutional and sponsorship support aspects over the last 55 years, though a systematic bibliometric lens. 'Organization' is used deliberately to represent any collective, association, institution, business or corporation and the generic prefix 'intra' to indicate inside or within.

The research questions (RQs) that we intend to address are:

RQ1: What are the various synonyms, terms and associated concepts around Intrapreneurship?

RQ2: How has scholarship on the subject evolved overall, for the whole period (seen through proxies like publications and citations for Countries, Institutions, authors and sources)?

RQ3: How has the science on the subject developed as seen through bibliographic coupling, co-citation, keyword clusters and co-occurrence of keywords?

RQ4: What can be said about scholarship on the subject in various geographies, countries and institutions of scholarly leadership?

RQ5: How has sponsorship support progressed over time and is there any correlation with economic development indicators of the country?

For this study, we use Scopus as the database and for analysis we use Scopus Analytics, VOSViewer and R-Biblioshiny tools.

Intrapreneurship: Entrepreneurship within the Organization

Ontologically accepted as a subfield of entrepreneurship, it shares several common characteristics with Entrepreneurship, while having significant distinct dimensions, antecedents, process and outcomes. Synonyms like Corporate Entrepreneurship, Intrapreneurship, (Internal) Corporate Venture, etc. are often used to represent this phenomenon and its various forms and manifestations.

The oldest article on the topic found on Scopus, Lewis (1937), is on "corporate entrepreneurship" advocating higher claims on profits of the corporation for the entrepreneur than the passive owners and principals!

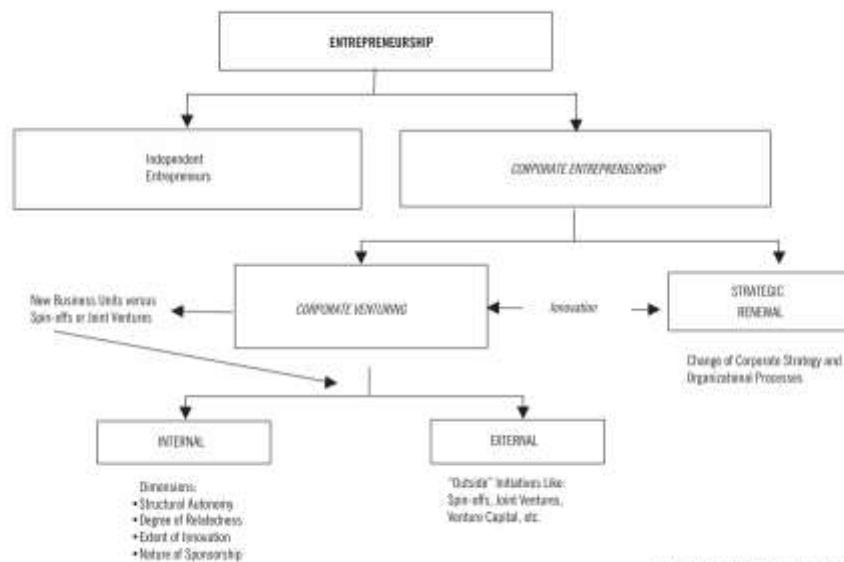
Origin of the specific term "Intrapreneurship" is unanimously traced back to the epochal paper titled "Intra-Corporate Entrepreneurship" by George Pinchot III and his wife Elizabeth Pinchot while attending Terrytown school for Entrepreneurs (Pinchot and Pinchot, 1978). Later the term was formally documented in the book "Intrapreneuring: Why You Don't Have to Leave the Corporation to Become an Entrepreneur" (Pinchot III, 1985) and elucidated further, *appropriately yet broadly, as "dreamers who do"* (Pinchot III, 1987) ("Gifford Pinchot III," 2025).

In their seminal article “Toward a Reconciliation of the Definitional Issues in the Field of Corporate Entrepreneurship”, Sharma and Chrisman (1999) define independent entrepreneurship as the “process whereby an individual or group of individuals, acting ‘independently’ of any association ‘with in’ existing organization, create a new organization”, key being “independent and within”.

Based on Pinchot III (1985), (Hammann 2006) and Sharma and Chrisman (1999), Global Entrepreneurship

Monitor (GEM) in its Special Report on ‘Entrepreneurial Employee Activity-2013’, adopt a generalized and encompassing definition of entrepreneurial employee activity as ‘employees developing new activities for their main employer, such as developing or launching new goods or services, or setting up a new business unit, a new establishment or subsidiary’. The report depicts Intrapreneurship as a bottom-up individual-employee initiative as shown below.

Figure 2.1 Typology Of Different Entrepreneurial Activities: Concepts From The Literature



Note: Based on Sharma and Chrisman, 1999

Figure 1 Typology of Entrepreneurship: Abstracted from GEM Special Report on Entrepreneurial Employee -2013

Antoncic and Hisrich (2001) summarize four dimensions of Intrapreneurship prevalent at that time: (a) new business venture (existing or new products or markets), (b) innovativeness (conjuring up new technology, products, processes, services); (c) reinvention-renewal (strategic transformation, reorganization and reforms) and (d) proactiveness (enthusiastic orientation towards bold risk taking, competitive aggression in recognizing opportunities and taking initiatives).

Schollhammer (1982) categorized entrepreneurship into 5 different types: “acquisitive, administrative, opportunistic, incubative, and imitative”, suggesting variability of contribution of dimensions suggested by Antoncic and Hisrich (2001)

Hamel (2002) outlines a tripodal model for intrapreneurship comprising activism (by reasonably autonomous agents of innovation and change)-capability (knowledge and skill enabled people ready to deal with innovation)-process (to recognize and nurture seeds of ideas to fruition).

Among associated areas of interest around intrapreneurship, somewhat common to entrepreneurship too, are concepts around Entrepreneurial Orientation, Entrepreneurial Intention and Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy. These constructs have been significant areas of focus by scholars and has been shown both as an important antecedents and predictors of ventures, within,

outside, by the corporate or by individuals within the corporation engaging the entrepreneurial endeavors.

Entrepreneurial Orientation (EO) is likened to the process which results in the content called Entrepreneurship. New entry or business creation being the marker for entrepreneurship, EO involves five characteristic dimensions, namely independent autonomous actions, assuming risks to innovate, aggression in engaging and dealing with competition and proactive disposition to grab market opportunities. While these dimensions of EO contribute to firm performance, the relationships are contingent upon the context and situation, and the dimensions vary independent of each other in a given context. (Covin & Slevin, 1991; Lumpkin & Dess, 1996; Bourgeois, 1980).

Another significant associated area is Entrepreneurial Intention (EI), widely recognized as the most important predictor of entrepreneurial behaviour. Literature on EI has evolved from examining fragmented personality traits to robust, cognitively-grounded process models. Two seminal pillars of reliance are (a) the Entrepreneurial Event Model (EEM) of Shapero and Sokol (1982) around perceived desirability, perceived feasibility and propensity as catalysts for starting a venture; and (b) the Theory of Planned Behaviour by Ajzen (1991) which lays down the psychological framework of intentions being driven by personal attitudes, subjective norms and perceived behavioural control.

Synonyms and associated Terminology

Multitude of synonyms and concepts are associated with Intra-Organizational Entrepreneurship to describe the phenomenon, various dimensions, antecedents and outcomes. A quick perusal of few systematic literature reviews, points to diversity in labels, terminology and keywords employed: most underline the lack of clear definitions, boundary demarcation and interchanging usage, causing confusion and hindering research consistency (Sharma and Crisman, 2000; Blanka, 2019; Glinyanova et al 2021; Hernández-Perlines, et al. 2022; Urbano et al., 2022; Aragaw et al., 2024).

To kick start our investigation, we started with most commonly used terms like “Intrapreneurship” and “Corporate Entrepreneurship” on Scopus and google scholar. We scanned well-cited and some recent Systematic Literature Reviews articles using title, abstract, keyword, and full body scan focused on terminology, labels and definitions being used to the field to obtain a superset of associated terms and labels. With the seed terms, we snowballed to include other terms used by scholars to explore different dimensions and contexts of the domain, to come up with a broader list of synonyms and terms for database query.

(Note: Some articles mention multiple synonyms and/or associated terms hence may appear on the list for more than one synonym and/or associated terms)

Methodology

As a term, Bibliometrics, was first employed by Alan Pritchard as a replacement of the ‘statistical bibliography’ in use till that time (coined by E. Wyndham Hulme in 1923), consolidating the study technique focused on exploring the nature and course of development of a discipline through the mathematical and statistical analysis of various facets and dimensions of written documents.

Sengupta (1985) provided a comprehensive definition of bibliometrics as "Organization, classification and quantitative evaluation of publication patterns of all macro- and micro-communication along with their authorships by mathematical and statistical calculus".

Almost all the models are similar in their approach, varying largely on details: Stages and Steps (consolidated vs. granular), detailing of guidelines and instructions, Do's and Don'ts, Reporting methodology and rigor for publications, etc. The 3 steps outlined in Tranfield et al. (2003) hold good:

Making a plan: Scope definition, objective setting, research questions, decide methodology with criteria for search and selection of documents (database, inclusion, and exclusion).

Executing the Plan: Running defined and systematic searches on identified databases using predefined and justified criteria, screening retrieved documents for relevance, quality and sufficiency, classification, summarizing, and documentation of findings.

Reporting the findings: Study the findings at each stage, synthesize with respect to research questions and

objectives, bringing out highlights, gaps, arriving at conclusions, implications, and future research avenues.

In their very highly cited article (7000+ on Scopus and 12500+ on GS), Donthu et al (2021), outline a “bibliometric analysis tool box” with 3 distinct parts: Two Main techniques, namely “Performance Analysis” and “Science Mapping”, and One add-on “Enhancement Techniques” with tool-based visualizations. Countries, Journals, Institutions and Authors are the research constituents. We adopt the tool box of Donthu et al. (2021) and limit the enhancement techniques to illustrating the Science Mapping by visualization using R-Bibliometrix-Biblioshiny and VOS Viewer.

Performance Analysis, typically narrative-descriptive with supporting data, is the foundational analysis to bring out the ‘contribution’ of the research constituents in terms of output, productivity, significance and impact (using publications, citations, h index, g index, etc. as proxies). Science mapping, a further value addition and insight layer, looks at the ‘structural’ connections, relationships, interactions, collaboration using proxies like co-authorship, citation, co-citation, bibliographic coupling, co-word analysis. Enhancement Techniques consists primarily of network analysis (network metrics, clustering and network visualizations.)

With respect to tools used for analysis, we take advantage of most popular, open access and easy to learn and use tools: Scopus Analysis, VOSviewer and R-Biblioshiny-Bibliometrix.

We report the following and supplement it with own descriptive and narrative analysis along with observations on themes, discourses and directions, drawing correlations to global events and trends:

Performance Analysis

Publication Related

Total Publications (TC)

Number of Contributing Authors (NC)

Sole Authored and Co-authored publications

Citation related

Total Citations

Average citations

Science Mapping

Citation Analysis

Most influential publications

Relationship among publications

Co-Citation Analysis

Relationship among “cited” publications

Foundational Themes

Co-Authorship Analysis

Collaboration among authors

Relationship among affiliated Countries and Institution/Organization

Bibliographic coupling

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Relationship among “citing” publications

Periodical or present themes

Co-Word analysis

Relationship among topics (existing or future)

Written content

Visualization (VOSviewer, see Figure 8 VOSviewer type analysis)

Co-authorship (Authors, Institutions, Countries)

Co-occurrence (Author keywords only used)

Citation (Documents, Sources, Authors, Organizations, Countries)

Bibliographic coupling (Documents, Sources, Authors, Organizations, Countries)

Co-citation (Cited references, Cited sources, Cited Authors)

The salient steps followed are listed below:

Start with common well known Seed Terms

Exploratory snowballing, with focus on well cited and recent SLR-Biblio documents

Consolidation and refinement of gathered search terms (till saturation is obtained)

Add own terms relevant to the field, if any

Refine and use wildcards and quotes to construct search strings and phrases

Construct the database query by clubbing together terms and Boolean operators

Check correctness of data extracted by query through iterations and finetuning (spellings, placement of wildcard, year ranges, etc.)

Download bibliographic meta-data in formats required by analysis tools

Upload into Analysis tools and applications like (Biblioshiny, VOSviewer)

Run analysis and download results, figures and tables.

Complement and supplement with own custom analysis, tables and charts in line with the scope and objectives. (using excel, or other tools)

Write narrative and analytical observations, findings and implications



Format and present in styles amenable for scholarly reading and target journal publication

Selection of Search Terms and formulation of query strings

The following is a list of high-quality articles and reviews referred to prepare a comprehensive set of terms for use as search strings.

Table 1: Terms and Concepts associated with Intrapreneurship used in well cited SLRs

Reference Article	Journal (ABDC/Scopus Q /Scimago Q Rating)	Terms, Synonyms, Search Strings
Nadkari and Prugl (2021)	Management Review Quarterly (B/Q1-98%/NA)	"Corporate Entrepreneurship", "Individual Entrepreneur"
Neessen et al. (2019)	International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal (C/Q1-86%/Q1)	"Intrapreneurship", "Intrapreneurial Employee", "Entrepreneurial Orientation", "Entrepreneurial Behavior", "Professional entrepreneur"
Ferreira et al. (2016)	Scientometrics (A/Q1-95%/Q1)	"Corporate entrepreneurship", "Strategic entrepreneurship", "Entrepreneurial Orientation"
Urbano et al. (2022)	Small Business Economics (A/Q1-98%/Q1)	"Corporate entrepreneurship", "corporate venturing", "Intrapreneuring", "internal or intra-corporate entrepreneurship", "new business venturing", "venturing", "strategic entrepreneurship" and "strategic renewal"
Gutmann (2019)	Management Review Quarterly (B/Q1-98%/NA)	"Corporate Venturing", "Strategic entrepreneurship", "Corporate entrepreneurship"
Glinyanova et al. (2021)	International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal (C/Q1-86%/Q1)	"Corporate entrepreneurship", "intrapreneurship", "corporate venture", "corporate venturing", "internal entrepreneurship", "strategic renewal", "entrepreneurial employee activity", "sustained regeneration" and "organizational rejuvenation", "strategic entrepreneurship", "entrepreneurial orientation", "Organizational Entrepreneurship", "internal entrepreneurship"
Rohm (2018)	Management Review Quarterly (B/Q1-98%/NA)	"Corporate venture capital", "corporate entrepreneurship", "corporate venturing", "Strategic renewal"
Perlines et al. (2022)	Journal of Business Research (A/Q1-98%/Q1)	Intrapreneurship, Corporate entrepreneurship, Internal Corporate entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial adventure, Strategic entrepreneurship, Organizational entrepreneurship, Venture ventures, Entrepreneurial intensity, Entrepreneurial orientation, Individual intrapreneurship
Markuerkiaga et al. (2014)	Industry and Higher Education (C/Q1-86%/Q2)	"Entrepreneurial university", "corporate entrepreneurship"
Cristo-Andrade and Ferreira (2020)	International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal (C/Q1-86%/Q1)	"Strategic entrepreneurship"

Reference Article	Journal (ABDC/Scopus Q /Scimago Q Rating)	Terms, Synonyms, Search Strings
Galván-Vela et al. (2021)	Journal of Risk and Financial Management (B/Q1-77%/NA)	Intrapreneurship, Corporate entrepreneurship, Internal Corporate entrepreneurship, Strategic entrepreneurship, Organizational entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Intensity, Entrepreneurial Orientation, Corporate Venture, independent entrepreneurship, Strategic renewal, Internal corporate venture
Ye et al. (2015)	International Journal of Innovation Science (NA/Q1-86%/Q1)	"intrapreneurship", "innovation"
Ireland et al. (2024)	Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice (A*/99%/Q1)	Strategic Entrepreneurship
Yu et al. (2022)	International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal (C/Q1-86%/Q1)	Strategic Entrepreneurship
Anwar et al. (2024)	Review of Managerial Science (NA/Q1-97%/Q1)	Corporate entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial orientation, Entrepreneurship, Family Business, Family Firm
Dizdarevic et al. (2024)	Industry and Innovation (B/Q1-84%/Q1)	corporate start up, corporate venturing, corporate venture capital, corporate incubation, accelerator
Dall et al. (2024)	Management Review Quarterly (B/Q1-98%/NA)	Corporate venturing, Corporate Entrepreneurship
Farrukh and Ghazzawi (2024)	International Journal of Innovation Science (NA/Q1-86%/Q1)	“intrapreneuring”, “corporate venturing”, “internal corporate entrepreneurship”
Khan et al. (2024)	Sustainability (Switzerland) (NA/NA/Q1)	Strategic Entrepreneurship
Häußler and Ulrich (2024)	Review of Managerial Science (NA/Q1-97%/Q1)	Strategic Corporate Sustainability
Ireland et al. (2024)	Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice (A*/99%/Q1)	Strategic Entrepreneurship
Funko et al. (2023)	Journal of Innovation and Knowledge (NA/Q1-98%/Q1)	“corporate entrepreneurship”, "strategic renewal", "strategic entrepreneurship", “intrapreneuring”, “corporate venturing”, , "internal or firm-level entrepreneurship", "entrepreneurial orientation"
Bermejo-Olivas et al. (2023)	International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal (C/Q1-86%/Q1)	"Corporate entrepreneurship", "Entrepreneurial orientation"

Reference Article	Journal (ABDC/Scopus Q /Scimago Q Rating)	Terms, Synonyms, Search Strings
Bağış et al. (2023)	International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal (C/Q1-86%/Q1)	corporate entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial orientation, Family Business
Frey and Kanbach (2023)	Management Review Quarterly (B/Q1-98%/NA)	Corporate venturing, corporate venture capital
Sharma and Crisman (1999)	Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice (A*/Q1-99%/Q1)	Corporate entrepreneurship, Internal Corporate entrepreneurship, Corporate Venturing, Internal corporate venturing, Internal ventures, Intrapreneurship, Strategic renewal, Organizational renewal

Consolidating these terms and eliminating repeated-redundant terms, we came up with a list of terms, synonyms and phrase for use as search strings on the database.

“Strategic renewal”, “Organizational renewal”, “sustained regeneration”, “domain redefinition”, and “organizational rejuvenation” have been identified as manifestations of intra-corporate entrepreneurship. (Covin & Miles, 1999), hence are not included into the search strings. “Family business”, “family Firm” and “Entrepreneurial university” excluded as a type of organization, not the fundamental phenomenon or its synonym.

A master query was formulated taking into account likely variants of the term. Wildcard (*) was used to include variants of the same word (e.g. intrapreneur* used for intrapreneur, intrapreneurial, intrapreneurship). Quotes

(e.g. "Corporate Entrepreneur*") were used to limit the extraction to documents to those using the complete “phrase” not the individual words in the “phrase”

(TITLE-ABS-KEY("Intrapreneur*" OR "Corporate Entrepreneur*" OR "Corporate Innovat*" OR "Organizational Entrepreneur*" OR "Entrepreneur* adventure" OR "Strategic entrepreneur*" OR "Venture of ventures" OR "Corporate Ventur*" OR "Employee Entrepreneur*" OR "Agent Entrepreneur*" OR "Corporate Accelerator" OR "Corporate Incubator" OR "Entrepreneur* Intent*" OR "Entrepreneur* Intensity" OR "Entrepreneur* Orientation" OR "Entrepreneur* Idea*" OR "Internal Entrepreneur*") AND PUBYEAR > 1936 AND PUBYEAR < 2025

Explanation of the “**INCLUSIONS**” in the **MASTER QUERY**

Table 2: Inclusions of Terms and Expressions for Database Search

Query expression	Explanation
TITLE-ABS-KEY	Scopus expression to search Term, String or Phrase occurring in any of “Title, Abstract or Keywords”
OR	OR Boolean operator: gathers all items using any of the words or phrases stringed together by the OR operator
AND	AND Boolean operator: Used to select data only when terms on both sides of the AND operator are present
PUBYEAR > 1936 AND PUBYEAR < 2025	PUBYEAR = Year of Publication, Documents up to end of year 2024 (denoted by PUBYEAR <2025) included. PUBYEAR > 1936 automatically inserted by Scopus, earliest document from 1937.
"Intrapreneur*"	Frequently used term, wildcard * to Include Intrapreneur, Intrapreneurship, Intrapreneurial, etc.
"Corporate Entrepreneur*"	Frequently used, wildcard * to Include terms like Corporate Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial, etc. In quotes to gather documents using full phrase and avoid only “Entrepreneur*”
"Internal Entrepreneur*"	To discover items specifically using the adjective “Internal” to “entrepreneur” to denote entrepreneurs inside the organization.

Query expression	Explanation
"Internal Corporate Entrepreneur*"	Used by few scholars, papers using this term shall get extracted under the string "Corporate Entrepreneur*"
"Corporate Ventur*"	Wildcard * includes terms like Corporate Venture, Corporate Venturing, Corporate venture capital; in quotes to gather only items using the full phrase
"Internal Corporate Ventur*"	Papers using this term shall get extracted under the string "Corporate Ventur*"
"Entrepreneurial adventure"	In quotes to gather items using the full phrase only
"Venture of ventures"	Phrase In quotes to gather items using the full phrase
"Organizational Entrepreneur*"	Wildcard * includes Organizational Entrepreneur, entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial, In quotes to gather items using the full phrase
"Strategic entrepreneur*"	Wildcard * to Include Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial, In quotes to gather items using full phrase.
"Corporate Accelerator"	Recent term for programs and special focus/purpose vehicles instituted by Corporates to fast-track innovation and new business. In quotes to gather items using the full phrase only.
"Corporate Incubator"	Recent term for programs and special focus/purpose vehicles instituted by Corporates to fast-track innovation and new business. In quotes to gather items using the full phrase
"Entrepreneurial intention"	Individual and organizational intent to indulge in entrepreneurial actions, in quotes to catch articles using the whole phrase only.
"Entrepreneurial intensity"	Intensity of focus by individuals and organizations on entrepreneurial attitude, linked to both entrepreneurship within and independent
"Entrepreneurial Orientation"	Term to describe the attitude and disposition of organizations towards various aspects and dimensions of entrepreneurship which enable or inhibit entrepreneurship
"Corporate Innovat*"	Wildcard * to Include terms like Corporate Innovation, Innovator, In quotes to gather only items using the full phrase.
"Entrepreneur* Idea*"	Wildcard * to Include Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial, In quotes to gather items using full phrase.
"Employee Entrepreneur*"	Inserted by Authors to discover articles specifically mentioning Employees as protagonists of internal entrepreneurship
"Agent Entrepreneur*"	Inserted by Authors to discover articles specifically mentioning Agents (as defined under Agency Theory) as protagonists of internal entrepreneurship

Explanation of the **TERMS-EXPRESSIONS “EXCLUDED”** from the **MASTER QUERY**

Table 3: Exclusions of Terms and Expressions for Database Search

Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial	Our focus is sub-field intra-organizational entrepreneurship (Corporate Entrepreneurship, Intrapreneurship, etc.). Entrepreneurship much broader field.
“Strategic renewal”, “Organizational renewal”, “sustained regeneration”, “domain redefinition”, and “organizational rejuvenation”	Identified as manifestations of intra-corporate entrepreneurship. (Covin and Miles, 1999), hence excluded from the search strings.
“Family business”, “family Firm” and “Entrepreneurial university”	Excluded being types of organization, not fundamental phenomenon or its synonym.

Database and tools selection

Several electronic databases are available as warehouses for academic documents. We considered multidisciplinary databases namely: Scopus (and Science Direct too under Elsevier family), Web of Science (Clarivate), EBSCO, Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and Google Scholar. We excluded databases like PubMed, IEEE Explore and such domain specific ones which largely don't deal with social science, management, economics, etc.,

Harzing and Alakangas (2016) suggest that all three databases (Scopus, web of science and google scholar) have attained reasonable stability for use in systematic studies and for cross-functional purposes. Martin-Martin et al (2019) found evidence of Google Scholar having substantially larger number of citations than Scopus and WoS for the same article due to inclusion of non-journal sources of citation like conference papers, books, thesis, non-peer-reviewed and unpublished material.

For SLR and Bibliometric study Scopus and Web of Science are recommended databases due to their extensive quality database of articles, advanced search engines (with support for complex queries with Boolean operators and wild cards), comprehensive structured meta data availability and data export features in various formats compatible with bibliometric analysis and visualization tools like VOSviewer, R-Bibliometrix(Biblioshiny), etc. (Marzi et al., 2025; Hiebl, 2023; Singh et al., 2021; Mongeon & Paul-Hus, 2016; Gupta et al., 2021; Lampe et al., 2020, Luo et al., 2020)

We had institutional subscription access to Scopus. Access to Web of Science was not available. While Google scholar provides free open access and supports

complex queries with Boolean operators and wild cards, it doesn't support selection and export in bulk.

Hence, we decided to use Scopus as the prime database for our research and bibliometric meta data considering its large multidisciplinary database (almost 100 million records), user-friendly and advanced search engine capability with multi-stage Boolean operators, wild cards, the improved analytical tools, data export features for specific and bibliographic information needed for downstream analysis-visualization applications, citation statistics, access to abstracts at the first instance. The limitation of number of documents for which bibliographic metadata could be downloaded has recently been enhanced to 20,000 (from the previous threshold of 2000 only).

We followed an all-inclusive approach to documents (no restrictions on document type, journal rating/ranking, subject area restrictions), except duplicates or bad data, to have a most inclusive review of the phenomenon. The thresholds applied on performance and science mapping indicators like citation, co-citation and co-occurrence factors automatically ensure the quality and impact aspects to take effect in the selections, without losing the democratization and non-discrimination of knowledge creation.

Query execution and Bibliographic Data extraction

Search was conducted using the search strings with terms, phrases with wild cards, limited to end year of 2024 on Scopus database.

Export, Download of Meta Data

The elements available for export and download can be seen in the Figure below:

The screenshot shows the 'What information do you want to export?' panel in Scopus. It contains five main categories of information, each with a list of specific fields and checkboxes for selection:

- Citation information:**
 - ☒ Author(s)
 - ☒ Document title
 - ☒ Year
 - ☒ ISI
 - ☒ Source title
 - ☒ Volume, issue, page
 - ☒ Citation count
 - ☒ Source & document type
 - ☒ Publication stage
 - ☒ DOI
 - ☒ Open access
- Bibliographical information:**
 - ☒ Affiliations
 - ☒ Serial identifier (e.g. ISSN)
 - ☒ PubMed ID
 - ☒ Publisher
 - ☒ Editor(s)
 - ☒ Language of original document
- Abstract & keywords:**
 - ☒ Abstract
 - ☒ Author keywords
 - ☒ Indexed keywords
- Funding details:**
 - ☒ Funding text
- Other information:**
 - ☒ Accession numbers & chemicals
 - ☒ Conference information
 - ☒ Include references

At the bottom, there are options to 'Select all information', 'Translate to options for Excel', 'Save no preferences', and an 'Export' button.

Figure 2: Scopus Bibliometric Data Download Panel

All elements of the bibliometric meta data were selected (by marking the check boxes available, ie. “Citation Information”, “Bibliographical Information”, “Abstract & Keywords”, “Funding Details” and “Other Information”) for export from Scopus into csv files. The processing time for generating the csv files on Scopus vary depending on the total number of records, ranging from 30 seconds for smaller data sets with few hundred of records to 5-10 minutes for the whole data set of @15,000 records.

Multiple iterations were run by specifying the year range for each of the Temporal Division Periods-TDPs (1970-1979, 1980-1989, 1990-1999, 2000-2009, 2010-2019, 2020-2024 and for the whole period 1970-2024). The export files (in csv format) were downloaded on to the local computer, named appropriately for ease of identification and stored in appropriately named folders. We also exported and downloaded the meta data in csv files for each of the search strings used in the query, for further bibliometric analysis of documents relating to the

How to cite : Digbijaya Mahapatra, Dr. Jaya Ahuja, Dr. Chirag Malik, “Intrapreneurship Research Publications: A Bibliometric lens on Country-Institution-Collaboration and Sponsorship aspects juxtaposed with Country Economic Indicators”... *Advances in Consumer Research*. 2026;3(8): 458-493

specific search string. (Note: Exported files are retained by Scopus for 3 days, beyond which they are purged automatically, hence care must be taken to download the export files within the 3-day period and saved locally for further use in analysis)

Due diligence on downloaded data from Scopus

Downloaded csv files were first inspected for the following:

The number of records reported as retrieved after running the query were tallied with the number of records actually exported and downloaded into the csv files. When discrepancies were noticed, it was rectified by re-export and re-download till the numbers matched.

Records retrieved must actually belong to the year range specified. If the selection was 2010 to 2019, the downloaded file there should be no record with Publication Year before 2010 or after 2019. On few occasions, the start and end year records were found missing for some unknown reason. On re-attempt after relaunching the query (often more than once), files had correct data.

There were no obvious gaps in essential data, mass missing records in any period. Some records, especially older documents of 1970s, 1980s and 1990s, had missing columns (DOI, references, keywords, etc.). Not much could be done to correct them. The saving grace was essential information like, author, publication year, title, abstract, journal/source, etc. were available.

Uploading metadata into R-Bibliometrix-Biblioshiny tool

The csv files containing meta data need to be uploaded into Biblioshiny using the Data option in the left menu, and “Import or Load” option under it, which opens a panel on the right to choose actions and preferences for the import. We chose “import raw file(s)” (as we had raw csv files, although one can choose bibliometric files or an existing collection), Scopus for Database (supports WoS, Dimensions, OpenAlex-Files-API, Lens.org, PubMed, Cochrane Library as well), Full name (if available) for author name format, and chose the appropriate file from the stored files folder. One can also choose to store the export collection for further use in Excel file or in R Data format. We chose Excel format to have the possibility of using it in excel files, for likely use in MS excel itself.

On pressing Start Button, the export-conversion process starts and gets completed, by displaying a report on Completeness of metadata containing Metadata Code, Description and corresponding Missing Counts, Missing % and Status with color coding. (sample diagram alongside) This is discussed in the results section. This report was reviewed for data quality and adequacy and saved as an image or added to the report, to be reviewed later.

Upon closing this panel, the Bibliometrix panel opens with the imported meta data in the central panel and the various menu options for bibliometric analysis on the left. The options are to be selected one by one, provided with desired settings, filters and threshold values for each option. The results can be downloaded as images and the data can be added to the reports, from each option. Report

is created in excel format with separate tabs for each analysis. We saved and stored the reports in appropriately named folders for use in the document and as supporting material for reviewers.

Uploading metadata into VOSViewer tool

For using VOSViewer, on invoking the application, we choose create option on the left side menu, options are presented to “choose type of data”. Since, we are using Bibliographic Data, we select “create a map based on bibliographic data”. On pressing, next, we need to select the “data source”. In our case is the “Read data from bibliographic database files”.



Figure 3: Biblioshiny Upload-Export



Figure 4: Biblioshiny Menu

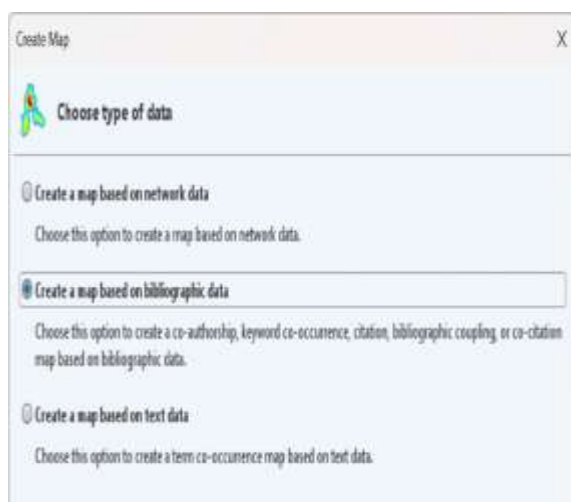


Figure 7: VOSviewer Upload-Data Type



Figure 5: VOSviewer Upload-Data Source

Then we are directed to select the data file to be used. In our case it is the Bibliographic Data File downloaded (in csv format) from Scopus. After selecting the specific file to be used, when we press “Next”, it uploads the selected meta data file (may take a few minutes for large files).



Figure 6: VOSviewer Upload: Data File Selection

Then, we are presented with a Menu of various analysis options to choose from. Here, we can choose the type of analysis, threshold, unit of analysis, counting method, etc. and move ahead to get desired results. (as shown in Figure below)

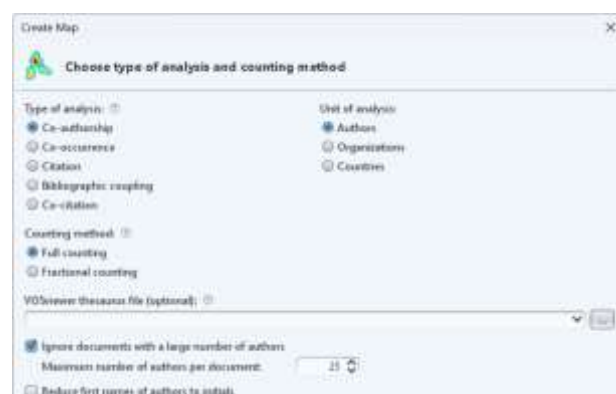


Figure 8: VOSviewer Type of Analysis and Counting Method

Results and Findings

With the query mentioned above, 14671 documents of all types were retrieved for the period ending 2024. Just for comparison, the same query on Google Scholar returned around 19,000 documents!

In Scopus Database, the first article was of 1937 (Lewis, 1937) followed by the next occurrence of an articles in 1971, with blank years in between. The 1937 document has been dealt with separately. It was excluded from the decadal and quinquennial meta data subsets, as the (almost) 45 blank years gap from 1937 to 1971, was causing processing, readability and analysis issues in the tables and graphs in the tools used.

Note on Data quality and sufficiency

The downloaded meta data files were uploaded into Biblioshiny as raw files. Upon successful uploading, Biblioshiny generated a missing data report based on the uploaded file. Figure below shows the missing data report for the scopus data file for the whole period up to 2024, in decadal bands, with Metadata Code, Description, Missing Counts, Missing Percentage and colour coded status (Excellent-Deep Green, through Good, Acceptable, Critical and Completely Missing-Deep Red)

Table 4: Data Quality Analysis by authors (consolidated using Biblioshiny report)

Data Availability and Quality controlled by authors based on metadata downloaded from Scopus database and secondary from Biblioshiny report				
Metadata Description		1937-1999	2000-2009	2010-2019
Missing Count Missing % Status		Missing Count Missing % Status	Missing Count Missing % Status	Missing Count Missing % Status
41	Document Type	0	0	0
42	Language	0	0	0
43	Publication Year	0	0	0
44	Page	0	0	0
45	Page Range	0	0	0
46	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
47	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
48	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
49	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
50	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
51	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
52	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
53	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
54	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
55	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
56	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
57	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
58	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
59	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
60	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
61	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
62	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
63	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
64	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
65	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
66	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
67	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
68	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
69	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
70	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
71	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
72	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
73	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
74	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
75	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
76	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
77	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
78	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
79	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
80	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
81	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
82	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
83	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
84	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
85	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
86	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
87	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
88	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
89	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
90	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
91	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
92	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
93	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
94	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
95	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
96	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
97	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
98	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
99	Source (Journal)	0	0	0
100	Source (Journal)	0	0	0

How to cite : Digbijaya Mahapatra, Dr. Jaya Ahuja, Dr. Chirag Malik, “Intrapreneurship Research Publications: A Bibliometric lens on Country-Institution-Collaboration and Sponsorship aspects juxtaposed with Country Economic Indicators”... *Advances in Consumer Research*. 2026;3(8): 458-493

The Legend box embedded into the diagram above, induced by the author, shows the thresholds used by Biblioshiny on data quality based on missing values. Biblioshiny places missing items beyond threshold to the next lower category-status (eg. Any missing items above 0% (Excellent), upto 10%, even if it is 1%, is placed into “Good” status.

Title (TI), Publication Year (PY), Source/Journal (SO), Author (AU), Affiliation (CI), Abstract (AB), Total Citation (TC), are largely “Excellent” or “Good” (missing data 0-10%) or “Acceptable” (Less than 20% missing). In the first 3 decades (1970-1999), Affiliation (CI), Cited References (CR), DOI are in “poor” category, while Keyword (DE) and statuses are “poor” or “critical”, but improves to “acceptable” and “good” in later periods. Since, there are only @300 documents in this period (@2% of 14,672 for the whole period), so statistically it may not make much difference to the bibliometric analysis. However, since several seminal articles occur during that period, care needs to be taken to include them in the commentary of that period.

The Keyword Plus (ID), Corresponding Author (RP) and Science Categories (WC) are persistently in “Critical” or “Completely Missing” status. This is so because Keyword Plus (ID) and Science Categories (WC) are typically Web of Science terms, and Scopus doesn’t use them. For keyword plus, which is autogenerated by WoS algorithm, we use Author Keyword. Corresponding Author (RP) doesn’t actually figure in our analysis.

Note and Disclaimer: *Scopus data and report snapshots downloaded in the temporal window of 30th June and 30th August 2025 (most around June 30th 2025). Data taken till end 2024, as Scopus does not permit freezing frames by month or part year. Minor differences in total number of documents were noticed due to difference in data export-download date-time and repeat-refresh accesses at later dates. Differences are low, less than 10, hence do not impact the study with almost 15000 documents. Other reason for the differences could be attributed to data cleaning and corrections by Scopus, suo moto or in response to user and authors requests. The bibliographic data snapshots for bibliometric analysis use inbuilt Scopus Analytics, Bibliometrix-Biblioshiny and VOSviewer.*

Overview analysis of performance (1937-2024)

A summary of high-level observations on the overall production performance for the period of study, is followed by some insights from often overlooked aspects of scientific evolution and trends, which can be observed from Ecosystem Macro Indicators-EMI (using publications as proxy). Since, we had taken an inclusive approach to include all types of documents without any restriction, we could observe the EMIs and analyze them from the meta data.

As mentioned in the methodology section we exported and downloaded the bibliographic meta-data from Scopus into separate csv files:

Individual Search String Data: For each of the search strings in the master query for the whole period

Temporal Division Period (TDP) Data: For the defined TDPs, data for all the search strings in the Master Query

Overall Publication performance overview

Growth of document

Table 5: Year-wise Documents, Growth over Previous, Over Year bands

Year	Total	Decade/ Quinquennium	Growth over Prev Year	Average Annual Growth
All Years	14671			
% of all documents	100%			
		2020-2024		12%
2024	2059	7846	20%	
2023	1716		15%	
2022	1496		15%	
2021	1303		2%	
2020	1272	2015-2019	26%	14%
2019	1011	3708	29%	
2018	782		1%	
2017	773		23%	
2016	628		22%	
2015	514	2015-2019	24%	12%
2014	413	1720	3%	
2013	401		23%	
2012	327		2%	
2011	321		24%	
2010	258	2000s	10%	29%
2009	235	1084	18%	
2008	200		45%	
2007	138		3%	
2006	134		23%	
2005	109		28%	29%
2004	85	374	44%	
2003	59		74%	
2002	34		-38%	
2001	55		57%	
2000	35	1990s	52%	3%
1999	23	191	10%	
1998	21		-5%	
1997	22		0%	
1996	22		22%	
1995	18		13%	
1994	16		-16%	
1993	19		-10%	
1992	21		24%	
1991	17		42%	
1990	12	1980s	-37%	55%
1989	19	112	-5%	
1988	20		-20%	
1987	25		67%	
1986	15		-6%	
1985	16		167%	
1984	6		20%	
1983	5		25%	
1982	4		300%	
1981	1		0%	
1980	1	Upto 1979	0%	
1979	1	9		
1978	0			
1977	2			
1976	0			
1975	1			
1974	1			
1973	2			
1972	1			
1971	1			
1937	1	1		

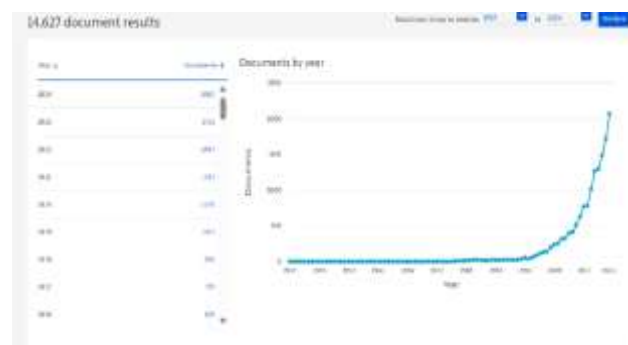


Figure 9: Documents Publication by year (Scopus Analytics)

production over the years is shown below (Scopus and Biblioshiny reports, with the table with actual numbers, yearly and decadal growth).

The earliest document is from year 1937 followed by the next occurrence of document in 1971, with 44 blank years in between on Scopus.

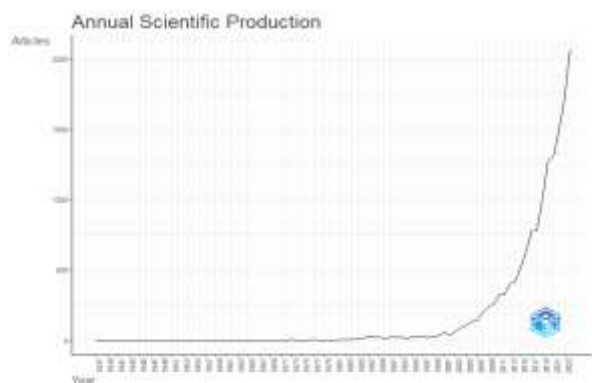


Figure 10: Annual Scientific Production (Biblioshiny)

On a small base, the yearly publication growth rates appear high: 55% in the 80s, 3% in 90s. However, the explosive growth @ 30% in the first two quinquennia of the millennium, and 12-14% over next 5-year periods, even on a large base is remarkable. (Table 5). Year-wise distribution of document publications over the whole period for each of the search strings terms is at Table 7 and Consolidated summary for each TDP is placed at Table 8, and discussed later in the article.

Documents fetched for each of the search strings individually affords us an opportunity to see the evolution of scholarly engagement on a particular search string (which represents a synonym, a theme, a key construct, a mediator, or a moderator) in terms of performance, science mapping, authors, discourses, findings, and interests (citations, publications, diversity). A summary Table 6 with totals for all synonyms and totals under each of the search terms-strings is presented below:

Table 6: Term-Synonym-wise document publication distribution

Period	Term/Synonym	Corporate Entrepreneur [*]	Intrapreneur [*]	Internal Entrepreneur [*]	Organizational Entrepreneur [*]	Employee Entrepreneur [*]	Agent Entrepreneur [*]	Corporate Innovat [*]	Strategic entrepreneur [*]	Corporate Ventur [*]	Venture of ventures
All (1937-2024)	Documents	1513	1392	88	172	154	25	1766	481	906	0
Total Documents	Share of Total	10.3%	9.5%	0.6%	1.2%	1.0%	0.2%	12.0%	3.3%	6.2%	0.0%
14671	1st Occurrence Year	1937	1982	1975	1983	1992	2003	1972	1983	1973	-
Total documents under All Synonyms	Term/Synonym	Entrepreneur [*] Intent [*]	Entrepreneur [*] Orientation [*]	Entrepreneur [*] Intensity	Entrepreneur [*] adventure	Entrepreneur [*] Ideas ^{**}	Corporate Accelerator	Corporate Incubator			
	Documents	4634	4182	62	19	284	71	39			
	Share of Total	31.6%	28.5%	0.4%	0.1%	1.9%	0.5%	0.3%			
	1st Occurrence Year	1993	1971	1993	1993	1985	2015	2001			

Among the synonymous terms associated with intrapreneurship, Corporate Entrepreneurship (CE) with 10.3% and Intrapreneurship (coined in 1982) with 9.5% are dominant in the discourse. Corporate Venture (6.2%) and Strategic Entrepreneurship (3.3%) follow. Organizational Entrepreneur, Internal Entrepreneur, Employee Entrepreneur, Agent Entrepreneur make a small percentage.

Entrepreneurial Intent (EI) with 31.6% and Entrepreneurial Orientation (EO) with 28.5% share of publications, together make up @60% share of all documents. Unsurprisingly, the list of Top-15 most cited documents (in Scopus) has six(6) on EO (Lumpkin & Dess, 1996 the highest cited in EO and overall) and five (5) on EI (Krueger et al., 2000, highest cited in EI). This can be explained by 2 factors (a) these constructs apply to both standalone entrepreneurship and intra-organizational-Intrapreneurship and (b) being behavioural dimensions, it attracts scholars of HR, OB, psychology, sociology and social science as well in addition to business, management and economics area.

Terms associated with general dimensions like ‘Corporate Innovation’ and ‘Entrepreneurial Idea’ figure in almost 14% of the documents.

A stream around Corporate Incubators and Corporate Accelerators (who nurture, fund and promote entrepreneurship, internal or standalone) has emerged over the last decade and shows up in the literature with over 100 documents.

‘Venture of ventures’ as a phrase, mentioned in Perlines et al. (2022), somehow did not return any documents, although the specific reference articles were checked for the occurrence of the phrase.

It is important to note that several articles, especially SLRs and Bibliometric ones, use more than one synonym from the associated terms. Hence, if we total the number of documents under each of the search strings, the total (15788) is higher than the actual total documents retrieved (14671)! Detailed table of incidence of documents for each year for the period of study under each of the string is placed at Table 7

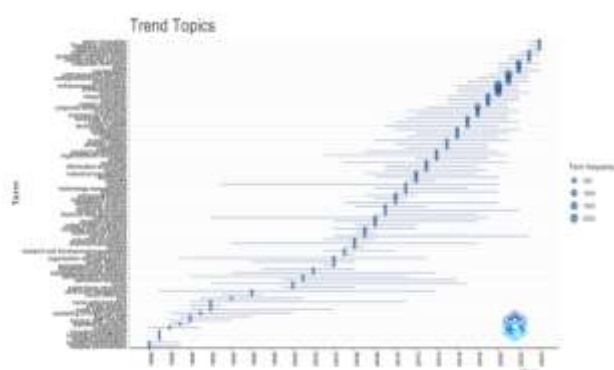
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The TDP-wise consolidation of documents under various synonyms and growth over previous TDP is represented in the table below.

Table 7: Summary of publications under synonyms and associated terms (created in excel by authors using summaries Scopus summaries)

Temporal Division Period (TDP)	Total	Corporate Entrepreneur ¹	Intrapreneur ²	Internal Entrepreneur ³	Organizational Entrepreneur ⁴	Employee Entrepreneur ⁵	Agent Entrepreneur ⁶	Corporate Innovator ⁷	Strategic Entrepreneur ⁸	Corporate Ventur ⁹	Corporate Accelerator ¹⁰	Corporate Incubator ¹¹	Entrepreneur or ¹² Intern ¹³	Entrepreneur ¹⁴ Orientation ¹⁵	Entrepreneur ¹⁶ adventure ¹⁷	Entrepreneur ¹⁸ Intensity ¹⁹	Entrepreneur ²⁰ Idea ²¹
1850-1979	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
In the period Growth (as Previous Post Available, being the first TDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980-1999	112	10	59	0	1	0	0	10	2	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of Total	0.30%	1.10%	3.81%	0.02%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%	0.42%	0.00%	2.73%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
In the period Growth (as Previous)	1010%	800%	-	500%	-	-	-	220%	-	-	-	-	-	50%	-	-	-
2000-2019	181	62	66	1	2	1	0	22	2	0	0	0	10	17	0	6	6
Percentage of Total	1.3%	0.4%	4.7%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	1.7%	0.4%	0.00%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
In the period Growth (as Previous)	71%	500%	25%	24%	100%	-	-	110%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-
2020-2024	1084	242	151	10	26	5	0	91	10	0	190	0	7	123	281	19	25
Percentage of Total	7.4%	16.0%	9.4%	0.07%	0.18%	0.03%	0.00%	7.2%	0.8%	0.00%	22.3%	0.0%	0.5%	34.3%	2.5%	0.7%	0.6%
In the period Growth (as Previous)	440%	300%	100%	200%	1100%	0%	-	140%	140%	-	-	-	50%	510%	-	140%	520%
2020-2024*	1420	678	554	29	80	60	10	183	221	0	380	23	19	1583	1758	22	7
Percentage of Total	37.0%	44.8%	38.8%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	14.0%	17.0%	0.0%	26.0%	0.2%	0.1%	34.1%	41.7%	0.5%	0.0%
In the period Growth (as Previous)	401%	580%	211%	67%	220%	1100%	220%	321%	511%	-	20%	-	171%	1277%	510%	110%	72%
Quinquennium	7846	521	804	51	65	86	12	1257	221	0	808	49	28	2926	2141	26	8
Percentage of Total	53.5%	34.4%	43.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	10.0%	17.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.3%	0.2%	31.0%	41.9%	0.5%	0.0%
In the period Growth (as Previous)	40%	27%	17%	7%	19%	43%	20%	230%	0%	-	12%	100%	54%	89%	27%	18%	14%
Total	14671	1013	1982	89	172	154	23	1794	441	0	680	71	48	4641	4145	62	44

Figure 11: Trending Topics derived by Biblioshiny with Bibliometric Meta Data from Scopus



From mere 10 documents in till 1980, growth was 10X in next decade, 2X in next, 5X next, 4X next. Finally, the last time block of just 5 years (quinquennium) reveals some startling figures:

Table 8: Publications-by Document Type (compiled by authors from Scopus Reports)

Scopus Tag	Whole Period	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-09	2010-19	2020-24
	TDP-7	TDP-1	TDP-2	TDP-3	TDP-4	TDP-5	TDP-6
Total Documents	14671	9	112	191	1084	5428	7846
Sum of Document Types	14671	9	112	191	1084	5428	7846
Article	11366	7	86	176	722	4013	6361
Conference Paper	1278	1	10	9	131	552	576
Book Chapter	1262	1	-	-	96	605	561
Review	386	-	16	4	100	102	163
Book	161	-	-	-	14	73	24
Editorial	56	-	-	1	3	25	27
Conference Review	51	-	-	1	4	15	31
Erratum	38	-	-	-	9	29	-
Note	31	-	-	1	12	11	7
Retracted	19	-	-	-	-	12	7
Data Paper	11	-	-	-	-	4	7
Short Survey	8	-	-	-	2	5	1
Letter	4	-	-	-	-	2	2

Table 9: Publication Growth by Document Type (compiled by authors from Scopus Reports)

Scopus Tag	Whole Period	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-09	2010-19	2020-24
	TDP-0	TDP-1	TDP-2	TDP-3	TDP-4	TDP-5	TDP-6
Total Documents	14671	9	112	191	1084	5428	7846
Sum of Document Types	14671	9	112	191	1084	5428	7846
Article	77.5%	77.8%	76.8%	92.1%	66.6%	73.5%	81.1%
Conference Paper	8.7%	11.1%	8.9%	4.2%	12.3%	10.2%	7.3%
Book Chapter	8.6%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	11.1%	7.2%
Review	2.8%	0.0%	14.3%	2.1%	9.2%	1.9%	2.1%
Book	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%
Editorial	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Conference Review	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Erratum	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%
Note	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Retracted	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Data Paper	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Short Survey	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Letter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

With 7846 documents, (almost 1000) more documents have been published only during the 2020-2024 period than the total number of documents (6825) published from 1937 to 2019!

Over 53.5% (more than half) of the total number of documents ever published in the domain till 2024, have been published in just the last 5 years alone (from 2020-2024)

If this trend continues, even linearly, the number of documents published in the current decade (2020-2029), may well surpass the 20000 marks by 2029 end.

Ecosystem Macro Indicators (EMI)

The macro indicators that we looked at, for the whole period and for each of the TDPs are:

Document Type (DT): e.g. Article, Conference Paper, Book, Book Chapter, etc.

Subject Area (SA): e.g. Management, Social Sciences, Economics, Medicine, etc.

Source Type (ST): e.g. Journal, Book series, conference proceedings, Trade journals, etc.

Open Access (OA): Nature of access, e.g All Open Access, Gold, Green, Bronze, etc.

Language (LU): e.g. Language of the document, English, French, Chinese

Country (CT): e.g. Country of Origin, typically based in author's nationality

Observations based on the meta data from Scopus and Scopus reports, are placed below for each of the indicators. While compiling the data, a few derived indices have been calculated and used for inferences and insights.

Document Type (DT):

As expected, articles have the lion's share of the documents published, ranging from a minimum of 66.6% (2000-09) to a high of 92.1% (1990-99), overall, 77.5% over the whole period. Negligible or absent during 1970-1999, Books Chapters and Books make 10-11% of publications overall, making up a significant size of scholarly publications during 2000-2024. Similarly, Conference papers and Reviews, shoot up to @10% of the publications @the 1980s and into the new millennium (2000-24). Reviews (including systematic reviews) clock over 100 per decade in the 2000s. These indicate a sustained and growing interest from both academia and practitioners, as conferences and reviews are used by both communities. (Gaillet & Guglielmo, 2014)

Subject Area (SA):

Business, Management, Accounting, Economics expectedly has the largest share of documents (over 10,000), followed by Economics and Social Sciences with almost 4,000 each. Documents were found under 27 different subject areas: 6 areas with over 1000 docs, 4 areas @500, 6 areas over 100. Even subject areas like Veterinary, dentistry showed publications.

Documents are often categorized under multiple subject areas, which account for the mismatch between the Actual Total Documents (ATD) and Documents classified under Different Subjects (DDS). We created an indicator formula:

Table 10: Publications by Subject Area (compiled by authors from Scopus Reports)

Scopus Tag	TDP-7	TDP-1	TDP-2	TDP-3	TDP-4	TDP-5	TDP-6
	Whole Period	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-09	2010-19	2020-24
Documents	14671	9	112	191	1084	5428	7846
Total of Subject areas (incl. multi-subject classification)	26476	24	148	285	1774	9688	14566
Multi Subject Classification Index	1.80	1.56	1.32	1.49	1.64	1.78	1.86
Business, Management and Accounting	10058	5	62	133	862	4046	4930
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	4420		6	21	281	1791	2339
Social Sciences	3858	1	19	32	170	1297	2320
Computer Science	1477		2	10	63	467	925
Engineering	1347	3	16	21	118	517	672
Decision Sciences	1185	1	5	15	120	374	670
Environmental Science	932	1	5	5	16	221	684
Psychology	667	1	4	9	20	183	450
Energy	628				5	150	473
Arts and Humanities	430		1	7	18	182	222
Mathematics	297	1			1	9	185
Medicine	239		21	9	18	61	110
Multidisciplinary	197				1	38	158
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	181				11	67	83
Earth and Planetary Sciences	117		2	2	8	20	85
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	90				6	29	55
Physics and Astronomy	70				5	17	48
Materials Science	64				12	25	27
Health Professions	59		1		6	18	34
Nursing	58		4	17	5	13	19
Chemical Engineering	50	1			8	21	20
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmacutics	38			1	2	12	23
Chemistry	34			1	8	22	8
Neuroscience	20					7	13
Immunology and Microbiology	15				3	7	5
Veterinary	3					2	1
Dentistry	2						2

Multi-subject Classification (MSCI) =	Index	Documents under Different Subjects (DDS)
		Actual Total Documents (ATD)

MSCI was @1.32 during 1980-89 grew to @1.86 during 2020-24 (@1.80 overall). This points to a tendency to classify documents under more than one subject area, possibly on account of cross-subject area seeding of the phenomenon and/or seeking higher audience attention (and citations).

STEM subjects like Engineering, Mathematics, Computer Science, Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Material Science, Earth and Planetary Sciences, etc. together clocked @4K publications. Medicine, Health, Nursing, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Immunology, etc. with large number of publications together totaling over a thousand documents, appeared to be a significant interest group. Diversity of the subject areas point to the universality of the themes associated with intra-organizational entrepreneurship.

Source Type (ST):

Table 11: Publications: By Source Type (compiled by authors from Scopus Reports)

Scopus Tag	TDP-0	TDP-1	TDP-2	TDP-3	TDP-4	TDP-5	TDP-6
	Whole Period	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-09	2010-19	2020-24
Total Documents	14671	9	112	191	1084	5428	7846
SOURCE TYPE Totals	14669	9	112	190	1083	5428	7846
Journal	11883	9	103	179	809	4175	6607
Conference Proceeding	1132		9	8	125	486	504
Book	1011				85	455	471
Book Series	609			1	50	300	258
Trade Journal	34			2	14	12	6

Journals dominated the source of documents (publication outlets for authors), justifiably, due to the higher acceptability in academic circles for scholarly references on account of rigorous reviews prior to publication. Books and Book series emerged and proliferated as a significant source of academic reference from the beginning of the 2000s, to reach an overall 1600 or so (@12% of total), from non-existence levels in the earlier decades. This indicates the onset of formalization of the phenomenon in educational institutions and academic circles, and practitioner community. However, low number of publications in Trade Journals point to possible lack of networking between academia and business.

Open Access (OA):

Open Access data allows us to get a view of the prevalent nature of access modes and modalities to academic literature and free dissemination of knowledge. The analysis of Scopus meta data (shown on the table below) shows an overall 76% tendency towards OA of some type, with 24% non-OA (behind subscription paywalls). From less than 10% OA in the last century, OA moved to 21% in the first decade and 50% in the 2nd decade of the millennium.

Table 12: Publication: Open Access (compiled by authors from Scopus Reports)

Scopus Tag	Whole Period	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-09	2010-19	2020-24	Authors' annotation
Number of results	14671	0	117	101	1088	5428	7846	Total documents continued by 50%
OPEN ACCESS (OA)	11381	1	10	9	110	3810	8105	Sum of All Types of OA Documents
OA %	77%	100%	100%	9%	25%	70%	103%	
Non OA %	23%	0%	0%	91%	75%	30%	-6%	
All Open Access	4681	0	0	0	111	1036	3534	Extra Journal Free OA upon publication, no subscription, APC waived, Creative Commons Agreement
Gold	2627	0	1	0	16	617	2115	Free OA upon publication, APC waived
Hybrid (Gold)	764	0	0	0	117	178	178	Sum of Gold OA, APC waived, Non-subscription
Bronze	387	0	0	0	39	164	178	Free to read on institutional site, No clear OA policy
Green	2412	1	1	0	62	892	2627	Author self-archive, embargo delay, no APC, free OA

Over the last quinquennium (2020-24) almost 100% OA access under some mode or other is available. Reason for this could be the proliferation of research work beyond the western-developed (US, Europe) world into global south-developing-under-developed world and journals catering to such research publications, emerging out of China, Malaysia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, etc. with state sponsorship for research and publications enabling Gold-Diamond OA, hosted on emerging journals.

Language (LU):

Table 13: Publications: Language (compiled by authors from Scopus Reports)

Scopus Tag	Whole Period	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-09	2010-19	2020-24
Total Documents	14671	0	117	101	1088	5428	7846
LANGUAGE-wise-Totals	14775	7	113	191	1086	5468	7909
Multi-Language Propensity (MLP)	3.3%	0.0%	1.8%	0.5%	2.9%	3.2%	3.4%
English	14297	7	113	190	1054	5292	7637
Spanish	227			0	89	122	
Chinese	70			1	12	57	
Portuguese	53			1	22	30	
French	40		1		8	13	18
Russian	26				10	16	
German	21		1		11	9	1
Croatian	11				2	1	6
Persian	8				1	5	
Arabic	5				1	4	
Korean	4				1	3	
Malay	3				1	2	
Polish	3				1	2	
Ukrainian	3			1	1	1	
Ukrainian	3				1	1	
Afrikaans	2				1	1	
Czech	2				2		
Dutch	2				2		
Lithuanian	2				1	1	
Serbian	2				2		
Bosnian	1				1		
Hungarian	1					1	
Indonesian	1				1	1	
Japanese	1				1	1	
Yiddish	1						1
Turkish	1						

English remains the preferred language of publication, dominantly (14297 of 14671 documents). Papers in Spanish, Chinese, Portuguese, French, Russian, German, Croatian, Arabic, etc. have entered the publishing language fray. However, most of these documents were published in English as well considering the need to reach global audiences. Of 14671 documents, only 104 documents were published solely in non-English languages.

We created a formula/Index as below:

Multi-Language Propensity (MLP) =	Documents in Languages other than English(DOL)		
	Actual	Total	Documents (ATD)

Multi-Language Propensity (MLP) indicator calculated, shows an overall MLP of 3.3%. The MLP increased from negligible levels pre-2000 to 3% in the first decade of the

millennium, 3.2% in the second decade and 3.4% in the last quinquennium, showing an upward trend.

Clearly, the reason for English language bias is the ease of sharing globally and the citation accruals from a global audience. Mandate by many non-English speaking countries and their local govts and sponsors to publish in local languages is often the reason too.

Country (CT):

Table 14: Publications: By Country (compiled by authors from Scopus Reports)

Scopus Tag	Whole Period	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-09	2010-19	2020-24
Total Documents	14671	0	117	101	1088	5428	7846
COUNTRY Totals	19862	0	113	213	1046	7299	11251
Multi-Country Index	1.35	1.00	1.00	1.12	1.24	1.34	1.45
United States	2514	0	86	88	106	1132	850
China	2019				89	975	1035
United Kingdom	1040		0	22	183	613	239
Spain	487			1	17	418	610
Germany	442		1	4	103	413	266
Malaysia	739				13	284	412
India	712			0	27	168	517
Indonesia	412					177	480
Australia	536		1	6	40	217	269
Italy	509			0	23	208	274
France	445			0	28	381	239
Canada	399		0	4	36	219	158
Netherlands	366		1	4	40	263	158
Pakistan	342				0	34	285
Portugal	314				8	316	202
South Africa	214			0	13	180	145
Sweden	210			0	46	262	180
Taiwan	208				13	110	155
Saudi Arabia	204					49	279
Sweden	203			0	12	187	81
South Korea	202			0	10	191	143
Iran	200			0	13	115	113
West Bank	200			0	10	115	113
Israel	199			0	10	115	113
Thailand	199			0	10	115	113
Turkey	197			0	10	115	113
South Korea	197			0	10	115	113
South Korea	197			0	10	115	113
Bosnian Federation	179			0	10	115	113
Mexico	170			0	10	115	113
Colombia	168			0	10	115	113
Norway	163			0	10	115	113
Denmark	160			0	10	115	113
United Arab Emirates	153			0	10	115	113
Belgium	151			0	10	115	113
Wagner	145			0	10	115	113
Hong Kong	136			0	10	115	113
Austria	122			0	10	115	113
Romania	122			0	10	115	113
Greece	119			0	10	115	113
New Zealand	109			0	10	115	113
Chen	99			0	10	115	113
Chile	95			0	10	115	113
Iranian	95			0	10	115	113
Japan	89			0	10	115	113
Bangladesh	82			0	10	115	113
Iranian	84			0	10	115	113
Ghana	80			0	10	115	113
Singapore	79			0	10	115	113
Peru	78			0	10	115	113
Czech Republic	73			0	10	115	113
Ecuador	68			0	10	115	113
Yemen	65			0	10	115	113
Egypt	63			0	10	115	113
Croatia	54			0	10	115	113
Israel	55			0	10	115	113
Bosnia	54			0	10	115	113
Hungary	54			0	10	115	113
Qatar	46			0	10	115	113
Slovenia	44			0	10	115	113
Albania	43			0	10	115	113
Bahrain	41			0	10	115	113
Cyprus	37			0	10	115	113
Philippines	37			0	10	115	113
Norway	36			0	10	115	113
Dissemination	35			0	10	115	113
Poland	33			0	10	115	113
Slovenia	31			0	10	115	113
Lithuania	31			0	10	115	113
Bulgaria	31			0	10	115	113
Iran	31			0	10	115	113
Romania and Hungary	30			0	10	115	113
Slovakia	30			0	10	115	113
Sri Lanka	28			0	10	115	113
Turkey	27			0	10	115	113
Vietnam	26			0	10	115	113
Ukraine	25			0	10	115	113
Romania	24			0	10	115	113
Mexico	24			0	10	115	113
China (Mainland)	23			0	10	115	113
Taiwan	21			0	10	115	113
Argentina	20			0	10	115	113
Kazakhstan	19			0	10	115	113
Algeria	18			0	10	115	113
Uzbekistan	17			0	10	115	113
Albania	16			0	10	115	113
Sri Lanka	15			0	10	115	113
Kenya	14			0	10	115	113
Yemen	13			0	10	115	113

As of 2024, as many as 152 countries had at least one document affiliated to it. List of countries with double digit (>10) publications linked to it can be seen on the table.

Due to multi-author documents, authors aligned with different countries, sum of country alignment of documents exceeds to the actual total documents (ATD). In our case, country aligned totals document counts (CATD) are 19862, for an ATD of 14671, resulting in a Multi-country Index (MCI) of 1.35. MCI which was 1 between 1970-1989, rose to 1.12 during the Nineties, and

steadily climbing to 1.24, 1.34 and 1.45 over the next 3 TDPs (25 years).

This showing higher number of authors from different countries collaborating with each other in research and publications endeavors. While US had been the clear leader till 2019, China has over taken the leadership position for number of publications in the last quinquennium (2020-2024) with 1615 publications to 855 documents affiliated to the USA. China seems set to beat USA to the overall all-time top position, in 2025 itself (at the end of 2024 the numbers were USA’s 2524 documents to China’s 2019).

Other strong publishing performances in last 2 decades are from Spain, Malaysia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Portugal, South Africa, Taiwan, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Vietnam, Brazil, Thailand, etc. Asia, APAC, ASEAN, Middle East, East Europe, etc. have come up as emerging centers for research in intra-organizational entrepreneurship and its various facets and dimensions. A bunch of African countries and hitherto unrepresented small nations like Timor Leste, Jamaica, Faroe Islands, etc. are making their mark too. This underscores the importance of the phenomenon in national development.

Push for R&D in the area has intensified in all geographies with globalization, market competition and realization by nations of the importance leadership in a knowledge economy. Aided by emerging new technology and enhanced means of communication, global and country-specific research will intensify further.

Bibliometric analysis

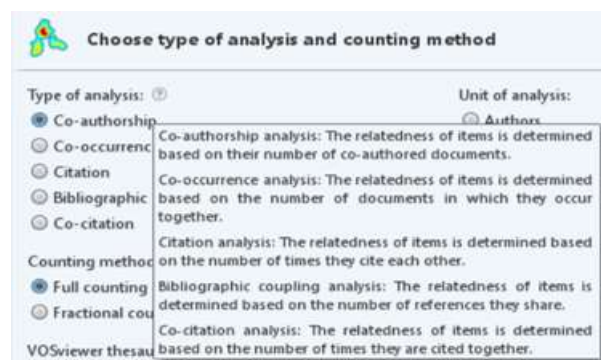
Now, we do bibliometric analysis of the whole period of study. Aspects of Bibliometric analysis like Performance, Science Mapping and Visualization outlined in the methodology section are reported.

As mentioned earlier, for the bibliometric analysis, we primarily use R-Bibliometrix-Biblioshiny (here in after referred to as Biblioshiny). We augment the analysis with VOSviewer analysis and visualization, and analytics and diagrams from Scopus as well.

Notes on Bibliometrix-Biblioshiny Analysis:

Globally Cited (GC) and Locally Cited (LC): For a document or author, GC is the number of citations across whole source database (Scopus) used for the meta data extraction (irrespective of whether citing documents are part of dataset or not). Example, our study ranged from 1937 to 2024. If a document published during the 1990-99, Global Citation will report citations for the document, post the date of publication, by any other document till the end of study period, i.e. 2024. Local Citation (LC) for the document will report citations for the document by other citing documents which are part of the data set pertaining to publications during the same TDP (1990-99) only. So, LC is internal citation among the documents of the dataset.

Figure 12: VOSviewer types of Analysis



Notes on VOSviewer settings and thresholds:

VOSviewer analysis on the lines mentioned in the panel aside, with brief explanations:

Counting method: “Full counting”, and not “fractional”, is used for “Co-authorship”, “Co-occurrence”, “Citation”, “Bibliographic coupling”, “Co-citation”. So, in co-authored document, each of the authors is given same weight of 1. VOSviewer thesaurus file (optional) was used to take care of variants of terms/spellings in source title, organization name, author name, keywords, etc.)

“Ignore documents with a large number of authors”: Default VOSviewer setting 25 retained (no change)

Number of citations: This parameter has been adjusted for various TDPs to control the number of documents, authors, organizations and countries to be selected for tabulation and graphical mapping. Adjustments have been done and specified in respective sections. For older periods (say 1980s, 1990s), when the document counts were low and citations, barring a few, were generally lower and (b) In very recent TDPs (2010s and 2020s), the citation counts are often low due to larger numbers of publications and shorter time spans for gathering citations.

Number of Documents: The thresholds for this parameter too has been adjusted to control the number of authors, organizations and countries to be selected for tabulation and graphical mapping. Similar adjustments have been made as for number of citations thresholds.

Reduce first names of authors to initials: Box Checked, to confirm the shortening of first names.

Co-authorship: Threshold for Minimum number of documents (minimum number of documents set to low, often 1, not to lose single yet significant contributions, but citations set higher to ensure quality of document) and Minimum Number of citations per Author/Organization/Country- Lower numbers for early publications.

Analysis: Overall, for whole Period:1937-2024

Bibliometric birds eye view of the field with a two-pronged focus: Macro Indicators (Country, Funding Sponsor, Institutions, Subject Area, Publications) and Micro Indicators (Authors, Citations, Topics-Themes, Co-citation, CoAuthorship, Bibliographic coupling) to draw inferences and conclusions, both Macro and Micro.

How to cite : Digbijaya Mahapatra, Dr. Jaya Ahuja, Dr. Chirag Malik, “Intrapreneurship Research Publications: A Bibliometric lens on Country-Institution-Collaboration and Sponsorship aspects juxtaposed with Country Economic Indicators”... *Advances in Consumer Research*. 2026;3(8): 458-493

Summary of data upload for the whole period using Biblioshiny Menu Option→ Overview→Main Information brings up the following panel of information:



Figure 13: Biblioshiny Autogenerated Summary of Data Uploaded

Following auto-generated indicators, summaries and statistics are displayed in the panel shown above: ‘Time span’ (earliest and latest year of document publication in the file), ‘Sources’ (total number of publication outlets like journals, books, conferences etc.), ‘Documents’ (Total number of documents in the file), ‘Annual Growth Rate’ (growth or decline of publications over the time span), ‘Authors’ (total number of authors for all the documents), ‘Authors of single authored docs’ (number of authors who are sole authors of a document), ‘International Co-Authorship’ (percentage of authors who belonged to countries other than the first author), ‘Co-Authors per Doc’ (average number of authors of a document including the first author), ‘Author’s keywords’ (total of all unique keywords used by the authors in their documents), ‘References’ (total number of references cited by all the documents in the file), ‘Document average age’ (total of age of all documents since publications divided by the total number of documents), ‘Average Citations per Doc’ (total citations for all documents divided by total number of documents).

This data was consolidated and tabulated for all the TDPs into a summary table, with some custom excel formula-based analysis for gaining insights. The table is placed below:

Table 15: Consolidated Summary of autogenerated Biblioshiny report and author's inferences

Index/Temporal Division Period (20th)	1971-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2019	2020-2024	1971-2024
Indices compiled from Biblioshiny (Main Data)							
Documents	9	117	795	1089	5418	7847	14671
Annual Growth Rate (of documents)	0%	38.70%	7.50%	21.50%	35.19%	13.80%	9.17%
Sources/Journals	9	37	337	350	1110	1511	2226
Average Documents per Source/Journal	1.00	3.16	2.36	3.11	4.72	5.19	6.58
Authors	13	130	293	1711	8558	17940	26565
Single-Authored Documents	6	54	75	269	848	771	1823
Document Single-Authorship Incidence	67%	57%	39%	25%	16%	32%	13%
Author Single-Authorship Propensity	52%	51%	26%	36%	38	4%	7%
International Co-Authorship	0%	8%	6.90%	18.45%	34.68%	28.75%	25.77%
Co-Authors per Document	1.33	3.4	1.8	2.38	2.6	3.1	2.82
Author's Keywords (31)	9	238	414	2946	11371	11584	26232
Author Keywords per document	1.00	2.13	2.27	2.72	2.88	2.28	1.95
References	33	417	3572	4984	22895	37381	57821
References per document	3.67	3.72	5.38	4.60	4.22	4.76	3.94
Document Average Age	90.4	58.3	30.1	18.8	9.1	2.75	7.03
Average Citations per Document	27.11	41.40	136.6	303.8	48.86	6.6	32.85
Some Derived Indices							
Collaboration Index (Total Authors minus Single Author Documents) divided by Total Number of Documents	0.56	0.35	1.13	1.35	1.48	2.25	1.68
Citation Density (Total References Divided by Total Documents)	3.67	3.72	5.38	4.60	4.22	4.76	3.94
Growth Over Previous Period							
Documents		1144%	71%	468%	461%	45%	
Authors		2540%	111%	495%	452%	85%	
Author Keywords		2144%	14%	612%	286%	19%	
References		1144%	343%	192%	101%	63%	
Journals/Sources		19%	84%	327%	229%	30%	

Annual growth rate of documents was highest during 2000-09 decade (23.5%) albeit on a low base, with 16% in the following decade. Source/journals grew almost 21X from @100 at the turn of the millennium to over 2200 by 2024! Meanwhile, average documents published per source too increased from 2 at 2000 to almost 6 at 2024. This shows the demand for publication outlets for the ever-increasing number of documents. Single authorship declined from @70% in the 1970s, to less than 10% @2024, showing larger collaboration among researchers, which is corroborated by the co-authorship per document numbers, going up from 1.3 to 3.1 during the same period and international co-authorship going up to 29% from a 0 during the 1970s and 1980s! With the increased number of documents, naturally the references per document went up over the years.

For citations per document, the period 1990-2010 period is the highest with over 100 citations per document. Discounting for the recency factor, indicating a higher incidence of citable seminal work during or immediately prior to the period. For the domain of study, there indeed were significant seminal contributions during that period in the domain around corporate entrepreneurship, strategic entrepreneurship, coining of the term intrapreneurship, entrepreneurial orientation, entrepreneurial intent, models and constructs for intrapreneurship, and so on.

Country performance and Collaboration

Country-wise Publications Analysis

Overall country-wise publications of all times till date, shows US (2524) as the leader in publications, followed closely by China (2019) which has emerged as a powerhouse of research publications over the last couple of decades, overtaking US in publications in the last 5 years in terms of number of publications.

Till 1990, Scopus Analytics, shows 134 documents out of which 56 were from US, none from China! In fact, till 1999 there were none from China, while out of total 311 documents, 137 were from the US, as shown below:

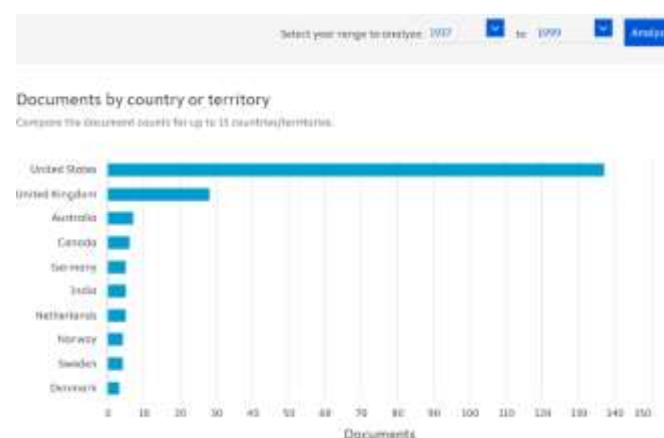


Table 16: Top countries in Publications

COUNTRY	Documents
United States	2524
China	2019
United Kingdom	1140
Spain	887
Germany	842
Malaysia	726
India	717
Indonesia	657
Australia	530
Italy	505
France	441
Canada	396
Netherlands	346
Pakistan	342
Portugal	334
South Africa	334
Finland	310
Taiwan	288
Saudi Arabia	268
Sweden	259

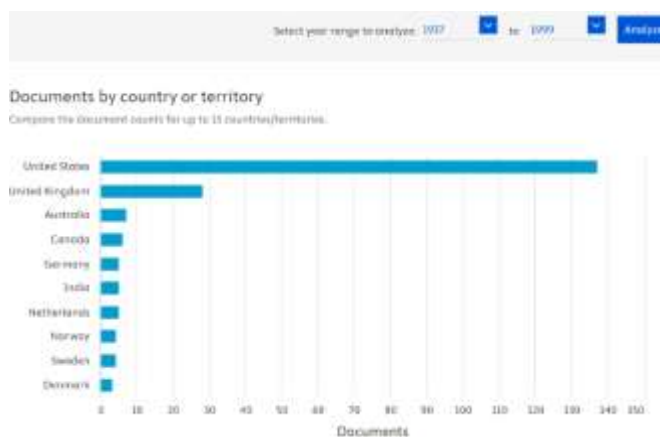


Figure 15: Publications till 1999

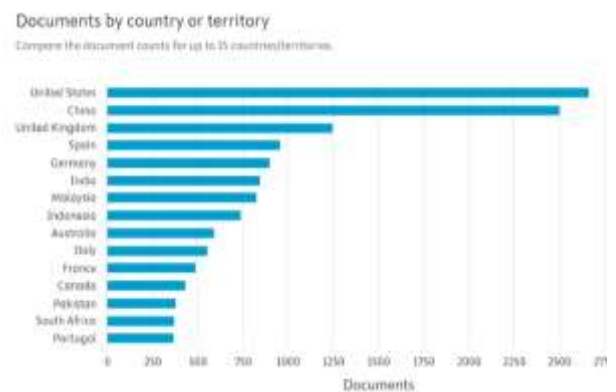


Figure 14: Documents by Country-Territory

In the decade 2000-2009, China makes an entry into the publication arena, with a modest 48 documents (out of total 1077, US 375, UK 139, Germany 61, Finland 46). In the next decade (2010 to 2019), publications from China leapfrogs 7 times to 355 (out of total 5412, US 1148, UK 432, Spain 418, Germany 411). Spain emerges as a force with more than 11X growth from the 37 publications in the previous decade. Malaysia, Australia and Italy with over 200 publications each make their presence felt. During the next quinquennium (2020-2025), publications affiliated to China take the top position with 2098 documents (followed by US 1000, India 645, UK 643, Indonesia 547, Malaysia 527, Spain 498, Germany 420, etc.). Pakistan (320), Vietnam (276), Saudi Arabia (264) emerge as players in the field.

Country performance in terms of document publications and collaboration among them is shown in the diagram below, through colour coding (deeper colours indicate higher production) and link lines (denser links show higher collaboration) between them. USA (with Alaska which is part of USA) and of late China with affiliations to 4000 publications each can be seen on deep blue.

Country Collaboration Map

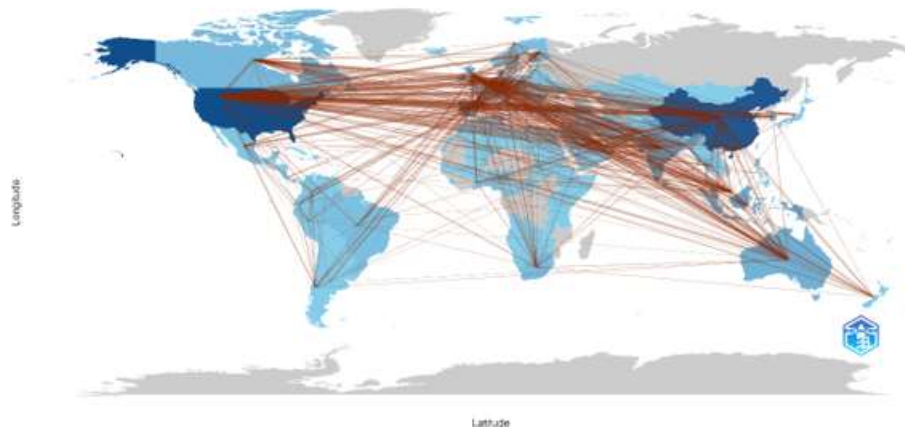


Figure 16: Country Collaboration Map (Biblioshiny)

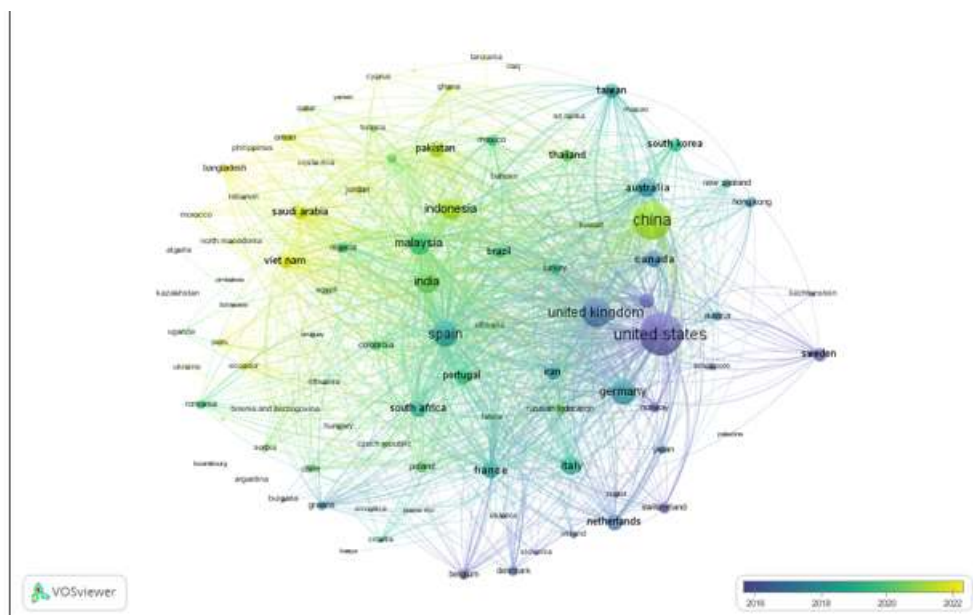


Figure 17: Country Collaboration Links (VOSviewer)

Create Map

Verify selected countries

Selected	Country	Documents	Citations	Total link strength
☒	united states	2510	177480	2210006
☒	spain	884	38004	1605761
☒	china	2017	41490	1448398
☒	united kingdom	1129	81139	1215854
☒	malaysia	726	12220	1062394
☒	india	713	10812	981520
☒	germany	821	31960	819004
☒	indonesia	855	5758	628817
☒	france	433	18107	617462
☒	australia	526	19810	613776
☒	viet nam	252	3548	611781
☒	portugal	339	8032	549812
☒	canada	400	19536	501395
☒	south africa	333	3396	491560
☒	italy	502	18199	481108
☒	poland	343	8254	481087
☒	finland	313	15610	480118
☒	saudi arabia	268	5156	445340
☒	taiwan	290	11371	400849
☒	netherlands	343	24384	377348

Back Next Finish Cancel

Figure 18: Country Publications, Citations and Link Strength-VOSviewer

How to cite : Digbijaya Mahapatra, Dr. Jaya Ahuja, Dr. Chirag Malik, “Intrapreneurship Research Publications: A Bibliometric lens on Country-Institution-Collaboration and Sponsorship aspects juxtaposed with Country Economic Indicators”... *Advances in Consumer Research*. 2026;3(8): 458-493

From the Bibliometric Coupling of Countries (Settings: Max 25 countries per document, Minimum 10 document and 100 citations per country) resulted in selection of 89 countries from 187 countries meeting the criteria. Overlay visualization (VOSviewer) diagram at Figure 19.

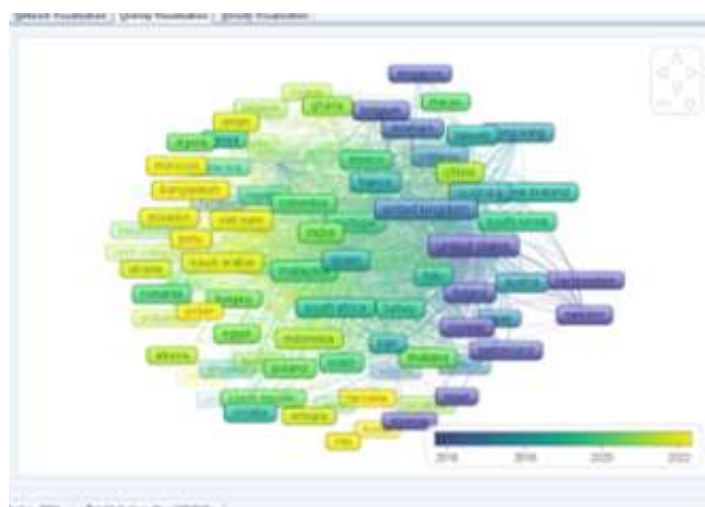


Figure 19: Country Link Strength-Overlay-VOSviewer

Verify selected organizations

Select	Organization	Documents	Citations	Total link
☒	universitat de sevilla, sevilla, spain	88	10576	40117
☒	universidade da beira interior, coimbra, portugal	118	3527	30710
☒	universitat de valència, valencia, spain	101	3190	25467
☒	national economics university hanoi, hanoi, viet nam	12	1821	21791
☒	si an jiaotong university, si an, china	75	1110	19908
☒	university of tehran, tehran, iran	91	1677	18885
☒	kelley school of business, bloomington, united states	90	12190	15904
☒	universidad nacional de educación a distancia, madrid, spain	30	2290	15612
☒	universidad de castilla-la mancha, ciudad real, spain	61	1090	15174
☒	universitat autònoma de barcelona, cerdanyola del valles, spain	57	3009	14406
☒	universidad de granada, granada, spain	39	2488	14129
☒	edhec business school, ecdfly, france	34	4308	13526
☒	lut hooipoldtschule, hagen, germany	41	2312	13451
☒	rijksuniversiteit groningen, groningen, netherlands	25	2786	11077
☒	universiti sains malaysia, unitai, malaysia	67	1427	10901
☒	national Taiwan university, taipei, taiwan	39	1278	10826
☒	universiti malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, malaysia	29	1080	10736

Figure 20: Institution Link Strength-Overlay-VOSviewer

The US with @2500 documents, has 171K citations and a total bibliometric coupling link strength (TBCLS) of over 2.2 million. Compare that with China, with @2000 documents, having only 45K citations, yet a TBCLS of 1.4M. This shows lower citation counts for articles affiliated to China coupled with a fairly recent spurt in publications (over last 6-8 years), a natural handicap of lower citations due to recency factor. Spain makes an interesting case: only 884 documents, 38K citations, yet a TBCLS of 1.6M! This shows the broader multi country and multi-author collaboration of Spain affiliated publications.

Total Link Strength analysis on “Average Publications” points to strong performance of countries like Vietnam, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Peru, Jordan, China, etc. in recent times (in yellow boxes, @2022); India, Malaysia, Portugal, South Korea, Poland etc. are in the middle (green boxes, @2020), with US, UK, Sweden, Singapore, Denmark, Spain, etc. (in blue boxes, upto @2016). However, Total Link Strength analysis on “Average Citations” points to strong performance of countries like with US, UK, Sweden, Singapore, Denmark, Belgium, etc. (in yellow boxes, average citations @60); Spain, France, Italy, Turkey, Portugal, South Korea, Poland etc. are in the middle (green boxes, average citations @40 average citations), and India, Malaysia Vietnam, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Peru, Jordan, even China, etc. (in blue boxes, @20 average citations).

Bibliometric Coupling between Organizations/Institutions

Bibliometric Coupling of Organizations (VOSviewer Settings: Max 25 organizations per document, Minimum 25 documents and 1000 citations per institution) yielded 74 organizations meeting the threshold criteria from 7232 organizations. Overlay visualization diagram is at Figure 21.

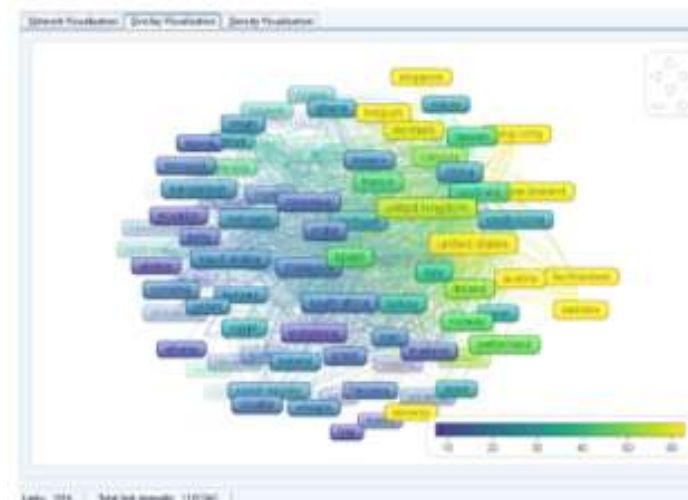


Figure 21: Country-Institution Link Strength-Overlay-VOSviewer

As many as 6 universities from Spain figure in the Top 11 positions indicating a big focus on the subject in Spain along with high levels of global collaboration with other organizations indicated by the number of publications, total link strengths and citations. Universidade da Beira Interior, Covilha, Portugal, which holds the highest rank among institutions with the highest number of publications (119), stands a high second in total link strength as well. Other organizations showing high collaboration in recent times (indicated by yellow and green circles) are University Hanoi (Vietnam), Xian Jiatong University (China), University of Tehran (Iran), University Utara (Malaysia), Taiwan University, University of Johannesburg, etc. Indiana University (39 documents, 1724 citations and link strength of 6059) and Kelly Business School, Bloomington, US (90 documents, 12595 citations, Link strength of 15904) are shown separately. But if counted together, it would be 129 Documents, 14319 Citations and TLS of 21963, moving to top spot in terms of number of publications and 5th spot in terms of Link strength. TLS analysis and recent trends indicate the following: (a) Erstwhile centres of excellence (like Indiana University and Kelly Business School) were somewhat self-contained with limited collaboration with other organizations, with smaller number of authors per document, typically from the same school or from a few other schools (recent documents show enhanced collaboration and diversity) (b) the recent set of organizations and universities tend to have larger number of authors several universities belonging to diverse geographies (c) this indicates globalization of business research and need for collaboration to address the needs to globalized issues. (d) also, the proliferation of telecommunications, internet and digital communication and knowledge sharing have helped the collaboration.

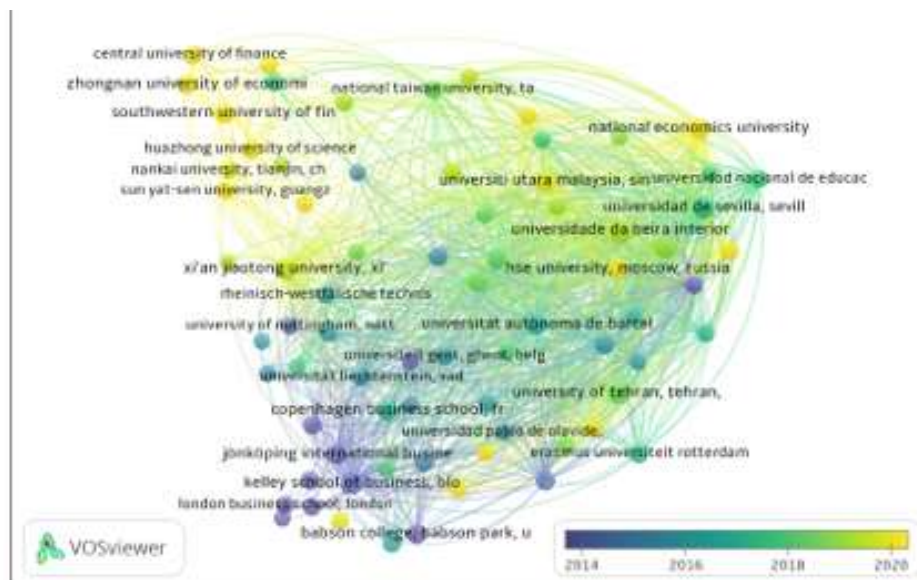


Figure 22: Institutions-Organizations Link-Overlay-VOSviewer

Source analysis

Among the journals, the following journals figured in the Top 25, with their ABDC rating and Scopus Percentile rankings marked against them (Tables 18, 19) The latest ABDC Rankings are available as on 2023. Among the top 25 publishers, several (11) are not listed in ABDC and Scopus (6).

Table 18: Publications by ABDC A, A* and Scopus Q1

SOURCE TITLE	Publications	ABDC 2022 rating	Scopus %
Journal of Business Research	179	A	98
Finance Research Letters	138	A	NA
Journal of Business Venturing	135	A*	95
Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice	128	A*	99
Journal of Small Business Management	119	A	96
Small Business Economics	97	A	98
Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal	88	A	91
Technological Forecasting and Social Change	68	A	99
Innovation	61	A	98
Entrepreneurship and Regional Development	51	A	86
Strategic Management Journal	47	A*	96
Industrial Marketing Management	43	A*	93
International Review of Financial Analysis	42	A	NA
Journal of Business Venturing Insights	42	A	80
Research Policy	42	A*	95
Business Strategy and the Environment	41	A	89
Journal of Corporate Finance	41	A*	87
Journal of Cleaner Production	38	A	98
Journal of Product Innovation Management	36	A*	87
Journal of Management Studies	37	A*	87
IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management	35	A	89
International Business Review	31	A	95
Studies in Higher Education	31	A	NA
Applied Economics	30	A	NA
Journal of Management	30	A*	89
Accounting and Finance	27	A	85
Asia Pacific Journal of Management	27	A	87
International Small Business Journal	25	A	88
Journal of Knowledge Management	24	A	91
Journal of World Business	24	A*	89
Long Range Planning	23	A	87
British Journal of Management	21	A	88
Journal of Business Ethics	21	A	89
Organisation Science	21	A*	91
Management Science	20	A*	87
International Journal of Human Resource Management	18	A	86

Table 19: Publications by Source

SOURCE TITLE	Documents 2024	ABDC 2022 Rating	Scopus 2025 Percentage
Sustainability (Switzerland)	377	NA	NA
Frontiers in Psychology	232	NA	NA
International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal	231	C	86
International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research	188	B	93
Journal of Business Research	152	A	98
International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business	146	NA	31
Journal of Business Venturing	138	A*	95
Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice	125	A*	99
Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development	117	C	86
Academy of Management Annual Meeting/Proceedings	116	NA	NA
Education and Training	115	NA	93
Journal of Small Business Management	110	A	96
International Journal of Management Education	105	NA	98
Proceedings of the European Conference on Innovation and Entrepreneurship (ECIE)	105	NA	NA
Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies	99	C	82
Management Decision	90	B	83
Small Business Economics	90	A	98
Finance Research Letters	89	A	NA
Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal	82	A	91
Cogent Business and Management	76	NA	76
International Studies in Entrepreneurship	74	NA	NA
Sage Open	67	NA	96
Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal	66	NA	NA
Contributions to Management Science	66	NA	NA
Technological Forecasting and Social Change	66	A	99

The list of journals with ABDC A*, A and Scopus Q1 rankings and their number of published documents can be seen at Table 19. The documents per source and corresponding Cite Scores by year (from 2011 to 2024) are at Figure 23.



Figure 23: Citescore of Journals with high publications.

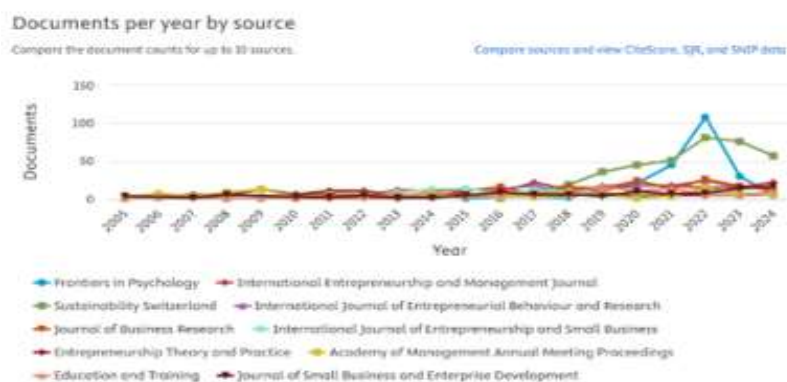


Figure 24: Publication growth for Journal/Sources

Sustainability Switzerland (SS, publisher MDPI, Open Access, established 2009, monthly initially, semi-monthly since 2019), with @400 documents, is the Journal with the largest number of publications, but neither listed in ABDC nor in Scopus (Q1, Q2, Q3). Scimago SJR however, lists the journal at Q1 in Business and International Management (Scimagojr 2024). Starting with the lone publication in 2016, SS has rapidly emerged as a popular destination with the numbers clocking 50+ every year for last 5 years! A look at citations for the papers published in this journal, shows a good number of citations accrued with at least 15 documents published in last 5-7 years gathering 100 plus citations. Almost 40% of the publications are affiliated to China and the largest institutional affiliation is King Faisal University, Saudi Arabia with 10 documents. Several articles (10+) from countries like Spain, South Korea, US, UK, Romania, Malaysia, Indonesia, Turkey, Portugal, Poland, etc. have appeared.

The 2nd placed journal, International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal, has had a steady track of 20 years, averaging @5 publications in first 10 years, and @15 in the next 10. Prevalence of publications affiliated to Spain (@35%), US (@25%), Italy and China (10% each) are noticeable here.

Similarly, a quick analysis of the 3rd placed journal shows, Frontiers in Psychology, starting in 2015, picks up pace from 2020, hits a peak of 100+ articles in 2022, and then declines rapidly to 30 and 5 documents in 2023 and 2024 respectively. Over 75% of documents published are with affiliations to China. The drop in publication numbers seems due to the impact of the 2023 updated Clarivate/Scopus indexing restrictions and stricter quality controls placed on open-access publishers.

The emergence and popularity of journals like Sustainability Switzerland and Frontiers in Psychology within the last decade or so, could point to the following: (a) Emergence of China as a major research hub with state sponsorship (b) General proliferation of research with limited bandwidth of well-established legacy outlets (c) Reluctance of established outlets to publish emerging research from the developing economies due to non-familiarity with the norms and paradigms, and the state funded research. (d) Publishing houses propped up by certain cohorts to promote and provide publication avenues to researchers from particular countries and groups undermined by the established journals (e) Coordinated attempts at management of citations for documents published on these outlets (considering large number of citations for even new papers)

Funding Sponsorship Analysis

A look at the Funding Sponsorship data demonstrates a clear and overwhelming trend. The emergence of China with huge focus on research in this area, with a share of 40% overall and almost 74% of the Top 15 sponsors (see Tables below, extracted and abstracted from Scopus Database). Top 4 places, overall, is occupied by organizations from China, with sponsorship incidences ranging from 139 to 600! Among the Top 15 sponsors, if one includes Malaysia and Korea, the Asian share of funding sponsored projects from Asian countries reaches 78%, followed by Europe (EU and UK) at 19.2%, with USA at 2.9% and Korea at 1.9%.

Table 17: Funding Sponsors-Agencies

Institution-Organization-Agency	Funding Sponsor	Country
National Natural Science Foundation of China	600	China
National Office for Philosophy and Social Sciences	258	China
Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China	140	China
Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities	139	China
Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia	132	Portugal
European Commission	70	EU
European Regional Development Fund	53	EU
Ministry of Science and Technology, Taiwan	52	China (Taiwan)
National Science Foundation	49	USA
China Postdoctoral Science Foundation	47	China
European Social Fund	37	EU
Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia	37	Malaysia
UK Research and Innovation	37	UK
Ministry of Education	34	China
National Research Foundation of Korea	33	Korea

Total Funding Sponsors (FS)	3177		
Top 15 Funding Sponsors (15)	1718		
Region-Countrywise Funding Sponsors			
Country-Region	#Funding Sponsors	% of Total FS	% of Top 15 FS
China (incl. Taiwan)	1270	40.0%	73.9%
Portugal	132	4.2%	7.7%
EU	160	5.0%	9.3%
USA	49	1.5%	2.9%
Malaysia	37	1.2%	2.2%
UK	37	1.2%	2.2%
Korea	33	1.0%	1.9%

Table 18: Funding Sponsors Analysis

Till the turn of the century (till 1999), there was very little funding-sponsorship, with only 13 (~4%) of the 311 documents declaring sponsorship, most of it by universities and private foundations. Between 2000-09, documents with sponsorship increased to 68 (@6%) of 1077 documents. China with @10 sponsorships, mostly state agencies, led the list. In the next decade (2010-2019), out of 5412 documents, 735 (14%) were sponsor funded. Again, Chinese Govt agencies, with 381 fundings (>50% of all fundings globally) were miles ahead of all other countries (US-84, EU-79, UK-52, Spain-42, South Korea-32, Malaysia-30, Japan-28-Portugal-26, Germany-24).

Next quinquennium (2020-2024) saw 7827 documents and 2199 (28%) sponsor-funded ones. China with 1126 (51% of all fundings) was way ahead of Portugal-94, EU-81, US-78, Spain-49, UK-40, Malaysia-38, South Korea-32, Japan-30, Germany-20). Enhanced focus came from Portugal, Taiwan, Malaysia, Brazil and Russia.

The uptick in numbers, however, was largely owing to China, and countries like Portugal, Taiwan, Spain, etc. which have seen value in funding such research in the field of intrapreneurship and entrepreneurship. Prima facie, the growth of China into a global economic super-power might be seen to have roots in such high levels of state funding-sponsorship to research. This may be worthy of emulation by other countries.

This demonstrates the emergence of China as a factory of entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship related scholarly research, and largely explains the global dominance of China as an economic superpower. Evidently, funding sponsors in China are central govt agencies pointing to the focus of the state to promote such research. The sponsorship funding is largely public funded with National Foundations, Ministries and Development Organization focused on scientific, social, innovation, education taking the lead. Absence of private funding is noticeable, possibly because of scholarly work becoming questionable with conflict-of-interest issues.

Funding Sponsors: Till 1979: No data available on sponsorship for this period.

Funding Sponsors: 1980-89

Only 3 documents out of the 122 retrieved for the time period had funding sponsors acknowledged: Mensch & Ramanujam (1986) from Cleveland Foundation (published in *Journal of Product Innovation Management*, ABDC A*), Miller, Gartner & Wilson (1989) from Lehigh University (published in *Journal of Business Research*, ABDC A) and Quinn (1985) from National Science Foundation (published in *Technology in society*, *Scopus Q1*, 99 percentile). All 3 sponsorships were from the US and for US based authors. Two from Foundations and one from the university.

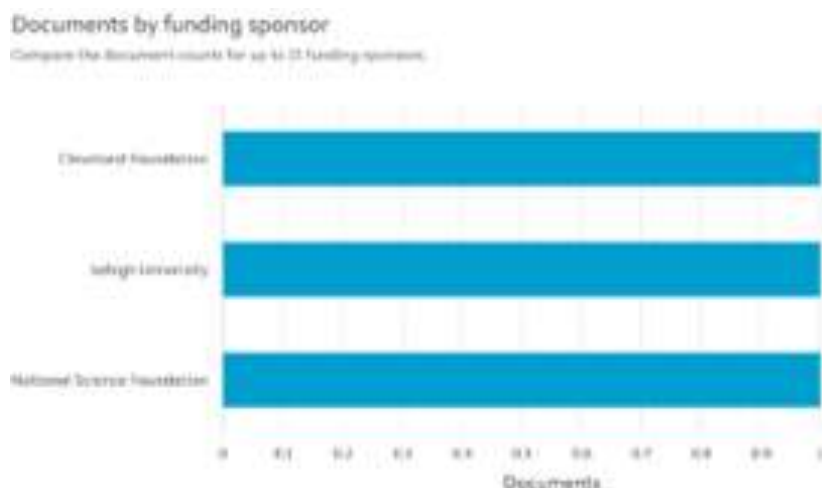


Figure 25: Funding Sponsors-1980-89

Funding Sponsors: 1990-99

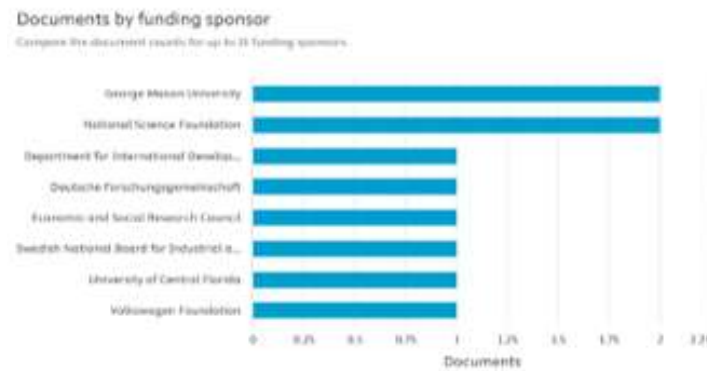


Figure 26: Funding Sponsors: 1990-99

Of the total 182 publications, 11 had sponsorship support, from US, German, Sweden, largely from universities themselves and a few from National Foundations, Institutions and one from the Industry. Zahra (1991, 1993) from George Mason University-US, Merrifield (1993) and Tornatzky et al. (1998) from NSF-US, Filatotchev et al. (1999) from DID-UK, Picot et al. (1990) from Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Science Foundation), McNally (1994) from Economic and Social Research Council, Davidsson (1994) from Swedish National Board for Industrial and Technical Development, Morris (1993) from University of Central Florida; Marsch (1994) from Volkswagen Foundation.

Funding Sponsors: 2000-09

Sponsor	Articles
National Natural Science Foundation of China	4
European Commission	3
Economic and Social Research Council	2
Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation	2
Knut och Alice Wallenbergs Stiftelse	2
Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología	2
Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte	2
Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China	2
Seventh Framework Programme	2
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	2

Figure 27: Funding Sponsors-2000-09

Of the 1077 documents, sponsorship increased to 68 (@6%). China makes a significant mark with @10 sponsorships (15% of all sponsorships), mostly by state agencies like National Natural Science Foundation of China, Ministry of Education. US, EC, UK, Spain, etc. figure in the list as well.

Funding Sponsors: 2010-19

Figure 28: Funding Sponsors: 2010-19

Sponsoring Agency	Articles
National Natural Science Foundation of China	11
European Commission	24
Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia	21
National Science Foundation	20
Economic and Social Research Council	19
Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities	19
National Research Foundation of Korea	18
European Regional Development Fund	17
European Social Fund	16
Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China	15
Japan Society for the Promotion of Science	15
Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia	15
National Office for Philosophy and Social Sciences	15
Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft	16
Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation	16
Ministry of Education	16
Ministry of Science and Technology, Taiwan	16
China Postdoctoral Science Foundation	15
China Scholarship Council	14
Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación	14
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	14
Australian Research Council	14
Horizon 2020 Framework Programme	14
Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad	14
National Research University Higher School of Economics	14
Seventh Framework Programme	14
Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología	14
Covenant University	14
Fonds Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek	14
Humanities and Social Science Fund of Ministry of Education of China	14
Natural Science Foundation of Guangdong Province	14
Tsinghua University	14
Academy of Finland	14
National Science Council	14
Natural Science Foundation of Zhejiang Province	14

During this period, sponsorship increased significantly, to 735 (14%) of the 5412 documents published. Number of sponsors went up to 160, and agencies sponsoring more than 5 documents went up to 37! National Natural Science Foundation of China lead the sponsors list with 113 sponsorships, followed at a distance by European Commission with 24, Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology) with 21 and NSF-US with 20! Growing interest all over the world reinforces the interest in the field.

Figure 29: Funding Sponsor 2020-24

sponsor	Articles
National Natural Science Foundation of China	400
National Office for Philosophy and Social Sciences	209
Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities	106
Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China	106
Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia	93
Ministry of Science and Technology, Taiwan	41
European Commission	38
King Faisal University	31
China Postdoctoral Science Foundation	30
European Regional Development Fund	29
Deanship of Scientific Research, King Faisal University	27
Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia	26
Đại học Kinh tế Quốc dân	26
Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior	25
UK Research and Innovation	23

Funding Sponsors: 2020-24

During this period, sponsorship increase rapidly to 2199 (doubling to 28% compared to previous period) of the 7827 documents published. Number of distinct sponsors remained 160, and agencies sponsoring more than 5 documents went up to 100, with 38 agencies having sponsored more than 10 documents! National Natural Science Foundation of China led the sponsors list with 400 sponsorships, followed by three other agencies of China with over 100 sponsorships each. Together these agencies occupying the top 4 spots, sponsored 821 documents (almost 40% of the total sponsored documents). There were other Chinese agencies in the list too! While the usual players like European Commission, Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology) and NSF-US remain in the list, significant growth in sponsorships can be seen from Taiwan, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Korea, Japan, etc.!

Discussions and Conclusions

On use of Scopus Database:

We acknowledge the limitation that a small set of documents may have been missed out due to primary reliance on Scopus database only. However, considering the assertions by Harzing and Alakangas (2016), Marzi et al(2025) and the fact that we were looking at a large dataset of @15000 records already from Scopus itself, over a period of almost 60 years in a bibliometric analysis mode, the trends, themes, directional movements and inferences would not be significantly impacted by a few missing items.

On Experience with the tools used

Quick comparison between the strengths and weaknesses of Biblioshiny and VOSviewer is depicted below (Mondal, 2025; Bartholo, 2022 ; Radha & Arumugam, 2021).

Feature	Biblioshiny	VOSviewer
Wide variety of data loading and connector-based access	Very extensive with Data Quality reporting Direct API based connect to several data sources like Scopus, WoS, OpenAlex, etc. in addition to csv, bibtex files. More possibilities through R scripting	Extensive Direct API based connect to several data sources like Scopus, WoS, OpenAlex, etc. in addition to csv, bibtex files. No scripting possible.
Statistical features, Advanced features like Lotka's law, Bradford's Law, Factorial Analysis, etc.	Good	Limited, almost absent
User-friendly Interface, Menus	Better	Good

Dashboards	Better	Good
Thematic Study	Better for Longitudinal thematic studies	Not so good
Network visualization	Limited, takes time. Often hangs with large datasets	Advanced detailed, handles large data in small time.
Bibliometric Coupling (“co-authorship”, “co-citation”, “keyword co-occurrence”)	Provides maps	Better maps and visualizations (Network, Overlay and Density)
Access and Pricing	Free access	Free access

On the topic and findings

Exponential Growth and Maturation of the Domain

Publications growth shows a field transitioning from a niche topic to a mainstream global research agenda. 14,671 documents over 55 years, and the sheer volume of recent activity: 53.5% of all literature published between 2020 and 2024, indicates intrapreneurship has become an essential mechanism for organizational survival-renewal amid macroeconomic disruptions, digital transformations, and the global push toward sustainability.

The simultaneous drop in single-authored documents (from 70% to under 10%) and the rise of co-authors per document to 3.1 show that modern intrapreneurship research has outgrown isolated viewpoints. It is now powered by larger and cross-border collaborative efforts and views.

The reasons for exponential growth in literature in the field from the turn of the millennium, especially over the last 15 years can largely be attributed to publications from China and several other emerging economies, of Asia, Middle-east, APAC and African countries and a global focus on entrepreneurship as an important vehicle of development and economic prosperity towards meeting sustainable development goals (SDGs).

China's 40% share in funded research can be seen in conjunction with its national target of spending over 2.5% of its GDP on R&D, showing how this compares to other regional economies.

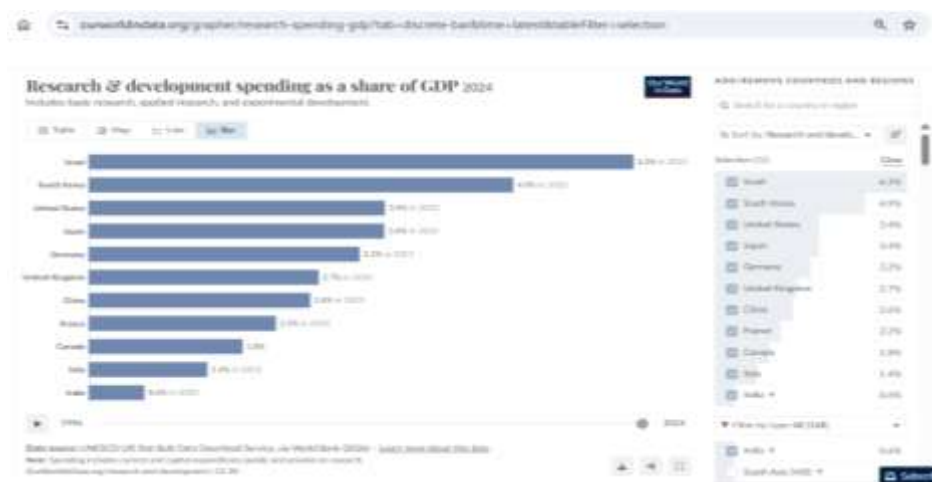


Figure 30: Retrieved in August 2026 from the link R&D Spends as Share of GDP

<https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/research-spending-gdp?tab=discrete-bar&time=latest&tableFilter=selection>

Starting from largely US and Europe centric publications in the 70s, 80s and 90s, the Country collaboration network has spread far and wide to cover over 152 countries as can be seen from the country collaboration map, demonstrating the globalization of research and knowledge creation all over the world with regional and geographical flavors.

Prevalence of associated Behavioural Constructs

Entrepreneurial Intent (EI) and Entrepreneurial Orientation (EO) account for over 60% of the entire literature base. This highlights the strong behavioural focus in the academic community. While early core intrapreneurship terms focused heavily on structural configurations like corporate venture capital or corporate spin-offs, academic researchers have gravitated toward human-centric indicators. These indicators measure individual psychological readiness (EI) and organizational cultural settings (EO). This focus bridges management science with applied disciplines like business psychology, human resources, and behavioural

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economics. It emphasizes the recognition of employee-agent as the primary driver of internal corporate renewal.

Geopolitical Gravity Shift to the Global South

A core finding of this study is the geographic reallocation of scholarly production from the Global West (USA and Western Europe) to the Global South and East Asia, led primarily by China and India. While the United States remains the all-time absolute leader in total documents (2,524), China significantly outperformed the US during the 2020–2024 quinquennium by a margin of more than 2 to 1 (2,098 vs. 1,000 documents). This shift matches national economic growth trajectories. Emerging economies increasingly view internal corporate innovation as a key way to escape the middle-income trap and build intellectual capital.

Sponsoring Paradigm: Centralized vs. Fragmented Models

The correlation between publication output and research funding reveals two different national approaches:

The Oriental-Global South (largely Centralized) Model: China’s rapid rise is directly supported by targeted, large-scale public financing of R&D. State-run entities like National Natural Science Foundation of China (600 sponsorships) and National Office for Philosophy and Social Sciences (258 sponsorships) act as central funding engines. Several other countries like Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Spain, etc. seem to be following similar approach.

The Western-Global North (largely decentralized individual) Model: In contrast, the United States and Europe rely on a decentralized funding mix. This model distributes resources across regional university budgets, private foundations (like the Kauffman Foundation), and specialized national science grants.

This funding difference explains why Eastern countries are producing a higher volume of papers, even though older Western institutions still hold an advantage in long-term citations.

Ecosystem Macro Indicators (EMI) and Open Dissemination

The Multi-subject Classification Index (MSCI) increased from 1.32 to 1.86. This rise demonstrates that intrapreneurship has broken out of standard business school boundaries. It is now widely studied across STEM fields, computer science, and medical healthcare networks. Furthermore, open-access (OA) publishing models reached almost 100% in the last quinquennium. This shift has been accelerated by newer open-access publishing models and institutional funding mandates

throughout Asia and the Middle East. This democratization of data has removed paywall barriers. It allows practitioners in developing economies to easily access and implement modern innovation management strategies.

Looking at the trending topics, the domain has kept up with the times, to move into topics like Sustainability, Green Innovation, Digital Technology, Digital Transformation, Social Entrepreneurship,

Almost all SDGs can benefit from innovation, initiatives, risk taking and new venture creations, through entrepreneurship or Intrapreneurship. The main tenets of entrepreneurial intention, orientation and action are essential ingredients to the achievement of all SDGs.

Correlation with Country GDP and Funding-Sponsorship

While correlation may not indicate causation (matter of further detailed study with samples of similarly placed countries), China’s research publications with the growth of GDP over the last 25 years is unmissable. GDP Data from World Bank portal (retrieved for the period 1990 to 2024), shows GDP of US at almost 10 trillion (Tn) Dollars compared to 1 trillion (Tn) Dollars of China in 1990. In 2024, these figures are \$22.68 Tn and \$18.49 Tn respectively.

Looking at the World Bank GDP data over last 15 years (2010-2024) and the growing volume of research publications in the field of intrapreneurship-entrepreneurship, there seems to be a correlation between GDP growth of emerging economies and developing countries. See sample visualizations of a few developing countries selected by their publication volume during this period: India, Brazil, Indonesia, Malaysia, Viet Nam, Pakistan

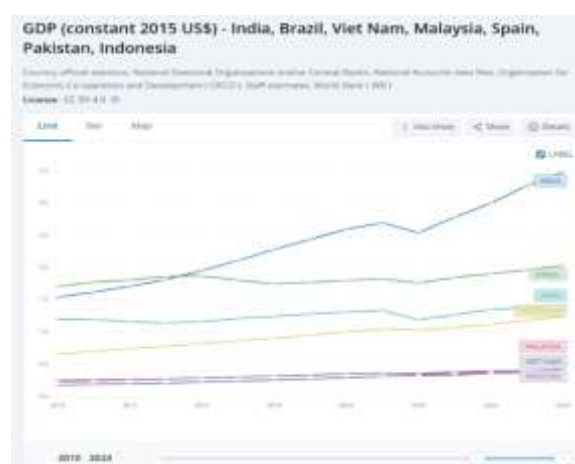


Figure 31: GDP Growth of Countries-Publication Growth Countries

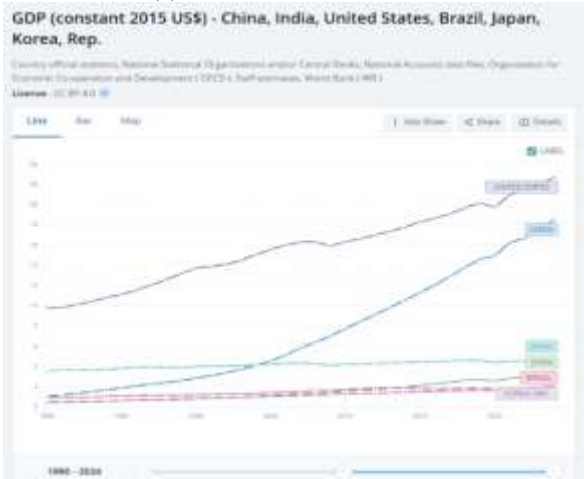


Figure 32: GDP Growth of Countries-Publication Growth Countries

Some of the key indices for economic (GDP, GDP Per Capita, Value-added Manufacturing of Goods and Services, Exports) and social development (GINI coefficient on income inequality, unemployment rate, Human Development Index, Multi-Dimensional Poverty, Gender Inequality) for a few developing economies/countries which have made higher investments in research in terms of paper publications is shown below. The indices are taken from IMF and World Bank sites, for the years 2000, 2012 and 2014 for indicative comparison.

Country	Year	GDP (Bn USD)	GDP Per Capita (USD)	Unemployment Rate (% of Labor Force)	Gini Coefficient	Human Development Index (HDI)	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI %)	Gender Inequality Index (GII)	Manufacturing Value Added (MVA % of GDP)	Services Value Added (SVA % of GDP)	Exports of Goods & Services (% of GDP)
China	2000	1211	959	3.1	41.7	0.584	4.2	0.211	32.1	39.8	23.3
China	2012	8532	6301	4.5	42.2	0.716	1.1	0.178	31.6	45.5	25.4
China	2024	1734	12614	5.2	37.1	0.788	0.1	0.153	28	54.6	20.1
India	2000	468	443	4.3	34.4	0.496	54.7	0.63	15.2	44.6	13.2
India	2012	1827	1444	5.4	35.2	0.6	29.1	0.522	15.7	47.1	24.5
India	2024	3550	2485	4.1	34.2	0.644	14.9	0.437	13	48.6	21.2
Malaysia	2000	93	4084	3	46.1	0.66	0.8	0.315	30.9	42.8	119.8
Malaysia	2012	314	10747	3	40	0.781	0.2	0.254	22.3	51.1	79.3
Malaysia	2024	400	11684	3.5	40.7	0.807	0.1	0.221	23.4	52.5	68.5
Indonesia	2000	165	780	6.1	30.5	0.523	18.2	0.54	27.7	38.5	41
Indonesia	2012	918	3694	6.1	38.1	0.669	7.6	0.47	22.4	39.1	24.2
Indonesia	2024	1371	4943	5.3	37.9	0.713	3.6	0.443	18.7	41.8	22.2
South Africa	2000	152	3382	22.4	57.8	0.632	11.2	0.461	18	57.1	27.9
South Africa	2012	434	8222	24.7	63	0.685	5.5	0.41	12.3	63.2	29.7
South Africa	2024	377	6260	32.1	63	0.717	6.3	0.405	11.8	64	31.2
Pakistan	2000	82	564	6.2	30	0.445	41.2	0.68	14.7	50.1	13.5
Pakistan	2012	224	1215	6.1	30.9	0.518	38.3	0.585	13.1	54.1	12.4
Pakistan	2024	338	1407	6.3	29.6	0.544	37.8	0.534	11.5	58.2	10.5
Viet Nam	2000	91	390	2.3	35.4	0.579	21	0.352	17.1	38.7	55
Viet Nam	2012	195	2192	1.2	35.6	0.676	5.2	0.315	17.5	37.2	80
Viet Nam	2024	433	4346	1.9	36.8	0.726	1.9	0.267	24.2	42.5	93.5
Saudi Arabia	2000	190	9171	4.6	33	0.672	1.5	0.612	9.8	25.4	47.1
Saudi Arabia	2012	737	24800	5.6	35.5	0.825	0.3	0.405	9.2	31	52.4
Saudi Arabia	2024	1067	28895	4.8	34.1	0.875	0.1	0.221	14.8	48.2	33.1
Taiwan	2000	331	14941	3	32.6	0.755		0.21	26.5	65.8	51.3
Taiwan	2012	496	21295	4.2	33.8	0.865		0.098	29.1	64.2	69.5
Taiwan	2024	762	32450	3.4	34	0.926		0.055	34.2	61	68.1
Thailand	2000	126	2008	2.4	42.8	0.648	8.5	0.401	29.6	48.9	64.8
Thailand	2012	397	5860	0.6	39.3	0.737	1.1	0.365	27.2	52.3	70.4
Thailand	2024	514	7172	0.9	34.9	0.803	0.6	0.228	24.5	56.2	65.4
Iran	2000	109	1668	14.3	42.1	0.652	3.1	0.58	11.8	47.4	21.5
Iran	2012	598	7842	12.1	37.4	0.758	1.2	0.511	10.4	51	18.2
Iran	2024	401	4520	8.8	40.9	0.78	0.8	0.445	12.8	53.5	22
United Arab Emirates	2000	104	33071	2.2	31	0.782		0.32	8.8	38.2	73.5
United Arab Emirates	2012	374	42086	3.8	32.5	0.84		0.215	8.9	42.1	91
United Arab Emirates	2024	504	52975	2.7	26	0.937		0.046	12.5	51	98.5
Hong Kong	2000	171	25753	4.9	52.5	0.825		0.15	4.8	87.1	141.2
Hong Kong	2012	262	36647	3.3	53.7	0.915		0.082	1.4	92.5	192.4
Hong Kong	2024	382	50690	3	47.3	0.956		0.045	1	93.4	181.8
Nigeria	2000	69	560	5.1	46.5	0.462	68.2	0.71	7.2	26.5	38.1
Nigeria	2012	461	2755	4.3	43	0.517	55.1	0.658	7.8	45.2	31.5
Nigeria	2024	362	1620	5	35.1	0.548	46.4	0.601	12.1	52.8	11.4
Russian Federation	2000	260	1775	10.6	39.5	0.72	1.5	0.41	16.4	52	44.1
Russian Federation	2012	2210	15400	5.5	39.7	0.815	0.4	0.312	13.1	58.8	27.4
Russian Federation	2024	2021	13810	2.6	36	0.867	0.1	0.203	12.5	56.1	19.5
Colombia	2000	100	2520	15.4	58.7	0.662	14.5	0.515	14.5	53.1	16.2
Colombia	2012	370	8040	9.7	52.6	0.742	7.2	0.44	12	54.8	17.1
Colombia	2024	363	6980	10.2	54.8	0.758	4.8	0.424	11.2	59.5	16.5
Romania	2000	37	1660	7.2	31.2	0.715	1.2	0.42	23.1	46.5	32.5
Romania	2012	171	8530	6.8	34	0.812	0.5	0.325	19.8	51.2	41
Romania	2024	351	18420	5.1	32	0.821	0.2	0.262	16.5	58.5	43.2
Bangladesh	2000	53	418	3.3	33.4	0.482	61.3	0.69	14.2	48.5	12.2
Bangladesh	2012	133	883	4.1	32.1	0.575	41.5	0.54	16.8	52.1	18.5
Bangladesh	2024	437	2520	4.9	32.4	0.661	24.6	0.49	22.1	51	13
Ghana	2000	5	258	5.8	40.2	0.485	48.5	0.62	10.1	31.2	48.5
Ghana	2012	41	1560	5.9	42.8	0.572	33.2	0.55	6.8	48.2	41.2
Ghana	2024	76	2230	4	43.5	0.602	26.3	0.528	10.5	45.2	34.8

Figure 33: Key Socio-Economic Indicators of Publication Growth Driver Countries, retrieved from WB and IMF Data July-August 2025, by using Gemini AI generated Python scripts

CONCLUSION

This comprehensive bibliometric study charts 55 years of global scholarly discourse on intrapreneurship and its associated concepts. By analysing 14,671 documents extracted from the Scopus database, this paper maps the structural evolution of the field across distinct historical phases. The data documents a clear transition from a fragmented, West-centric body of literature into a highly collaborative, multi-disciplinary, and globally distributed field.

The study highlights the strong connection between state-sponsored research funding and national publication output, and shows a correlation with socio-economic development indicators. Highly structured public funding models—particularly in China—have shifted the focus of global academic research. This demonstrates that systematic government funding can rapidly accelerate a country's research presence and technical innovation capacity.

As corporate environments face ongoing disruption from automation, generative AI, and climate mandates, internal

employee innovation will remain a vital strategic tool. For policymakers, educational institutions, and funding bodies, this study offers clear evidence that investing in intrapreneurship research yields long-term socio-economic benefits and strengthens national competitive advantages.

Limitations

While this study offers the first comprehensive multi-tool longitudinal map of the domain over 50+ years, several boundaries apply:

Single Database Reliance: The bibliographic metadata was sourced exclusively from Elsevier's Scopus database. Although Scopus is a broad multidisciplinary index, it may exclude some exclusive records from the Web of Science (WoS) or unindexed regional publication databases.

English Language Bias: Although the Multi-Language Propensity (MLP) index grew to 3.4%, the dataset remains heavily weighted toward English-language publications (97.4%). This skew underrepresents local corporate management research published in native languages.

Citation Recency Factor: Newer publications from emerging research centres show very high Total Bibliometric Coupling Link Strengths but low initial citation counts. This is an inherent limitation caused by the short time frame these papers have had to gather citations.

Algorithmic Variations in Software: Merging results from R-Biblioshiny, VOSviewer, and Scopus Analytics can introduce minor differences in data counts. These discrepancies occur due to how each platform handles missing institutional metadata or self-citations.

Future Research Agenda

Based on the trajectory of the Trending Topics (Figure 11) and the emerging thematic clusters identified through science mapping, a forward-looking roadmap for intrapreneurship scholarship highlights four important paths of inquiry:

Generative AI and Digital Workflow Transformations

Emerging keywords highlight a rapid transition toward automation and algorithmic assistance within corporate workflows. Researchers need to explore how the integration of Generative AI modifies individual **Entrepreneurial Intention (EI)** and self-efficacy. Key questions address may be: Does AI lower technical friction and democratize intrapreneurial actions for non-technical employees, or does it lead to algorithmic dependence that limits creative problem-solving?

Green Innovation, Circular Economy, and SDGs

A strong shift toward environmental frameworks and sustainable development goals (SDGs) are becoming primary drivers of corporate venturing. Future studies need to move towards investigating the empirical performance metrics of green intrapreneurship. Scholars may examine how internal corporate accelerators can effectively balance financial profitability with environmental mandates, particularly within heavy manufacturing and resource-dependent industries.

Cross-Disciplinary Adaptations in Non-Business Subject Areas

Increasing Multi-subject Classification Index (MSCI) reveals that intrapreneurship concepts are becoming cross-functional, expanding rapidly into STEM and healthcare fields. Hence, a clear need for empirical research on intrapreneurship within specialized, non-corporate environments like public healthcare institutions, research universities, and non-profit organizations can be seen. Studies may examine how **Entrepreneurial Orientation (EO)** dimensions change when applied to public service delivery.

Long-Term Impact of Centralised Public Research Funding

Overwhelming presence of state-sponsored research engines in emerging economies, particularly China, dominates the modern funding (and research publication productivity) landscape. Longitudinal studies should evaluate the real-world economic returns of centralized public funding models compared to decentralized private models. Research could track whether countries with largely state-funded intrapreneurship research achieve higher rates of commercialized patents, industrial transformation, face risks of abuse of public funds and sustainable economic growth over time, especially if funding is stopped..

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