RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL CAPITAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP
(Case Study: Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah)

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ABSTRACT
Nowadays, according to the extent and variety of changes inflicted on the body of the organizations, they have found to deal with the changes that so have faced, They Should be associated with the new compounds of their existing resources to provide new competitive advantages and this is why the importance of creative staffing and innovative human resources and the entrepreneurs of organization have become more prominent. Since university education as the main custodians of HR professionals play a vital role in society, entrepreneurship consideration in this matter will help the organization to develop better and in the meantime, the social capital and pay special attention to it, is a crucial factor in achieving organizational goals and in order to promote and facilitate the organization of programs is important which the processes of innovation, creativity and collective learning are affected by it , and it's easy to achieve .This study is about relationship between the social capita and entrepreneurship in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah. Staff and faculty members of Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah have formed Statistical Society in this study. And among them, 210 persons are selected as the study sample. Analysis of the research model and hypotheses testing were performed by using structural equation approach , as well as, confirmatory factor analysis and Path analysis diagram was performed by using LISREL software , and the results showed that there is a significant relationship between social capital (Structural, cognitive and relational) and entrepreneurship.

KEYWORDS: *Social capital, Organizational entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial University, Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.*

1. INTRODUCTION
World in the late twentieth century has witnessed massive changes in all areas of the business, where the concepts like globalization, Increasing competition, the development of information technology, knowledge explosion and the like organizations are made to deal with these changes. Turning to entrepreneurship is the main solution to deal with these changes, which is recognized as a key factor in economic growth and development in the modern age, and organizational flexibility and the strategy of continual change processes. products and projects are the main advantages of entrepreneurial organizations. Therefore entrepreneurship does not a meaning of job contrary to its appearance, but the entrepreneur can be any person or organization as a mechanism to dealing with changes and the manifestation of ideas to reality. Naturally promoting a culture of entrepreneurship in a society requires purposeful planning and continuing education of personnel at all levels, so the role of universities is important as the main custodians foster creative and innovative human capital, Therefore there is a great need of academic entrepreneurship. Most of the research into entrepreneurship are the type of the personality characteristics of entrepreneurs and the type of structural and environmental status, it has been criticized for the lack of attention in the network of social relations (Social Capital), this means that non-economic factors. The element Cognitive social capital referring to the resources that provide symbols, interpretations, and systems of shared meanings among groups. The most important aspects are the following: Language, codes and the shared anecdotes (Rhodes, et al, 2008). Nowadays, Entrepreneurship from the perspective of social scientists is a process of social network that is located in a network of social relations, but the association of social relationships can facilitate or limit the entrepreneur relationship with the resources and opportunities. This concept refers to the links, the links between members of a network as a valuable resource, that causes achieving the goals of its members only by creating norms and mutual trust. In this study we have attempted to introduce the constituent dimensions of social capital and entrepreneurial organization with an emphasis on the characteristics of the entrepreneurial university, now   Let us examine these two issues in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.

2.   LITERATURE

Beugelsdijk and Schaik with a cross-sectional study in 54 states of Europe, Examined the relationship between social capital and economic growth for the period 1950 and 1990 in Europe. There is a significant the relationship between economic growth and active members of groups based on their results. Lean Non and Santos (2007) concluded of their study as Does social capital has an impact on the intention of entrepreneur? They have reached the conclusion that impact of Social factors and new economic of Social Capital will creat entrepreneurship intentions. Using partial least squares (PLS) Select the method to data from undergraduate students, According to their study, the Results indicate that with increasing social capital the tendencies are forward to establishment of companies and entrepreneurs.

Mark, et al (2009), have examined the relationship between social capital (Relational, cognitive), Entrepreneurship, team effectiveness and team performance In their research, as The Role of Social Capital efficient team on the performance of the team entrepreneurship. Data were collected through an online survey of students, members of a project team and their results showed that perceptions of social capital in the form of relational capital, cognitive capital for entrepreneurship leads to a significant positive predictor in the team effectiveness. Sari Livonen, et al (2010) in their study as Social capital and entrepreneurial behavior and promote innovation for Interaction between researchers and small entrepreneurs in rural , that In this study they have used the theoretical concepts of social approach which it is the combination of social capital and entrepreneurial behavior . This study was conducted to their work on food production in the south of Finland. As a result of interviews with 15 groups of entrepreneurs had been assumed by Phenomengraphic way. It was found that the key stimulus collaborations between entrepreneurs and researchers are embedded in the common understanding. Entrepreneurial behavior and training is a confidence-building process. The results indicate that researchers are requiring rural entrepreneurs in order to pave the way for the promotion of innovation. Petrou and Daskalopoulou (2013) examined the relationship between social capital and innovation in their study as Social capital and innovation in the service sector and tourism industry of Greece. And their results show that there is a strong relationship between social capital and innovation with relying on knowledge management. Rothaermel, et al (2006) believe that an integrated the entrepreneurial culture Professors can be the most important of engine development of an entrepreneurial university alongside a strong executive and motivated Who have a history of entrepreneurship. Patel and Conklin (2009) believe that Social Capital Resources is a energy or power that shapes the structure of economic factors and focuses on a specific purpose in a social context.

In today's business world, most value-based corporate assets are Intangibles. It is vital and important for organizations have the ability to identify and estimate the source of the value. In order to enable the management of social capital, we need to identify its origin and knowing how to create these assets in our organization (Frits and Leana).

So one of the factors in opportunity identification is social capital, which includes social networks .In fact, these networks are facing entrepreneurs with the more resources and opportunities and And expand the circle of his chosen (Bhagavatula, et al 2010).

Ghoshal and Nahapy Placed in three different aspects of social capital with organizational approach: Cognitive capital, structural capital and relational capital (Sabatini, 2008).

 Whatever social networks become more widespread entrepreneurship, further opportunities are identified. One of the factors in opportunity identification is social network. These networks are facing entrepreneurs with the resources and opportunities so it expand circle of their choice (Batjargal 2010). In recent years regarding the role of entrepreneurs in economic growth and industrial, As well as with regard to the problems and limitations particularly unemployment in the field of industrial development and economic, Is necessary to promote the development of entrepreneurship widely (Ardichvili, et al).

3.   RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

3.1. The main hypothesis

There is a significant relationship between social capital and entrepreneurship in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.

3.2. Secondly hypothesis

1- There is a significant relationship between Structural capital and entrepreneurship in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.
2- There is a significant relationship between Cognitive Capital and entrepreneurship in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.
3- There is a significant relationship between Corporate Entrepreneurship and bringing Capital in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.
4- There is a significant relationship between social capital and Entrepreneurial Organization in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.
5- There is a significant relationship between social capital and Shared vision and Providential Strategy in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.
6- There is a significant relationship between social capital and Interaction with the environment in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.
7- There is a significant relationship between social capital and   Entrepreneurial corporate culture in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.

3.3. Society and Statistical sample
This study is covering the statistical population and all of the academic members and staff of Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah. And according to reports, this number takes the 230 academic member and 265 members of staff. Because the statistical population is limited in the present study, the finite population is used to determine the sample size for biopsy and Cochran formula is as follows:
So, p=0.5, q= 0.5, N= 495 and Z= 1.96

Therefore the sample size that should be selected of whole levels is equal 210.

4.   METHODOLOGY
Since the goal of the present study was to determine the relationship between social capital and Entrepreneurship, therefore the aim is Functional and the process of data collection is descriptive and is the correlation type.
To check the status questionnaire from the mean test of the society (T an example) and to evaluate the correlation between research variable Pearson's correlation coefficient was used. Confirmatory, factor analysis is used at the analysis of this study to significance test relations between questions and the variables and the fit of the measurement models and assess the validity. Finally in order to evaluate the effects of research variables used structural equation modeling (SEM), and LISREL software is used at Path analysis technique specifically.

4.1. Structural model to test the hypothesis
 The effect of social capital on entrepreneurship is 0.84 and it's significantly is 10.15. (Approval)
The null hypothesis and one to confirm or refute the hypothesis is as follows:

H0 = There is no significant correlation between the two variables.

H1= There is a significant correlation between the two variables.

If the significant number (Coefficient of T) be greater than 1.96 in regression test, the null hypothesis Will be rejected and one Will be verified, and conversely.

In the test hypotheses by using structural equation modeling, firstly, the software output indicates that the structural model fitted to test the hypothesis. (X ratio to df is less than 3). Amount of RMSEA = 053.0 which indicates that the structural model is fitted. In other words, it has been observed this has largely consistent with the conceptual model. Amount of GFI, A GFI, NFI, Respectively equivalent to 91.0, 78.0, 93.0 which indicates a good fit of the model. All model fitting parameters are discussed in the more:

Normed Fit Index= 0.93

Goodness of Fit Index (GFL) = 0.91

Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI) =0.87

Table 1. Confirm or reject the main hypothesis

Approval or rejection	Significant	The effect	Research hypotheses
Approval	10.15	0.84	social capital on entrepreneurship

4.2. Structural model to test the hypothesis 1, 2 and 3

The following structural model is explained and tested in the semantically coefficient estimates and standard secondary hypotheses 1, 2, 3

1- There is a significant relationship between Structural capital and entrepreneurship in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.

2- There is a significant relationship between Cognitive Capital and entrepreneurship in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.

3- There is a   significant relationship between Corporate Entrepreneurship and Briging Capital in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.

as was calculated:

The effect of structural capital and entrepreneurship is 0.39 and its Significantly is 4.75.(Approval)

The effect of cognitive capital and entrepreneurship is 0.52 and it's significantly is 5.12. (Approval)

The effect of bridging capital and entrepreneurship is 0.22 and it's significantly is 1.96. (Approval)

The null hypothesis and one to confirm or refute the hypothesis is as follows:

H0 = There is no significant correlation between the two variables.

H1= There is a significant correlation between the two variables.

If the significant number (Coefficient of T) be greater than 1.96 in Regression test, the null hypothesis Will be rejected and one Will be verified, and conversely.

Table 2 shows an overview confirm or refute Research hypotheses:

Table 2. Examine the hypotheses 1, 2, 3

Approval or rejection	Significant	The effect	Research hypotheses
Approval	4.75	0.39	Structural capital on entrepreneurship
Approval	5.12	0.52	Cognitive capital on entrepreneurship
Approval	1.96	0.22	Corporate Entrepreneurship

In the test hypotheses by using structural equation modeling, firstly, the software output indicates that the structural model fitted to test the hypothesis. (X ratio to df is less than 3). Amount of RMSEA= 062.0 which indicates that the structural model is fitted. In other words, It has been observed this has largely consistent with the conceptual model. Amount of GFI , A GFI , NFI Respectively equivalent to 91.0 , 85.0, 90.0 which indicates a good fit of the model. All model fitting parameters are discussed in the more:

Normed Fit Index= 0.91

Goodness of Fit Index (GFL) = 0.90

Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI) =0.85

4.3. Structural model to test the hypothesis 4, 5, 6 and 7
The following structural model is explained and tested in the semantically coefficient estimates and standard secondary hypotheses 4, 5, 6, 7.
4- There is a significant relationship between social capital and Entrepreneurial Organization in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.

5- There is a significant relationship between social capital and Shared vision and Providential Strategy in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.

6- There is a significant relationship between social capital and Interaction with the environment in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.

7- There is a significant relationship between social capital and Entrepreneurial corporate culture in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.
The effect of social capital on Entrepreneurial Organization is 0.86 and it's significantly is 12.14. (Approval)

The effect of social capital on Entrepreneurial corporate culture is 0.61 and it's significantly is 9.07. (Approval)

The effect of social capital on Interaction with the environment is 0.70 and it's significantly is 10.23. (Approval)

The effect of social capital on Shared vision and Providential Strategy is 0.73 and it's significantly is 9.86. (Approval)

If the significant number (Coefficient of T) be greater than 1.96 in regression test, the null hypothesis will be rejected and one will be verified, and conversely.

Table 3. Examine the hypotheses 4, 5, 6, 7

Approval or rejection	Significant	The effect	Research hypotheses
Approval	12.4	0.86	social capital on Entrepreneurial Organization
Approval	9.07	0.61	social capital on Entrepreneurial corporate culture
Approval	10.23	0.7	social capital on Interaction with the environment
Approval	9.86	0.73	social capital on Shared vision

In the test hypotheses by using structural equation modeling, firstly, the software output indicates that the structural model fitted to test the hypothesis. (X ratio to df is less than 3). Amount of RMSEA= 053.0 which indicates that the structural model is fitted. In other words, it has been observed this has largely consistent with the conceptual model. Amount of GFI, A GFI, NFI Respectively equivalent to 95.0, 90.0, 93.0 which indicates a good fit of the model. All model fitting parameters are discussed in the more:

Normed Fit Index= 0.95

Goodness of Fit Index (GFL) = 0.93

Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI) =0.90

5. RESULTS
In the this study based on the literature research and existing models In this area, The conceptual model was tested to evaluate the role of social capital on corporate entrepreneurship in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah, and hypotheses research based on the hypothesized relationships tack placed in the testing model. Formulated hypotheses were tested by using confirmatory factor analysis and hypotheses were confirmed with certainty 0.95 and the test of proposed model was conducted and Path coefficients were examined by using   SEM structural equation modeling.

5.1. The results of the hypotheses
In general, to evaluate models designed in social capital and entrepreneurial organization LISREL software is used. To evaluate the performance of the model compared to other models used the fitness index values (NFI), Relative fit index (RFI), increasing the fitness index (IFI), and Comparative fitness index (CFI). Values above 0.9 indicate a good fit of designed model in comparison with other existing models.

5.2. Results of structural equation modeling
Lisrel output models in explaining the structural equation analysis of the impact of social capital on corporate entrepreneurship (secondary hypotheses 1, 2, 3) has the highest impact factor of 0.52 times the standard estimates in the second order factor analysis of the cognition of capital social, and Placed a priority and it has the greatest impact on entrepreneurship. Then social capital and structural factor loading 0.39 and finally the relationship of social capital with a load factor of 0.22 has the least impact on the dimensions of social capital on organizational entrepreneurs. Significant coefficients in the second order factor analysis show a significant coefficient for the hypothesized.
So Lisrel output models in explaining the structural equation analysis of the impact of social capital on corporate entrepreneurship (secondary hypotheses 4, 5, 6,7) is the priority for the standard estimate of the second-order factor analysis of the impact of social capital on different aspects , to arrange with the impact of social capital on entrepreneurial organization with a load factor of 12.4 and the impact of social capital on continuous interaction with the environment with the load factor of 10.3, and the impact of social capital on entrepreneurial corporate culture with a factor loading of 9.86, Finally, the impact of capital on a shared vision and providential strategy has 9.07 load factor. Significant coefficients in the second order factor analysis show a significant coefficient for the hypothesized.

<div align="center">**Table 4.** The results of the research hypotheses</div>

Test results	Significant	The effect	Text of the research hypotheses	Hypothesis
confirmation	10.15	0.84	There is a significant relationship between social capital and entrepreneurship in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.	main
confirmation	4.75	0.39	There is a significant relationship between Structural capital and entrepreneurship in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.	first
confirmation	5.12	0.52	There is a significant relationship between Cognitive Capital and entrepreneurship in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.	second
confirmation	1.96	0.22	There is a significant relationship between Corporate Entrepreneurship and Briging Capital in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.	third
confirmation	12.4	0.86	There is a significant relationship between social capital and Entrepreneurial Organization in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.	fourth
confirmation	9.07	0.61	There is a significant relationship between social capital and Shared vision and Providential Strategy in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.	fifth
confirmation	10.23	0.7	There is a significant relationship between social capital and Interaction with the environment in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.	sixth
confirmation	9.86	0.73	There is a significant relationship between social capital and Entrepreneurial corporate culture in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.	seventh

5.3. The results of the mean test

In the mean test, the status of social capital in Azad University indicates that the different dimensions of social capital, which includes aspects of structural, cognitive and relational , in the event that structural and relational capital structure are in good condition, although the cognitive dimension of social capital in the confirmatory factor analysis which has the greatest impact on entrepreneurship in universities but its situation has not evaluate in a satisfactory condition according to the t-statistics which located in the critical area.

As well as, Status of Entrepreneurship in the mean test shows that entrepreneurial organizational structure has been assessed at an average level, and other aspects are improper that encompass the shared vision and strategy providential, continuous interaction with the environment and entrepreneurial corporate culture. In general, a variable rate of entrepreneurship (dependent variable of research) is viewed unfavorably in Islamic Azad University of Kermanshah.

5. CONCLUSION

The results of this study led to the identification and examination of social capital and entrepreneurship at the University, and findings from confirm the factor the appropriateness of the model components and it shows their impact on the views of staff and faculty members. Accordingly, terms of social capital and its dimensions can be considered as a key factor in strengthening corporate entrepreneurship. Results indicated that, performance of university could not impress dimensions of entrepreneurship at an acceptable level, in the context of collaborative management, teamwork, orientation toward collective goal, collaborative activities with colleagues and sharing of resources, despite their high impact entrepreneurship. Results indicated that, The Entrepreneurship Organizational has been rated as unsatisfactory at the University and to solve this problem, must perform the basic actions, in order to strengthen social capital and the enhancement of social capital within the framework Entrepreneurship Organizational. Obviously, the morality of team working should cleave the boundaries of conventional in the organization, and should join the value chain of the organization and groups of the united organization.

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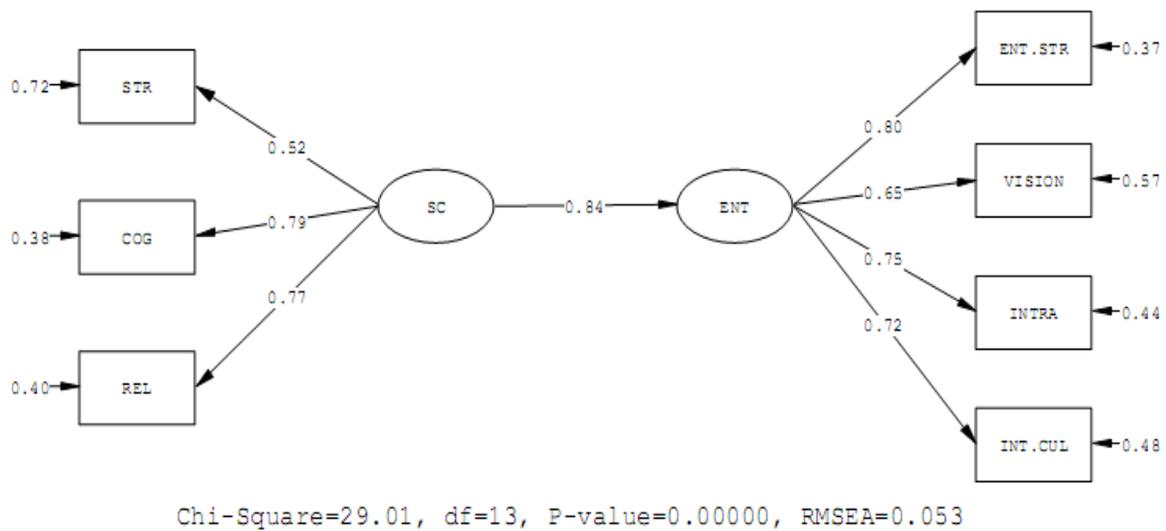
Chi-Square=29.01, df=13, P-value=0.00000, RMSEA=0.053

Figure 1. model coefficients estimated in the standard

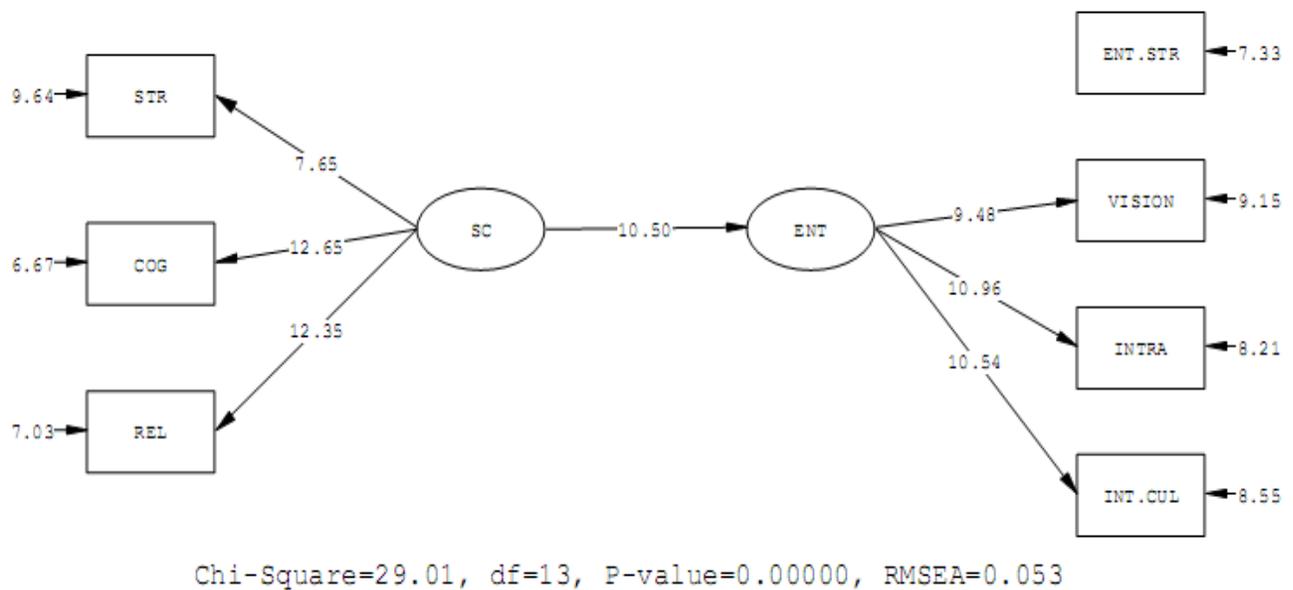Chi-Square=29.01, df=13, P-value=0.00000, RMSEA=0.053
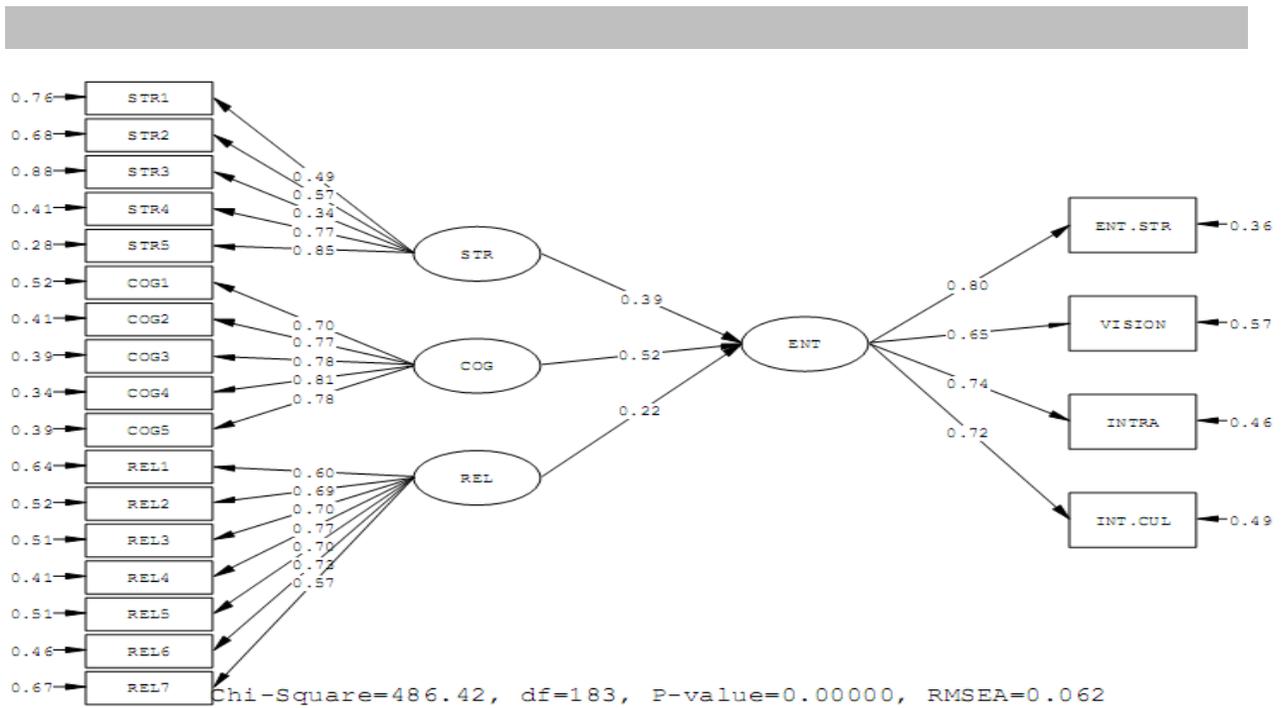
Figure 2. model coefficients is meaningful

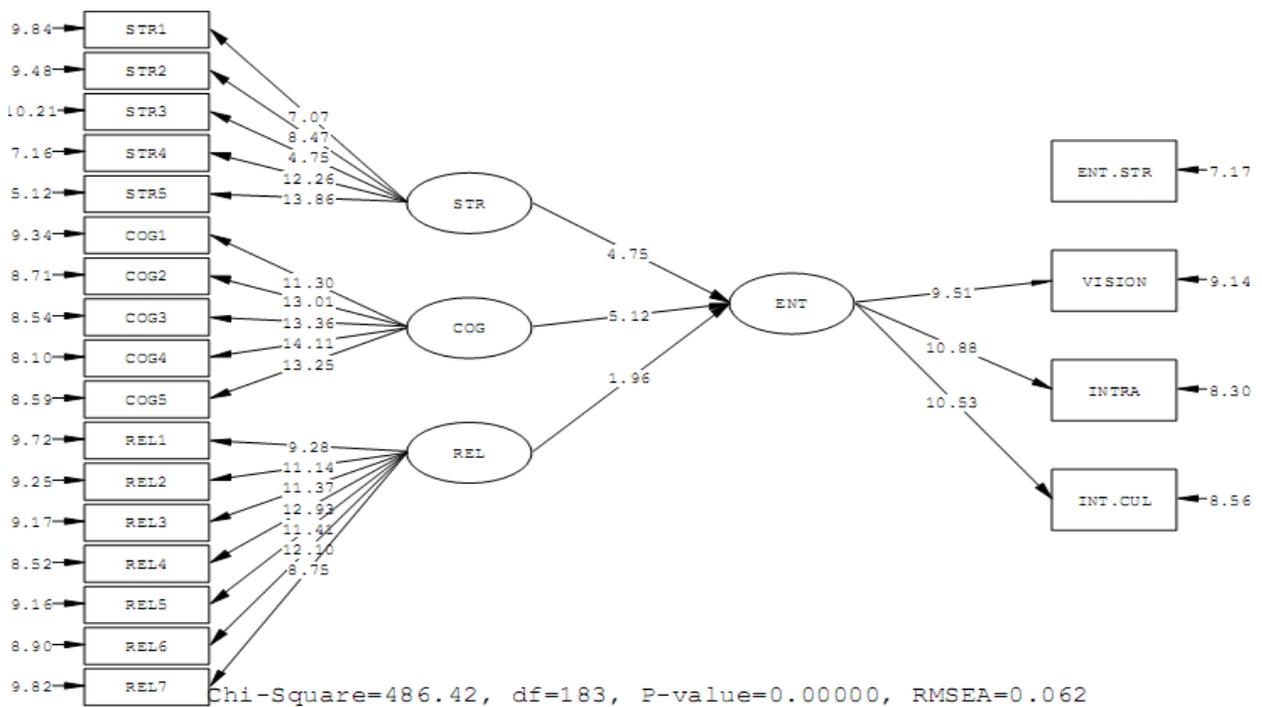**Figure 3. model coefficients estimated in the standard**

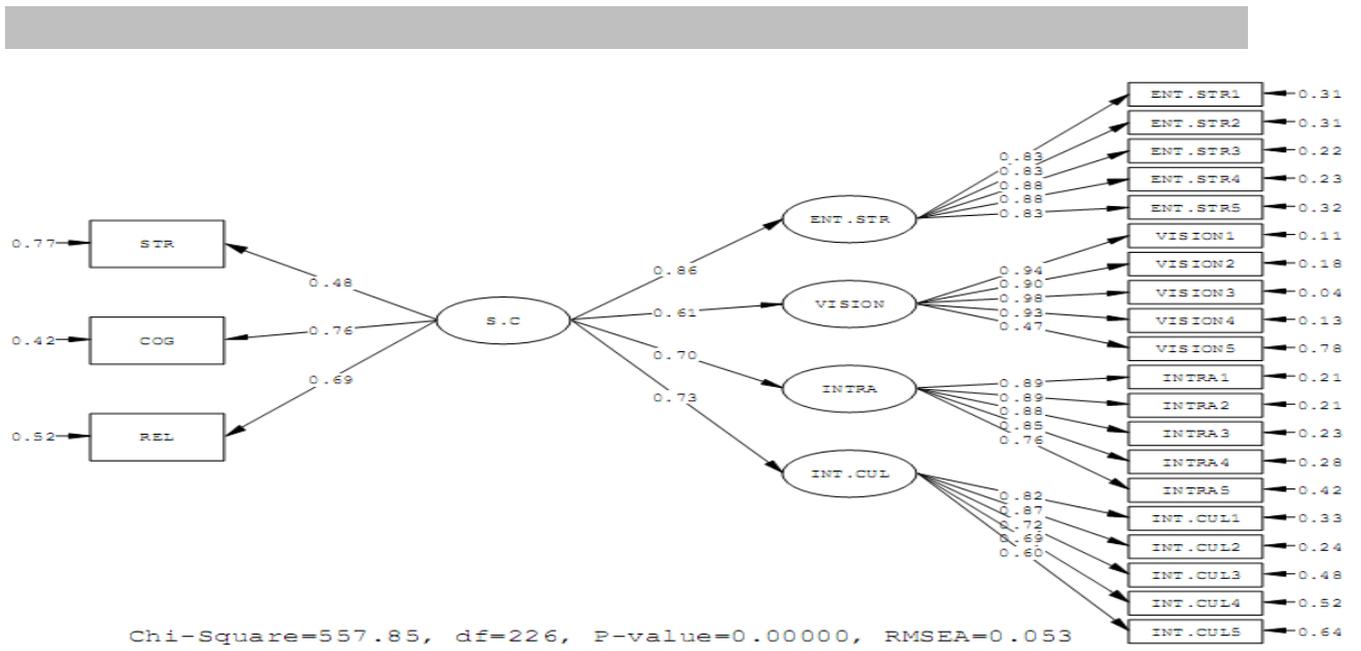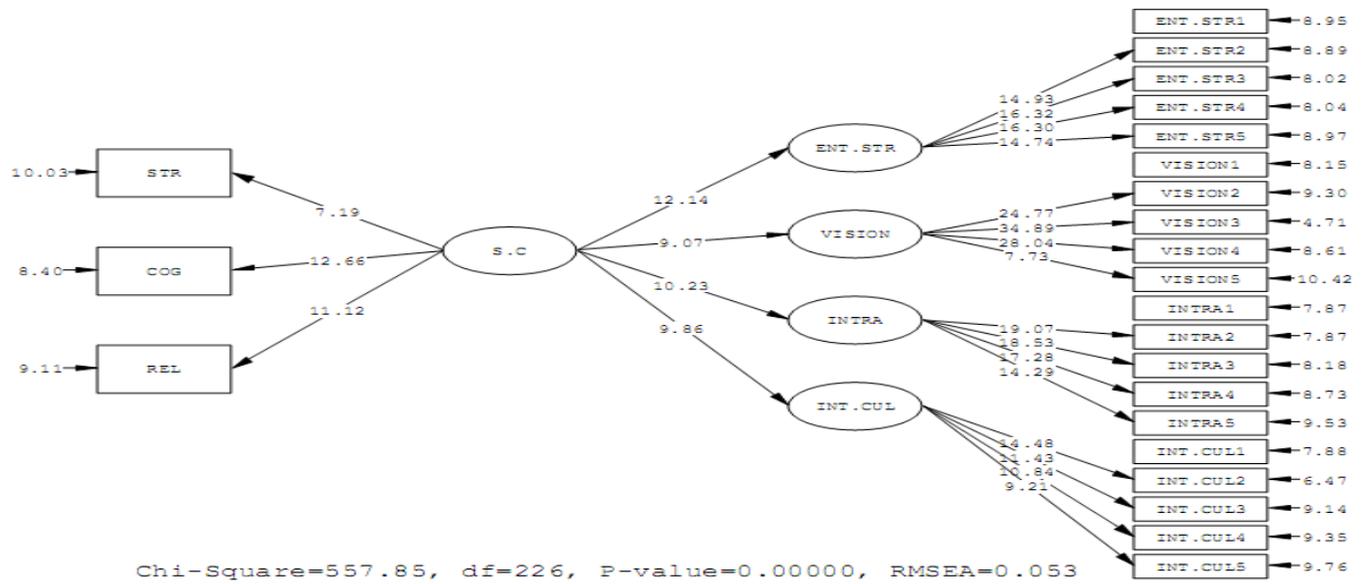**Figure 4. model coefficients is meaningful**

Figure 5. model coefficients estimated in the standard

Figure 6. model coefficients is meaningful