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Identifying the Factors Influencing Social Entrepreneurship Performance: The Mediating Role of Social Network and Social Capital

Dr. Niraj Kishore Chimote
Associate Professor- Department of HR, IFHE, ICFAI Business School, Hyderabad-Telangana, India

Dr. Mohsin Shaikh
Associate Professor, School of Business, Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University, Pune, India

Dr. Shwetha H S
Director, School of Commerce, GM University, Davangere (D), Karnataka (S), India

Yogesh N
Assistant Professor, Kirloskar Institute of Management, Davangere (D), Karnataka (S), India

ABSTRACT

The goal of the study was to find the factors that influence Social Entrepreneurship success as well as the ways in which Social Capital and Social Networks mediate the Social Entrepreneurship constructs. To give the statistics, five hundred entrepreneurs and enterprises engaged in interviews and answered questionnaires. Intentional sampling was used in this study to gather information from a sample of 440 participants. Three main techniques are available for testing a research instrument: multiple linear regression testing, validity and reliability testing, and hypothesis testing. The research findings show that all of the components have beta values of 0.867 and 0.907, respectively, which accurately indicates their influence on entrepreneurial performance, according to the coefficient summary. The aim of the study was to have a more profound understanding of the social attributes of entrepreneurs as indicators of their success. In a country experiencing profound political, social, and economic transformations, where entrepreneurs are integral to economic growth, this research advances understanding by clarifying the traits of successful social entrepreneurs and businesses.

Keywords*: Technological innovation; Networking ability; Social Support and Welfare; Cognitive capital; Education and Experience; Social Network; Social Capital; Social Entrepreneurship Performance.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship is the endeavour of a person, group of persons, or established organisations to create a new business or operation, such as a new business organisation, a self-employment venture, or the growth of an already-existing business (Ojiaku et. al., 2018). Furthermore, entrepreneurship determines the viability and acceptability of such results and performance, entailing a complicated and dynamic activity outcome (El-Chaarani and El-Abiad, 2019). Entrepreneurial efforts to boost economic performance frequently stifle economic downturns. It is well recognized that entrepreneurial activities encourage the formation of creative companies that advance economic growth (Khatab et. al., 2017). Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), social change agents, legislators, and academics have all warmly welcomed a different branch of entrepreneurship known as Social Entrepreneurship. This branch of entrepreneurship combines innovative entrepreneurial endeavours with social goals in the commercial, nonprofit, or both domains, with the ultimate objective of making a positive impact on society (Defourny and Nyssens, 2013). The phrase "Social Entrepreneurship" is enlightening and gaining popularity in its areas of improvement, but it might be novel in the context of wealthy nations (Saebi et. al., 2019). Even in times of epidemic, In business education, social entrepreneurship is essential for promoting societal well-being (Weerawardena & Mort, 2006; Littlewood & Holt, 2018). According to Alvord et. al. (2004), Social Entrepreneurship generates both social and economic values. By fostering the social and environmental requirements of society in both typical and atypical ecological circumstances, it is connected to both individuals and groups.

According to Reimer et. al. (2008), Social Capital is a network of connections and social connections that enables people to work together to achieve shared goals. In order to assess interpersonal relationships and promote constructive social

change, the social sciences frequently employ the concept of community capital (Emery and Flora, 2006). One shared component that affects societys effectiveness is Social Capital. According to Bourdieu and Wacquant (1992), Social Capital is the sum of material and immaterial materials that a person or organization obtains from maintaining a continuous network of formally established relationships based on mutual recognition and acquaintance. "Social Capital" has many facets that have been thoroughly studied in the past. Better decision-making and problem-solving follow from this. Additionally, Social Capital can give access to networks, relationships, and resources that would not otherwise be available. It gains from promoting innovation and opening up new commercial avenues as well.

Access to and controls over resources are frequently restricted for entrepreneurial firms. The pace and likelihood of failure could be faster than those of established businesses even in the absence of a clear understanding regarding the source of the advantage over competitors. It can be difficult for entrepreneurs to obtain venture funding, obtain government clearance, research their target market, and other tasks that are becoming more and more important through their "Social Network"(Cui et.al., 2018).Social Networks are an essential tool used by start-ups to gather assets, data, and resources. A variety of resources are incorporated into and obtained from a Social Network that is held by an individual or a social institution, which is necessary for the expansion of an entrepreneurial firm. It encourages successful entrepreneurial action (Ndofor & Priem, 2011). It improves businesses chances to meet the needs of possible clients, open up new markets for sales, or segment the market. The expansion of entrepreneurial businesses is significantly influenced by the availability of materials (Ge et. al., 2009). The availability of Social Networks is a major source of entrepreneurial resources; the influence on the environment appears to be incidental (Volpe & Biferali, 2008).

Many academics have highlighted various aspects of Social Entrepreneurship (Jenner, 2016; Bandyopadhyay & Ray, 2019). Social Networking helps sustainably build enterprises, according to earlier research Edgeman & Eskildsen, 2012). Javed et al. (2019) asserted that sustainable enterprise development is positively and significantly impacted by innovation, Social Capital, and financial returns. Nevertheless, earlier studies mostly ignored the significance of "Social Entrepreneurship" as a separate word with a unique approach to managing the organisations and their effect on the expansion of businesses (Roy & Karna, 2015). The role of Social Entrepreneurship in corporate sustainability has been the subject of numerous qualitative studies (Pangriya, 2019),however, the corpus of literature to far has given less empirical attention to quantitative investigations. This study intends to close this gap by extending the Social Entrepreneurship model through the use of quantitative methods. Specifically, it will assess the influence of Social Entrepreneurship elements such as social support, network, and innovation on the creation and performance of enterprises, as well as the function of mediation of Social Network and capital.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1Technological Innovation

One important aspect of the entrepreneurial process that is seen to be crucial is Technological innovation. Chatterjee and Das (2015) assert that an innovator is also an entrepreneur. Technological innovation has frequently been highlighted as a distinguishing feature of entrepreneurs in a variety of entrepreneurship-related publications (Jun and Deschoolmeester, 2008). According to Chatterjee and Das (2015), innovation may be used as a tool by business owners to take advantage of fresh concepts to develop new products and ventures. The notion that business owners are more innovative and creative than non-entrepreneurs is further supported by a number of empirical researches (Koh, 1996). Technological innovation pertains to novel approaches that surpass current solutions in fulfilling societal demands and desires (Pol & Ville, 2009). It is also associated with the process of technological, service, and product innovation to address various environmental issues and societal requirements (Weerawardena et. al., 2021). According to Betts et. al. (2018),"Technological innovation" helps enterprises deal with the challenges of the economy, society, and environment while also providing for the needs of the community during difficult times. Additionally, the goal of Social Entrepreneurship is to create novel and inventive approaches to the growth of sustainable enterprises; technical innovation aids businesses in accomplishing their social innovation goals by generating novel and inventive products and processes as well as new value creation (Guclu et. al., 2002). According to Baker and Mehmood (2015),Innovation helps sustainable businesses flourish and meets social demands without putting the environment in jeopardy.Consequently, businesses who strive for "Technological innovation" have a higher chance of generating social and economic values. Therefore, we have put forth the subsequent theory.

H1a: Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Technological innovation (TECH)

H1b: Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted byTechnological innovation (TECH), in relation to Social Network (SONET)
H1c: Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Technological innovation (TECH), in relation to Social Capital (SOCAP)

2.2. Networking Ability

The ability to regularly engage and interface with people in order to share important information, promote personal development, and maintain connections that could prove to be extremely important in the future is known as Networking ability (Álvarez, 2009). It is the capacity to establish enduring, trustworthy connections, engage with others in a constructive manner, engage in successful negotiation, communicate clearly, and preserve a close-knit personal network of contacts (Hockerts et. al., 2015). Its an ability that allows people to give to others what they need and receive from others what they need; its not always a natural quality or personality. The necessity of networking skills actually stems from the fact that Social Capital and networks are complex phenomena that transfer resources, connect and filter data, give people a strong sense of identity, and influence how they behave (Torres, 2012).
H2a: Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Networking ability (NETWORK)
H2b:Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Networking ability (NETWORK), in relation to Social Network (SONET)
H2c: Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Networking ability (NETWORK), in relation to Social Capital (SOCAP)

2.3. Social Support and Welfare

Social welfare and support refers to the method by which people oversee the material and psychological resources made accessible by their "Social Networks" in order to enhance their capacity to handle stressful situations, fulfil their social requirements, and fulfil their objectives (Rodriguez and Cohen, 1998). The idea and reality of Social Support and Welfare is that one is taken care of, has access to aid from others, and is a vital component of a system of support for oneself and others (Hockerts, 2017). The research discusses two primary forms of Social Support and Welfare: structural support and functional assistance. The degree of interdependence and connectivity between ones connections is known as structural support (Gaśsiorowski and Rudowicz, 2017).These include marriages, kinship and family ties, work social ties and relationships to various social, religious, and cultural groups. The term "functional support" describes the genuine, beneficial help that individuals receive from their "social networks," especially in times of need. Caregiving, financial support, words of encouragement, a sense of transcendence, emotional support, a sense of community, and so on are just a few ways in which this help might be provided (Mondesir et. al., 2018). As a result, businesses that prioritize social welfare and support are more likely to generate both social and economic values.Therefore, we have put forth the subsequent theory:
H3a: Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Social Support and Welfare (SUPPORT)
H3b:Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Social Support and Welfare (SUPPORT), in relation to Social Network (SONET)
H3c: Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Social Support and Welfare (SUPPORT), in relation to Social Capital (SOCAP)

2.4. Cognitive Capital

Cognitive capital, according to Nahapiet and Ghoshal (1998), is "individual shared representations, interpretations, and meanings." Furthermore, it alludes to a common language and code that improves communication and fosters entrepreneurship (Lee, 2009). To identify and take advantage of business opportunities, entrepreneurs need to promptly access materials and data via these "Social Networks" and "Social Capital" (Zhou et. al., 2007). Relational capital, which is made up of the connections that have developed over time as a result of an individual interacting with other people in their Social Network, makes up Social Capital. Kale et. al. (2000) state that emotional support, trust, and tie-respecting behavior are essential components of Social Capital. Although their occupations are different, business owners and other network participants may have comparable relationships in Social Networks. Because of this, it is challenging for entrepreneurs to obtain resources and knowledge outside of the network (Mahfud et. al., 2020). As a result, businesses that seek to build Cognitive capital are more probably generate social and economic values. Therefore, we have put forth the subsequent theory:

H4a: Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Cognitive capital (COGNITIVE)
H4b: Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Cognitive capital (COGNITIVE), in relation to Social Network (SONET)
H4c: Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Cognitive capital (COGNITIVE), in relation to Social Capital (SOCAP)

2.5. Education and Experience

It is believed that Education and Experience have a broader range of applications than training; they include both short- and long-term academic and professional growth. Its goal is to help students grow as unique, competent individuals in a formal environment like a classroom or university by helping them acquire general knowledge and develop foundational mental skills (Genty et. al., 2015). The degree to which a person has received the proper education from high school to a doctorate and has added experience is known as their entrepreneurial Education and Experience (Jo and Lee, 1996). Business Ownership "Education and Experience" provides a more thorough examination of how students from various educational and cultural backgrounds interact and take part in the learning process through a complex sense of responsibility, autonomous thought processes, and the capacity to relate to both ones own and other peoples needs. (Genty et. al., 2015). It is proposed that experience and education for entrepreneurs have a stronger positive impact on profitability than other demographic elements since they give a thorough understanding and specific information pertinent to the product market.

Additionally, as the deductive conclusion of education gained is the entrepreneurial actionsthat, among other factors, result in wealth accumulation, venture survival rates, profitability, and growth in sales volume, Dickson and Weaver (2008) considered Education and Experience as one of the determinants of successful entrepreneurs. Similarly, Rae (2007) contends that success in entrepreneurship depends on Education and Experience, and thats why educational programs should place a strong emphasis on helping students build the competences and other abilities theyll need in the future in the setting of the market.

After researching the causes of entrepreneur failure, Sarasvathy and Menon (2013) came to the conclusion that an entrepreneurs ability to succeed or fail in business is mostly dependent on their level of experience. Furthermore, experience and education play a major influence in determining an entrepreneurs success or failure because the understanding they have gained from their previous employment will directly and significantly impact how their new companies are managed. Along the same lines, Rae (2007) asserted that having prior experience in the field and industry knowledge adds significant value to a firm by raising the likelihood of commercial success.

H5a: Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Education and Experience (EDU)
H5b:Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Education and Experience (EDU), in relation to Social Network (SONET)
H5c: Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Education and Experience (EDU), in relation to Social Capital (SOCAP)

2.6Social Network (SONET) and Social Capital (SOCAP)

Social networking is essential for the expansion and improvement of both new and established businesses since it offers a necessary avenue for people, groups, and organisations to access outsidedata and materials. Considering that they “new" and "small," New businesses usually have "new entry defects" and "small size defects" from the outset because they are facing severe resource limitations (Siu and Bao, 2008). In order to put entrepreneurship into practice, business owners usually create and make use of "Social Networks" in order to obtain critical information and resources, identify and take advantage of promising opportunities, and develop core competencies that will provide their enterprise with a competitive edge and ongoing assurance of sustainability. Resources from Social Networks can help business owners survive and even overcome obstacles (Drummond et. al., 2018). Social Networks offer quick and inexpensive availability of a range of resources, including financial capital, physical assets, information technology, and more (Hillman & Dalziel, 2003; Bratkovic et al., 2009; Cantner & Stützer, 2010). In order to achieve high growth and good performance, Social Networks also offer an easy channel of communication for timely and important information exchange between entrepreneurial companies and external organizations (Ge et al., 2009; Diánez-González & Camelo-Ordaz, 2019).

Within the same framework, Social Capital is defined by Jacobs (2016) as an interpersonal bond that develops over time and serves as a solid basis for collaboration, group trust, and coordinated action. The most valuable resources for

entrepreneurs are gathered under the umbrella of Social Capital, which includes both personal and societal Social Capital. The individual Social Capital of entrepreneurs isthe primary focus of our investigation.Researchers looking at the connection between entrepreneurship and Social Capital have discovered that an entrepreneurs Social Capital encourages them to pursue entrepreneurial behaviours (Wang et. al., 2019). Consequently, Social Capital is beneficial to the development and expansion of entrepreneurial businesses as well as, eventually, to the enhancementof performance in entrepreneurship. It is discussed how "Social Capital," "Social Network," and entrepreneurial performance are related, under the hypotheses:

H6a: Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Social Network (SONET).

H6b: Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP) is positively impacted by Social Capital (SOCAP).

3. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

We have tried to accomplish the following goals with this research.

- To ascertain how Social Capital and Social Networks mediate the social entrepreneurial constructs.
- To comprehend the significance of the five constructs—Technological innovation, Education and Experience, Social Capital, networking capacity, and Social Support and Welfare—in the suggested framework.
- To assess the proposed framework in the context of the purportedly multi-theoretical Social Entrepreneurship Performance.
- To understand how the identified concepts have an impact on and aid in the growth of "social entrepreneurship".

4. MATERIALS AND METHODS

4.1 Research Model

The influencing and dependent factors included in the proposed model (Figure 1) includeTechnological innovation, Networking ability, Social Support and Welfare, Cognitive capital, Education and Experience, Social Network, Social Capital, Social Entrepreneurship Performance.

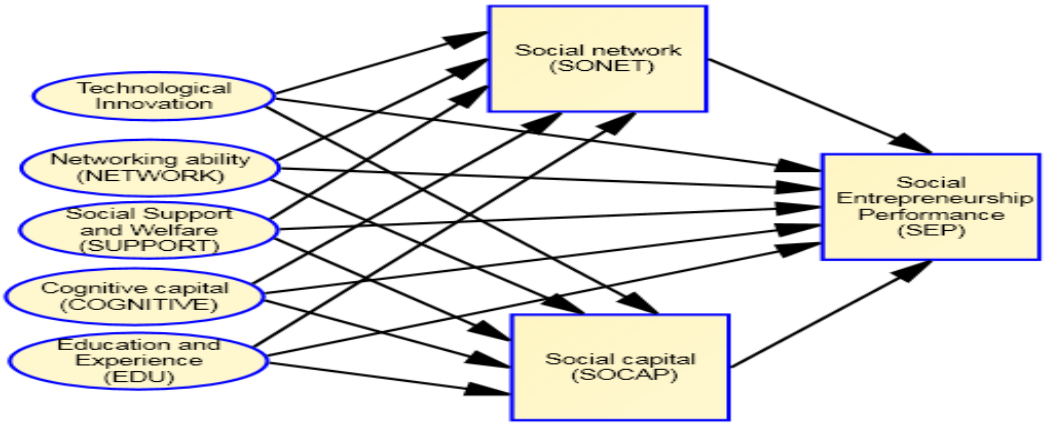

Figure 1: Proposed model showing the relationship between influencing and dependent factors

4.2 Sample and Data Collection

We measured each element based on the criteria included in this investigation. While it would seem reasonable this study also looks at the assumption that all the variables are connected into that link. This is a descriptive study that makes use of a quantitative research design to gather information suitable for examining how dependent and independent variables relate to one another. This study used purposeful sampling to create a sample that was reasonably assumed to be representative of the community. Granello and Wheaton (2004) suggested that primary data be gathered from various countries utilizing Google Docs, as this is the latest technique for gathering data, and an efficient way to gather data in the least amount of time and limited resources. One may find a roster of social entrepreneurs and businesses on LinkedIn, Twitter, and Facebook. The studys sample of social entrepreneurs and businesses has previous employment experience. A semi-structured script consisting of conversation themes was used to conduct interviews as a component of the field study. We requested permission from group admins before sending a questionnaire link and asking them to distribute it across their groups in order to collect data. For the representative samples, there were about 500 responses in total, of whom 440 were chosen.

4.3 Measures

The study used a Likert index scale questionnaire, where "strongly disagree" was denoted by a number 1 and "strongly agree" by a number 5. The two types of hypotheses covered in the analytical study are direct and mediated. The respondents profile has been calculated using descriptive statistics. For our studies, we employed IBM SPSS Statistics v.20. Test hypotheses, factor analysis, regression Cronbachs alpha and analysis were employed to evaluate the concept statements validity and the suggested models dependability.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Demographic Profile

To evaluate the respondents demographic attributes, descriptive demographic statistics were employed. Data was gathered between January 2023 and January 2024 using a systematic questionnaire. Out of the 500 surveys distributed to participants, 440 were deemed to be fully completed and error-free. 88% of the responses are regarded as excellent quality after more inspection. Table 1 shows each persons sociodemographic information. 185 (42%) possessed a Professional Education degree, with work experience of 11 to 20 years (226, 51.4%) and an income of more than 30,000 rupees (161, 36.6%). Of the 440 responders, there were a lot more men. (366, 83.2%) than women (74, 16.8%); the majority of men (128, 29.1%) were between the ages of 30 and 39.

Table1.DescriptiveStatisticsofDemographicProfile

		Frequency	Valid %
Gender profile	Male	366	83.2
	Female	74	16.8
Age profile	20-29 years	60	13.6
	30-39 years	128	29.1
	40-49 years	85	19.3
	50-59 years	100	22.7
	60 years and older	67	15.2
Highest education level	Bachelor degree	56	12.7
	Master degree	110	25.0
	Professional Education	185	42
	Other	89	20.2
Working experience in years (total)	Less than 10	131	29.8
	11 to 20	226	51.4
	21 to 30	76	17.3
	31 to 40	7	1.6
Income	10,000- 20,000	99	22.5
	20,001- 30,000	151	34.3
	30,001- 40,000	161	36.6
	More than 40,000	29	6.6

5.2 Exploratory Factor Analysis

The PCA approach was used to do the exploratory factor analysis (EFA) for conforming components. A threshold of 0.50 has been established for factor loading in the current investigation. Table 2 displays the findings of the factor analysis. The KMO relevance of the factor analysis for the data is typically represented by values between 0.5 and 1.0. The Bartlett spherecity test indicates how highly correlated the items are with the variable. The test results significance level is displayed. When the values are less than 0.05, it means that the variables are strongly correlated. Factor analysis might not be appropriate given the data if the number is more than or equal to 0.10. Based on the information gathered, test results show that factor analysis is appropriate. After four of the items with loadings less than 0.5 were eliminated, it was eventually determined that all of the items were valid for the final study.

Table2.Results of Exploratory Factor Analysis

Statement	Factor loadings	KMO Measure ofSampleAdequacy	Bartletts Test ofSphericity		Itemsconfirmed	Itemsdropped	Cum % ofloading
			Chi Square	Sig. (<.10)			

		(>0.5)					
Technological innovation (TECH)-1	0.211	0.845	1950.924	0.000	4	1	71.115
Technological innovation (TECH)-2	0.928						
Technological innovation (TECH)-3	0.943						
Technological innovation (TECH)-4	0.953						
Technological innovation (TECH)-5	0.924						
Networking ability (NETWORK)-1	0.875	0.826	1450.413	0.000	5	0	70.613
Networking ability (NETWORK)-2	0.898						
Networking ability (NETWORK)-3	0.891						
Networking ability (NETWORK)-4	0.813						
Networking ability (NETWORK)-5	0.709						
Social Support and Welfare (SUPPORT)-1	0.659	0.693	1076.977	0.000	4	0	69.551
Social Support and Welfare (SUPPORT)-2	0.885						
Social Support and Welfare (SUPPORT)-3	0.941						
Social Support and Welfare (SUPPORT)-4	0.824						
Cognitive capital (COGNITIVE)-1	0.823	0.704	1053.643	0.000	4	0	69.930
Cognitive capital (COGNITIVE)-2	0.937						
Cognitive capital (COGNITIVE)-3	0.885						
Cognitive capital (COGNITIVE)-4	0.678						
Education and Experience (EDU)-1	0.227	0.852	1955.906	0.000	4	1	71.212
Education and Experience (EDU)-2	0.931						
Education and Experience (EDU)-3	0.943						
Education and Experience (EDU)-4	0.957						
Education and Experience (EDU)-5	0.915						
Social Network (SONET)-1	0.879	0.830	1474.190	0.000	5	0	71.149
Social Network (SONET)-2	0.901						
Social Network (SONET)-3	0.892						
Social Network (SONET)-4	0.817						
Social Network (SONET)-5	0.716						
Social Capital (SOCAP)-1	0.626	0.719	339.230	0.000	4	1	43.463
Social Capital (SOCAP)-2	0.791						
Social Capital (SOCAP)-3	0.787						
Social Capital (SOCAP)-4	0.187						

Social Capital (SOCAP)-5	0.708						
Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP)-1	0.232	0.851	1982.989	0.000	4	1	71.539
Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP)-2	0.930						
Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP)-3	0.945						
Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP)-4	0.954						
Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP)-5	0.925						

5.3 Reliability Analysis

The reliability assessment has been made possible by the use of Chronbach Alpha to calculate the internal consistency of the questionnaire. On updated scales, alpha values ought to be at least 0.60. If not, an established scale with internal consistency and an alpha value of 0.70 is applied. A cutoff value of more than 0.7 was used for the inquiry since Results showed that Cronbachs alpha was within a suitable range. The survey in Table 3 has an overall Cronbachs alpha score of 0.985, which suggests that the research instrument has a decent degree of reliability.

Table 3: Results of Reliability test

Variable	**Cronbach alpha**
Technological innovation (TECH)	0.955
Networking ability (NETWORK)	0.895
Social Support and Welfare (SUPPORT)	0.852
Cognitive capital (COGNITIVE)	0.855
Education and Experience (EDU)	0.955
Social Network (SONET)	0.898
Social Capital (SOCAP)	0.712
Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP)	0.956
OverallReliabilityofthe Questionnaire	0.985

5.4 Correlatıon Analysis

The findings of the independent variable correlation study indicate that there seems to be a high association between each and every variable. There is a significant association between the dependent and independent variables when all factors are taken into account (Table 4). The variables assessing Social Capital (SOCAP) and Cognitive capital (COGNITIVE) had the lowest connection (0.718), whereas the variables measuring Technological innovation (TECH) and Education and Experience (EDU) had the highest correlation (0.998).

Table 4: Correlations

	TECH	NETWORK	SUPPORT	COGNITIVE	EDU	SONET	SOCAP	SEP
TECH	1							
NETWORK	.927**	1						
SUPPORT	.908**	.872**	1					
COGNITIVE	.838**	.802**	.930**	1				
EDU	.998**	.922**	.910**	.842**	1			
SONET	.924**	.982**	.878**	.836**	.924**	1		
SOCAP	.800**	.773**	.735**	.718**	.805**	.809**	1	

SEP	.988**	.908**	.903**	.856**	.988**	.932**	.822**	1

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

5.5 Regression Analysis

Stepwise regression analysis was used to determine the link between the independent and dependent variables. Tables 5 and 6 showed that Social Entrepreneurship Performance is significantly predicted by the parameters under consideration using step-wise regression analysis. These factors explain 98.2% of entrepreneurial performance, as shown by Table 5 with a R square of 0.982. Table 6 displays the ANOVA values for the regression model, which demonstrate validation at a 95% confidence level. The coefficient summary in Table 7 indicates that all components have beta values between 0.867 and 0.907, which accurately reflects their impact on entrepreneurial performance.

Table 5 : Regression analysis

Model	Predictors	Dependent variable	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error
1	Technological innovation (TECH); Networking ability (NETWORK); Social Support and Welfare (SUPPORT); Cognitive capital (COGNITIVE); Education and Experience (EDU)	Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP)	0.991	0.982	0.982	0.13401
2	Technological innovation (TECH); Networking ability (NETWORK); Social Support and Welfare (SUPPORT); Cognitive capital (COGNITIVE); Education and Experience (EDU)	Social Network (SONET)	0.988	0.976	0.975	0.13769
3	Technological innovation (TECH); Networking ability (NETWORK); Social Support and Welfare (SUPPORT); Cognitive capital (COGNITIVE); Education and Experience (EDU)	Social Capital (SOCAP)	0.819	0.670	0.666	0.42980
4	Social Network (SONET) Social Capital (SOCAP)	Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP)	0.939	0.882	0.881	0.34173

Table 6 : ANOVA analysis

Model	Predictors	Dependent variable		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	TECH; NETWORK; SUPPORT; COGNITIVE; EDU	SEP	Regression Residual Total	424.381 7.794 432.175	5 434 439	84.876 0.018	4726.527	0.000
2	TECH; NETWORK; SUPPORT; COGNITIVE; EDU	SONET	Regression Residual Total	328.067 8.229 336.296	5 434 439	65.613 0.019	3460.680	0.000
3	TECH; NETWORK; SUPPORT; COGNITIVE; EDU	SOCAP	Regression Residual Total	162.849 80.172 243.021	5 434 439	32.570 0.185	176.311	0.000

4	Social Network (SONET); Social Capital (SOCAP)	SEP	Regression Residual Total	381.142 51.033 432.175	2 437 439	190.571 0.117	1631.880	0.000

Table 7: Regression coefficients table for dependent variables

Model		Dependent variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
			B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	TECH	SEP	0.708	0.097	0.700	7.331	0.000
2	NETWORK	SEP	0.065	0.020	0.057	3.243	0.001
3	SUPPORT	SEP	0.138	0.026	0.121	5.240	0.000
4	COGNITIVE	SEP	0.175	0.019	0.160	9.118	0.000
5	EDU	SEP	0.321	0.094	0.318	3.401	0.001
6	TECH	SONET	0.732	0.099	0.821	7.383	0.000
7	NETWORK	SONET	0.914	0.021	0.907	44.055	0.000
8	SUPPORT	SONET	0.126	0.027	0.125	4.657	0.000
9	COGNITIVE	SONET	0.177	0.020	0.183	8.968	0.000
10	EDU	SONET	0.769	0.097	0.865	7.933	0.000
11	TECH	SOCAP	0.762	0.310	1.004	2.460	0.014
12	NETWORK	SOCAP	0.228	0.065	0.266	3.517	0.000
13	SUPPORT	SOCAP	0.246	0.084	0.288	2.921	0.004
14	COGNITIVE	SOCAP	0.218	0.062	0.266	3.541	0.000
15	EDU	SOCAP	1.208	0.302	1.600	3.996	0.000
16	Social Network (SONET)	SEP	0.875	0.032	0.772	27.593	0.000
17	Social Capital (SOCAP)	SEP	0.263	0.037	0.197	7.048	0.000

5.6 Results of Hypotheses Testing

Table 8 displays the 6 initial hypotheses that were put forth in the conceptual research framework, all of which have been accepted.

Table 8: SummaryofHypothesesTesting

Hy. No.	IndependentVariables	DependentVariables	R-Square	BetaCoefficient	t-value	SigValue	Status ofHypotheses
H1a	Technological innovation (TECH)	Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP)	0.982	0.700	7.331	0.000	Accepted
H1b	Technological innovation (TECH)	Social Network (SONET)	0.988	0.821	7.383	0.000	Accepted
H1c	Technological innovation (TECH)	Social Capital (SOCAP)	0.819	1.004	2.460	0.014	Accepted
H2a	Networking ability (NETWORK)	Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP)	0.982	0.057	3.243	0.001	Accepted
H2b	Networking ability	Social Network	0.988	0.907	44.055	0.000	Accepted

	(NETWORK)	(SONET)					
H2c	Networking ability (NETWORK)	Social Capital (SOCAP)	0.819	0.266	3.517	0.000	Accepted
H3a	Social Support and Welfare (SUPPORT)	Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP)	0.982	0.121	5.240	0.000	Accepted
H3b	Social Support and Welfare (SUPPORT)	Social Network (SONET)	0.988	0.125	4.657	0.000	Accepted
H3c	Social Support and Welfare (SUPPORT)	Social Capital (SOCAP)	0.819	0.288	2.921	0.004	Accepted
H4a	Cognitive capital (COGNITIVE)	Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP)	0.982	0.160	9.118	0.000	Accepted
H4b	Cognitive capital (COGNITIVE)	Social Network (SONET)	0.988	0.183	8.968	0.000	Accepted
H4c	Cognitive capital (COGNITIVE)	Social Capital (SOCAP)	0.819	0.266	3.541	0.000	Accepted
H5a	Education and Experience (EDU)	Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP)	0.982	0.318	3.401	0.001	Accepted
H5b	Education and Experience (EDU)	Social Network (SONET)	0.988	0.865	7.933	0.000	Accepted
H5c	Education and Experience (EDU)	Social Capital (SOCAP)	0.819	1.600	3.996	0.000	Accepted
H6a	Social Network (SONET)	Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP)	0.939	0.772	27.593	0.000	Accepted
H6b	Social Capital (SOCAP)	Social Entrepreneurship Performance (SEP)	0.939	0.197	7.048	0.000	Accepted

6. DISCUSSION

The study found that technological innovation has significant positive relationship with Social Network, Social Capital and Social Entrepreneurship Performance, according to research findings (H1a, H1b and H1c). To summarize, social and network capital stimulate creativity, which in turn stimulates performance. Innovation in a new venture is not enhanced by the acquisition of skills and technologies alone. In the process of innovation, the influence of Social Networks and capital is more significant (Shan et. al., 2018; Polese et. al., 2018). Performance of social entrepreneurs is strengthened when it is connected to economic performance. Long-term viability of social firms is shaped by their Social Capital and network, which in turn fosters social innovation (Moizer and Tracey, 2010). The sustainability of social companies is strengthened and extended by innovation systems and inventive behaviours (Moore, 2000; Schlaile, 2017).

The empirical investigation of hypothesis 2a, 2b and 2crevealed a significant positive correlation between Networking ability, Social Network, Social Capital and Social Entrepreneurship Performance. According to de Janasz and Forret (2007),"Networking ability" is essential for establishing win-win connections that can be vital for finding and securing work opportunities, obtaining necessary knowledge, resources, and direction, and satisfying social obligations that one may feel compelled to fulfil. Our study disclosed a statistically significant positive mediating role of Social Network and Social Capital, which further have effect on social entrepreneurial performance, confirming our hypothesis. According to Ferris et. al. (2005), the implication is that Social Capital and Social Networks have a positive impact on Social Entrepreneurship performance when Networking ability is high. This is because Social Networks can offer unpaid advantages when one is thinking about Social Entrepreneurship. The necessity for Networking ability, according to (Torres, 2012), stems from the fact that Social Capital and networks are complex developments that distribute resources, link and filter information, give people a strong sense of identity, and influence the behaviour of those who pay attention to them—all of which enhance entrepreneurial performance.

Independent analysis of the relationship between Social Support and Welfare, Social Network, Social Capital and Social Entrepreneurship Performance demonstrated a strong, positive correlation between each construct. These results are consistent with Hypothesis 3a, 3b and 3c.Shukla (2020) asserts that Social Support and Welfare offer aspiring

entrepreneurs invaluable tools to support their pursuit of Social Entrepreneurship, particularly in settings where the institutional or organizational frameworks that ought to supply them are ineffective. Among the several social entrepreneurial factors considered, Ip et. al. (2017) discovered that Social Support and Welfare were the most significant predictors of social entrepreneurial performance. Social support was recognized by Mair and Noboa (2006) as one of the preconditions for Social Entrepreneurship performance in their model of Social Entrepreneurship.

With Social Network and Social Capital acting as a mediating factor, the results (hypotheses 4a, 4b, and 4c) most significantly demonstrate that Indeed, cognitive capital has a substantial and favourable impact on Social Entrepreneurship performance. Businesses may create competitive marketplaces, resource access, and entrepreneurial opportunities by investing in Social Capital and networks. According to this study, entrepreneurs goals are directly impacted by their networks and Social Capital. These findings demonstrate that social contacts among entrepreneurs are primarily relational and cognitive when socio-cultural conditions fully support their activity. Entrepreneurial performance is more likely to be developed if the entrepreneur receives trust from business owners, good attitudes from the community, and support from family and friends, according to prior research (Neumeyer et. al., 2019; Ali and Yousuf, 2019). As a result, entrepreneurs ought to view networks and Social Capital as crucial components of developing and strengthening their entrepreneurial skills.

In the empirical analysis of hypothesis 5a, 5b, and 5c, a substantial positive connection was established between Education and Experience, Social Network, Social Capital, and Social Entrepreneurship Performance. The final determinant of Social Entrepreneurship success is the social entrepreneurs prior training and experience. Prior work experience, prior entrepreneurial endeavors, client engagement, and making choices made following formulating a global vision are all crucial elements that contribute to the accomplishments of social entrepreneurs. This outcome is in line with research by Sarasvathy and Menon (2013) and Rae (2007), which shown that prior training and experience may raise the success rate of entrepreneurial endeavours. According to Dickson and Weaver (2008), Education and Experience have a positive impact on the prosperity of business owners since they teach Learn how to apply theory to real-world situations and show that they grasp the concept of entrepreneurship. As a result, during their cycle of academic success, students should grow in drive and self-assurance as well as become proactive, innovative, and team players. Nonetheless, research has demonstrated a strong link between success in entrepreneurship and Education and Experience (Jo and Lee, 1996; Sarasvathy and Menon, 2013).

Research findings (H6a and H6b) indicate that Social Capital and Social Networks have a significant positive link with social entrepreneurial performance. According to Arregle et. al. (2015), Social Networks can offer crucial resources that start-ups require, such as information, guidance, and emotional support in addition to material resources. It can have a variety of effects on the financial results of a business venture (Casson & Giusta, 2007). Without interacting with other business owners or organizations, an entrepreneurial venture might not flourish (Donnell et. al., 2001). Entrepreneurs or entrepreneurial teams wishing to establish a new firm should get in touch with the government in order to apply for the necessary permits, complete the necessary paperwork, acquire entrepreneurial policies, etc. Entrepreneurial ventures can arise from Social Networks, and the qualities of these networks are crucial for the expansion of these businesses (Fernández-Pérez et. al., 2016; Yang & Dess, 2007).

Additionally, the literature emphasizes the usefulness of Social Capital for achieving corporate objectives and describes the value that entrepreneurs accumulate through the relationships they form in order to enhance their social contribution. High Social Capital people are more cooperative, trustworthy, and less self-centered (Allik and Realo, 2004). According to earlier research (Deng et. al., 2019; Ganguly et. al., 2019), Social Capital can be a valuable asset that provides access to a range of other options, such as funding, consumer involvement, and market expertise and knowledge-sharing.

7. **CONCLUSION**

Because they are tiny and young, with limited resources, new businesses frequently suffer small-scale and intrinsic new entry problems. Since social media serves as a vital conduit for people, groups, and establishments to obtain outside data and materials, Social Capital and networks are crucial for the expansion and development of both new and established enterprises. In order to put entrepreneurship into practice, entrepreneurs usually develop and use their networks and Social Capital to find and seize worthwhile opportunities, find and develop useful information, and hone their core competencies in order to obtain a benefit over rivals and consistently maintain the viability of their new business. After conducting an empirical investigation on social entrepreneurs, the following findings were made: (2) there are variations within the ways that social Entrepreneurs with varying skill sets utilise "Social Capital." and network to initiate and the

success of business endeavours. (1)Bonding "Social Capital" and "Social Network" both have a major and favourable impact on entrepreneurship performance. Strong opportunity capabilities will greatly enhance entrepreneurial performance through the utilization of Social Capital and networks, and strong operational competencies will get greater outcomes from the combination of both when launching their businesses. This research broadens our comprehension of the variables affecting social entrepreneurs entrepreneurial performance, offers a fresh perspective on the Social Capital and network of entrepreneurs to be studied, and reaffirms the critical role that an entrepreneurs personal capacity for entrepreneurship plays in controlling their performance.

8. FUTURE PROSPECTS

The following suggestions were made in light of the facts mentioned above. To begin with, entrepreneurship needs to gain the assistance of family members and other stakeholders in order to build a stronger Social Network and bond. On the other hand, it also needs to gather diverse resources and Social Capital in order to eventually encourage the smooth growth of entrepreneurial endeavours. Second, in order to carry out their entrepreneurial activities, entrepreneurs fully utilize their strengths and have an objective understanding of the disparities in their own talents. The members of the entrepreneurial team are able to split tasks fairly and develop complementary skills in terms of operational competency and opportunity capabilities, which helps to increase organizational performance as a whole. Subsequent studies may incorporate additional variables to perform a thorough examination of the influence on entrepreneurial performance, or they may examine the mediating elements of social entrepreneurs on entrepreneurial success and disclose the precise trajectory of their function.

9. LIMITATIONS

Lastly, there are three primary research limitations with this study. First off, it is impossible to analyze this study for a particular time frame because it relies on cross-sectional analysis. After analyzing the findings of this study, to investigate the relationship that emerges over time between "Social Capital," "Social Network," entrepreneurial performance, and national competitiveness, we may use time series or longitudinal analysis. Second, the primary statistical analysis approach in this article is structural equation modelling. The estimation of the structural equation model is based on basic random sampling, which states that every the parents sample unit has an equal probability of being chosen for a sample. Intentional sampling was used to acquire data for this study because it was difficult to get a sample list. As a result, only matrices that are comparable to the unit of sample for the parent has an equivalent be used to extrapolate statistical conclusions from the theoretical model; general matrices cannot be used. Thirdly, social culture, religion, geographic location, and economic status were not compared in this studys selection of pertinent variables. To put it another way, future research may use various analytical frameworks to examine the disparities in Social Capital between various groups and how they affect entrepreneurial success and national competitiveness. These frameworks may include Western and Eastern cultures, high- and low-income nations, developed and developing nations, etc.

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