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Research on Entrepreneurship Ability Ascending Path in Emerging Technology Enterprises in Our Country

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Abstract: The emerging technology enterprises are the important supporter that emerging technology evolves into emerging industry, emerging technology enterprises entrepreneurial ability promotion path is a very complex fuzzy concept, how to improve entrepreneurial ability and this article defines that entrepreneurial ability has become a problem for emerging technology enterprises to keep their competitive advantage to be solved, this article has built research framework and structural equation model based on the theoretical analysis and selected 492 emerging technology enterprises as research objects. It quantitatively discusses the influence which market orientation, entrepreneurial learning and innovative way have on entrepreneurship. According to the result, to modify the model, come to the conclusion that China's emerging technology enterprise business ability and experience, the path of ascension is beneficial to provide reference for the same type enterprises in our country for reference, which will improve the development of emerging industry.

Keywords: Emerging technology enterprises, entrepreneurial ability, structural equation model, the path of ascension.

1. INTRODUCTION

The emerging industry is based on major technical breakthroughs and development needs with knowledge technology intensive, less material resources consumption, big growth potential and good comprehensive benefit. It plays an important role in leading and driving the social and economic development [1, 2]. Premier wen jiabao stressed that we could select and develop the emerging strategic industry with international vision and strategic thinking. As the new direction of today's technology innovation management at home and abroad, emerging technologies has become the important theory to develop strategic emerging industry in China.

Emerging technology based on science is an innovation, which is likely to create a new industry or remould an existing industry. It has a high degree of uncertainty and complexity, has strong era, commercialization and the characteristics of the creative reshaping of traditional industry. Zhao zhenyuan (2004) thinks emerging technologies also have driven sexual characteristics. It has three elements: ① The technology is in formation or development. ② It is high technology. ③ It could make an important impact on economic structure or industry development. The development of emerging technology companies need to continue to update and reconstruct their own entrepreneurship, this must cause the dynamic evolution of corporate entrepreneurship [3-6]. It brings enormous challenge also opportunities for our country and firms. Companies those who are good at developing and managing emerging technology will make an unexpected success. We can say emerging technology research support a good breakthrough for the entrepreneurial ability of companies [7, 8]. In the process of promoting the development of emerging technology, the emerging technology, in turn, will make the corresponding changes in the enterprise compentence. The change of ability will make an influence on improving the competition advantage [9-13]. We can say no emerging technology, no emerging industry. Emerging technology is the key to ensure emerging technology firms' entrepreneurship and promote the development of emerging industry ultimately. Therefore, it's necessary for us to carry on the further study of the path of ascension in emerging technology enterprises' entrepreneurship.

2. THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE STUDIES AND ASSUMPTIONS DEDUCTION

Emerging technology enterprises face the fierce competition in the changing environment; constant adjustment innovation has become the key strategic issue which needs to think about. In order to improve the entrepreneurial ability, companies must keep pace with the times of the entrepreneurial learning. Scholars' focus on "entrepreneurial learning" could be dated back to the earliest study by March and Simon (1958), it's concept was put forward formally by Agryris and Schon (1978), the concept of entrepreneurial learning gradually come to the attention of the academia and the business [14-18]. Agryris and other scholars also modify the concept of entrepreneurial learning constantly.

Slater & Narver (1995) also think market orientation has a close relationship with entrepreneurial learning, market orientation must be combined with entrepreneurial learning can they effectively improve entrepreneurial ability of enterprise. And through the investigation on senior director of Marketing Department and Unmarketing Department in 411

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U.S companies, Baker and Sinkula (1999) found organization's learning orientation (that is, the higher level of organizational learning) and the market orientation has significant positive influence on enterprises' entrepreneurship, namely a company without learning or strong guidance [19-21], it's market-oriented behavior can seldom promote entrepreneurship more quickly than competitors. Moreover, Taiwan's scholar yi bing Lin also consider entrepreneurial learning as intermediate variable and Taiwan's high-teach enterprise as respondents, making a empirical research on the relationship among market orientation, entrepreneurial learning and entrepreneurial ability [22].

Innovation is a concept with multiple attributes. The more market-oriented enterprise is more inclined to develop products with high degree of novelty or use more advanced technology. Zaltman, Ducan and Holbek (1973) think we can more effectively achieve enterprise's goal by the appropriate market intelligence gathering, and later the enterprise innovation decision-making, execution and other business activities. They put forward a chain between market orientation, innovation and entrepreneurship [23]. Slater and Narver (1994) also think innovation is a kind of core value-creating capabilities, innovation and the success of new products come from market orientation and entrepreneurial learning. Jaworski and Kohli (1993) hold that market orientation essentially involves making some different or new responds to market situation, basically can be regarded as a kind of innovative behavior. Slater (1997) also put forward that combining market-oriented culture with entrepreneurial spirits results in successful innovation [24]. Based on the discussion above, we put forward the following hypothesis to verify:

H1: Market orientation has a positive impact on the emerging technology enterprises entrepreneurial learning

H2: Market orientation has a positive impact on the emerging technology enterprises innovative ways

H3: Market orientation has a positive impact on the emerging technology enterprises innovation capability

Entrepreneurial learning needs the process of acquiring, mining and managing new enterprise knowledge. A series of recent studies also pointed out that through creative learning, entrepreneurial learning could gain the innovation on products, technology and systems, which directly affect the entrepreneurial ability of emerging technology enterprises. Argyris and Schon (1978) think that under the same conditions, entrepreneurial learning would increase the enterprise innovation ability in the future. Stata (1989) found that entrepreneurial learning could cause innovation, especially in the industry of knowledge—intensive entrepreneurial learning could lead innovation. Mabey and Salaman (1995) also thought entrepreneurial learning is an important facter of keeping innovation; Glynn (1996) also thought entrepreneurial approach to learning and ability could not only affect the innovation in the initial stage but also affect the execution phase of innovation; Foster (1986) got the product innovation S learning curve infering from learning the experience curve [25]; however, McKee (1992) pointed out that different types of entrepreneurial learning could lead to different forms of innovation based on Foster's (1986) model, like single circulate learning would only lead to incre-menta1 innovation, while discontinious innovation needed double-loop learning to achieve, visible entrepreneurial learning stimulates enterprise innovation [26]. Studies have shown that, entrepreneurial learning is not only an important factor of building entrepreneurial ability but also the basis to obtain competitive advantage and improve the performance of growth. It has been confirmed by several studies that entrepreneurial learning promotes entrepreneurial ability, which has a positive effect, like Politis (2005)analyzed the entrepreneurial learning how to implement the opportunity recognition and reduce the novelty disadvantage and improve entrepreneurship [27], etc.

Based on the above discussion by scholars about the relationship between entrepreneurial learning and innovation, this study, we propose the following hypothesis to verify:

H4: Entrepreneurship study has important influence on emerging technology enterprise innovation way

H5: Entrepreneurship study has important influence on emerging technology enterprise entrepreneurial ability

Entrepreneurship in emerging technology enterprise mainly reflects in technology, products and process innovation. Now the classification of the innovative ways is divided according to the strength of the degree of innovation, namely the gradual innovation and breakthroughs. Gradual innovation refers to the enterprise gain knowledge by thinking, exploration, choices and rebuilding the existing methods, there are three measures: ① Products belong to new products only in the style and service; ② Products are improved on the basis of existing technology; ③ Products are improved on the basis of technological process; Breakthrough innovation mainly gain skills through adaption, experiment and practice, it has three measures: ① The products in the market is a brand new performance; ② New ideas were introduced during the development of products; ③ There are new technology and skills in the manufacture and development. Breakthrough technology innovation will change people's way of thinking and influence the adjustment in industrial structure, gradual technology is a gradual and continuous innovation caused by the existing technical improvement, these two kinds of innovation process is characterized by a series of "S" curve cycle of technology (de qiang Mei, Youyong, 2012). As for companies those who are good at using gradual innovation way, they have strong advantage in improving products and technology as well as the enhanced environmental changes inside and outside the enterprises.

Miller & Friesen (1982) thought, a competency-based entrepreneurship enterprise will be more boldly innovate under the condition of the product market risk. Lumpkin & Dess (1996) thought, entrepreneurial ability stressed a spirit of creating new industry which based on the existing practice [28], this often achieve by introducing radical innovation. Salavou & Lioukas's (2003) empirical research found, compared with gradual innovation, entrepreneurial orientation is more advantageous to promote mutation technology innovation. Entrepreneurial orientation is not only beneficial to breakthrough innovation based on the market, but also promote breakthrough innovation based on the technology (Zhou, Yim & Tse, 2005). Entrepreneurial orientation can create exploratory, risk preference behavior in the process of

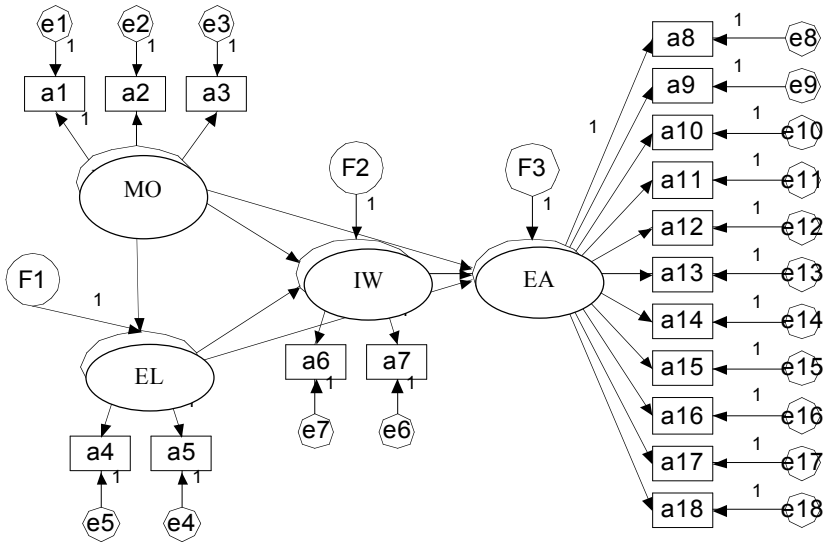

Fig. (1). Basic structure model and hypothesis.

product innovation, it promotes such values that market opportunities, risk endure and innovation to accept to move into it, thus raising the emerging technology enterprise entrepreneurship [29]. So the following assumption is put forward:

H6: Innovative ways have positive influence on the emerging technology enterprises entrepreneurship

By studying the existing literature, this article in view of more integrated redefines four latent variables of the emerging technology enterprises: market orientation (MO), entrepreneurial learning (EL), innovative way (IW) and entrepreneurial ability (EA), pointing out that customer orientation (a1), competitor orientation (a2) and coordination between various functions (a3) these three behavior constitute the market orientation, single-loop learning (a4) and double-loop learning (a5) form the two major dimensions of entrepreneurial learning, gradual innovation (a6) and breakthrough innovation (a7) are two important ways of innovation, consisting of two order 11 dimensions of entrepreneurial ability, namely two first-order dimensions of the relevant opportunities and related management ability, and 11 second-order dimension of relationship (a8), learning (a9), knowledge sharing (a10), innovation (a11), opportunity recognition (a12) and development (a13), which in first-order dimension of opportunities and organization (a14), coordination (a15), risk management (a16), strategic (a17), ability of concept (a18), which in management.

Therefore, in this paper, based on the above research, in combination with the practical situation of the emerging technology enterprises, to build the following emerging technology enterprises entrepreneurship ascension path conceptual model:

3. STUDY DESIGN

3.1. The Data Source

In this paper, to verify the hypothesis involves four latent variables, such as market orientation, entrepreneurial learning, entrepreneurial way and entrepreneurial ability (As shown in Fig. **1**). In order to measure the four latent variables, it's necessary to design scale and questionnaire. We designed a initial questionnaire contains 18 issues, including 3 market orientation, 2 entrepreneurial learning, 2 innovative way and 11 entrepreneurial ability. The scope of questionnaire survey and test is in 492 emerging technology enterprises in our country, has recycled 436 questionnaires, the recovery was 88.62%. Among them, a total of 56 questionnaires with missing data. After rejecting invalid questionnaire, this research received 417 valid questionnaires, the effective rate was 84.76%. Through questionnaire analysis we found that, there were no obvious aggregation phenomenon, stating that this survey was effective. Sample size meet the requirements of the SEM method. The scale of the problem set adopts li kete 7 point scale to measure measuring object's approval in the problem statement.

3.2. The Empirical Test About the Emerging Technology Enterprises Entrepreneurship Ascension to the Conceptual Model

3.2.1. The Reliability Test

The reliability mainly refers to whether the questionnaire is precision. The reliability analysis involves consistency and stability of the test results, it's purpose is how to control and reduce the random error. If use questionnaire test theory of reliability, can use the following formula:

$$r_{XX} = \frac{S_T^2}{S_X^2} \text{ or } r_{XX} = 1 - \frac{S_E^2}{S_X^2}$$

Type in S_T^2 said true score variance S_X^2 S_E^2, indicate take-home scores of variance; show the error variance.

There are 6 kinds of commonly used reliability coefficient: ① retest reliability; ② copy the reliability; ③ 1/2 reliability; ④ Libraries have to –Richardson;⑤ Cloning Bach reliability coefficient; ⑥ raters reliability.

Table 1. The reliability statistics.

Cronbach'sAlpha	Item
.826	18

In this paper, reliability mainly adopts general inspection is Cronbach'a consistency coefficient, DeVellis thought, it's value in 0.65-0.70 are the minimum acceptable values; if value within 0.70-0.80, that the reliability of the questionnaire is good; if value within 0.80-0.90, that the reliability of the questionnaire is very good. Therefore, a questionnaire with good reliability coefficient over 0.80, using the SPSS17.0 to recycling effective questionnaire test, get the reliability statistical tests (Table **1**) and correlation matrix of 20 topics (Table **2**), from the variables of reliability Cronbach'a measurement model, questionnaire overall Cronbach'a value reached 0.826, indicates that the emerging technology enterprises entrepreneurship ascension path concept dimension has the very good reliability.

3.2.2. Validity of the Test

In the measurement theory, validity is defined as in a series of measurement, related to the purpose of measuring the true variance (that is, the effective variable) and the ratio of the total variance:

$$r_{xy}^2 = \frac{S_v^2}{S_x^2}$$

r_{xy}^2 express measurement validity coefficient, S_v^2 stand for effective variables, S_x^2 stand for the total variance.

Table 2. A correlation matrix.

	a1	a2	a3	a4	a5	a6	a7	a8	a9	a10	a11	a12	a13	a14	a15	a16	a17	a18
a1	1.000	.488	.050	-.224	-.329	.063	-.024	.063	.122	.043	-.016	-.043	.019	.148	.127	.055	-.021	.030
a2	.488	1.000	.038	-.164	-.305	.219	.048	.210	.112	.127	.082	.099	.124	.150	.139	.201	.133	.143
a3	.050	.038	1.000	.073	.246	.045	-.008	-.018	-.010	.102	.016	.048	.088	.084	-.022	.012	.136	.033
a4	-.224	-.164	.073	1.000	.395	.039	.095	.016	-.030	.025	.002	.018	-.023	.044	.055	.057	.122	.005
a5	-.329	-.305	.246	.395	1.000	.000	.080	-.061	-.118	.009	.014	.086	.037	.131	.088	-.003	.094	.014
a6	.063	.219	.045	.039	.000	1.000	.644	.541	.282	.531	.548	.448	.419	.313	.379	.433	.443	.380
a7	-.024	.048	-.008	.095	.080	.644	1.000	.481	.264	.445	.497	.411	.374	.227	.332	.355	.335	.329
a8	.063	.210	-.018	.016	-.061	.541	.481	1.000	.344	.445	.431	.366	.243	.293	.299	.322	.310	.269
a9	.122	.112	-.010	-.030	-.118	.282	.264	.344	1.000	.334	.321	.264	.198	.236	.182	.242	.174	.182
a10	.043	.127	.102	.025	.009	.531	.445	.445	.334	1.000	.691	.606	.519	.407	.364	.529	.540	.402
a11	-.016	.082	.016	.002	.014	.548	.497	.431	.321	.691	1.000	.642	.504	.423	.393	.482	.486	.408
a12	-.043	.099	.048	.018	.086	.448	.411	.366	.264	.606	.642	1.000	.587	.461	.403	.512	.547	.497
a13	.019	.124	.088	-.023	.037	.419	.374	.243	.198	.519	.504	.587	1.000	.499	.457	.446	.482	.464
a14	.148	.150	.084	.044	.131	.313	.227	.293	.236	.407	.423	.461	.499	1.000	.498	.411	.444	.439
a15	.127	.139	-.022	.055	.088	.379	.332	.299	.182	.364	.393	.403	.457	.498	1.000	.333	.361	.356
a16	.055	.201	.012	.057	-.003	.433	.355	.322	.242	.529	.482	.512	.446	.411	.333	1.000	.670	.491
a17	-.021	.133	.136	.122	.094	.443	.335	.310	.174	.540	.486	.547	.482	.444	.361	.670	1.000	.533
a18	.030	.143	.033	.005	.014	.380	.329	.269	.182	.402	.408	.497	.464	.439	.356	.491	.533	1.000

Table 3. KMO and Bartlett's test.

Sampling Enough Degrees of Kaiser - Meyer - Olkin Measurements		.888
Bartlett's sphericity test	The approximate chi-square	2898.194
	df	153
	Sig.	.000

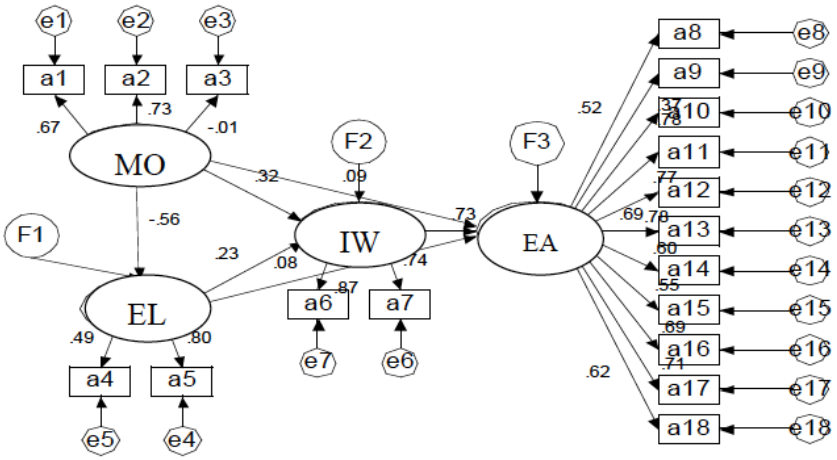

Fig. (2). Emerging technology enterprises entrepreneurship ascension path conceptual model test.

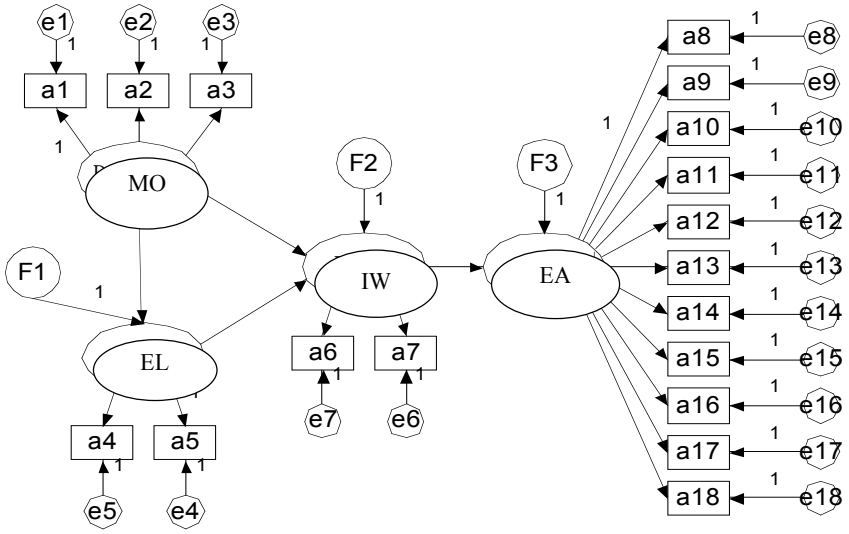

Fig. (3). Revised the emerging technologies of corporate entrepreneurship ascension path conceptual models two.

Generally there are three kinds of commonly used validity index: ① Content validity; ② Criterion validity; ③ Construct validity.

As shown in Table **3**, judging from KMO and Bartlett ball inspection of factor analysis, Chi-square value is 2898.194 (df = 153) there was no significant difference between observations and expectations. KMO statistics. (888) also suggests that sample is very suitable for factor analysis. So the sample can better support scale, namely good validity.

4. MODEL TEST

The fit of the structural equation model of inspection, tests whether hypothesis model and real data sample is consistency. There are many measurements about the overall fit of the model, goodness of fit is the most commonly used fitting index card square test. In fact, Chi-square test here is fitting a measure of the inferior degree 0, that is to say, a small card square value explain fitting is good, but the chi-square values associated with sample size, making it not well for determining model fitting, in order to reduce the influence of sample size for fitting test, there is a rough regular which directly associated with chi-square, the ratio of the Chi-square value and degrees of freedom is less than 3, then you can think model fitting is good. In addition to, there are many index of model fitting test, but different indicators under different sample size, model complexity have different performance characteristics, it must be conducted according to the specific situation carefully. In this paper, according to the results of the correlation matrix of Table **2** item, using maximum likelihood method of AMOS17.0 to estimate model, preliminary operation result is shown in Fig. (**2**).

According to the results of AMOS17.0 output, from the view of the actual research, we only focused on the Default model. For Saturated model, refers to AMOS can fitting model with few restrictions, because in many cases, it does not provide the corresponding value, which could not judge the merits of the model, so it doesn't need to focus on ;and Independence model is that AMOS can fit with the most restrictions on models, namely there is no correlation between the introduced scalar case calculation results, so we usually focus on the prediction results of the model Table **4** is AMOS output and sorted, part of the index is not model fitting effect evaluation index, so the last column has no

Table 4. Emerging technology enterprises entrepreneurship ascension path concept model fitting index.

Macro		Default Model	Saturated Model	Independence Model	Evaluation Standard
CMIN	NPAR	42	171	18	
	CMIN	503.025	.000	2946.5395	
	DF	129	0	153	
	P	.000		.000	>0.05
	CMIN/DF	3.899		19.259	<3
RMR, GFI	RMR	.049	.000	.189	the smaller the better
	GFI	.874	1.000	.367	>0.9
	AGFI	.833		.292	>0.9
	PGFI	.660		.328	>0.5
Baseline Comparisons	NFIDelta1	.829	1.000	.000	>0.9
	RFIrho1	.798		.000	>0.9
	IFIDelta2	.867	1.000	.000	>0.9
	TLIrho2	.841		.000	>0.9
	CFI	.866	1.000	.000	>0.9
Macro		**Default Model**	**Saturated Model**	**Independence Model**	**Evaluation Standard**
Parsimony-Adjusted Measures	PRATIO	.843	.000	1.000	
	PNFI	.699	.000	.000	>0.5
	PCFI	.730	.000	.000	>0.5
NCP	NCP	374.025	.000	2793.595	the smaller the better
	LO90	308.878	.000	2620.958	
	HI90	446.739	.000	2973.565	
FMIN	FMIN	1.209	.000	7.803	
	F0	.899	.000	6.715	the smaller the better
	LO90	.742	.000	6.300	
	HI90	1.074	.000	7.148	
RMSEA	RMSEA	.083		.210	the smaller the better
	LO90	.076		.203	
	HI90	.091		.216	
	PCLOSE	.000		.000	the smaller the better
AIC	AIC	587.025	342.000	2982.595	the smaller the better
	BCC	591.045	358.368	2984.318	the smaller the better
	BIC	756.415	1031.658	3055.191	the smaller the better
	CAIC	798.415	1202.458	3073.191	the smaller the better
ECVI	ECVI	1.411	.822	7.170	the smaller the better
	LO90	1.255	.822	6.755	
	HI90	1.586	.822	7.602	
	MECVI	1.421	.861	7.174	the smaller the better
HOELTER	HOELTER.05	130		26	>200
	HOELTER.01	140		28	>200

Table 5. RegressionWeights:(Groupnumber1-Defaultmodel).

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
Entrepreneurial learning	<---	Market orientation	.756	.114	6.654	***	par_1
Approach to innovation	<---	Market orientation	.334	.107	3.123	.002	par_2
Approach to innovation	<---	Entrepreneurial learning	.180	.083	2.162	.031	par_3
Entrepreneurial ability	<---	Approach to innovation	.710	.081	8.714	***	par_4
Entrepreneurial ability	<---	Market orientation	.088	.075	1.164	.245	par_5
Entrepreneurial ability	<---	Entrepreneurial learning	.060	.055	1.083	.279	par_6

Table 6. Regression weights: (Group number 1-default model).

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
EL	<---	MO	.758	.112	6.765	***	par_1
IW	<---	MO	.309	.093	3.334	***	par_2
IW	<---	EL	.134	.062	2.171	.030	par_3
EA	<---	IW	1.151	.098	11.756	***	par_4
a1	<---	MO	1.000				
a2	<---	MO	.902	.122	7.383	***	par_5
a5	<---	EL	1.000				
a4	<---	EL	.429	.082	5.231	***	par_6
a7	<---	IW	1.000				
a6	<---	IW	1.243	.084	14.849	***	par_7
a8	<---	EA	1.000				
a9	<---	EA	.294	.046	6.454	***	par_8
a10	<---	EA	.703	.067	10.565	***	par_9
a11	<---	EA	.708	.067	10.570	***	par_10
a12	<---	EA	.577	.053	10.820	***	par_11
a13	<---	EA	.592	.061	9.730	***	par_12
a14	<---	EA	.522	.056	9.253	***	par_13
a15	<---	EA	.507	.059	8.638	***	par_14
a16	<---	EA	.460	.047	9.839	***	par_15
a17	<---	EA	.452	.045	10.067	***	par_16
a18	<---	EA	.442	.047	9.489	***	par_17
a3	<---	MO	.134	.140	.957	.338	par_21

corresponding evaluation standard. From the perspective model fitting effect, in the absolute indicators fitting effect, Chi-square value does not reach the acceptable significant level, because it's easy to influenced by such factors as the sample size, here ignores the P value. The only part of the Table **4** indexes reach an acceptable level, some indicators such as absolute indicators GFI=0.874, AGFI=0.833, in the relative indicators fitting effect, NFI=0. 829, IFI=0. 867, TLI=0.841

Close to 0.9; the RFI = 0. 798 is smaller;in the alternative indicators, CFI =0.866, RMSEA=0.083>0.08.

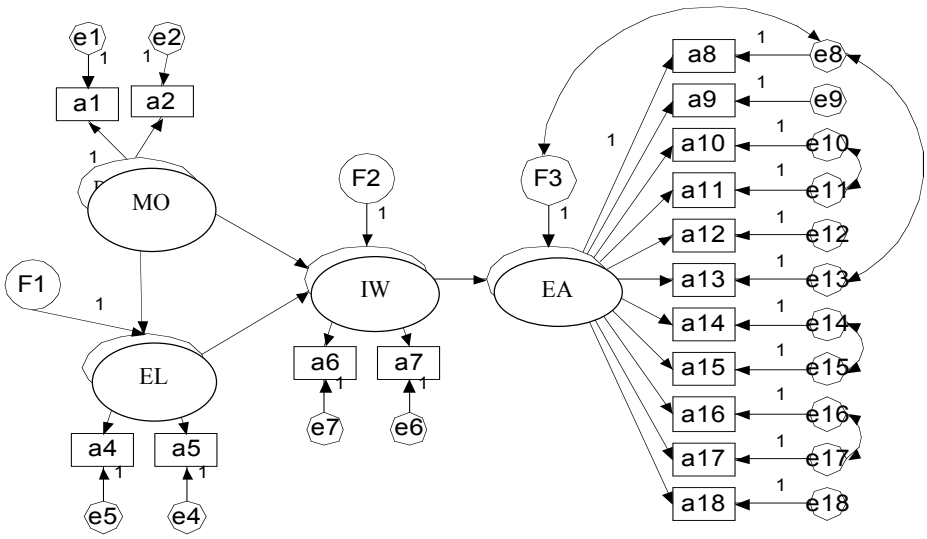

Fig. (4). Again the revised emerging technology enterprises entrepreneurship ascension path conceptual models three.

So, comprehensive above all kinds of evaluation indexes, we think that the fitting effect of the model, we need to modify it.

5. CORRECTION OF THE MODEL

Coefficient of evaluation results in Table **5**.

From the Table **5** we can know, path coefficient under 0.05 level was not significant, the other parameters can be, first consider deleting this path from entrepreneurial learning to entrepreneurial ability, after the inspection, it's still not clear from Market orientation to the entrepreneurial ability structure coefficient, therefore, it should be considered to be deleted, the modified model is shown in Fig. (**3**).

In the revised model two, Amos to find the solution by using maximum likelihood estimation, after six times correction according to the evaluation standard, the results in Table **6**.

From the point p values, using a a3 observation variable to measure market orientation, the P values failed to meet the requirements, should be deleted, the final model as shown in Fig. (**4**).

In model test in Fig. (**4**), Table 7 can be obtained, from the perspective model fitting effect, Chi-square freedom than a fair result is obtained, GFI=0.931>0.90, AGFI=0. 904>0.90, PGFI=0. 669>0.5; In the relative indicators fitting effect, NFI=0. 910, IFI=0. 946, TLI=0. 93 more than 0.9, and RFI = 0.89 is close to 0.9, PNFI=0. 74>0.5; In the alternative indicators, CFI=0.945>0.9, PCFI=0.76>0.5, RMSEA=0.06<0.08. Therefore, integrated above all kinds of evaluation index, we think the model fitting effect is good.

The optimal model parameters estimation show (Table **8**-**11**)

6. THE MODEL EXPLANATION

For correction of the final model, Amos output between the latent variables of direct effect and indirect effect and total effect relationship:

6.1. Direct Effect

Refers to directly affected by reason to the result variables, with reason variables to the result of path coefficient to measure the effect directly. Table **8** illustrates, the standardized path coefficient from innovative ways to the entrepreneurship is 0.341, the direct effect from market orientation to innovation method is 0.736. This shows that when the other conditions unchanged, "city innovation way" latent variables each increases 1 units, "entrepreneurship" latent variables will directly improve 0.736 units.

6.2. The Indirect Effect

Refers to reason variable indirectly influence the results variable through affecting one or more intermediary variables. When only one mediation variables, the size of the indirect effect is the product of two path coefficient. Such as using the results of the last column of Table **8**, the standardization of entrepreneurial learning to innovation way path coefficient is 0.239, innovative ways to the standardization of entrepreneurship path coefficient is 0.736, then the indirect effect from market orientation to the entrepreneurship is 0.239 * 0.736 = 0.176. This shows that when the other conditions unchanged, "entrepreneurial learning" latent variables 1 unit each ascending, "entrepreneurship" latent variables will indirectly increase 0.176 units.

6.3. The Total Effect

By reason to the result variables in general, it is the sum of direct effect and indirect effect. Such as using the results of the Table **8** the last column, entrepreneurial learning to the indirect effect of entrepreneurship is 0.176, the entrepreneurial learning to the direct effect of entrepreneurship is 0, entrepreneurial learning to the overall effect of entrepreneurship is 0.176 + 0 = 0.176. This shows that when the other conditions unchanged," entrepreneurial learning" latent variables each increases 1 units, a total of "entrepreneurship" latent variables will increase 0.176 units.

Table 7. Emerging technology enterprises entrepreneurship ascension path concept model fitting index.

Macro		Default Model	Evaluation Standard
CMIN	NPAR	43	
	CMIN	260.358	
	DF	110	
	P	.00	>0.05
	CMIN/DF	2.37	<3
RMR, GFI	RMR	.03	the smaller the better
	GFI	.931	>0.9
	AGFI	.904	>0.9
	PGFI	.669	>0.5
Baseline Comparisons	NFIDelta1	.910	>0.9
	RFIrho1	.89	>0.9
	IFIDelta2	.946	>0.9
	TLIrho2	.93	>0.9
	CFI	.945	>0.9
Macro		**Default Model**	**Evaluation Standard**
Parsimony-Adjusted Measures	PRATIO	.81	
	PNFI	.74	>0.5
	PCFI	.76	>0.5
NCP	NCP	150.36	the smaller the better
	LO90	107.02	
	HI90	201.41	
FMIN	FMIN	.63	
	F0	.36	the smaller the better
	LO90	.26	
	HI90	.48	
RMSEA	RMSEA	.06	the smaller the better
	LO90	.05	
	HI90	.07	
	PCLOSE	.09	the smaller the better
AIC	AIC	346.36	the smaller the better
	BCC	350.25	the smaller the better
	BIC	519.78	the smaller the better
	CAIC	562.78	the smaller the better
ECVI	ECVI	.83	the smaller the better
	LO90	.73	
	HI90	.96	
	MECVI	.84	the smaller the better
HOELTER	HOELTER.05	217	>200
	HOELTER.01	236	>200

Table 8. Regression weights: (Group number 1-default model).

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label	Standardized Estimate
EL	<---	MO	.752	.114	6.625	***	par_1	-.562
IW	<---	MO	.362	.107	3.376	***	par_2	.341
IW	<---	EL	.190	.085	2.241	.025	par_3	.239
EA	<---	IW	1.151	.098	11.766	***	par_4	.736
a5	<---	EL	1.000					.792
a4	<---	EL	.525	.104	5.058	***	par_5	.499
a7	<---	IW	1.000					.745
a6	<---	IW	1.241	.083	14.865	***	par_6	.861
a8	<---	EA	1.000					.855
a9	<---	EA	.294	.045	6.454	***	par_7	.368
a10	<---	EA	.703	.067	10.566	***	par_8	.755
a11	<---	EA	.708	.067	10.570	***	par_9	.756
a12	<---	EA	.577	.053	10.822	***	par_10	.790
a13	<---	EA	.592	.061	9.732	***	par_11	.712
a14	<---	EA	.521	.056	9.255	***	par_12	.602
a15	<---	EA	.507	.059	8.640	***	par_13	.542
a16	<---	EA	.459	.047	9.840	***	par_14	.665
a17	<---	EA	.452	.045	10.068	***	par_15	.692
a18	<---	EA	.442	.047	9.491	***	par_16	.626
a1	<---	MO	1.000					.669
a2	<---	MO	.924	.131	7.069	***	par_22	.729

Table 9. Covariances: (Group number 1-default model).

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
e16	<-->	e17	.08	.01	6.48	***	par_17
e10	<-->	e11	.09	.02	4.38	***	par_18
e14	<-->	e15	.12	.03	4.69	***	par_19
e8	<-->	e13	-.09	.03	-3.65	***	par_20
e8	<-->	F3	-.34	.08	-4.04	***	par_21

Table 10. Correlations: (Group number 1-default model).

			Estimate
e16	<-->	e17	.39
e10	<-->	e11	.28
e14	<-->	e15	.26
e8	<-->	e13	-.17
e8	<-->	F3	-.55

Table 11. Variances: (Group number 1-default model).

	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
MO	.31	.06	5.40	***	par_23
F1	.38	.11	3.56	***	par_24
F2	.32	.04	7.82	***	par_25
F3	.39	.09	4.57	***	par_26
e1	.38	.05	7.84	***	par_27
e2	.23	.04	6.03	***	par_28
e4	.33	.11	3.11	.00	par_29
e5	.46	.04	10.78	***	par_30
e6	.28	.03	10.78	***	par_31
e7	.19	.03	6.38	***	par_32
e8	.99	.10	10.22	***	par_33
e9	.47	.03	14.16	***	par_34
e10	.32	.03	11.95	***	par_35
e11	.32	.03	11.94	***	par_36
e12	.17	.01	11.59	***	par_37
e13	.29	.02	12.62	***	par_38
e14	.41	.03	13.44	***	par_39
e15	.53	.04	13.69	***	par_40
e16	.23	.02	13.01	***	par_41
e17	.19	.01	12.81	***	par_42
e18	.26	.02	13.34	***	par_43

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors confirm that this article content has no conflict of interest.

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