

**Literature Review of <Building Intellectual Capital
in Incubated Technology Firms> from the
Perspective of Entrepreneurship**



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Abstract

This paper reviews the article <building intellectual capital in incubating technology firms>. On the one hand, it summarizes and introduces the article, including article publication details, article kind, main area, objective, methods, finding and limitations. On the other hand, it comments the article, including the comments of the rationality of the research method, text balance, research contribution, which enhance the understanding of the literature review methods, research methods, and entrepreneurship perspectives related.

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Introduction of this selected article

1.1 Title

Building Intellectual Capital in Incubated Technology Firms

1.2 Paper publication details

- Authors: Gately C, Cunningham J
- Year: 2014
- Journal: Journal of Intellectual Capital
- Volume (Issue): 15(4)
- Page: 516-536

1.3 Content summary

1.3.1 Article kind_(task1)

This article belongs to qualitative research in empirical research. The research strategy is case study and the research techniques are in-depth interviews and text analysis.

1.3.2 Main area_(task2)

The main research areas of this article are: intellectual capital, entrepreneurship and new venture formation.

1.3.3 Objective_(task6)

The objective for this article is to concentrate how business people brood innovation to assemble relationship capital for new investment under the social foundation of advanced education organizations. Business visionaries utilize the estimation of social capital created by their inside and outer condition (Hormiga, Batista-Canino and Sánchez-Medina, 2011) to give extensive assets when appropriately used. This is especially significant in situations, for example, cutting edge businesses with deficient data and feeble monetary markets, (for example, new products, markets or innovations) (Davidsson and Honig, 2003).

1.3.4Methods(task5)

The investigation adopted a subjective strategy dependent on text analysis of marketable strategies and in-depth interviews with 25 innovation business people on a brooding project – South East Enterprise Platform Program – for innovation graduates in the South East of Ireland.

1.3.5Findings(task3,8)

The article found that innovation business visionaries during new pursuit arrangement occupied with four kinds of social capital exercises, in particular, improvement of systems and contacts, relationship assembling, getting to and utilizing information specialists and individuals from affiliations.

1.3.6Limitations(task4)

In perceiving the suitability of the phenomenological point of view in the board look into(Wilson and Jarzabkowski, 2004), methodological concerns emerged concerning the criteria for meticulousness in sociology request, truth-esteem appropriateness, consistency and impartiality of subjective research (Lincoln and Guba, 1985; Scandura and Williams, 2000). To address these worries and taking note of the specialists' enthusiasm for guaranteeing meticulousness all through the exploration procedure, customary criteria for the assessment of research, specifically dependability, replicability and legitimacy, were thought of. These were blended in with elective criteria for surveying subjective research proposed by Lincoln and Guba (1985) which were viewed as fitting to the current exploration; reliability (incorporating validity, transferability, trustworthiness and confirmability) and genuineness (including reasonableness, ontological realness, educative validness, reactant credibility and strategic legitimacy). Moreover, the specialists endeavored to constrain impedance in the exploration through the blend of research techniques utilized. At last, the criteria of pertinence of research(Bryman, 2016)guided our examination.

2Comments of this selected article

2.1Comments on the rationality of the selection of research

methods(task5)

2.1.1Research methods in the field of organization management

As a kind of social science research, organizational management research has benefited greatly from other social disciplines. However, the borrowing of this method has also caused the confusion of the classification standards and appellations of the organizational management research methods in the current management discipline. In order to clarify the use of methods in research, based on the summary and discussion of research methods in the field of organization management by many scholars, here is an overview of commonly used research methods in the field of organization management, and a concise description of their titles(Aberdeen, 2013; Chatman and Flynn, 2005; Cheng, Wang and Huang, 2009; Fetterman, 2019; Glaser, 1992), as shown in Figure 1.

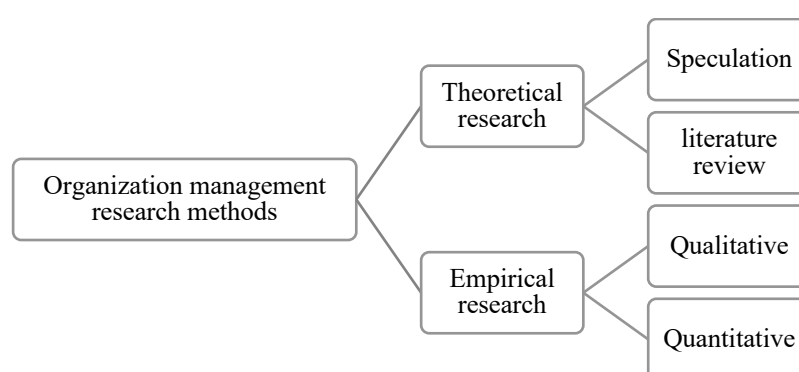


Figure 1 Organization management research methods

(1) Theoretical research

Theoretical research mainly uses theoretical deduction to explain research phenomena, and does not require researchers to enter the field to collect first-hand data(Chatman and Flynn, 2005). The organization management field mainly includes speculative research and literature research.

Speculative research refers to a research method in which researchers do not use field data, but only theoretically explore and analyze the relationship between management structure and body based on personal experience, intuition, and insight.

The literature research method refers to a research method of searching, sorting out and analyzing relevant research literatures for the management phenomena

concerned(Fetterman, 2019). Through this method, researchers can have a holistic and overall understanding and grasp of related research and theories, and then have a deeper understanding and understanding of the management phenomena concerned. Literature review is the most commonly used and effective literature research method in organizational management research. It refers to the process of systematic sorting, in-depth analysis and comprehensive evaluation of the research progress and research results related to a certain research topic or research problem by researchers(Chatman and Flynn, 2005; Cheng, Wang and Huang, 2009).

(2) Empirical research

Empirical research generally refers to research that collects empirical data through on-site observation, interviews, and social surveys. It is different from theoretical research. The former forms conclusions or theories supported by empirical data, while the latter relies more on logical deduction. Generally speaking, from the perspective of the types of acquired empirical data and their analysis methods, empirical research in the field of organizational management mainly covers qualitative research and quantitative research. Similarly, the theoretical paradigms followed by qualitative research and quantitative research are not the same: quantitative research follows the "positivist" line, and researchers have theoretical assumptions in advance(Aberdeen, 2013). The purpose of the research is to verify the hypothesis, focusing on the overall situation of the phenomenon and the law emphasizes the reproducibility of research; qualitative research mainly follows the line of "interpretation", and the research results are considered to be the interpreter's interpretive understanding of social rules and meaning by the researcher and the research phenomenon through interaction. The results of the research do not have complete objectivity and reproducibility(Glaser, 1992; Glaser and Strauss, 2017; Kathleen, 1989).

2.1.2Reasonable choice of research methods in this paper

Chatman and Flynn(2005) proposed a comprehensive approach to organizational behavior research. They suggested that when exploring new phenomena, researchers should first follow the "interpretation" route and find interesting organizational phenomena in field observations. And then put forward the theoretical basis for the cause of the phenomenon, that is, qualitative research. This research follows this line

of thought, discovers new phenomena, chooses empirical research-qualitative research-case study methods to propose theories, and has the rationality of research method selection.

2.2Comments of text balance_(task9)

This research uses scientific methods to collect data and form a research conclusion. Therefore it is fair.

2.3Comments of research contributions from entrepreneurship perspectives_(task10)

Practical implications: Incubator programs need to effectively bolster social structure exercises of innovation business people. Advanced education Institutes information resources and systems are basic components in supporting hatchery innovation business people.

Theoretical value: The examination recognized four kinds of social capital structure. The creators additionally discovered utilizing Dylan (1995) categorization of innovation business visionaries that clients, makers, pioneers and non-specialized business people occupied with customer centered social capital structure, while scientist types coordinates with specialist co-ops and showed a manageable distance social capital structure styles.

3Conclusion

Through the literature review, I have a deeper understanding of the literature review methods, research methods, and entrepreneurship perspectives related to building intellectual capital in education technology firms, which has improved my research capabilities and laid the foundation for my future doctoral research.

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