

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN BANGLADESH: YOUTH PERCEPTION AND INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES



A Dissertation Submitted to the Institute of Bangladesh Studies,
University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh, in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Researcher

Md. Mocarremul Hoque Helal Mridha

**Institute of Bangladesh Studies
University of Rajshahi
Rajshahi-6205, Bangladesh
April 2024**

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Declaration

I do hereby declare that the dissertation entitled “Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh: Youth Perception and Institutional Initiatives” submitted to the Institute of Bangladesh Studies at the University of Rajshahi as a part of the requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy is my own original work. Based on this dissertation, two articles have previously been published in two reputed journals. The article entitled “Youth Perception towards Entrepreneurial Ecosystem in Bangladesh: A Deep Diving Investigation through In-depth Interviews” has been published in *i-manager’s Journal on Management*, Volume 17, No. 4, April-June 2023. Another article entitled “Youth Perception to Existing Entrepreneurial Ecosystem and its Impact on Entrepreneurial Intention: An Enquiry into the Context of Bangladesh” has been published in the *NDUB Journal of Business Studies* (ISSN: 2789-0252), Volume 02, Issue 01, 2023. Other than these, this dissertation or any part of it has not been previously submitted to the Institute of Bangladesh Studies at the University of Rajshahi or to any other institution for any degree. All the materials used or quoted, sources have been duly indicated and acknowledged in the dissertation.

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Certificate

We have the pleasure to certify that the dissertation entitled “Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh: Youth Perception and Institutional Initiatives” is the original research work accomplished by Md. Mocarremul Hoque Helal Mridha, PhD Fellow of the session 2020-2021 at Institute of Bangladesh Studies, University of Rajshahi. This research work is done under our direct guidance and supervision. So far, we know that this is the candidate’s own achievement and not a conjoint work. We also certify that, we have gone through the dissertation and recommend submission to the Institute of Bangladesh Studies, University of Rajshahi, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

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Rajshahi
April 2024

Md. Mocarremul Hoque Helal Mridha

Abbreviations and Acronyms

	Elaborations
BBS	<i>Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics</i>
BIDS	<i>Bangladesh Institutue of Development Studies</i>
BUET	<i>Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology</i>
DYD	<i>Department of Youth Development, Bangladesh</i>
ED	Entrepreneurship Development
FGD	<i>Focus Group Discussion</i>
GEM	<i>Global Entrepreneurship Monitor</i>
II	<i>In-depth Interview</i>
KII	<i>Key Informant Interview</i>
PERFAM	Youth Perception toward Personal Characteristics and Familial Initiatives
POGONGO	Youth Perception toward Political, Government, and NGO Initiatives
RUET	<i>Rajshahi University of Engineering and Technology</i>
SDG	<i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>
SOCECO	Youth Perception toward Socio-economic Initiatives
SRS	<i>Simple Random Sampling</i>
UGC	<i>University Grants Commission of Bangladesh</i>
UN	<i>United Nations</i>
UNDP	<i>United Nations Development Programme</i>
YEI	Youth Entrepreneurial Intention
YP II	Youth Perception toward Institutional Initiatives

Abstract

Entrepreneurship development is one of the pre-conditions for economic surges in a country. It has a great deal of prospects in Bangladesh, as it has a huge number of young people. If the young generation of the country turns into skilled human resources through building self-efficacy, education, training, and providing the required entrepreneurial facilities and awareness, sustainable economic development might be more augmented. But the youth of Bangladesh are confronting a great deal of hitches in their perception regarding entrepreneurship and the entrepreneurial ecosystem. There are some reasons behind, for which the young generation does not aspire after being entrepreneurs. This issue urges to be addressed with deep concern, especially for the youth studying in various higher educational institutions.

If the desired portion of the youth of Bangladesh builds positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship rather than chasing a job, an evolution may occur in the socio-economic arena in the near future. So, this study aimed at unraveling youth perception and institutional initiatives, and the nexus with entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. Mixed-method and convergent research design has been used in this study. Multi-stage sampling techniques have been used to determine sample size and distribution. 400 randomly selected respondents have been surveyed with structured questionnaires for quantitative data, while 21 in-depth interviews and nine KIIs have been conducted for qualitative data. Data collected from primary and secondary sources has been analyzed to get the findings of the study.

The findings show that 71.5 percent of the respondents are male, 11.8 percent are married, 84.3 percent are Muslims, 58.3 percent of the respondents' families live in rural areas, and 77.2 percent are nuclear. The scenario of the desired occupation of the respondents' shows that 85 percent of the respondents do not want to be entrepreneurs in the existing perceived situation. The study shows that only 26.5 percent of the respondents have a positive perception toward socio-economic initiatives (SOCECO). While the rest are either negative or neutral. The overall scenario of perception toward political, government, and NGO initiatives (POGONGO) is not found to be satisfactory. The study shows that only 30.2 percent of the respondents have strongly positive or positive perceptions. That is not conducive to entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

The study findings also show that 59.8% of the respondents have positive attitudes toward entrepreneurship. The average score (3.699) of the responses to the variables measuring entrepreneurial intention (YEI) also represents the same scenario. In addition, there is a significant correlation found between youth perceptions toward institutional initiatives (YPPI) and (YEI). That means there is a significant relationship between the variables YPPI and YEI. The PERFAM, SOCECO, and POGONGO (IVs) can statistically and significantly impact the YEI (DV). PERFAM and SOCECO have a significant positive impact on YEI and, in turn, entrepreneurship development. Though POGONGO has a negative impact on YEI, which is not significant at all.

The YPPI and YEI have a strong nexus with entrepreneurship development. Though the score of PERFAM is found to be 3.46, which is slightly positive. The score of SOCECO is found to be only 3.00, which indicates that the respondents are neither negative nor positive in these respects. And the score of POGONGO is found to be only 3.04, which also points out that the respondents are neither negative nor positive. These portray that entrepreneurship development is unfeasible in Bangladesh in the concurrently perceived situation.

In summary, it can be concluded that PERFAM is slightly congenial, while SOCECO and POGONGO are uncongenial for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. Though YEI is found to be conducive to entrepreneurship development. But YPPI demands some corrective measures, without which entrepreneurship development may be unattainable in the contemporary context of Bangladesh. Because there is a strong nexus between the YEI, YPPI, and entrepreneurship development (ED). These need a fine-tuned, synchronized, and balanced relationship among them to ensure the development of entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. Based on the major findings, the researcher recommends taking some remedial measures to reshape the youth mindset for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. It is expected that the findings of this study will carry multiple benefits for the concerned stakeholders, like the youth, educational institutions, policy-makers, and so forth, for the development of the entrepreneurial ecosystem and youth entrepreneurship in Bangladesh.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Population is the most important resource of any country, which can even be a burden if most of the capable portion is not utilized in a proper and planned way. Bangladesh has not been so developed in industry or in any other sector of job opportunities. A huge number of youth are being left behind in productive activities. Moreover, every year, a huge number of young people are added to the existing job market after completing their studies. On the other hand, job opportunities are not increasing with the pace of the surge of the youth. Rather, job opportunities are going to shrink due to the excessive use of high-tech technologies, robotics, and so on. That is why, the necessity of human beings, in some cases, is chasing near the end. In such a situation, there is no alternative to engaging in entrepreneurial activities for income generation, livelihood, and the national economic growth of Bangladesh.

Entrepreneurship has a great deal of prospects in Bangladesh, as it has a huge number of young people. If the young generation of the country turns into skilled human resources through building self-efficacy, education, training, and providing the required entrepreneurial facilities and awareness, sustainable economic development might be more augmented. A country like Bangladesh, which has a huge population, can properly use its population as a major driving force in development activities as well as economic growth by facilitating entrepreneurship and employment. Some sustainable development goals (SDGs) like goal-1 (poverty alleviation), goal-5 (gender equality), goal-8 (decent work and economic growth), and goal-10 (reduce inequalities) can also be achieved through entrepreneurship development.

The term entrepreneurship generally refers to any initiative taken by an individual for any purpose. But business entrepreneurship refers to an initiative that involves business activities for the purpose of making profit with the risk of loss. It is defined in various sources in various ways to achieve the multifold objectives of numerous authors, researchers, and scholars. In this study, entrepreneurship is seen from the Schumpeterian point of view. Joseph A. Schumpeter stated that “Entrepreneurship is any kind of

innovative function that could have a bearing on the welfare of an entrepreneur.”¹ He also defined "Entrepreneurship as a rewarding activity that involves any form of innovation." Afterward, it is also stated by Schumpeter that, entrepreneurship is a set of activities that are derived from purposeful and systematic inventiveness.² Eventually, he added that entrepreneurship can also be termed as a creative activity that leads an entrepreneur to innovate and introduce something new to society.³ So, entrepreneurship is a set of innovative activities an entrepreneur undertakes with a view to being involved in a socio-economic development process with the motive of personal wellbeing.

Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) termed entrepreneurship as “any attempt at new business or new venture creation, such as self-employment, a new business

organization, or the expansion of an existing business, by an individual, a team of individuals, or an established business.”⁴ On the other hand, the term entrepreneur refers to an individual who undertakes any kind of initiative for any purpose. But Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines an entrepreneur as “a person who makes money by starting or running businesses, especially when this involves taking financial risks.”⁵ These two terms are very much relevant and mandatory for the youth in the present context of Bangladesh, as a major portion of them are seeking jobs rather than being involved as entrepreneurs in business ventures.

The youth of Bangladesh are confronting a great deal of hitches in their perception

regarding entrepreneurship. There are some reasons behind. For which the young generation does not aspire after being entrepreneurs. This issue urges to be addressed with deep concern, especially for the youth studying in various higher educational institutions.

¹ Joseph Alois Schumpeter, *The Theory of Economic Development: An Inquiry into Profits, Capital, Credit, Interest and the Business Cycle*, 2nd ed. (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1934).

² Joseph Alois Schumpeter, *In Thesis of Entrepreneur* (Harvard: Harvard University Press, 1939).

³ Joseph Alois Schumpeter, *Economic Theory and Entrepreneurial Development History in Alike*, ed. H.G.T. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1955).

⁴ Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), “How GEM Defines Entrepreneurship,” Global Entrepreneurship Research Association, accessed January 5, 2022, <https://www.gemconsortium.org/wiki/1149>.

⁵ Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, “Definition of Entrepreneur” (Oxford University Press), accessed January 5, 2022, <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/entrepreneur>.

The UGC report shows that there are 4690876 students studying in universities and affiliated institutions who are a major portion of the youth in Bangladesh.⁶ If this major portion of the youth of Bangladesh builds a positive attitude toward entrepreneurship rather than chasing a job, an evolution may occur in the socio-economic arena in the near future. So, this study has been undertaken with some aims associated with the youth entrepreneurship development of the country.

Therefore, this study is to unveil youth perception and institutional initiatives with reference to entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. It is expected that the findings of this study will carry multiple benefits for stakeholders like the youth, educational institutions, policy-makers, and so on, for the youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

1.2 Definition of Key Terms

The definition of key terms used in this study may vary on the basis of various aspects, situations, and purposes of use other than this study. But in this study, the key terms bear the meaning as follows—

Entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurship is defined in various sources in various ways to achieve multifold objectives of numerous authors, researchers, and organizations. Throughout this study, the definition given by Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) has been taken, whereby entrepreneurship is termed as “Any attempt at new business or new venture creation, such as self-employment, a new business organization, or the expansion of an existing business, by an individual, a team of individuals, or an established business.”⁷

Entrepreneurs: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary stated that entrepreneur is “a person who makes money by starting or running businesses, especially when this involves taking financial risks.”⁸ So, in this study, the term conveys the meaning that an entrepreneur is an individual who undertakes risk with

⁶ UGC, “47th Annual Report 2020,” Annual Report (Dhaka: University Grants Commission of Bangladesh, 2021), http://www.ugc.gov.bd/site/annual_reports/396d119f-30e4-45fa-abdd-80a3c974e9bd/http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ugc.gov.bd%2Fsite%2Fannual_reports%2F396d119f-30e4-45fa-abdd-80a3c974e9bd%2FAnnual-Report-2020-%28Executive-Summary%29.

⁷ Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), “How GEM Defines Entrepreneurship.”

⁸ Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, “Definition of Entrepreneur.”

the hope of making profit by investing money in any type of legal business entity or initiative.

Youth: United Nations defines ‘youth’ as a person who is between the ages of 15-24 years.⁹ Although its member states define youth according to their own prejudices. On the other hand, Commonwealth defines persons as youth who are in the age range of 15-29 years. The Bangladesh Youth Policy-2017 termed citizens as youth who are between 18-35 years old.¹⁰ Although the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics defines youth as the age limit of 15-24 years.¹¹ So, to accomplish the purpose of this study and accessibility to the target group, youth are considered to be in the age group of 18-29 years throughout this study.

Perception: Perception generally refers to a personal understanding of an issue. But Robbins and Judge defined perception as “a process by which individuals organize and interpret their sensory impressions in order to give meaning to their environment (p. 166).”¹² In this study, perception denotes the understanding of the youth, which is only associated with various aspects of entrepreneurship in the context of Bangladesh. That means what the youth perceive about entrepreneurship and its influential factors in the context of the country has been treated as perception.

Institutions: Institutions in this study represent the institutions seen from the societal point of view, that is, social institutions that include human beings, family, society and culture, economy, politics, government, and non-government

⁹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), “Definition of Youth” (United Nations), accessed January 4, 2022, <https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/youth/fact-sheets/youth-definition.pdf>.

¹⁰ “The National Youth Policy-2017” (Ministry of Youth and Sports, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, 2017), [https://dyd.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/dyd.portal.gov.bd/policies/21e565b2_252f_4f80_bfce_31a1cb33163d/Draft%20English%20Version%20of%20National%20Youth%20Policy%202017%20\(1\).pdf](https://dyd.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/dyd.portal.gov.bd/policies/21e565b2_252f_4f80_bfce_31a1cb33163d/Draft%20English%20Version%20of%20National%20Youth%20Policy%202017%20(1).pdf).

¹¹ Bangladesh, ed., *Children and Youth in Bangladesh: Human Capital and Employment*, Population Monograph of Bangladesh, volume 1 (Dhaka: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, 2015).

¹² Stephen P. Robbins and Timothy A. Judge, *Organizational Behavior*, 15th ed. (New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc., 2013).

organizations that influence the entrepreneurship perception (career choice) of the youth and entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

Institutional initiatives: Institutional initiatives in this study imply the set of activities, roles, norms, values, culture, expectation, policies, plans, projects, facilities, and initiatives associated with the development of youth entrepreneurship in the context of Bangladesh that are pertained by social institutions.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Entrepreneurship is seen as the driving force behind the creation of employment opportunities as well as economic growth in any country in the world.¹³ Entrepreneurship has also been adopted as one of the major means of achieving sustainable development goals among the member states of the UN.¹⁴ Bangladesh, along with other member countries, has also accepted it to achieve economic, social, and environmental goals. The national youth policy-2017 has the mission of ensuring the fulfillment of youth potential and youth empowerment.¹⁵ Various government and non-government institutions have also taken numerous initiatives to expedite the proper utilization of the youth. The main objectives of government policies in this regard are to create more self-employment through proper training and inspire the youth to start small business enterprises.¹⁶ So, there should be a positive change in the perception of the youth toward entrepreneurship or self-employment, which can ensure their empowerment and the national economic growth of Bangladesh as well.

But there is a challenge, as most of the young people consider jobs as a basement of success in every sphere of life. Many of the educated youth are being left unemployed even after completing their graduations.¹⁷ As they think of jobs as the

¹³ Diane Holt, "Exploring Youth Entrepreneurship" (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), n.d.).

¹⁴ Nikolaos Apostolopoulos, ed., *Entrepreneurship and the Sustainable Development Goals*, First edition, Contemporary Issues in Entrepreneurship Research, volume 8 (Bingley, UK: Emerald Publishing Limited, 2018), <https://books.emeraldinsight.com/resources/pdfs/chapters/9781787563766-TYPE23-NR2.pdf>.

¹⁵ "The National Youth Policy-2017."

¹⁶ "Hand Book of Entrepreneurship Development," Hand Book (Dhaka: Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DCCI), 2013).

¹⁷ "Hand Book of Entrepreneurship Development."

main means of employment, income, livelihood, and poverty alleviation.¹⁸ As a result, a major portion of the youth are chasing jobs rather than undertaking entrepreneurial ventures or business activities. Only 9 percent of the respondents in a study expressed that they would like to be engaged in business, whereas the rest of the respondents are interested in other issues, including getting any government or non-government job.¹⁹ This happens because of their experience of fear, which negatively influences the cognitive behavior of an individual to be an entrepreneur.²⁰ It was also found in a study that the perception of a high level of entrepreneurial risk is significantly related to the fear trait of an individual.²¹ Thus, the fear trait of the youth and other internal and external factors coerce them to be risk averse and deter them to be engaged in entrepreneurship.

As a consequence, the youth unemployment rate is rising in Bangladesh with the passage of time. Presently, about 33 percent of the youth are unemployed.²² While, according to the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), as stated in the study by UNDP, IsDB and Startup Bangladesh Limited, 38 percent of the educated youth are unemployed.²³ A recent report shows that Bangladesh has scored 0.616 (below the global average of 0.680) in the Global Youth Development Index 2020 and holds the 126th position out of 181 countries in the world, which is 3rd from the bottom

¹⁸ Holt, “Exploring Youth Entrepreneurship.”

¹⁹ Imran Matin et al., “Youth of Bangladesh Agents of Change? Youth Survey 2018” (Dhaka: BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD), BRAC University, 2018).

²⁰ Gabriella Cacciotti and James C Hayton, “Fear of Failure and Entrepreneurship: A Review and Direction for Future Research,” *International Journal of Management Reviews* 17, no. 2 (2015), https://www.researchgate.net/publication/275103124_Fear_and_Entrepreneurship_A_Review_and_Research_Agenda.

²¹ Nabiha Nefzi, “Fear of Failure and Entrepreneurial Risk Perception,” *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Knowledge* 6, no. 2 (December 31, 2018): 45–58, <https://doi.org/10.37335/ijek.v6i2.77>.

²² Shafiqul Islam, “Unemployment and Bangladesh Context,” *The Financial Express*, June 19, 2021, <https://thefinancialexpress.com.bd/views/unemployment-and-bangladesh-context-1624089237>.

²³ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited, “State of the Ecosystem for Youth Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh” (UNDP, IsDB and Startup Bangladesh Limited, 2021), <https://www.undp.org/bangladesh/publications/state-ecosystem-youth-entrepreneurship-bangladesh>.

of the list of south Asian countries.²⁴ Moreover, excessive interest in government jobs, reluctance to start one's own business, hesitation in vocational education, and interest in migration are increasing among the youth. They also believe that the employment situation will not improve in the near future.²⁵ Entrepreneurship, in this case, can be a better solution to this problem. That is why, this study has been undertaken to address these critical issues of the youth in Bangladesh.

1.4 Research Questions

The above problem statement raises some questions about the youth perceptions toward institutional initiatives that are pertinent to entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. The questions are as follows—

- 1) What is the nature of youth perceptions toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives?
- 2) How is the youth perception toward socio-economic initiatives?
- 3) How is the perception of youth toward political, government, and non-government initiatives?
- 4) How is the nexus of youth perception toward institutional initiatives and entrepreneurial intention with entrepreneurship development in the context of Bangladesh?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

This research work has been conducted with a view to achieving a general objective and some specific objectives. The objectives of this research work are-

1.5.1 General objective

The general objective of this study is to investigate and evaluate the youth perceptions toward the institutional initiatives for entrepreneurship development, youth entrepreneurial intentions, and their nexus with entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

²⁴ “Global Youth Development Report 2020” (London: The Commonwealth, 2021), <https://books.thecommonwealth.org/>.

²⁵ Matin et al., “Youth of Bangladesh Agents of Change? Youth Survey 2018.”

1.5.2 Specific objectives

In regard to the entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh, the specific objectives of this study are to—

- 1) Investigate the youth perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives;
- 2) Explore the youth perception toward socio-economic initiatives;
- 3) Evaluate the youth perception toward political, government, and non-government initiatives.
- 4) Assess the nexus of youth perception toward institutional initiatives and entrepreneurial intention with entrepreneurship development in the context of Bangladesh.

1.6 Justification of the Study

Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. About 180 million people are there in Bangladesh, living in an area of only 147570 square kilometers.²⁶ Whereby 1253 people live per square kilometer.²⁷ According to the Department of Youth Development (DYD), nearly 33 percent of the population is young, who are in the age limit between 15-35 years.²⁸ On average, 12.1 percent of those capable young people were unemployed in 2019 due to a lack of employment opportunities.²⁹ It was also alarming for Bangladesh that the unemployment rate in 2022 was anticipated to rise up to 24.8 percent.³⁰ Moreover, a huge number of populations are infants, children, and the elderly, who are not capable of engaging themselves in any sort of income bearing economic activity. Consequently, a greater

²⁶ Bangladesh, *Children and Youth in Bangladesh*.

²⁷ “Bangladesh Demographics,” Worldometer, accessed January 6, 2022, <https://www.worldometers.info/demographics/bangladesh-demographics/>.

²⁸ “The National Youth Policy-2017.”

²⁹ “Unemployment Youth Total (% of Total Labor Force Ages 15-24) (Modeled ILO Estimate)- Bangladesh,” The World Bank, accessed January 6, 2022, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.1524.ZS?locations=BD>.

³⁰ Rejaul Karim Byron, “Youth Unemployment to Double This Year,” *The Daily Star*, January 15, 2022, <https://www.thedailystar.net/business/news/youth-unemployment-double-year-1947961>.

portion of the population is out of income generation. Furthermore, job opportunities for the young generation are also scarce.

So, entrepreneurship in this case can make a move forward to the economic activities, which can make a great deal of contribution to the national economy of Bangladesh through creating employment opportunities for the youth. It will also help directly and indirectly achieve the sustainable development goals like— goal-1 (poverty alleviation), goal-5 (gender equality), goal-8 (decent work and economic growth), and goal-10 (reduce inequalities). Entrepreneurship is also assumed as a “transformational driver offering the scaffolding for both attaining and delivering the SDGs whilst fueling economic growth led by the principle of sustainable development (p. 2).”³¹

Entrepreneurship can be a better substitute for income generation than finding employment in the scarce job market. But till date, this aspect has not been the prime concern among the youth, though some government and non-government institutional initiatives are available in Bangladesh. There are some reasons behind for which the young generation does not aspire after being entrepreneurs. This issue urges to be addressed with deep concern, especially for the youth studying in various higher educational institutions. That is why this study has been conducted, intending to investigate the youth perception about various perspectives and institutional initiatives regarding entrepreneurship, which will help the concerned stakeholders take the necessary initiatives in these respects.

1.7 Theoretical Orientation

The current study is inclined to the theories of perception, social institutions, and entrepreneurship development. There are so many theories and models available in respect to these issues. But this study concentrates on only those theories and models that are directly and indirectly associated with the attainment of the purpose of the study. This section is divided into three main sections— perception, social institution, and entrepreneurship development theories and models.

³¹ Apostolopoulos, *Entrepreneurship and the Sustainable Development Goals*.

1.7.1 Perception

Individuals have some innate characteristics that they use in the process of their decision making which can also be developed and changed over time and under various circumstances. Perception is one of those individual characteristics which is used to understand and explain the surroundings of an individual. Robbins and Judge stated perception as “a process by which individuals organize and interpret their sensory impressions in order to give meaning to their environment (p. 166).”³² Although they expressed that perception and reality can totally be different, that means someone’s perception may completely vary from the facts. They explained it as “the world as it is perceived is the world that is behaviorally important (p. 166).”³³

There are various factors that influence the perception of an individual. According to Robbins and Judge, the factors may emerge from ‘perceiver,’ ‘target,’ and ‘situation;’ whereby perceiver represents the individual characteristics (e.g., attitudes, interest, education, etc.), target characterizes the nature of the subject matter (e.g., red, obese, tall, etc.), and situation denotes the context (e.g., time, location, temperature, etc.). In this study, personal perception perspectives of the youth cover the factor ‘perceiver;’ the rest two factors— ‘target’ and ‘situation’ depict the youth perception toward institutional initiatives that are relevant to the entrepreneurship development. The term ‘institutions’ in this study has been devised from a societal point of view. Hereby, the institutions are meant to represent the family, society, economics, politics, government, and other private and non-government institutions. These institutions play a pivotal role in shaping and devising the mindset of the youth in taking up entrepreneurship as a profession. These, in many ways, influence the entrepreneurial intentions of the youth. A thorough discussion of the institutions and institutional initiatives has been devised in the literature review chapter (Chapter 2) of this study. Robbins and Judge represented the factors influencing perception in the following model—

³² Stephen P. Robbins and Timothy A. Judge, *Organizational Behavior*, ed. Sally Yagan, 15th ed. (New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc., 2013).

³³ Robbins and Judge.

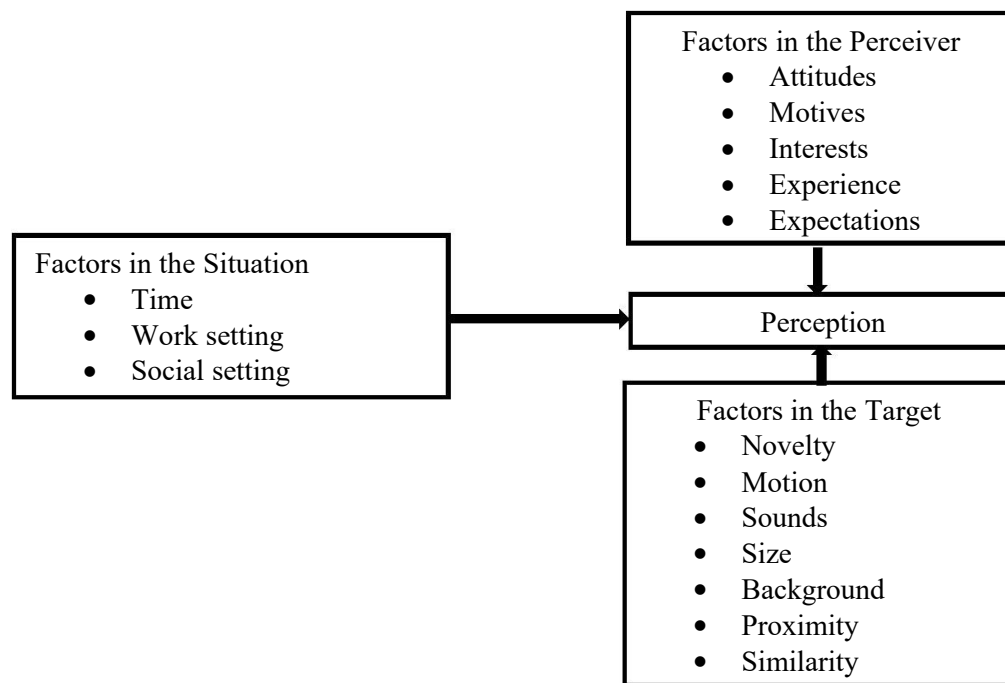


Figure 1.1 Factors influencing perception

Source: Stephen P. Robbins and Timothy A. Judge, *Organizational Behavior*, 15th Ed., Edited by Sally Yagan (New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc. 2013), p. 167.

1.7.2 Institutions

Institutions play one of the most vital roles in the formation of an individual's thinking. These also influence the perception of an individual towards any socio-economic phenomenon. Institutions are systems of organizations rooted in the political, economic, and other domains of influence.³⁴ Whereby, organizations are frequently known as social institutions.³⁵ Thus, youth entrepreneurial intention is also influenced by various aspects of social institutions. The term 'social institution' is defined in various ways by various sociologists. As for example, Bogardus stated that "social institution is a structure of a society that is organized to meet the needs of people chiefly through well established procedures."³⁶ Social institutions are also

³⁴Michael Walzer, *Spheres of Justice* (New York: Basic Books, 1983).

³⁵Richard Scott, *Institutions and Organisations* (London: Sage, 2001).

³⁶Emory S. Bogardus, *A History of Social Thought* (University of Southern California Press, 1922).

stated as “the social structure and machinery through which human society organizes, directs, and executes the multifarious activities required to society for human needs.”³⁷

Modern sociologists refer to complex social forms that replicate themselves as "Social institutions," including governments, the family, human languages, educational institutions, medical facilities, commercial enterprises, and legal systems. In addition, according to Jonathan Turner, a typical definition of social structure is

A complex of positions, roles, norms, and values lodged in particular types of social structures and organising relatively stable patterns of human activity with respect to fundamental problems in producing life-sustaining resources, in reproducing individuals, and in sustaining viable societal structures within a given environment (p. 6).³⁸

Moreover, Anthony Giddens asserts once more that "institutions by definition are the more enduring features of social life" (p. 24).³⁹ He continues by listing institutional orders, modes of discourse, political institutions, economic institutions, and legal institutions (p. 31).⁴⁰

According to Miller and Ludwig, an institution that is an organization or system of organizations consists (at least) of an embodied (occupied by human beings) structure of distinct functions.⁴¹ Due to factors connected to sexual reproduction and early socialization, the family is a more essential institution than others.⁴² The informal attitudes, beliefs, values, norms, conventions, and "spirit" of a place are

³⁷ Harry Elmer Barnes, *Social Institutions*, Prentice-Hall Sociology Series (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1942), <https://ia800708.us.archive.org/19/items/socialinstitutio033149mbp/socialinstitutio033149mbp.pdf>.

³⁸ Jonathan Turner, *The Institutional Order* (New York: Longman, 1997).

³⁹ Anthony Giddens, *The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1984).

⁴⁰ Giddens.

⁴¹ Seumas Miller, *The Moral Foundations of Social Institutions: A Philosophical Study* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010); Kirk Ludwig, *From Plural to Institutional Agency: Collective Action II* (Oxford: Oxford University Press., 2017).

⁴² David Schoeman, "Rights of Families: Rights of Parents and the Moral Basis of the Family," *Ethics* 91 (1980): 6-19.; Mary Ann Lamanna, *Emile Durkheim on the Family* (London: Sage, 2002).

collectively referred to as culture. In its broadest meaning, culture includes both informal and formal institutional components, such as laws and other structural aspects.⁴³

Organizations are made up of an interconnecting formal framework of roles. These positions can be described in terms of responsibilities, predictable behavior, and other factors. Organizations, unlike social groups, can be distinguished by the types of activities they engage in as well as the goals they pursue. We therefore have governments, universities/colleges, businesses, and so forth. Hereby, the ordering and guiding of societies is the end or objective of governments, while knowledge discovery and dissemination is the end or goal of universities, and so on (Miller, Part B).⁴⁴ So, the institutions in this study are seen from the societal point of view, which are composed of various components like human beings, family, society and culture, economy, politics, government, and non-government institutions.

1.7.3 Entrepreneurship development theories and models

There are so many entrepreneurship theories and models available in the field of entrepreneurship development based on multiple views. All those are not pertinent to the present study. So, the theories and models which are relevant to the purpose of this study are discussed in a nutshell onto the following lines—

1.7.3.1 Entrepreneurship development theories

Entrepreneurship theories are discussed from many intellectual points of view. The theories can be classified into the following major categories such as— economic, socio-cultural, psycho-behavioral, background factors, and anthropological, which are emphasized by various authors.

The economic theories focused on economic issues like capital, capital accumulation, investment and production, division of labor, profit, risk, improving technologies, population growth, and improvement of standard of living of the mass population, and so on. Although the ways of improving entrepreneurship, the environment, and support to increase the supply of entrepreneurs in a society have not

⁴³ E. B. Tylor, *Primitive Culture* (London: John Murray, 1871); R. Munch and M. J. Smelser, eds., *The Theory of Culture* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1993).

⁴⁴ Miller, *The Moral Foundations of Social Institutions: A Philosophical Study*.

been taken into consideration. The main contributors in this field of thought are— Adam Smith, Ricardo, Richard Cantillon, J.S. Mill, J.B. Say, J. Schumpeter, Karl Marx, and so on.

Another field of thought is socio-cultural theories of entrepreneurship, in which it is assumed that entrepreneurship is made up of socio-cultural phenomena like— values, beliefs, religions, culture, rituals, relations, cohesions, stratifications, and so many issues alike. These socio-cultural phenomena influence the creation of entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship development of a society.⁴⁵ As for example, if the society values the entrepreneurs, the people living in the society may be interested to be entrepreneurs. F.W. Young and Max Weber are the main contributors to this field of thought. The socio-cultural theories are also criticized, as these theories do not consider the other factors like economic, political, psychological, etc. that also influence the entrepreneurship development of a society.

Psycho-behavioral theories are comprised of the notion that the psychological and behavioral characteristics of the inhabitants of a society influence the development of entrepreneurship. Attitudes, knowledge, judgement, anticipation power, achievement desires, motivation, risk taking tendency, locus of control, creativity, and so on play a vital role in the decision making of an individual whether or not to be engaged in entrepreneurial activities. Everette Hagen and McClelland are the two notable intellectuals who contributed the most to this field of thought. Psycho-behavioral theories are also not without criticism because these theories have not considered the other factors like economic and socio-cultural phenomena, which also influence the entrepreneurship development of a society.

Background factor theories also play an important role in the field of entrepreneurial development in a society. Background factors and traits of an individual are prerequisites to being an entrepreneur. Factors like education, experience, age, honesty, peer group, family background, family support, and

⁴⁵ Bashir Ahmed Bhuyan, “A Survey on Entrepreneurship Literature and Theories: Key Findings and Recommendations for Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh,” *Journal of Business, Society and Science, Leading University* 3 (2015): 1–24, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321376935_A_Survey_on_Entrepreneurship_Literature_and_Theories_Key_Findings_and_Recommendations_for_Entrepreneurship_Development_in_Bangladesh.

community immensely influence the decision of an individual. These theories have some limitations as well as these do not consider the other factors like training, policy, rules and regulations, infrastructure, finance, and so on.

Another field of thought in entrepreneurial development consists of anthropological theories. The main theme of these theories is constructed on the basis of some anthropological characteristics. Urban orientation theory states the rural-urban concept, which describes that occupations are selected through the nature of habitat of an individual. Marginal and tension theory arises when an individual has to live in two societies under the tension, whereby the individual is bored with at least one of them. On the other hand, social cohesion theory arises when a group of people live outside of their society, culture, or country. In such a case, the cohesion among the group or community might be strong, at least for their existence in the society in which they are living. The above stated situations also influence the decision-making process of a society, which in turn affects entrepreneurship development. To find out the proper combination of all of these theories discussed above, a number of entrepreneurship development models have emerged from some prominent intellectuals.

1.7.3.2 Entrepreneurship development models

Entrepreneurship development models are derived from various entrepreneurship theories. The models tried to integrate the factors and variables specified in the entrepreneurship theories given by the scholars. There are some integrated entrepreneurship models discussed that are relevant to this study.

Model of T. V. Rao: T. V. Rao proposed a model of entrepreneurship development in 1975, whereby he integrated some factors that are mandatory for the development of entrepreneurship. The model is as below, as described by Bashir Ahmed Bhuiyan (p. 9).⁴⁶

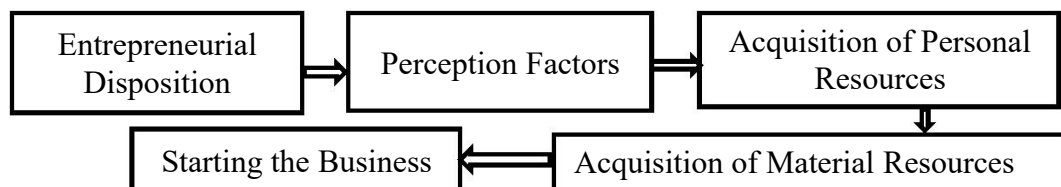


Figure 1.2 Entrepreneurship development model of T. V. Rao

⁴⁶Bhuiyan.

Source: Bashir Ahmed Bhuiyan, “A Survey on Entrepreneurship Literature and Theories: Key Findings and Recommendations for Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh,” *Journal of Business, Society and Science, Leading University*, Vol-3 (January, 2015): p. 9.

This model shows the factors of entrepreneurship development through flow-chart whereby entrepreneurial disposition leads to perception factors, acquisition of personal resources, acquisition of material resources and starting the business consecutively.

Model of Venkata Rao: The model prescribed by Venkata Rao in 1975 basically depicts the government institutional initiatives that are required for the development of entrepreneurship of a country. The model consists of five stages, e.g., stimulation, identification, development, promotion, and follow-up.⁴⁷ The model has been illustrated through the following flow-chart—

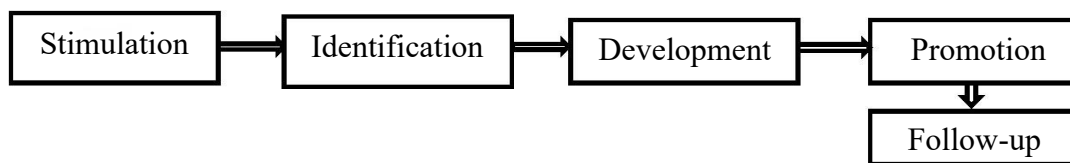


Figure 1.3 Entrepreneurship development model of B. S. Venkata Rao

Source: Bashir Ahmed Bhuiyan, “A Survey on Entrepreneurship Literature and Theories: Key Findings and Recommendations for Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh,” *Journal of Business, Society and Science, Leading University*, Vol-3 (January, 2015): p. 9.

Model of Akhouri: Akhouri prescribed the model in 1975, describing three factors which are— stimulatory, supportive, and sustaining activities. Stimulatory activities refer to the functions that create interest among the individuals; support functions help in starting and maintaining the enterprise; and sustaining functions cooperate in operating the enterprise with efficiency and profit maximization. All the functions specified in this model are a set of institutional initiatives that are especially undertaken by the institutions.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ Ibid. p. 9.

⁴⁸ M. M. Akhouri, “An Integrated Approach to Entrepreneurial Development: Asian Experiment,” *SEDME Journal* 1, no. 4 (1975): 112–22, <https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=AJOqlzX6cKuuqQ67JOyIL0jra8peUqmQVQ:16746>

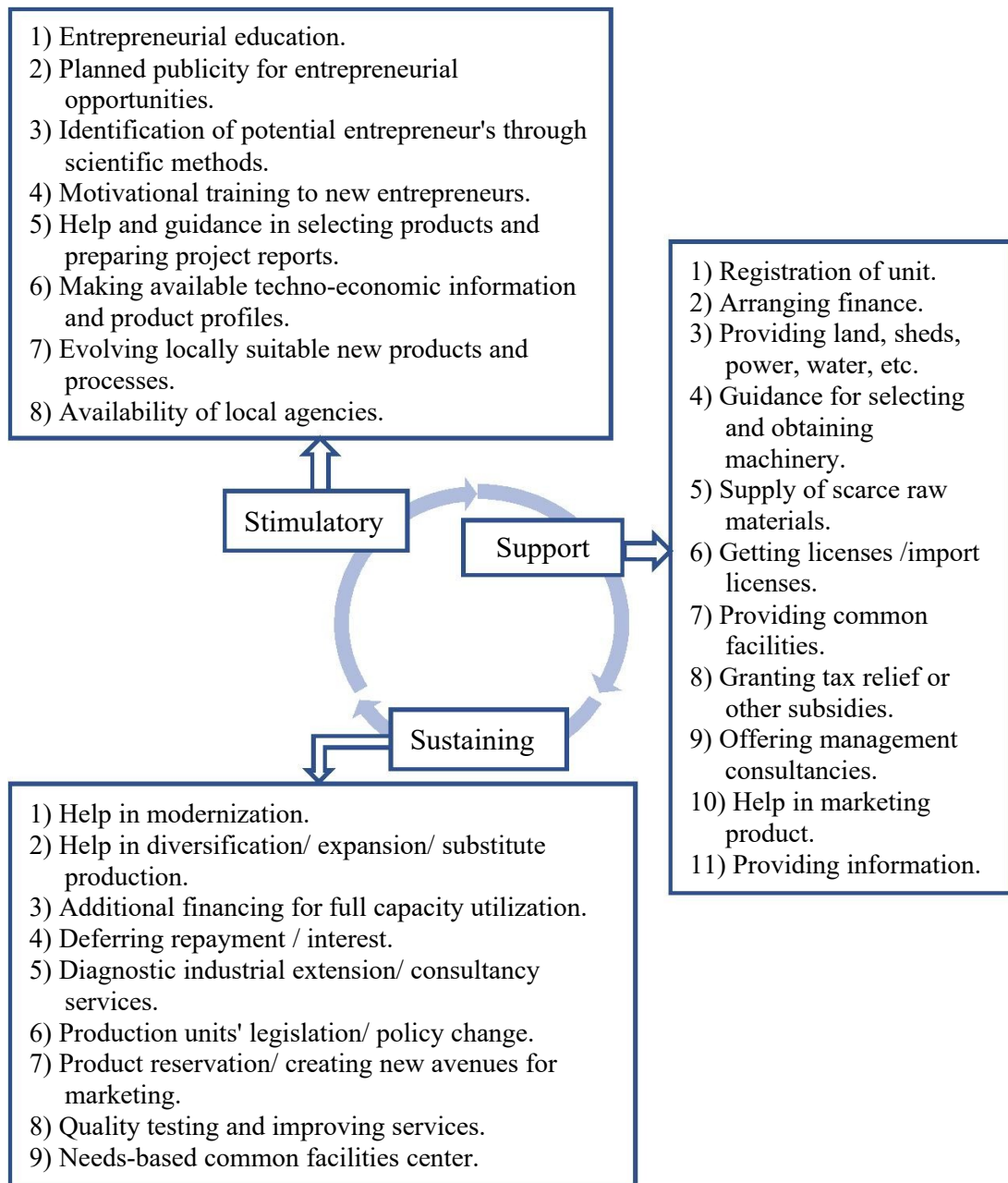


Figure 1.4 Entrepreneurship development cycle of M. M. Akhouri

Source: M. M. Akhouri, "An Integrated Approach to Entrepreneurial Development: Asian Experiment," *SEDME Journal* 1, no. 4 (1975): 112–22.

26795820&q=Akhouri,+M.+M.+(1975).+An+Intigrated+Approach+to+Entrepreneurial+De
velopment:+Asian+Experiment.+SEDME+Journal,+1(4),+112-
22.&nfr=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjihK_6huL8AhVVt2MGHaceBa0QvgUoAXoECACQA
g&biw=1366&bih=657&dpr=1.

In light with the above concepts of perception, entrepreneurship development theories, models, and literatures (available in chapter 2), the conceptual framework of this study has been prepared.

1.8 Conceptual Framework of the Study

In combination with the aforementioned theoretical orientation of the concepts of perception, institution, institutional initiatives, and entrepreneurship development theories and models, the research framework for this study has been drawn. There are various factors that influence the perception of an individual and may emerge from ‘perceiver’ (e.g., attitudes, interest, education, etc.), ‘target,’ and ‘situation.’ The perceiver represents the individual characteristics, the target characterizes the nature of the subject matter, and the situation denotes the context.⁴⁹ In this study, the perception of the youth covers the factor ‘perceiver’ while ‘target’ and ‘situation’ represent the youth perception toward the initiatives of the institutions⁵⁰ (familial, socio-economic, and political, government and non-government).

According to T. V. Rao, perception factors instigate the entrepreneurial disposition to accumulate personal and material resources and start a venture. On the other hand, Venkata Rao stated in his model that the institutions stimulate, identify, develop, and promote entrepreneurs. In addition, the model of Akhouri denoted the set of functions that deal with stimulation, support, and sustenance. Moreover, the economic, socio-cultural, psycho-behavioral, and background factor theories established that the entrepreneurship development of a nation depends on the initiatives of various institutions that also influence the entrepreneurial intention of the society members.⁵¹ Personal characteristics⁵² and familial initiatives⁵³ influence the career

⁴⁹ Robbins and Judge, *Organizational Behavior*.

⁵⁰ Barnes, *Social Institutions*.

⁵¹ Chandra S. Mishra and Ramona K. Zachary, “The Theory of Entrepreneurship,” *Entrepreneurship Research Journal* 5, no. 4 (January 1, 2015), <https://doi.org/10.1515/erj-2015-0042>.

⁵² Victor Osadolor et al., “Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy and Entrepreneurial Intention: The Mediating Role of the Need for Independence,” *Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management and Innovation* 17, no. 4 (2021): 91–119, <https://doi.org/10.7341/20211744>.

⁵³ Rahnuma Ahmed, Aditi Shams, and Nazmul Kabir Rony, “The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur,” *BRAC University Journal* 9, no. 1 & 2 (2012): 25–36,

decisions and entrepreneurial intentions of the youth. Socio-economic initiatives and political, government,⁵⁴ and NGO initiatives also influence the entrepreneurship development of a nation.⁵⁵ Thus, a positive or congenial perception and intention lead to entrepreneurship development, while a negative or uncongenial situation needs remedial measures. Therefore, the findings from this study are to show the situation whichever is going to happen in the fourth layer and onwards in the following conceptual framework of this study.

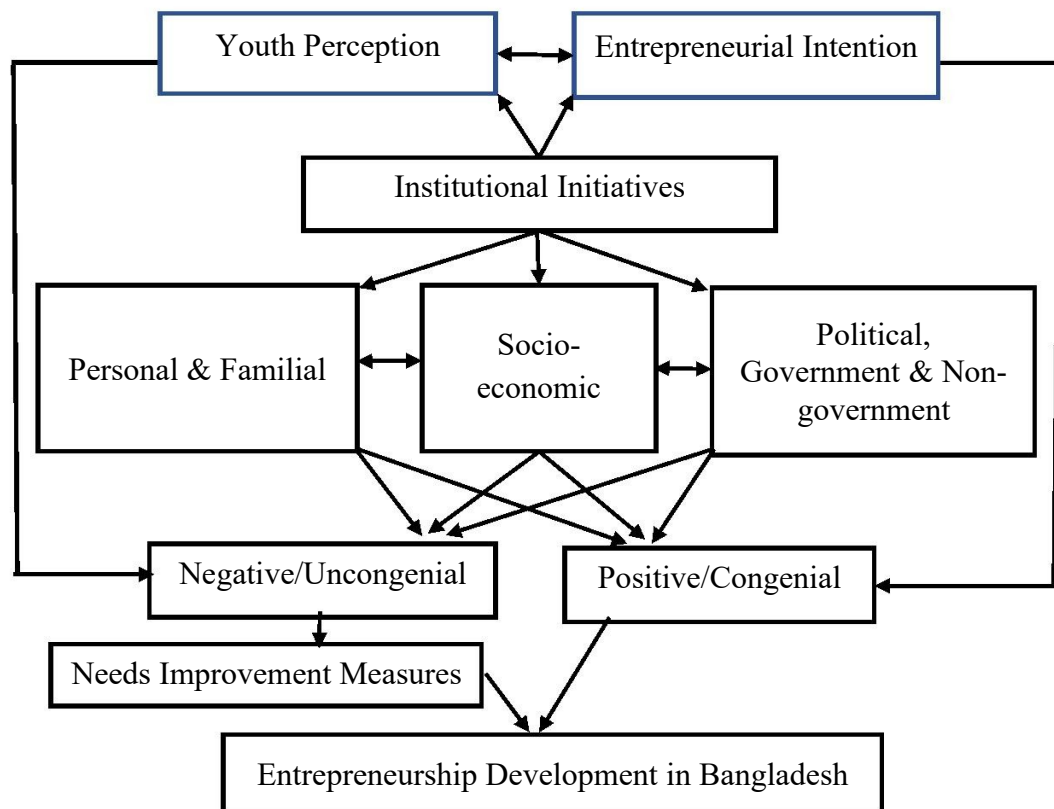


Figure 1.5 Conceptual framework of the study

Source: Developed by researcher

https://dspace.bracu.ac.bd/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10361/2613/Rahnuma_Ahmed_et_al.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1.

⁵⁴ Ch Varalakshmi, N Srivani, and Srinivasa P Rao, "An Empirical Study on Youth Perception towards Entrepreneurship with Reference to Vijayawada City," *International Journal of Advanced Research* 7, no. 1 (December 31, 2018): 12–22, <https://doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/8291>.

⁵⁵ Fatema Nusrat Chowdhury, "A Study of Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh: Pros and Cons," *Journal of Asian Scientific Research* 7, no. 1 (2017): 1–11, <https://doi.org/10.18488/journal.2/2017.7.1/2.1.1.11>.

1.9 Chapter Outline

The chapter outline of the thesis is given below, which is comprised of eight chapters.

- Chapter One : Introduction
- Chapter Two : Review of Literature
- Chapter Three : Methods of the Study
- Chapter Four : The Youth Perception toward Personal Characteristics and Familial Initiatives
- Chapter Five : The Youth Perception toward Socio-economic Initiatives
- Chapter Six : The Youth Perception toward Political, Government, and NGO Initiatives
- Chapter Seven : Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh with Reference to the Youth Perception toward Institutional Initiatives and Entrepreneurial Intention
- Chapter Eight : Conclusion

1.10 Conclusion

Entrepreneurship development is one of the pre-conditions for economic growth in a country. Bangladesh has a great deal of prospects as it has a huge number of young population. If the young generation of the country turns into skilled human resources through building self-efficacy, education, training, and providing the required entrepreneurial facilities and awareness, sustainable economic development might be more augmented. But the youth of Bangladesh are confronting a great deal of hurdles in their perceptions regarding entrepreneurship. There are some reasons behind, for which the young generation does not aspire to be entrepreneurs. This issue urges to be addressed with deep concern, especially for the youth studying in various higher educational institutions. If the majority of the youth of Bangladesh build a positive attitude toward entrepreneurship rather than chasing a job, an evolution may occur in the socio-economic arena of Bangladesh in the near future. So, this study was undertaken to unveil youth perception and institutional initiatives in reference to entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. It is expected that the findings of this study will carry multiple benefits for stakeholders like the youth, educational institutions, policy-makers, and so on, for the development of youth entrepreneurship in Bangladesh.

Chapter 2: Review of Literature

2.1 Introduction

A good number of studies have been conducted on youth entrepreneurship in various countries, including Bangladesh. Most of those are emphasized on the existing entrepreneurs who are already running or have failed in business. Although, a few studies have been conducted on the youth who might be entrepreneurs. So, to find out the research gaps in the existing literature, the endeavor in this section has been carried out. First of all, the key terms defined in various sources are investigated and discussed onward with a view to finding out the appropriate one to be used through-out this study. In addition, the nature of the institutional initiatives and their impact on youth perception and entrepreneurial intention have been discussed as well.

2.2 Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is defined in various sources in various ways to achieve the multifold objectives of numerous authors, researchers, and organizations. The term entrepreneurship generally refers to any initiative taken by an individual for any purpose. But business entrepreneurship refers to an initiative that involves business activities for the purpose of making profit with the risk of loss. It is defined in various sources in various ways to achieve the multifold objectives of numerous authors, researchers, and scholars. In this study, entrepreneurship is seen from the Schumpeterian point of view. Joseph A. Schumpeter stated that “entrepreneurship is any kind of innovative function that could have a bearing on the welfare of an entrepreneur.”¹ He also defined "entrepreneurship as a rewarding activity that involves any form of innovation." Afterward, it is also stated by Schumpeter that entrepreneurship is a set of activities that are derived from purposeful and systematic inventiveness.² Eventually, he added that entrepreneurship can also be termed as a creative activity which leads an entrepreneur to innovate and introduce something new to the society.³ So, entrepreneurship is a set of innovative activities an entrepreneur undertakes with a view to being involved in a socio-

¹ Schumpeter, *The Theory of Economic Development: An Inquiry into Profits, Capital, Credit, Interest and the Business Cycle*.

² Schumpeter, *In Thesis of Entrepreneur*.

³ Schumpeter, *Economic Theory and Entrepreneurial Development History in Aiken*.

economic development process with the motive of personal wellbeing. Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) defined entrepreneurship as “any attempt at new business or new venture creation, such as self-employment, a new business organization, or the expansion of an existing business, by an individual, a team of individuals, or an established business.”⁴

It is stated by Schumpeter that, entrepreneurship is a set of activities that are derived from purposeful and systematic inventiveness.⁵ He also added that entrepreneurship can also be termed as a creative activity that leads an entrepreneur to innovate and introduce something new to the society.⁶ So, entrepreneurship is a set of innovative activities an entrepreneur undertakes with a view to being involved in a socio-economic development process.

2.3 Entrepreneur

On the other hand, an entrepreneur in the general sense is a person who undertakes any kind of initiative. But Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines an entrepreneur as “a person who makes money by starting or running businesses, especially when this involves taking financial risks.”⁷ Although the OECD defines an entrepreneur as “those persons (business owners) who seek to generate value through the creation or expansion of economic activity by identifying and exploiting new products, processes, or markets.”⁸ So, in this study, the term carries out the meaning that an entrepreneur is an individual who undertakes risk with the hope of making profit by investing money in any type of legal business entity or initiative.

2.4 The Youth

Youth are also defined based on various angles by various researchers, institutions, and nations. As for example, the United Nations defines ‘youth’ as the person who

⁴ Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), “How GEM Defines Entrepreneurship.”

⁵ Schumpeter, *In Thesis of Entrepreneur*.

⁶ Schumpeter, *Economic Theory and Entrepreneurial Development History in Aiken*.

⁷ Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, “Definition of Entrepreneur.”

⁸ Nadim Ahmad and Richard G. Seymour, “Defining Entrepreneurial Activity: Definitions Supporting Frameworks for Data Collection” (Paris: OECD, January 24, 2008), <https://doi.org/10.1787/243164686763>.

are between the ages of 15-24 years.⁹ Although its member states define youth according to their own prejudices. On the other hand, the Commonwealth defines the person as a youth who is in the age range of 15-29 years. The Bangladesh Youth Policy-2017 termed citizens as youth who are between 18-35 years old.¹⁰ Although the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics defines youth as the age limit of 15-24 years.¹¹ So, to accomplish the purpose of this study and accessibility to the target group, youth are considered to be in the age group of 18-29 years throughout this study. Along with the investigation of the key terms, some other existing literature has also been reviewed with a view to finding out the research gap in this field.

2.5 Youth Perception and Institutional Initiatives

Nadia Binte Amin, a PhD researcher, conducted a study entitled “Women Entrepreneurship: A Cross Country Comparative Study” with a view to investigating the gaps between different socio-economic backgrounds. She found that Bangladeshi women entrepreneurs started their entrepreneurial journeys at their early ages than women in India and Pakistan. And even the women in Bangladesh started their businesses in their school life. Though in all of the countries, the birthplaces of the women entrepreneurs played an important role in the development of entrepreneurship. Moreover, she found that family size and the father’s occupation do not influence the women entrepreneurship. But the entrepreneurial decisions were found to be influenced by their marital status and academic backgrounds. To start the ventures, self-motivation, financial solvency, aspiration for self-dependency, and passing leisure time were the major motivating factors among the majority of the respondents from Bangladesh and India. All of the women entrepreneurs got the necessary support from their husbands and other family members. Moreover, most of the respondents in Bangladesh did not face any social barriers in running their business. Though it was found that, many of the entrepreneurs faced some common problems like— lack of confidence, financing, managerial skills, knowledge about raw materials, risk taking tendency, and education

⁹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), “Definition of Youth.”

¹⁰ “The National Youth Policy-2017.”

¹¹ Bangladesh, *Children and Youth in Bangladesh*.

and awareness. Moreover, they had to confront socio-cultural barriers, production problems, excessive competition with male competitors, and mobility problems.¹²

Family influences on entrepreneurship with a greater extent on starting a business. A study conducted by Rahnuma Ahmed, Aditi Shams, and Md. Nazmul Kabir Rony revealed that, a major portion of respondents admitted that they faced family resistance. Their family thinks that entrepreneurship as an occupation has not yet been established among the society members of Bangladesh. That is why, they like and force their heirs not to be entrepreneurs rather than being secured service holders. Infrastructural problems like electricity, gas, transportation, etc. are also great impediments to be an entrepreneur. Political unrest and bureaucratic red-tapeism are also identified as hindrances to the entrepreneurship.¹³

Parents' residential area and occupation play a vital role in the selection of profession for their children, as the residential area and profession build the parents' mindset negatively or positively and give a practical insight into the livelihood. It is also found that, parents' level of income influences the choice of career of their children. Many of the students who took part in the study expressed that they would not like to choose to be entrepreneurs due to unusual competition, risk averse mentality, and the lack of legal and financial assistance. The respondents are also interested in taking education and training to excel themselves in online business and technologies.¹⁴

Another PhD research conducted by Jahangir Hossain Sarder, entitled "Small Enterprise Development in Bangladesh: A Study of Nature and Effectiveness of Support Services" found that, support assistance in terms of sales growth, employment, and value addition is low. However, the small firms' survival, startup, production, and sales turnover were considerably affected by the financial assistance. Moreover, the

¹² Nadia Binte Amin, "Women Entrepreneurship: A Cross Country Comparative Study" (PhD, Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 2014), <http://repository.library.du.ac.bd:8080/bitstream/handle/123456789/718/Nadia%20Binte%20Amin.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

¹³ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, "The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur."

¹⁴ K. Muthulakshmi and K.R. Dhanalakshmi, "Perception of Youth towards Entrepreneurship with Special Reference to College Students in Chennai," *Emperor International Journal of Finance and Management Research* V, no. 1 (January 2019): 85–92, www.eijfmr.com.

findings show that, small firms did not take the required support services from the service providers. It is also found in the study that, the needs of small firms were duly provided by all sorts of service provider agencies. Private support agencies appeared to be more effective than public agencies. However, it is evidenced that the public support agencies played more effective roles in the small firms' survival.¹⁵

The study conducted by Fatema Nusrat Chowdhury was aimed at exploring the encouraging opportunities available in secondary sources that influence the motivation to be engaged in entrepreneurial activities among Bangladeshi youth. This study also found some issues related to personal, economic, political, social, environmental, and judicial problems that become constraints in the process of being an entrepreneur. It is also suggested that there are some way out that can eliminate the barriers to entrepreneurship development. The study split the opportunities into three segments, like— stimulatory, supportive, and sustaining, on the basis of the existing theory of Sharma and tried to find out the mutual relationship among them which can provide necessary support to the potential entrepreneurs.¹⁶

Dewan Mehrab Ashrafi et al. have conducted a research based on primary data with the aim of finding out the factors that are related to the perception development about social entrepreneurship among business graduates in Bangladesh. They found that, most of the graduates are interested in social entrepreneurship because it can give them freedom and foster social spirit. Although they faced the familial impediment as the family members thought that, entrepreneurship is only for those who can't get their desired job. The graduates also seem that social entrepreneurship can be better option for a respectable career.¹⁷

The study “A review of selected entrepreneurship and small enterprise research in Bangladesh: Exploring trends, methodology and nature of diversification,”

¹⁵ Jahangir Hossain Sarder, “Small Enterprise Development in Bangladesh: A Study of Nature and Effectiveness of Support Services” (PhD, University of Stirling, 1995), <https://core.ac.uk/reader/9047670>.

¹⁶ Chowdhury, “A Study of Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh.”

¹⁷ Dewan Mehrab Ashrafi et al., “An Exploration of the Youths Perception toward Social Entrepreneurship Development: Evidence from Bangladesh,” *JEMA: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Akuntansi Dan Manajemen* 17, no. 1 (March 17, 2020): 88, <https://doi.org/10.31106/jema.v17i1.5539>.

conducted by Bashir Ahmed Bhuiyan, found that the existing literature on the aforesaid topic is not sufficient to cover all the issues in regard to entrepreneurship development and small business enterprises in Bangladesh. He suggested to conduct the need-based research in this arena by triangulating the primary and secondary data with a view to increasing entrepreneurship and small business enterprises in Bangladesh.¹⁸

A. J. M. Nuruddin Chowdhury and Bashir Ahmed Bhuiyan conducted another research on various programs operated by the Directorate of Youth Development (DYD) of Bangladesh with a view to assessing the success of the programs. The findings show that, most of the service receivers of the programs are not satisfied with the roles played by DYD that are aimed at youth entrepreneurship development. Although, a series of entrepreneurial development activities like— providing training, micro-credit, counseling, skill development, technical education, and so on. According to the opinion of the service receiver, the average satisfaction level is found to be only 2.2 out of a 5 points scale. That is why the researcher has recommended improving DYD's service quality, simplifying terms and conditions, and increasing active involvement for the success of the programs.¹⁹

A. K. M. Mahfuj Ullah has conducted a study on “development of entrepreneurship in Bangladesh: challenges and possibilities,” whereby he found 16 challenges in the development of entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. He stated that the main challenges for Bangladesh are financing, high interest rate, improper publicity of government facilities, social aperture, lack of advice from financial specialists, shortage of raw materials, other factors of production, and so many other problems alike. He has also opined that these constraints influence too much negatively on the flourish of

¹⁸ Bashir Bhuiyan, “A Review of Selected Entrepreneurship and Small Enterprise Research in Bangladesh: Exploring Trends, Methodology and Nature of Diversification,” *Insurance Journal* 58 (July 1, 2011): 99–123.

¹⁹ A.J.M. Nuruddin Chowdhury and Bashir Ahmed Bhuiyan, “An Assessment of the Entrepreneurship Development Programs of the Directorate of Youth Development in Bangladesh,” *Journal of the Institute of Bankers Bangladesh, The Institute of Bankers Bangladesh, Dhaka* Volume: 53 & 54, no. 2 and 1 (2007 2006): 1–19.

entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. He has suggested some stimulatory, supportive, and sustaining activities in order to augment the development of entrepreneurship.²⁰

On the other hand, in a study conducted by Mugaahed Abdu Kaid Saleh and Manjunath K. R. with the aim of exploring the entrepreneurial attitudes among the youth in Yemen, it was found that the youth are moderately interested, according to their perception, in entrepreneurship irrespective of their age, sex, education, residence, experience, family education, and employment status. Although, a major portion of the youth consider entrepreneurship as a noble profession in society. It is also found in this study that there is an insignificant relationship between the perceptions and background factors of the respondents.²¹ Therefore, the hypotheses 4.4, 5.8, 5.9, 5.10, 6.3, 6.4, 7.4, and 7.5 have been hypothesized for further investigation.

Ashok Panigrahi and Vijay Joshi conducted a study on “entrepreneurship education and economic development: an Indian perspective” with a view to emphasizing the importance of entrepreneurship education and economic development in India. They argue that, for the development of a country, entrepreneurship education is a must. According to them, students are completing their education but remaining unemployed because of their limitations in building skills, which are essential as per industrial requirements. As a consequence, they become a burden to society and the economy. So, they recommended that the educational institutions should be involved in need-based skill development and increasing awareness among the students rather than producing mere graduates which turn them into human resources to contribute to the national economy and society by creating their own ventures. They also recommended to change the education system for practical application rather than emphasizing the theoretical appreciation only.²²

²⁰ A.K.M Mahfuj Ullah, “Development of Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh: Challenges and Possibilities,” *International Journal of Management, IT & Engineering* 10, no. 4 (April 2020): 1–19, <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355587932>.

²¹ Mugaahed Abdu Kaid Saleh and K. R. Manjunath, “Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies: Perspective of Yemen,” *SJCC Management Research Review* 11, no. 1 (2021): 65–84, <https://doi.org/10.35737/sjccmrr/v11/i1/2021/165526>.

²² Ashok Panigrahi and Vijay Joshi, “Entrepreneurship Education and Economic Development: An Indian Perspective,” *Indian Journal of Rural and Urban Development* 5, no. 1 (September 2016), <https://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=2863818>.

The PhD thesis entitled “Entrepreneurship and Institutional Challenges: Disincentives or Opportunities? Case Studies in the Palestinian Mobile Phone Sector” by Sharif Rateb Alaydi found that the firms, dealt with the study, faced institutional challenges extremely though that were perceived as opportunities and threats as well. State, effect and response related uncertainties were perceived as having positive and negative impacts on the entrepreneurial process. He also found that the managerial attributes and emotions play a critical roles in opportunity exploration, either in stimulating or obstructing modes. This study also found some factors associated with a manager’s personality, knowledge, and social networks that influence entrepreneurial actions and entrepreneurial opportunity related processes.²³

A study conducted by Varalakshmi, Ch., N. Srivani, and P. Srinivasa Rao was aimed at exploring the youth attitude towards entrepreneurship in a city in India whereby it was found that personal, educational, family experience, and social, cultural, economic, and government policy issues influenced the respondents’ perceptions about entrepreneurship. Furthermore, IT issues and the education system have also an impact on entrepreneurial perception among the youth. Although it is found that the youth are interested in building their careers in entrepreneurial activities rather than being involved in services under others’ entities. It was also found in this study that, knowledge about various aspects of business, corporate tax, and security laws as well as government subsidies, business opportunities, and credit facilities barred them from thinking positively about being an entrepreneur.²⁴

The study conducted by Osadolor et al. was aimed at finding out the direct and indirect relationships among individual self-efficacy, intention, and independence related to entrepreneurial activities. The quantitative data analysis found that the intention is not significantly affected by the self-efficacy of the entrepreneurs, whereby t-statistics and p-value found to be 0.181 and 0.857, respectively. On the other hand, it is found that the entrepreneurial intention is largely affected by the need for the independence, whereby t-statistics and p-value found to be 12.300 and 0.000,

²³ Sharif Rateb Alaydi, “Entrepreneurship and Institutional Challenges: Disincentives or Opportunities? Case Studies in the Palestinian Mobile Phone Sector” (PhD, Glasgow, University of Glasgow, 2021), <https://theses.gla.ac.uk/82053/7/2021AlaydiPhD.pdf>.

²⁴ Varalakshmi, Srivani, and Rao, “An Empirical Study on Youth Perception towards Entrepreneurship with Reference to Vijayawada City.”

respectively. It is also found in this study that intention and self-efficacy relationships in entrepreneurial initiatives are fully mediated by the need for independence, whereby t-statistics and p-value also found to be 9.997 and 0.000, respectively.²⁵

Entrepreneurship development in a country depends on various attributes of individual, familial, social, economic, political, and institutional factors. These are classified into two factors, e.g., micro and macro. Bhuiyan, in his proposed model, included government policies, government interventions, enactment of laws, enforcement of laws, infrastructural facilities, and supports as the macro inputs, which, along with the micro inputs, can develop the entrepreneurial environment²⁶ which are also known as the factors of entrepreneurial ecosystem.²⁷ Because, if the prospective individuals are provided with the required support services, they can create a profitable entrepreneurial venture.²⁸ In addition, Akhouri, in his proposed model, prescribed an entrepreneurship development cycle whereby he elucidated three sets of factors— stimulatory, supportive, and sustaining activities.²⁹ Each of the sets is comprised of some activities that are to be met by various institutions in a country.

Institutions play one of the vital roles in the entrepreneurship development process. Because, institutional initiatives taken by the institutions create a congenial eco-system for entrepreneurship development having far reaching impact on the relevant processes.^{30 31} Moreover, entrepreneurial venture creation is significantly

²⁵ Osadolor et al., “Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy and Entrepreneurial Intention.”

²⁶ B. A. Bhuiyan, “Towards a New Model for Entrepreneurship Development,” *The Cost and Management Journal*, 1998.

²⁷ Boyd Cohen, “Sustainable Valley Entrepreneurial Ecosystems,” *Business Strategy and the Environment* 15, no. 1 (2006): 1–14.

²⁸ Bhuyan, “A Survey on Entrepreneurship Literature and Theories: Key Findings and Recommendations for Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh.”

²⁹ Akhouri, “An Integrated Approach to Entrepreneurial Development: Asian Experiment.”

³⁰ Shabir A. Bhat and Riyaz Ahmad Khan, “Role of Institutional Environment in Entrepreneurship Development: Research Perspectives,” *EXCEL International Journal of Multidisciplinary Management Studies* 4, no. 2 (2014): 95–108.

³¹ Bhuyan, “A Survey on Entrepreneurship Literature and Theories: Key Findings and Recommendations for Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh.”

influenced by the environment.³² The government of a country is primarily responsible for the development a conducive entrepreneurial environment and enforcing the legal and regulatory framework. Special programs and policy initiatives taken by the government can bring about the expected entrepreneurial conditions.³³ As for example, state policies regarding tax and regulatory climate, entrepreneurship education, the general perspective of entrepreneurship, intellectual capital, and access to capital greatly impact entrepreneurship development. Each of which is important for encouraging entrepreneurship as a career option and supporting entrepreneurial activity.³⁴

The initiatives can also build awareness among the youth, make the youth community prepared for being entrepreneurs and deliver the required support services for the entrepreneurship development of Bangladesh. But, due to the lack of information and awareness about the initiatives for entrepreneurship career taken by government institutions make the youth community reluctant to be entrepreneurs.³⁵ A study shows that, institutions like DYD (Directorate of Youth Development, Bangladesh) initiatives could not meet the level of satisfaction of the service receivers in Bangladesh.³⁶ Ullah, Rabbani, and Chowdhury found in their studies that, provided government facilities for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh are not well known to the majority of the people, especially to villagers.^{37 38} Rather, the facilities

³² Michael T. Hannan and John Freeman, "The Population Ecology of Organizations," *American Journal of Sociology* 82, no. 5 (1977): 929–64.

³³ Bhat and Khan, "Role of Institutional Environment in Entrepreneurship Development."

³⁴ Jay A. Kayne, "State Entrepreneurship Policies and Programs," *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 1999, <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1260444>.

³⁵ Saphetha Appie Gwija and Chux Gervase Iwu, "Challenges and Prospects of Youth Entrepreneurship Development in a Designated Community in the Western Cape, South Africa," *Journal of Economics and Behavioral Studies* 6, no. 1 (January 31, 2014): 10–20, <https://doi.org/10.22610/jebis.v6i1.465>.

³⁶ Chowdhury and Bhuiyan, "An Assessment of the Entrepreneurship Development Programs of the Directorate of Youth Development in Bangladesh."

³⁷ Ullah, "Development of Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh: Challenges and Possibilities."

³⁸ Solaiman Chowdhury and Golam Rabbani, "Policies and Institutional Supports for Women Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh: Achievements and Challenges,"

are limited to the focused urban communities in the country. The reason behind this, he specified, is the improper publicity about the available facilities. Moreover, the youth have even no clue where to get information about entrepreneurship career.³⁹ Though Bangladesh can be a potential ground for youth utilization if they are properly provided with the congenial environment and the required support services for entrepreneurship development.⁴⁰

Congenial regulatory and policy initiatives in a country are treated to be the important issues for entrepreneurship development. But the study says that, the legal issues like excessive formalities, inappropriate information, corruption, improper execution of laws, and interrupted payment impede the innovation and innovative thinking which ultimately hamper entrepreneurship development.⁴¹ A study found that a major portion of the respondents felt a lack of confidence in the legal and regulatory framework of Bangladesh, which is completely inescapable. 83 percent of the respondents accused law and order situation for impoverished entrepreneurship condition.⁴² The entrepreneurship development process in Bangladesh is also found to be hampered by inadequate government efforts and incentives.⁴³ In addition, entrepreneurs in Bangladesh had to face numerous bureaucratic impediments in the creation of business endeavors.⁴⁴ On the other hand, recurrent government policy

International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science (2147- 4478) 2, no. 1 (January 3, 2013): 31–39, <https://doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.v2i1.59>.

³⁹ Derek Yu, “Youths in the South African Labour Market since the Transition: A Study of Changes between 1995 and 2011,” *Department of Economics and the Bureau for Economic Research. Stellenbosh University*, Stellenbosch Economic Working Papers: 18/12, October 2012, 1–43.

⁴⁰ Chowdhury and Bhuiyan, “An Assessment of the Entrepreneurship Development Programs of the Directorate of Youth Development in Bangladesh.”

⁴¹ Ullah, “Development of Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh: Challenges and Possibilities.”

⁴² Mohammed S. Chowdhury, “Overcoming Entrepreneurship Development Constraints: The Case of Bangladesh,” *Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy* 1, no. 3 (August 21, 2007): 240–51, <https://doi.org/10.1108/17506200710779549>.

⁴³ Razia Begum, “Entrepreneurship in Small-Scale Industry: A Case Study of Engineering Units,” *Dhaka University Journal of Business Studies* 14, no. 3 (1993): 159–62.

⁴⁴ Munir Quddus and Salim Rashid, *Entrepreneurs and Economic Development: The Remarkable Story of Garment Exports from Bangladesh* (Dhaka: University Press, 2000).

changes, excessive duties and tax impositions, and bureaucratic processes impede the entrepreneurship development process in Bangladesh.⁴⁵ Another study conducted by Chowdhury found that 58 percent of the respondents made liable the lack of government support and assistance in entrepreneurship development.⁴⁶ The same condition was found in a study conducted in Kashmir, which specified that policy implementation structure was inappropriate.⁴⁷ In addition, another study conducted in Nigeria found that, majority of the respondents opined that, institutional framework is not at a satisfactory level.⁴⁸

Education and training facilities also play important roles in the development of entrepreneurship in a country, though higher education sometimes does not favor the entrepreneurial process as highly educated persons chase elite jobs.⁴⁹ Training, on the other hand, can make people skilled and knowledgeable about practicality. But Bangladesh has no such training institution that can provide training facilities for building entrepreneurial capabilities.⁵⁰ 66 percent of study respondents identified lack of proper education and training facilities as the major constraint for the entrepreneurship development of Bangladesh.⁵¹ In addition, another 83 percent of the respondents in the same study blamed the lack of research and development on entrepreneurship development.

Universities in developing countries are not contributing well to the entrepreneurship development process through their activities. As for example, universities in South Africa are found to be better at providing career guidance for

⁴⁵ Ullah, "Development of Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh: Challenges and Possibilities."

⁴⁶ Chowdhury, "Overcoming Entrepreneurship Development Constraints."

⁴⁷ Mushtaq Ahmad Khan and Riyaz Ahmad Khan, "Government Policy Ecosystem for Entrepreneurship Development in MSEs Sector in Jammu and Kashmir," *International Journal of Advances in Engineering and Management (IJAEM)* 4, no. 1 (2022): 52–62.

⁴⁸ Sam B.A. Tende, "Government Initiatives toward Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria," *Global Journal of Business Research* 8, no. 1 (2014): 109–20.

⁴⁹ Amanat Ullah Khan, *Entrepreneurial Process in Bangladesh: A Study of Industrial Location Decision-Making in Dhaka City*, Bangladesh Urban Studies Series (Dhaka: Urban Studies Programme, Dept. of Geography, University of Dhaka, 1996).

⁵⁰ Ullah, "Development of Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh: Challenges and Possibilities."

⁵¹ Chowdhury, "Overcoming Entrepreneurship Development Constraints."

their students to entrepreneurship career. But, lack of entrepreneurial education, advice, financial supports, training, and innovation hubs reduces the youth's confidence to build a career as entrepreneurs.⁵² Likely, the situation is not much better in Bangladesh. Educational institutions at the tertiary level, including universities, colleges, and madrasas are producing a huge number of graduates with little or no knowledge that can make them capable of creating entrepreneurial ventures.⁵³

Dissemination of entrepreneurial skills and awareness can be possible in multiple ways. Educational institutions, in this case, can play an important role in providing entrepreneurial education to the youth enrolled in.⁵⁴ Higher educational institutions can shape the attitude and mindset of the youth through formal academic and informal outreach programs for the sake of taking entrepreneurship as their career option.⁵⁵ That is why, Dzomonda and Fatoki opined that entrepreneurship education and career guidance should be included in the primary education stage that can prepare the students for entrepreneurial development.⁵⁶ Higher learning institutions can even be business incubators, and entrepreneurship training and development centres,⁵⁷

⁵² Obey Dzomonda and Olawale Fatoki, "The Role of Institutions of Higher Learning towards Youth Entrepreneurship Development in South Africa," *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal* 25, no. 1 (2019): 1–11.

⁵³ Rassi Aziz Kabir, "Skills before Graduation," Daily News Paper, The Financial Express, May 10, 2022, <https://thefinancialexpress.com.bd/education/skills-before-graduation-1664991091>.

⁵⁴ Dzomonda and Fatoki, "The Role of Institutions of Higher Learning towards Youth Entrepreneurship Development in South Africa."

⁵⁵ Luke Pittaway and Jason Cope, "Entrepreneurship Education: A Systematic Review of the Evidence," *International Small Business Journal* 25, no. 5 (2007): 479–510.

⁵⁶ Dzomonda and Fatoki, "The Role of Institutions of Higher Learning towards Youth Entrepreneurship Development in South Africa."

⁵⁷ A. A. Ndedi, "Entrepreneurship Training and Job Creation in South Africa: Are Tertiary Institutions Filling the Gap?," *Journal of Contemporary Management* 6, no. 1 (2009): 441–62, <https://doi.org/1815-7440>.

stand-in entrepreneurship culture⁵⁸ and mechanisms for entrepreneurial skill development.⁵⁹

It is evident that, institutional initiatives play a vital role in the process of entrepreneurship development in multiple ways. But to what extent the perception towards institutional initiatives influences the entrepreneurial intentions of the youth is not evident yet. In addition, what perceptions toward institutional initiatives the youth actually have in their minds are not also evident from the literature in the context of Bangladesh. With a view to filling this gap, this research endeavor is undertaken. As the nature of perception depends on the varied attributes of an individual, some hypotheses are well-thought-out on the basis of literature.

Background factor theories emphasize the personal or background factors for the entrepreneurship development of a region. Personality traits, age, gender, education, etc. of an individual play an important role in his/her entrepreneurial intention and success.⁶⁰ As for instance, it is evident that the entrepreneurial success of an individual is influenced by the age of the entrepreneurs.^{61 62} Though, Chowdhury, Alam, and Arif didn't find any correlation between age and entrepreneurial success.⁶³ So, it can be inferred that, the entrepreneurial perception

⁵⁸ Darma Mahadea, Shaun Ramroop, and Temesgen Zewotir, "Assessing Entrepreneurship Perceptions of High School Learners in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal," *South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences* 14, no. 1 (2011): 66–79.

⁵⁹ Eslyn Isaacs et al., "Entrepreneurship Education and Training at the Further Education and Training (FET) Level in South Africa," *South African Journal of Education* 27, no. 4 (2007): 613–29.

⁶⁰ Mugaahed Abdu Kaid Saleh and K. Rajappa Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies: Perspective of Yemen," *SJCC Management Research Review* 11, no. 1 (2021): 65–84, <http://sjccmrr.res.in/index.php/sjcc/article/view/165>.

⁶¹ Bashir Ahmed Bhuiyan and Mahmood Osman Imam, "Entrepreneurs' Economic Success Index and Its Influencing Factors: An Empirical Analysis," *International Review of Business Research Papers* 4, no. 2 (2008): 26–50.

⁶² Khan, *Entrepreneurial Process in Bangladesh: A Study of Industrial Location Decision-Making in Dhaka City*.

⁶³ Mohammed S. Chowdhury, Zahurul Alam, and Md. Ifttekhar Arif, "Success Factors of Entrepreneurs of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises: Evidence from Bangladesh," *Business and Economic Research* 3, no. 2 (August 16, 2013): 38, <https://doi.org/10.5296/ber.v3i2.4127>.

toward institutional initiatives can also be influenced by the age of the youth. Therefore, hypothesis- 4.2, 5.5, 6.1, and 7.1, “PERFAM, SOCECO, POGONGO, and YEI do not vary on the basis of the age of the respondents,” are drawn on the basis of these inferences.

In addition, entrepreneurial intention largely depends on the gender of the entrepreneurs. It is evident from Bhuiya and Imam that female entrepreneurs are more successful than male entrepreneurs.⁶⁴ They assumed it was because of the variation in providing institutional support services based on gender. Although a study found no significant relationship of gender and entrepreneurial intention.⁶⁵ In line with these arguments, it can be said that perceptions toward institutional initiatives might vary on the basis of gender. So, it is hypothesized that there is no association between gender and PERFAM, SOCECO, POGONGO, and YEI (Hypotheses 4.1, 5.6, 6.2, and 7.2).

Education is also an important factor in the success of entrepreneurial ventures. The impact of education is evidently more positive for female entrepreneurs than male entrepreneurs in terms of entrepreneurial success. And with the increase of level of education, the entrepreneurship success scores also found to be increased. In addition, the success scores of the entrepreneurs varied on the basis of academic disciplines.^{66 67 68} So, it can be inferred that youth perceptions about institutional initiatives can vary based on academic disciplines. Therefore, it is hypothesized that PERFAM, SOCECO, POGONGO, and YEI do not vary on the basis of the academic disciplines of the youth (Hypotheses 4.3, 5.8, 6.3, and 7.3).

Entrepreneurship development of a country largely depends on its regional characteristics as well. Because it can greatly influence the formation of new

⁶⁴ Bhuiyan and Imam, “Entrepreneurs’ Economic Success Index and Its Influencing Factors.”

⁶⁵ Saleh and Manjunath, “Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies,” 2021.

⁶⁶ Bhuiyan and Imam, “Entrepreneurs’ Economic Success Index and Its Influencing Factors.”

⁶⁷ Saleh and Manjunath, “Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies,” 2021.

⁶⁸ Chowdhury, Alam, and Arif, “Success Factors of Entrepreneurs of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises.”

enterprises.⁶⁹ Kayne stated a commission's finding in his study that "states – through their laws, regulations, investments, and programmes– have considerable impact on where entrepreneurs choose to establish new enterprises and the probability that those enterprises will succeed (p. 2)."⁷⁰ Socio-cultural theories, on the other hand, specify that social conditions and cultural settings influence the supply and development of entrepreneurs in a specific country or region.⁷¹ Although a study found no relation between entrepreneurial intention and place of residence.⁷² As the eight divisions of Bangladesh have different geographical, and socio-cultural settings, hypotheses- 4.5, 5.11, 6.6, and 7.6 "PERFAM, SOCECO, POGONGO, and YEI do not vary on the basis of the administrative division of the respondents' residence" are postulated to test whether the youth perceptions vary on the basis of the administrative division or region of Bangladesh.

External factors influence the intention of an entrepreneur, as stated earlier in this section. Mishra and Zachary also stated that, entrepreneurial intention is followed by external entrepreneurial opportunities, which are also called "cue stimulus."⁷³ Entrepreneurial intention and entrepreneurial opportunity are related to each other. If the number of entrepreneurial opportunities increases, the entrepreneurial intention seems to increase as well.⁷⁴ As entrepreneurship development of a country depends on various attributes of individual, familial, social, economic, political, and institutional factors, some of which are internal and some of which are external. Institutional initiatives among those are also external factors over which the potential entrepreneurs have no control, though these can provide opportunities to build up entrepreneurial intention in them. So, hypothesis (7.8) "youth entrepreneurial intention (YEI) of Bangladesh is not impacted by youth perception towards personal

⁶⁹ Bhat and Khan, "Role of Institutional Environment in Entrepreneurship Development."

⁷⁰ Kayne, "State Entrepreneurship Policies and Programs."

⁷¹ J. A. Katz, R. H. Brockhaus Sr, and G. E. Hills, "Demographic Variables in Entrepreneurship Research," *Advances in Entrepreneurship, Firm Emergence and Growth*, London, UK: JAI Press Inc 1 (1993).

⁷² Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

⁷³ Mishra and Zachary, "The Theory of Entrepreneurship."

⁷⁴ Mishra and Zachary.

characteristics and familial initiatives (PARFAM), socio-economic initiatives (SOCECO), or political, government, and NGO initiatives (POGONGO)” is constructed to test the extent to what the youth entrepreneurial intention is influenced by the institutional initiatives in Bangladesh.

Institutions and their roles and initiatives in either way assimilate the term ‘entrepreneurial ecosystem’ which is a predominating factor that is mandatory for the youth entrepreneurial decision. It is composed of some factors related to the external environment of entrepreneurship development. The factors are— human resources, finance, support, industrial network relationships, government, infrastructure, mentorship, and the market.⁷⁵ These are also specified as humans, entrepreneurship, and society as well.⁷⁶ Though the six domains of the entrepreneurial ecosystem were first proposed by Isenberg.⁷⁷ Later on, Youth Co:Lab has proposed an ecosystem diagnostic framework where it has also modified six domains, e.g., policy and regulatory framework, human capital and entrepreneurship culture, access to finance and incentives, business development support and infrastructure, innovation and technology, and access to markets.⁷⁸

The factors in Youth Co:Lab’s framework are mostly associated with the entrepreneurial decision of an individual in the context of Bangladesh. And the individual decision also depends on the judgment about the factors in the ecosystem.⁷⁹ Though, previously, psycho-behavioral theories emphasized inner-psychological

⁷⁵ Saeed Mujahid, Shujaat Mubarak, and Navaz Naghavi, “Prioritizing Dimensions of Entrepreneurial Ecosystem: A Proposed Framework,” *Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research* 9, no. 51 (2019): 1–21, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40497-019-0176-0>.

⁷⁶ Coimbatore Krishna Prahalad et al., *The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid* (Wharton School Pub, 2005).

⁷⁷ Daniel J. Isenberg, “How to Start an Entrepreneurial Revolution,” *Harvard Business Review* 88, no. 6 (2010): 40–50.

⁷⁸ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited, “State of the Ecosystem for Youth Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh.”

⁷⁹ Mujahid, Mubarak, and Naghavi, “Prioritizing Dimensions of Entrepreneurial Ecosystem: A Proposed Framework.”

characteristics like achievement motivation (McClelland) and creative innovation,⁸⁰ while the personal trait theories only emphasized individual characteristics.^{81 82 83}

A study conducted aiming at exploring the youth's attitude toward entrepreneurship in a city in India found that personal, educational, family experience, social, cultural, religious, economic, and government policy issues influenced the respondents' perceptions about entrepreneurship.⁸⁴ Furthermore, IT issues and the education system have also an impact on entrepreneurial perception among the youth. All of these components are included in the entrepreneurial ecosystem. Thus, the hypotheses (5.2, 5.3, 5.4, and 5.7) "SOCECO does not vary on the basis of society members' profession, income class, and religion" have been imagined to be tested.

A major portion of the youth in Yemen consider entrepreneurship as a noble profession in society.⁸⁵ It is also found that the youth are interested in building their careers in entrepreneurial activities rather than being involved in services under others' entities.⁸⁶ In addition, the graduates think that social entrepreneurship can be a better option for a respectable career.⁸⁷ That is why, most of the graduates are interested in social entrepreneurship because it can give them freedom and foster

⁸⁰ E. Hagen, "On the Theory of Social Change: An Adaptation," *Bombay: Vakils, Feffer and Simons (Pvt.) Ltd*, 1962.

⁸¹ Hermann Frank, Manfred Lueger, and Christian Korunka, "The Significance of Personality in Business Start-up Intentions, Start-up Realization and Business Success," *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development* 19, no. 3 (2007): 227–51.

⁸² Othmar M. Lehner and Theresia Harrer, "Crowdfunding Revisited: A Neo-Institutional Field-Perspective," *Venture Capital* 21, no. 1 (2019): 75–96.

⁸³ Albert Shapero and Lisa Sokol, "The Social Dimensions of Entrepreneurship," *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign's Academy for Entrepreneurial Leadership Historical Research Reference in Entrepreneurship*, 1982.

⁸⁴ Varalakshmi, Srivani, and Rao, "An Empirical Study on Youth Perception towards Entrepreneurship with Reference to Vijayawada City."

⁸⁵ Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

⁸⁶ Varalakshmi, Srivani, and Rao, "An Empirical Study on Youth Perception towards Entrepreneurship with Reference to Vijayawada City."

⁸⁷ Dewan Mehrab Ashrafi et al., "An Exploration of the Youths Perception toward Social Entrepreneurship Development: Evidence from Bangladesh," *JEMA: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Akuntansi Dan Manajemen* 17, no. 1 (March 17, 2020): 88, <https://doi.org/10.31106/jema.v17i1.5539>.

social spirit.⁸⁸ Furthermore, the youth are interested in taking education and training to excel in online business and technologies.⁸⁹ Because, these can broaden the knowledge of the entrepreneurial ecosystem and enrich individual entrepreneurial characteristics.

Individual characteristics of an individual primarily influence entrepreneurial intention. As for an example, a quantitative study aiming to find out the direct and indirect relationship among individual self-efficacy, intention, and independence related to entrepreneurial activities found that the intention was not significantly affected by the self-efficacy of the entrepreneurs. Though, the entrepreneurial intention is largely affected by the need for independence.⁹⁰ They also found that, intention and self-efficacy relationship in entrepreneurial initiatives was fully mediated by the need for independence. An insignificant relationship was also found between the perceptions and background factors of the respondents.⁹¹

In addition, the experience of fear about external factors or the entrepreneurial ecosystem negatively influences the cognitive behavior of an individual who wants to be an entrepreneur.⁹² It was also found in a study that perception of a high level of entrepreneurial risk is significantly related to the fear trait of an individual.⁹³ Thus, the fear trait of the youth and other internal and external factors coerce the youth to be risk averse and deter them to be engaged in entrepreneurship. Though the youth are found moderately interested according to their perception toward entrepreneurship, irrespective of their age, sex, education, residence, experience, family education, and employment status.⁹⁴

⁸⁸ Ashrafi et al.

⁸⁹ Muthulakshmi and Dhanalakshmi, "Perception of Youth towards Entrepreneurship with Special Reference to College Students in Chennai."

⁹⁰ Osadolor et al., "Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy and Entrepreneurial Intention."

⁹¹ Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

⁹² Cacciotti and Hayton, "Fear of Failure and Entrepreneurship: A Review and Direction for Future Research."

⁹³ Nefzi, "FEAR OF FAILURE AND ENTREPRENEURIAL RISK PERCEPTION."

⁹⁴ Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

In starting a business, family members greatly influence the entrepreneurial activities. A study revealed that a major portion of the respondents faced family resistance. They faced the familial impediment, as the family members think that entrepreneurship is only for those who can't get their desired jobs.⁹⁵ Their families also think that the entrepreneurship as an occupation has not yet been established among the society members of Bangladesh. That is why, they like and force their heirs not to be entrepreneurs rather than secured service holders.⁹⁶ In addition, parents' residential area and occupation play a vital role in the selection of profession for their offspring, as the residential area and profession build the parents' mindset negatively or positively and give a practical insight into their livelihoods. It is also found that parents' level of income influences the choice of career for their offspring.⁹⁷

Infrastructural problems like electricity, gas, transportation, etc. are also great impediments to being an entrepreneur. Political unrest and bureaucratic red-tapeism are also identified as the hindrances to entrepreneurship.⁹⁸ It is also evident that personal, economic, political, social, environmental, and judicial problems also become constraints in the process of being an entrepreneur.⁹⁹ Many of the students who took part in a study expressed that they would not like to choose entrepreneurship due to unusual competition in the market, risk averse mentality, and lack of legal and financial assistance.¹⁰⁰ In addition, existing knowledge about various aspects of business, corporate tax, and security laws, as well as government subsidies, business

⁹⁵ Ashrafi et al., "An Exploration of the Youths Perception toward Social Entrepreneurship Development," March 17, 2020.

⁹⁶ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, "The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur."

⁹⁷ Muthulakshmi and Dhanalakshmi, "Perception of Youth towards Entrepreneurship with Special Reference to College Students in Chennai."

⁹⁸ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, "The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur."

⁹⁹ Chowdhury, "A Study of Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh."

¹⁰⁰ Muthulakshmi and Dhanalakshmi, "Perception of Youth towards Entrepreneurship with Special Reference to College Students in Chennai."

opportunities, and credit facilities, barred them from thinking positively about being entrepreneurs.¹⁰¹

Furthermore, another study was conducted on “Development of entrepreneurship in Bangladesh: challenges and possibilities,” whereby 16 challenges were found in the development of entrepreneurship in Bangladesh.¹⁰² Researcher stated that the main challenges for Bangladesh are financing, high interest rate, improper publicity of government facilities, social aperture, lack of advice from financial specialists, shortage of raw materials, and other factors of production, and so many problems alike. He also opined that these constraints influence too much negatively on the development of entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. He has suggested some stimulatory, supportive, and sustaining activities in order to enhance the development of entrepreneurship.

Likewise, a study was conducted on “entrepreneurship education and economic development: an Indian perspective” with a view to emphasizing the importance of entrepreneurship education and economic development in India.¹⁰³ The researchers hereby argued that, for the development of a country, entrepreneurship education is a must. According to them, students completing their education and stay unemployed because of their limitations in building skills, which are essential as per the industrial requirements. As a consequence, they become a burden to society and the economy. So, they recommended that the educational institutions should be involved in need-based skill development and increasing awareness among the students rather than producing mere graduates, which will turn them into human resources to contribute to the national economy and society by creating their own ventures. They also recommended to change the education system for practical application rather than emphasizing the theoretical appreciation only.

¹⁰¹ Varalakshmi, Srivani, and Rao, “An Empirical Study on Youth Perception towards Entrepreneurship with Reference to Vijayawada City.”

¹⁰² Ullah, “Development of Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh: Challenges and Possibilities.”

¹⁰³ Panigrahi and Joshi, “Entrepreneurship Education and Economic Development.”

2.6 Conclusion

It is found from the above discussion on the existing literature that plentiful studies have been conducted on the entrepreneurship development in numerous contexts, issues, and countries, none of which has emphasized youth entrepreneurship perception toward institutional initiatives (the role of the factors of the entrepreneurial ecosystem) in the context of Bangladesh. Thus, in line with Bhuiya, it can be concluded that the existing literature on the aforesaid topic is not enough to cover all the issues in regard to entrepreneurship development and small business enterprises in Bangladesh.¹⁰⁴ So as to fill-up this niche of the prevailing research works and contribute to the existing literature, this study is undertaken, which will help a lot to the concerned stakeholders in the arena of youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

¹⁰⁴ Bhuiyan, “A Review of Selected Entrepreneurship and Small Enterprise Research in Bangladesh.”

Chapter 3: Methods of the Study

3.1 Introduction

This chapter aims at acquainting with the research design, sampling techniques, data collection procedures, research instruments, research validity and reliability, measurement scale development, and data analysis techniques.

3.2 Nature of the Study

Mixed method has been used in this study, wherein convergent design has been used for collecting, analyzing, and presenting quantitative and qualitative data.^{1 2} Because, this method and design are appropriate for this exploratory and cross-sectional research, which can ensure addressing the research problem meticulously and achieving the objectives accurately.^{3 4 5} Primary and secondary data have been used for the purpose of achieving research objectives.

3.3 Population, Sample and Selection of the Study Area

The research has been conducted with a view to finding out the overall perception of the youth in Bangladesh with regard to entrepreneurship. So, the sampling design and sampling size have been determined from the perspective of the demography of Bangladesh. There are 4690876 (N) students studying in universities and affiliated colleges or institutions who are a major portion of the youth in Bangladesh.⁶ This segment of the youth population is the target population of this study. Multi-stage

¹ John W. Creswell and Vicki L. Plano Clark, *Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research* (Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications, 2007).

² John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, 3rd ed. (Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications. Inc., 2009).

³ Chakrawvanti Rajagopalachari Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, 2nd ed. (New Delhi: New Age International, 2004).

⁴ Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, and Adrian Thornhill, *Research Methods for Business Students*, 3rd ed. (Delhi: Pearson Education, 2003).

⁵ Creswell and Clark, *Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research*.

⁶ UGC, “47th Annual Report 2020.”

sampling technique has been used in this study.⁷ For collecting quantitative data, surveys have been conducted on 400 (n) respondents among the youth in the study areas which have been selected through simple random sampling (SRS) proportionately. The study population has primarily been divided into two strata—public universities, including affiliated colleges or institutions, and private universities. The numbers of respondents for surveys have been determined proportionately through stratified random sampling from the strata. Dhaka and Rajshahi divisions have been selected through simple random sampling (SRS) as the study area. The institutions of these two divisions having the probable respondents have also been selected through SRS. The surveys have been conducted with structured questionnaires with a view to collecting data, whereby qualitative data has been collected through KIIs, In-depth Interviews, and analyzing the contents from various secondary sources.

3.4 Sample Size Determination and Distribution

The total number of young students in Bangladesh studying in public and private universities is 4690876 (N), which is considered as the study population.⁸ From this population, the required number of samples (n) has been selected using simple random sampling (SRS, without replacement). The sample size (n) has been determined by the following formula (p. 75):⁹

$$n_0 = \frac{z^2}{2} \frac{p(1-p)}{e^2} \quad (1)$$

Hereby,

n_0 = The sample size,

$z = 1.96$ (The standard normal value corresponding to the desired level of confidence at 95%),

$e = 0.05$ (The acceptable margin of error),

$p = 0.5$ (The estimated proportion of an attribute that may be present in the population),

$1 - p = 0.5$ (The estimated proportion of an attribute that may not be present in the population).

⁷ William G. Cochran, *Sampling Techniques*, 3rd ed. (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1977).

⁸ UGC, “47th Annual Report 2020.”

⁹ Cochran, *Sampling Techniques*.

The value of n_0 is obtained using equation number (1) as follows:

$$n_0 = \frac{z^2}{2} = \frac{(1.96)^2(.5)(.5)}{(.05)^2} = 384.16 \approx 385$$

So, the recommended sample size is 385 young people. Since the initially determined sample size (n_0) is 385 and the population (N) is known (4690876), the researcher has used following equation (p. 76)¹⁰ for determining appropriate sample size for this study—

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{(n_0 - 1)}{N}} \text{-----} \quad (2)$$

Where,

n is the appropriate sample size for known population, and

N is the study population size.

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{(n_0 - 1)}{N}} = \frac{385}{1 + \frac{(385 - 1)}{4690876}} = 384.96 \approx 385$$

Using equation (2), the researcher finds that the sample size remains unchanged due to the large number of populations. So, 385 young people from the study areas could be the final sample size (n).¹¹ But the researcher in this study used 400 respondents, as it can ensure a little bit more accuracy and increase the level of precision in the analyses.¹² Finally, for collecting data, the researcher has surveyed the respondents selected through probability proportionate to size (PPS) sampling.¹³ Sample size has been divided into the following two criteria on the basis of stratified random sampling—

Table 3.1 Representative sample size determination from two strata

Nature of Institution	Number of Students**	Representative Sample Size*
Public Universities (Including affiliated colleges)	43,62,187 (N_i)	372 (n_i)
Private University	3,28,689 (N_i)	28 (n_i)
Total	46,90,876 (N)	400 (n)

**Source: UGC, 47th Annual Report, 2020.

* Sample (n_i) from two strata is calculated by the following formula, $n_i = \frac{N_i}{N} \times n$.

¹⁰ Cochran.

¹¹ Cochran.

¹² Cochran.

¹³ Cochran.

After dividing the sample size proportionately between the strata, the respondents have been selected through SRS from the following institutions in each stratum, which are also based on random sampling. The randomly selected institutions are also chosen from randomly selected divisions— Dhaka and Rajshahi. The final distribution of samples is as follows—

Table 3.2 Representative sample distribution

Nature of Institution	Division	Name of University/College	Number of Students**	Sample Distribution*
Public Universities (Including Affiliated Colleges and Institutions)	Dhaka	Dhaka University	39,383	94
		Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET)	8,851	21
		Kabi Nazrul Govt. College	30,000	71
		Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasah	6,500	16
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi University	38,291	91
		Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology (RUET)	5,809	14
		Rajshahi College	27,500	65
		Total (A)		1,56,334
Private Universities	Dhaka	World University	4,222	6
		East West University	12,291	16
	Rajshahi	Varendra University	4,213	6
		Total (B)		20,726
Sub Total (A+B)			1,77,060	400

**Source: UGC, 47th Annual Report, 2020; <https://www.kabinazrulcollege.gov.bd>; <https://www.rc.edu.bd>; <https://www.tamirulmillat.com>.

*Sample (n_i) from the study area is calculated by the following formula, $n_i = \frac{N_i}{N} \times n$.

3.5 Reserve Sample

In the case of survey, the data collection might not be possible from the targeted respondents due to inaccessibility or reluctance. In such a situation, a provision of reserve sample is required.¹⁴ Therefore, the proposed study has considered 20% of the initial samples ($400 \times 0.2 = 80$) as reserve sample.¹⁵

¹⁴ Cochran.

¹⁵ Leyla Mohadjer, Tom Krenzke, and Wendy Van de Kerckhove, “Survey of Adult Skills Technical Report” (Paris: OECD, 2016), https://www.oecd.org/skills/piaac/PIAAC_Technical_Report_2nd_Edition_Full_Report.pdf.

3.6 Sources of Primary and Secondary Data

Structured questionnaire surveys, KIIs, and in-depth interviews have been utilized as the sources of the primary data. The sources of secondary data are the publications of various government and non-government institutions working with and for youth entrepreneurship, articles, reports, daily newspapers, journals, books, government gazettes, related policies, rules and regulations, dissertations, and various websites.

3.6.1 Primary data collection

Primary data has been collected through questionnaire surveys, nine Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and 21 in-depth interviews. The questionnaire contained the open and closed ended questions and 5 points Likert scale questions.¹⁶ Self-administered questionnaire surveys were conducted during the year 2022, while the in-depth interviews and KIIs were continued up to August 2023.

3.6.1.1 Quantitative data collection tools and techniques

The respondents were surveyed with a self-administered and structured questionnaire. To get an exact state of perception about the subject matters, the questionnaire was prepared in Bengali, the native language of Bangladesh. A provision of 80 reserve samples (20 percent of 400) was considered.^{17 18} So, a total of 480 printed copies of the questionnaires were distributed among the respondents in the selected institutions. After that, 416 copies of the questionnaires were returned. The collected questionnaires were filtered and sorted out. Finally, 400 completely filled questionnaires were entered into the SPSS software for analysis.

It is to be noted that, prior to the final surveys, a questionnaire was designed and pretested. Pilot surveys were conducted with 38 respondents from university students. According to the feedback and analysis, some questions were excluded (e.g., parents educational qualifications), some were modified, and some new questions were included (e.g., society members' (assumed by the respondents) income class, economic status, etc.). Then the final survey questionnaire was prepared. The

¹⁶ Rensis Likert, "A Technique for the Measurement of Attitudes," *Archive of Psychology* 22 (1932): 5–55.

¹⁷ Cochran, *Sampling Techniques*.

¹⁸ Mohadjer, Krenzke, and Kerckhove, "Survey of Adult Skills Technical Report."

questionnaire contained some open ended questions for getting more data other than the pre-set questions; close ended and multiple choice questions for getting demographic data; and mostly Likert scale questions for getting perceptions about the personality traits of the respondents, institutional initiatives, and entrepreneurial intentions among the respondents.

3.6.1.2 Qualitative data collection tools and techniques

Qualitative data has been collected through nine Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and 21 in-depth interviews. Among the key informant interviewees, one was an academician, one was a specialist on the national education system, two were sociologists, one was a government official from Bangladesh Bank (The Central Bank of Bangladesh), one was an anthropologist, one was a youth development officer, one was an NGO official, and one was a politician. On the other hand, all the in-depth interviewees were from the respondents who participated in the questionnaire surveys.

KIIs and in-depth interviews were conducted using unstructured questionnaires, though some of the guiding topics and notes were kept in the hands of the researcher. Various types of research related and subject oriented questions were asked. During the conversation, supplementary and follow-up questions derived from the discussion were then asked again to the interviewees. The maximum duration of KIIs was near about an hour, whilst the minimum duration was near about half an hour. On the other hand, in the case of in-depth interviews, the maximum time spent was near about 40 minutes, and the minimum was ten minutes only. The required quotations and focal points were then noted down in a diary. A few numbers of interviews were recorded upon the consent of the interviewees. Upon conducting 16 of the in-depth interviews, near about the same types of data were being exposed. That is why, conducting in-depth interviews were stopped after 21 interviews, as the researcher thought that the data was well saturated and enough to fulfill the research

objectives.^{19 20} Though, in accordance with many of the academicians' viewpoints, twelve interviews can even be acceptable for collecting qualitative data.^{21 22}

3.6.2 Secondary data collection

For the collection of secondary data, the researcher has used published and unpublished documents from various sources. Note-cards and a diary have been used to record the collected data. The soft copies and/or hard copies of the data collected from the various websites have been kept. For published documents, publications of various government and non-government institutions working with and for the youth entrepreneurship, reports, articles, daily newspapers, journals, books, government gazettes, rules and regulations, etc. have been used as well.

3.7 Data Validity and Reliability

The selection of the respondents from the study areas was performed using probabilistic sampling procedures (SRS with PPS). So, the collected data from the entire population satisfies the conditions of a representative sample. For further checking and crosschecking the validity and reliability of the collected data through the questionnaire surveys, KIIs and in-depth interviews have been conducted. As the respondents are not native English speakers, the researcher made two sets of questionnaires in Bangla and English, whereby the Bangla version was used in the survey to avoid misunderstandings among the respondents. Moreover, before the final survey, the researcher conducted pilot surveys to modify the data collection tools. Accordingly, some of the questions were modified before the final survey. The pilot survey analysis was accepted on the basis of having a Cronbach's alpha of 0.70 or

¹⁹ Greg Guest, Arwen Bunce, and Laura Johnson, "How Many Interviews Are Enough?: An Experiment with Data Saturation and Variability," *Field Methods* 18, no. 1 (February 2006): 59–82, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1525822X05279903>.

²⁰ Mark Mason, "Sample Size and Saturation in PhD Studies Using Qualitative Interviews," *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research* Vol 11, no. 3 (August 24, 2010), <https://doi.org/10.17169/FQS-11.3.1428>.

²¹ Kathleen M. T. Collins, Anthony J. Onwuegbuzie, and Qun G. Jiao, "A Mixed Methods Investigation of Mixed Methods Sampling Designs in Social and Health Science Research," *Journal of Mixed Methods Research* 1, no. 3 (July 2007): 267–94, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1558689807299526>.

²² Guest, Bunce, and Johnson, "How Many Interviews Are Enough?"

more, which ensured the scale reliability and internal consistency of the research tools. The pilot survey data was analyzed for checking the scale reliability, which produced a Chronbach's alpha value of 0.97. In the final survey data analysis, Chronbach's alpha value was found to be 0.93. It indicates that the data is reliable for this study as a value of Chronbach's alpha at 0.70 is generally acceptable, and an alpha value of .60 can even be acceptable.²³

3.8 Quantitative Data Analysis Tools and Techniques

For analyzing quantitative data, both descriptive (frequency distribution with total count and percentages, mean, median, mode, variance, standard deviation, etc.) and inferential statistics (cross tabulation, measures of association, analysis of variance correlation, regression, etc.) and, in some cases, charts, graphs, and tabular representations have been used. IBM SPSS (Statistical Packages for Social Sciences) version 22 has been used for analyzing the collected data.

Likert scale questions contained five points, whereby one for strongly disagree to five for strongly agree.²⁴ The Likert scale result was measured as $(n-1)/n=0.8$ for grouping and decision making. So, the overall mean scores of the homogenous variables were grouped as shown in Table-3.3.

Table 3.3 Decision points for the results of Likert scale questions and analysis

Decision	Score range	Decision
Strongly disagree	1.00-1.8	Strongly negative
Disagree	1.81-2.6	Negative
Neither disagree nor agree	2.61-3.4	Neither negative nor positive
Agree	3.41-4.2	Positive
Strongly agree	4.21-5.0	Strongly positive

Source: Determined by the researcher

The questions for measuring overall youth perception towards institutional initiatives (YPH) were divided into three sub-sets e.g., personal characteristics and familial initiatives (PARFAM), socio-economic initiatives (SOCECO), and political, GO, and NGO initiatives (POGONGO). To know the youth perceptions about each of

²³ Joseph F. Hair et al., *Multivariate Data Analysis*, 7th ed. (Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Pearson Educational International, 2010), <https://www.drnishikantjha.com/papersCollection/Multivariate%20Data%20Analysis.pdf>.

²⁴ Likert, "A Technique for the Measurement of Attitudes."

the subsets, some items were set with statements of 5 points Likert scale questions for each. To have the proper analysis and result, variables representing the same subset were then transformed into single variables using SPSS software. Whereby PARFAM, the composite variable, included 13 items measuring personal characteristics and ten items measuring familial initiatives. The composite variable SOCECO included 15 items measuring socio-cultural phenomena, 14 items measuring economic initiatives, and eight items measuring educational initiatives. In addition, the composite variable POGONGO included nine items measuring political initiatives, 12 items measuring government initiatives, and two items measuring NGO initiatives. Similarly, the composite variable YEI included six items measuring youth entrepreneurial intention. In the same way, PARFAM, SOCECO, and POGONGO have been transformed into a single composite variable (YPH) to measure the overall youth perception to the institutional initiatives.

Descriptive statistics have been used to describe the demographic and background information, whilst the chi-square test and one-way ANOVA were used to measure the association and differences between the hypothesized variables. Pearson correlation has been used to measure the relationship among the transformed and composite variables. In addition, Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) is used to measure the impact of YPH (PARFAM, SOCECO, and POGONGO) on YEI. Before MLR analysis, the data were checked for normality, homoscedasticity, and goodness of model fit. The data was proved to be satisfactory. The Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) model, in this study, is specified as $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$; whereby Y is the predicted variable; X(s) are the explanatory variables; and $\beta(s)$ represent the parameter estimates.

3.9 Primary and Secondary Data Analysis, and Triangulation

Qualitative data from KIIs, in-depth interviews, and secondary sources has been analyzed by using content analysis technique. The names or identities of the participants in KIIs and in-depth interviews have been kept anonymous in this study.

After analyzing primary and secondary data, findings have been discussed and triangulated, aligning with the existing literature.²⁵

3.10 Research Hypotheses

The following chapter-wise hypotheses have been formulated on the basis of some research questions and literature reviews of this study, which would have helped the researcher find some mutual relationships and associations between some factors. So, the following hypotheses (Null) are planned to be tested in this study—

3.10.1 Hypotheses in chapter 4

Sl. No.	Hypotheses
4.1	There is no association between gender and youth perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives (PARFAM)
4.2.	There is no relationship between age and PARFAM
4.3	There is no relationship between academic discipline and PARFAM
4.4	There is no relationship between educational institution and PARFAM
4.5	There is no relationship between administrative division and PARFAM

3.10.2 Hypotheses in chapter 5

Sl. No.	Hypotheses
5.1	There is no difference in the perception about socio-economic initiatives (SOCECO) and income level of the society
5.2	There is no difference in SOCECO and society members' profession
5.3	There is no difference in SOCECO and society members' income class
5.4	There is no difference in SOCECO and major religion of the society
5.5	There is no difference in SOCECO age of the respondents
5.6	There is no difference in SOCECO and gender of the respondents
5.7	There is no difference in SOCECO and religion of the respondents
5.8	There is no difference in SOCECO and academic discipline
5.9	There is no difference in SOCECO and respondents' year/level of study
5.10	There is no difference in SOCECO and educational institution
5.11	There is no difference in SOCECO and administrative division

²⁵ Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*.

3.10.3 Hypotheses in chapter 6

Sl. No.	Hypotheses
6.1	There is no association between age and the perception towards political, government and NGO initiatives (POGONGO)
6.2	There is no association between gender and POGONGO
6.3	There is no difference in POGONGO and academic discipline
6.4	There is no difference in POGONGO and year/level of education
6.5	There is no difference in POGONGO and educational institution
6.6	There is no difference in POGONGO and administrative division

3.10.4 Hypotheses in chapter 7

Sl. No.	Hypotheses
7.1	There is no difference between the youth entrepreneurial intention (YEI) and age of the respondents
7.2	There is no association between gender and YEI
7.3	There is no difference in YEI and academic discipline of the respondents
7.4	There is no difference in YEI and year/level of study of the respondents
7.5	There is no difference in YEI and educational institutions
7.6	There is no difference in YEI and administrative division of residence
7.7	There is no correlation between YEI and respondents' perception towards institutional initiatives (YPPII)
7.8	There is no impact of PARFAM, SOCECO and POGONGO on YEI

3.11 Tests for Normality, Collinearity and Homoscedasticity

The composite and transformed variables used for the inferential statistical analyses are tested for normality, collinearity, and homoscedasticity. Test results of those variables are demonstrated on the following sub-sections—

Tests of normality: The normality of the dataset has been tested using Skewness and Kurtosis. Table 3.3 below shows that the Skewness and Kurtosis for youth perception toward institutional initiatives (YPPII) are -.020 and .051; for youth perception towards personal characteristics and familial initiatives (PARFAM) are -.148 and -.241; for perception on socio-economic initiatives (SOCECO) are -.051 and -.144; for perception toward political, GO, and NGO initiatives (POGONGO) are -

.348 and .372; and for youth entrepreneurial intention (YEI) are -.471 and .513 respectively. That means, the collected data for these variables are normally distributed. As the value of Skewness and Kurtosis between ± 1 represent that the datasets are normally distributed and have no excessive number of outliers.²⁶ Thus, the dataset is flawless for any type of parametric test.

Table 3.4 Skewness and Kurtosis for the normality test

Transformed Variables	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Perception toward Institutional Initiatives (YPH)	-.020	.122	.051	.243
Youth perception toward PARFAM	-.148	.122	-.241	.243
Perception toward SOCECO	-.051	.122	-.144	.243
Perception toward POGONGO	-.348	.122	.372	.243
Youth entrepreneurial intention (YEI)	-.471	.122	.513	.243

Source: Analysis of survey data

The following histogram (Figure 3.1) shows that the distribution of regression standardized residuals for youth entrepreneurial intention (YEI) is normally distributed, as it is observed as a perfect bell shape. Thus, the dataset for regression analysis meets the conditions of a normal distribution.

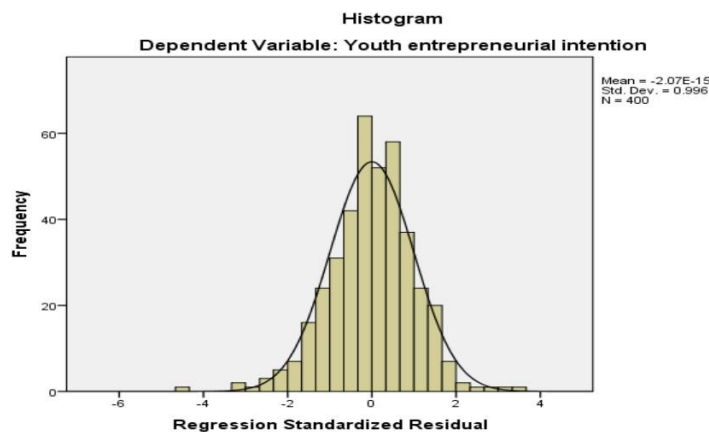


Figure 3.1 Histogram for regression standardized residuals of DV (YEI)

Source: Prepared from analyzing primary data

²⁶ Hair et al., *Multivariate Data Analysis*.

The normal P-P plot (Figure 3.2) of the regression standardized residual for youth entrepreneurial intention also shows that there is a perfect linear relationship between the ‘observed cum prob’ and ‘expected cum prob’. This also satisfies the assumptions for a linear regression analysis. The diagonal line in this case also shows that there are no drastic deviations that can negatively influence the result of the multiple linear regression in this study.

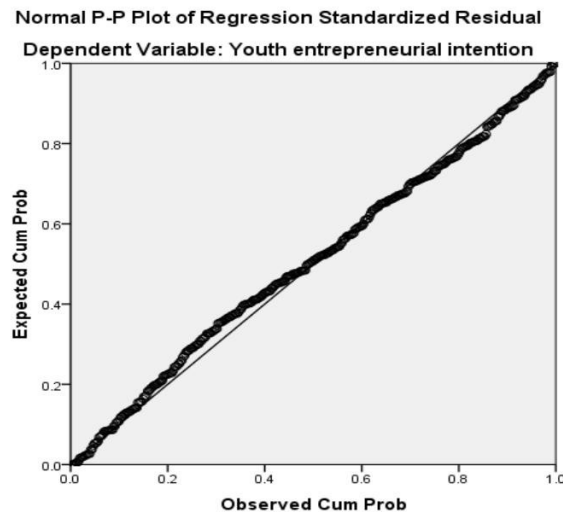


Figure 3.2 Normal P-P plot of regression standardized residual for DV (YEI)

Source: Prepared from analyzing primary data

Tests for collinearity: Table 3.5 shows that the condition indices for dimensions 1, 2, 3, and 4 are 1.00, 11.516, 17.102, and 22.709, respectively. Hereby the dimensions 3 and 4 show a little bit of a high value of the condition indices. But that do not ensure the existence of multicollinearity problems, as in all of the cases of variance proportions are less than .9. The value of variance proportion less than .9 denotes that there is no multicollinearity problems.²⁷ In addition, the researcher has also tested the tolerance and VIF of the predictors for further assurance. It is observed in collinearity statistics that the VIFs for PARFAM, SOCECO, and POGONGO are respectively 1.393, 3.16, and 2.721, whereby the tolerances are .718, .316, and .367,

²⁷Hair et al.

respectively. It also denotes that there is no multicollinearity problem exist, as a value of VIF less than 10 ensures the non-existence of multicollinearity problems.

Table 3.5 Collinearity analysis

Collinearity Diagnostics ^a	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions			
				(Constant)	PARFAM	SOCECO	POGONGO
	1	3.949	1.000	.00	.00	.00	.00
	2	.030	11.516	.24	.11	.08	.16
	3	.014	17.102	.62	.63	.06	.12
	4	.008	22.709	.13	.26	.86	.72
Collinearity Statistics			Tolerance		.718	.316	.367
			VIF		1.393	3.168	2.721

a. Dependent Variable: Youth entrepreneurial intention

Source: Analysis of survey data

Test for homoscedasticity: The scatterplot (Figure 3.3) below shows that the regression standardized residuals are equally distributed below and above zero in the X axis, while the regression standardized predicted values are equally distributed to the left and right to zero in the Y axis. It indicates that the homoscedasticity exists in the dataset. That means the dataset is appropriate for regression analysis.

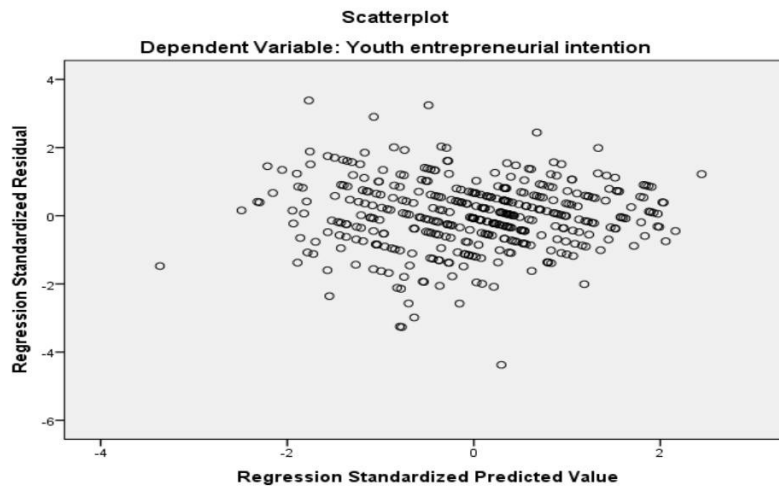


Figure 3.3 Scatterplot for the homoscedasticity test

Source: Prepared from analyzing primary data

3.12 Conclusion

Mixed-method and convergent research design have been used in this study. The sampling design and sample size have been determined from the perspective of the demography of Bangladesh. The 4690876 (N) students studying in universities and affiliated colleges or institutions are the target population of this study. Multi-stage sample selection technique has been used. Self-administered and structured questionnaires for surveys, KIIs, and in-depth interviews have been utilized as the sources of the primary data. For collecting quantitative data, surveys have been conducted on 400 (n) respondents among the youth from the study areas proportionately selected through simple random sampling (SRS).

The questionnaire contained the open and closed ended questions and 5 points Likert scale questions (1 for strongly disagree to 5 for strongly agree). The sources of secondary data are the publications of various government and non-government institutions working with and for youth entrepreneurship, articles, reports, daily newspapers, journals, books, government gazettes, related policies, rules and regulations, dissertations, and various websites. Qualitative data has been collected through nine Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and 21 in-depth interviews. For the collection of secondary data, the researcher has used published and unpublished documents from various sources. Note-cards and a diary have been used to record the collected data. The soft copy and/or hard copy of the data collected from the various websites have been kept.

Both descriptive (frequency distribution, percentages, mean, median, mode, variance, standard deviation, etc.) and inferential statistics (cross tabulation, measures of association, ANOVA, correlation, and regression, etc.) and, in some cases, charts, graphs, and tabular representation have been used for analyzing quantitative data. Normality, collinearity, and homoscedasticity were tested before the analyses and found satisfactory. IBM SPSS (Statistical Packages for Social Sciences) version 22 has been used for analyzing the collected data. Qualitative data from KIIs, in-depth interviews, and secondary sources has been analyzed by content analysis technique and inductive reasoning process. After analyzing primary and secondary data, findings have been discussed and triangulated, aligning with the existing literature.

Chapter 4: The Youth Perception toward Personal Characteristics and Familial Initiatives

4.1 Introduction

The perceptions of young individuals play a crucial role in shaping the fabric of entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. Their perceptions toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives also significantly influence their decision-making processes, shaping their own destinies and the world around them. Thus, understanding how young individuals perceive themselves and their families is of paramount importance. Therefore, this chapter seeks to investigate the perception of Bangladeshi youth toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives in the context of entrepreneurship development, aiming to uncover the factors that either facilitate or hinder their decision-making processes and entrepreneurial endeavors.

The research design of this chapter adopts a mixed-method approach, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques. Primary data collected from surveys and in-depth interviews with the respondents supplements the analysis, offering invaluable firsthand insights into their experiences and challenges. Further, the triangulation has been done in the discussion section, aligning with the existing literature available in this context.

The findings from this study are expected to shed light on the ways in which personal characteristics and family dynamics can either foster or hinder the entrepreneurial spirit of the youth in Bangladesh. It can also help foster an entrepreneurial ecosystem that not only embraces and nurtures the entrepreneurial spirit of the youth but also cultivates an inclusive and supportive environment where personal aspirations and familial expectations synergistically contribute to the nation's sustainable economic growth and social progress.

4.2 Demographic Information of the Respondents

This section of the study represents demographic information like age range, gender, marital status, religion, academic discipline, educational institution, and division of respondents. Bar charts have been used to describe the scenarios of demographic information.

4.2.1 Age range of the respondents

Before diving into the deep end, the subject matter needs to have some demographic information about the respondents. Analysis of survey data (Figure-3.1) shows that the majority of the respondents (50.5%) are from the age group of 21-23, 27.8 percent from 24-26, 8.8 percent from 18-20, and 3 percent from the age group of 27 or more. Age plays a critical role in the case of career planning of the youth in Bangladesh.

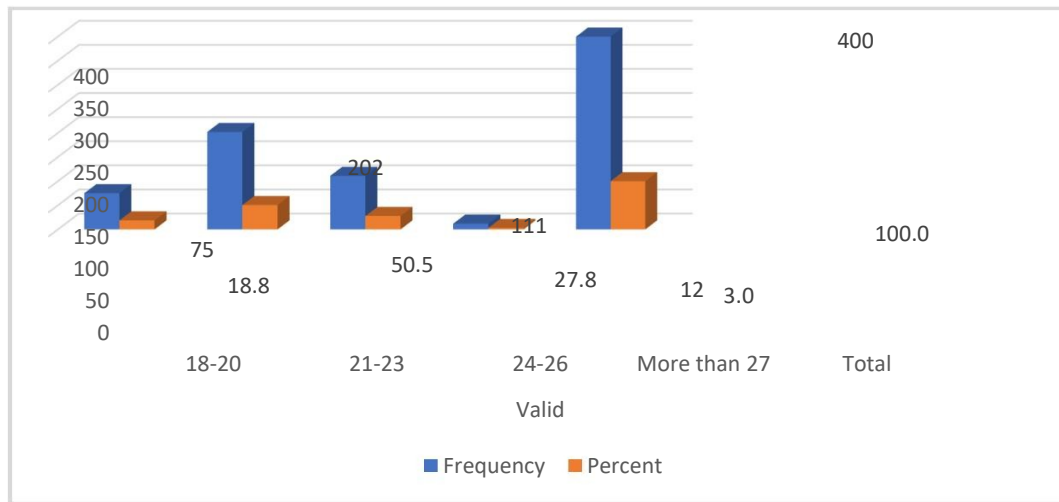


Figure 4.1 Age range of the respondents

4.2.2 Gender of the respondents

It is seen in the figure (4.2) that 286 of the respondents are male and 114 of the respondents are female. Out of four hundred respondents, 71.5 percent of them are male, and the rest (28.5%) are female.

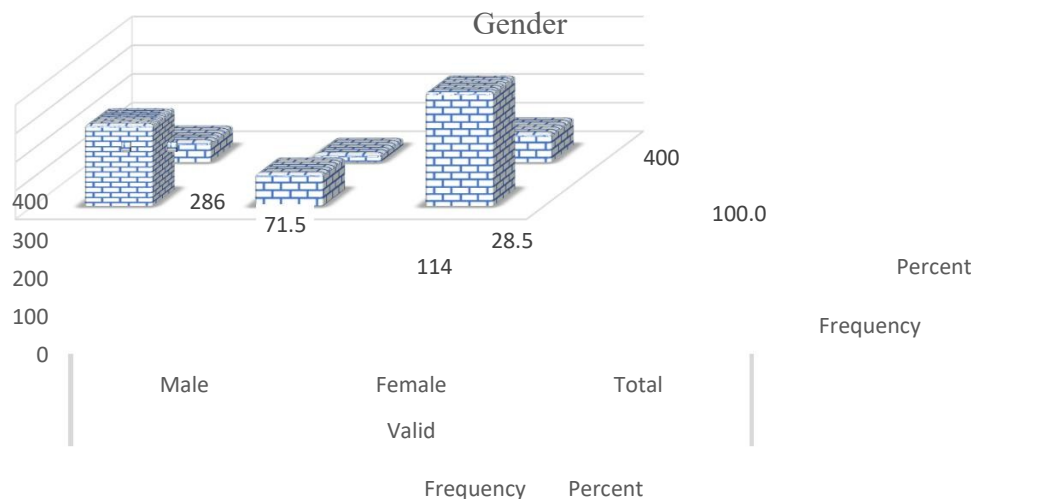


Figure 4.2 Gender of the respondents

4.2.3 Marital status of the respondents

The number of married respondents is 47, which is 11.8 percent of the total respondents. On the other hand, the number of unmarried respondents is 353, which represents 88.2 percent of the total respondents (Figure 4.3).

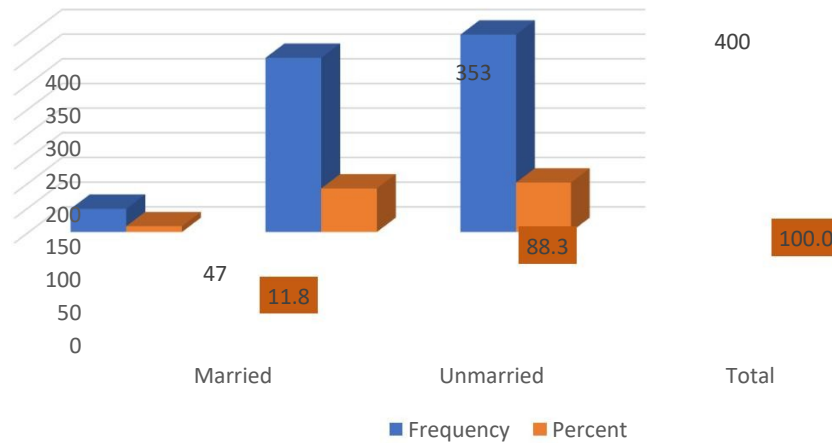


Figure 4.3 Marital status of the respondents

4.2.4 Religion of the respondents

The following figure (4.4) shows that the religion of the most of the respondents is Islam, which covers 84.3 percent of the respondents. Whereas, 15 percent of the respondents are Hindus. In addition, only 0.5 percent of the respondents are Buddha and 0.3 percent of the respondents are Christian. If it is expressed numerically, it stands at 337, 60, 2, and 1 from Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and Christianity, respectively.

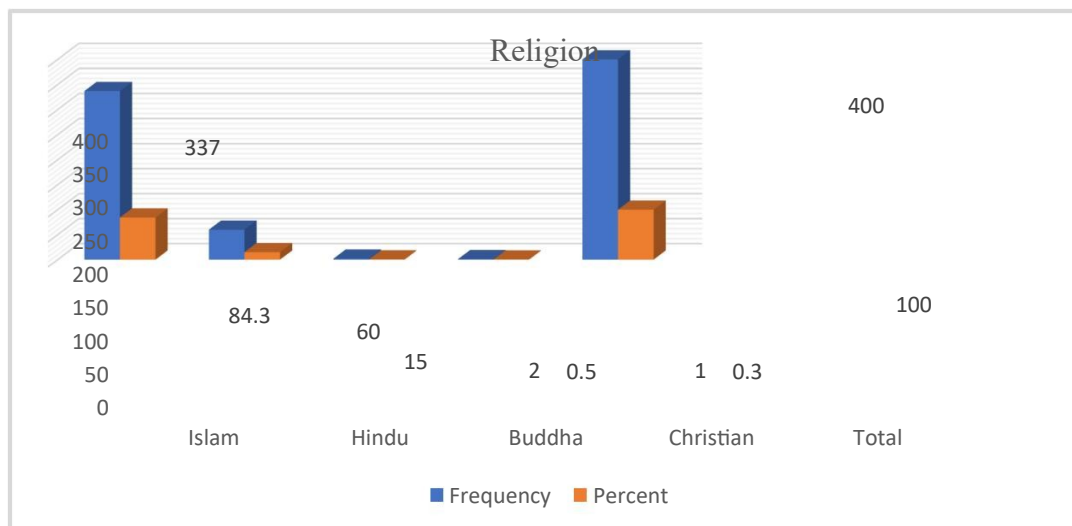


Figure 4.4 Religion of the respondents

4.2.5 Academic disciplines of the respondents

The academic discipline-wise distribution of the respondents shows that 92 are from arts, 97 from business, 56 from engineering, 72 from science, 67 from social science, and 16 from madrasa background. The percentage of the respondents shows 23 percent are from arts, 24.3 percent from business, 14 percent from engineering, 18 percent from science, 16.8 percent from social science, and 4 percent from madrasa.

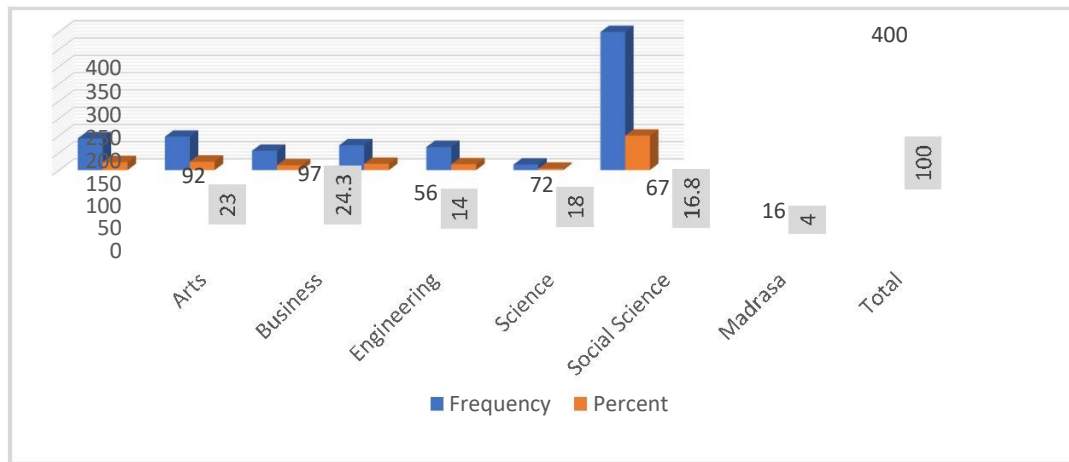


Figure 4.5 Academic discipline of the respondents

4.2.6 Year/level of study of the respondents

It is seen that 83 respondents are from Hon's first year, 78 from second year, 53 from third year, 84 from fourth year, 79 from master's or equivalent, 7 from MPhil/PhD, and the rest 16 from other levels of study. The bar diagram also shows that 20.8 percent are from Hon's 1st year, 19.8 percent from second year, 13.3 percent from third year, 21 percent from fourth year, 19.8 percent from master's or equivalent, 1.8 percent from MPhil/PhD and the rest 4 percent from other levels of study.

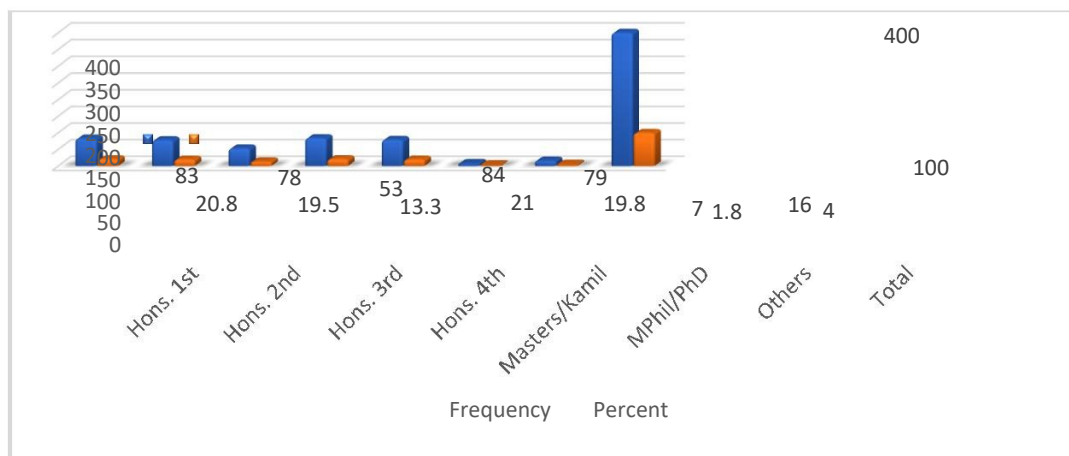


Figure 4.6 Year/level of study of the respondents

4.2.7 Educational institutions of the respondents

The following bar chart (figure 3.7) represents the number and percentage of respondents from universities, colleges, and madrasas. It is seen that 94 are from Dhaka University, 21 from BUET, 71 from Kabi Najrul Government College, 16 from East West University, 6 from World University, 16 from Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa, 91 from the University of Rajshahi, 14 from RUET, 65 from Rajshahi College, and 6 from Varendra University. It is also seen that 23.5 percent from Dhaka University, 5.3 percent from BUET, 17.8 percent from Kabi Najrul Government College, 4 percent from East West University, 1.5 percent from World University, 4 percent from Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa, 22.8 percent from the University of Rajshahi, 3.5 percent from RUET, 16.3 percent from Rajshahi College and 1.5 percent from Varendra University.

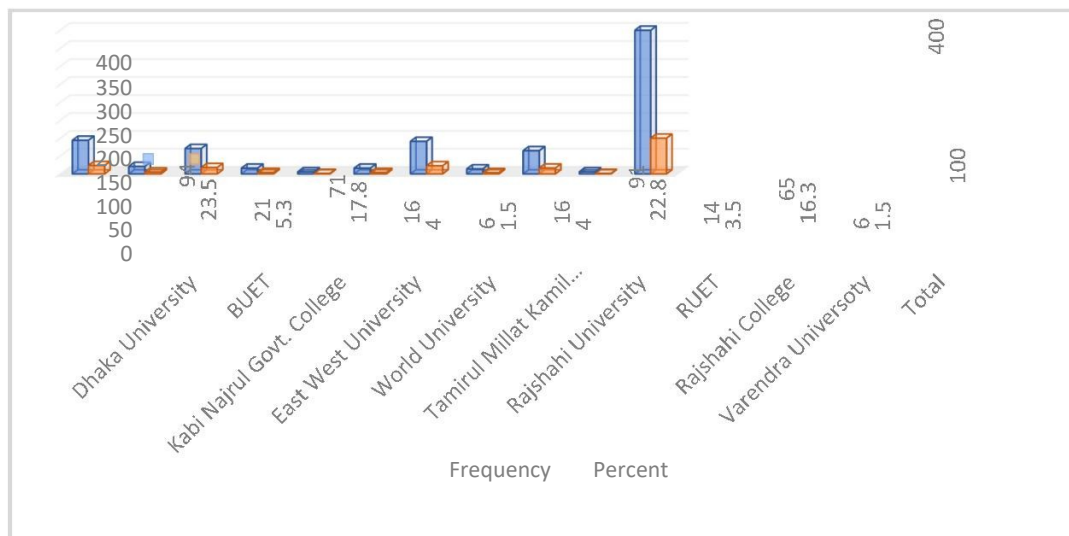


Figure 4.7 Educational institutions of the respondents

4.2.8 Administrative division of the respondents

The distribution of the respondent's division of residence shows that 20 are from Barisal, 31 from Chattagram, 76 from Dhaka, 42 from Khulna, 128 from Rajshahi, 79 from Rangpur, 19 from Mymensingh, and 5 from Sylhet. The percentage of the respondents shows that 5 percent are from Barisal, 7.8 percent from Chattagram, 19 percent from Dhaka, 10.5 percent from Khulna, 32 percent from Rajshahi, 19.8 percent from Rangpur, 4.8 percent from Mymensingh, and 1.3 percent from Sylhet.

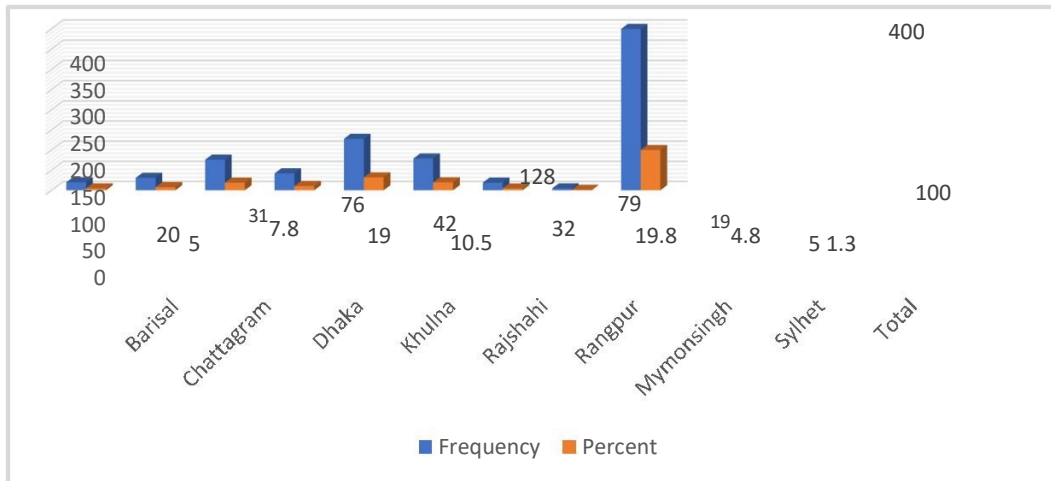


Figure 4.8 Administrative division of the respondents

4.2.9 Desired occupation of the respondents

The figure (4.9) shows that 61 of the respondents desire to start businesses or agro-projects, while 57 desire to go abroad. In addition, 19 of the respondents want to join family businesses, 209 want to find government jobs, 23 want to find non-government jobs and 31 desire other types of jobs. The bars representing the percentiles of the responses show that 15.3 percent of the respondents want to start businesses or agro projects, 14.3 percent want to go abroad, 4.8 percent want to join family businesses, 52.3% want to find government jobs, 5.8 percent want to find private jobs and 7.8 percent want to try for other sources of income. A notable issue here is that the most of them (58%) desire government (52.3%), and non-government (5.8%) jobs.

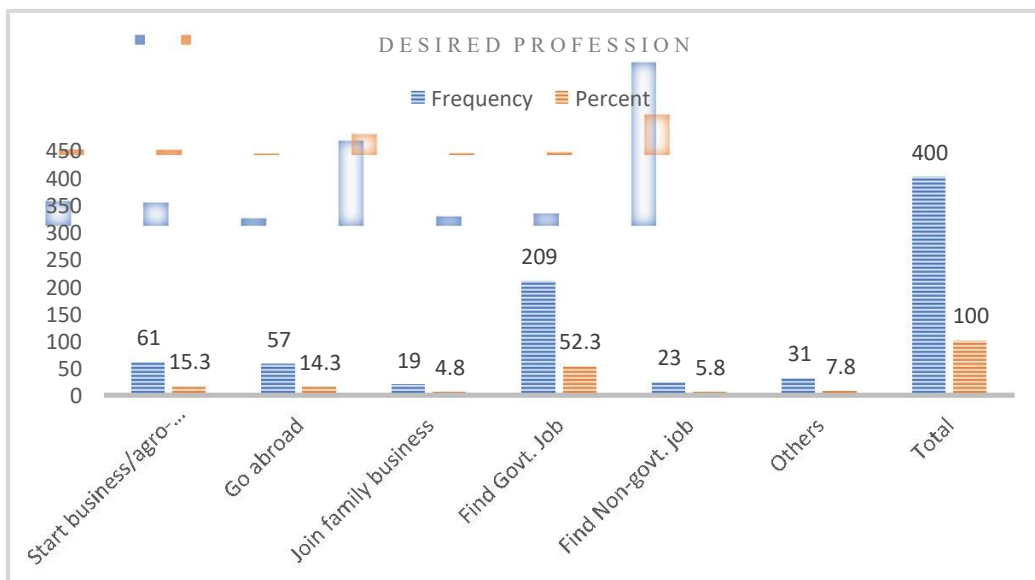


Figure 4.9 Desired professions of the respondents

4.2.10 Living area of the respondents' family

The following figure (4.10) shows that the most of the respondents' families (233) live in rural areas, while urban and semi-urban areas correspond the number of 129 and 38, respectively. The percentiles represent that 58.3, 32.3, and 9.5 percent of the respondents' families live in rural, urban, and semi-urban areas, respectively.

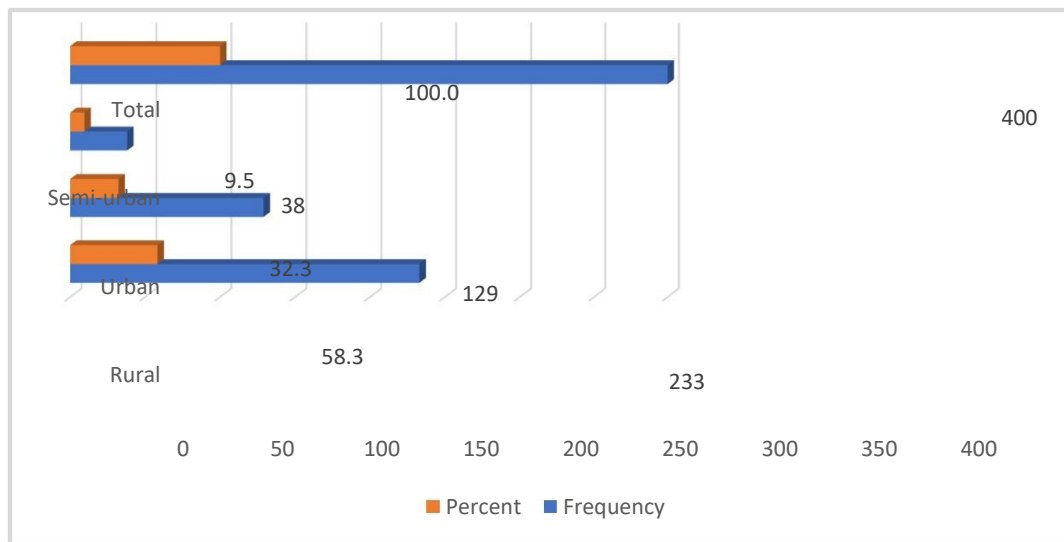


Figure 4.10 Living area of the respondents' families

4.2.11 Family type

It is seen in the following figure (3.11) that the most of the respondents' families are nuclear and the rest are joint in nature. Data shows 309 of the respondents' families are nuclear, which covers 77.3% of the total respondents. On the other hand, 91 respondents' families are joint, which covers 22.8 percent of the total respondents.

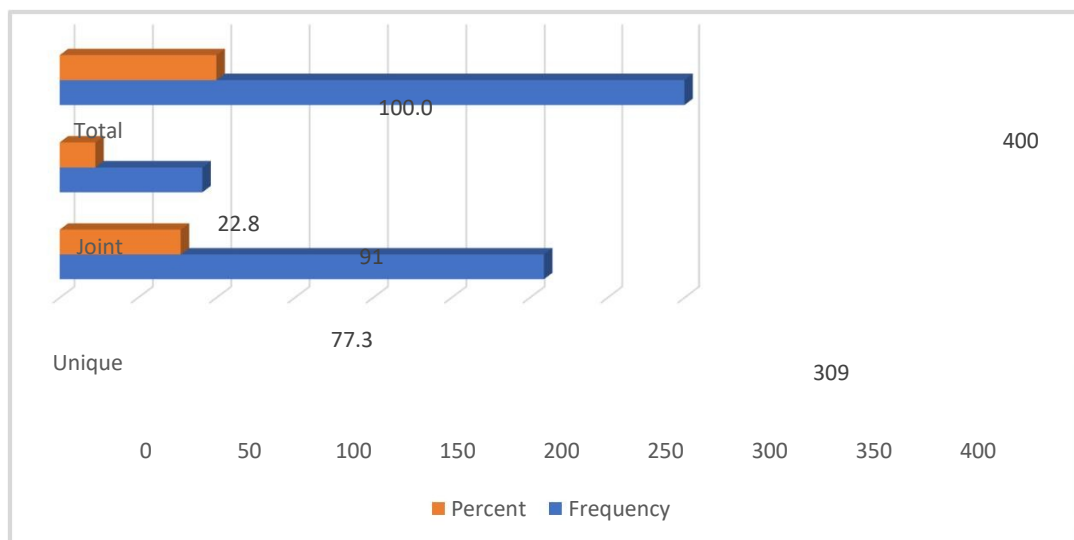


Figure 4.11 Type of respondents' families

4.2.12 Number of family members

The figure shows that the most of the respondents' (177) numbers of family members are 2-4, which is 44.3 percent of the total respondents. 151 (37.8%) respondents' numbers of family members are 5-6, whilst 56 (14%) respondents' numbers of family members are 7-8, and the rest 4 percent (16) of the respondents' numbers of family members are 9 or more.

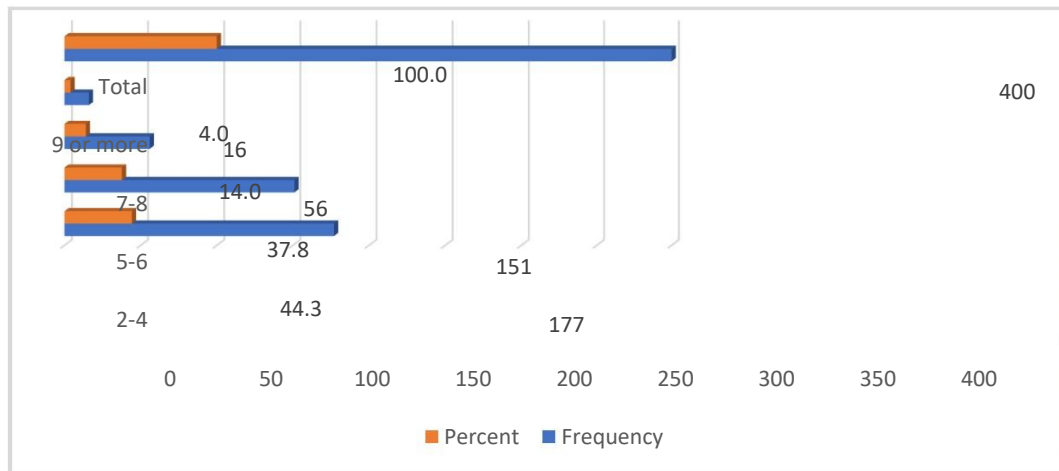


Figure 4.12 Number of family members

4.2.13 Fathers' profession

The scenario of the father's profession of the respondents represents that 101 (25.3%) of the fathers are involved in agriculture, 133 (33.3%) involved in business, 59 (14.8%) involved in government services, 47 (11.8%) involved in non-government services, 5 (1.3%) migrants in multiple countries, and the rest 55 (13.8%) are involved in other types of professions.

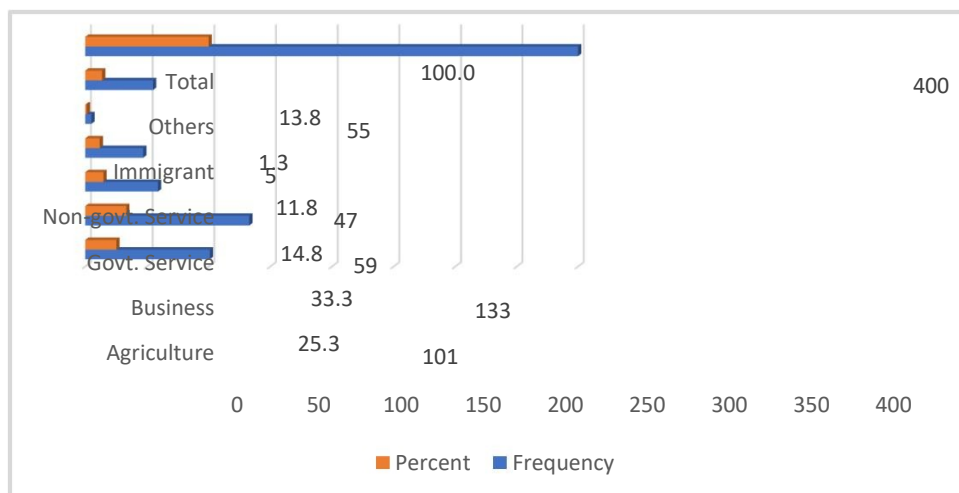


Figure 4.13 Fathers' profession

4.2.14 Father's monthly income

The following figure (4.14) represents the income level of the respondent's fathers. It is seen that 120 (30%) of the respondents' fathers' income is less than ten thousand taka. While 115 (28.8%) of the respondents' fathers' income is between 10001 and 20000. 17.8 percent of the fathers' (71) income is 20001-30000. 9.5 percent (38) have income of taka 30001- 40000, 6.8 percent (27) have income of taka 40001 to 50000, and the rest 7.3 percent (29) have income of more than 50000 taka.

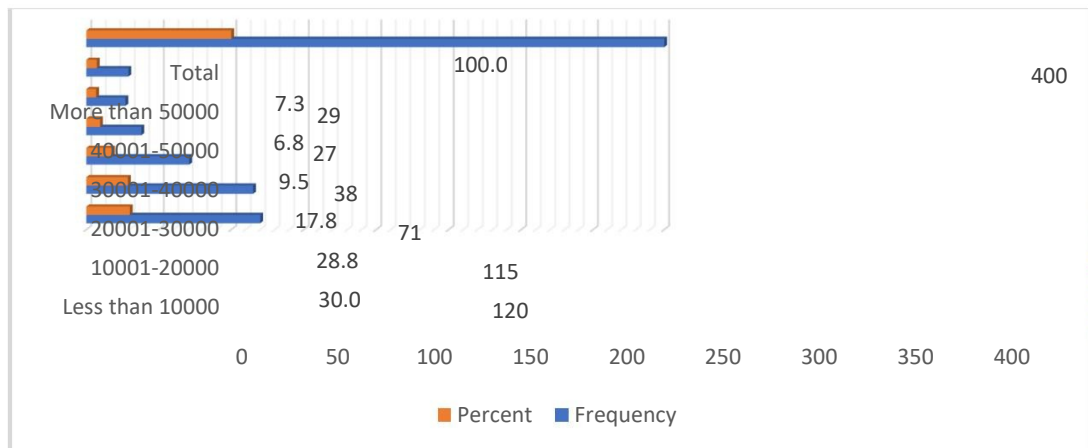


Figure 4.14 Fathers' monthly income

4.2.15 Mothers' profession

The scenario of mothers' profession of the respondents represents that 5 (1.3%) of the mothers are involved in agriculture, 8 (2.0%) are involved in businesses, 27 (6.8%) government services, and 8 (2.0%) in non-government services. The most of the respondents' mothers (345) are involved in homemaking, which represents 86.3 percent, and the rest 7 (1.8%) are involved in other types of professions.

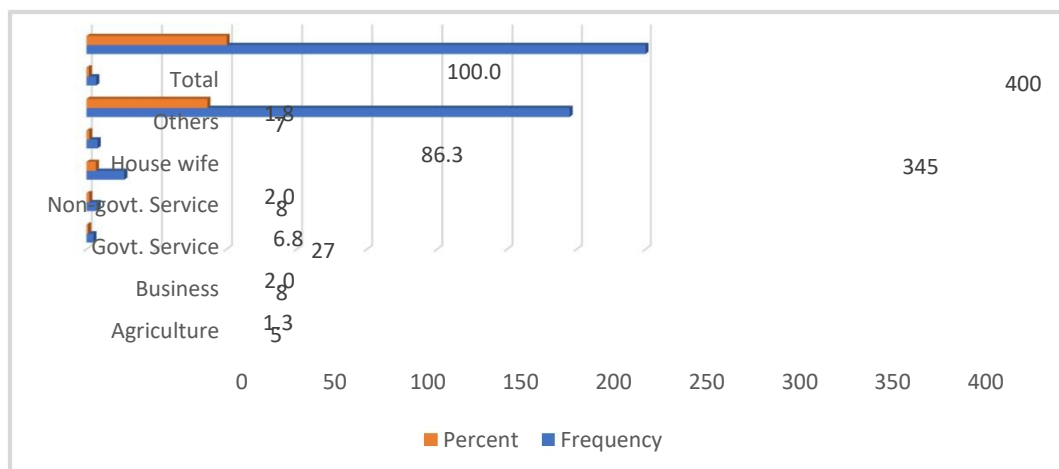
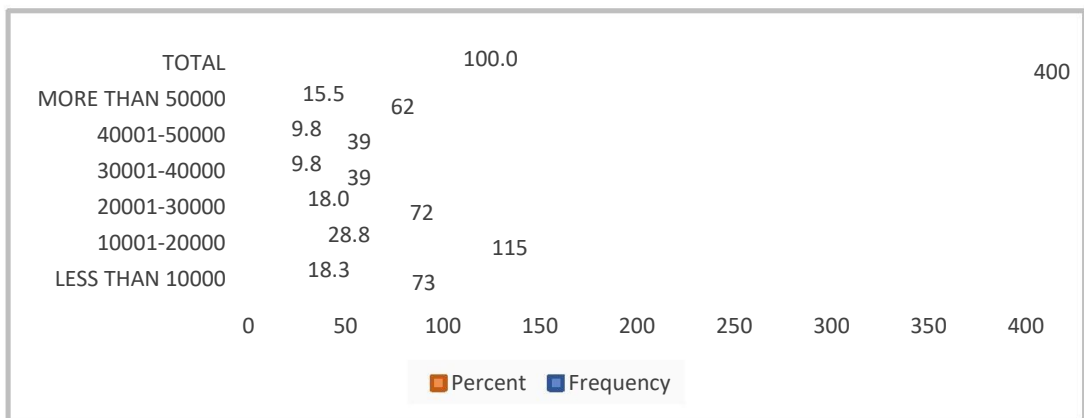
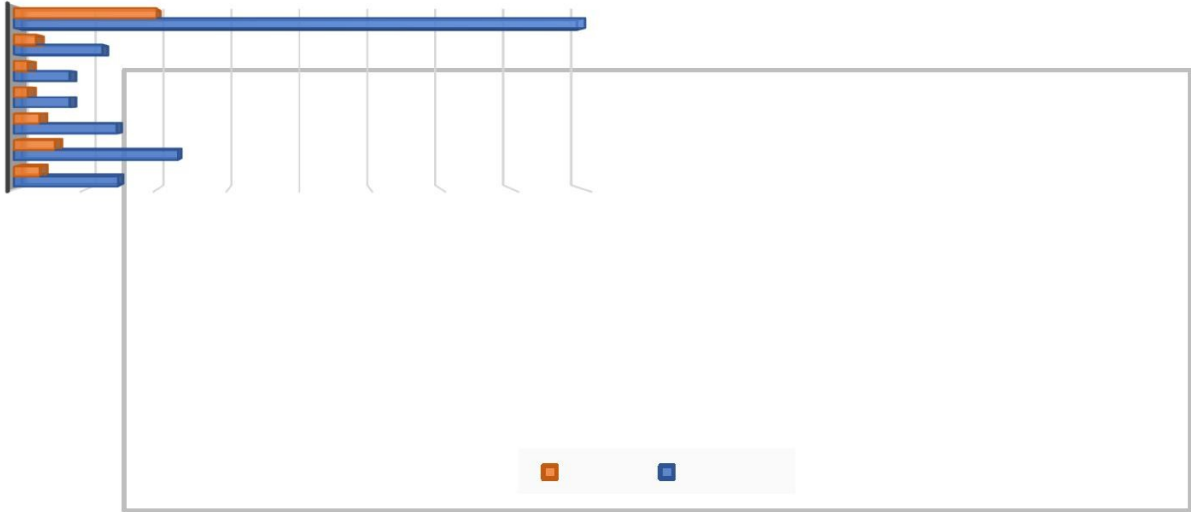
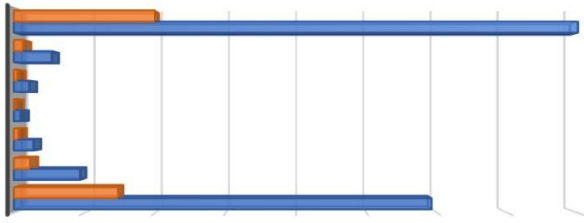


Figure 4.15 Mothers' profession



4.2.18 Decision maker of the family

Figure 4.18 shows the scenario of the decision maker in the respondents' family. It is seen that 350 respondents' family decision makers are their fathers, which represents 87.5 percent of the total respondents. 25 (6.3%) respondents' family decision makers are their mothers, and the rest 25 (6.2%) of the respondents' family decision makers are the respondents themselves or/and others.

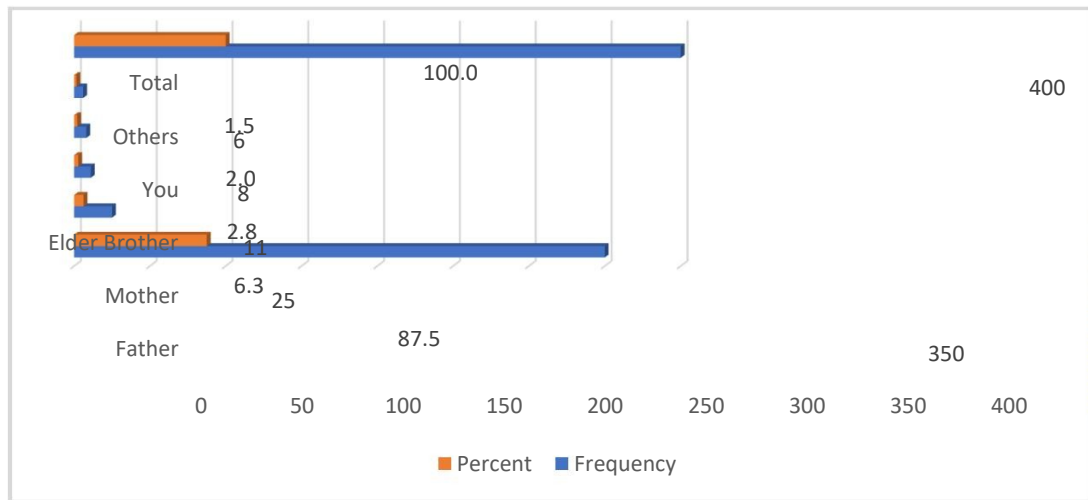


Figure 4.18 Decision maker of the family

4.3 Descriptive Statistics of the Youth Perception toward Personal Characteristics and Familial Initiatives (PERFAM)

4.3.1 Perception about personal characteristics

This section entails descriptive statistics like frequency, percent, combined mean, median, mode, and standard deviation of the perception about personal characteristics.

4.3.1.1 Frequency distribution of responses to personal characteristics

The table (4.1) shows that 26 of the respondents strongly disagree, while 25 disagree, 88 are neutral, 164 agree, and 97 strongly agree with the statement “you have willingness or inspiration to be an entrepreneur.” In regard to the statement “You have the physical and mental capacity to be an entrepreneur,” it is seen that 11 of the respondents strongly disagree, 29 agree, 68 are neutral, 204 agree, and 88 strongly agree. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neutral, agreed and strongly agreed respondents on the statement “you have necessary knowledge and skills to be an entrepreneur” are 9, 52, 124, 168, and 47, respectively. 14 of the respondents strongly disagree, while

85 disagree, 104 are neutral, 151 agree, and 46 strongly agree with the statement “You have adequate ICT skills.”

In regard to the statement “You have adequate innovative skills,” it is seen that 9 of the respondents strongly disagree, 50 agree, 124 are neutral, 172 agree, and 45 strongly agree. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neutral, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents on the statement “you have good communication skills” are 13, 53, 119, 162, and 53, respectively. 20 of the respondents strongly disagree, while 55 disagree, 70 are neutral, 159 agree, and 96 strongly agree with the statement “You like to take risks”. In regard to the statement “You have enough managerial skills,” it is seen that 9 of the respondents strongly disagree, 84 agree, 133 are neutral, 129 agree, and 45 strongly agree. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neutral, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents on the statement “You have adequate market knowledge” are 13, 99, 110, 136, and 42, respectively.

It is also observed that, 8 of the respondents strongly disagree, while 71 disagree, 123 are neutral, 150 agree, and 48 strongly agree with the statement “You have enough forecasting ability.” In regard to the statement “You prefer freedom/autonomy in your working-life,” it is seen that 4 of the respondents strongly disagree, 6 disagree, 35 are neutral, 174 agree, and 181 strongly agree. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neutral, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents on the statement “You have the desire for achievement” are 4, 8, 50, 166, and 172, respectively. The table also shows that 10 of the respondents strongly disagree, while 43 disagree, 111 are neutral, 152 agree, and 84 strongly agree with the statement “Your personality traits allow you to be an entrepreneur.”

Table 4.1 Frequency distribution of responses on personal characteristics

Items	Str. Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Str. Agree
You have willingness or inspiration to be an entrepreneur	26	25	88	164	97
You have the physical & mental capacity to be an entrepreneur	11	29	68	204	88
You have necessary knowledge and skills to be an entrepreneur	9	52	124	168	47
You have adequate ICT Skills	14	85	104	151	46

You have adequate innovative skills	9	50	124	172	45
You have good communication skills	13	53	119	162	53
You like to take risk	20	55	70	159	96
You have enough managerial skills	9	84	133	129	45
You have adequate market knowledge	13	99	110	136	42
You have enough forecasting ability	8	71	123	150	48
You prefer freedom/autonomy in working-life	4	6	35	174	181
You have the desire for achievement	4	8	50	166	172
Your personality traits allow you to be an entrepreneur	10	43	111	152	84

Source: Analysis of field survey data

4.3.1.2 Percentage of responses on personal characteristics

The table (4.2) shows that 6.5 percent of the respondents strongly disagree, while 6.3 percent disagree, 22.0 percent are neutral, 41.0 percent agree, and 24.3 percent strongly agree with the statement “you have willingness or inspiration to be an entrepreneur.” In regard to the statement “You have the physical and mental capacity to be an entrepreneur,” it is seen that 2.8 percent of the respondents strongly disagree, 7.3 percent disagree, 17.0 percent are neutral, 51.0 percent agree, and 22.0 percent strongly agree. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neutral, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents on the statement “you have necessary knowledge and skills to be an entrepreneur” are 2.3, 13.0, 31.0, 42.0, and 11.7 percent, respectively. 3.5 percent of the respondents strongly disagree, while 21.3 percent disagree, 26.0 percent are neutral, 37.8 percent agree, and 11.5 percent strongly agree with the statement “You have adequate ICT Skills.”

In regard to the statement “You have adequate innovative skills,” it is seen that 2.3 percent of the respondents strongly disagree, 12.5 percent disagree, 31.0 percent are neutral, 43.0 percent agree, and 11.2 percent strongly agree. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neutral, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents on the statement “you have good communication skills” are 3.3, 13.3, 29.8, 40.5, and 13.1 percent, respectively. 5.0 percent of the respondents strongly disagree, while 13.8 percent disagree, 17.5 percent are neutral, 39.7 percent agree, and 24.0 percent strongly agree with the statement “You like to take risks.” In regard to the statement “You have enough managerial skills,” it is seen that 2.3 percent of the respondents strongly disagree, 21.0 percent disagree, 33.3 percent are neutral, 32.3 percent agree, and 11.1 percent strongly agree. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neutral, agreed, and strongly

agreed respondents on the statement “You have adequate market knowledge” are 3.3, 24.8, 27.5, 34.0, and 10.4 percent, respectively.

The result also shows that, 2.0 percent of the respondents strongly disagree, while 17.8 percent disagree, 30.8 percent are neutral, 37.4 percent agree, and 12.0 percent strongly agree with the statement “You have enough forecasting ability.” In regard to the statement “You prefer freedom/autonomy in your working-life,” it is seen that 1.0 percent of the respondents strongly disagree, 1.5 percent disagree, 8.8 percent are neutral, 43.5 percent agree, and 45.3 percent strongly agree. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neutral, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents on the statement “You have the desire for achievement” are 1.0, 2.0, 12.5, 41.5, and 43.0 percent, respectively. The table also shows that 2.5 percent of the respondents strongly disagree, while 10.8 percent disagree, 27.8 percent are neutral, 38.0 percent agree, and 21.0 percent strongly agree with the statement “Your personality traits allow you to be an entrepreneur.”

Table 4.2 Percentage of the responses on personal characteristics

Items	Str. Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Str. Agree
You have willingness or inspiration to be an entrepreneur	6.5	6.3	22.0	41.0	24.3
You have the physical & mental capacity to be an entrepreneur	2.8	7.3	17.0	51.0	22.0
You have necessary knowledge and skills to be an entrepreneur	2.3	13.0	31.0	42.0	11.7
You have adequate ICT Skills	3.5	21.3	26.0	37.8	11.5
You have adequate innovative skills	2.3	12.5	31.0	43.0	11.2
You have good communication skills	3.3	13.3	29.8	40.5	13.1
You like to take risk	5.0	13.8	17.5	39.7	24.0
You have enough managerial skills	2.3	21.0	33.3	32.3	11.1
You have adequate market knowledge	3.3	24.8	27.5	34.0	10.4
You have enough forecasting ability	2.0	17.8	30.8	37.4	12.0
You prefer freedom/autonomy in your working-life	1.0	1.5	8.8	43.5	45.3
You have the desire for achievement	1.0	2.0	12.5	41.5	43.0
Your personality traits allow you to be an entrepreneur	2.5	10.8	27.8	38.0	21.0

Source: Analysis of field survey data

4.3.1.3 Statistics of responses on personal characteristics

It is shown in table (3.3) below that the mean value and standard deviation of the statement “You have willingness or inspiration to be an entrepreneur” are 3.7025 and 1.10092, respectively. In addition, the statement “You have the physical and mental capacity to be an entrepreneur” represent the mean value and standard deviation as 3.8225 and 0.94775, respectively. The mean value and standard deviation of the statement “You have necessary knowledge and skills to be an entrepreneur” are 3.4800 and 0.93904, respectively. The statement “You have adequate ICT Skills” shows that the mean value is 3.3250 and standard deviation is 1.04264.

The mean and standard deviation of the statement “You have adequate innovative skills” are 3.4850 and 0.92840, respectively. The mean and standard deviation of the statement “You have good communication skills” are 3.472 and 0.98827, respectively. The corresponding mean value and standard deviation of the statement “You like to take risks” are 3.6400 and 1.13517, respectively. The statement “You have enough managerial skills” corresponds the mean value of 3.2925 and a standard deviation of 0.99469. The corresponding mean value and standard deviation of the statement “You have adequate market knowledge” are 3.2375 and 1.04106, respectively.

The statement “You have enough forecasting ability” represents the mean value and std. deviation of 3.3975 and 0.97821, respectively. The mean value of the perception about preferring freedom/autonomy in working life is 4.3050, while the standard deviation is 0.77361. Perception about the respondents’ desire for achievement shows that the mean value is 4.2350 and the standard deviation is 0.81942. The statement “Your personality traits allow you to be an entrepreneur” shows a calculated mean value of 3.6425 and a standard deviation of 1.00858.

Table 4.3 Statistics of responses on personal characteristics

Items	Mean	Std. Deviation
You have willingness or inspiration to be an entrepreneur	3.7025	1.10092
You have the physical & mental capacity to be an entrepreneur	3.8225	.94775
You have necessary knowledge and skills to be an entrepreneur	3.4800	.93904
You have adequate ICT Skills	3.3250	1.04264

You have adequate innovative skills	3.4850	.92840
You have good communication skills	3.472	.98827
You like to take risk	3.6400	1.13517
You have enough managerial skills	3.2925	.99469
You have adequate market knowledge	3.2375	1.04106
You have enough forecasting ability	3.3975	.97821
You prefer freedom/autonomy in your working-life	4.3050	.77361
You have the desire for achievement	4.2350	.81942
Your personality traits allow you to be an entrepreneur	3.6425	1.00858

Source: Analysis of field survey data

4.3.1.4 The combined score of personal characteristics

The combined mean score of perception towards individual characteristics is 3.618, the median is 3.692, the mode is 3.92, and the standard deviation is 0.635. It means that the overall perception about individual characteristics is positive for being an entrepreneur.

Table 4.4 Combined scores of personal characteristics

Mean	Median	Mode	Std. Deviation
3.6183	3.6923	3.92	.63491

Source: Analysis of field survey data

4.3.2 Perceptions toward familial initiatives

4.3.2.1 Frequency distribution of youth perceptions to familial initiatives

The table (4.5) below shows that 35, 65, 131, 132, and 37 of the respondents expressed that they are strongly disagreed, disagreed, neutral, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively that their family members have positive attitudes toward their entrepreneurial intentions. 44, 105, 85, 141, and 25 of the respondents are strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that their family members have the ability to provide funds for starting their business. 38 of the respondents strongly disagreed, 80 disagreed, 133 neither disagreed nor agreed, 115 agreed, and 34 strongly agreed that their family members inspire them to be entrepreneurs. In response to the statement “Your family members have tradition in doing business,” strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed number of respondents are 50, 80, 58, 160, and 52, respectively. Among the respondents, 75 strongly disagreed, 100 disagreed, 98

neither disagreed nor agreed, 89 agreed, and 38 strongly agreed that their family members prefer entrepreneurship rather than service.

Out of four hundred respondents, 12 strongly disagreed, 35 disagreed, 86 neither disagreed nor agreed, 168 agreed, and 99 strongly agreed that their family members expect economic establishment too early. 10 of the respondents strongly disagreed and 39 disagreed that their family members have awareness about the present employment condition of Bangladesh, whilst 104 neither disagreed nor agreed, 186 agreed, and 61 strongly agreed on the same issue. The numbers of strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents to the statement “Family members treat you responsible for the financial improvement of your family” are 24, 46, 107, 163, and 60, respectively. 33 of the respondents strongly disagreed, and 83 disagreed that their family members depend on them for urgent financial support. But 113 of them neither disagreed nor agreed, whilst 118 of them agreed and 53 strongly agreed that their family members depend on them for urgent financial support. The numbers of strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents to the statement “Family members have given you the freedom to choose your career” are 17, 25, 93, 148, and 117, respectively.

Table 4.5 Itemwise frequency distribution of perception to familial initiatives

Items	Str. Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Str. Agree
Family members have positive attitudes to your entrepreneurial intention	35	65	131	132	37
Family members have ability to provide fund for business	44	105	85	141	25
Family members inspires you to be an entrepreneur	38	80	133	115	34
Your family members have tradition in doing business	50	80	58	160	52
Your family members prefer entrepreneurship to service	75	100	98	89	38
Family members expect economic establishment too early	12	35	86	168	99
Your family members have awareness about the present employment condition of Bangladesh	10	39	104	186	61
Family members treat you responsible for the financial improvement of your family	24	46	107	163	60
Family members depend on you for urgent financial support	33	83	113	118	53
Family members have given you the freedom to choose your career	17	25	93	148	117

Source: Analysis of field survey data

4.3.2.2 Itemwise percentage of perception to familial initiatives

The Table (4.6) below shows that 16.3, 8.8, 32.8, 33.0, and 9.3 percent of the respondents expressed that they are strongly disagreed, disagreed, neutral, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that their family members have positive attitudes toward their entrepreneurial intentions. 11.0, 26.3, 21.3, 35.3, and 6.3 percent of the respondents are strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that their family members have the ability to provide funds for starting their business. 9.5 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, 20.0 percent disagreed, 33.3 percent neither disagreed nor agreed, 28.8 percent agreed, and 8.5 percent strongly agreed that their family members inspire them to be entrepreneurs. In response to the statement “Your family members have tradition in doing business,” strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed percentages of respondents are 12.5, 20.0, 14.5, 40.0, and 13.0, respectively. Among the respondents, 18.8 percent strongly disagreed, 25.0 percent disagreed, 24.5 percent neither disagreed nor agreed, 22.3 percent agreed, and 9.5 percent strongly agreed that their family members prefer entrepreneurship rather than service.

Out of four hundred respondents, 3.0 percent strongly disagreed, 8.8 percent disagreed, 21.5 percent neither disagreed nor agreed, 42.0 percent agreed, and 24.8 percent strongly agreed that their family members expect economic establishment too early. 2.5 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed and 9.8 percent disagreed that their family members have awareness about the present employment condition of Bangladesh, whilst 26.0 percent of them neither disagreed nor agreed, 46.5 percent agreed, and 15.3 percent strongly agreed on the same issue. The numbers of strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents on the statement “Family members treat you responsible for the financial improvement of your family” are 6.0, 11.5, 26.8, 40.8, and 15.0 percent, respectively. 8.3 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, and 28.3 percent disagreed that their family members depend on them for urgent financial support. But 20.8 percent of them neither disagreed nor agreed, whilst 29.5 percent of them agreed and 13.3 percent strongly agreed that their family members depend on them for urgent financial support. The percentage of strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor

agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents on the statement “Family members have given you the freedom to choose your career” are 4.3, 6.3, 23.3, 37.0, and 29.3 percent, respectively.

Table 4.6 Itemwise percentage of perception to familial initiatives

Items	Str. Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Str. Agree
Family members have positive attitudes to your entrepreneurial intention	16.3	8.8	32.8	33.0	9.3
Family members have ability to provide fund for business	11.0	26.3	21.3	35.3	6.3
Family members inspires you to be an entrepreneur	9.5	20.0	33.3	28.8	8.5
Your family members have tradition in doing business	12.5	20.0	14.5	40.0	13.0
Family members prefer entrepreneurship to service	18.8	25.0	24.5	22.3	9.5
Your family members expect economic establishment too early	3.0	8.8	21.5	42.0	24.8
Your family members have awareness about the present employment condition of Bangladesh	2.5	9.8	26.0	46.5	15.3
Family members treat you responsible for the financial improvement of your family	6.0	11.5	26.8	40.8	15.0
Family members depends on you for urgent financial support	8.3	20.8	28.3	29.5	13.3
Family members have given you the freedom to choose your career	4.3	6.3	23.3	37.0	29.3

Source: Analysis of field survey data

4.3.2.3 Statistics of responses to familial initiatives

Table 4.7 shows that the mean score of the statement “Family members have positive attitudes to your entrepreneurial intention” is 3.177, the median is 3.00, the mode is 4.00, and the standard deviation is 01.088. The mean, median, mode, and standard deviation of the statement “Family members have ability to provide funds for business” are 2.995, 3.000, 4.00, and 1.14379, respectively. The corresponding mean, median, mode, and standard deviation of the statement “Family members inspire you to be an entrepreneur” are 3.0675, 3.0000, 3.00, and 1.09816, respectively. The statement “Your family members have tradition of doing business” shows the calculated mean, median, mode, and standard deviation as 3.2100, 4.0000, 4.00, and 1.25692, respectively. The statement “Your family members prefer entrepreneurship

rather than service” represents that the family members do not prefer entrepreneurship, as the mean, median, mode, and standard deviation are shown as 2.7875, 3.000, 2.00, and 1.24950, respectively.

The mean score (3.7675), median (4.0), and mode (4.00) of the responses show that the family members expect economic establishment too early. The standard deviation in this case is 1.01539. The respondents expressed that their family members have awareness about the present employment condition in Bangladesh, as the mean is found to be 3.6225, mode 4.000, mode 4.00, and standard deviation 0.94192. The mean of the responses (3.4725) indicates that the family members treat the respondents as responsible for the financial improvement of their family. The median (4.0000) and mode (4.00) also indicate the same notion. Hereby, the standard deviation is found to be 1.06869. Mean score (3.1875), median (3.0), and mode (4.00) of the responses show that the family members neither depend on the respondents for urgent financial support. 1.15355 is found to be the standard deviation in this case. Mean score (3.8075), median (4.0) and mode (4.00), of the responses show that family members give the respondents freedom to choose their career. The standard deviation in this case is found to be 1.05984.

Table 4.7 Statistics of responses to familial initiatives

Items	Mean	Median	Mode	Std. Deviation
Family members have positive attitudes to your entrepreneurial intention	3.1775	3.0000	4.00	1.08810
Family members have ability to provide fund for business	2.9950	3.0000	4.00	1.14379
Family members inspires you to be an entrepreneur	3.0675	3.0000	3.00	1.09816
Your family members have tradition in doing business	3.2100	4.0000	4.00	1.25692
Your family members prefer entrepreneurship rather than service	2.7875	3.000	2.00	1.24950
Your family members expect economic establishment too early	3.7675	4.0000	4.00	1.01539
Your family members have awareness about the present employment condition of Bangladesh	3.6225	4.0000	4.00	.94192
Family members treat you responsible for the financial improvement of your family	3.4725	4.0000	4.00	1.06869

Family members depends on you for urgent financial support	3.1875	3.0000	4.00	1.15355
Family members have given you the freedom to choose your career	3.8075	4.0000	4.00	1.05984

Source: Analysis of field survey data

4.3.2.4 The combined scores of familial initiatives

The combined mean score of perception toward familial initiatives is 3.3095, the median is 3.3, the mode is 3.10, and the standard deviation is 0.63661. It means that the overall perception about familial initiatives is negative to being an entrepreneur.

Table 4.8 Overall scores of familial initiatives

Mean	Median	Mode	Std. Deviation
3.3095	3.3000	3.10 ^a	.63661

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

Source: Analysis of field survey data

4.4 Influence of Demographic Information on PERFAM

4.4.1 Association between gender and PERFAM

Table 4.9.1 below shows that, among the male respondents, 1, 16, 97, 138, and 34 are respectively strongly negative, negative, neutral, positive, and strongly positive toward PERFAM, whilst 0, 9, 57, 40, and 8 of the female respondents are respectively strongly negative, negative, neutral, positive, and strongly positive.

Table 4.9.1 Association between gender and PERFAM (Crosstabulation)

		Strongly Negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Strongly Positive	Total
Gender	Male	1	16	97	138	34	286
	Female	0	9	57	40	8	114
	Total	1	25	154	178	42	400

Source: Analysis of field survey data

A hypothesis was drawn, inferring that there is no association between gender and perception toward PERFAM. In the chi-square test statistics (Table 4.9.2), it is found that the Pearson chi-square value is 11.581, the df is 4, and *p* value is 0.021, which is less than 0.05 at 5 percent level of significance. So, the null hypothesis can be rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant association between gender and perception toward PERFAM for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

Table 4.9.2 Chi-square tests for gender * PERFAM

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)	Point Probability
Pearson Chi-Square	11.581 ^a	4	.021	.015		
Likelihood Ratio	11.857	4	.018	.016		
Fisher's Exact Test	11.482			.015		
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.243 ^b	1	.004	.005	.003	.001
N of Valid Cases	400					

a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The min. expected count is .29.
b. The standardized statistic is -2.871.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The table (4.9.3) of symmetric measures below shows the value of *Phi* and *Cramer's V* is 0.17, which means the strength of association between gender and youth perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives is mildly moderate.

Table 4.9.3 Symmetric measures of gender and PERFAM

		Value	Approx. Sig.	Exact Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.170	.021	.015
	Cramer's V	.170	.021	.015
N of Valid Cases		400		

Source: Analysis of field survey data

4.4.2 Impact of age ranges on PERFAM

A hypothesis was drawn that there is no difference between PERFAM and different age groups. The one-way ANOVA table (4.10.1) shows that the value of $F_{3, 396}$ is 3.116, and the corresponding value of p is 0.026, which is less than 0.05. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a difference between perceptions toward PERFAM and different age groups of the youth.

Table 4.10.1 One way ANOVA for age range and PERFAM

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.893	3	.964	3.116	.026
Within Groups	122.564	396	.310		
Total	125.457	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

As the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, it is required to identify which of the age range is different. That is why, a Post Hoc test

(Tukey's HSD) was run (Table 4.10.2). It is seen that the age ranges of 18-20 and 21-23 have a mean difference, which is significant as the p value is 0.043, which is less than 0.05. Hereby, the standard error is 0.075, the lower bound is 0.004, and the upper bound is 0.392 at a 95 percent level of confidence.

Table 4.10.2 Post Hoc tests for age range and PERFAM

(I) Age Group	(J) Age Group	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
18-20	21-23	.19815*	.07523	.043	.0041	.3922
21-23	18-20	-.19815*	.07523	.043	-.3922	-.0041

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

It is seen in Table 3.10.3 that the age range of 18-20 holds subset 2 having the highest mean value of 3.605, and the ages above 27 hold subset 1 having the lowest mean value of 3.235.

Table 4.10.3 Homogeneous subsets for age range and PERFAM

Age Group	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
More than 27	12	3.2359	
21-23	202	3.4070	3.4070
24-26	111	3.4966	3.4966
18-20	75		3.6052
Sig.		.192	.430

Source: Analysis of field survey data

4.4.3 Impact of academic disciplines on PERFAM

The following table (4.11.1) shows that the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and upper bound in the case of respondents from arts disciplines are 3.3061, 0.57074, 3.1879, and 3.4243, respectively; in the case of respondents from engineering, science, social science, and madrasa disciplines, the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and upper bound are (3.3578, 0.47761, 3.2299, and 3.4857), (3.4385, .53956, 3.3117, and 3.5653), (3.3900, 0.51784, 3.2637, and 3.5163) and (3.5998, 0.50698, 3.3296, and 3.8699), respectively. On the other hand, in the case of business, the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and upper bound are 3.7223, 0.56770, 3.6079, and 3.8367, respectively.

Table 4.11.1 Descriptives of academic disciplines and PERFAM

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Arts	92	3.3061	.57074	.05950	3.1879	3.4243	2.05	4.52
Business	97	3.7223	.56770	.05764	3.6079	3.8367	1.45	4.71
Engineering	56	3.3578	.47761	.06382	3.2299	3.4857	2.21	4.49
Science	72	3.4385	.53956	.06359	3.3117	3.5653	2.28	4.67
Social Science	67	3.3900	.51784	.06326	3.2637	3.5163	2.41	4.65
Madrasa	16	3.5998	.50698	.12674	3.3296	3.8699	2.72	4.71
Total	400	3.4639	.56074	.02804	3.4088	3.5190	1.45	4.71

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The one-way ANOVA table (4.11.2) shows that, value of $F_{5, 394}$ is 6.904, and the corresponding value of $p = .000 < 0.05$ at 5 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis can be rejected and the alternative hypothesis can be accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between perception to PERFAM and the academic disciplines of the youth.

Table 4.11.2 One way ANOVA for academic disciplines and PERFAM

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	10.106	5	2.021	6.904	.000
Within Groups	115.351	394	.293		
Total	125.457	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

As the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, 'Tukey's Post Hoc test' is run to find which of the discipline/s is/are different. It is seen in the multiple comparison table (4.11.3) of the Post Hoc Test that, overall perception toward PERFAM is different in business and arts ($p = .000$), business and engineering ($p = .001$), business and science ($p = .011$), and business and social science ($p = .002$).

Table 4.11.3 Post Hoc tests for academic disciplines and PERFAM

(I) Discipline of your study	(J) Discipline of your study	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Arts	Business	-.41621*	.07874	.000	-.6417	-.1907

Business	Arts	.41621*	.07874	.000	.1907	.6417
	Engineering	.36449*	.09081	.001	.1044	.6246
	Science	.28381*	.08417	.011	.0428	.5249
	Social Science	.33231*	.08595	.002	.0862	.5785
	Business	-.36449*	.09081	.001	-.6246	-.1044
Science	Business	-.28381*	.08417	.011	-.5249	-.0428
Social Science	Business	-.33231*	.08595	.002	-.5785	-.0862

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

Table (4.11.4) shows that there is a significant difference in the perception of business background students in comparison with students of other disciplines. Arts, engineering, and social science hold subset 1 having mean score of 3.306, 3.357, and 3.390, respectively. On the other hand, Business students hold subset 2, having the highest mean score of 3.722. Science and madrasa, on the other hand, hold both subsets, with the mean value of 3.438, and 3.599, respectively.

Table 4.11.4 Homogeneous subsets for academic disciplines and PERFAM

Discipline of your study	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Arts	92	3.3061	
Engineering	56	3.3578	
Social Science	67	3.3900	
Science	72	3.4385	3.4385
Madrasa	16	3.5998	3.5998
Business	97		3.7223
Sig.		.099	.122

Source: Analysis of field survey data

4.4.4 Impact of educational institutions on PERFAM

The table (4.12.1) below shows that the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and upper bound for Dhaka University students are 3.1636, 0.529, 3.055, and 3.272, respectively; for BUET, 3.2538, 0.54743, 3.0047, and 3.5030; for Kabi Najrul Govt. College, 3.7739, 0.43744, 3.6704, and 3.8775; for East West University, 3.2798, 0.4586, 3.0354, and 3.5242; for World University, 3.5436, 0.17385, 3.3611, and 3.7260; for Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa, 3.5998, 0.50698, 3.3296, and 3.8699; for Rajshahi University, 3.3553, 0.53137, 3.2446, and 3.4659; for RUET, 3.2668, 0.46638, 2.9975, and 3.5360; for Rajshahi College, 3.8093, 0.51703, 3.6812, and 3.9374; and for Varendra University, 3.6513, 0.40841, 3.2227, and 4.0799, respectively.

Table 4.12.1 Descriptives of the educational institutions and PERFAM

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Dhaka University	94	3.1636	.52910	.05457	3.0552	3.2719	1.45	4.67
BUET	21	3.2538	.54743	.11946	3.0047	3.5030	2.21	4.49
Kabi Najrul Govt. College	71	3.7739	.43744	.05191	3.6704	3.8775	2.28	4.52
East West University	16	3.2798	.45861	.11465	3.0354	3.5242	2.35	3.85
World University	6	3.5436	.17385	.07097	3.3611	3.7260	3.28	3.74
Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	16	3.5998	.50698	.12674	3.3296	3.8699	2.72	4.71
Rajshahi University	91	3.3553	.53137	.05570	3.2446	3.4659	2.05	4.56
RUET	14	3.2668	.46638	.12465	2.9975	3.5360	2.22	3.77
Rajshahi College	65	3.8093	.51703	.06413	3.6812	3.9374	2.50	4.71
Varendra University	6	3.6513	.40841	.16673	3.2227	4.0799	3.19	4.29
Total	400	3.4639	.56074	.02804	3.4088	3.5190	1.45	4.71

Source: Analysis of field survey data

In the one-way ANOVA table (4.12.2), it is found that the value of $F_{9, 390}$ is 11.71, and the corresponding value of $p = .000 < .05$. So, the null hypothesis can be rejected and the alternative hypothesis can be accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between PERFAM and educational institutions.

Table 4.12.2 One way ANOVA for educational institutions and PERFAM

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	26.689	9	2.965	11.710	.000
Within Groups	98.767	390	.253		
Total	125.457	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

As there is a difference in PERFAM among the respondents from various educational institutions, the 'Tukey's Post Hoc test' is run to find which of the institution/s is/are different from others. It is seen in the multiple comparison table (4.12.3) of the Post Hoc test that, overall perception toward PERFAM is significantly different in Dhaka University and Kabi Najrul Govt. College ($p = .000$), Dhaka University and Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa ($p = .047$), and Dhaka University and Rajshahi College ($p = .000$). In addition, there is significant difference between BUET and Kabi Najrul Govt. College ($p = .002$), BUET and Rajshahi College ($p =$

.001). There is also a difference between Kabi Najrul Govt. College and East West University ($p = .016$), Rajshahi University ($p = .000$) and RUET ($p = .022$). Furthermore, a significant difference is found between East West University and Rajshahi College ($p = .007$); Rajshahi University and Rajshahi College ($p = .000$); and RUET and Rajshahi College ($p = .011$).

Table 4.12.3 Post Hoc tests for educational institutions and PERFAM

(I) Educational institution	(J) Educational institution	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Dhaka University	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.61039*	.07913	.000	-.8622	-.3586
	Tamirul Millat	-.43621*	.13610	.047	-.8693	-.0031
	Kamil Madrasa	-.64574*	.08118	.000	-.9041	-.3874
	Rajshahi College	-.64574*	.08118	.000	-.9041	-.3874
BUET	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.52010*	.12501	.002	-.9179	-.1223
	Rajshahi College	-.55544*	.12632	.001	-.9574	-.1535
	Dhaka University	.61039*	.07913	.000	.3586	.8622
	BUET	.52010*	.12501	.002	.1223	.9179
Kabi Najrul Govt. College	East West University	.49414*	.13927	.016	.0510	.9373
	Rajshahi University	.41866*	.07969	.000	.1651	.6722
	RUET	.50719*	.14716	.022	.0389	.9755
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.49414*	.13927	.016	-.9373	-.0510
East West University	Rajshahi College	-.52948*	.14044	.007	-.9764	-.0826
	Tamirul Millat	.43621*	.13610	.047	.0031	.8693
Kamil Madrasa	Dhaka University	.43621*	.13610	.047	.0031	.8693
	Rajshahi University	-.41866*	.07969	.000	-.6722	-.1651
Rajshahi University	Rajshahi College	-.45401*	.08173	.000	-.7141	-.1939
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.50719*	.14716	.022	-.9755	-.0389
	Rajshahi College	-.54253*	.14827	.011	-1.0144	-.0707
	Dhaka University	.64574*	.08118	.000	.3874	.9041
RUET	BUET	.55544*	.12632	.001	.1535	.9574
	East West University	.52948*	.14044	.007	.0826	.9764
	Rajshahi University	.45401*	.08173	.000	.1939	.7141
	RUET	.54253*	.14827	.011	.0707	1.0144

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The Tukey's Post Hoc test above indicates that there is a significant difference in perception among the respondents from various educational institutions. That is why, it urges to find out which of the institutions are different from others. So, along with Tukey's Post Hoc test, homogenous subsets were determined (Table 4.12.4). It indicates that students from Dhaka University have the minimum mean score of 3.16 and hold subset 1, while Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College have the highest mean scores of 3.774 and 3.81, respectively, and hold subset 2. Other than these, the other educational institutions hold both of the subsets.

Table 4.12.4 Homogeneous subsets for educational institution and PERFAM

Name of educational institution	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Dhaka University	94	3.1636	
BUET	21	3.2538	3.2538
RUET	14	3.2668	3.2668
East West University	16	3.2798	3.2798
Rajshahi University	91	3.3553	3.3553
World University	6	3.5436	3.5436
Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	16	3.5998	3.5998
Varendra University	6	3.6513	3.6513
Kabi Najrul Govt. College	71		3.7739
Rajshahi College	65		3.8093
Sig.		.164	.061

Source: Analysis of field survey data

4.4.5 The effect of administrative division of residence on PERFAM

The table (4.13.1) below shows that the mean, standard deviation, lower bound and upper bound of PERFAM in Barisal are 3.7612, 0.36916, 3.5884, and 3.9339, respectively; whereby, in Chattagram, 3.4917, 0.46029, 3.3229, and 3.6605; in Dhaka, 3.5366, 0.58730, 3.4024, and 3.6708; in Khulna, 3.3553, 0.5181, 3.1939, and 3.5168; in Rajshahi, 3.57, 0.58752, 3.4672, and 3.6727; in Rangpur, 3.2354, 0.53956, 3.1145, and 3.3563; in Mymensingh, 3.3233, 0.48343, 3.0903, and 3.5563; and in Sylhet, 3.34, 0.21130, 3.0776, and 3.6024, respectively.

Table 4.13.1 Descriptives of administrative division of residence and PERFAM

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Barisal	20	3.7612	.36916	.08255	3.5884	3.9339	3.09	4.50

Chattagram	31	3.4917	.46029	.08267	3.3229	3.6605	2.48	4.25
Dhaka	76	3.5366	.58730	.06737	3.4024	3.6708	2.28	4.71
Khulna	42	3.3553	.51810	.07995	3.1939	3.5168	2.36	4.56
Rajshahi	128	3.5700	.58752	.05193	3.4672	3.6727	2.05	4.71
Rangpur	79	3.2354	.53956	.06071	3.1145	3.3563	1.45	4.19
Mymensingh	19	3.3233	.48343	.11091	3.0903	3.5563	2.65	4.23
Sylhet	5	3.3400	.21130	.09450	3.0776	3.6024	3.18	3.58
Total	400	3.4639	.56074	.02804	3.4088	3.5190	1.45	4.71

Source: Analysis of field survey data

In the one-way ANOVA table (4.13.2), it is found that the value of $F_{7, 392}$ is 4.175, and the corresponding value of $p = .000$, which is less than 0.05. So, the null hypothesis can be rejected and the alternative hypothesis can be accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the PERFAM and the administrative division of the respondents. That is why, it is needed to identify which of the administrative division/s is/are different from others.

Table 4.13.2 ANOVA for administrative divisions and PERFAM

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	8.705	7	1.244	4.175	.000
Within Groups	116.752	392	.298		
Total	125.457	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The ‘Tukey’s Post Hoc test’ is run to find which of the division/s is/are different. It is seen in the multiple comparison table (4.13.3) of the Post Hoc test that overall perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives is different in Barisal and Rangpur ($p = .003$). There is also a difference between Dhaka and Rangpur ($p = .015$), and Rajshahi and Rangpur ($p = .001$), in comparison with the students of other administrative divisions of Bangladesh. That means, there is a significant difference in the perception among the students from Rangpur compared to those from Barisal, Dhaka, and Rajshahi.

Table 4.13.3 Post Hoc tests for administrative divisions and PERFAM

(I) Division of your home town	(J) Division of your home town	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Barisal	Rangpur	.52575*	.13661	.003	.1095	.9420
Dhaka	Rangpur	.30124*	.08769	.015	.0340	.5685
Rajshahi	Rangpur	.33455*	.07808	.001	.0966	.5725

	Barisal	-.52575*	.13661	.003	-.9420	-.1095
Rangpur	Dhaka	-.30124*	.08769	.015	-.5685	-.0340
	Rajshahi	-.33455*	.07808	.001	-.5725	-.0966

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The Tukey's (HSD) homogenous subsets (Table 4.13.4) show that the respondents from Rangpur division hold subset 1 with a minimum mean score of 3.235, and Barisal hold subset 2 with a maximum mean score of 3.761. The other divisions, namely Mymensingh, Sylhet, Khulna, Chattagram, Dhaka, and Rajshahi, fall into the same homogenous subsets. That means, each of these divisions is a subset of itself.

Table 4.13.4 Homogeneous Subsets for administrative division and PERFAM

Division of home town	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Rangpur	79	3.2354	
Mymensingh	19	3.3233	3.3233
Sylhet	5	3.3400	3.3400
Khulna	42	3.3553	3.3553
Chattagram	31	3.4917	3.4917
Dhaka	76	3.5366	3.5366
Rajshahi	128	3.5700	3.5700
Barisal	20		3.7612
Sig.		.512	.173

Source: Analysis of field survey data

4.5 Findings and Discussion

The scenario of age is hereby portrayed as age plays a critical role in the case of career planning of the youth of Bangladesh. Analysis (see Figure 4.1) shows that, 50.5 percent of the respondents' age is 21-23, 27.8 percent is 24-26, 8.8 percent is 18-20 years, and 3 percent are in the age group of 27 or more. In respect to respondents' sex, it is seen that (see Figure 4.2) 71.5 percent of the respondents are male, and the rest (28.5%) are female. In addition, 11.8 percent of the respondents are married, and 88.2 percent are unmarried (see Figure 4.3). 84.3 percent of the respondents are Muslims, whereas 15 percent of the respondents are Hindus in religious belief.

Discipline, level of study, and educational institution show that 23 percent of the respondents are from arts, 24.3 percent from business, 14 percent from engineering, 18 percent from science, 16.8 percent from social science, and 4 percent

from madrasa background. Whilst, 20.8 percent are from Hon's first year, 19.8 percent from second year, 13.3 percent from third year, 21 percent from fourth year, 19.8 percent from master's or equivalent, 1.8 percent from MPhil/PhD, and the rest 4 percent from other levels of study. It is seen that 23.5 percent of the respondents are from Dhaka University, 5.3 percent from BUET, 17.8 percent from Kabi Najrul Government College, 4 percent from East West University, 1.5 percent from World University, 4 percent from Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa, 22.8 percent from the University of Rajshahi, 3.5 percent from RUET, 16.3 percent from Rajshahi College, and 1.5 percent from Varendra University (See Figure 4.7).

It is observed that 5 percent of the respondents are from Barisal, 7.8 percent from Chattagram, 19 percent from Dhaka, 10.5 percent from Khulna, 32 percent from Rajshahi, 19.8 percent from Rangpur, 4.8 percent from Mymensingh, and only 1.3 percent from the Sylhet division of Bangladesh. The study shows that the most of the respondents' families live in rural areas (58.3), while 32.3 percent live in urban areas, and the rest (9.5%) live in semi-urban areas. It is seen that the most of the respondents' (77.2%) families are nuclear, and the rest (22.8%) are joint in nature. Though these statistics differ from another finding that tells about the number of family members. The study finds that 44.3 percent of the total respondents' numbers of family members are between 2-4, whilst 37.8 percent of respondents' numbers of family members are 5-6 and 18 percent of respondents' numbers of family members are more than 6. This anomaly may occur due to the respondents' ambiguous concept of the family types. This finding also aligns with the BBS's household income and expenditure survey 2022.¹

The scenario of the father's profession of the respondents represents that 25.3 percent of the fathers are involved in agriculture, 33.3 percent in business, 14.8 percent in government service, 11.8 percent in non-government service, 1.3 percent are migrants in multiple countries, and the rest (13.8%) in other types of profession. In addition, 30 percent of the respondents' fathers earn less than ten thousand taka. While 28.8 percent earn in 10001-20000, 17.8 percent earn 20001-30000, 9.5 percent

¹ "Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022" (Dhaka: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning, 2022), https://bbs.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bbs.portal.gov.bd/page/57def76a_aa3c_46e3_9f80_53732eb94a83/2023-04-13-09-35-ee41d2a35dcc47a94a595c88328458f4.pdf.

earn 30001- 40000, 6.8 percent earn 40001-50000, and the rest (7.3%) earn more than 50000 taka per month. Whereby, more than 76.6 percent of the respondents' fathers earn less than the national per capita income of taka 32422.²

1.3 percent of the respondents' mothers work in agriculture, 2.0 percent in business, 6.8 percent in government service, and 2.0 percent in non-government service. It is notable that the most of the respondents' mothers (86.3%) are involved in homemaking (housewife). While 74 percent of the respondents' mothers earn no money at all. Though, 11.8 percent earn 500-5000 taka only, 6.8 percent earn more than 20000, and the rest (7.4%) earn 5001-20000 taka only. Whereby, 100 percent of the respondents' mothers earn less than the national per capita income of taka 32422.³ In addition, 18.3 percent of the respondents' family income is less than ten thousand taka. While 28.8 percent families earn 10001-20000, 18 percent earn 20001-30000. 9.8 percent earn 30001-40000, 9.8 percent 40001-50000, and the rest (15.5%) earn more than 50000 taka. Whereby, more than 65 percent of the respondents' family members earn less than the national per capita income of taka 32422.⁴

It is also observed that 87.5 percent of the respondents' family decision makers are their fathers, 6.3 percent are mother, and the rest (6.2%) are the respondents themselves and/or others. This finding also aligns with the BBS report, whereby 87.4 percent of the families are male headed.⁵ The scenario of the desired occupation of the respondents displays that 15.3 percent of the respondents want to start their own businesses or agro projects, 14.3 percent want to go abroad, 4.8 percent want to join family businesses, 52.3 percent want to find government jobs, 5.8 percent want to find private jobs, and 7.8 percent want to try for other sources of income. A notable issue here is that the most of respondents (58%) desire government (52.3%) and non-government (5.8%) jobs. That means 85 percent of the respondents do not aspire to being entrepreneurs. It is supported by another study, where more than 90 percent of

² "Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022."

³ "Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022."

⁴ "Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022."

⁵ "Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022."

the respondents foster the same aspirations.⁶ It might be due to some difficulties in facilitating the required opportunities.⁷

Personal characteristics and the familial initiatives immensely influence the career choice of an individual.^{8 9 10} Because, the career choice is based on these perspectives in various ways. It is reported that a major portion (65.3%) of the respondents agree (41%) and strongly agree (24.3%) that they want to be entrepreneurs. The mean value in this case is 3.7025, which also represents positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship. It is also reported to have about the same findings in the context of Yemen and Bangladesh.^{11 12} It is seen that 73 percent of the respondents agree (51%) and strongly agree (22%) that they have the physical and mental capacity to be entrepreneurs. The mean value of 3.8225 also depicts that the youth have positive attitudes towards their physical and mental capacities. A total of 53.7 percent of the respondents opined that (agree 42% and strongly agree 11.7%) they have necessary knowledge and skills to be entrepreneurs. Though a significant number of respondents (31%) neither disagree nor agree that they have the necessary knowledge and skills in this respect. However, the mean value (3.48) shows the respondents' positive attitudes.

Among the respondents, 49.3 percent opined (agree 37.8% and strongly agree 11.5%) that they have adequate ICT Skills. It is noticeable that, 50.7 percent of the respondents either disagree or are neutral in this respect. Therefore, the mean score of 3.325 also represents that the average perception in this respect is neither positive nor

⁶ Matin et al., "Youth of Bangladesh Agents of Change? Youth Survey 2018."

⁷ Md Khalid Hassan et al., "Factors Influencing the Entrepreneurial Intention of Graduate and Non-Graduate Students in Bangladesh," *International Journal of Science and Business* 2, no. 2 (2018): 282–93.

⁸ Varalakshmi, Srivani, and Rao, "An Empirical Study on Youth Perception towards Entrepreneurship with Reference to Vijayawada City."

⁹ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, "The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur."

¹⁰ Chowdhury, "A Study of Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh."

¹¹ Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

¹² Ashrafi et al., "An Exploration of the Youths Perception toward Social Entrepreneurship Development," March 17, 2020.

negative. 54.2 percent of the respondents agree (43.0%) or strongly agree (11.2%) that they have the adequate innovative skills required for being entrepreneurs. Though, a considerable number of respondents (55.8%) neither disagree nor agree in this respect. However, the mean value (3.4850) shows a positive attitudes regarding this issue. 53.6%) of the respondents agree (40.5%) and strongly agree (13.1%) that they have good communication skills. Meanwhile, the average score (3.472) of the responses also shows a positive perception in this regard. Although, the rest of the respondents neither think positively nor negatively about their communication skills.

It is observed that 39.7 percent of the respondents agree and 24.0 percent strongly agree that they like to take risks. It means that, 63.7 percent of the respondents like to take risks. The average score (3.64) also depicts their positive perception in this respect. Though, the majority of interviewees expressed that they do not want to take any risks at all. As for example, one of the interviewees uttered that “It is not sure to succeed in the business venture, but it will take a lot of time to understand. Then I may not be able to recover it to build up my career onward.”¹³ Another interviewee expressed that “business is risky, but I think, searching for a job is comparatively less risky than being successful in business in the present context of Bangladesh.”¹⁴ This picture is also harmonious with the viewpoint of a key informant, who also thinks that their thinking is very logical and that there is very little scope to think otherwise.¹⁵ Though, many of the youth want to be entrepreneurs on the basis of their economic establishment. As for example, one of the in-depth interviewees stated that “I intend to start a venture, but that is not before my economic establishment is achieved through getting a job. Because, if the time (youth) is lost in a futile business, it will be difficult to recover.”¹⁶

In regard to having enough managerial skills, it is seen that 32.3 percent of the respondents agree and 11.1 percent strongly agree. But the greater portion (56.6%) of the respondents are either negative or neutral in this respect. The mean value (3.2925) also testifies to the above situation. A study also found the same scenario in

¹³ II-21, Interview with Researcher, August 7, 2023.

¹⁴ II-15, Interview with Researcher, August 6, 2023.

¹⁵ KII-06, Interview with Researcher, August 22, 2023.

¹⁶ II-21, Interview with Researcher.

Bangladesh.¹⁷ This scenario exists as the respondents have not yet been involved in any kind of managerial activity. It is apparent from an interviewee who opined that, “I have never experienced such kind of activities, so, I actually do not know whether I have that kind of skills or not.”¹⁸ An academicians also complies with this notion.¹⁹

44.4 percent of the respondents agree (34%) and strongly agree (10.4%) that they have adequate market knowledge. But the rest major portion (55.6%) of them either disagree or are neutral on the same issue. In addition, the mean value (3.2375) also clarifies that the respondents are neither positive nor negative about having adequate market knowledge. About 47 percent of the respondents of a study admitted that they lacked market knowledge.²⁰ The respondents don't have enough forecasting ability, as more than half (50.6%) of the respondents opined negatively. It is reported that only 37.4 percent agree and 12 percent strongly agree that they have enough forecasting ability. The average score of 3.3975 also testifies to this notion. Though, one of the key informant interviewees said that this is nothing but an overvaluation of themselves. As per his experience, he said, many of the students in tertiary education do not have enough forecasting ability.²¹

Many of the respondents expressed that they prefer freedom/autonomy in their working-life as it is reported that the agreed numbers of respondents are 43.5% and the strongly agreed numbers are 45.3 percent. The average score (4.305) of the responses is also satisfying in this regard. This can be perceived from one interviewee who stated that, “I personally prefer freedom in working life, but I think I have to be submissive to someone else in the workplace, there is nothing else to do; this is not basically possible in reality.”²² In addition, another interviewee said that, “Who doesn't want freedom? But family, society, and the future make us submissive any

¹⁷ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, “The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur.”

¹⁸ II-16, Interview with Researcher, August 6, 2023.

¹⁹ KII-09, Interview with Researcher, July 14, 2023.

²⁰ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, “The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur.”

²¹ KII-09, Interview with Researcher.

²² II-17, Interview with Researcher, August 6, 2023.

way— man is born free but chained in everywhere.”²³ One of the key informant interviewees also affirmed this issue.²⁴ A study also found that 32 percent of the respondents desired to start businesses to achieve self-dependence.²⁵

84.5 percent of the respondents stated that they have a desire for achievement. The minimum portion (14.5%) opined that they strongly disagree, disagree, or are neutral. The mean score also depicts that the most of the respondents have a desire for achievement. 38 percent of the respondents agree, and 21 percent strongly agree that their personality traits allow them to be entrepreneurs. The rest (41%) of the respondents strongly disagree, disagree, or are neutral. The calculated mean value of 3.6425 also shows the respondents’ positivity toward the personality traits required for being an entrepreneur. It is to be highlighted that the combined mean score of perception toward individual characteristics is 3.618, the median is 3.692, and the mode is 3.92. It means, in accordance with the score measurement scale developed by the researcher, that the overall perception about individual characteristics is positive for being an entrepreneur. One of the key informant interviewees also accord that the personal characteristics of the youth in Bangladeshi, in general, is positive to entrepreneurship development.²⁶

The study show that only 33.0 and 9.3 percent of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed, respectively, that their family members have positive attitudes toward their entrepreneurial intentions. The mean score of 3.177 also clarifies the negative attitudes of the family toward entrepreneurship. In addition, only 35.3 percent and 6.3 percent of the respondents agree and strongly agree, respectively, that their family members have the ability to provide funds for starting their businesses. That means, a whopping portion of the respondents’ (58.4%) family has no ability to provide funds for business. The mean value of 2.995 also represents an inability to provide funds for starting a business.

²³ II-21, Interview with Researcher.

²⁴ KII-06, Interview with Researcher.

²⁵ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, “The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur.”

²⁶ KII-09, Interview with Researcher.

A greater portion of the respondents (62.7%) opined that their family members either disagree with or stay neutral in inspiring them to be entrepreneurs. While, only 37.3 percent of the family members inspire them to be entrepreneurs. The mean score (3.0675) in this case also shows a pessimistic position in this respect. Though, a significant numbers of respondents (53%) opined that their family members have tradition in doing business. Moreover, only 31.8 percent of the respondents opined that their family members prefer entrepreneurship to serving others. That means, the rest (68.2%) of the respondents' family members don't prefer entrepreneurship as a profession. The mean score is also notably very low (2.7875) and presents a strongly negative preference for entrepreneurship. This picture can be clearer from an interviewee's experience, who uttered that—

My father is a big businessman in my upazilla having a good reputation. But he does not want me to be an entrepreneur or join his business. Rather, he, along with my engineer and doctor cousins, wants me to be an engineer serving for others.²⁷

Another interviewee stated that, “Our family invests money in our academic purposes and expects our economic establishment through a good job that can ensure the family's financial supports.”²⁸ A sociologist's (KII) experience can hereby be the most relevant to understand the scenario of family members' attitudes toward entrepreneurship and their heir's career choice issue. She shared that, her son is involved in a temporary occupation and has the expertise to change it over time in England, earning nearly 900 pounds per day. But his (son) father doesn't want to let him do that, as it is not a permanent job and not secured for the future either. Though, the father is highly educated (PhD holder) and served in a prestigious job.²⁹

Moreover, a huge portion (66.8%) of the respondents' families expect the respondents' very early economic establishment. The mean score (3.7675) also supports this expectation. Although, a mammoth portion (61.8%) of the respondents opined that their family members are well aware of the present economic condition of

²⁷ II-07, Interview with Researcher, October 25, 2022.

²⁸ II-18, Interview with Researcher, August 6, 2023.

²⁹ KII-01, Interview with Researcher, June 24, 2023.

Bangladesh. The mean score (3.6225) in this case also supports the respondents' concept in this regard.

More than half (55.8%) of the respondents speak out that their family members treat them as responsible for the financial improvement of their family. The mean score of 3.4725 also justifies the findings. On the contrary, only 42.8 percent of the respondents' family depends on them for urgent financial support, whilst the mean score (3.1875) shows a neutral position about their family members' dependency on their urgent financial support. Though, a huge portion (66.3%) of the respondents' families have given them the freedom to choose their own career path. The mean score (3.8075) of this item also support that the respondents are rein-free to take the decision of their working preferences. There are varying perceptions of the youth with regard to familial initiatives. But the overall cumulative mean score (3.3095), median (3.3), and mode (3.10) show the youth perception in this regard is neither negative nor positive. That means, the family members do not support the respondents' decisions to start businesses, which also complies with a previous study findings whereby the entrepreneurs faced lack of family supports.³⁰ Though, this scenario, as per the viewpoints of a key informant interviewee, is being changed with the passage of time.³¹

Descriptive statistics show that 172 of the male respondents and 48 of the female respondents have a positive perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives (PERFAM). Apparently, there is a difference in perception between male and female respondents. The hypothesis also shows that there is a significant association between gender and perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives as the Chi-square value is 11.581, *df* is 4, *p* is 0.021, and the strength of the association is mildly moderate as *Phi and Cramer's V* is 0.17 (Tables 4.9.1-4.9.3). This finding aligns with the research outcome of Chakraborty, Gohain, and Saha, that the experience of the entrepreneurs varies on the basis of their gender.³²

³⁰ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, "The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur."

³¹ KII-09, Interview with Researcher.

³² Tanusree Chakraborty, Daisy Gohain, and R. Saha, "Nothing Will Work Unless You Do It: Contextualizing Women Entrepreneurship," *Global Journal of Management and Business Research: A Administration and Management* 19, no. 3 (2019): 37–47,

Age plays a critical role in the case of career planning of the youth in any society, including Bangladesh. The findings show that there is a significant impact of age range on perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives as, in a one-way ANOVA, the value of $F_{3,396} = 3.116$ and $p = .026$. It is seen in the Post Hoc Test (Tukey's HSD) that the age ranges of 18-20 and 21-23 have a significant mean difference ($p = .043$). The age range of 18-20 holds subset 2, having the highest mean value of 3.605, and the age range above 27 holds subset 1, having the lowest mean value of 3.235. That means, the respondents from 18-20 years of age have positive attitudes, while 27 or more aged respondents have neutral perceptions. It also indicates that the positivity in perception decreases with the increase in age of the respondents. This finding matches with the outcomes of another study in Bangladesh conducted by Chowdhury, Alam, and Arif.³³ Additionally, this finding complies with the research outcomes of Bhuiya and Imam,³⁴ Khan,³⁵ and Saleh and Manjunath³⁶ that there is a difference.

The study findings show that the mean of the respondents' perceptions on personal characteristics and familial initiatives in arts discipline is 3.3061, in engineering is 3.3578, in science is 3.4385, in social science is 3.39, in madrasa discipline is 3.5998, and in business is 3.7223. It entails that there is a difference in the perceptions of the respondents from various academic disciplines. This difference is statistically significant as $F_{5,394} = 6.904$ and $p = .000$ in one-way ANOVA test. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between perceptions to personal characteristics and familial initiatives (PERFAM) and

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Gohain-2/publication/337635356_Effective_Women_Entrepreneurship_Overview_of_Women_Entrepreneurship_Engagement_in_21st_Century_Turning_Challenges_into_Opportunities_Authors_Kennet_Raiswa_Saha_Daisy_Gohain_E_Chakraborty.

³³ Chowdhury, Alam, and Arif, "Success Factors of Entrepreneurs of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises."

³⁴ Bhuiyan and Imam, "Entrepreneurs' Economic Success Index and Its Influencing Factors."

³⁵ Khan, *Entrepreneurial Process in Bangladesh: A Study of Industrial Location Decision-Making in Dhaka City*.

³⁶ Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

academic disciplines of the youth. The study findings of Chowdhury, Alam, and Arif also conform to this.³⁷

‘Tukey’s Post Hoc test’ result shows that, overall perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives (PERFAM) of business students is significantly different with arts ($p = .000$), engineering ($p = .001$), science ($p = .011$), and social science ($p = .002$). That means, there is a significant difference in the perception of the business students compared to the arts, engineering, science, and social science students. Hence, arts, engineering, and social science hold subset 1 and have the lowest mean scores, while business students hold subset 2, having the highest mean score. Though, science and Madrasa, on the other hand, hold both subsets with mean value of 3.438 and 3.599, respectively. These tests convey that the respondents from arts, engineering, and social science have a neutral position about the congeniality of personal characteristics and familial initiatives for entrepreneurship development, whereas madrasa and science students have a positive perception, while business students have the highest positivity.

Educational institutions also influence perceptions toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives (PERFAM). The study shows that the mean of the perception of Dhaka University students is 3.1636, BUET 3.2538, Kabi Najrul Govt. College 3.7739, East West University 3.2798, World University 3.5436, Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa 3.5998, Rajshahi University 3.3553, RUET 3.2668, Rajshahi College 3.8093, and Varendra University 3.6513. Apparently, it is clear that there are differences in the perceptions of students from various educational institutions, as the $F_{9,390} = 11.71$ and $p = .000$ in the one-way ANOVA test.

It is seen in the multiple comparison table (4.12.3) of the Post Hoc Test that, overall perception towards PERFAM is significantly different among the students from Dhaka University with Kabi Najrul Govt. College ($p = .000$), Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa ($p = .047$), and Rajshahi College ($p = .000$). In addition, the perception among the students from BUET is significantly different from that of Kabi Najrul Govt. College ($p = .002$) and Rajshahi College ($p = .001$). There is also a difference among the students from Kabi Najrul Govt. College and East West University ($p =$

³⁷ Chowdhury, Alam, and Arif, “Success Factors of Entrepreneurs of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises.”

.016), Rajshahi University ($p = .000$), and RUET ($p = .022$). Furthermore, a significant difference is found among the students from Rajshahi College with East West University ($p = .007$), Rajshahi University ($p = .000$), and RUET ($p = .011$). The study also indicates that, students from Dhaka University have a minimum mean score of 3.16 and hold subset 1, whilst Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College have the highest mean scores of 3.774 and 3.81, respectively, and hold subset 2 (See Tables 4.12.1-4.12.4).

The administrative divisions of the respondents' residences influence PERFAM. The study shows that the mean of PERFAM in Barisal is 3.7612, Chattagram 3.4917, Dhaka 3.5366, Khulna 3.3553, Rajshahi 3.57, Rangpur 3.2354, Mymensingh 3.3233, and Sylhet 3.34. This influence is statistically significant as $F_{7, 392} = 4.175$ and $p = .000$ in the one-way ANOVA test. Consequently, it is concluded that, there is a significant difference between PERFAM and the administrative divisions of the respondents. This result embraces the views of Bhat and Khan,³⁸ Kayne,³⁹ and Katz, Brockhaus and Hills,⁴⁰ but contradicts the findings of Saleh and Manjunath.⁴¹

Further, it is seen that the overall perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives (PERFAM) is different in Barisal and Rangpur ($p = .003$), Dhaka and Rangpur ($p = .015$), and Rajshahi and Rangpur ($p = .001$) in comparison with the students of other administrative divisions of Bangladesh. The study shows that the respondents from Rangpur division hold subset 1 with a minimum mean score of 3.235, and the respondents from Barisal hold subset 2 with a maximum mean score of 3.761. Among the respondents in Barisal, the perceptions toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives is higher as the people in this division has to face multiple natural calamities that make them different from the people in other divisions in Bangladesh. Thus, the respondents from Barisal think their surroundings

³⁸ Bhat and Khan, "Role of Institutional Environment in Entrepreneurship Development."

³⁹ Kayne, "State Entrepreneurship Policies and Programs."

⁴⁰ Katz, Brockhaus Sr, and Hills, "Demographic Variables in Entrepreneurship Research."

⁴¹ Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

differently and become more advanced in regard to employability and build their mind taking more challenges in their lives.⁴² This finding also collates with some other findings in other contexts, whereby youth perceptions were influenced by the residential area of their families.⁴³

4.6 Conclusion

The findings of this chapter represent that 71.5 percent of the respondents are male, 11.8 percent of the respondents are married, and 84.3 percent of the respondents are Muslims, whilst the major portion (65.3%) of the respondents want to be entrepreneurs. It is to be highlighted that the combined mean score of perception towards individual characteristics is 3.618, which means the overall perception about individual characteristics is positive for being an entrepreneur. Though, there are varying perceptions of the youth in regard to the personal characteristics and familial initiatives found as the cumulative mean score (3.3095) shows that the youth perception is neither negative nor positive. It was observed that there is a significant association between gender and PERFAM. There is also a significant impact of age range on perceptions toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives. Moreover, there is a significant difference in the perceptions of the respondents from the various academic disciplines.

⁴² KII-08, Interview with Researcher, August 8, 2023.

⁴³ Muthulakshmi and Dhanalakshmi, "Perception of Youth towards Entrepreneurship with Special Reference to College Students in Chennai."

Chapter 5: The Youth Perception toward Socio-economic Initiatives

5.1 Introduction

The exploration of youth perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives is crucial to understanding the factors that influence entrepreneurship development in the context of Bangladesh. The pathway to entrepreneurship is deeply intertwined with a complex relationship of social norms, economic issues, and educational perspectives, all of which significantly impact the youth's decision to pursue entrepreneurial ventures. Therefore, this chapter of this study aims to illuminate the complex web of socio-economic factors that influence youth perceptions towards entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. Through analyzing data collected from field surveys, in-depth interviews, and KIIs, the researcher seeks to gain insights into how social settings, economic issues, and educational perspectives interact to either foster or hinder the youth's interest in entrepreneurship.

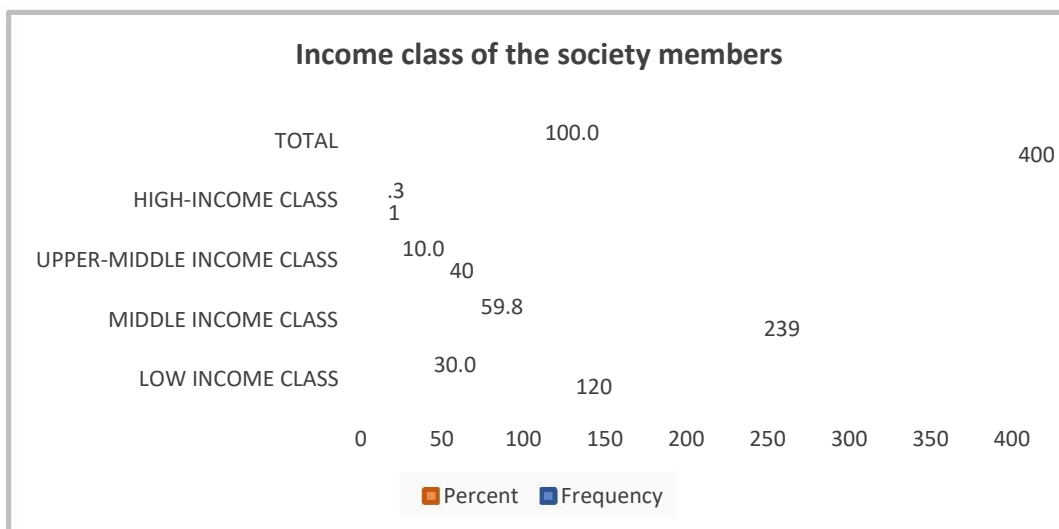
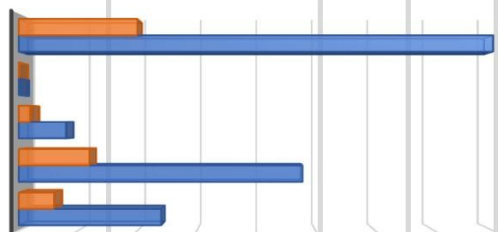
Thus, unraveling youth perceptions towards socio-economic initiatives for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh requires a comprehensive examination of social settings, economic issues, and educational perspectives. Empowering the youth to embrace entrepreneurship as a pathway to economic empowerment and societal progress will not only unleash the potential of this vibrant demographic but also drive sustainable development for the entire nation.

5.2 Social Demography Assumed by the Respondents

This section of this chapter analyzes demographic information like society members' profession/occupation, income class of the society members, religion of the society members, and income level of the society members. The information hereby is described as per the assumed responses of the respondents.

5.2.1 Profession of the society members

The following figure (5.1) shows that the most of the society members' professions (190) are agriculture, which covers 47.5 percent of the total respondents, followed by business (112), which is 28 percent of the total respondents. In addition, the numbers of government service holders are 29, which is 7.3 percent; non-government service



5.2.3 Religion of the society members

The figure (5.3) represents the distribution of the members included in the four religions. It is observed that the most of the society members (361) are Muslims, which is 90.3 percent of the total. 29 of the society members are Hindus, which covers 7.3 percent. The rest of the society members are Buddhist (1%), Christians (0.8%), and other religions (0.8%).

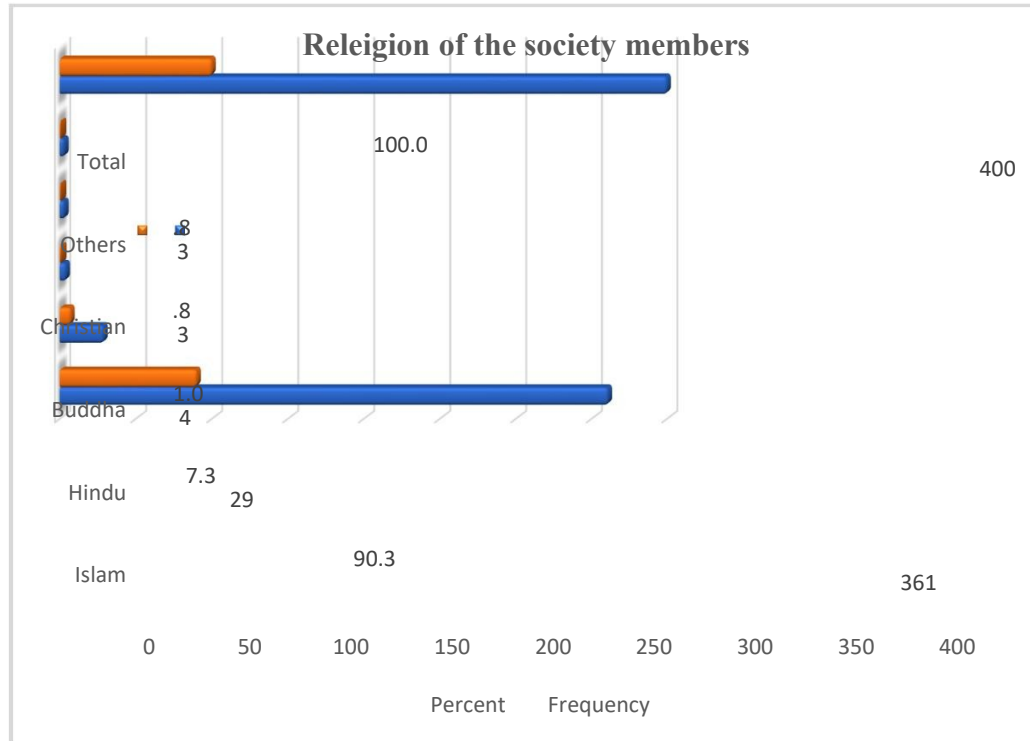


Figure 5.3 Religion of the society members

5.2.4 Income level of the society members

The following figure (5.4) depicts the income level of the society members. It is hereby observed that 152 (38%) of the society members hold the income group of taka 10000 or less than that; 149 (37.3%) hold the income group of 10001-20000; 63 (15.8%) hold the income group of 20001-30000; 14 (3.5%) hold the income group of taka 30001-40000; and 15 (3.8%) hold the income group of taka 40001-50000. On the other hand, only 7 (1.8%) of the society members hold the income class of more than 50000 taka.

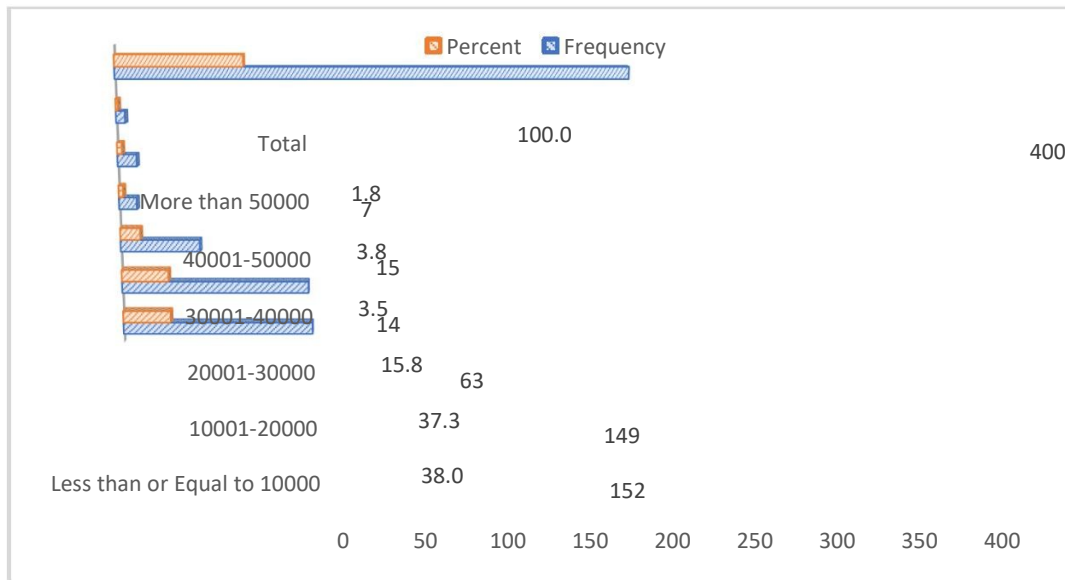


Figure 5.4 Income level of the society members

5.3 Youth Perception toward Socio-Economic Initiatives (SOCECO)

5.3.1 Perception to the normative initiatives of society

5.3.1.1 Frequency distribution of the normative initiatives of society

Table 5.1 represents the youth perception to the normative initiatives of the society. It is observed that 46, 91, 131, 110, and 22 of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the society members prioritize and patronize the entrepreneurial activities of the society. 33, 87, 131, 121, and 28 of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the social culture, values, and norms favor the entrepreneurs. In regard to ensuring social security for the entrepreneurs, 36, 108, 113, 117, and 26 of the respondents expressed that they are strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively.

Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed numbers of respondents are 27, 104, 144, 104, and 21, respectively, that the social trends tend to entrepreneurial development. 24, 107, 113, 130, and 26 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the social education system supports to build up entrepreneurial knowledge in society. 36, 53, 132, 137, and 42 of the respondents

strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that society appreciates women empowerment through entrepreneurship development. In response to the statement “In the case of entrepreneurship, gender discrimination does not exist in the society,” 62, 116, 96, 96, and 30 of the respondents are strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively.

Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents on “Entrepreneurs are prioritized in cases of marriage” are 55, 90, 138, 90, and 27, respectively. 17, 49, 138, 155, and 41 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that their peer group positively influences them to be entrepreneurs. In respect to the social status of the entrepreneurs, 33, 73, 152, 104, and 38 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the social status of the entrepreneurs is high in their society. 14, 67, 149, 130, and 40 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the religions and religious communities have positive influence on their career choices. 17, 64, 100, 165, and 54 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the society members have available access to the internet and media.

11, 45, 86, 188, and 70 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that social media has positive effects on building careers as entrepreneurs. The strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed numbers of respondents are 11, 57, 120, 163, and 49, respectively, who think that social organizations have a positive influence on entrepreneurship development. 12, 48, 120, 158, and 62 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that their society recognizes the importance of entrepreneurship for the economic development of Bangladesh.

Table 5.1 Frequency distribution of the normative initiatives of society

Items	Str. Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Str. Agree
Society members prioritize and patronize the entrepreneurial activities	46	91	131	110	22
Social culture, values, and norms favor the entrepreneurs	33	87	131	121	28
Society ensure security for the entrepreneurs	36	108	113	117	26
Social trends tend to entrepreneurial development	27	104	144	104	21
Social education system supports to build up the entrepreneurial knowledge	24	107	113	130	26
Society appreciates women empowerment through entrepreneurship development	36	53	132	137	42
In case of entrepreneurship, gender discrimination does not exist in the society	62	116	96	96	30
Entrepreneurs are prioritized in case of marriage	55	90	138	90	27
Your peer group positively influences you to be an entrepreneur	17	49	138	155	41
Social status of the entrepreneurs is high in your society	33	73	152	104	38
Religion and religious community have positive influence on career choice	14	67	149	130	40
Society members have available access to internet and media	17	64	100	165	54
Social media has positive effects on building career as an entrepreneur	11	45	86	188	70
Social organizations have positive influence on entrepreneurship development	11	57	120	163	49
Your society recognizes the importance of entrepreneurship for economic development of Bangladesh	12	48	120	158	62

Source: Analysis of field survey data

5.3.1.2 Percentage of the normative initiatives of the society

Table 5.2 represents the percentage of the youth perceptions to the normative initiatives of society. It is observed that 11.5, 22.8, 32.8, 27.5, and 5.5 percent of the respondents respectively strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the society members prioritize and patronize the entrepreneurial activities of society. 8.3, 21.8, 32.8, 30.3, and 7.0 percent of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the social culture, values, and norms favor the entrepreneurs. In regard to ensuring social security for the entrepreneurs, 9.0, 27.0, 28.3, 29.3, and 6.5 percent of the respondents expressed that they are strongly

disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively.

Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents are 6.8, 26.0, 36.0, 26.0, and 5.3 percent, respectively, that the social trends tend to entrepreneurial development. 6.0, 26.8, 28.3, 32.5, and 6.5 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the social education system supports to build up entrepreneurial knowledge in society. 9.0, 13.3, 33.0, 34.3, and 10.5 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that society appreciates women empowerment through entrepreneurship development. In response to the statement, “In case of entrepreneurship, gender discrimination does not exist in the society,” 15.5, 29.0, 24.0, 24.0, and 7.5 percent of the respondents expressed that they are strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively.

Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents on “Entrepreneurs are prioritized in cases of marriage” are 13.8, 22.5, 34.5, 22.5, and 6.8 percent, respectively. 4.3, 12.3, 34.5, 38.8, and 10.3 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that their peer group positively influences them to be entrepreneurs. In respect to the social status of the entrepreneurs, 8.3, 18.3, 38.0, 26.0, and 9.5 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the social status of the entrepreneurs is high in their society. 3.5, 16.8, 37.3, 32.5, and 10.0 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the religions and religious communities have positive influence on their career choice. 4.3, 16.0, 25.0, 41.3, and 13.5 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed that the society members have available access to the internet and media.

2.8, 11.3, 21.5, 47.0, and 17.5 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that

social media has positive effects on building careers as entrepreneurs. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents are 2.8, 14.3, 30.0, 40.8, and 12.3 percent, respectively, who think that social organizations have a positive influence on entrepreneurship development. 3.0, 12.0, 30.0, 39.5, and 15.5 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that their society recognizes the importance of entrepreneurship for the economic development of Bangladesh.

Table 5.2 Percentage of the normative initiatives of society

Items	Str. Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Str. Agree
Society members prioritize and patronize the entrepreneurial activities	11.5	22.8	32.8	27.5	5.5
Social culture, values, and norms favor the entrepreneurs	8.3	21.8	32.8	30.3	7.0
Society ensure security for the entrepreneurs	9.0	27.0	28.3	29.3	6.5
Social trends tend to entrepreneurial development	6.8	26.0	36.0	26.0	5.3
Social education system supports to build up the entrepreneurial knowledge	6.0	26.8	28.3	32.5	6.5
Society appreciates women empowerment through entrepreneurship development	9.0	13.3	33.0	34.3	10.5
In case of entrepreneurship, gender discrimination does not exist in the society	15.5	29.0	24.0	24.0	7.5
Entrepreneurs are prioritized in case of marriage	13.8	22.5	34.5	22.5	6.8
Your peer group positively influences you to be an entrepreneur	4.3	12.3	34.5	38.8	10.3
Social status of the entrepreneurs is high in your society	8.3	18.3	38.0	26.0	9.5
Religion and religious community have positive influence on career choice	3.5	16.8	37.3	32.5	10.0
Society members have available access to internet and media	4.3	16.0	25.0	41.3	13.5
Social media has positive effects on building career as an entrepreneur	2.8	11.3	21.5	47.0	17.5
Social organizations have positive influence on entrepreneurship development	2.8	14.3	30.0	40.8	12.3
Your society recognizes the importance of entrepreneurship for economic development of Bangladesh	3.0	12.0	30.0	39.5	15.5

Source: Analysis of field survey data

5.3.2 Perception toward economic initiatives

5.3.2.1 Frequency distribution of perception toward economic initiatives

Table 5.3 represents the youth perception to economic initiatives for entrepreneurship development. It is observed that 54, 142, 111, 73, and 20 of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the financial opportunities are adequate in Bangladesh for entrepreneurship development. 48, 140, 117, 79, and 16 of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the infrastructural facilities are adequate for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. In regard to the availability of startup capital for entrepreneurs in Bangladesh, 57, 141, 117, 65, and 20 of the respondents expressed that they are strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively.

Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed numbers of respondents are 52, 95, 156, 81, and 16, respectively, who think that the Government grants/subsidies are provided to the new entrepreneurs. 57, 149, 120, 64, and 10 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the loan facilities are adequate for entrepreneurship development. 52, 138, 136, 67, and 7 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the interest rate is appropriate for starting and continuing business. In response to the statement “Microcredits are available for entrepreneurship development,” 42, 118, 126, 95, and 19 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents on “Collateral for loan is zero/tolerable for new business” are 34, 102, 148, 88, and 28, respectively. 34, 122, 145, 86, and 13 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the insurance facilities are adequate for business.

In respect to the raw materials and logistic supports of the entrepreneurs, 30, 128, 138, 80, and 24 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the raw materials

and other logistic supports are available for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. 24, 98, 125, 130, and 23 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the competition is tolerable for new entrepreneurs. 29, 110, 168, 72, and 21 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed that the tax incentives and tax exemptions are available for new entrepreneurs. 34, 119, 111, 116, and 20 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the risk of too much loss is avoidable in the current economic condition. The statement “Economic stability exists in the financial sector of Bangladesh” is strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, by 78, 104, 100, 90, and 28 of the respondents.

Table 5.3 Frequency distribution of perception toward economic initiatives

Items	Str. Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Str. Agree
The financial opportunities are adequate in Bangladesh for entrepreneurial development	54	142	111	73	20
Infrastructural facilities are adequate for entrepreneurship	48	140	117	79	16
Startup capital is available for entrepreneurs in Bangladesh	57	141	117	65	20
Govt. grants/subsidies are provided to the new entrepreneurs	52	95	156	81	16
Loan facilities are adequate for entrepreneurship development	57	149	120	64	10
Interest rate is appropriate for starting and continuing business	52	138	136	67	7
Microcredits are available for entrepreneurship development	42	118	126	95	19
Collateral for loan is zero/tolerable for new business	34	102	148	88	28
Insurance facilities are adequate for business	34	122	145	86	13
Raw materials and other logistic support are available	30	128	138	80	24
Competition is tolerable for new entrepreneurs	24	98	125	130	23
Tax incentives and tax exemptions are available for new entrepreneurs	29	110	168	72	21
Risk of too much loss is avoidable in current economic condition	34	119	111	116	20
Economic stability exists in the financial sector of Bangladesh	78	104	100	90	28

Source: Analysis of field survey data

5.3.2.2 Percentage of perception toward economic initiatives

Table 5.4 represents the youth perception to economic aspect of entrepreneurial development. It is observed that 13.5, 35.5, 27.8, 18.3, and 5.0 percent of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the financial opportunities are adequate in Bangladesh for entrepreneurship development. 12.0, 35.0, 29.3, 19.8, and 4.0 percent of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the infrastructural facilities are adequate for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. In regard to the availability of startup capital for entrepreneurs in Bangladesh, 14.3, 35.3, 29.3, 16.3, and 5.0 percent of the respondents expressed that they are strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively.

Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed numbers of respondents are 13.0, 23.8, 39.0, 20.3, and 4.0 percent, respectively, that the government grants/subsidies are provided to the new entrepreneurs. 14.3, 37.3, 30.0, 16.0, and 2.5 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the loan facilities are adequate for entrepreneurship development. 13.0, 34.5, 34.0, 16.8, and 1.8 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the interest rate is appropriate for starting and continuing business. In response to the statement “Microcredits are available for entrepreneurship development,” 10.5, 29.5, 31.5, 23.8, and 4.8 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed and strongly agreed, respectively. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents on “Collateral for loan is zero/tolerable for new business” are 8.5, 25.5, 37.0, 22.0, and 7.0 percent, respectively. 8.5, 30.5, 36.3, 21.5, and 3.3 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the insurance facilities are adequate for business.

In respect to the raw materials and logistic supports for the entrepreneurs, 7.5, 32.0, 34.5, 20.0, and 6.0 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the raw

materials and other logistic supports are available for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. 6.0, 24.5, 31.3, 32.5, and 5.8 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the competition is tolerable for new entrepreneurs. 7.3, 27.5, 42.0, 18.0, and 5.3 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed that the tax incentives and tax exemptions are available for new entrepreneurs. 8.5, 29.8, 27.8, 29.0, and 5.0 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the risk of too much loss is avoidable in the current economic condition. The statement “Economic stability exists in the financial sector of Bangladesh” shows that strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed by 19.5, 26.0, 25.0, 22.5, and 7.0 percent of the respondents, respectively.

Table 5.4 Percentage of perception toward economic initiatives

Items	Str.				
The financial opportunities are adequate in Bangladesh for entrepreneurial development	13.5	35.5	27.8	18.3	5.0
Infrastructural facilities are adequate for entrepreneurship	12.0	35.0	29.3	19.8	4.0
Startup capital is available for entrepreneurs in Bangladesh	14.3	35.3	29.3	16.3	5.0
Govt. grants/subsidies are provided to the new entrepreneurs	13.0	23.8	39.0	20.3	4.0
Loan facilities are adequate for entrepreneurship development	14.3	37.3	30.0	16.0	2.5
Interest rate is appropriate for starting and continuing business	13.0	34.5	34.0	16.8	1.8
Microcredits are available for entrepreneurship development	10.5	29.5	31.5	23.8	4.8
Collateral for loans is zero/tolerable for new business in	8.5	25.5	37.0	22.0	7.0
Insurance facilities are adequate for business	8.5	30.5	36.3	21.5	3.3
Raw materials and other logistic support are available	7.5	32.0	34.5	20.0	6.0
Competition is tolerable for new entrepreneurs	6.0	24.5	31.3	32.5	5.8
Tax incentives and tax exemptions are available for new entrepreneurs	7.3	27.5	42.0	18.0	5.3

Risk of too much loss is avoidable in current economic condition	8.5	29.8	27.8	29.0	5.0
Economic stability exists in the financial sector of Bangladesh	19.5	26.0	25.0	22.5	7.0

Source: Analysis of field survey data

5.3.3 Perception to the educational initiatives

5.3.3.1 Frequency distribution of perception to educational initiatives

Table 5.5 represents the youth perception toward educational initiatives for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. It is observed that 37, 80, 141, 112, and 30 of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the government promotes/patronizes research in universities for young entrepreneurship development. 40, 72, 113, 145, and 30 of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the educational institutions play important roles in entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. In regard to the support of public education system in youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh, 46, 83, 119, 123, and 29 of the respondents expressed that they are strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed numbers of respondents are 27, 64, 143, 132, and 34, respectively, that the private education system is supportive to youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

28, 88, 146, 113, and 25 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the educational institutions maintain industrial or business links for entrepreneurship development. 38, 69, 134, 130, and 29 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the education policy emphasizes entrepreneurship development. In response to the statement “Curriculum and syllabus contain entrepreneurial education,” 37, 80, 142, 111, and 30 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents on “Vocational/technical education is enough for entrepreneurship development” are 36, 113, 120, 102, and 29, respectively.

Table 5.5 Frequency distribution of the perception to educational initiatives

Items					
Government promotes/patronizes researches in universities for young entrepreneurship development	37	80	141	112	30
Educational institutions play important roles in entrepreneurship development	40	72	113	145	30
Public education system is supportive to youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh	46	83	119	123	29
Private education system is supportive to youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh	27	64	143	132	34
Educational institutions maintain industrial or business link for entrepreneurship development	28	88	146	113	25
Education policy emphasizes the entrepreneurship development	38	69	134	130	29
Curriculum and syllabus contain entrepreneurial education	37	80	142	111	30
Vocational/technical education is enough for entrepreneurship development	36	113	120	102	29

Source: Analysis of field survey data

5.3.3.2 Percentage of perception toward educational initiatives

Table 5.6 represents the youth perception toward educational initiatives for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. It is observed that 9.3, 20.0, 35.3, 28.0, and 7.5 percent of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the government promotes/patronizes research in universities for young entrepreneurship development. 10.0, 18.0, 28.3, 36.3, and 7.5 percent of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the educational institutions play important roles in entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. In regard to the support of public education system in youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh, 11.5, 20.8, 29.8, 30.8, and 7.3 percent of the respondents expressed that they are strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed numbers of respondents are 6.8, 16.0, 35.8, 33.0, and 8.5 percent, respectively, who think that the private education system is supportive to youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

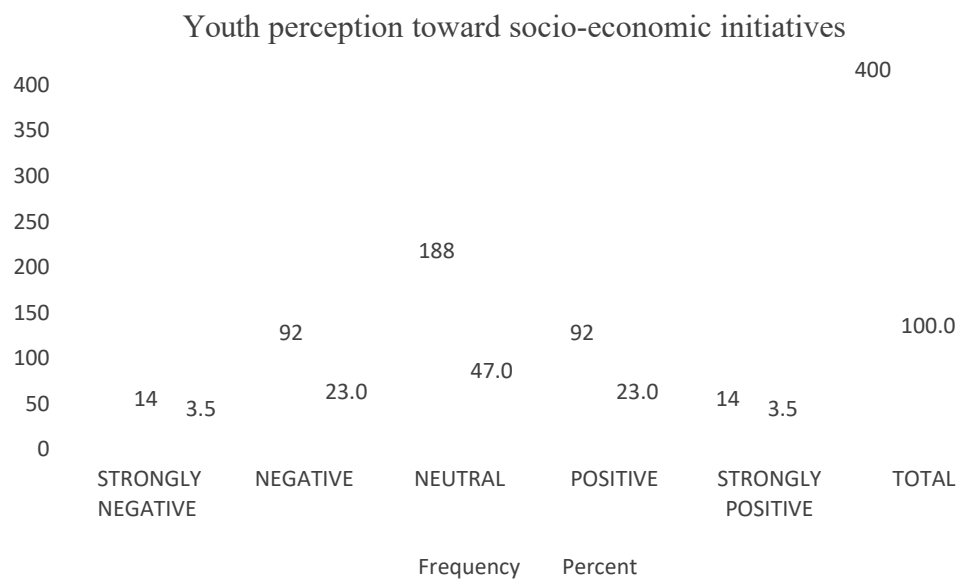
7.0, 22.0, 36.5, 28.3, and 6.3 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the educational institutions maintain industrial or business links for entrepreneurship development. 9.5, 17.3, 33.5, 32.5, and 7.3 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the education policy emphasizes entrepreneurship development. In response to the statement “Curriculum and syllabus contain entrepreneurial education,” 9.3, 20.0, 35.5, 27.8, and 7.5 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents on “Vocational/technical education is enough for entrepreneurship development” are 9.0, 28.3, 30.0, 25.5, and 7.3 percent, respectively.

Table 5.6 Percentage of the perception to educational initiatives

Items					
Government promotes/patronizes researches in universities for young entrepreneurship development	9.3	20.0	35.3	28.0	7.5
Educational institutions play important roles in entrepreneurship development	10.0	18.0	28.3	36.3	7.5
Public education system is supportive to youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh	11.5	20.8	29.8	30.8	7.3
Private education system is supportive to youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh	6.8	16.0	35.8	33.0	8.5
Educational institutions maintain industrial or business link for entrepreneurship development	7.0	22.0	36.5	28.3	6.3
Education policy emphasizes the entrepreneurship development	9.5	17.3	33.5	32.5	7.3
Curriculum and syllabus contain entrepreneurial education	9.3	20.0	35.5	27.8	7.5
Vocational/technical education is enough for entrepreneurship development	9.0	28.3	30.0	25.5	7.3
<i>Source:</i> Analysis of field survey data					

5.3.4 State of youth perception to socio-economic initiatives (SOCECO)

The following figure 5.5 illustrates the state of youth perceptions to socio-economic initiatives. It is observed in the figure that 14 of the respondents’ perceptions are



5.4.2 SOCECO and society members' profession

The following table (5.8.1) shows that the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and upper bound in the case of agriculture as a profession are 2.8595, 0.60216, 2.7733, and 2.9457, respectively; in the case of business, Govt. service, non-govt. service, migrants, and others, the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and upper bound are (3.2293, 0.59225, 3.1184, and 3.3402), (3.0284, 0.71802, 2.7552, and 3.3015), (3.0593, 0.53310, 2.8952, and 3.2233), (3.1297, 0.61957, 2.7553, and 3.5041), and (2.9694, 0.86981, 2.4438, and 3.4950), respectively.

Table 5.8.1 Descriptives for SOCECO and society members' profession

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean				
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
Agriculture	190	2.8595	.60216	.04369	2.7733	2.9457	1.36	4.43	
Business	112	3.2293	.59225	.05596	3.1184	3.3402	1.48	4.53	
Govt. Service	29	3.0284	.71802	.13333	2.7552	3.3015	1.35	4.51	
Non-govt. Service	43	3.0593	.53310	.08130	2.8952	3.2233	2.22	4.43	
Immigrant	13	3.1297	.61957	.17184	2.7553	3.5041	2.36	4.41	
Others	13	2.9694	.86981	.24124	2.4438	3.4950	1.68	4.49	
Total	400	3.0091	.62835	.03142	2.9473	3.0709	1.35	4.53	

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The one-way ANOVA table (5.8.2) shows that, value of $F_{5,394}$ is 5.348, and the corresponding value of $p = .000 < .05$ at 5 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis can be rejected and the alternative hypothesis can be accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives and the society members' professions.

Table 5.8.2 One-way ANOVA for SOCECO and society members' profession

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	10.011	5	2.002	5.348	.000
Within Groups	147.522	394	.374		
Total	157.534	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

As the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, 'Tukey's Post Hoc test' is run to find out which of the profession/s is/are different. It is seen in the multiple comparison table (5.8.3) of the Post Hoc test that overall

perception toward socio-economic initiatives is different in the professions of agriculture and business ($p = .000$) having a mean difference of 0.3698, which is significant at .05 level of confidence.

Table 5.8.3 Post Hoc Tests for SOCECO and society members' profession

(I) Profession of most of the people in society	(J) Profession of most of the people in society	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Agriculture	Business	-.36979*	.07290	.000	-.5785	-.1610
Business	Agriculture	.36979*	.07290	.000	.1610	.5785

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

Table 5.8.4 shows that, there is a significant difference in the perception toward socio-economic initiatives among the respondents in agriculture based societies in comparison with business oriented societies. Although, all of the professions hold the same subset.

Table 5.8.4 Homogeneous subsets for SOCECO and society's major profession

Profession of most of the people in the society	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
		1
Agriculture	190	2.8595
Others	13	2.9694
Govt. Service	29	3.0284
Non-govt. Service	43	3.0593
Immigrant	13	3.1297
Business	112	3.2293
Sig.		.239

Source: Analysis of field survey data

5.4.3 SOCECO and society members' social class

The descriptive Table 4.9.1 represents the perception toward socio-economic initiatives and society members' social class. It is observed that the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of perception of the respondents from the lower social class are 2.7938, 0.63938, 2.6782, and 2.9094; from the middle social class are 3.0345, 0.57569, 2.9611, and 3.1078; and from the upper-middle social class are 3.4909, 0.61523, 3.2942, and 3.6877, respectively. On the contrary, the mean from the high social class is 3.5052, as there is only one response found.

Table 5.9.1 Descriptives for SOCECO and society members' social class

	N	95% Confidence Interval for Mean					
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
Low income class	120	2.7938	.63938	.05837	2.6782	2.9094	1.36 4.49
Middle income class	239	3.0345	.57569	.03724	2.9611	3.1078	1.35 4.51
Upper-middle income class	40	3.4909	.61523	.09728	3.2942	3.6877	2.11 4.53
High-income class	1	3.5052	.	.	.	.	3.51 3.51
Total	400	3.0091	.62835	.03142	2.9473	3.0709	1.35 4.53

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The one-way ANOVA table (5.9.2) shows that the value of $F_{3, 396}$ is 14.145, and the corresponding value of p is .000, which is less than 0.05 at 5 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis can be rejected and the alternative hypothesis can be accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between perceptions to socio-economic initiatives and society members' social classes. Hereby, calculating Post Hoc test has not been possible due to the fact that the count of higher social class is only one.

Table 5.9.2 One way ANOVA for SOCECO and societies' social class

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	15.247	3	5.082	14.145	.000
Within Groups	142.286	396	.359		
Total	157.534	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

5.4.4 SOCECO and societies' major religion

The descriptive Table 5.10.1 represents the perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives and major religions of the societies. It is observed that the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of perceptions of the respondents from Islam are 2.9789, 0.63255, 2.9134, and 3.0444; from Hinduism 3.2259, 0.51522, 3.0299, and 3.4219; from Buddhism 3.1781, 0.67208, 2.1087, and 4.2475; from Christianity 3.5585, 0.20545, 3.0481, and 4.0688; and from other religions are 3.7733, 0.27663, 3.0861, and 4.4605.

Table 5.10.1 Descriptives for SOCECO and societies' major religion

	N	95% Confidence Interval for Mean						
		Lower Bound		Upper Bound		Sig.		
Islam	361	2.9789	.63255	.03329	2.9134	3.0444	1.35	4.53
Hindu	29	3.2259	.51522	.09567	3.0299	3.4219	2.07	4.04
Buddha	4	3.1781	.67208	.33604	2.1087	4.2475	2.36	3.96
Christian	3	3.5585	.20545	.11862	3.0481	4.0688	3.38	3.79
Others	3	3.7733	.27663	.15971	3.0861	4.4605	3.46	3.97
Total	400	3.0091	.62835	.03142	2.9473	3.0709	1.35	4.53

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The one-way ANOVA table (5.10.2) shows that, the value of $F_{4, 395}$ is 2.88, and the corresponding value of p is .023, which is less than .05 at 5 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis can be rejected and the alternative hypothesis can be accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives and the major religions of the societies.

Table 5.10.2 One way ANOVA for SOCECO and major religion of the society

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.464	4	1.116	2.880	.023
Within Groups	153.070	395	.388		
Total	157.534	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

Table 5.10.3 represents that the perceptions among the youth from the societies' various religions do not have significant differences.

Table 5.10.3 Post Hoc tests for SOCECO and major religion of the society

(I) Major religion in the society	(J) Major religion in the society	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Islam	Hindu	-.24699	.12015	.242	-.5763	.0823
	Buddha	-.19918	.31297	.969	-1.0569	.6585
	Christian	-.57957	.36090	.494	-1.5686	.4094
	Others	-.79438	.36090	.181	-1.7834	.1946

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The homogeneous subsets table (5.10.4) for perception toward socio-economic initiatives and major religions of the societies represents that the

perceptions of the respondents in accordance with the major religion of the society fall into the same subset. Nevertheless, it is observed that the respondents from Islam has the minimum mean score of 2.979, and from the other religions other than Islam—Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, and from other religions have the highest mean scores of 3.1781, 3.2259, 3.5585, and 3.7733, respectively.

Table 5.10.4 Homogeneous subsets for SOCECO and society's major religion

Major religions in the society	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05 1
Islam	361	2.9789
Buddha	4	3.1781
Hindu	29	3.2259
Christian	3	3.5585
Others	3	3.7733
Sig.		.237

Source: Analysis of field survey data

5.4.5 SOCECO and age groups of the respondents

The table (5.11.1) below illustrates the descriptive statistics of the perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives and age groups of the respondents. It is observed that the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of the age group of 18-20 are 3.1760, 0.66095, 3.0239, and 3.3280; 21-23 are 3.0177, 0.59438, 2.9353, and 3.1002; 24-26 are 2.9119, 0.64630, 2.7903, and 3.0334; and ages more than 27 are 2.7203, 0.61014, 2.3326, and 3.1079, respectively.

Table 5.11.1 Descriptives for SOCECO and age groups of the respondents

					95% Confidence Interval for Mean			
	N				Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
18-20	75	3.1760	.66095	.07632	3.0239	3.3280	1.36	4.49
21-23	202	3.0177	.59438	.04182	2.9353	3.1002	1.48	4.53
24-26	111	2.9119	.64630	.06134	2.7903	3.0334	1.35	4.51
More than 27	12	2.7203	.61014	.17613	2.3326	3.1079	1.48	3.62
Total	400	3.0091	.62835	.03142	2.9473	3.0709	1.35	4.53

Source: Analysis of field survey data

A hypothesis was drawn that, there is no difference between the perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives and different age groups of the respondents. The one-way ANOVA table (5.11.2) shows that the value of $F_{3, 396}$ is 3.575, and the corresponding value of p is .014, which is less than 0.05. So, the null hypothesis is

rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between perception toward socio-economic initiatives and different age groups of the youth.

Table 5.11.2 One way ANOVA for SOCECO and age groups of the respondents

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.154	3	1.385	3.575	.014
Within Groups	153.380	396	.387		
Total	157.534	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

As the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, it is required to identify which of the age range/s is/are different. That is why, The Post Hoc test (Tukey's HSD) was calculated (Table 5.11.3). It is seen that the age ranges of 18-20 and 24-26 have a mean difference, which is significant as the p value is .024, which is less than .05. Hereby, the standard error is .09303, lower bound is .0241, and upper bound is .5041 at 95 percent confidence level.

Table 5.11.3 Post Hoc tests for SOCECO and age groups of the respondents

(I) Age Group	(J) Age Group	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
18-20	24-26	.26410*	.09303	.024	.0241	.5041
24-26	18-20	-.26410*	.09303	.024	-.5041	-.0241

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

It is seen in Table 5.11.4 that the age range of 18-20 holds subset 2 having the highest mean value of 3.176, and the age range above 27 holds subset 1 having the lowest mean value of 2.7203.

Table 5.11.4 Homogeneous subsets for SOCECO and age range

Age Group	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
More than 27	12	2.7203	
24-26	111	2.9119	2.9119
21-23	202	3.0177	3.0177
18-20	75		3.1760
Sig.		.178	.273

Source: Analysis of field survey data

5.4.6 Association between gender and SOCECO

The table 5.12.1 below shows that, among the male respondents, 12, 69, 126, 67, and 12 are respectively strongly negative, negative, neutral, positive, and strongly positive toward socio-economic initiatives, while 2, 23, 62, 25, and 2 of the female respondents are respectively strongly negative, negative, neutral, positive, and strongly positive.

Table 5.12.1 Gender and SOCECO (Crosstabulation)

		Strongly negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Strongly positive	Total
Gender	Male	12	69	126	67	12	286
	Female	2	23	62	25	2	114
Total		14	92	188	92	14	400

Source: Analysis of field survey data

A hypothesis was drawn inferring that there is no association between gender and perception toward socio-economic initiatives for entrepreneurship development. In the Chi square test statistics (Table 5.12.2), it is found that the Pearson Chi-square value is 5.259, the *df* is 4, and *p* value is 0.262, which is greater than .05 at 5 percent level of significance. So, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no significant association between gender and perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

Table 5.12.2 Chi-square tests for gender and SOCECO

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)	Point Probability
Pearson Chi-Square	5.259 ^a	4	.262	.261		
Likelihood Ratio	5.624	4	.229	.244		
Fisher's Exact Test	4.760			.308		
Linear-by-Linear Association	.066 ^b	1	.797	.847	.424	.050
N of Valid Cases	400					

a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The min. expected count is 3.99.

b. The standardized statistic is .257.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

5.4.7 Impact of respondents' religion on SOCECO

Table 5.13.1 represents the descriptives of the perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives and respondents' religions. It is observed that the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of perceptions of the respondents from Islam are 2.9852, 0.64339, 2.9163, and 3.0542; from Hinduism are 3.1414, 0.52879, 3.0048,

and 3.2780; and Buddhism are 2.8762, 0.72787, 3.6635, and 9.4159, respectively. In the case of Christianity, on the contrary, there is only one respondent having the mean score of 3.3849.

Table 5.13.1 Descriptives for SOCECO and respondents' religions

					95% Confidence Interval for Mean			
N					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Islam	337	2.9852	.64339	.03505	2.9163	3.0542	1.35	4.53
Hindu	60	3.1414	.52879	.06827	3.0048	3.2780	1.50	4.04
Buddha	2	2.8762	.72787	.51468	3.6635	9.4159	2.36	3.39
Christian	1	3.3849	.	.	.	.	3.38	3.38
Total	400	3.0091	.62835	.03142	2.9473	3.0709	1.35	4.53

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The one-way ANOVA table (5.13.2) shows that the value of $F_{3, 396}$ is 1.199, and the corresponding value of p is .310, which is greater than .05 at 5 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected and the alternative hypothesis cannot be accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference between perception toward socio-economic initiatives and the religions of the respondents.

Table 5.13.2 One way ANOVA for SOCECO and respondents' religions

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.418	3	.473	1.199	.310
Within Groups	156.115	396	.394		
Total	157.534	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

5.4.8 Perception toward socio-economic initiatives and disciplines of study

The following table (5.14.1) shows that the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and upper bound in the case of respondents from arts discipline are 2.9344, 0.60427, 2.8092, and 3.0595, respectively. In the case of respondents from engineering, science, social science, and madrasa disciplines, the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and upper bound are (2.8969, 0.61283, 2.7328, and 3.0610); (2.9860, 0.62978, 2.8380, and 3.1340); (2.9682, 0.53669, 2.8373, and 3.0992); and (2.4760, 0.52276, 2.1975, and 2.7546), respectively. On the other hand, in the case of business, the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and upper bound are 3.2781, 0.64100, 3.1489, and 3.4073, respectively.

Table 5.14.1 Descriptives for SOCECO and disciplines of study

	N	95% Confidence Interval for Mean						
				Lower Bound		Upper Bound		
Arts	92	2.9344	.60427	.06300	2.8092	3.0595	1.48	4.41
Business	97	3.2781	.64100	.06508	3.1489	3.4073	1.75	4.51
Engineering	56	2.8969	.61283	.08189	2.7328	3.0610	1.35	4.53
Science	72	2.9860	.62978	.07422	2.8380	3.1340	1.54	4.43
Social Science	67	2.9682	.53669	.06557	2.8373	3.0992	1.59	4.10
Madrassa	16	2.4760	.52276	.13069	2.1975	2.7546	1.36	3.58
Total	400	3.0091	.62835	.03142	2.9473	3.0709	1.35	4.53

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The one-way ANOVA table (5.14.2) shows that the value of $F_{5,394}$ is 7.049, and the corresponding value of $p = .000 < .05$ at 5 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between perception to socio-economic initiatives and the academic disciplines of the youth.

Table 5.14.2 One way ANOVA for SOCECO and disciplines of study

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	12.935	5	2.587	7.049	.000
Within Groups	144.599	394	.367		
Total	157.534	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

As the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, 'Tukey's Post Hoc test' is run to find which of the discipline/s is/are different. It is seen in the multiple comparison table (5.14.3) of the Post Hoc Test that, overall perception toward socio-economic initiatives is significantly different in business and arts ($p = .002$), business and engineering ($p = .003$), business and science ($p = .025$), business and social science ($p = .017$), and business and madrasa ($p = .000$). In addition, there is a significant difference between madrasa and science ($p = .030$), and madrasa and social science ($p = .043$).

Table 5.14.3 Post Hoc tests for SOCECO and disciplines of study

(I) Disciplines of study	(J) Disciplines of study	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Arts	Business	-.34373*	.08816	.002	-.5962	-.0913

Business	Arts	.34373*	.08816	.002	.0913	.5962
	Engineering	.38122*	.10167	.003	.0901	.6724
	Science	.29212*	.09424	.025	.0222	.5620
	Social Science	.30984*	.09623	.017	.0342	.5854
	Madrasa	.80208*	.16347	.000	.3339	1.2702
Engineering	Business	-.38122*	.10167	.003	-.6724	-.0901
Science	Business	-.29212*	.09424	.025	-.5620	-.0222
	Madrasa	.50996*	.16744	.030	.0305	.9895
Social Science	Business	-.30984*	.09623	.017	-.5854	-.0342
	Madrasa	.49223*	.16857	.043	.0095	.9750
Madrasa	Business	-.80208*	.16347	.000	-1.2702	-.3339
	Science	-.50996*	.16744	.030	-.9895	-.0305
	Social Science	-.49223*	.16857	.043	-.9750	-.0095

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The table (5.14.4) shows that there is a significant difference in the perception of business and madrasa background students in comparison with the students from other disciplines. Engineering, arts, social science, and science hold subset 2 and 3 having mean scores of 2.8969, 2.9344, 2.9682, and 2.9860, respectively. Business students, on the other hand, hold subset 3 having the highest mean score of 3.2781. While, the respondents from madrasa hold subset 1 with the lowest mean value of 2.476.

Table 5.14.4 Homogeneous subsets for SOCECO and disciplines of study

Discipline of your study	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
Madrasa	16	2.4760		
Engineering	56		2.8969	
Arts	92		2.9344	2.9344
Social Science	67		2.9682	2.9682
Science	72		2.9860	2.9860
Business	97			3.2781
Sig.		1.000	.981	.073

Source: Analysis of field survey data

5.4.9 Perception toward socio-economic initiatives and years/levels of study

It is observed in Table 5.15.1 representing descriptive statistics of perception toward socio-economic initiatives and years/levels of study that the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and upper bound for Hons. 1st year are 3.1682, 0.67773, 3.0202, and 3.3162; Hons. 2nd year are 3.0221, 0.52081, 2.9047, and 3.1395; Hons. 3rd year are 2.9566, 0.59328, 2.7931, and 3.1201; Hons. 4th year are 3.0532, 0.62119, 2.9184, and

3.1880; Masters/Kamil are 2.8469, 0.65552, 2.7001, and 2.9938; MPhil/PhD are 2.7272, 0.41297, 2.3452, and 3.1091; and for other levels are 2.9870, 0.77670, 2.5731, and 3.4008.

Table 5.15.1 Descriptives of SOCECO and years/levels of study

	N	95% Confidence Interval for Mean					
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Hons. 1st	83	3.1682	.67773	.07439	3.0202	3.3162	1.36 4.49
Hons. 2nd	78	3.0221	.52081	.05897	2.9047	3.1395	1.70 4.43
Hons. 3rd	53	2.9566	.59328	.08149	2.7931	3.1201	1.50 4.10
Hons. 4th	84	3.0532	.62119	.06778	2.9184	3.1880	1.35 4.53
Masters/Kamil	79	2.8469	.65552	.07375	2.7001	2.9938	1.48 4.51
MPhil/PhD	7	2.7272	.41297	.15609	2.3452	3.1091	2.12 3.37
Others	16	2.9870	.77670	.19417	2.5731	3.4008	1.48 4.04
Total	400	3.0091	.62835	.03142	2.9473	3.0709	1.35 4.53

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The one-way ANOVA table (5.15.2) shows that the value of $F_{6, 393}$ is 2.176, and the corresponding value of $p = .045 < .05$ at 5 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between perception to socio-economic initiatives and the years/levels of study.

Table 5.15.2 One way ANOVA for SOCECO and years/levels of study

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5.064	6	.844	2.176	.045
Within Groups	152.469	393	.388		
Total	157.534	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

As the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, 'Tukey's Post Hoc test' is run to find which of the year/level of study is different. It is seen in the multiple comparison table (5.15.3) of the Post Hoc Test that, overall perception toward socio-economic initiatives is significantly different in Hons. 1st year and masters/kamil ($p = .019$). There is no difference in the other years/levels of study.

Table 5.15.3 Post Hoc test for SOCECO and years/levels of study

(I) Year/level of Study (Year)	(J) Year/level of Study (Year)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval
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		Mean Difference (I- J)			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Hons. 1st	Masters/Kamil	.32123*	.09790	.019	.0311	.6114
Masters/Kamil	Hons. 1st	-.32123*	.09790	.019	-.6114	-.0311

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

It is observed in the homogeneous subset table (5.15.4) that all of the years/levels of study hold the same subset, though Hons. 1st year has the highest mean value of 3.1682, and MPhil/PhD has the lowest mean value of 2.7272.

Table 5.15.4 Homogenous subsets for SOCECO and years/levels of study

Year/level of Study (Year)	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05 1
MPhil/PhD	7	2.7272
Masters/Kamil	79	2.8469
Hons. 3rd	53	2.9566
Others	16	2.9870
Hons. 2nd	78	3.0221
Hons. 4th	84	3.0532
Hons. 1st	83	3.1682
Sig.		.151

Source: Analysis of field survey data

5.4.10 Impact of educational institutions on SOCECO

The table (5.16.1) below shows that the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and bound in Dhaka University are 2.7044, 0.54480, 2.5928, and 2.8159, respectively; BUET 2.8203, 0.67416, 2.5134, and 3.1272; Kabi Najrul Govt. College 3.3406, 0.58013, 3.2032, and 3.4779; East West University 3.0386, 0.55139, 2.7448, and 3.3325; World University 2.9683, 0.35931, 2.5912, and 3.3454; Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa 2.4760, 0.52276, 2.1975, and 2.7546; Rajshahi University 2.9124, 0.55711, 2.7963, and 3.0284; RUET 2.9186, 0.49450, 2.6331, and 3.2041; Rajshahi College 3.4104, 0.58243, 3.2661, and 3.5547; and Varendra University 3.2362, 0.55849, 2.6501, and 3.8223, respectively.

Table 5.16.1 Descriptives of educational institutions and SOCECO

	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
N	Lower Bound	Upper Bound

Dhaka University	94	2.7044	.54480	.05619	2.5928	2.8159	1.48	4.41
BUET	21	2.8203	.67416	.14711	2.5134	3.1272	1.35	4.53
Kabi Najrul Govt. College	71	3.3406	.58013	.06885	3.2032	3.4779	1.54	4.28
East West University	16	3.0386	.55139	.13785	2.7448	3.3325	1.64	3.99
World University	6	2.9683	.35931	.14669	2.5912	3.3454	2.41	3.40
Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	16	2.4760	.52276	.13069	2.1975	2.7546	1.36	3.58
Rajshahi University	91	2.9124	.55711	.05840	2.7963	3.0284	1.50	4.43
RUET	14	2.9186	.49450	.13216	2.6331	3.2041	2.11	3.86
Rajshahi College	65	3.4104	.58243	.07224	3.2661	3.5547	2.19	4.51
Varendra University	6	3.2362	.55849	.22800	2.6501	3.8223	2.26	3.79
Total	400	3.0091	.62835	.03142	2.9473	3.0709	1.35	4.53

Source: Analysis of field survey data

In the one-way ANOVA table (5.16.2), it is found that the value of $F_{9, 390}$ is 11.746, and the corresponding value of $p = .000 < .05$. So, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives and the educational institutions of the respondents.

Table 5.16.2 One way ANOVA for educational institutions and SOCECO

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	33.594	9	3.733	11.746	.000
Within Groups	123.939	390	.318		
Total	157.534	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

As there is a difference in the perception toward socio-economic initiatives among the respondents from various educational institutions, 'Tukey's Post Hoc test' is run to find which of the institution/s is/are different from other/s. It is observed in the multiple comparison table (5.16.3) of the Post Hoc Test that, overall perception towards socio-economic initiatives is significantly different in Dhaka University and Kabi Najrul Govt. College (mean difference = $-.63620$, $p = .000$), and Dhaka University and Rajshahi College (mean difference = $-.70607$, $p = .000$).

In addition, there is also a significant difference between BUET and Kabi Najrul Govt. College (mean difference = $-.52025$, $p = .009$), BUET and Rajshahi College (mean difference = $-.59011$, $p = .002$). There is also difference in Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa (mean difference = 0.86454 , $p = .000$) and Rajshahi University (mean difference = $.42821$, $p = .000$); and Tamirul

Millat Kamil Madrasa and Rajshahi College (mean difference = $-.93441$, $p = .000$). Furthermore, a significant difference is found between Rajshahi University and Rajshahi College (mean difference = $-.49807$, $p = .000$).

Table 5.16.3 Post Hoc tests for educational institutions and SOCECO

(I) Educational institution	(J) Educational institution	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Dhaka University	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.636*	.088 .000
	Rajshahi College	-.706*	.090 .000
BUET	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.520*	.140 .009
	Rajshahi College	-.590*	.141 .002
Kabi Najrul Govt. College	Dhaka University	.636*	.088 .000
	BUET	.520*	.140 .009
Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.864*	.156 .000
	Rajshahi University	.428*	.089 .000
Rajshahi University	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.864*	.156 .000
	Rajshahi College	-.934*	.157 .000
Rajshahi College	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.428*	.089 .000
	Rajshahi College	-.498*	.091 .000
Rajshahi University	Dhaka University	.706*	.090 .000
	BUET	.590*	.141 .002
Rajshahi College	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.934*	.157 .000
	Rajshahi University	.498*	.091 .000

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The Tukey's Post Hoc test above indicates that there is a significant difference in the perceptions among the respondents from various educational institutions. That is why, it urges to find out which of the institutions are different from others. So, along with Tukey's Post Hoc Test, homogenous subsets were calculated (Table 5.16.4). It indicates that, students from Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa have the minimum mean score of 2.476 and hold subset 1, followed by Dhaka University with the mean score of 2.7044 and hold the subsets 1 and 2. BUET, Rajshahi University, RUET, World University and East West University, on the other hand, fall into the 3 subsets altogether, whilst Varendra University falls into the subsets 2 and 3 with the mean score of 3.2362. On the contrary, Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College

have highest mean scores of 3.3406 and 3.4104, respectively, in comparison with the other institutions, and hold the subset 3.

Table 5.16.4 Homogeneous subsets for educational institutions and SOCECO

Educational institution	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	16	2.4760		
Dhaka University	94	2.7044	2.7044	
BUET	21	2.8203	2.8203	2.8203
Rajshahi University	91	2.9124	2.9124	2.9124
RUET	14	2.9186	2.9186	2.9186
World University	6	2.9683	2.9683	2.9683
East West University	16	3.0386	3.0386	3.0386
Varendra University	6		3.2362	3.2362
Kabi Najrul Govt. College	71			3.3406
Rajshahi College	65			3.4104
Sig.		.135	.193	.095

Source: Analysis of field survey data

5.4.11 Impact of division of residence on SOCECO

The table (5.17.1) below shows that the mean, standard deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of the perceptions toward PERFAM in Barisal are 3.3900, 0.52280, 3.1453, and 3.6347, respectively; whereby, in Chattagram those are 3.0571, 0.54702, 2.8564, and 3.2577; in Dhaka 3.0592, 0.62946, 2.9153, and 3.2030; Khulna 2.7773, 0.48801, 2.6252, and 2.9294; Rajshahi 3.1332, 0.72098, 3.0071, and 3.2593; Rangpur 2.8208, 0.47265, 2.7149, and 2.9266; Mymensingh 2.7668, 0.43974, 2.5548, and 2.9787; and Sylhet 3.0929, 1.18483, 1.6217, and 4.5640, respectively.

Table 5.17.1 Descriptives for division of residence and SOCECO

	N	95% Confidence Interval for Mean						
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Barisal	20	3.3900	.52280	.11690	3.1453	3.6347	2.41	4.53
Chattagram	31	3.0571	.54702	.09825	2.8564	3.2577	1.80	4.04
Dhaka	76	3.0592	.62946	.07220	2.9153	3.2030	1.54	4.28
Khulna	42	2.7773	.48801	.07530	2.6252	2.9294	1.35	3.58
Rajshahi	128	3.1332	.72098	.06373	3.0071	3.2593	1.48	4.51
Rangpur	79	2.8208	.47265	.05318	2.7149	2.9266	1.59	4.06
Mymensingh	19	2.7668	.43974	.10088	2.5548	2.9787	2.13	3.63
Sylhet	5	3.0929	1.18483	.52987	1.6217	4.5640	1.36	4.41
Total	400	3.0091	.62835	.03142	2.9473	3.0709	1.35	4.53

Source: Analysis of field survey data

In the one-way ANOVA table (5.17.2), it is found that the value of $F_{7, 392}$ is 4.364, and the corresponding value of p is 0.000, which is less than 0.05. So, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives and the administrative division of the respondents. That is why, it is needed to identify which of the administrative division/s is/are different from others.

Table 5.17.2 One way ANOVA for division of the residence and SOCECO

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	11.345	7	1.621	4.346	.000
Within Groups	146.189	392	.373		
Total	157.534	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The ‘Tukey’s Post Hoc test’ is run to find out which of the division/s is/are different. It is seen in the multiple comparison table (5.17.3) of the Post Hoc Test that, overall perceptions toward institutional initiatives is different in Barisal and Khulna (mean difference = 0.61270, $p = .006$), Rangpur (mean difference = .56925, $p = .005$), and Mymensingh (mean difference = .62323, $p = .033$). There is also a difference in Rajshahi and Khulna (mean difference = .35590, $p = .025$), and Rajshahi and Rangpur (mean difference = .31246, $p = .009$).

Table 5.17.3 Post Hoc tests for divisions of the residence and SOCECO

(I) Division of home	(J) Division of home	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Barisal	Khulna	.61270*	.16591	.006	.1071	1.1183
	Rangpur	.56925*	.15286	.005	.1034	1.0351
	Mymensingh	.62323*	.19564	.033	.0270	1.2194
Khulna	Barisal	-.61270*	.16591	.006	-1.1183	-.1071
	Rajshahi	-.35590*	.10859	.025	-.6868	-.0250
Rajshahi	Khulna	.35590*	.10859	.025	.0250	.6868
	Rangpur	.31246*	.08737	.009	.0462	.5787
Rangpur	Barisal	-.56925*	.15286	.005	-1.0351	-.1034
	Rajshahi	-.31246*	.08737	.009	-.5787	-.0462
Mymensingh	Barisal	-.62323*	.19564	.033	-1.2194	-.0270

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The Tukey's (HSD) homogenous subset (Table 5.17.4) shows that the respondents from Mymensingh and Khulna divisions hold subset 1 with the minimum mean scores of 2.7668 and 2.7773, respectively. Whilst, the other divisions, namely Rangpur, Chattagram, Dhaka, Sylhet, and Rajshahi, fall into the same subset. That means, each of these divisions is a subset of itself. On the contrary, Barisal division holds subset 2 with the maximum mean score of 3.3900.

Table 5.17.4 Homogeneous subsets for divisions of residence and SOCECO

Division of home	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Mymensingh	19	2.7668	
Khulna	42	2.7773	
Rangpur	79	2.8208	2.8208
Chattagram	31	3.0571	3.0571
Dhaka	76	3.0592	3.0592
Sylhet	5	3.0929	3.0929
Rajshahi	128	3.1332	3.1332
Barisal	20		3.3900
Sig.		.541	.061

Source: Analysis of data from field survey

5.5 Discussion on the Findings

The findings show that the majority of the society members (47.5%), as per the assumption of the respondents, are engaged in agriculture, followed by business (28%), government service (7.3%), non-government service (10.8%), migrants (3.3%), and the rest (3.3%) involved in any other types of professions/occupations (see Figure 5.1). Though, the economic status of the most of the society members shows that 59.8 percent of them are in the middle income class, 30 percent are in the lower income class, 10 percent are in the upper-middle income class, and only 0.3% are in the high income class (see Figure 5.2). In contrast, the findings show that 38% of the society members earn 10000 taka or less than that; 37.3% earn 10001-20000; 15.8% earn 20001-30000; 3.5% earn 30001-40000; 3.8% earn 40001-50000, and only 1.8% earn more than 50000 taka (see Figure 5.4). Religious communities of the respondents' societies are composed of 90.3 percent Muslims, 7.3 percent Hindus and the rest are Buddhist (1%), Christians (0.8%), and other religions (0.8%) (see Figure 5.3).

The findings show that only 33 percent of the respondents agree (27.5%) and strongly agree (5.5%) that the society members prioritize and patronize the entrepreneurial activities of the society. But a whopping portion (67%) of the respondents' perceptions toward the normative initiatives of society is negative or neutral (see Table 5.2). In addition, only 37.3 percent of the respondents think that the social culture, values, and norms favor the entrepreneurs, whilst the rest major portion (62.7%) do not think alike. Moreover, only 35.8 percent of the respondents think that the society ensures social security for entrepreneurs, whilst the rest major portion (64.2%) do not think so or express their neutral position in this regard. Furthermore, less than one third (31.3%) of the respondents think that the social trend tends to entrepreneurial development. But the remaining 68.7 percent do not think alike. Though, these findings comply with the findings from qualitative data as some of the interviewees stated that the society members actually do not provide such type of assistance; rather, they grab anyone who deals with business into a downward direction in multiple ways. As for example, one of the interviewees said that "Many of the society members always try to degrade one's business in any way; even some of them try black magic to destroy our business, and they cannot bear anyone's economic wellbeing."¹ A sociologist, one of the key informant interviewees, also consented to the situation.² A study also found some anomalies alike.³ Though, in urban areas, the scenario is a little bit different. Herein, the society members have no or very little concern about others careers. As for example, one of the interviewees stated that, "In my society, none of the members thinks about others career decisions; everyone is busy with one's own business."⁴

Findings show that only 39 percent of the respondents agree or strongly agree that the social education system supports building up the entrepreneurial knowledge in society. While, 61 percent expressed their negative or neutral attitudes to this concern. Meanwhile, 44.8 percent of the respondents opined that the society appreciates women empowerment through entrepreneurship development. But greater

¹ II-19, Interview with Researcher, August 6, 2023.

² KII-01, Interview with Researcher.

³ Amin, "Women Entrepreneurship: A Cross Country Comparative Study."

⁴ II-10, Interview with Researcher, October 26, 2022.

than half (55.2%) of the respondents remained negative or neutral in this respect. In addition, 68.5 percent of the respondents' remained negative or neutral about the nonexistence of gender discrimination in the society, while 31.5 percent think that there is no gender discrimination in the case of entrepreneurship. This scenario can be apparent from the findings of some studies, whereby it is found that there is a gender gap in entrepreneurial activity.^{5 6 7} Women have to face cultural and social barriers arising from familial expectations and social stigma against entrepreneurship and even women employment.⁸ Women have to face hindrances in the case of access to finance. Work-life balance is another issue, whereby females have to work more than their male counterparts in familial activities.⁹ Thus, they cannot be able to invest more time in their work-life and encounter bias and discrimination throughout Bangladesh.

Another notable finding of this study is that only 29.3 percent of the respondents opined that entrepreneurs are prioritized in the cases of marriage. But the remaining whopping portion (70.7%) of the respondents were either negative or neutral about entrepreneurs being preferred in society in the cases of marriage. One of the interviewee's statements is very much pertinent to this fact, wherein he stated that, "In my society, most of the members consider government services even in the post of peon (office assistant), rather than being an entrepreneur."¹⁰ This is because, as per the viewpoints of a sociologist, a key informant interviewee of this study, the most of the guardians seek their probable son-in-laws' life-long financial security rather than the amount they earn from any business venture, as in many of the cases, ventures' futures are very fragile.¹¹ In addition, many of the families also think

⁵ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited, "State of the Ecosystem for Youth Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh."

⁶ Amin, "Women Entrepreneurship: A Cross Country Comparative Study."

⁷ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, "The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur."

⁸ Amin, "Women Entrepreneurship: A Cross Country Comparative Study."

⁹ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited, "State of the Ecosystem for Youth Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh."

¹⁰ II-20, Interview with Researcher, August 6, 2023.

¹¹ KII-01, Interview with Researcher.

services as a sign of family pride.¹² This situation can also be testified by one of the in-depth interviewees, who stated that,

I, beside my study, conduct a business dealing with typing and printing functions, but I will not continue it for the long run; rather, I will search for a job as my eyes will not support me for my whole life. Then what shall I do? How will I survive the rest of my life?¹³

On the other hand, 49 percent of the respondents opined that their peer group positively influences them to be entrepreneurs, while 51 percent of the respondents posited a negative or neutral position. This scenario can be clearer from an interviewee, who stated that—

A few years back, beside my study, I wished to start a small library cum coffee shop at my local market. Many of my peers started insulting me, calling ‘tea-boy.’ That word hurt me a lot, and I retreated from the decision.¹⁴

The social status of the entrepreneurs, as the respondents think, is not so good. The findings show that, only 35.5% of the respondents opined that the entrepreneurs’ social status is high, though a considerable percentage (64.5%) of the respondents are either negative or neutral in this respect. This result can be matched with an interviewee’s statement (stated earlier in this section), whereby, he said, “...members consider government services... rather than being an entrepreneur.”¹⁵

The religions and religious communities have influence on the career choice of an individual. It is observed that, 42.5 percent of the respondents believe that the religions and religious communities influence their career choices, while 57.5 percent do not think as the same. Though, one of the in-depth interviewees stated that, “Our religion inspires us in many ways to be businessmen, as it is indicated in the Holy Qur’an and Hadith as a sacred source of income.”¹⁶ A sociologist, one of the KIIs,

¹² KII-06, Interview with Researcher.

¹³ II-15, Interview with Researcher.

¹⁴ II-02, Interview with Researcher, October 23, 2022.

¹⁵ II-20, Interview with Researcher.

¹⁶ II-15, Interview with Researcher.

also testifies to this issue, uttering that all most all of the religions in our sub-continent inspire people to seek a business as a very primitive and sacred form of earning.¹⁷

It is observed that 54.8 percent of the respondents opined that their society members have available access to the internet and media, while 45.2 percent opined that their perception is negative or neutral in this concern. It is reported that, internet users in Bangladesh have increased to a notable extent (7.7 million), which was more than 19 percent during the years 2020 to 2021.¹⁸ Many of the respondents (64.5%) opined that social media has positive effects on building careers as entrepreneurs. Though, the other 35.5 percent of the respondents, in this respect, are either negative or neutral. Presently, most of the people are accustomed to online base marketing. Many youth are doing business using online platforms. Social media has amplified the online marketplace, whereby many of the youth get the opportunity to conduct their businesses.¹⁹ This surge, as per the ‘Bangladesh Startup Ecosystem Report 2021,’ of the online based market has especially boomed during the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁰ A participant said that, “Some of my friends are doing business using social media. They are doing well. It needs no formal showroom, office space, or too much money.”²¹ She added, “Social media based businesses are easy, less time consuming, can be run alongside studies.”²²

Online based marketing also helps keep secrecy. That is why, anyone can run a business, while keeping him/her face aloof from the customers. As for example, one participant said that, “One of my senior roommates in university hall conducts business online. But she does not want to let her family and relatives know about it. Because, they may not allow her to do so.”²³ Though, this kind of business, in many cases, can’t achieve the trust of the customers. The aforementioned interviewee experienced such kind of incidence. She said that, “Social media based businesses

¹⁷ KII-01, Interview with Researcher.

¹⁸ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited, “State of the Ecosystem for Youth Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh.”

¹⁹ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited.

²⁰ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited.

²¹ II-09, Interview with Researcher, October 25, 2022.

²² II-09.

²³ II-09.

can't always be trusted. I was cheated once from a page.”²⁴ Though, the adoption of technology in many areas of the country is not always possible. Moreover, the high price of internet packages prevents many of the low-income family members from using the internet services for gathering business information. Though, various policies and programs of the government, like— a2i, Youth Policy-2017, high-tech park, Digital World, ICT Expo, and various collaborations with multiple organizations, are increasing the adoption of technology.²⁵

The findings also show that social organizations have a positive influence on entrepreneurship development, as more than half of the respondents (53%) think so. Though, the remaining respondents (47%) opined negatively or stayed neutral. In addition, 55 percent of the respondents expressed that their society recognizes the importance of entrepreneurship for the economic development of Bangladesh, while 45 percent of them refused or kept them neutral. This finding aligns with another study conducted by UNDP, IsDB and Startup Bangladesh Limited, whereby it was found that social attitudes are changing over time.²⁶ It can be compared with one of the interviewees, who said that, “Many of the people in my locality started agro based businesses, and the society members started valuing them gradually.”²⁷ One of the KIIs also agreed about this positive change among the society members of Bangladesh.²⁸ Though, the human capital and entrepreneurship cultures of Bangladesh achieved a low confidence score of only 2.3, which need, in accordance with the UNDP, IsDB and Startup Bangladesh Limited, further development.²⁹

The study shows that, only 23.3 percent of the respondents think that the financial opportunities are adequate in Bangladesh for entrepreneurship development. A massive portion (86.7%) of them think either negatively or neutrally on this issue. Almost the same scenario is found in the case of infrastructural facilities. Only 23.8

²⁴ II-09.

²⁵ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited, “State of the Ecosystem for Youth Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh.”

²⁶ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited.

²⁷ II-13, Interview with Researcher, November 7, 2022.

²⁸ KII-09, Interview with Researcher.

²⁹ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited, “State of the Ecosystem for Youth Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh.”

percent of the respondents opined that the infrastructural facilities are adequate for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. The remaining massive percentage (86.2%) of them think either negatively or neutrally in this respect. The study by Ahmed et al. found that 50 percent of the respondents were anxious about the infrastructural problems.³⁰ The worst scenario is found with respect to startup capital. Findings show that only 21.3 percent of the respondents think that startup capital for entrepreneurs in Bangladesh is available. But the greater portion (79.3%) opposed it or remained neutral about it. It aligns with the findings of some studies.^{31 32} In addition, government grants/subsidies provided to the new entrepreneurs, in accordance with the respondents' views, are very negligible, as only 24.3 percent expressed positive views. While 75.7 percent refused that the government grants/subsidies provided to the new entrepreneurs are available. Though, business development support and infrastructure domains of the entrepreneurial ecosystem scored 3.6, which is stated as moderately high in the report of UNDP, IsDB and Startup Bangladesh Limited.³³ They reported that, the business support structure, stakeholders' active collaboration, and community development platforms are enhancing the development of the ecosystem. But, one of the participants shared his notion, accusing the communication infrastructure, saying that—

I have a business plan- I would like to start a programming firm. I have ideas, skills, and money for seed capital. But I do not have any office space in Dhaka at my convenience. I can set that up in my home district, but that will not benefit me as I study in Dhaka. If the communication were less time consuming, it could be possible for me to be an entrepreneur alongside my studies.³⁴

Loan facilities, in addition, for entrepreneurship development are perceived negatively, as only 18.5 percent of the respondents think that the loan facilities are

³⁰ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, "The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur."

³¹ Begum, "Entrepreneurship in Small-Scale Industry."

³² Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, "The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur."

³³ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited, "State of the Ecosystem for Youth Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh."

³⁴ II-07, Interview with Researcher.

adequate, while 81.5 percent think that the loan facilities are inadequate. The perceived scenario of the interest rate shows that 18.6 percent of the respondents think that the interest rate is appropriate. Though the greater portion (81.4%) of them think that the interest rate is not appropriate for starting and continuing business. But one of the key informants stated that the rate of inters has been reduced to single digit that is perfect for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.³⁵ Though previous studies found some problems in this respect in the context of Bangladesh.^{36 37 38} Though the central bank of Bangladesh has created a separate department for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. This department has facilitated collateral free loans (especially for women) of Taka 2.5 million and reduced the rate of interest to about half (4%) of the actual rate of interest (7-9%).³⁹ Respondents' notions about the availability of microcredits reveal that 28.6 percent of the respondents think that microcredits are available for entrepreneurship development, while the rest (71.4%) do not think likewise. This can be perceived from the notion of an interviewee who expressed that, "I know some non-government organizations grant microcredits. But their interest rate is too much high to afford for a starter."⁴⁰ Moreover, among the respondents, 29 percent think that collateral for loans is zero/tolerable for new businesses, while 71 percent do not think so. In addition, 24.8 percent of the respondents speak out that the insurance facilities are adequate for business, while 26.2 percent think that the facilities are inadequate.

Only 26 percent of the respondents opined that raw materials and other logistic supports are available for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. Although, the remaining 74 percent do not think so. 38.3 percent of the respondents opined that the competition in the market is tolerable for new entrepreneurs, while 61.7 percent

³⁵ KII-04, Interview with Researcher, August 19, 2023.

³⁶ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, "The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur."

³⁷ Ullah, "Development of Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh: Challenges and Possibilities."

³⁸ Chowdhury, "A Study of Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh."

³⁹ "SME Web Portal," SME & Special Programmes Department, Bangladesh Bank, April 18, 2023, <https://www.bb.org.bd/smeportal/index.php>.

⁴⁰ II-14, Interview with Researcher, November 14, 2022.

perceived it negatively or kept them neutral. A researcher in her study also found the same kind of scenario, whereby the respondents faced a lack of raw materials and easy access to the market.⁴¹ Access to markets is an important domain in the entrepreneurial ecosystem. There are some accusations made about the marketing of a product. The entrepreneurs have to expend too much transportation cost to reach the target customers; they have to pay extra money on the road in various informal ways. As for example, one of the interviewees said that, “I conduct a seasonal business, and I have to pay extra charges several times on the way to Rajshahi and Dhaka. That increases my transportation costs and decreases profit.”⁴² Another interviewee said that, “My elder brother does business with agro-products. Many of the times he loses due to rotting of his product for the transportation delay caused by traffic jams. That is why, I am afraid of doing business alike.”⁴³ In response to the question, ‘What is the reason, do you think, of taking the products too long distance?’ he replied, “The local market has too many sellers than buyers.”⁴⁴

On the other hand, in the case of many products, it is very much difficult to cope with the aggressive business, especially the marketing policies of the giant firms. Small business owners can’t compete with those firms; they are compelled to leave the market. One of the interviewees expressed his anger, saying that,

One of my neighbors has been conducting business with puffed rice over the years, but now he is semi-unemployed. His business collapsed for the giant firms as his product prices were higher than that of giant firms. Why do the giant firms have to deal with puffed rice?⁴⁵

Although the findings of UNDP, IsDB and Startup Bangladesh Limited stated that the score of access to the market domain is 3.5, which is moderate.⁴⁶ Recently, the access to the market has become easier. The internet based marketing, NGO-Government led opportunities, and government commitments, various programs, incentives, and

⁴¹ Amin, “Women Entrepreneurship: A Cross Country Comparative Study.”

⁴² II-13, Interview with Researcher.

⁴³ II-04, Interview with Researcher, October 25, 2022.

⁴⁴ II-04.

⁴⁵ II-11, Interview with Researcher, October 27, 2022.

⁴⁶ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited, “State of the Ecosystem for Youth Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh.”

provisions are opening the spacious doors to the markets for the entrepreneurs nationally and internationally.⁴⁷ Though 23.3 percent of the respondents opined that the tax incentives and tax exemptions are available for new entrepreneurs, while 77.7 percent of them think those are negative or neutral.

Nearly one third of the respondents (34%) perceive that the risk of too much loss is avoidable in the current economic condition. Though two third of them (66%) do not think that the risk of too much loss is avoidable in current economic condition. Less than one third of the respondents (29.5%) opined that economic stability exists in the financial sector of Bangladesh. While 70.5% of them do not think the same. The domain of access to finance and incentives in the study of UNDP, IsDB and Startup Bangladesh Limited shows that the confidence score is 3.2, which exemplifies that the confidence among the entrepreneurs is neither positive nor negative.⁴⁸ The perception among the youth also conforms to this index score. Because some of the interviewees expressed it negatively. As for instance, one of the interviewees uttered that—

As far as I know, the financial institutions do not grant any loans to graduates who do not have any property to mortgage. Then, from where can I get required property? How can I start a business and be an entrepreneur?⁴⁹

The analysis of responses on the perception to the education initiatives posits that near about one third of the respondents (35.5%) think that the government promotes or patronizes research in universities for young entrepreneurship development. Other than these, 64.5 percent of the respondents do not comply with the statement, as some of them are negative or neutral on this issue. Among the respondents, 43.8 percent opined that educational institutions play the important role in the entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. While, 56.2 percent of the respondents opposed it. 38 percent of the respondents opined that the public education system supports youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh, while 62 percent of them do not agree with this issue. On the other hand, 41.5 percent of the respondents think that the

⁴⁷ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited.

⁴⁸ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited.

⁴⁹ II-01, Interview with Researcher, October 23, 2022.

private education system is supportive to youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. The rest of the respondents (58.5%) have perceived it negatively or kept them in neutral position. The existing culture of education also prevents the development of entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. The teachers even influence their students to be powerful officers. One of the interviewees conveyed that—

My teachers even do not inspire us to be entrepreneurs; rather, they teach us that getting a prestigious job is the best symbol of success in life. From primary to university, all the teachers taught us to be powerful officers.⁵⁰

The findings also show that 34.6 percent of the respondents think that educational institutions maintain industrial or business links for entrepreneurship development. While the remaining respondents (65.4%) do not comply with this statement, they are either negative or neutral in this respect.

In addition, 39.8 percent of the respondents think that the education policy emphasizes the entrepreneurship development. Meanwhile, 60.2 percent of them remain negative or neutral. On the contrary, 35.3 percent of the respondents opined that the curriculum and syllabus contain entrepreneurial education, while 64.7 percent of them do not think that the curriculum and syllabus contain entrepreneurial education. It is apparent that our higher education curriculum and syllabuses of the most of the subjects do not provide any entrepreneurial education. Though some business courses have included a few courses related to entrepreneurship, but those are only limited to theories and not practice. One of the interviewees testifies to this. He said, “I study a subject in humanity that does not provide me with information about any kind of existing opportunities to grab for being an entrepreneur.” In addition, another respondent elucidated that—

Our education system is basically faulty, as it does not provide need based knowledge and skills in most of the cases. Rather, it produces a huge number of graduates every year, most of whom are jacks of all trades and masters of none.⁵¹

Furthermore, 32.8 percent of the respondents speak out that vocational/technical education is enough for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. Meanwhile, the

⁵⁰ II-06, Interview with Researcher, October 25, 2022.

⁵¹ II-05, Interview with Researcher, October 25, 2022.

rest of the respondents (67.2%) expressed their negative or neutral position on the same issue.

The overall youth perception to socio-economic initiatives reveals that 26.5 percent of the respondents viewed it negatively, 47 percent remained neutral, and the rest only (26.5%) viewed it positively. One of the key informant interviewees, an education researcher, uttered that, our education policy, curriculum, and syllabuses are duly planned and up to the mark. But the problems lie in the perception of society. The society does not perceive vocational education as the main stream of education; rather, they prefer general education, as most of them want to be blue color employees rather than being involved in jobs that require physical inclusion much more. That is why, unemployment exists in society. That is not the fault of the education system; rather, the fault lies in social perception. According to his statement, “The prescription (education system/policy) is quite okay, but the problem is in the practice; then, how can the disease be eradicated?”⁵²

Findings reveal that the youth perception about socio-economic initiatives is not different in various income classes of society ($F_{5, 394} = 2.196$, and $p = .054$). Although the youth perception about socio-economic initiatives varies on the basis of society members’ major professions ($F_{5, 394} = 5.348$, $p = .000$). There is a significant difference found between agriculture and business ($p = .000$). Though none of the respondents from the various professions based societies have positive attitudes toward the socio-economic initiatives. Hereby, the highest score is found to be 3.23 among the respondents from business oriented societies, while the lowest score (2.86) is found among the respondents who are from agriculture oriented families. Notably, perceptions among the respondents from all of the occupations oriented societies are neither negative nor positive.

There is a difference in the respondents perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives and society members’ income classes ($F_{3, 396} = 14.145$, $p = .000$). The lowest mean score (2.79) was found among the respondents from the society of low income class, while the highest mean score was found among the respondents from the upper-middle income class (3.49) and the high-income class (3.50). Respondents from both

⁵² KII-03, Interview with Researcher, August 16, 2023.

of the latter two income classes have positive attitudes, while the others have neutral attitudes.

The respondents' perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives vary depending on societies' major religions as $F_{4,395} = 2.88$ and $p = .023$. It is observed that the minimum mean score of perception is 2.979 among the respondents from the societies where Islam is the main religion. On the contrary, the highest mean score of 3.773 was found among the respondents from societies where the majority of the inhabitants' religions are other than Islam. It clarifies that the respondents from the Islam based communities have a neutral perception, while the respondents from the communities based on other religions have positive attitudes toward socio-economic initiatives.

The analysis shows that the perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives vary on the basis of the various age groups of the respondents ($F_{3,396} = 3.575$, $p = .014$). It is seen that there is a significant difference in perceptions among the respondents in the age range of 18-20 and 24-26 ($p = .024$). In addition, the respondents from the age range of 18-20 have the highest mean score of 3.176 and the respondents above 27 have the lowest mean value of 2.7203. Though the respondents in both of the groups are neither negative nor positive to the socio-economic initiatives. The age of an individual is an important factor in career planning, especially in his youth. Because, during this period, the youth studying in tertiary education in Bangladesh are supposed to make their career decisions. The hypothesis shows that, there is a difference between youth perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives and different age groups of youth. This is similar to some other studies conducted by Bhuiya and Imam,⁵³ Khan,⁵⁴ and Saleh and Manjunath.⁵⁵ But this finding contrasts with the study result of Chowdhury, Alam, and Arif, whereby they

⁵³ Bhuiyan and Imam, "Entrepreneurs' Economic Success Index and Its Influencing Factors."

⁵⁴ Khan, *Entrepreneurial Process in Bangladesh: A Study of Industrial Location Decision-Making in Dhaka City*.

⁵⁵ Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

found that there was no difference in the perception of the different ages of the respondents.⁵⁶

The association between gender and perception toward socio-economic initiatives for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh has not been found, as the Pearson Chi-square is 5.259, the df is 4, and p is 0.262, which is not significant. Though this finding does not comply with the finding of Chakraborty, Gohain, and Saha, whereby they found that the experience of service receivers and entrepreneurs varies on the basis of gender.⁵⁷

There is no significant difference found in the youth perception toward socio-economic initiatives and the respondents' religions ($F_{3, 396} = 1.199$, $p = .310$). Furthermore, the mean score found among the Muslims is the lowest (2.98), whereas the Hindu respondents have a slightly higher mean score of 3.14. Though, in both of the religions, respondents' scores represent that they are neither negative nor positive to the socio-economic initiatives for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

Findings indicate that there is a significant difference between perception to socio-economic initiatives and academic disciplines of the respondents as $F_{5, 394} = 7.049$ and $p = .000$. This finding complies with the study findings of Chowdhury, Alam, and Arif.⁵⁸ It also depicts that the overall perception toward socio-economic initiatives is significantly different among the respondents from business compared to the arts ($p = .002$), engineering ($p = .003$), science ($p = .025$), social science ($p = .017$), and madrasas ($p = .000$). Additionally, there is a significant difference in perception among the respondents from madrasa with science ($p = .030$) and social science ($p = .043$). Especially engineering, arts, social science, and science are found in the same category, whilst business students are found to have the highest mean score of 3.2781 and Madrasa students, on the other hand, are found to have the least mean score of 2.476. The Tukey's post hoc test of this study shows that, perception is significantly different among madrasa students in comparison with the students from other

⁵⁶ Chowdhury, Alam, and Arif, "Success Factors of Entrepreneurs of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises."

⁵⁷ Chakraborty, Gohain, and Saha, "Nothing Will Work Unless You Do It: Contextualizing Women Entrepreneurship."

⁵⁸ Chowdhury, Alam, and Arif, "Success Factors of Entrepreneurs of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises."

disciplines. Arts, business, engineering, science, and social science have a homogenous perception altogether, though business students have highly positive perceptions and madrasa, on the contrary, have negative perceptions and belong to another homogenous subset.

The study shows that respondents' perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives are significantly different in various years/levels of study of the respondents, as $F_{6,393}$ is 2.176 and p is .045. It is observed that the overall perception towards socio-economic aspects is significantly different in Hons. 1st year and masters/kamil ($p = .019$). There is no difference found in any other years/levels of study. Respondents from Hons. 1st year have the highest mean value of 3.1682, and MPhil/PhD have the lowest mean value of 2.7272. It means that, the positivity of their perceptions decreases with the escalation of their levels of study. Though, in all of the cases, respondents remained neither negative nor positive.

The analysis shows that there is a significant impact of educational institutions on the respondents' perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives, as the $F_{9,390} = 11.746$ and $p = .000$. It is observed that, the overall perception towards socio-economic aspects is significantly different among the respondents from Dhaka University with Kabi Najrul Govt. College ($p = .000$), and Rajshahi College ($p = .000$); BUET with Kabi Najrul Govt. College ($p = .009$) and Rajshahi College ($p = .002$); Kabi Najrul Govt. College with Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa ($p = .000$) and Rajshahi University ($p = .000$); Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa with Rajshahi College ($p = .000$); and Rajshahi University with Rajshahi College ($p = .000$). It also indicates that the students from Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa have the lowest mean score of 2.476, and the students from Dhaka University have a mean score of 2.7044 and are in the same category. BUET, Rajshahi University, RUET, World University, and East West University, on the other hand, fall into another category, whilst Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College have the highest mean scores of 3.3406 and 3.4104, respectively, and hold the top category. It means that, the respondents from Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College have the highest level of perception in comparison with other educational institutions, especially Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa and Dhaka University.

There is a significant difference found in the perception of respondents toward socio-economic initiatives on the basis of the division of the residence ($F_{7, 392} = 4.364$, $p = .000$). This result assimilates the opinions of Bhat and Khan,⁵⁹ Kayne,⁶⁰ and Katz, Brockhaus and Hills.⁶¹ On the contrary, this result does not conform to the findings of Saleh and Manjunath.⁶² The overall perception toward institutional initiatives is different in Barisal and Khulna ($p = .006$), Rangpur ($p = .005$) and Mymensingh ($p = .033$). There is also a difference found in Rajshahi with Khulna ($p = .025$) and Rangpur ($p = .009$). Moreover, the study shows that the respondents from Mymensingh and Khulna divisions hold category 1 with the minimum mean scores of 2.7668 and 2.7773, respectively. Whilst, the other divisions, namely Rangpur, Chattagram, Dhaka, Sylhet, and Rajshahi, fall into the same category. On the contrary, Barisal holds the category 2 with a maximum mean score of 3.3900. Though, all of the respondents from every division have neither negative nor positive perception toward the socio-economic initiatives that persist in the country for entrepreneurship development.

5.6 Conclusion

The findings show that the most of the society members (47.5%), as per the assumption of the respondents, are engaged in agriculture, followed by business (28%), 59.8 percent of them are in the middle income class, 75.3% of the society members earn less than the national average income, and 90.3 percent of the society members are Muslims. Findings also reveal that the youth perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives (SOCECO) are not different in various classes of societies. Although, SOCECO varies on the basis of society members' major professions. There is also a difference found between SOCECO and society members' income classes. In addition, SOCECO varies depending on societies' major religions.

⁵⁹ Bhat and Khan, "Role of Institutional Environment in Entrepreneurship Development."

⁶⁰ Kayne, "State Entrepreneurship Policies and Programs."

⁶¹ Katz, Brockhaus Sr, and Hills, "Demographic Variables in Entrepreneurship Research."

⁶² Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

Furthermore, the analysis shows that SOCECO varies on the basis of the various age groups of the respondents. And association between gender and SOCECO for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh has not been found. There is no significant difference found between SOCECO and respondents' religions. Findings also indicate that there is a significant difference between SOCECO and the academic disciplines of the respondents. The study shows that SOCECO is significantly different in the various years/levels of study of the respondents. Moreover, the analysis shows that there is a significant impact of educational institutions on SOCECO. There is a significant difference found in SOCECO on the basis of the division of the residence.

Chapter 6: The Youth Perception toward Political, Government, and Non-government Initiatives

6.1 Introduction

In the rapidly growing economic landscape of Bangladesh, the youth's perception toward political, government, and NGO initiatives for entrepreneurship development clutches significant importance. With an escalating young population, the country stands at the point of utilizing the potential of its youth as drivers of economic growth and social transformation. As entrepreneurship continues to gain devotion as a key catalyst for progress, understanding how the youth perceive the initiatives propelled by political bodies, the government, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) becomes crucial for shaping effective policies and interventions. Political, government, and NGO-led initiatives play a pivotal role in creating an enabling environment for entrepreneurship to flourish. They not only provide financial resources and infrastructural support but also influence the regulatory framework and policy landscape, affecting the ease of doing business and the overall entrepreneurship ecosystem. Thus, this chapter seeks to explore the youth's perception towards political, government, and NGO initiatives for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh through analyzing data collected from field surveys, in-depth interviews, and KIIs.

6.2 The Youth Perception toward Political, Government, and Non-government Initiatives (POGONGO)

This section of the chapter deals with the descriptive statistical analyses of the perceptions toward the initiatives of political, government, and non-government organizations. Hereby, frequency distribution, percentage, mean, median, mode, and standard deviation are used to represent the analyses of collected data.

6.2.1 The perceived state of youth on political initiatives

6.2.1.1 Frequency distribution of responses to political initiatives

The frequency distribution Table 6.1 shows that 82, 104, 129, 69, and 16 of the respondents are strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the political situation of Bangladesh is genial to entrepreneurship

development. In response to the statement “Political stability persists in the country for entrepreneurship development,” strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed numbers of respondents are found to be 65, 106, 129, 81, and 19, respectively. 58, 103, 144, 78, and 17 of the respondents are strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed that the political parties’ manifestos are friendly to entrepreneurship development.

In regard to the influence of local political leaders on business activities 64, 112, 109, 93, and 22 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the political leaders have no influence on business activities in society. 52, 125, 105, 88, and 30 of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed that the political parties’ rivalry does not affect entrepreneurship. In response to the statement “There is no political clashe that affect entrepreneurship,” the numbers of strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed are 72, 110, 114, 84, and 20, respectively. 61, 116, 128, 83, and 12 of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the political decisions do not affect entrepreneurship development.

On the other hand, the strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed numbers of responses to “political trends are positive to entrepreneurship development” are 44, 107, 135, 89, and 25, respectively. It is observed that 84, 118, 96, 81, and 21 of the respondents are strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed that the political protests and processions do not influence the business activities.

Table 6.1 Item-wise frequency distribution of responses to political initiatives

Statements					
Political situation of Bangladesh is genial to entrepreneurship development	82	104	129	69	16

Political stability persists in the country for entrepreneurship development	65	106	129	81	19
Political parties' manifestos are friendly to entrepreneurship development	58	103	144	78	17
Local political leaders have no influence on business activities	64	112	109	93	22
Political parties rivalry does not affect entrepreneurship	52	125	105	88	30
There is no political clashes that affect entrepreneurship	72	110	114	84	20
Political decisions do not affect entrepreneurship development	61	116	128	83	12
Political trends are positive to entrepreneurship development	44	107	135	89	25
Political protests and processions do not influence business	84	118	96	81	21

Source: Analysis of field survey data

6.2.1.2 Percentage of responses toward political initiatives

Table 6.2 shows that 20.5, 26.0, 32.3, 17.3, and 4.0 percent of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the political situation of Bangladesh is genial to entrepreneurship development. In response to the statement "Political stability persists in the country for entrepreneurship development," strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed percentages of respondents are found to be 16.3, 26.5, 32.3, 20.3, and 4.8, respectively. 14.5, 25.8, 36.0, 19.5, and 4.3 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed that the political parties' manifestos are friendly to entrepreneurship development.

In regard to the influence of local political leaders on business activities 16.0, 28.0, 27.3, 23.3, and 5.5 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the political leaders have no influence on business activities in the society. 13.0, 31.3, 26.3, 22.0, and 7.5 percent of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed that the political parties' rivalry does not affect entrepreneurship. In response to the statement "There is no political clashe that affect entrepreneurship," the percentages of strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents are 18.0, 27.5, 28.5, 21.0, and 5.0, respectively. 15.3, 29.0, 32.0, 20.8, and 3.0 percent of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither

disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the political decisions do not affect entrepreneurship development.

The strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed percentages of responses on “political trends are positive to entrepreneurship development” are 11.0, 26.8, 33.8, 22.3, and 6.3, respectively. It is observed that the 21.0, 29.5, 24.0, 20.3, and 5.3 percent of the respondents are respectively strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed that the political protests and processions do not influence the business activities.

Table 6.2 Percentage of responses to political initiatives

Statements					
Political situation of Bangladesh is genial to entrepreneurship development	20.5	26.0	32.3	17.3	4.0
Political stability persists in the country for entrepreneurship development	16.3	26.5	32.3	20.3	4.8
Political parties’ manifestos are friendly to entrepreneurship development	14.5	25.8	36.0	19.5	4.3
Local political leaders have no influence on business activities	16.0	28.0	27.3	23.3	5.5
Political parties rivalry does not affect entrepreneurship	13.0	31.3	26.3	22.0	7.5
There is no political clashes that affect entrepreneurship	18.0	27.5	28.5	21.0	5.0
Political decisions do not affect entrepreneurship development	15.3	29.0	32.0	20.8	3.0
Political trends are positive to entrepreneurship development	11.0	26.8	33.8	22.3	6.3
Political protests and processions do not influence business	21.0	29.5	24.0	20.3	5.3

Source: Analysis of field survey data

6.2.1.3 Statistics of perception toward political initiatives

Table 6.3 below shows that the mean and std. deviation of the statement “political situation of Bangladesh is genial to entrepreneurship development” are 2.5825 and 1.11414, respectively. The mean and std. deviation of the statement “Political stability persists in the country for entrepreneurship development” are 2.7075 and 1.10680; “Political parties’ manifestos are friendly to entrepreneurship development” are

2.7325 and 1.06479; “Local political leaders have no influence on business activities” are 2.7425 and 1.14432; “Political parties’ rivalry does not affect entrepreneurship” are 2.7975 and 1.14664; “There is no political clashes that affect entrepreneurship” are 2.6750 and 1.14133; “Political decisions do not affect entrepreneurship development” are 2.6725 and 1.05974; “Political trends are positive to entrepreneurship development” are 2.8600 and 1.07857; and “Political protests and processions do not influence business” are 2.5925 and 1.17682, respectively.

Table 6.3 Statistics of youth perception toward political initiatives

Statements	Mean	Std. Deviation
Political situation of Bangladesh is genial to entrepreneurship development	2.5825	1.11414
Political stability persists in the country for entrepreneurship development	2.7075	1.10680
Political parties’ manifestos are friendly to entrepreneurship development	2.7325	1.06479
Local political leaders have no influence on business activities	2.7425	1.14432
Political parties rivalry does not affect entrepreneurship	2.7975	1.14664
There is no political clashes that affect entrepreneurship	2.6750	1.14133
Political decisions do not affect entrepreneurship development	2.6725	1.05974
Political trends are positive to entrepreneurship development	2.8600	1.07857
Political protests and processions do not influence business	2.5925	1.17682

Source: Analysis of field survey data

6.2.2 Perceived state of youth regarding government initiatives

6.2.2.1 Itemwise frequency distribution of government initiatives

It is observed in Table 6.4 that 38, 128, 124, 94, and 16 of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the institutional initiatives are adequate to create and develop entrepreneurship. 19, 86, 137, 138, and 20 of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the business laws and policies are helpful to entrepreneurship development. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed numbers of respondents are 22, 83, 133, 130, and 32, respectively, who think that government policies are helpful to increase skills and the business environment.

25, 74, 167, 107, and 27 of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed that the required legal supports are provided by the concerned institutions for entrepreneurship development. In response to the statement “Government policies and regulations inspire talents and innovative business ideas and protect intellectual property rights,” strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed numbers of respondents are 21, 73, 150, 132, and 24, respectively. 25, 99, 133, 111, and 32 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the government policies are enough to support women entrepreneurship development.

It is found that the strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed numbers of respondents on “Government policies are enough for developing entrepreneurship through building institutional framework” are 23, 97, 157, 108, and 15, respectively. 20, 69, 148, 139, and 24 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the government prepare policies for youth oriented development. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed numbers of respondents are 22, 70, 132, 157, and 19, respectively, who opined that government has multiple programs to build and increase entrepreneurial awareness among the youth. 13, 60, 137, 159, and 31 of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed that the usage and exchange of ICT and technology for entrepreneurship development are inspired through policies and institutions.

In response to the statement “Financial and non-financial supports provided by the government for entrepreneurship development are adequate,” 35, 99, 137, 102, and 27 of the respondents are found to be strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively. 28, 101, 151, 93, and 27 of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that transparency and accountability exist in the entrepreneurship development process.

Table 6.4 Itemwise frequency distribution of responses to government initiatives

Statements					
Institutional initiatives are adequate to create and develop the entrepreneurship	38	128	124	94	16
The business laws and policies are helpful to entrepreneurship development	19	86	137	138	20
Government policies are helpful to increase skills and business environment	22	83	133	130	32
Required legal supports are provided by the concerned institutions for entrepreneurship development	25	74	167	107	27
Government policies and regulations inspire talents and innovative business ideas, and protect intellectual property rights	21	73	150	132	24
Government policies are enough to support women entrepreneurship development	25	99	133	111	32
Govt. policies are enough for developing entrepreneurship through building institutional framework	23	97	157	108	15
Government prepares policies for youth oriented development	20	69	148	139	24
Government has multiple programs to build and increase entrepreneurial awareness among the youth	22	70	132	157	19
Usage and exchange of ICT and technology for entrepreneurship development are inspired through policies and institutions	13	60	137	159	31
Financial and non-financial supports provided by the government for entrepreneurship development are adequate	35	99	137	102	27
Transparency and accountability exist in the entrepreneurship development process	28	101	151	93	27

Source: Analysis of field survey data

6.2.2.2 Itemwise percentage of responses to government initiatives

It is observed in Table 6.5 that 9.5, 32.0, 31.0, 23.5, and 4.0 percent of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the institutional initiatives are adequate to create and develop entrepreneurship. 4.8, 21.5, 34.3, 34.5, and 5.0 percent of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the business laws and policies are helpful to entrepreneurship development. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and

strongly agreed respondents are 5.5, 20.8, 33.3, 32.5, and 8.0 percent, respectively, who think that government policies are helpful to increase skills and the business environment.

6.3, 18.5, 41.8, 26.8, and 6.8 percent of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed that the required legal supports are provided by the concerned institutions for entrepreneurship development. In response to the statement “Government policies and regulations inspire talents and innovative business ideas and protect intellectual property rights,” strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents are 5.3, 18.3, 37.5, 33.0, and 6.0 percent, respectively. 6.3, 24.8, 33.3, 27.8, and 8.0 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the government policies are enough to support women entrepreneurship development.

It is found that the strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondents on “Government policies are enough for developing entrepreneurship through building institutional framework” are 5.8, 24.3, 39.3, 27.0, and 3.8 percent, respectively. 5.0, 17.3, 37.0, 34.8, and 6.0 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that the government prepare policies for youth oriented development. Strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed respondent are 5.5, 17.5, 33.0, 39.3, and 4.8 percent, respectively, who opined that the government has multiple programs to build and increase entrepreneurial awareness among the youth. 3.3, 15.0, 34.3, 39.8, and 7.8 percent of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed that the usage and exchange of ICT and technology for entrepreneurship development are inspired through policies and institutions.

In response to the statement “Financial and non-financial supports provided by the government for entrepreneurship development are adequate,” 8.8, 24.8, 34.3, 25.5, and 6.8 percent of the respondents are found to be strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively. 7.0, 25.3,

37.8, 23.3, and 6.8 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed, neither disagreed nor agreed, agreed, and strongly agreed, respectively, that transparency and accountability exist in the entrepreneurship development process.

Table 6.5 Percentage of item-wise responses to government initiatives

Statements					
Institutional initiatives are adequate to create and develop the entrepreneurship	9.5	32.0	31.0	23.5	4.0
The business laws and policies are helpful to entrepreneurship development	4.8	21.5	34.3	34.5	5.0
Government policies are helpful to increase skills and business environment	5.5	20.8	33.3	32.5	8.0
Required legal supports are provided by the concerned institutions for entrepreneurship development	6.3	18.5	41.8	26.8	6.8
Government policies and regulations inspire talents and innovative business ideas and protect intellectual property rights	5.3	18.3	37.5	33.0	6.0
Government policies are enough to support women entrepreneurship development	6.3	24.8	33.3	27.8	8.0
Govt. policies are enough for developing entrepreneurship through building institutional framework	5.8	24.3	39.3	27.0	3.8
Government prepares policies for youth oriented development	5.0	17.3	37.0	34.8	6.0
Government has multiple programs to build and increase entrepreneurial awareness among the youth	5.5	17.5	33.0	39.3	4.8
Usage and exchange of ICT and technology for entrepreneurship development are inspired through policies and institutions	3.3	15.0	34.3	39.8	7.8
Financial and non-financial supports provided by the government for entrepreneurship development are adequate	8.8	24.8	34.3	25.5	6.8
Transparency and accountability exist in the entrepreneurship development process	7.0	25.3	37.8	23.3	6.8

Source: Analysis of field survey data

6.2.2.3 Statistics of perception toward government initiatives

Table 6.6 below describes the mean and standard deviation of the perception toward government initiatives. It is observed that the mean and standard deviation of the statement “Institutional initiatives are adequate to create and develop the

entrepreneurship” are 2.8050 and 1.02938; “The business laws and policies are helpful to entrepreneurship development” are 3.1350 and .96649; “Government policies are helpful to increase skills and business environment” are 3.1675 and 1.02326; “Required legal supports are provided by the concerned institutions for entrepreneurship development” are 3.0925 and .98304; and “Government policies and regulations inspire talents and innovative business ideas and protect intellectual property rights” are 3.1625 and .96873, respectively. In addition, the mean and standard deviation are 3.0650 and 1.04571 for the statement “Government policies are enough to support women entrepreneurship development;” 2.9875 and .94582 for “Govt. policies are enough for developing entrepreneurship through building institutional framework;” and 3.1950 and .96140 for “Government prepares policies for youth oriented development.”

It is also observed that the mean and standard deviation of the statement “Government has multiple programs to build and increase entrepreneurial awareness among the youth” are 3.2025 and .96894; “Usage and exchange of ICT and technology for entrepreneurship development are inspired through policies and institutions” are 3.3375 and .93583; “Financial and non-financial supports provided by the government for entrepreneurship development are adequate” are 2.9675 and 1.06031; and “Transparency and accountability exist in the entrepreneurship development process” are 2.9750 and 1.01832, respectively.

Table 6.6 Statistics of responses to government initiatives

Statements	Mean	Std. Deviation
Institutional initiatives are adequate to create and develop the entrepreneurship	2.8050	1.02938
The business laws and policies are helpful to entrepreneurship development	3.1350	.96649
Government policies are helpful to increase skills and business environment	3.1675	1.02326
Required legal supports are provided by the concerned institutions for entrepreneurship development	3.0925	.98304
Government policies and regulations inspire talents and innovative business ideas and protect intellectual property rights	3.1625	.96873
Government policies are enough to support women entrepreneurship development	3.0650	1.04571

Govt. policies are enough for developing entrepreneurship through building institutional framework	2.9875	.94582
Government prepares policies for youth oriented development	3.1950	.96140
Government has multiple programs to build and increase entrepreneurial awareness among the youth	3.2025	.96894
Usage and exchange of ICT and technology for entrepreneurship development are inspired through policies and institutions	3.3375	.93583
Financial and non-financial supports provided by the government for entrepreneurship development are adequate	2.9675	1.06031
Transparency and accountability exist in the entrepreneurship development process	2.9750	1.01832

Source: Analysis of field survey data

6.2.3 The perceived state of youth toward non-government initiatives

6.2.3.1 Frequency distribution of responses to NGO initiatives

The following table (6.7) shows that 22, 64, 133, 151, and 30 of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the NGOs provide adequate financial supports for entrepreneurs, whilst 17, 52, 131, 157, and 43 of the respondents strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree, respectively, that the NGOs provide enough skill building opportunities for potential entrepreneurs.

Table 6.7 Frequency distribution of responses to NGO initiatives

Statements					
NGOs provide adequate financial supports for entrepreneurs	22	64	133	151	30
NGOs provide enough skill building opportunities for potential entrepreneurs	17	52	131	157	43

Source: Analysis of field survey data

6.2.3.2 Percentage of responses to NGO initiatives

The following table (6.8) shows that 5.5, 16.0, 33.3, 37.8, and 7.5 percent of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that the NGOs provide adequate financial supports for entrepreneurs, whilst 4.3, 13.0, 32.8, 39.3, and 10.8 percent of the respondents strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree,

respectively, that the NGOs provide enough skill building opportunities for potential entrepreneurs.

Table 6.8 Percentage of responses to NGO initiatives

Statements					
NGOs provide adequate financial supports for entrepreneurs	5.5	16.0	33.3	37.8	7.5
NGOs provide enough skill building opportunities for potential entrepreneurs	4.3	13.0	32.8	39.3	10.8

Source: Analysis of field survey data

6.2.3.3 Statistics of perceptions toward NGO initiatives

Table 6.9 shows that the mean and std. deviation are 3.2575 and .99683, respectively, in the case of the statement “NGOs provide adequate financial supports for entrepreneurs,” whilst in the case of the statement “NGOs provide enough skill building opportunities for potential entrepreneurs,” the mean and std. deviation are 3.3925 and .98533, respectively.

Table 6.9 Statistics of perceptions toward NGO initiatives

Statements	Mean	Std. Deviation
NGOs provide adequate financial support for entrepreneurs	3.2575	.99683
NGOs provide enough skill building opportunities for potential entrepreneurs	3.3925	.98533

Source: Analysis of field survey data

6.2.4 State of POGONGO

Figure 6.1 shows that a major number of respondents (185) have neutral perceptions toward political, government, and non-government initiatives, which is 46.3 percent of the total. In addition, 82 of the respondents (20.5%) have negative perceptions, and 12 (3%) have strongly negative perceptions. On the contrary, 108 of the respondents (27%) have positive perceptions, while only 13 (3.3%) of the respondents have strongly positive perceptions toward political, government, and non-government initiatives for the entrepreneurship development of Bangladesh.

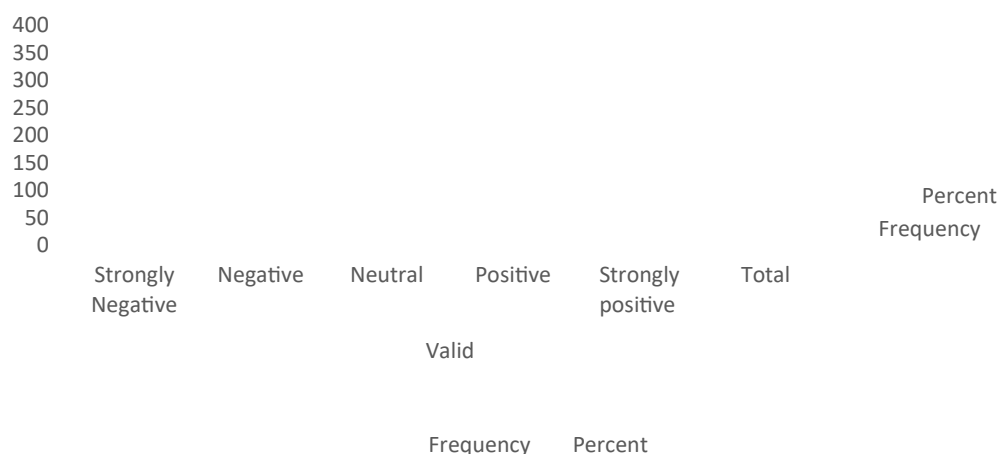


Figure 6.1 State of POGONGO

6.3 Influence of Demographic Information on Youth Perception toward Political, Government, and NGO Initiatives (POGONGO)

6.3.1 Influence of age range on POGONGO

The descriptive Table 6.10.1 shows that the mean, std. deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of the age range 18-20 are respectively 3.1836, 0.67541, 3.0282, and 3.3390; 21-23 are 3.0286, 0.64394, 2.9392, and 3.1179; 24-26 are 2.9918, 0.64033, 2.8714, and 3.1123; and ages more than 27 are 2.8140, 0.51896, 2.4843, and 3.1438.

Table 6.10.1 Descriptives for age range and POGONGO

		95% Confidence Interval for Mean						
		N			Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
18-20	75	3.1836	.67541	.07799	3.0282	3.3390	1.00	4.48
21-23	202	3.0286	.64394	.04531	2.9392	3.1179	1.00	4.41
24-26	111	2.9918	.64033	.06078	2.8714	3.1123	1.11	4.55
More than 27	12	2.8140	.51896	.14981	2.4843	3.1438	2.00	3.71
Total	400	3.0410	.64813	.03241	2.9773	3.1047	1.00	4.55

Source: Analysis of field survey data

Table 6.10.2 represents that the value of $F_{3\ 396}$ is 1.952, and the corresponding value of p is .121, which is greater than .05 at 5 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted, and the alternative hypothesis is rejected.

That means there is no difference in the perception of the youth with respect to political, government, and NGO initiatives.

Table 6.10.2 ANOVA for age range and POGONGO

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.442	3	.814	1.952	.121
Within Groups	165.167	396	.417		
Total	167.610	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

6.3.2 Association between gender and POGONGO

Table 6.11.1 represents that 11, 58, 126, 79, and 12 of the male respondents have respectively strongly negative, negative, neutral, positive, and strongly positive attitudes toward political, government, and NGO initiatives. On the contrary, 1, 24, 59, 29, and 1 of the female respondents have, respectively, strongly negative, negative, neutral, positive, and strongly positive attitudes toward political, government, and NGO initiatives for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

Table 6.11.1 Gender and POGONGO (Crosstabulation)

		Perception to political, government and NGO initiatives					Total	
		Strongly Negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Strongly positive		
Gender	Male	Count	11	58	126	79	12	286
		Expected Count	8.6	58.6	132.3	77.2	9.3	286.0
	Female	Count	1	24	59	29	1	114
		Expected Count	3.4	23.4	52.7	30.8	3.7	114.0
	Total	Count	12	82	185	108	13	400
		Expected Count	12.0	82.0	185.0	108.0	13.0	400.0

Source: Analysis of field survey data

A hypothesis was drawn inferring that there is no association between gender and perception toward political, government, and NGO initiatives. In the Chi-square test statistics (Table 6.11.2), it is found that the Pearson Chi-square value is 6.369, *df* is 4, and *p* value is .173, which is greater than .05 at 5 percent level of significance. In addition, Fisher's exact test also shows an insignificant *p* value. Therefore, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is no

association between gender and perception toward political, government, and NGO initiatives for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

Table 6.11.2 Chi-square tests for gender and POGONGO

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)	Point Probability
Pearson Chi-Square	6.369 ^a	4	.173	.172		
Likelihood Ratio	7.708	4	.103	.118		
Fisher's Exact Test	6.058			.190		
Linear-by-Linear Association	.151 ^b	1	.698	.745	.373	.048
N of Valid Cases	400					

a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The min. expected count is 3.42.

b. The standardized statistic is -.388.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

6.3.3 Academic disciplines and POGONGO

The following Table 6.12.1 describes that the mean, std. deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of the perception among the respondents from arts are, respectively, 2.9632, 0.59138, 2.8407, and 3.0856; from business, 3.2456, 0.66805, 3.1110, and 3.3803; from engineering, 2.9479, 0.63124, 2.7789, and 3.1170; from science, 3.0882, 0.67986, 2.9285, and 3.2480; from social science, 2.9970, 0.56841, 2.8583, and 3.1356; and from Madrasa, 2.5457, 0.71018, 2.1673, and 2.9241.

Table 6.12.1 Descriptives for academic disciplines and POGONGO

	N	95% Confidence Interval for Mean					
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Arts	92	2.9632	.59138	.06166	2.8407	3.0856	1.25 4.44
Business	97	3.2456	.66805	.06783	3.1110	3.3803	1.11 4.55
Engineering	56	2.9479	.63124	.08435	2.7789	3.1170	1.00 4.04
Science	72	3.0882	.67986	.08012	2.9285	3.2480	1.00 4.55
Social- Science	67	2.9970	.56841	.06944	2.8583	3.1356	1.31 4.24
Madrasa	16	2.5457	.71018	.17755	2.1673	2.9241	1.08 3.14
Total	400	3.0410	.64813	.03241	2.9773	3.1047	1.00 4.55

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The one-way ANOVA table (6.12.2) shows that the value of $F_{5,394}$ is 4.639, and the corresponding value of p is .00, which is less than .05 at 5 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis

is accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives and the academic disciplines of the youth.

Table 6.12.2 One-way ANOVA table for academic disciplines and POGONGO

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	9.319	5	1.864	4.639	.000
Within Groups	158.291	394	.402		
Total	167.610	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

As the null hypothesis is rejected, 'Tukey's Post Hoc test' is run to find out which of the discipline/s is/are different. It is seen in the multiple comparison table (6.12.3) of the Post Hoc test that, overall perception toward institutional initiatives is different in business and arts (mean difference is 0.28244 and p is .028), business and madrasa (mean difference is 0.69989 and p is .001), and science and madrasa (0.54250 and p is .025).

Table 6.12.3 Post Hoc test for academic disciplines and POGONGO

(I) Discipline of study	(J) Discipline of study	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Arts	Business	-.28244*	.09224	.028	-.5466	-.0183
	Arts	.28244*	.09224	.028	.0183	.5466
Business	Madrasa	.69989*	.17103	.001	.2101	1.1897
	Madrasa	.54250*	.17518	.025	.0408	1.0442
Science	Business	-.69989*	.17103	.001	-1.1897	-.2101
	Science	-.54250*	.17518	.025	-1.0442	-.0408

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The above Post Hoc test shows that there is a significant difference in the perception of madrasa students in comparison with the students from business and science. In addition, there is a significant difference in the perception of business students in comparison with the students in arts. The following homogeneous subset table (6.12.4) shows that the perceptions of the students from Madrasa fall into subset 1 with a minimum mean score of 2.5457, whilst the others fall into homogenous subset 2, altogether. Though, the perception among the business students is found to be the highest, with a mean score of 3.2456.

Table 6.12.4 Homogeneous subsets for academic disciplines and POGONGO

Discipline of study	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Madrasa	16	2.5457	
Engineering	56		2.9479
Arts	92		2.9632
Social Science	67		2.9970
Science	72		3.0882
Business	97		3.2456
Sig.		1.000	.216

Source: Analysis of field survey data

6.3.4 Level of education and POGONGO

The following table 6.13.1 describes that the mean, std. deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of the perception among the respondents from Hons. 1st year are 3.0995, 0.72168, 2.9419, and 3.2571; Hons. 2nd year 3.0952, 0.53445, 2.9747, and 3.2157; Hons. 3rd year 2.9458, 0.65969, 2.7640, and 3.1277; Hons. 4th year 3.1031, 0.67334, 2.9569, and 3.2492; Masters/Kamil 2.9544, 0.61028, 2.8177, and 3.0911; MPhil/PhD 2.6918, 0.18762, 2.5183, and 2.8653; and others 3.0428, 0.84157, 2.5944, and 3.4913, respectively.

Table 6.13.1 Descriptives for level of education and POGONGO

	N	95% Confidence Interval for Mean					
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Hons. 1st	83	3.0995	.72168	.07921	2.9419	3.2571	1.00 4.48
Hons. 2nd	78	3.0952	.53445	.06051	2.9747	3.2157	1.86 4.30
Hons. 3rd	53	2.9458	.65969	.09061	2.7640	3.1277	1.00 4.23
Hons. 4th	84	3.1031	.67334	.07347	2.9569	3.2492	1.19 4.55
Masters/Kamil	79	2.9544	.61028	.06866	2.8177	3.0911	1.25 4.41
MPhil/PhD	7	2.6918	.18762	.07091	2.5183	2.8653	2.35 2.89
Others	16	3.0428	.84157	.21039	2.5944	3.4913	1.11 3.94
Total	400	3.0410	.64813	.03241	2.9773	3.1047	1.00 4.55

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The one-way ANOVA table (6.13.2) shows that the value of $F_{6, 393}$ is 1.098, and the corresponding value of p is .363, which is greater than .05 at 5 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternative hypothesis is rejected. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is no significant

difference between the perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives and the academic disciplines of the youth.

Table 6.13.2 One way ANOVA for level of education and POGONGO

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.763	6	.460	1.098	.363
Within Groups	164.847	393	.419		
Total	167.610	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

6.3.5 Educational institutions and POGONGO

Table 6.14.1 represents the mean, std. deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of the youth perception toward political, government, and NGO initiatives. It is observed that the mean, std. deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of perceptions of the respondents from Dhaka University are respectively, 2.7948, 0.59792, 2.6724, and 2.9173; BUET 3.0141, 0.64585, 2.7201, and 3.3081; Kabi Najrul Govt. College 3.3329, 0.65972, 3.1768, and 3.4891; East West University 3.0440, 0.70418, 2.6688, and 3.4192; World University 2.9398, 0.27385, 2.6524, and 3.2272; Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa 2.5457, 0.71018, 2.1673, and 2.9241; Rajshahi University 2.9608, 0.56846, 2.8424, and 3.0792; RUET 2.9107, 0.48462, 2.6309, and 3.1905; Rajshahi College 3.3537, 0.60688, 3.2033, and 3.5041; and from Varendra University are 3.0833, 0.55274, 2.5033, and 3.6634.

Table 6.14.1 Descriptives for educational institution and POGONGO

		95% Confidence Interval for Mean						
	N	Mean			Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Dhaka University	94	2.7948	.59792	.06167	2.6724	2.9173	1.11	4.06
BUET	21	3.0141	.64585	.14094	2.7201	3.3081	1.19	4.04
Kabi Najrul Govt. College	71	3.3329	.65972	.07829	3.1768	3.4891	1.00	4.55
East West University	16	3.0440	.70418	.17604	2.6688	3.4192	1.00	3.86
World University	6	2.9398	.27385	.11180	2.6524	3.2272	2.49	3.33
Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	16	2.5457	.71018	.17755	2.1673	2.9241	1.08	3.14
Rajshahi University	91	2.9608	.56846	.05959	2.8424	3.0792	1.60	4.44
RUET	14	2.9107	.48462	.12952	2.6309	3.1905	2.31	3.80

Rajshahi College	65	3.3537	.60688	.07527	3.2033	3.5041	1.31	4.55
Varendra University	6	3.0833	.55274	.22566	2.5033	3.6634	2.38	3.74
Total	400	3.0410	.64813	.03241	2.9773	3.1047	1.00	4.55

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The one-way ANOVA table (6.14.2) shows that the value of $F_{9, 390}$ is 6.871, and the corresponding value of p is .000, which is less than .05 at 5 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives and the educational institutions of the youth.

Table 6.14.2 ANOVA for educational institutions and POGONGO

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	22.939	9	2.549	6.871	.000
Within Groups	144.671	390	.371		
Total	167.610	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The ANOVA shows that there is a significant relationship between educational institutions and the perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives. That is why, Tukey's Post Hoc test has been calculated to observe which of the institution/s is/are different. Table 6.14.3 below shows that there is a difference between Dhaka University and Kabi Najrul Govt. College (mean difference = -0.53812, $p = .000$) and Rajshahi College (mean difference = -0.55888, $p = .000$); Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa and Kabi Najrul Govt. College (mean difference = -0.78722, $p = .000$) and Rajshahi College (mean difference = -0.80799, $p = .000$); and Rajshahi University and Kabi Najrul Govt. College (mean difference = -0.37212, $p = .005$) and Rajshahi College (mean difference = -0.39288, $p = .003$).

Table 6.14.3 Post Hoc tests for educational institutions and POGONGO

(I) Educational institution	(J) Educational institution	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Dhaka University	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.53812*	.09577	.000	-.8429	-.2334
	Rajshahi College	-.55888*	.09825	.000	-.8715	-.2462
	Dhaka University	.53812*	.09577	.000	.2334	.8429

Kabi Najrul Govt. College	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.78722*	.16855	.000	.2509	1.3236
	Rajshahi University	.37212*	.09644	.005	.0652	.6790
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.78722*	.16855	.000	-1.3236	-.2509
Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	Rajshahi College	-.80799*	.16997	.000	-1.3489	-.2671
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.37212*	.09644	.005	-.6790	-.0652
	Rajshahi College	-.39288*	.09891	.003	-.7076	-.0781
Rajshahi University	Dhaka University	.55888*	.09825	.000	.2462	.8715
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.80799*	.16997	.000	.2671	1.3489
	Rajshahi University	.39288*	.09891	.003	.0781	.7076

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

The above Post Hoc test shows that there is a difference between Dhaka University with Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College; Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa with Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College; and Rajshahi University with Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College. So, the homogenous subsets have been calculated. The following homogeneous subset table (6.14.4) shows that the perception of the students from Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa falls into subset 1 with a minimum mean score of 2.5457. On the contrary, Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College hold subset 2, with the highest mean scores of 3.3329 and 3.3537, respectively. On the other hand, the other educational institutions fall into both homogenous subsets, being everyone a homogenous subset for each of those.

Table 6.14.4 Homogeneous subsets for educational institutions and POGONGO

Educational institution	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	16	2.5457	
Dhaka University	94	2.7948	2.7948
RUET	14	2.9107	2.9107
World University	6	2.9398	2.9398
Rajshahi University	91	2.9608	2.9608
BUET	21	3.0141	3.0141
East West University	16	3.0440	3.0440
Varendra University	6	3.0833	3.0833
Kabi Najrul Govt. College	71		3.3329
Rajshahi College	65		3.3537
Sig.		.277	.227

Source: Analysis of field survey data

6.3.6 Administrative division of residence and POGONGO

The following descriptive table (6.15.1) for administrative division of residence and perception toward political, government, and NGO initiatives shows that the mean, std. deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of the perception of the respondents from Barisal are 3.4944, 0.51740, 3.2523, and 3.7366; Chattagram 2.9713, 0.68037, 2.7218, and 3.2209; Dhaka 3.0359, 0.68309, 2.8798, and 3.1920; Khulna 2.7994, 0.54374, 2.6299, and 2.9688; Rajshahi 3.1671, 0.66595, 3.0506, and 3.2836, Rangpur 2.9108, 0.57038, 2.7830, and 3.0386; Mymensingh 2.9527, 0.50295, 2.7103, and 3.1951; and Sylhet 2.9296, 1.11409, 1.5463, and 4.3130, respectively.

Table 6.15.1 Descriptives for administrative division and POGONGO

	N	95% Confidence Interval for Mean							
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Barisal	20	3.4944	.51740	.11569		3.2523	3.7366	2.49	4.23
Chattagram	31	2.9713	.68037	.12220		2.7218	3.2209	1.33	4.06
Dhaka	76	3.0359	.68309	.07836		2.8798	3.1920	1.00	4.55
Khulna	42	2.7994	.54374	.08390		2.6299	2.9688	1.19	3.75
Rajshahi	128	3.1671	.66595	.05886		3.0506	3.2836	1.25	4.55
Rangpur	79	2.9108	.57038	.06417		2.7830	3.0386	1.11	4.11
Mymensingh	19	2.9527	.50295	.11539		2.7103	3.1951	2.00	3.86
Sylhet	5	2.9296	1.11409	.49824		1.5463	4.3130	1.08	3.85
Total	400	3.0410	.64813	.03241		2.9773	3.1047	1.00	4.55

Source: Analysis of field survey data

In the one-way ANOVA table (6.15.2), it is found that the value of $F_{7, 392}$ is 3.667, and the corresponding value of p is .001, which is less .05 at 5 percent level of significance. So, the null hypothesis can be rejected, and the alternative hypothesis can be accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives and the administrative divisions of the respondents.

Table 6.15.2 ANOVA for administrative division and POGONGO

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	10.301	7	1.472	3.667	.001
Within Groups	157.309	392	.401		
Total	167.610	399			

Source: Analysis of field survey data

As there is a significant difference between the perception toward political, government, and NGO initiatives and the administrative divisions, ‘Tukey’s Post Hoc test’ is run to find which of the division/s is/are different. It is seen in the multiple comparison table (6.15.3) of the Post Hoc Test that, overall perception towards institutional initiatives is different in Barisal and Khulna (mean difference is 0.69506, p is .002), Barisal and Rangpur (mean difference is 0.58364, p is .006), and Rajshahi and Khulna (mean difference is 0.36772, p is .026). That means there is a significant difference in the perception of students from Barisal and Khulna, Barisal and Rangpur, and Rajshahi and Khulna in comparison with the students from other administrative divisions of Bangladesh.

Table 6.15.3 Post Hoc tests for administrative division and POGONGO

(I) Division of home	(J) Division of home	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Barisal	Khulna	.69506*	.17210	.002	.1706	1.2195
	Rangpur	.58364*	.15857	.006	.1004	1.0669
Khulna	Barisal	-.69506*	.17210	.002	-1.2195	-.1706
	Rajshahi	-.36772*	.11265	.026	-.7110	-.0244
Rajshahi	Khulna	.36772*	.11265	.026	.0244	.7110
Rangpur	Barisal	-.58364*	.15857	.006	-1.0669	-.1004

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Analysis of field survey data

It is observed in the homogenous subset Table 6.15.4 that the perception of the respondents from Khulna division occupied the 1st subset, having the lowest mean score of 2.7994. In contrast, the perception of the respondents from Barisal division occupied subset 2, having the highest mean value of 3.4944. On the other hand, the other six divisions of Bangladesh occupied both subsets, being everyone a subset for itself.

Table 6.15.4 Homogeneous subsets for administrative division and POGONGO

Division of your home	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Khulna	42	2.7994	
Rangpur	79	2.9108	2.9108
Sylhet	5	2.9296	2.9296
Mymensingh	19	2.9527	2.9527

Chattagram	31	2.9713	2.9713
Dhaka	76	3.0359	3.0359
Rajshahi	128	3.1671	3.1671
Barisal	20		3.4944
Sig.		.584	.067

Source: Analysis of field survey data

6.4 Discussion on the Major Findings

The study shows that an ignorable number of respondents (21.4%) opined that the political situation in Bangladesh is genial to entrepreneurship development. While, the rest major portion (79.6%) of them do not think the same. Meanwhile, only 25 percent of the respondents opined that political stability persists in the country for entrepreneurship development, while 75 percent of them denied the persistence of political stability. In addition, only 23.8 percent of the respondents orated that the political parties' manifestos are friendly to entrepreneurship development, whereas rest greater share (75.3%) of them discoursed that those are not. On the other hand, 28.8 percent of the respondents think that the political leaders have no influence on business activities in society. Though, the remaining major portion (71.2%) of them uttered that political leaders have influence on business activities. Furthermore, 29.5 percent of the respondents opined that the political parties' rivalry does not affect entrepreneurship, while, 70.5 percent of them think that the political parties' rivalry affects the entrepreneurial activities.

Additionally, only 26 percent of the respondents discourse that there are no political clashes that affect entrepreneurial activities, while, 74 percent of them think that there are political clashes affecting entrepreneurship development. Moreover, 23.8 percent of the respondents think that political decisions do not affect entrepreneurship development, while 76.2 percent of them think that political decisions affect entrepreneurship development. 28.6 percent of the respondents opined that the political trends are positive for entrepreneurship development. But the remaining major portion (71.4%) of them think that political trends are neither negative nor positive for entrepreneurship development. 25.8 percent of the respondents orated that political protests and processions do not influence business activities. Though, the remaining portion thinks that political protests and processions influence the business activities of the country.

The overall scenarios of the political aspects are not found to be satisfactory. It can also be obvious from the statements and experiences of some interviewees. Sometimes, as the interviewees expressed that, the root level political leaders also influence the entrepreneurial intentions of the society members. As for example, one of the interviewees said that,

If someone in our local market does better in business, s/he has to pay monthly Chanda (subscription) to the local leaders on the ground of running their local political activities. Alongside this, in celebration of national days, a large amount of donation has to be paid to them, though that becomes a great burden to the entrepreneurs. Though they do not force very small businessmen too much.¹

Though, this scenario can't be generalized as, according to the most of the respondents, it is not seen everywhere in the country. The most of the interviewees did not mention such kind of incidence. The key informant interviewee, a mid-level political leader, confessed that this kinds of incidences take place, especially during the celebration of national days. But he refused to call it 'Chanda' as it is our civic duty to celebrate the national days. On the other hand, in some illegal businesses running beside the roads and in other public properties, many times, they have to pay some money on a daily basis to some parties (not always political). But these are for mere maintenance of the disciplines (especially traffic) in those areas, and most of the time there is no involvement of the political leaders. Although, he mentioned, political leaders may, in some cases, influence business in some of the root level of politics.² Another key informant, a youth development officer, shared his experience that, sometimes, he has to face problems in selecting participants for skill development training and microcredit programs, as in some cases political leaders recommend (but don't compel) participants for the inclusion in the programs that make him embarrassed.³ This finding complies with the findings of Ahmed, Shams, and Rony,⁴

¹ II-02, Interview with Researcher.

² KII-02, Interview with Researcher, August 15, 2023.

³ KII-05, Interview with Researcher, August 22, 2023.

⁴ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, "The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur."

and Chowdhury.⁵ Though, the study conducted by UNDP, IsDB and Startup Bangladesh Limited shows that, this domain has a moderately high (3.6) confidence index in reference to entrepreneurs.⁶

The study findings show that a minor portion (27.5%) of the respondents think that the institutional initiatives are adequate to create and develop entrepreneurship, while the major portion (72.5%) of them think that the institutional initiatives are not adequate. Though, Government institutions like, BIDA (Bangladesh Industrial Development Authority), SMEF (Small and Medium Enterprise Foundation), BSCIC (Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation), and various programs play an important role in the development of youth entrepreneurship.⁷ On the other hand, 39.5 percent of the respondents opined that the business laws and policies are helpful to entrepreneurship development, whereas 60.5 percent of them thought that those are neither negative nor positive. In addition, 40.5 percent think that government policies are helpful to increase skills and the business environment. Though the major portion (59.5%) think either negatively or neutrally.

Near about 33.6 percent of the respondents expressed that the required legal supports are provided by the concerned institutions for entrepreneurship development. The rest (66.4%) of them, in contrast, opposed or offset the issue. Additionally, 39 percent of the respondents support that government policies and regulations inspire talents and innovative business ideas, and protect intellectual property rights. Though, the remaining (61%) neither agree nor disagree about that. 35.8 percent of the respondents opined that the government policies are enough to support women entrepreneurship development, while 64.2 percent of them expressed their negative or neutral position about that.

Less than one third (30.8%) of the respondents expressed that they think the government prepares policies for youth oriented development, whereas more than two thirds of them (69.2%) think negatively or remain neutral. Though, some of the respondents (40.8%) opined that the government prepares policies for youth oriented

⁵ Chowdhury, "A Study of Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh."

⁶ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited, "State of the Ecosystem for Youth Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh."

⁷ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited.

development, while the rest (59.2%) of them do not consider it the same. Less than half of the respondents (44%) consider that the government has multiple programs to build and increase entrepreneurial awareness among the youth. Despite the fact that the rest (56%) of them either think negatively or remain neutral. Perceptions about policy and regulatory frameworks show that the situation is not so satisfactory. Because, the interviewees assume those are not so congenial to entrepreneurship development. One of the interviewees said that, “Government policies are not suitable to create entrepreneurs, and supports are not adequate.”⁸ Some of the other interviewees also opined, according to their inferences, that the policy initiatives are not adequate for entrepreneurship development.⁹ Though, some of the interviewees even know nothing about these issues. As for example, one of the interviewees uttered that, “I don’t have any interest to know about the entrepreneurship issues.”¹⁰

Though government has prepared some policies to augment entrepreneurship development. The National Education Policy-2010, the National Skills Development Policy-2011, the National Youth Policy-2017, and the Eighth Five Year Plan 2021-2025 have been formulated, emphasizing entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. Education policy emphasizes practical oriented education that can help lead a business and increase employability among the youth.¹¹ The National Youth Policy, on the other hand, facilitated practical education and skill development training with a view to empowering and encouraging the youth for improved access to entrepreneurship and employment opportunities.¹² In addition, self-employed people, workers in SMEs, ethnic minority groups, migrants and internally displaced people, disabled people, low skilled people, and women who are young are being well

⁸ II-07, Interview with Researcher.

⁹ II-03, Interview with Researcher, October 25, 2022; II-04, Interview with Researcher; II-07, Interview with Researcher; II-11, Interview with Researcher; II-12, Interview with Researcher, October 27, 2022.

¹⁰ II-08, Interview with Researcher, October 25, 2022.

¹¹ “National Education Policy 2010” (Secondary and Higher Education Division, Ministry of Education, Bangladesh, 2017), https://www.shed.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/shed.portal.gov.bd/page/8eb706e4_0e73_4591_9f7b_09623f984319/National%20Education%20Policy%202010%20final.pdf.

¹² “The National Youth Policy-2017.”

trained through public, private, and NGO training institutions under the National Skill Development Policy.¹³ Furthermore, The Eighth Five Year Plan 2021-2025 has taken multiple programs to eradicate unemployment problems. To achieve these, it has redesigned the education and employment policies; adopted policies to ensure sustainable employment and self-employment transformation approaches; planned a pool of multiple sources of knowledge for building labor market resilience; and taken strategies to engage private institutions for easy access to finance, business incubation, and so on.¹⁴ Moreover, the government of Bangladesh, through its central bank, has launched numerous programs to improve SMEs and engage youth in entrepreneurship development activities.¹⁵ Furthermore, the rate of interest has been reduced to single digit with a view to increasing the ease of doing and developing business through making more investments.¹⁶ Thus, the perception of the youth found in this study cannot be accepted without any questions. Rather, there may an inference be drawn that there may be a huge gap in information.

Further, it is also found that 47.6 percent of the respondents consider that the usage and exchange of ICT and technology for entrepreneurship development are inspired by policies and institutions. Though the remaining respondents (52.4%) do not think so. Innovation and technology are the factors that are very much important in the present era of information and technology. Though this domain scored 3.8 according to the entrepreneurs in the study of UNDP, IsDB and Startup Bangladesh

¹³ “National Skills Development Policy, 2020” (National Skill Development Authority, Prime Minister’s Office Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, October 18, 2020), <https://nsda.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/nsda.portal.gov.bd/nfpblock/2020-12-21-14-24-8c85b4482cf8516df94dd6471eaf30a4.pdf>.

¹⁴ “Eighth Five Year Plan 2020-2025” (General Economics Division, Bangladesh Planning Commission, December 2020), https://plancomm.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/plancomm.portal.gov.bd/files/68e32f08_13b8_4192_ab9b_abd5a0a62a33/2021-02-03-17-04-c95e78e452a813808a483b3b22e14a1.pdf.

¹⁵ “SME Web Portal.”

¹⁶ KII-04, Interview with Researcher.

Limited.¹⁷ Internet market dynamics, R&D transfer, ICT adoption, and intellectual property protection are included in this domain.

Another notable finding shows that only 32.3 percent of the respondents consider that the financial and non-financial supports provided by government for entrepreneurship development are adequate. Though a significant number of respondents (67.7%) either opposed or remained neutral in this respect. But the scenario, as per the views of a key informants, is not too worst, as government has multiple skill development programs and collateral-free credit facilities for the entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. Though, the skill development programs and credit facilities cannot meet the demands of all the interested young force. These opportunities, as he stated, should be increased to a notable extent along with increasing the number of government service providers.¹⁸

A different view of the respondents is found that only 30 percent of the respondents agree or strongly agree that transparency and accountability exist in the entrepreneurship development process. Whereas, the remaining gigantic portion of the respondents (70%) either disagree or remain neutral about the existence of transparency and accountability in the entrepreneurship development process. Some of them think that the bureaucratic system impedes starting and developing the process. Though study findings elucidate that legal and bureaucratic procedures matter very little for small scale enterprises.¹⁹ But, one of the participants shared that, “One of my cousins applied for a business license to the local government authority a few months back. But he did not get that yet for unknown reasons.”²⁰ But, one of the key informant interviewees nullified the results of the findings. He said—

If the government initiatives are not adequate and up to the standard,
how is the inflation increasing? Where are the people getting too much

¹⁷ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited, “State of the Ecosystem for Youth Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh.”

¹⁸ KII-05, Interview with Researcher.

¹⁹ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, “The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur.”

²⁰ II-01, Interview with Researcher.

money to spend? They must have adequate sources of income that are facilitated by the government initiatives.²¹

In respect to the NGO initiatives, it is observed that less than half of the respondents (45.3%) think that the NGOs provide adequate financial support for entrepreneurs. But the rest (54.7%) of them do not think alike. Though, half of the respondents (50%) opined that the NGOs provide enough skill building opportunities for potential entrepreneurs, while the remaining portion (50%) of them consider that the NGOs do not provide enough skill building opportunities, or they provide their neutral position in this respect. Another thing is to be noted that the average score of the responses on the adequacy of financial support provided by NGOs is 3.2575. Similarly, the average score of responses on providing skill development support for entrepreneurship development by NGOs is 3.3925. It means that the respondents are neither negative nor positive toward the facilities for entrepreneurship development provided by NGOs in Bangladesh. Though, some non-government institutions, like BRAC, ActionAid, GreenTech, etc., support the youth in various ways.²² But many of the youth don't know about the opportunities. As for example, one of the interviewees said that, "I heard that, many government and non-government organizations provide many opportunities for being entrepreneurs. But I do not actually know, what kind of opportunities are provided by what kind of organizations."²³

In contrast, one official (one of the KIIs), serving for an organization, which works with NGOs of Bangladesh, stated that, many of the NGOs have some skill building training programs. But the results of those programs become futile as the most of the participants just receive training but apply in rare cases for the creation of self-employment. Though, he added, a huge number of youth are interested to participate in those programs, but the NGOs have no or limited ability to accommodate all the interested young forces. He also added, many of the NGOs have also some programs like business incubations, market linkage, entrepreneurship development fares, and so on, for entrepreneurship development, but a few numbers

²¹ KII-09, Interview with Researcher.

²² UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited, "State of the Ecosystem for Youth Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh."

²³ II-03, Interview with Researcher.

of the youth are interested to take part in those programs. Although, many of the youth are interested to microcredit programs to take loans without any collateral. In this case, the NGOs provide credits for up to Tk- 25 lac upon only someone's personal guarantee. But the NGOs have very limited ability to meet the demands of all the interested young individuals who run or intend to venturing businesses.²⁴

Eventually, the study shows that a huge number of respondents (46.3%) have neutral perception toward political, government, and non-government initiatives, while 23.5 percent of them have strongly negative or negative perception. On the other hand, only 30.2 percent of the rest of the respondents have strongly positive or positive perceptions. That is less than one third of the total respondents. That is not conducive to entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

The researcher has also measured the influence of demographic information on youth perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives. Descriptive analysis shows that the perception among the diverse age groups is seemingly different. But those are not statistically significant, as the value of $F_{3,396} = 1.952$, $p = .12 > .05$. It indicates that there is no difference in the perception of the youth with respect to political, government, and NGO initiatives. This assimilates the findings of a study conducted in Bangladesh by Chowdhury, Alam, and Arif.²⁵ Although, it is evident from some other studies by Bhuiya and Imam,²⁶ Khan,²⁷ and Saleh and Manjunath²⁸ that there is a difference. It, in this study, might be due to the nature of the respondents, as they don't have any practical experience with the initiatives and have just expressed their notions.

Findings also show that there is no association between gender and perception toward political, government, and NGO initiatives for entrepreneurship development

²⁴ KII-07, Interview with Researcher, August 26, 2023.

²⁵ Chowdhury, Alam, and Arif, "Success Factors of Entrepreneurs of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises."

²⁶ Bhuiyan and Imam, "Entrepreneurs' Economic Success Index and Its Influencing Factors."

²⁷ Khan, *Entrepreneurial Process in Bangladesh: A Study of Industrial Location Decision-Making in Dhaka City*.

²⁸ Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

in Bangladesh, as the Pearson Chi-square = 6.369, the $df = 4$, and $p = .173$. Though, it is proven from a previous study that the experiences of service receivers and entrepreneurs vary on the basis of gender.²⁹ It might be due to the lack of direct experience among the respondents of the current study.

But there is a difference found in the perception toward political, government, and NGO initiatives among the respondents from various academic disciplines, as $F_{5, 394} = 4.639$, and $p = .000$. This finding complies with the study findings of Chowdhury, Alam, and Arif.³⁰ It is seen that the overall perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives are different among the students from business compared to the respondents from arts ($p = .028$), madrasa ($p = .001$); and respondents from science with respondents from madrasa ($p = .025$). It means that there is a significant difference in the perception of madrasa students in comparison with the students from business and science. In addition, there is a significant difference in the perception of business students in comparison with students from arts. The perceptions of the students from madrasas are found to be the lowest (mean score = 2.5457), whilst the perceptions among the business students are found to be the highest (mean = 3.2456) (see Tables 6.12.1-4). Arts, business, engineering, science, and social science have a homogenous perception altogether, though business students have highly positive perceptions and madrasa, on the contrary, have negative perceptions and belong to another homogenous subset. So, students from Madrasas and arts need to be more focused while formulating policies and implementing institutional initiatives.

On the other hand, the findings show that there is no significant difference found in the perception of the respondents toward political, government, and NGO initiatives in various years/levels of study, as $F_{6, 393} = 1.098$, and $p = .363$. Perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives vary on the basis of educational institutions. Findings show that there is a significant difference between perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives and educational institutions of the youth, as $F_{9, 390} = 6.871$, and $p = .000$. It is observed that there is a difference between

²⁹ Chakraborty, Gohain, and Saha, "Nothing Will Work Unless You Do It: Contextualizing Women Entrepreneurship."

³⁰ Chowdhury, Alam, and Arif, "Success Factors of Entrepreneurs of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises."

Dhaka University and Kabi Najrul Govt. College ($p = .000$), and Dhaka University and Rajshahi College ($p = .000$); Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa and Kabi Najrul Govt. College ($p = .000$) and Rajshahi College ($p = .000$); and Rajshahi University and Kabi Najrul Govt. College ($p = .005$) and Rajshahi College ($p = .003$). Analysis shows that the perceptions of the students from Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa have a minimum mean score of 2.5457, and that of Dhaka University is 2.7948. On the contrary, Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College have the highest mean scores of 3.3329 and 3.3537, respectively.

The administrative division of residence also influences the perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives. It is found that, there is a significant difference between perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives and administrative divisions of the respondents, as $F_{7,392} = 3.667$ and $p = .00$. This result conforms to the findings of Bhat and Khan,³¹ Kayne,³² and Katz, Brockhaus and Hills,³³ but contrasts with the findings of Saleh and Manjunath.³⁴ It is seen that the overall perception toward institutional initiatives is different in Barisal and Khulna ($p = .002$), Barisal and Rangpur ($p = .006$), and Rajshahi and Khulna ($p = .026$). That means, there is a significant difference in the perception of students from Barisal and Khulna, Barisal and Rangpur, and Rajshahi and Khulna in comparison with the students of other administrative divisions of Bangladesh. It is observed that the perceptions of the respondents from Khulna division have the lowest mean score of 2.7994, while the respondents from Rangpur have a mean score of 2.9108, and the respondents from Sylhet have a mean score of 2.9296. In contrast, perceptions of the respondents from Barisal division have the highest mean value of 3.4944. Though the perceptions of the respondents in all of the divisions are neither negative nor positive.

³¹ Bhat and Khan, "Role of Institutional Environment in Entrepreneurship Development."

³² Kayne, "State Entrepreneurship Policies and Programs."

³³ Katz, Brockhaus Sr, and Hills, "Demographic Variables in Entrepreneurship Research."

³⁴ Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

6.5 Conclusion

The overall scenario of the perceptions toward political initiatives is not found to be satisfactory. It can also be obvious from the statements and experiences of some interviewees. Sometimes, as the interviewees expressed that, the root level political leaders also influence the entrepreneurial intentions of the society members. Though this scenario can't be generalized as it is not seen everywhere in the country. Almost the same scenario is found in the case of the government initiatives. Though the NGO initiatives are observed a little bit better than the aforementioned initiatives. Eventually, the study shows that a major number of respondents (46.3%) have a neutral perception toward the political, government, and non-government initiatives (POGONGO), while 23.5 percent of the respondents have a strongly negative or negative perception. On the other hand, only 30.2 percent of the rest of the respondents have a strongly positive or positive perception. That is not conducive enough to entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

Study findings indicate that there is no significant difference between age and POGONGO. Findings also show that there is no association between gender and POGONGO for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. But there is a significant difference found between POGONGO and various academic disciplines of the respondents. On the other hand, the findings show that there is no significant difference found in POGONGO in various years/levels of study. Moreover, POGONGO varies on the basis of educational institutions. It is also found that the administrative divisions of residences of the respondents also influence POGONGO.

Chapter 7: Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh with Reference to Youth Perception toward Institutional Initiatives and Entrepreneurial Intention

7.1 Introduction

This chapter of this study deals with the prospects of entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh with reference to youth perceptions toward institutional initiatives and entrepreneurial intention. Primarily, the state of the entrepreneurial intention of the youth has been evaluated. Then the relationship among the variables measuring entrepreneurial intention and perception toward institutional initiatives has been calculated. Later on, the impact of the youth perception toward institutional initiatives on entrepreneurial intentions of the youth has been measured using multiple linear regression analysis. And finally, inferences have been drawn that if the entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh is possible in the existing scenarios of entrepreneurial intention among the youth and perception toward institutional initiatives.

7.2 State of Youth Entrepreneurial Intention (YEI)

7.2.1 Frequency of responses to youth entrepreneurial intentions (YEI)

The following table (7.1) shows that 10, 13, 55, 182, and 140 of respondents strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree, respectively, that they have positive attitudes toward entrepreneurship as a profession. 4, 11, 48, 184, and 153 of them also respectively strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that they consider entrepreneurship as a noble profession. In addition, 3, 6, 61, 203, and 127 of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that they consider entrepreneurship as the best foundation/alternative to employment, whilst 3, 25, 128, 165, and 79 of them strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree, respectively, that they consider entrepreneurship as a flexible career. Though 43, 112, 128, 92, and 25 of the respondents strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree, respectively, that they think being an entrepreneur is less risky. However, 29, 69, 124, 132, and 46

of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that they intend to be entrepreneurs.

Table 7.1 Frequency of responses to the youth entrepreneurial intention (YEI)

Statements					
You have positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship	10	13	55	182	140
You consider entrepreneurship as a noble profession	4	11	48	184	153
You consider entrepreneurship as the best foundation/alternative to employment	3	6	61	203	127
You consider entrepreneurship as a flexible career	3	25	128	165	79
You think that, being an entrepreneur is less risky	43	112	128	92	25
You intend to be an entrepreneur	29	69	124	132	46

Source: Analysis of survey data

7.2.2 Percentage of responses to youth entrepreneurial intention (YEI)

The following table (7.2) shows that 2.5, 3.3, 13.8, 45.5, and 35.0 percent of respondents strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree, respectively, that they have positive attitudes toward entrepreneurship as a profession. 1.0, 2.8, 12.0, 46.0, and 38.3 percent of them also respectively strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that they consider entrepreneurship as a noble profession. In addition, 0.8, 1.5, 15.3, 50.8, and 31.8 percent of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that they consider entrepreneurship as the best foundation/alternative to employment, whilst 0.8, 6.3, 32.0, 41.3, and 19.8 percent of them strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree, respectively, that they consider entrepreneurship as a flexible career. Though 10.8, 28.0, 32.0, 23.0, and 6.3 percent of the respondents strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree, respectively, that they think being an entrepreneur is less risky. However, 7.3, 17.3, 31.0, 33.0, and 11.5 percent of the respondents, respectively, strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree that they intend to be entrepreneurs.

Table 7.2 Percentage of responses to youth entrepreneurial intention (YEI)

Statements					
You have positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship	2.5	3.3	13.8	45.5	35.0
You consider entrepreneurship as a noble profession	1.0	2.8	12.0	46.0	38.3
You consider entrepreneurship as the best foundation/alternative to employment	.8	1.5	15.3	50.8	31.8
You consider entrepreneurship as a flexible career	.8	6.3	32.0	41.3	19.8
You think that, being an entrepreneur is less risky	10.8	28.0	32.0	23.0	6.3
You intend to be an entrepreneur	7.3	17.3	31.0	33.0	11.5

Source: Analysis of survey data

7.2.3 Descriptive statistics of youth entrepreneurial intention (YEI)

Table 7.3 below shows that the mean, median, mode, and std. deviation of the statements measuring entrepreneurial intentions are respectively 3.6992, 3.6667, 4.00, and 0.54220.

Table 7.3 Descriptive statistics of youth entrepreneurial intention (YEI)

Mean	Median	Mode	Std. Deviation
3.6992	3.6667	4.00	.54220

Source: Analysis of survey data

7.2.4 State of youth entrepreneurial intentions (YEI)

Figure 7.1 below depicts that only 12 respondents have no intention to be entrepreneurs that is only 3 percent of the total. In addition, 92 (23%) of the respondents are neither positive nor negative about being entrepreneurs. On the contrary, 239 (59.8%) of the respondents intend to be entrepreneurs, whilst 57 (14.3%) strongly intend to be entrepreneurs.

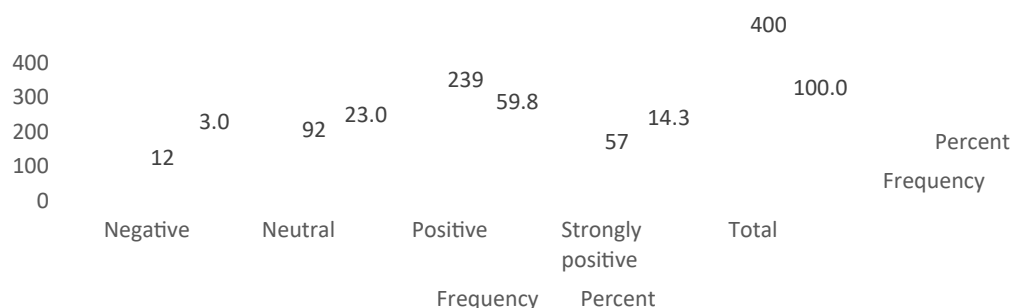


Figure 7.1 State of youth entrepreneurial intentions

Source: Prepared from survey data analysis

7.3 Impact of Background Information on YEI

This section measures the influence of background information like age, gender, academic disciplines, levels of study, and educational institutions on the entrepreneurial intentions of the youth.

7.3.1 Age range and YEI

Table 7.10.1 represents that the mean, std. deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of the respondents' entrepreneurial intentions at the age range of 18-20 are consecutively 3.8489, 0.55695, 3.7207, and 3.9770; at 21-23 are 3.6700, 0.53069, 3.5963, and 3.7436; at 24-26 is 3.6682, 0.55208, 3.5643, and 3.7720; and at more than 27, those are 3.5417, 0.42119, 3.2741, and 3.8093.

Table 7.10.1 Descriptives for age range and YEI

Age Range	N	95% Confidence Interval for Mean						
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
18-20	75	3.8489	.55695	.06431	3.7207	3.9770	2.00	5.00
21-23	202	3.6700	.53069	.03734	3.5963	3.7436	1.83	5.00
24-26	111	3.6682	.55208	.05240	3.5643	3.7720	2.00	4.67
More than 27	12	3.5417	.42119	.12159	3.2741	3.8093	2.83	4.33
Total	400	3.6992	.54220	.02711	3.6459	3.7525	1.83	5.00

Source: Analysis of survey data

A hypothesis was drawn that there is no difference between youth entrepreneurial intentions and different age groups. The one-way ANOVA table (7.10.2) shows that the value of $F_{3, 396}$ is 2.591, and the corresponding value of p is .052, which is greater than 0.05 at 5 percent level of significance. So, the null hypothesis can't be rejected, and the alternative hypothesis can't be accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no difference between youth entrepreneurial intention and different age groups of the youth.

Table 7.10.2 ANOVA for age range and YEI

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.258	3	.753	2.591	.052
Within Groups	115.042	396	.291		
Total	117.300	399			

Source: Analysis of survey data

7.3.2 Association between gender and YEI

The table (7.4) below shows that 10, 66, 164, and 46 of the male respondents' intentions are respectively negative, neutral, positive, and strongly positive, while 2, 26, 75, and 11 of the female respondents' intentions are respectively negative, neutral, positive, and strongly positive.

Table 7.4 Association between gender and YEI (Crosstabulation)

		State of youth entrepreneurial intention					
Gender	Male	Count	10	66	164	46	286
		Expected Count	8.6	65.8	170.9	40.8	286.0
	Female	Count	2	26	75	11	114
		Expected Count	3.4	26.2	68.1	16.2	114.0
Total	Count		12	92	239	57	400
	Expected Count		12.0	92.0	239.0	57.0	400.0

Source: Analysis of survey data

A hypothesis was drawn, inferring that there is no association between gender and youth entrepreneurial intention. In the Chi square test statistics (Table 7.5), it is found that the Pearson Chi-square value is 4.169, the *df* is 3, and *p* value is .244, which is greater than .05 at 5 percent level of significance. So, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected, and the alternative hypothesis cannot be accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no association between gender and youth entrepreneurial intention for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

Table 7.5 Chi-square tests for gender and YEI

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.169 ^a	3	.244
Likelihood Ratio	4.435	3	.218
Linear-by-Linear Association	.124	1	.725
N of Valid Cases	400		

a. 1 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The min. expected count is 3.42.

Source: Analysis of survey data

7.3.3 Academic disciplines and YEI

Table 7.6.1 shows that the mean, std. deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of entrepreneurial intention score of the respondents from arts are respectively 3.6395,

0.48056, 3.5400, and 3.7390; from business are 3.9038, 0.55477, 3.7920, and 4.0156; from engineering are 3.5685, 0.44128, 3.4503, and 3.6866; from science 3.7153, 0.50849, 3.5958, and 3.8348; from social science are 3.6070, 0.55025, 3.4727, and 3.7412; and from madrasa are 3.5729, 0.87553, 3.1064, and 4.0395.

Table 7.6.1 Descriptives for academic disciplines and YEI

	N	95% Confidence Interval for Mean						
		Lower Bound		Upper Bound				
Arts	92	3.6395	.48056	.05010	3.5400	3.7390	2.17	5.00
Business	97	3.9038	.55477	.05633	3.7920	4.0156	1.83	5.00
Engineering	56	3.5685	.44128	.05897	3.4503	3.6866	2.50	4.50
Science	72	3.7153	.50849	.05993	3.5958	3.8348	2.50	4.67
Social- Science	67	3.6070	.55025	.06722	3.4727	3.7412	2.33	4.67
Madrasa	16	3.5729	.87553	.21888	3.1064	4.0395	2.00	5.00
Total	400	3.6992	.54220	.02711	3.6459	3.7525	1.83	5.00

Source: Analysis of survey data

The one-way ANOVA table (7.6.2) shows that the value of $F_{5,394}$ is 4.389, and the corresponding value of p is .001, which is less than .05 at 5 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis can be rejected and the alternative hypothesis can be accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between entrepreneurial intention and academic disciplines of the youth.

Table 7.6.2 ANOVA for academic disciplines and YEI

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	6.189	5	1.238	4.389	.001
Within Groups	111.111	394	.282		
Total	117.300	399			

Source: Analysis of survey data

As there is a significant difference found in the ANOVA, 'Tukey's Post Hoc Test' is run to find out the discipline/s that/ is/are different. It is seen in the multiple comparison table (7.6.3) of the Post Hoc test that, entrepreneurial intention is different in business and arts (mean score is 0.26429, p is .009), business and engineering (mean score is 0.33533, p is .003), and business and social science (mean score is 0.29681, p is .006).

Table 7.6.3 Post Hoc tests for academic disciplines and YEI

(I) Discipline of study	(J) Discipline of study	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Arts	Business	-.26429*	.07728	.009	-.4856	-.0430
	Arts	.26429*	.07728	.009	.0430	.4856
Business	Engineering	.33533*	.08912	.003	.0801	.5906
	Social Science	.29681*	.08436	.006	.0552	.5384
Engineering	Business	-.33533*	.08912	.003	-.5906	-.0801
Social Science	Business	-.29681*	.08436	.006	-.5384	-.0552

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Analysis of survey data

The above Post Hoc Test shows that there is a significant difference in the entrepreneurial intention of the business students in comparison with the students from other disciplines, especially arts, engineering, and social science. It is observed in Table 7.6.4 that the mean scores of the respondents from engineering and madrasa are lower than those of the other disciplines and occupy subset 1 having the mean scores of 3.5685 and 3.5729, respectively. Though, the respondents from social science, arts, and science possess both subsets, being a subset for themselves. However, the entrepreneurial intention among the students from business holds subset 2, with the highest mean score of 3.9038.

Table 7.6.4 Homogeneous subsets for academic disciplines and YEI

Discipline of your study	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Engineering	56	3.5685	
Madrasa	16	3.5729	
Social Science	67	3.6070	3.6070
Arts	92	3.6395	3.6395
Science	72	3.7153	3.7153
Business	97		3.9038
Sig.		.770	.081

Source: Analysis of survey data

7.3.4 Level of study and YEI

The following Table 7.7.1 shows that the mean, std. deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of the responses of the students from Hons. 1st year are 3.8052, 0.57607, 3.6794, and 3.9310; Hons. 2nd year are 3.6795, 0.54902, 3.5557, and 3.8033; Hons.

3rd year are 3.6824, 0.53034, 3.5362, and 3.8286; Hons. 4th year are 3.6905, 0.52587, 3.5764, and 3.8046; Masters/Kamil are 3.6414, 0.51618, 3.5257, and 3.7570; MPhil/PhD are 3.6190, 0.31497, 3.3277, and 3.9103; and others are 3.6667, 0.66388, 3.3129, and 4.0204, respectively.

Table 7.7.1 Descriptives for YEI and level of study

Level of Study	N	95% Confidence Interval for Mean						
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Hons. 1st	83	3.8052	.57607	.06323	3.6794	3.9310	2.00	5.00
Hons. 2nd	78	3.6795	.54902	.06216	3.5557	3.8033	1.83	5.00
Hons. 3rd	53	3.6824	.53034	.07285	3.5362	3.8286	2.17	4.50
Hons. 4th	84	3.6905	.52587	.05738	3.5764	3.8046	2.17	5.00
Masters/Kamil	79	3.6414	.51618	.05808	3.5257	3.7570	2.67	4.67
MPhil/PhD	7	3.6190	.31497	.11905	3.3277	3.9103	3.00	4.00
Others	16	3.6667	.66388	.16597	3.3129	4.0204	2.00	4.50
Total	400	3.6992	.54220	.02711	3.6459	3.7525	1.83	5.00

Source: Analysis of survey data

The one-way ANOVA table (7.7.2) shows that, value of $F_{6,393}$ is 0.740, and the corresponding value of $p = .617$, which is greater than .05 at 5 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected, and the alternative hypothesis cannot be accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference between entrepreneurial intention and the levels of study of the respondents.

Table 7.7.2 ANOVA for YEI and level of study

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.311	6	.218	.740	.617
Within Groups	115.989	393	.295		
Total	117.300	399			

Source: Analysis of survey data

7.3.5 Educational institutions and YEI

Table 7.8.1 below shows that the mean, std. deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of the responses of the respondents from Dhaka University are 3.5975, 0.49935, 3.4952, and 3.6998; from BUET are 3.5476, 0.51678, 3.3124, and 3.7829; from Kabi Najrul Govt. College are 3.8803, 0.44112, 3.7759, and 3.9847; from East West University are 3.5000, 0.40825, 3.2825, and 3.7175; World University are 3.7500,

0.32914, 3.4046, and 4.0954; from Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa are 3.5729, 0.87553, 3.1064, and 4.0395; from Rajshahi University are 3.5788, 0.52549, 3.4693, and 3.6882; from RUET are 3.5476, 0.39456, 3.3198, and 3.7754; from Rajshahi College are 3.9615, 0.57642, 3.8187, and 4.1044; and from Varendra University are 3.8333, 0.55777, 3.2480, and 4.4187, respectively.

Table 7.8.1 Descriptives for educational institutions and YEI

Name of Institution	N	95% Confidence Interval for Mean					
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
Dhaka University	94	3.5975	.49935	.05150	3.4952	3.6998	2.00 5.00
BUET	21	3.5476	.51678	.11277	3.3124	3.7829	2.50 4.33
Kabi Najrul Govt. College	71	3.8803	.44112	.05235	3.7759	3.9847	2.50 4.67
East West University	16	3.5000	.40825	.10206	3.2825	3.7175	2.50 4.00
World University	6	3.7500	.32914	.13437	3.4046	4.0954	3.17 4.17
Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	16	3.5729	.87553	.21888	3.1064	4.0395	2.00 5.00
Rajshahi University	91	3.5788	.52549	.05509	3.4693	3.6882	2.17 4.67
RUET	14	3.5476	.39456	.10545	3.3198	3.7754	2.67 4.17
Rajshahi College	65	3.9615	.57642	.07150	3.8187	4.1044	1.83 5.00
Varendra University	6	3.8333	.55777	.22771	3.2480	4.4187	3.00 4.50
Total	400	3.6992	.54220	.02711	3.6459	3.7525	1.83 5.00

Source: Analysis of survey data

The one-way ANOVA table (7.8.2) shows that the value of $F_{9, 390}$ is 4.444, and the corresponding value of p is .000 that is less than 0.05 at 5 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis can be rejected and the alternative hypothesis can be accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between entrepreneurial intention and the educational institutions of the respondents.

Table 7.8.2 ANOVA for educational institutions and YEI

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	10.911	9	1.212	4.444	.000
Within Groups	106.388	390	.273		
Total	117.300	399			

Source: Analysis of survey data

It is observed in Table 7.8.3 that there is a significant difference between Dhaka University and Kabi Najrul Govt. College (mean difference = -.28276, $p = .022$); Dhaka University and Rajshahi College (mean difference = -.36402, $p = .001$);

Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi University (mean difference = .30153, $p = .011$); Rajshahi University and Rajshahi College (mean difference = -.38278, $p = .000$); and Rajshahi University and Kabi Najrul Govt. College (mean difference = -.30153, $p = .011$).

Table 7.8.3 Post Hoc tests (Tukey's HSD) for educational institutions and YEI

(I) Educational institution	(J) Educational institution	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval		
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
Dhaka University	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.282*	.08212	.022	-.5441	-.0214
	Rajshahi College	-.364*	.08425	.001	-.6321	-.0959
Kabi Najrul Govt. College	Dhaka University	.282*	.08212	.022	.0214	.5441
	Rajshahi University	.301*	.08270	.011	.0384	.5647
Rajshahi University	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.301*	.08270	.011	-.5647	-.0384
	Rajshahi College	-.382*	.08482	.000	-.6527	-.1129
Rajshahi College	Dhaka University	.364*	.08425	.001	.0959	.6321
	Rajshahi University	.382*	.08482	.000	.1129	.6527

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Analysis of survey data

Table 7.8.4 below shows that the youth entrepreneurial intention among the respondents from all the educational institutions possesses the same subset. Though East West University has the lowest mean value of 3.50, whilst Kabi Najrul Govt. College has the second highest mean value of 3.8803, and Rajshahi College has the highest mean value of 3.9615.

Table 7.8.4 Homogeneous subsets for educational institutions and YEI

Name of educational institution	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
		1
East West University	16	3.5000
BUET	21	3.5476
RUET	14	3.5476
Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	16	3.5729
Rajshahi University	91	3.5788
Dhaka University	94	3.5975
World University	6	3.7500
Varendra University	6	3.8333
Kabi Najrul Govt. College	71	3.8803
Rajshahi College	65	3.9615
Sig.		.276

Source: Analysis of survey data

7.3.6 Division of residence and YEI

Table 7.9.1 shows that the mean, std. deviation, lower bound, and upper bound of the respondents' entrepreneurial intention in Barisal are 3.6833, 0.52677, 3.4368, and 3.9299; Chattagram 3.6667, 0.37515, 3.5291, and 3.8043; Dhaka 3.7325, 0.57225, 3.6017, and 3.8632; Khulna 3.6111, 0.44731, 3.4717, and 3.7505; Rajshahi 3.8073, 0.56138, 3.7091, and 3.9055; Rangpur 3.5907, 0.56852, 3.4634, and 3.7181; Mymensingh 3.4912, 0.56238, 3.2202, and 3.7623; and Sylhet 3.9333, 0.19003, 3.6974, and 4.1693, respectively.

Table 7.9.1 Descriptives of YEI and division of residence

Division	N	95% Confidence Interval for Mean					
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
Barisal	20	3.6833	.52677	.11779	3.4368	3.9299	2.33 4.67
Chattagram	31	3.6667	.37515	.06738	3.5291	3.8043	2.83 4.33
Dhaka	76	3.7325	.57225	.06564	3.6017	3.8632	2.00 4.67
Khulna	42	3.6111	.44731	.06902	3.4717	3.7505	2.67 4.67
Rajshahi	128	3.8073	.56138	.04962	3.7091	3.9055	1.83 5.00
Rangpur	79	3.5907	.56852	.06396	3.4634	3.7181	2.00 5.00
Mymensingh	19	3.4912	.56238	.12902	3.2202	3.7623	2.00 4.50
Sylhet	5	3.9333	.19003	.08498	3.6974	4.1693	3.67 4.17
Total	400	3.6992	.54220	.02711	3.6459	3.7525	1.83 5.00

Source: Analysis of survey data

In the one-way ANOVA table (7.9.2), it is found that the value of $F_{7, 392}$ is 1.961, and the corresponding value of $p = .059$ that is greater than 0.05 at 5 percent level of significance. So, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected, and the alternative hypothesis cannot be accepted. Consequently, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference between youth entrepreneurial intention and administrative division. That is why, 'Tukey's Post Hoc test' is not required to find out which of the divisions is different in this case.

Table 7.9.2 ANOVA for YEI and division of residence

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3.969	7	.567	1.961	.059
Within Groups	113.331	392	.289		
Total	117.300	399			

Source: Analysis of survey data

7.4 Correlations among PERFAM, SOCECO, POGONGO, and YEI

A hypothesis was drawn inferring that there is no relationship between the youth perceptions toward institutional initiatives (PERFAM, SOCECO, and POGONGO) and the youth entrepreneurial intentions (YEI). The youth perception toward institutional initiatives consists of three variables, e.g., perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives (PERFAM); perception toward socio-economic initiatives (SOCECO); and perception toward political, government, and NGO initiatives (POGONGO). It is observed in Table 7.11 that there is a significant relationship between youth perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives, and perception toward socio-economic initiatives as the Pearson correlation is .530, p is .000; youth perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives and perception toward political, GO, and NGO initiatives as the Pearson correlation is .404 and p is .000; and youth perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives, and youth entrepreneurial intention as the Pearson correlation is .567 and p is .000. In addition, perception toward socio-economic initiatives and perception toward political, GO, and NGO initiatives as the Pearson correlation is .795 and p is .000; perception toward socio-economic initiatives and youth entrepreneurial intention as the Pearson correlation is .333 and p is .000. Furthermore, perception toward political, GO, and NGO initiatives and youth entrepreneurial intention, as the Pearson correlation is .232 and p is .000. So, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. That means, there is a significant relationship between the variables of perception toward institutional initiatives and youth entrepreneurial intention.

Table 7.11 Correlations between PERFAM, SOCECO, POGONGO, and YEI

		PERFAM	SOCECO	POGONGO	YEI
PERFAM	Pearson Correlation				
	Sig. (2-tailed)				
	N	400			
SOCECO	Pearson Correlation	.530**			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000			
	N	400	400		
POGONGO	Pearson Correlation	.404**	.795**		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		
	N	400	400	400	

	Pearson Correlation	.567**	.333**	.232**	
YEI	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	400	400	400	400

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

Source: Analysis of survey data

7.5 The Impact of PERFAM, SOCECO, and POGONGO on YEI

The null hypothesis “youth entrepreneurial intention is not impacted by the perception toward personal and familial, socio-economic, and political, government, and NGO initiatives” was drawn on the basis of literature. The regression model summary shows that R (multiple correlation coefficient) is .569 and R^2 is .324, whereby adjusted R^2 (coefficient of determination) is .319, which represents that the perception toward personal and familial, socio-economic, and political, government, and NGO initiatives (IVs) in the multiple linear regression model can predict 32.4 percent of the variance in entrepreneurial intention (DV) of the youth in Bangladesh (Table 7.12.1). This value implies that IVs in the model can perfectly predict the DV, as an R^2 value of .25 is highly sufficient in scientific research dealing with human behavior.¹

Table 7.12.1 Model summary for YEI and PERFAM, SOCECO, POGONGO

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.569 ^a	.324	.319	.44744

a. Predictors: (Constant), POGONGO, PERFAM, and SOCECO.

b. Dependent Variable: Youth entrepreneurial intention (YEI)

Source: Analysis of survey data

It is seen in the ANOVA table (7.12.2) that the $F_{3,396}$ is 63.305, and p value is .000, which is less than .05 at 95 percent confidence interval (CI). That means, the regression model is statistically good fit for the data set. In addition, the null hypothesis cannot be accepted, and the alternative hypothesis cannot be rejected. So, it can be concluded that the (IVs), perception toward political, GO, and NGO initiatives (POGONGO), perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives (PERFAM), and perception toward socio-economic initiatives (SOCECO), statistically and significantly predict the youth entrepreneurial intention (DV) in Bangladesh.

¹ Jacob Cohen, *Statistical Power Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences*, 2nd ed. (Hillsdale, N.J: L. Erlbaum Associates, 1988).

Table 7.12.2 ANOVA for YEI and PERFAM, SOCECO, and POGONGO

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	38.021	3	12.674	63.305	.000 ^b
	Residual	79.279	396	.200		
	Total	117.300	399			

a. Dependent Variable: Youth entrepreneurial intention

b. Predictors: (Constant), Perception toward political, GO, and NGO initiatives (POGONGO), perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives (PERFAM), and perception toward socio-economic initiatives (SOCECO)

Source: Analysis of survey data

The table (7.12.3) “coefficients” shows that, unstandardized coefficient for constant is 1.796. Whilst, the positive unstandardized coefficient for youth perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives (PERFAM) is 0.523, and the corresponding value of $p = .000$, which is less than .05 at 95 percent confidence interval (CI), which is statistically significant; perception toward socio-economic initiatives (SOCECO) is 0.082 with a value of $p = .195 > .05$ at 95 percent confidence interval (CI) that is not statistically significant; and perception toward political, GO, and NGO initiatives (POGONGO) is -.052, with a value of $p = .363 > .05$ that is also not statistically significant. So, the equation of multiple linear regression model stands as— $YEI = 1.796 + .523 * PERFAM + 0.082 * SOCECO - 0.052 * POGONGO$.

Table 7.12.3 Coefficients for YEI and PERFAM, SOCECO, and POGONGO

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	1.796	.150		11.965	.000
1 PERFAM	.523	.047	.541	11.102	.000
SOCECO	.082	.063	.095	1.299	.195
POGONGO	-.052	.057	-.062	-.912	.363

a. Dependent Variable: Youth entrepreneurial intention

Source: Analysis of survey data

7.6 Youth Perception and Institutional Initiatives: The Nexus with Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh

The conceptual framework of this study below shows that the score of youth entrepreneurial intention is 3.70, which represents that the youth’s aspirations for being entrepreneurs are positive as per the scale developed by the researcher (Chapter 3: Table 3.3). In addition, the score of youth perception toward institutional initiatives

is 3.17, which indicates that the youth are neither negative nor positive toward the existing institutional initiatives. However, there is a significant relationship between entrepreneurial intention and perception toward institutional initiatives as $r = .433$. Further, the scores of personal characteristics and familial initiatives, socio-economic initiatives, and political, government, and NGO initiatives are respectively 3.46, 3.00, and 3.04. Moreover, all of the variables are significantly related to each other (see Table 7.11). Hereby, the score of personal characteristics and familial initiatives is congenial, whilst the rest two (socio-economic initiatives and political, government, and NGO initiatives) are uncongenial for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. Though the entrepreneurial intentions among the youth are found to be congenial for entrepreneurship development. But the youth perception toward institutional initiatives demands some corrective measures, without which entrepreneurship development may not be possible in the current context of Bangladesh. Because, there is a strong nexus between entrepreneurial intention, youth perception toward institutional initiatives, and entrepreneurship development.

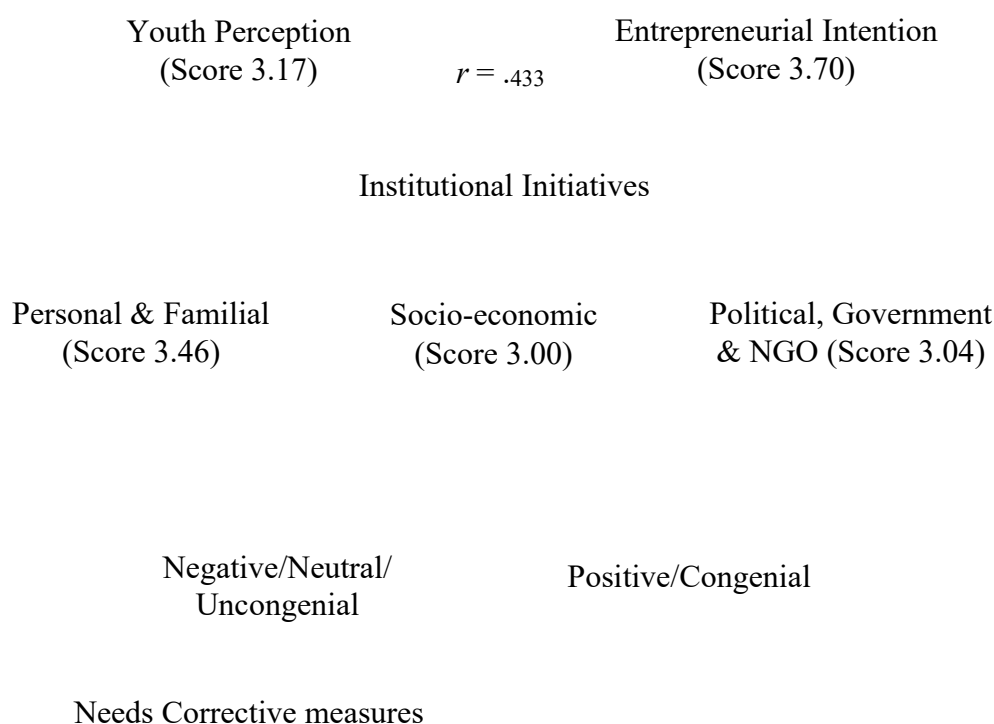


Figure 7.2 State of entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh

7.7 Findings and Discussion

The study findings show that the majority of the respondents (80.5%) opined that they have positive attitudes toward entrepreneurship as a profession. Though an ignorable number of them are either negative or neutral in this respect. Another remarkable finding is that the majority of the respondents (84.3%) consider entrepreneurship as a noble profession. However, only 15.7 percent of the respondents have negative or neutral perception. In addition, 82.6 percent of the respondents opined that they consider entrepreneurship as the best foundation/alternative to employment, while the remaining 17.4 percent expressed either negative or neutral views. Furthermore, 61 percent of the respondents ponder entrepreneurship as a flexible career, whereas the remaining 39 percent are either negative or neutral in respect to flexibility.

Although, less than one third of the respondents (29.3%) think that being an entrepreneur is less risky, while the remaining major portion (70.7%) of the respondents think that being an entrepreneur is more risky, or they denied taking any part. Moreover, a pessimistic scenario is found among the youth with regard to entrepreneurial intentions. It was found that fewer than half of the respondents (44.5%) intend to be entrepreneurs. Whilst, 24.5 percent of them don't have any intention to be entrepreneurs, 31 percent of them remain neutral in this respect. The average score of the responses to the variables measuring entrepreneurial intention is 3.699, which represents, as per the scale developed by the researcher, the respondents' positive attitudes toward being entrepreneurs. For the time being, it is found that 3 percent of the respondents have negative attitudes; 23 percent have neither positive nor negative attitudes; 59.8% have positive attitudes; and the rest, 14.2 percent, have strongly positive attitudes toward entrepreneurship. This finding matches the findings of the study conducted by Saleh and Manjunath in Yemen.² In contrast, it is found that the most of the youth (91 percent) in Bangladesh are not interested in creating

² Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

businesses.³ It might be because some problems lie in facilitating the required opportunities.⁴

Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, having numerous possibilities in its economy. Though, unemployment problems exist due to the lack of required job opportunities. Entrepreneurship development, in this case, is very much essential for eradicating the unemployment problem. It can be possible if the youth are utilized in a planned way through institutional initiatives along with providing the other mandatory prerequisites. Before that, it is necessary to understand what the youth think about the existing institutional initiatives and to what extent their entrepreneurial intentions are influenced by their perception toward the initiatives. It is also necessary to know if there is any relationship between perception and age, sex, disciplines of study, and administrative divisions of the youth for taking proper decisions for youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

The impact of background information on entrepreneurial intention has been measured in this study. Analysis shows that there is no significant difference between entrepreneurial intention and different age groups of the respondents ($F_{3, 396} = 2.591$, and $p = .052$). Saleh and Manjunath, in their study, found the same result.⁵ Though the mean score of the respondents' entrepreneurial intention in this study is found to be the highest (3.8489) at the age range of 18-20 and the lowest mean score (3.5417) is found at the ages of more than 27. In addition, the study also shows that 73.42 percent of the male respondents have positive intentions, while 75.44 percent of the female respondents also have positive entrepreneurial intentions. Therefore, seemingly, there is a tiny difference in perception between males and females. Findings show that there is no significant association between gender and youth

³ Matin et al., "Youth of Bangladesh Agents of Change? Youth Survey 2018."

⁴ Hassan et al., "Factors Influencing the Entrepreneurial Intention of Graduate and Non-Graduate Students in Bangladesh."

⁵ Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

entrepreneurial intention, as the Pearson Chi-square value is 4.169, the df is 3, and the p value is .244. This result aligns with the findings of previous studies.^{6,7}

The analysis shows that there is a significant difference in entrepreneurial intention among the respondents from various academic disciplines as $F_{5,394} = 4.389$, and $p = .001$. This result dissents with the findings of Varalakshmi, Srivani and Rao.⁸ The test indicates that the entrepreneurial intention is significantly different among the respondents from business compared with the students from arts ($p = .009$), engineering ($p = .003$); and social science ($p = .006$). The mean scores of the respondents from engineering (3.5685) and madrasa (3.5729) are lower than those of the other disciplines. On the other hand, entrepreneurial intentions among the students from business have the highest mean score of 3.9038. That means, there is a significant difference in the entrepreneurial intention of the students in business in comparison with the students in other disciplines, especially arts, engineering, and social science.

Another test shows that there is no significant difference in entrepreneurial intention among the respondents from multiple levels of study of the youth, as $F_{6,393} = 0.740$ and $p = .617$. Saleh and Mnajunath, in their study, also didn't find significant relationship between the above two variables.⁹ Though, respondents from Hons. 1st year have the highest mean value (3.8052), whilst respondents from MPhil/PhD have the lowest mean value (3.6190). Although, all of the mean values of the various levels of study indicate the positive intention of the respondents.

Findings also indicate that the entrepreneurial intention varies on the basis of educational institutions of the respondents. It is observed that there is a significant difference in entrepreneurial intention among the respondents from various educational institutions as $F_{9,390} = 4.444$ and $p = .000$. Analysis shows that there is a

⁶ Varalakshmi, Srivani, and Rao, "An Empirical Study on Youth Perception towards Entrepreneurship with Reference to Vijayawada City."

⁷ Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

⁸ Varalakshmi, Srivani, and Rao, "An Empirical Study on Youth Perception towards Entrepreneurship with Reference to Vijayawada City."

⁹ Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

significant difference among the respondents from Dhaka University compared with respondents from Kabi Najrul Govt. College ($p = .022$), Rajshahi College ($p = .001$); Rajshahi University with Rajshahi College ($p = .000$) and Kabi Najrul Govt. College ($p = .011$). East West University among the institutions has the lowest mean value (3.5000), whilst Kabi Najrul Govt. College has the second highest mean value (3.8803), and Rajshahi College has the highest mean value (3.9615). It clarifies that the entrepreneurial intentions among the students from Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College are higher than those of other educational institutions in Bangladesh. The study shows that there is no significant difference between entrepreneurial intentions among the respondents and their divisions of residence as $F_{7,392} = 1.961$ and $p = .06$. This result also complies with another previous study.¹⁰ Further, according to a key informant, entrepreneurial intentions among the respondents are near about the same, as all the Bangladeshis originate from the same anthropological background.¹¹ Therefore, the average score of responses in this respect posits that the respondents from all of the divisions are intended to be entrepreneurs.

The correlation between youth perception toward institutional initiatives and youth entrepreneurial intention has been calculated. The youth perception toward institutional initiatives consists of three variables, e.g., perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives; socio-economic initiatives; and political, government, and NGO initiatives. The result shows that there is a significant relationship between youth perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives and perception toward socio-economic initiatives (the Pearson correlation = .530 and $p = .000$); youth perception toward personal and familial perspectives and perception toward political, GO, and NGO initiatives (the Pearson correlation = .404, $p = .000$); and youth perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives, and youth entrepreneurial intention (the Pearson correlation = .567, $p = .000$). In addition, there is a significant correlation between the perception toward socio-economic initiatives and perception to political, GO, and NGO initiatives (the Pearson correlations = .795, $p = .000$; and perception toward socio-economic initiatives and youth entrepreneurial intention (the Pearson correlation = .333 and $p =$

¹⁰ Saleh and Manjunath.

¹¹ KII-08, Interview with Researcher.

.000). Furthermore, there is a significant correlation between the perception toward political, GO, and NGO initiatives and youth entrepreneurial intention (Pearson correlation = .232 and $p = .000$). That means, there is a significant relationship between the variables of perception toward institutional initiatives and youth entrepreneurial intention.

The perception toward personal and familial, socio-economic, and political, government, and NGO initiatives (IVs) can statistically and significantly impact the youth entrepreneurial intention (DV) of Bangladesh ($F_{3, 396} = 63.305$ and $p = .000$). It is also observed in the result that IVs in the multiple linear regression model can predict 32.4 percent of the variance in entrepreneurial intention (DV), as the R^2 is .324. The analysis shows that, the coefficient for the constant is 1.796. Whilst, the positive unstandardized coefficient for youth perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives (PERFAM) is .523 and p is .000, which is statistically significant; perception toward socio-economic initiatives (SOCECO) is .082 and p is .195, which is not statistically significant; and perception toward political, GO, and NGO initiatives (POGONGO) is -.052, though the value of p is .363, which is also not statistically significant. So, the equation of multiple linear regression model stands as—

$$YEI = 1.796 + .523 * PERFAM + 0.082 * SOCECO - 0.052 * POGONGO.$$

The MLR result indicates that PERFAM and SOCECO have a positive impact on entrepreneurial intention and, in turn, entrepreneurship development. This result assimilates the findings of Dzomonda and Fatoki,¹² Isaacs, Visser, Friedrich, and Brijlal,¹³ Khan,¹⁴ Mahadea, Ramroop, and Zewotir,¹⁵ Ndedi,¹⁶ and Pittaway and Cope.¹⁷ It means that the increase in perception toward personal characteristics and

¹² Dzomonda and Fatoki, “The Role of Institutions of Higher Learning towards Youth Entrepreneurship Development in South Africa.”

¹³ Isaacs et al., “Entrepreneurship Education and Training at the Further Education and Training (FET) Level in South Africa.”

¹⁴ Khan, *Entrepreneurial Process in Bangladesh: A Study of Industrial Location Decision-Making in Dhaka City*.

¹⁵ Mahadea, Ramroop, and Zewotir, “Assessing Entrepreneurship Perceptions of High School Learners in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal.”

¹⁶ Ndedi, “Entrepreneurship Training and Job Creation in South Africa.”

¹⁷ Pittaway and Cope, “Entrepreneurship Education.”

familial initiatives, and socio-economic initiatives increase entrepreneurial intentions among the respondents, which in turn can increase the entrepreneurship development of Bangladesh. Though the decrease in perception toward political, GO, and NGO initiatives increases the entrepreneurial intention among the respondents, but that is not statistically significant at all. This also conforms to the findings of Begum,¹⁸ Chowdhury,¹⁹ Khan and Khan,²⁰ Quddus and Rashid,²¹ and Ullah.²² In addition, this result complies with the theory of Mishra and Zachary,²³ and the findings of Bhat and Khan,²⁴ Bhuiyan,²⁵ Hannan and Freeman,²⁶ and Kayne.²⁷

The youth perceptions toward institutional initiatives and entrepreneurial intentions have a strong nexus with entrepreneurship development. The finding shows that the score of youth entrepreneurial intention is 3.70, which represents the youth's aspirations for being entrepreneurs are positive as per the scale developed by the researcher. In addition, the score of youth perception toward institutional initiatives is 3.17, which indicates that the youth have neither negative nor positive perceptions toward the existing institutional initiatives. However, there is a significant relationship found between entrepreneurial intention and perception toward institutional initiatives ($r = .433$).

The perceptions of young individuals play a crucial role in shaping the fabric of entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. Their perceptions toward personal

¹⁸ Begum, "Entrepreneurship in Small-Scale Industry."

¹⁹ Chowdhury, "Overcoming Entrepreneurship Development Constraints."

²⁰ Khan and Khan, "Government Policy Ecosystem for Entrepreneurship Development in MSEs Sector in Jammu and Kashmir."

²¹ Quddus and Rashid, *Entrepreneurs and Economic Development*.

²² Ullah, "Development of Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh: Challenges and Possibilities."

²³ Mishra and Zachary, "The Theory of Entrepreneurship."

²⁴ Bhat and Khan, "Role of Institutional Environment in Entrepreneurship Development."

²⁵ Bhuyan, "A Survey on Entrepreneurship Literature and Theories: Key Findings and Recommendations for Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh."

²⁶ Hannan and Freeman, "The Population Ecology of Organizations."

²⁷ Kayne, "State Entrepreneurship Policies and Programs."

characteristics^{28 29 30 31 32} and familial initiatives^{33 34 35 36 37} significantly influence their decision-making processes, shaping their own destinies and the world around them. Thus, understanding how young individuals perceive themselves and their families is of paramount importance. Bangladesh, with its vibrant economy and growing entrepreneurial ecosystem, undergoes rapid socioeconomic transformations, whereby the role of youth in shaping the entrepreneurial landscape becomes increasingly pivotal. However, the journey of entrepreneurial ventures is shaped not only by their individual ambitions but also by the intricate interplay between personal characteristics and familial initiatives. Furthermore, the pursuit of entrepreneurship in a society deeply rooted in individual beliefs, characteristics, family traditions and family-centric ideals poses unique challenges, wherein the support and acceptance from one's family play a pivotal role in shaping entrepreneurial aspirations. Thus, the personal characteristics and familial initiatives either facilitate or hinder their decision-making processes and entrepreneurial endeavors.

The findings of this study shed light on the ways in which personal characteristics and familial initiatives can either foster or hinder the entrepreneurial spirit of the youth in Bangladesh. It identifies the potential areas for intervention and policy reforms that can empower and encourage more young individuals to pursue

²⁸ Amin, "Women Entrepreneurship: A Cross Country Comparative Study."

²⁹ Muthulakshmi and Dhanalakshmi, "Perception of Youth towards Entrepreneurship with Special Reference to College Students in Chennai."

³⁰ Chowdhury, "A Study of Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh."

³¹ Saleh and Manjunath, "Entrepreneurship Perception among the Youth in Underdeveloped Economies," 2021.

³² Varalakshmi, Srivani, and Rao, "An Empirical Study on Youth Perception towards Entrepreneurship with Reference to Vijayawada City."

³³ Amin, "Women Entrepreneurship: A Cross Country Comparative Study."

³⁴ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, "The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur."

³⁵ Muthulakshmi and Dhanalakshmi, "Perception of Youth towards Entrepreneurship with Special Reference to College Students in Chennai."

³⁶ Ashrafi et al., "An Exploration of the Youths Perception toward Social Entrepreneurship Development," March 17, 2020.

³⁷ Varalakshmi, Srivani, and Rao, "An Empirical Study on Youth Perception towards Entrepreneurship with Reference to Vijayawada City."

their entrepreneurial dreams while maintaining a harmonious balance with familial expectations. Positive perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives related to entrepreneurship development can help foster an entrepreneurial ecosystem that not only embraces and nurtures the entrepreneurial spirit of the youth but also cultivates an inclusive and supportive environment where personal aspirations and familial expectations synergistically contribute to the nation's sustainable economic growth and social progress. Though the score of personal and familial perspectives is found to be 3.46, which is slightly positive.

In the context of Bangladesh, youth perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives include crucial factors that influence the entrepreneurship development. As a nation endowed with a rapidly increasing young population, the youth play a pivotal role in shaping the country's economic landscape. However, the pathway to entrepreneurship is deeply intertwined with a complex relationship of social norms, economic issues, and educational perspectives, all of which significantly impact the youth's decision to pursue entrepreneurial ventures. Bangladesh, like many other countries, has a set of deeply in-built social settings that often shape the choices and opportunities available to its young people and are especially pertinent to the entrepreneurship development.^{38 39 40} Traditional expectations surrounding career choices and cultural beliefs can create a risk-averse environment that dissuades youth from venturing into entrepreneurship. Economic issues, on the other hand, also appear

³⁸ Amin, "Women Entrepreneurship: A Cross Country Comparative Study."

³⁹ Chowdhury, "A Study of Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh."

⁴⁰ Ullah, "Development of Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh: Challenges and Possibilities."

to be a large influencer on the minds of aspiring young entrepreneurs.^{41 42 43 44 45 46}

While the economy of Bangladesh has experienced impressive growth, it still faces challenges such as infrastructure, access to finance, and market saturation. These issues can create a daunting environment for youth contemplating entrepreneurship, as they fear the financial risks and uncertainties that come with starting and sustaining a business.

Additionally, educational issues pose significant hurdles for the development of a thriving entrepreneurial ecosystem. The accessibility and quality of education directly impact the youth's ability to acquire the necessary skills, knowledge, and mindset to embark on entrepreneurial journeys.^{47 48 49 50 51 52 53} The curriculum emphasizes rote learning over critical thinking and creativity, which deters young individuals from pursuing their entrepreneurial ambitions. Thus, social settings, economic issues, and educational perspectives also interact to either foster or hinder the interest of the youth in entrepreneurship. Empowering the youth to embrace entrepreneurship as a pathway to economic empowerment and societal progress not only unleashes the potential of this vibrant demographic but also drives sustainable

⁴¹ Amin, "Women Entrepreneurship: A Cross Country Comparative Study."

⁴² Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, "The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur."

⁴³ Sarder, "Small Enterprise Development in Bangladesh: A Study of Nature and Effectiveness of Support Services."

⁴⁴ Chowdhury, "A Study of Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh."

⁴⁵ Ullah, "Development of Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh: Challenges and Possibilities."

⁴⁶ Varalakshmi, Srivani, and Rao, "An Empirical Study on Youth Perception towards Entrepreneurship with Reference to Vijayawada City."

⁴⁷ Amin, "Women Entrepreneurship: A Cross Country Comparative Study."

⁴⁸ Panigrahi and Joshi, "Entrepreneurship Education and Economic Development."

⁴⁹ Varalakshmi, Srivani, and Rao, "An Empirical Study on Youth Perception towards Entrepreneurship with Reference to Vijayawada City."

⁵⁰ Chowdhury, "Overcoming Entrepreneurship Development Constraints."

⁵¹ Kabir, "Skills before Graduation."

⁵² Dzomonda and Fatoki, "The Role of Institutions of Higher Learning towards Youth Entrepreneurship Development in South Africa."

⁵³ Ndedi, "Entrepreneurship Training and Job Creation in South Africa."

development for the entire nation. But the score of youth perception toward socio-economic initiatives in this study is found to be only 3.00 that indicates that the respondents are neither negative nor positive in these respects. It also indicates that the entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh in the concurrent situation can't be possible.

In the rapidly growing economic landscape of Bangladesh, the youth perception toward political, government, and NGO initiatives for entrepreneurship development clutches significant importance as well. With an escalating young population, the country stands at the point of utilizing the potential of its youth as drivers of economic growth and social transformation. As entrepreneurship continues to gain devotion as a key catalyst for progress, understanding how the youth perceive the initiatives propelled by political bodies, the government, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) becomes crucial for shaping effective policies and interventions. Political, governmental, and NGO-led initiatives play a pivotal role in creating an enabling environment (ecosystem) for entrepreneurship to flourish. They not only provide financial resources and infrastructural support but also influence the regulatory framework and policy landscape, affecting the ease of doing business and the overall entrepreneurial ecosystem.

The youth perception toward political involvement in entrepreneurship development can be multifaceted. On the one hand, political initiatives can mobilize resources and craft policies that foster innovation and enterprise. On the other hand, these can even influence entrepreneurship development negatively. That means, the political initiatives influence the entrepreneurship development through either facilitating or hampering the entrepreneurial process.^{54 55} Moreover, the role of the government in shaping the entrepreneurial landscape cannot be overstated. Government-led initiatives ranging from skill development programs and funding schemes to regulatory reforms significantly impact the ability of the youth to venture

⁵⁴ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, "The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur."

⁵⁵ Chowdhury, "A Study of Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh."

into entrepreneurship.^{56 57 58 59 60 61 62} Positive perceptions of government initiatives can encourage young entrepreneurs, while negative perceptions may deter them from exploring entrepreneurial opportunities. Similarly, NGOs often act as intermediaries, providing training, mentoring, and access to resources for aspiring entrepreneurs.^{63 64} The youth perception toward NGO initiatives can highlight the effectiveness of their engagement and their role in addressing specific challenges faced by young entrepreneurs.

It is observed that the perceptions of the youth in Bangladesh toward political, government, and NGO initiatives for entrepreneurship development are crucial in shaping the trajectory of the economic growth of Bangladesh and social progress. By aligning these initiatives with the aspirations of the youth and addressing their concerns, it is possible to furnish a collaborative and empowering environment that nurtures innovation, fosters entrepreneurship, and empowers the dynamic young population of the nation. But the perception score of political, government, and NGO initiatives in this study is found to be only 3.04, which also points out that the respondents are neither negative nor positive. This finding also portrays that entrepreneurship development is not possible in Bangladesh in the currently perceived situation.

⁵⁶ Ahmed, Shams, and Rony, “The Young Entrepreneurs in Dhaka: Reasons to Be an Entrepreneur & Hurdles to Overcome as an Entrepreneur.”

⁵⁷ Muthulakshmi and Dhanalakshmi, “Perception of Youth towards Entrepreneurship with Special Reference to College Students in Chennai.”

⁵⁸ Sarder, “Small Enterprise Development in Bangladesh: A Study of Nature and Effectiveness of Support Services.”

⁵⁹ Chowdhury, “A Study of Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh.”

⁶⁰ Ullah, “Development of Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh: Challenges and Possibilities.”

⁶¹ Alaydi, “Entrepreneurship and Institutional Challenges: Disincentives or Opportunities? Case Studies in the Palestinian Mobile Phone Sector.”

⁶² Varalakshmi, Srivani, and Rao, “An Empirical Study on Youth Perception towards Entrepreneurship with Reference to Vijayawada City.”

⁶³ Sarder, “Small Enterprise Development in Bangladesh: A Study of Nature and Effectiveness of Support Services.”

⁶⁴ UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited, “State of the Ecosystem for Youth Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh.”

In sum up, it can be concluded that the perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives is slightly congenial, whilst the socio-economic and political, government, and NGO initiatives are uncongenial for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. Though the entrepreneurial intention among the youth is found to be congenial for entrepreneurship development. But the youth perception toward institutional initiatives demands some corrective measures without which entrepreneurship development may not be possible, according to the youth perception, in the contemporary texture of Bangladesh. Because there is a strong nexus between the entrepreneurial intention, youth perception toward institutional initiatives, and entrepreneurship development. These need a fine-tuned, synchronized, and balanced relationship among themselves.

7.8 Conclusion

The researcher, in this chapter of this study, has analyzed and discussed the prospects of entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh and its nexus with youth perception toward institutional initiatives and entrepreneurial intention among the youth studying in various tertiary educational institutions in Bangladesh. Findings show that the majority of the respondents are intended to be entrepreneurs, which is congenial for entrepreneurship development. But they have, in most of the cases, neither a negative nor a positive perception toward institutional initiatives. Though the study shows that there is a strong correlation between entrepreneurial intention and youth perception toward institutional initiatives. Furthermore, the perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives is slightly congenial, whereas the socio-economic, and political, government, and NGO initiatives are uncongenial for entrepreneurship development. Therefore, it demands some corrective measures, without which entrepreneurship development may not be possible in the current context of Bangladesh. Because there is a strong nexus between entrepreneurial intention, youth perception toward institutional initiatives, and entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

Chapter 8: Conclusion

8.1 Introduction

This chapter of this study is an endeavor to represent the major findings of this study. In addition, it deals with providing some recommendations, the implications of the study, limitations and difficulties faced during the study, and suggestions for further research.

8.2 Summary of the Major Findings

8.2.1 Major findings from chapter 4

The study findings show that 71.5 percent of the respondents are male, 11.8 percent of the respondents are married, and 84.3 percent of the respondents are Muslims. 23 percent of the respondents are from arts. The study shows that the most of the respondents' families live in rural areas (58.3%), and 77.2 percent of those families are nuclear. 25.3 percent of the respondents' fathers are involved in agriculture and 33.3 percent in business. In addition, 58.8 percent of the respondents' fathers earn less than the national average income. The most of the respondents' mothers (86.3%) are involved in homemaking. While 74 percent of the respondents' mothers earn no money at all. In addition, 47 percent of the respondents' family income is less than the national average income. It is observed that 87.5 percent of the respondents' family decision makers are their fathers. The scenario of the desired occupation of the respondents displays that 15.3 percent of the respondents want to start their own businesses or agro projects, while the most of respondents (58%) desire government and non-government jobs. That means 85 percent of the respondents do not aspire to be entrepreneurs.

Personal characteristics and the familial initiatives immensely influence the career choice of an individual. Because the career choice is based on these perspectives in various ways. It is reported that a major portion (65.3%) of the respondents have willingness to be entrepreneurs. 73 percent of the respondents think that they have the physical and mental ability to be entrepreneurs. 53.7 percent of the respondents opined that they have the necessary knowledge and skills to be entrepreneurs. Among the respondents, 49.3 percent opined that they have adequate

ICT skills. 54.2 percent of the respondents think that they have adequate innovative skills required for being entrepreneurs.

Moreover, 53.6 percent of the respondents think that they have good communication skills. It is also observed that 63.7 percent of the respondents like to take risks. In regard to having enough managerial skills, it is seen that 43.4 percent of the respondents think that they have enough managerial skills. While 44.4 percent of the respondents think that they have adequate market knowledge. More than half (50.6%) of the respondents opined that they don't have enough forecasting ability. Though many of the respondents (88.8%) expressed that they prefer freedom or autonomy in their working-lives, 84.5 percent of the respondents stated that they have a desire for achievement. Similarly, 59 percent of the respondents think that their personality traits allow them to be entrepreneurs. The combined mean score of perception toward individual characteristics is 3.618. It means that the overall perception about individual characteristics is conducive to being entrepreneurs.

The study shows that only 42.3 percent of the respondents opined that their family members have positive attitudes toward their entrepreneurial intentions. In addition, only 41.6 percent of the respondents opined that their family members have the ability to provide funds for starting their business. Only 37.3 percent of the respondents' family members inspire them to be entrepreneurs. Though a significant number of respondents (53%) opined that their family members have tradition of doing business. Moreover, only 31.8 percent of the respondents opined that their family members prefer entrepreneurship to service. Moreover, a huge portion (66.8%) of the respondents' families expect the respondents' very early economic establishment. Although, a mammoth portion (61.8%) of the respondents opined that their family members are well aware of the present economic condition of Bangladesh.

More than half (55.8%) of the respondents speak out that their family members treat them as responsible for the financial improvement of their families. On the contrary, only 42.8 percent of the respondents' families depend on them for urgent financial support. Though a huge portion (66.3%) of the respondents' families have given them the freedom to choose their own career paths. There are varying perceptions of the youth with regard to the familial initiatives. But the overall

cumulative mean score (3.3095) shows the youth perception in this regard is neither negative nor positive. In addition, the hypotheses tested for this chapter show the following results—

	Null Hypotheses	Status
4.1	There is no association between gender and youth perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives (PARFAM)	<i>Rejected</i>
4.2.	There is no relationship between age and PARFAM	<i>Rejected</i>
4.3	There is no relationship between academic discipline and PARFAM	<i>Rejected</i>
4.4	There is no relationship between educational institutions and PARFAM	<i>Rejected</i>
4.5	There is no relationship between administrative division and PARFAM	<i>Rejected</i>

The perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives is influenced by the gender of the respondents. Findings show that 172 of the male respondents and 48 of the female respondents have positive perceptions toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives (PARFAM). Apparently, there is a difference in perception between male and female respondents. The hypothesis also shows that there is significant association between gender and perceptions toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives. The strength of the association is found to be mildly moderate.

Age plays a critical role in the case of career planning of youth in any society, including Bangladesh. The findings show that there is a significant impact of age range on perceptions toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives. The respondents from 18-20 years of age have positive attitudes, while 27 or more aged respondents have neutral perception. It also indicates that the positivity in perception decreases with the increasing age of the respondents.

The study findings show that there is a statistically significant difference in the perceptions toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives among the respondents from various academic disciplines. There is a significant difference in the perception of business students compared to arts, engineering, science, and social science. The respondents from arts, engineering, and social science have neutral

position about the congeniality of personal characteristics and familial initiatives for entrepreneurship development, whereas madrasa and science students have slightly positive perceptions, while business students have highly positive perceptions.

Educational institutions also influence the perceptions toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives. It is apparent that there are differences in the perceptions of students from various educational institutions. It is seen that, overall perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives is significantly different among the students from Dhaka University compared to Kabi Najrul Govt. College, Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa, and Rajshahi College. In addition, the perceptions among the students at BUET are significantly different from that of Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College. There is also a difference among the students from Kabi Najrul Govt. College compared to East West University, Rajshahi University, and RUET. Furthermore, a significant difference is found among the students from Rajshahi College compared to East West University, Rajshahi University, and RUET. The study also indicates that, students from Dhaka University have the minimum mean score of 3.16, whilst Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College have the highest mean scores of 3.774, and 3.81, respectively.

The administrative divisions of the respondents' residence influence their perceptions toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives. The study shows that there is a significant difference between the perceptions toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives and the administrative divisions of the respondents. Further, it is seen that the overall perception toward institutional initiatives is different in Barisal and Rangpur, Dhaka and Rangpur, and Rajshahi and Rangpur in comparison with the students of other administrative divisions of Bangladesh. The study shows that the respondents from Rangpur division have a minimum mean score of 3.235 and those from Barisal have the maximum mean score of 3.761.

8.2.2 Major findings from chapter 5

The findings show that the most of the society members (47.5%), as per the assumption of the respondents, are engaged in agriculture, followed by business (28%). Though the economic status of the most of the society members shows that 59.8 percent of them are in the middle income class and 30 percent are in the lower

income class. In contrast, the findings show that 75.3 percent of the society members earn less than the national average income. The religious communities of the respondents' societies are composed of 90.3 percent Muslims and 7.3 percent Hindus.

The finding shows that only 33 percent of the respondents think that society members prioritize and patronize the entrepreneurial activities of the society. In addition, only 37.3 percent of the respondents think that the social culture, values, and norms favor entrepreneurs. Moreover, only 35.8 percent of the respondents think that society ensures social security for the entrepreneurs. Furthermore, less than one third (31.3%) of the respondents think that the social trend tends toward entrepreneurial development. Findings show that only 39 percent of the respondents opined that the social education system supports building up entrepreneurial knowledge in societies. Meanwhile, 44.8 percent of the respondents opined that society appreciates women empowerment through entrepreneurship development. In addition, only 31.5 percent think that there is no gender discrimination in the case of entrepreneurship.

Another finding of this study is that only 29.3 percent of the respondents opined that entrepreneurs are prioritized in cases of marriage. On the other hand, 49 percent of the respondents opined that their peer group positively influences them to be entrepreneurs. The social status of the entrepreneurs, as the respondents think, is not so good. The findings show that, only 35.5 percent of the respondents opined that entrepreneurs' social status is high. The religions and religious communities have influence on the individual career choices. It is observed that 42.5 percent of the respondents confessed that their religions and religious communities influence their career choices.

It was observed that 54.8 percent of the respondents opined that their society members have available access to the internet and media. Many of the respondents (64.5%) opined that social media has positive effects on building careers as entrepreneurs. The findings also show that social organizations have positive influence on entrepreneurship development, as more than half of the respondents (53%) think so. In addition, 55 percent of the respondents expressed that their society recognizes the importance of entrepreneurship for the economic development of Bangladesh.

The study shows that only 23.3 percent of the respondents think that the financial opportunities are adequate in Bangladesh for entrepreneurial development. Almost the same scenario is found in the case of infrastructural facilities. Only 23.8 percent of the respondents opined that the infrastructural facilities are adequate for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. The worst scenario is found with respect to startup capital. Findings show that, only 21.3 percent of the respondents think that startup capital for entrepreneurs in Bangladesh is available. In addition, government grants/subsidies provided to the new entrepreneurs, in accordance with the respondents' views, are very negligible, as only 24.3 percent expressed positive views.

Loan facilities, in addition, for entrepreneurship development are perceived negatively, as only 18.5 percent of the respondents think that the loan facilities are adequate. The perceived scenario of the interest rate shows that only 18.6 percent of the respondents think that the interest rate is appropriate for starting and continuing business. Respondents' notions about the availability of microcredits reveal that 28.6 percent of the respondents think that microcredits are available for entrepreneurship development. Moreover, among the respondents, 29 percent think that collateral for loans is zero/tolerable for new businesses. In addition, 24.8 percent of the respondents speak out that the insurance facilities are adequate for business.

Only 26 percent of the respondents opined that raw materials and other logistic supports are available for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. Only 38.3 percent of the respondents opined that the competition in market is tolerable for new entrepreneurs. Access to markets is an important domain in the entrepreneurial ecosystem. There are some accusations made in the case marketing of a product. The entrepreneurs have to expend too much transportation cost to reach the target customers; they have to pay extra money on the roads in various informal ways. On the other hand, in the case of many products, it is very much difficult to cope with the aggressive business, especially the marketing policies of the giant firms. Small business owners can't compete with those firms; they are compelled to leave the market. 23.3 percent of the respondents opined that tax incentives and tax exemptions are available for new entrepreneurs. Nearly one third of the respondents (34%) perceived that the risk of too much loss was avoidable in the current economic

condition. Less than one third of the respondents (29.5%) opined that economic stability exists in the financial sector of Bangladesh.

The analysis of responses to the perception toward educational initiatives posits that near about one third of the respondents (35.5%) think that the government promotes/patronizes research in universities for young entrepreneurship development. Among the respondents, 43.8 percent opined that educational institutions play important roles in entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. 38 percent of the respondents opined that the public education system supports youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. On the other hand, 41.5 percent of the respondents think that the private education system is supportive to youth entrepreneurship development. The existing culture of education also prevents the development of entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. The findings also show that 34.6 percent of the respondents think that educational institutions maintain industrial or business links for entrepreneurship development.

In addition, 39.8 percent of the respondents think that the education policy emphasizes entrepreneurship development. On the contrary, 35.3 percent of the respondents opined that the curriculum and syllabus contain entrepreneurial education. It is apparent that our higher education curriculum and syllabus for most of the subjects do not provide any entrepreneurial education. Though some business courses include a few courses related to entrepreneurship, but those are only limited to theories and not practice. Our education system is basically faulty, as it do not provide need based knowledge and skills in most of the cases. Rather, it produces a huge number of graduates every year, most of whom are jacks of all trades and masters of none. Furthermore, 32.8 percent of the respondents speak out that vocational or technical education is enough for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. The overall youth perception to socio-economic initiatives revealed that only 26.5 percent of the respondents viewed it positively. Moreover, the hypotheses tested in this chapter shows the following results—

Null Hypotheses	Status
5.1 There is no difference in the perception toward socio-economic initiatives (SOCECO) and income class of the society	<i>Accepted</i>

- | | | |
|------|---|-----------------|
| 5.2 | There is no difference in SOCECO and society members' profession | <i>Rejected</i> |
| 5.3 | There is no difference in SOCECO and society members' social class | <i>Rejected</i> |
| 5.4 | There is no difference in SOCECO and major religion of the society | <i>Rejected</i> |
| 5.5 | There is no difference in SOCECO and age of the respondents | <i>Rejected</i> |
| 5.6 | There is no difference in SOCECO and gender of the respondents | <i>Accepted</i> |
| 5.7 | There is no difference in SOCECO and religion of the respondents | <i>Accepted</i> |
| 5.8 | There is no difference in SOCECO and academic discipline | <i>Rejected</i> |
| 5.9 | There is no difference in SOCECO and respondents' year/level of study | <i>Rejected</i> |
| 5.10 | There is no difference in SOCECO and educational institution | <i>Rejected</i> |
| 5.11 | There is no difference in SOCECO and administrative division | <i>Rejected</i> |

Findings reveal that the youth perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives are not different in various income classes of society. Although, the youth perception toward socio-economic initiatives varies on the basis of society members' major professions. There is a significant difference found between agriculture and business. Though none of the respondents from the various profession based societies have positive attitudes toward socio-economic initiatives. Hereby, the highest score is found to be 3.23 among the respondents from business oriented societies, while the lowest score (2.86) is found among the respondents from agriculture oriented societies. Notably, perceptions among the respondents from all of the occupation oriented societies are neither negative nor positive.

There is a difference in the respondents' perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives and society members' income classes. The lowest mean score (2.79) was found among the respondents from the society of low income class, while the highest mean scores were found among the respondents from the upper-middle income class (3.49) and the high-income class (3.50). Respondents from both of the latter two income classes have positive attitudes, while the others have neutral attitudes.

The respondents' perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives vary on their societies' major religions. It is observed that the minimum mean score of perception is 2.979 among the respondents from societies where Islam is the main religion. On the contrary, the highest mean score of 3.773 is found among the respondents from societies where the majority of the inhabitants' religions are other than Islam. It clarifies that the respondents from the Islam based communities have neutral perceptions, while the respondents from the communities based on other religions have positive attitudes toward socio-economic initiatives.

The age of an individual is an important factor for career planning, especially in one's youth. Because, during this period, the youth studying in tertiary education in Bangladesh are supposed to make their career decisions. The analysis shows that the perception to socio-economic initiatives varies on the basis of the various age groups of the respondents. It is seen that there is a significant difference in perception among the respondents from the age groups of 18-20 and 24-26. In addition, the respondents from the age ranges of 18-20 have the highest mean score of 3.176, and the respondents above 27 have the lowest mean score of 2.7203. Though, the respondents in both of the groups are neither negative nor positive toward the socio-economic initiatives.

Association between gender and perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh has not been found. There is no significant difference found between youth perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives and respondents' religions. Furthermore, the mean score found among the Muslims is the lowest (2.98), whereas the Hindu respondents have a slightly higher mean score of 3.14. Though, in both of the religions, respondents' scores represent that they are neither negative nor positive to the socio-economic initiatives for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

Findings indicate that there is a significant difference between perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives and academic disciplines of the respondents. Overall perception toward socio-economic initiatives is significantly different among the respondents from business compared to arts, engineering, science, social science, and madrasa. Additionally, there is a significant difference in perception among the respondents from madrasa compared to science and social science. Especially

perception among the respondents from engineering, arts, social science, and science are found in the same category, whilst business students are found to have the highest mean score of 3.2781 and Madrasa students, on the other hand, are found to have the lowest mean score of 2.476. The findings also show that, perception is significantly different among madrasa students in comparison with students from other disciplines. Arts, business, engineering, science, and social science have a homogenous perception altogether, though business students have a highly positive perception and madrasa students, on the contrary, have a negative perception.

The study shows that respondents' perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives are significantly different across the various years/levels of study of the respondents. It is observed that the overall perception toward socio-economic initiatives is significantly different among the respondents in Hons. 1st year and masters/kamil. There is no difference found in any other years/levels of study. Respondents from Hons. 1st year have the highest mean value, and MPhil/PhD have the lowest mean value. It means that the positivity of their perception decreases with the escalation of their level of study. Though, in all of the cases, respondents remain neither negative nor positive in this respect. The analysis shows that there is a significant impact of educational institutions on the respondents' perceptions toward socio-economic initiatives. It is observed that the overall perception toward socio-economic initiatives is significantly different among the respondents from Dhaka University with Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College; BUET with Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College; Kabi Najrul Govt. College with Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa and Rajshahi University; Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa with Rajshahi College; and Rajshahi University with Rajshahi College. It also indicates that the students from Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa and Dhaka University have the lowest mean scores of 2.476 and 2.7044, respectively, and hold the same category. BUET, Rajshahi University, RUET, World University, and East West University, on the other hand, fall into another category, whilst Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College have the highest mean scores of 3.3406 and 3.4104, respectively, and hold the top category. It means that, the respondents from Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College have a high level of perception in comparison with other

educational institutions, especially Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa and Dhaka University.

There is a significant difference found in the perception of respondents toward socio-economic initiatives on the basis of the division of residence. The overall perception toward socio-economic initiatives is different in Barisal and Khulna, Barisal and Rangpur, and Barisal and Mymensingh. There is also a difference found between Rajshahi and Khulna, and Rajshahi and Rangpur. Moreover, the study shows that the respondents from Mymensingh and Khulna divisions hold the same category, with the minimum mean scores of 2.7668 and 2.7773, respectively. Whilst, the other divisions, namely Rangpur, Chattagram, Dhaka, Sylhet, and Rajshahi, fall into the same category. On the contrary, Barisal division holds another category, with the maximum mean score of 3.3900. Though all of the respondents from every division have neither negative nor positive perception toward the socio-economic initiatives that exist in the country for entrepreneurship development.

8.2.3 Major findings from chapter 6

The study shows that an ignorable number of respondents (21.4%) opined that the political situation in Bangladesh is genial to entrepreneurship development. Meanwhile, only 25 percent of the respondents opined that political stability persists in the country for entrepreneurship development. In addition, only 23.8 percent of the respondents opined that the political parties' manifestos are friendly to entrepreneurship development. On the other hand, 28.8 percent of the respondents think that political leaders have no influence on business activities in society. Furthermore, 29.5 percent of the respondents opined that the political parties' rivalry does not affect entrepreneurship.

Additionally, only 26 percent of the respondents discoursed that there are no political clashes that affect entrepreneurial activities. Moreover, 23.8 percent of the respondents think that political decisions do not affect entrepreneurship development. 28.6 percent of the respondents opined that political trends are positive to entrepreneurship development. 25.8 percent of the respondents opined that the political protests and processions do not influence business activities. The overall scenario of perception toward political initiatives is not found to be satisfactory. It can also be obvious from the statements and experiences of some interviewees.

Sometimes, as the interviewees expressed that, the root level political leaders also influence the entrepreneurial intentions of the society members. Though this scenario, as per the opinions of the respondents, can't be generalized, as it is not seen everywhere in the country.

The study findings show that a very small portion (27.5%) of the respondents think that the institutional initiatives are adequate to create and develop entrepreneurship. On the other hand, 39.5 percent of the respondents opined that business laws and policies are helpful to entrepreneurship development. In addition, 40.5 percent of them think that government policies are helpful to increase skills and the business environment. 33.6 percent of the respondents expressed that the required legal support is provided by the concerned institutions for entrepreneurship development. Additionally, 39 percent of the respondents support that government policies and regulations inspire talents and innovative business ideas and protect intellectual property rights. 35.8 percent of the respondents opined that the government policies are enough to support women entrepreneurship development.

Less than one third (30.8%) of the respondents expressed that they think the government prepares policies for youth oriented development. Less than half of the respondents (44%) consider that the government has multiple programs to build and increase entrepreneurial awareness among the youth. Perceptions toward policy and regulatory frameworks show that the situation is not so satisfactory. Because the interviewees assume those are not so conducive to entrepreneurship development.

Innovation and technology are factors that are very much important in the present era of information and technology. But it is also found that 47.6 percent of the respondents consider that the usage and exchange of ICT and technology for entrepreneurship development are inspired through policies and institutions. Another notable finding shows that only 32.3 percent of the respondents consider that the financial and non-financial supports provided by the government for entrepreneurship development are adequate. A different view of the respondents is found that only 30 percent of the respondents think that transparency and accountability exist in the entrepreneurship development process. Some of them think that bureaucratic system impedes starting and developing the process.

In respect to the NGO initiatives, it is observed that less than half of the respondents (45.3%) think that the NGOs provide adequate financial support for entrepreneurs. Though, half of the respondents (50%) opined that the NGOs provide enough skill building opportunities for potential entrepreneurs. Another thing is to be noted that the average score of the responses on the adequacy of financial support provided by the NGOs is 3.2575. Similarly, the average score of responses on providing skill development support for entrepreneurship development by NGOs is 3.3925. It means that the respondents are neither negative nor positive toward the facilities for entrepreneurship development provided by NGOs in Bangladesh. Eventually, the study shows that only 30.2 percent of the respondents have a strongly positive or positive perception. That is less than one third of the total respondents. That is not conducive to entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

Further, the researcher has also measured the influence of demographic information on youth perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives. The tested hypotheses of the chapter show the following results—

Null Hypotheses	Status
6.1 There is no association between age and the perception toward political, government, and NGO initiatives (POGONGO)	<i>Accepted</i>
6.2 There is no association between gender and POGONGO	<i>Accepted</i>
6.3 There is no difference in POGONGO and academic discipline	<i>Rejected</i>
6.4 There is no difference in POGONGO and year/level of education	<i>Accepted</i>
6.5 There is no difference in POGONGO and educational institution	<i>Rejected</i>
6.6 There is no difference in POGONGO and administrative division	<i>Rejected</i>

Descriptive analysis shows that the perceptions among the diverse age groups are seemingly different. But those are not statistically significant. There is no difference in the perception of the youth with respect to political, government, and NGO initiatives. Findings also show that there is no association between gender and perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. Though it is proven from a previous study that the experiences of service receivers and entrepreneurs vary on the basis of gender.

But there is a difference found in the perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives among the respondents from various academic disciplines. It is

seen that the overall perception toward political, government, and NGO initiatives is different among the students in business with respondents from arts and madrasas; and among the respondents in science with respondents from madrasas. It means that there is a significant difference in the perception of madrasas students in comparison with the students from business and science. In addition, there is a significant difference in the perception of business students in comparison with students in arts. The perception of the students from madrasas is found to be the lowest, whilst the perception among the business students is found to be the highest. Arts, business, engineering, science, and social science have a homogenous perception altogether. Though business students have highly positive perception and madrasas, on the contrary, have negative perceptions and belong to another homogenous subset.

On the other hand, the findings show that there is no significant difference found in the perception of the respondents toward political, government, and NGO initiatives in various years/levels of study. Though perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives vary on the basis of educational institutions. Findings show that there is a significant difference between youth perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives and educational institutions of the youth. Findings also show that there is a difference between Dhaka University and Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College; Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa and Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College; and Rajshahi University and Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College. Analysis shows that the perceptions of the students from Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa and Dhaka University have the minimum mean scores of 2.5457 and 2.7948, respectively. On the contrary, Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College have the highest mean scores of 3.3329 and 3.3537, respectively.

The administrative divisions of residences also influence the perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives. It was found that there is a significant difference between youth perceptions toward political, government, and NGO initiatives and the administrative divisions of the respondents. It is seen that the overall perception toward political, government, and NGO initiatives is different in Barisal and Khulna; Barisal and Rangpur; and Rajshahi and Khulna. That means, there is a significant difference in the perception of students from Barisal and Khulna,

Barisal and Rangpur, and Rajshahi and Khulna in comparison with the students of other administrative divisions of Bangladesh. It is observed that the perceptions of the respondents from Khulna division have the lowest mean score of 2.7994, while Rangpur has 2.9108 and Sylhet has 2.9296. In contrast, the perceptions of the respondents from Barisal division have the highest mean value of 3.4944, which is positive. Though the perceptions of the respondents in all of the divisions except Barisal are neither negative nor positive.

8.2.4 Major findings from chapter 7

The study findings show that the most of the respondents (80.5%) opined that they have positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship as a profession. Another remarkable finding is that the most of the respondents (84.3%) consider entrepreneurship as a noble profession. In addition, 82.6 percent of the respondents opined that they consider entrepreneurship as the best foundation/alternative to employment. Furthermore, 61 percent of the respondents ponder entrepreneurship as a flexible career. Although less than one third of the respondents (29.3%) think that being an entrepreneur is less risky. Moreover, it is found that fewer than half of the respondents (44.5%) intend to be entrepreneurs. The average score of the responses of the variables measuring entrepreneurial intention is 3.699, which represents, as per the scale developed by the researcher, the respondents' positive attitudes for being entrepreneurs. Additionally, 59.8% of the respondents have positive attitudes toward entrepreneurship.

In addition, the impact of background information on entrepreneurial intention was measured in chapter 7, that shows the following results—

Null Hypotheses	Status
7.1 There is no difference between the youth entrepreneurial intention (YEI) and age of the respondents	<i>Accepted</i>
7.2 There is no association between gender and YEI	<i>Accepted</i>
7.3 There is no difference in YEI and academic discipline of the respondents	<i>Rejected</i>
7.4 There is no difference in YEI and year/level of study of the respondents	<i>Accepted</i>
7.5 There is no difference in YEI and educational institutions	<i>Rejected</i>

- 7.6 There is no difference in YEI and administrative division of residence *Accepted*
- 7.7 There is no correlation between YEI and respondents' perceptions toward institutional initiatives (YPH) *Rejected*
- 7.8 There is no impact of PARFAM, SOCECO, and POGONGO on YEI (Youth entrepreneurial intention) *Rejected*

The impact of background information on entrepreneurial intention shows that there is no significant difference between entrepreneurial intention and the different age groups of the respondents. Though the mean score of entrepreneurial intention of the respondents is the highest (3.8489) in the age ranges of 18-20 and the lowest mean score (3.5417) is found at the ages of more than 27. In addition, the study also shows that 73.42 percent of the male respondents have positive intentions, while 75.44 percent of the female respondents also have positive entrepreneurial intentions. Findings show that there is no significant association between gender and youth entrepreneurial intention.

The analysis shows that there is a significant difference in entrepreneurial intentions among the respondents from the various academic disciplines. The entrepreneurial intention is significantly different among the respondents in business than in arts, engineering, and social science. The mean scores of the respondents from engineering (3.5685) and madrasa (3.5729) are lower than those of the other disciplines. On the other hand, entrepreneurial intentions among the students from business have the highest mean score of 3.9038. That means there is a significant difference in the entrepreneurial intention of the students in business in comparison with the students in other disciplines, especially in arts, engineering, and social sciences.

Another test shows that there is no significant difference in entrepreneurial intentions among the respondents from multiple levels of study of the youth. Though respondents from Hons. 1st year have the highest mean value (3.8052), whilst respondents from MPhil/PhD have the lowest mean value (3.6190). Although all of the mean values of the various levels of study indicate the positive intention of the respondents.

Findings also indicate that entrepreneurial intention varies on the basis of educational institutions of the respondents. It is observed that there is a significant

difference in entrepreneurial intentions among the respondents from various educational institutions. Analysis shows that there is a significant difference among the respondents from Dhaka University with Kabi Najrul Govt. College, Rajshahi College; Rajshahi University with Rajshahi College, and Kabi Najrul Govt. College. East West University, among the institutions, has the lowest mean value (3.5000), whilst Kabi Najrul Govt. College has the second highest mean value (3.8803), and Rajshahi College has the highest mean value (3.9615). It clarifies that the entrepreneurial intentions among the students from Kabi Najrul Govt. College and Rajshahi College are higher than those of other educational institutions in Bangladesh. In addition, the study shows that there is no significant difference between entrepreneurial intentions among the respondents and their divisions of residences. The average score of responses also posits that the respondents from all of the divisions are intended to be entrepreneurs.

Findings show that there is a correlation between youth perceptions toward institutional initiatives and youth entrepreneurial intentions. The result shows that there is a significant relationship between youth perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives, and perception toward socio-economic initiatives; youth perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives, and perception toward political, GO, and NGO initiatives; and youth perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives, and youth entrepreneurial intention. In addition, there is a significant correlation between perception toward socio-economic initiatives, and perception toward political, GO, and NGO initiatives; and perception toward socio-economic initiatives, and youth entrepreneurial intentions. Furthermore, there is a significant correlation between the perceptions toward political, GO, and NGO initiatives and youth entrepreneurial intention. That means, there is a significant relationship between the variables of perception toward institutional initiatives and youth entrepreneurial intention.

The perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives, socio-economic initiatives, and political, government, and NGO initiatives (IVs) can statistically and significantly impact the youth entrepreneurial intention (DV) of Bangladesh. It is also observed in the result that IVs in the multiple linear regression model can predict 32.4 percent of the variance in entrepreneurial intention (DV). The

MLR result indicates that PERFAM and SOCECO have positive impact on entrepreneurial intention, and in turn, entrepreneurship development. It means that the increase in perception toward personal characteristics and familial initiatives, and socio-economic initiatives increases entrepreneurial intention among the respondents, which in turn increases the entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. Though the decrease in perception toward political, GO, and NGO initiatives increases entrepreneurial intention among the respondents, but that is not significant at all.

The youth perceptions toward institutional initiatives and entrepreneurial intentions have a strong nexus with entrepreneurship development. The finding shows that the youths' aspirations for being entrepreneurs are positive. Though youth perception toward institutional initiatives indicates that the youth have neither a negative nor a positive perception toward the existing institutional initiatives. However, there is a significant relationship found between entrepreneurial intention and perception toward institutional initiatives.

The pursuit of entrepreneurship in a society deeply rooted in individual beliefs, characteristics, family traditions, and family-centric ideals poses unique challenges, wherein the support and acceptance of one's family play a pivotal role in shaping entrepreneurial aspirations. Thus, personal characteristics and familial initiatives either facilitate or hinder their decision-making processes and entrepreneurial endeavors. Though the score of personal characteristics and familial initiatives is found to be 3.46 that is slightly positive.

The social settings, economic issues, and educational perspectives (socio-economic initiatives) also interact to either foster or hinder the youth's interest in entrepreneurship. Empowering the youth to embrace entrepreneurship as a pathway to economic empowerment and societal progress not only unleashes the potential of this vibrant demographic but also drives sustainable development for the entire nation. But the score of youth perception toward socio-economic initiatives in this study is found to be only 3.00, which indicates that the respondents are neither negative nor positive in these respects. It also indicates that entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh in the concurrent situation can't be possible.

The perceptions of the youth of Bangladesh toward political, government, and NGO initiatives for entrepreneurship development are crucial in shaping the trajectory

of the economic growth of the country and the social progress. By aligning these initiatives with the youth's aspirations and addressing their concerns, it is possible to furnish a collaborative and empowering environment that nurtures innovation, fosters entrepreneurship, and empowers the dynamic young people of the nation. But the perception score of political, government, and NGO initiatives in this study is found to be only 3.04, which also points out that the respondents are neither negative nor positive. This finding also portrays that entrepreneurship development is not possible in Bangladesh in the current situation.

In summary, it can be concluded that the personal characteristics and familial initiatives are slightly congenial, whilst the socio-economic initiatives, and political, government, and NGO initiatives are uncongenial for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. Though the entrepreneurial intentions among the youth are found to be congenial for entrepreneurship development. But the youth perception toward institutional initiatives demands some corrective measures without which entrepreneurship development may not be possible, according to the youth perception, in the contemporary texture of Bangladesh. Because there is a strong nexus between entrepreneurial intention, youth perception toward institutional initiatives, and entrepreneurship development. These need a fine-tuned, synchronized, and balanced relationship among them to ensure entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

8.3 Recommendations

Based on the major findings of the study, the researcher has made some valuable recommendations for the development of entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. As the perception among the respondents from Madrasas and arts students is comparatively low, they need to be more focused while formulating policies and implementing institutional initiatives. Though findings suggest to pay near about equal attention to all of the academic disciplines. Moreover, the youth perceptions toward institutional initiatives vary on the basis of the administrative divisions of residence of the respondents.

So, institutional initiatives should be taken on the basis of the needs of the youth from various administrative divisions. As the youth perceptions toward institutional initiatives positively influence their entrepreneurial intentions, institutions should include projects, programs, and initiatives to increase the youth

perceptions toward institutional initiatives. Because, if the youth perceptions toward institutional initiatives increase, entrepreneurship development will also increase, which will in turn bring sustainable economic development to Bangladesh.

The researcher also recommends that the government and non-government organizations disseminate information about the available opportunities in various organizations, projects, and programs. In addition, social awareness building programs should be undertaken to make the people understand the necessity, importance, and value of entrepreneurship in the present competitive economic condition of Bangladesh. Entrepreneurial education in Bangladesh should be incorporated and implemented in all of the layers of education, especially in high school and higher study, and in its education system as well.

8.4 Implications of the Study

It is firmly believed that the findings of this study will assist the government, policymakers, and institutions in adopting the appropriate initiatives for youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. The findings will also show the ways to increase the perception toward institutional initiatives and entrepreneurial intentions among the youth studying at the tertiary education level, which can help eradicate the unemployment problems in Bangladesh. Nevertheless, the findings of this study bring some important messages to address with care for the development of entrepreneurship. The government, NGOs, government-NGOs collaboration, and economic development partners of Bangladesh can benefit a lot from the findings of the study while taking decisions, formulating policies, and preparing development plans for the economic development of Bangladesh.

8.5 Scope, Limitations and Difficulties Faced during the Study

The youth who are studying at the higher education level in various educational institutions in Bangladesh are the main target group of this study. The rest of the young population who are not enrolled in any higher educational institutions, who are below the age of 18, and the youth who are engaged in formal and informal economic activities have not been covered in this study. Moreover, a huge number of students studying in informal educational institutions that are not included in the mainstream education system in Bangladesh (e.g., Qawmi Madrasas) have not been taken into

consideration. Another drawback of this study is that the respondents were selected randomly without considering the various academic disciplines that exist in the institutions in the study areas.

The researcher has faced multiple difficulties during the study. Questionnaire surveys, KIIs, and in-depth interviews were conducted in Bengali, while the dissertation has been written in English. So, it might be possible that the actual message has not been depicted in the study. Moreover, during the questionnaire preparation and conducting KIIs and In-depth interviews, the researcher faced language barriers as he could not, in some of the cases, make some English terminologies clear as there are no appropriate words representing the exact meaning in Bengali. In addition, during the data analysis, presentation of the findings, and triangulation, the language barriers have caused some adverse situations. Further, the translation, transliteration, and transcription of the data used in this study raised some challenges as well.

Moreover, the researcher, in this study, has not collated the viewpoints of the respondents' family and society members directly that might have affected the actual scenarios in this respect. In addition, the researcher in this study has basically studied the perceptions of the youth but has not shed light on the facts in a fuller continuum.

8.6 Suggestions for Further Studies

The findings of this study addressed some of the spectrums that might be lit on. As for example, studies can be conducted to find out the influence of personal characteristics, familial initiatives, socio-economic initiatives, and political, government, and NGO initiatives on the youth entrepreneurial perception separately and in detail. In addition, this study is based on a mixed method research approach. So, a study can be conducted with only qualitative data for deeper insight into the subject matter.

In addition, the findings show that youth perception toward institutional initiatives, in some cases, does not vary on the basis of age and sex, which is contradictory to the background factor theories in this regard. That might lead to conducting more research that can find the reasons behind it. In addition, as this study has dealt only with the respondents' viewpoints, another study can be conducted to find out the viewpoints of all the pertinent stakeholders, like— family members,

society members, religious leaders, and so on. Further, another study can be conducted focusing on the facts of institutional initiatives and whether the perceptions found in this study are valid or not.

8.7 Conclusion

The youth can be the main driving force in the economy of a nation if they are utilized properly. As job opportunities are scarce in Bangladesh, entrepreneurship development is supposed to be the best substitute. It can be triggered through appropriate institutional initiatives. What initiatives should be taken depends on what the youth think about the existing institutional initiatives and to what extent their entrepreneurial intentions are influenced by their perception toward the initiatives. Institutional initiatives are mandatory for entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh, as they build a congenial entrepreneurial ecosystem. Thus, youth perception toward entrepreneurial ecosystem is an important aspect of entrepreneurship development. If the youth perceptions toward institutional initiatives or the factors of the entrepreneurial ecosystem can't be positive, entrepreneurship development can't be possible either. Thus, this research endeavor was to delve into the state of youth perception toward institutional initiatives and their nexus with entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. Findings show that the overall perception of the youth toward institutional initiatives is not optimistic. Most of the respondents have a negative or neutral perception toward the institutional initiatives, except for the individual characteristics. That will hinder the entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh. As there is a strong nexus between youth perceptions toward institutional initiatives and entrepreneurship development. In this study, it is expected that the concerned stakeholders relating to entrepreneurship development can benefit a lot from the study findings.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 (Questionnaire English)

Institute of Bangladesh Studies (IBS)
Rajshahi University, Rajshahi
 (Survey Questionnaire for PhD Research)

Dear Sir/Madam,

You are humbly requested to take part in a survey for PhD research on “Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh: Youth Perception and Institutional Initiatives”. It is ensured that, data will be used **anonymously** only for research purposes. The data will also **not be disclosed** or used for any other purposes. The questionnaire is divided into eight parts, from **A** to **H**, that might take about ten minutes to complete.

Thanking with,

Md. Mokarremul Hoque Helal Mridha
PhD Fellow
Institute of Bangladesh Studies (IBS)
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&
Assistant Professor (Management)
Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education.
Cell Phone No.
Email:

Section-A

Demographic Information

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Age (in year): ... | | | | |
| 2. Gender: | Male | Female | Others | |
| 3. Marital status: | Married | Unmarried | Others | |
| 4. Religion: | Islam | Hindu | Buddha | |
| | Christian | Others | | |
| 5. Discipline of your study: | Arts | Business | Engineering | |
| | Science | Social Science | Madrasa | |
| 6. Year/level of Study (Year): | Hons. 1 st | Hons. 2 nd | Hons. 3 rd | Hons. 4 th |
| | Masters/Kamil | MPhil/PhD | Others | |
| 7. Name of your educational institution (Please specify): ... | | | | |
| 8. Division of your home town | Barisal | Chattagram | Dhaka | Khulna |
| | Rajshahi | Rangpur | Mymensingh | Sylhet |
| 9. What will you do after completing higher study? | Start business/agro-project | | Go abroad | |
| | Join family business | | Find Govt. Job | |
| | Find Non-govt. job | | Others | |

Section-B

Perception toward entrepreneurship

10. Please tick (✓) any one of the boxes on right side for each particular.

1=Strongly Disagree (SD); 2=Disagree (D); 3=Neutral (N); 4=Agree (A);

5=Strongly Agree (SA)

	Particulars	SD	D	N	A	SA
10.1	You have positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship	1	2	3	4	5
10.2	You consider entrepreneurship as a noble profession	1	2	3	4	5
10.3	You consider entrepreneurship as the best foundation/alternative to employment	1	2	3	4	5
10.4	You consider entrepreneurship as a flexible career	1	2	3	4	5
10.5	You think that, being an entrepreneur is less risky	1	2	3	4	5
10.6	You intend to be an entrepreneur	1	2	3	4	5
10.7	Something else you would like to share about your perception toward entrepreneurship (Please! write if any): ...					

Section-C

Personal aspects

11. Please tick (✓) any one of the boxes on right side for each particular.

1=Strongly Disagree (SD); 2=Disagree (D); 3=Neutral (N); 4=Agree (A);

5=Strongly Agree (SA)

	Particulars	SD	D	N	A	SA
11.1	You have willingness or inspiration to be an entrepreneur	1	2	3	4	5
11.2	You have the physical & mental capacity to be an entrepreneur	1	2	3	4	5
11.3	You have necessary knowledge and skills to be an entrepreneur	1	2	3	4	5
11.4	You have adequate ICT Skills	1	2	3	4	5
11.5	You have adequate innovative skills	1	2	3	4	5
11.6	You have good communication skills	1	2	3	4	5
11.7	You like to take risk	1	2	3	4	5
11.8	You have enough managerial skills	1	2	3	4	5
11.9	You have adequate market knowledge	1	2	3	4	5
11.10	You have enough forecasting ability	1	2	3	4	5
11.11	You prefer freedom/autonomy in your working-life	1	2	3	4	5
11.12	You have the desire for achievement	1	2	3	4	5

- 11.13 Your personality traits allow you to be an entrepreneur 1 2 3 4 5
- 11.14 Something else you would like to share about yourself in respect of being an entrepreneur (Please! Specify if any): ...

Section-D

Family perspectives

12. Living area of your family Rural Urban Semi-Urban
13. Type of your family Neuclear Joint Extended
14. Number of your family members: ...
15. Father's occupation Agriculture Business Govt. Service
Non-govt. Service Immigrant Others
16. Father's Monthly **gross income**: (Taka)
17. Mother's occupation Agriculture Business Govt. Service
Non-govt. Service House wife Others
18. Mother's Monthly **gross income**: (Taka)
19. Monthly gross income of you family: (Taka)
20. Who is the decision maker of your family? Father Mother Elder brother
You Others
21. Please tick (✓) any one of the boxes on right side for each particular).
1=Strongly Disagree (SD); 2=Disagree (D); 3=Neutral (N); 4=Agree (A);
5=Strongly Agree (SA)

	Particulars	SD	D	N	A	SA
21.1	Family members have positive attitudes to your entrepreneurial intention	1	2	3	4	5
21.2	Family members have ability to provide fund for business	1	2	3	4	5
21.3	Family members inspires you to be an entrepreneur	1	2	3	4	5
21.4	Your family members have tradition in doing business	1	2	3	4	5
21.5	Your family members prefer entrepreneurship rather than service	1	2	3	4	5
21.6	Your family members expect economic establishment too early	1	2	3	4	5
21.7	Your family members have awareness about the present employment condition of Bangladesh	1	2	3	4	5
21.8	Family members treat you responsible for the financial improvement of your family	1	2	3	4	5

- 21.9 Family members depends on you for urgent financial support 1 2 3 4 5
- 21.10 Family members have given you the freedom to choose your career 1 2 3 4 5
- 21.11 Something else you would like to share about your family members' perception in respect of entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh (Please! Specify if any): ...

Section-E Society & Culture

22. What is the profession of most of the people of your society? Agriculture Business Govt. Service Non-govt. Service Immigrant Others
23. Most of the people in your society includes in which class? Low income class Middle income class Upper-middle income class High-income class
24. As per your assumption, average income of your society members is: ...
25. Most of the people in your society includes in which religion? Muslim Hindu Buddha Christian Others

26. Please **tick (√)** any one of the boxes on right side for each particular).
1=Strongly Disagree (SD); 2=Disagree (D); 3=Neutral (N); 4=Agree (A);
5=Strongly Agree (SA)

	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>SA</i>
26.1	Society members prioritize and patronize the entrepreneurial activities	1	2	3	4	5
26.2	Social culture, values and norms favor the entrepreneurs	1	2	3	4	5
26.3	Society ensure security for the entrepreneurs	1	2	3	4	5
26.4	Social trends tend to entrepreneurial development	1	2	3	4	5
26.5	Social education system support to build up the entrepreneurial knowledge	1	2	3	4	5
26.6	Society appreciates women empowerment through entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
26.7	In case of entrepreneurship, gender discrimination does not exist in the society	1	2	3	4	5
26.8	Entrepreneurs are prioritized in case of marriage	1	2	3	4	5
26.9	Your peer group positively influences you to be an entrepreneur	1	2	3	4	5
26.10	Social status of the entrepreneurs is high in your society	1	2	3	4	5

26.11	Religion and religious community have positive influence on career choice	1	2	3	4	5
26.12	Society members have available access to internet and media	1	2	3	4	5
26.13	Social media have positive effects on building career as an entrepreneur	1	2	3	4	5
26.14	Social organizations have positive influence on entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
26.15	Your society recognizes the importance of entrepreneurship for economic development of Bangladesh	1	2	3	4	5
26.16	Anything else you would like to share about the perception of your society members regarding entrepreneurship development (Please specify): ...					

Section-F

Economic perspectives

27. Please tick (✓) any one of the boxes on right side for each particular.

1=Strongly Disagree (SD); 2=Disagree (D); 3=Neutral (N); 4=Agree (A);
5=Strongly Agree (SA)

	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>SA</i>
27.1	The financial opportunities are adequate in Bangladesh for entrepreneurial development	1	2	3	4	5
27.2	Infrastructural facilities are adequate for entrepreneurship	1	2	3	4	5
27.3	Startup capital is available for entrepreneurs in Bangladesh	1	2	3	4	5
27.4	Govt. grants/subsidies are provided to the new entrepreneurs	1	2	3	4	5
27.5	Loan facilities are adequate for entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
27.6	Interest rate is appropriate for starting and continuing business	1	2	3	4	5
27.7	Microcredits are available for entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
27.8	Collateral for loan is zero/tolerable for new business initiatives	1	2	3	4	5
27.9	Insurance facilities are adequate for business	1	2	3	4	5
27.10	Raw materials and other logistic supports are available	1	2	3	4	5
27.11	Competition is tolerable for new entrepreneurs	1	2	3	4	5
27.12	Tax incentives and tax exemptions are available for new entrepreneurs	1	2	3	4	5

- 27.13 Risk of too much loss is avoidable in current economic condition 1 2 3 4 5
- 27.14 Economic stability exists in the financial sector of Bangladesh 1 2 3 4 5
- 27.15 Something else you would like to share about economic condition of entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh (Please! Specify if any): ...

Section-G

Political perspectives

28. Please tick (✓) any one of the boxes on right side for each particular).

1=Strongly Disagree (SD); 2=Disagree (D); 3=Neutral (N); 4=Agree (A);

5=Strongly Agree (SA)

	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>SA</i>
28.1	Political situation of Bangladesh is genial to entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
28.2	Political stability persists in the country for entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
28.3	Political parties' manifestos are friendly to entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
28.4	Local political leaders have no influence on business activities	1	2	3	4	5
28.5	Political parties rivalry does not affect entrepreneurship	1	2	3	4	5
28.6	There is no political clashes that affect entrepreneurship	1	2	3	4	5
28.7	Political decisions does not affect entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
28.8	Political trends are positive to entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
28.9	Political protests and processions does not influence business	1	2	3	4	5
28.10	Anything else you would like to share about political perspectives that have effects on entrepreneurship development (Please specify): ...					

Section-H

GO, NGO, and Educational Initiatives

29. Please tick (✓) any one of the boxes on right side for each particular.

1=Strongly Disagree (SD); 2=Disagree (D); 3=Neutral (N); 4=Agree (A);

5=Strongly Agree (SA)

	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>SA</i>
29.1	Institutional initiatives are adequate to create and develop the entrepreneurship	1	2	3	4	5

29.2	The business laws and policies are helpful to entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
29.3	Government policies are helpful to increase skills and business environment	1	2	3	4	5
29.4	Required legal supports are provided by the concerned institutions for entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
29.5	Government policies and regulations inspire talents and innovative business ideas and protect intellectual property rights	1	2	3	4	5
29.6	Government policies are enough to support women entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
29.7	Govt. policies are enough for developing entrepreneurship through building institutional framework	1	2	3	4	5
29.8	Government prepares policies for youth oriented development	1	2	3	4	5
29.9	Government has multiple programs to build and increase entrepreneurial awareness among the youth	1	2	3	4	5
29.10	Usage and exchange of ICT and technology for entrepreneurship development are inspired through policies and institutions	1	2	3	4	5
29.11	Financial and non-financial supports provided by the government for entrepreneurship development are adequate	1	2	3	4	5
29.12	Transparency and accountability exist in the entrepreneurship development process	1	2	3	4	5
29.13	Government promotes/patronizes researches in universities for young entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
29.14	Educational institutions play important roles in entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
29.15	Public education system is supportive to youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh	1	2	3	4	5
29.16	Private education system is supportive to youth entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh	1	2	3	4	5
29.17	Educational institutions maintain industrial or business link for entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
29.18	Education policy emphasizes the entrepreneurship development	1	2	3	4	5
29.19	Curriculum and syllabus contain entrepreneurial education	1	2	3	4	5

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32.20 | Vocational/technical education is enough for entrepreneurship development | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 29.21 | NGOs provide adequate financial supports for entrepreneurs | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 29.22 | NGOs provide enough skill building opportunities for potential entrepreneurs | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 29.23 | Anything else you would like to share about institutional initiatives that influence entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh (Please specify): ... | | | | | |

..... (The researcher will separate this part to ensure your privacy)

Signature/initial:

Name (Full or Nick):

Mobile No.

Tanks a lot for your cooperation in my PhD research!

Appendix 2 (Questionnaire Bangla)

অব বা স্টা (আ)
 রাজশাহী , রাজশাহী।
 (গবেষণাক স স)
 ,
 আপনাকে “Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh: Youth Perception and Institutional Initiatives” শীষক গবেষণাকরে র স কা তে অ
 জানা । আপনাকে এই তে , এই গবেষণাকরে গবেষণা স তৈ অ
 করা হবে আপনার ত গোপন থাকবে। আপনার কোনো ত (না , ও
 তে) গবেষণা করে কোথাও করা হবে না বা কোনো পক্ষের কোনো হস্তা
 করা হবে না। A থেকে H প আট ভাগে করতে ১০ স য় লাগতে পারে।
 ,
 তে তে হক হেলাল
 ফেলো
 ই অব বা স্টা
 রাজশাহী , রাজশাহী
 ও
 সহকারী অ ()
 (সা)
 ও অ , বা , ঢাকা।
 তে
 ইহে :

সেকশন-A

ত

- ১ আপনার বয়স: ... (বছর)
- ২ নারী অ
- ৩ বৈবা অবস্থা অ অ
- ৪ ধ বে অ
- ৫ অ শ্ কলা
সা
- ৬ অ বয়স/স্তর অনাস ১ অনাস ২য় অনাস ৩য় অনাস ৪র্থ
স্টাস/কা / অ
- ৭ না (অ হ বক)): ...
- ৮ ব ঢাকা
রাজশাহী র
- ৯ পড়া শেষে / করবেন
কী করতে পা সাথে হবেন সরকারি চা জবেন
ই ? বেসরকারি চা জবেন অ

সেকশন-B

সা বক

১০. অ	হ বক	ক্ষেত্রে ডান পাশের ঘর	কোনো	✓	আপনার অবস্থান
ক :					
১=	অসম্মত	২= অসম্মত	৩=	৪= সম্মত	৫= সম্মত
					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১০.১	হওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে আপনার	ই			১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১০.২		হং পেশা করেন			১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১০.৩		ক স স্থানের উত্ত	বা করেন		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১০.৪		কাজের ন নীয়তা গ পেশা	করেন		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১০.৫		হওয়াকে অপেক্ষা ক বু ক গ করেন			১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১০.৬	সা বক প	হবেন			১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১০.৭		আপনার আর কোনো অ	থাকলে অ হ ক ল ন: ...		

সেকশন-C

১১. অ	হ বক	ক্ষেত্রে ডান পাশের ঘর	কোনো	✓	আপনার অবস্থান
:					
১=	অসম্মত	২= অসম্মত	৩=	৪= সম্মত	৫= সম্মত
					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১১.১	আপনার	হওয়ার ইচ্ছা বা	আছে		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১১.২	আপনার	হওয়ার	শার ও সক্ষ আছে		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১১.৩	হওয়ার	আপনার	ও দক্ষতা আছে		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১১.৪	হওয়ার	প া আই	দক্ষতা আছে		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১১.৫	হওয়ার	আপনার প া	ক্ষ আছে		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১১.৬	হওয়ার	আপনার প া	দক্ষতা আছে		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১১.৭	বু ক প করেন				১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১১.৮	হওয়ার	প া	দক্ষতা আছে		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১১.৯	হওয়ার	বাজার	স কত প া আছে		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১১.১০	আপনার প া বা	ন ক্ষ আছে			১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১১.১১	ক জীবনে	প করেন			১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১১.১২	আপনার জীবনে অসাধারণ	অজনের	আছে		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১১.১৩	আপনার	বৈ	আপনাকে হতে অ করে		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
১১.১৪	হওয়া	আপনার	আর কোনো	থাকলে অ হ বক :	

সেকশন-D

পারবা

- ১২ আপনার প বসবাসের স্থান শহর শহরতলী
- ১৩ আপনার প ধরন একক ে ব ধত
- ১৪ আপনার প সদ স কত? (জন)
- ১৫ আপনার পেশা সরকারি চা
বেসরকারি চা
অ
- ১৬ ে আয়: (টাকা)
- ১৭ আপনার পেশা সরকারি চা
বেসরকারি চা
অ
- ১৮ ে আয়: (টাকা)
- ১৯ আপনার প ে আয়: (টাকা)
- ২০ আপনার প বড় ভাই
কে? অ

২১. অ হ বক ক্ষেত্রে ডান পাশের ঘর কোনো ✓ আপনার অবস্থান
- :
- ১ = অসম্মত ২ = অসম্মত ৩ = ৪ = সম্মত ৫ = সম্মত
- ২১.১ প আপনার ১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
- ২১.২ আপনার প রবার উঠে াক্তা হতে যোজনীয় জ সরবরাহে সক্ষম ১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
- ২১.৩ আপনার প ১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
- ২১.৪ আপনার প ১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
- ২১.৫ আপনার প ১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
- ২১.৬ আপনার প রবারের সদ গণ অ ত ত আপনার অর্থনৈতিক ত া ত্যাগ করে ১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
- ২১.৭ আপনার প রবার দেশের বত ান ক স স্থানের অবস্থা স কে সচেতন ১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
- ২১.৮ সদ গণ আপনাকে পা রবারের অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নের নয়া ক নে করে ১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
- ২১.৯ প রবারের সদ গণ রং অর্থনৈতিক সহায়তার জ আপনার উপর নভরশীল ১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
- ২১.১০ প রবারের সদ গণ পেশা নবাচনে আপনাকে িধীনতা দান করেছেন ১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
- ২১.১১ হওয়া আপনার প আর বলার থাকলে অ হ বক : ...

সেকশন-E

সা ও সা

- ২২ আপনার স অ সরকারি চা
পেশা কী? বেসরকারি চা
অ
- ২৩ আপনার জানা , আপনার স আয় আয়
বসবাসরত অ কোন - আয় আয়
শ্রেণী ?

৩৪ আপনার ধারণা , আপনার স বসবাসরত অ গড় আয় কত?
..... টাকা

২৫ আপনার স বসবাসরত অ বে
কোন ধাবলী? অ

২৬. অ হ বক ক্ত ক্ষেত্রে ডান পাশের ঘর কোনো √ আপনার অবস্থান
:

১ =	অসম্মত	২ = অসম্মত	৩ =	৪ = সম্মত	৫ =	সম্মত
						১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.১	স					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.২	আপনার সাজের স ত, বোধ ও দাশস হ উে ত্তা উন্নয়নে অ ল					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.৩	আপনার স					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.৪	সা					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.৫	সা					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.৬	হয়					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.৭						১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.৮	-শা					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.৯	আপনার					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.১০	সাজে উে ত্তাদরে সাাজক দা অনেক তে					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.১১	ধ ও ধীয় স দায়স হ পেশা নবাচনে ই তবাচক ভাব বস্তার করে					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.১২	সাজের সদ দরে ই রনেট ও গণ া পে প া বেশা ধকার ব ান					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.১৩						১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.১৪						১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.১৫	দেশের অথনৈ তক উন্নয়নে বসায় উে াগের আপনার সাজে ি ত					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৬.১৬	স স আর বলার থাকলে অ হ বক :					

সেকশন-F

অথনৈ তক

২৭. অ হ বক ক্ষেত্রে ডান পাশের ঘর কোনো √ আপনার অবস্থান
:

১ =	অসম্মত	২ = অসম্মত	৩ =	৪ = সম্মত	৫ =	সম্মত
						১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৭.১	উে ত্তা উন্নয়নে বা লাদশে ব ান অথনৈ তক াগ- বধা প া					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৭.২	বসা যক উে াগের জ দেশে প া অবকাঠাে াগত বধা ব ান					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৭.৩	উে ত্তাদরে জ বসা র য়োজনীয় লখন বা লাদশে প া					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৭.৪	ন ন উে ত্তাদরেকে সরকার র বা ভ কী দান করা হয়					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৭.৫	বা লাদশে ব ান ঋণ বধা উে ত্তা উন্নয়নের জ প া					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৭.৬						১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
২৭.৭	উে ত্তা উন্নয়নে ব ান ঋণ বধা প া					১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫

২৭.৮		১	২	৩	৪	৫
২৭.৯	বা লাদশে বসায়ের জ বী া বধা প া	১	২	৩	৪	৫
২৭.১০		১	২	৩	৪	৫
২৭.১১		১	২	৩	৪	৫
২৭.১২	ন ন উে াক্তাদরে জ কর উ িপনা ও কর রেয়াতের প া বধা আছে	১	২	৩	৪	৫
২৭.১৩	বত ান অথনৈ তক অবস্থায় উে াক্তাদরে অ ত াত্রার ঝু ক এড়ানো সম্ভব	১	২	৩	৪	৫
২৭.১৪	বত ানে বা লাদশে অথনৈ তক স্থ তশীলতা ব ান	১	২	৩	৪	৫
২৭.১৫	অথনৈ তক অবস্থার উপর আপনার আরও থাকলে অ হ বক :					

সেকশন-G

রাজনৈ

২৮. অ হ বক	ক্ষেত্রে ডান পাশের ঘর	কোনো	✓	আপনার অবস্থান
:				
১=	অসম্মত	২= অসম্মত	৩=	৪= সম্মত
				৫= সম্মত
২৮.১	বা বত ান রাজটৈ অবস্থা উন্নয়নে উপে		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫	
২৮.২	বা উন্নয়নে উপে রাজটৈ		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫	
২৮.৩	রাজটৈ দলস ইন্তেহার উন্নয়নে উপে		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫	
২৮.৪	উন্নয়নে স্থানীয় রাজটৈ নেতাদরে কোনো ে নেই		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫	
২৮.৫	দলস উন্নয়নে করে না		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫	
২৮.৬	উন্নয়নে কোনো রাজটৈ স বা		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫	
	নেই			
২৮.৭	রাজটৈ দলের উন্নয়নে ে করে		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫	
	না			
২৮.৮	দেশের রাজটৈ উন্নয়নে ই পালন		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫	
	করে			
২৮.৯	রাজনৈ তক তদবা ও ছল বসা যক কা াব লকে ভা বত করে না		১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫	
২৮.১০	উন্নয়নে রাজ আপনার আর বলার থাকলে অ হ বক :			...

সেকশন-H

সরকা , বেসরকা ও স উে

২৯. অ হ বক	ক্ষেত্রে ডান পাশের ঘর	কোনো	✓	আপনার অবস্থান
:				
১=	অসম্মত	২= অসম্মত	৩=	৪= সম্মত
				৫= সম্মত
২৯.১		প া	১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫	
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Annexure

Annexe 1 (Chapter-wise Data Analysis Tables in Details)

Data Analysis Tables for Chapter 4

Table A-4.10.2 Post Hoc Tests for age range and perception to PERFAM

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Youth perception towards personal and familial perspectives

Tukey HSD

(I) Group	Age (J) Group	Age	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
18-20	21-23		.19815*	.07523	.043	.0041	.3922
	24-26		.10853	.08316	.560	-.1060	.3231
	More than 27	than	.36928	.17297	.144	-.0770	.8155
21-23	18-20		-.19815*	.07523	.043	-.3922	-.0041
	24-26		-.08962	.06573	.523	-.2592	.0800
	More than 27	than	.17113	.16530	.729	-.2553	.5976
24-26	18-20		-.10853	.08316	.560	-.3231	.1060
	21-23		.08962	.06573	.523	-.0800	.2592
	More than 27	than	.26075	.16906	.413	-.1754	.6969
More than 27	18-20		-.36928	.17297	.144	-.8155	.0770
	21-23		-.17113	.16530	.729	-.5976	.2553
	24-26		-.26075	.16906	.413	-.6969	.1754

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table A-4.11.3 Post Hoc Tests (Tukey HSD) for academic discipline and youth perception to PERFAM

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Youth perception towards personal and familial perspectives

Tukey HSD

(I) Discipline of your study	(J) Discipline of your study	Mean Difference (I- J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Arts	Business	-.41621*	.07874	.000	-.6417	-.1907
	Engineering	-.05172	.09171	.993	-.3143	.2109
	Science	-.13240	.08514	.629	-.3762	.1114
	Social Science	-.08390	.08690	.929	-.3328	.1650
	Madrasa	-.29365	.14656	.342	-.7134	.1261

Business	Arts	.41621*	.07874	.000	.1907	.6417
	Engineering	.36449*	.09081	.001	.1044	.6246
	Science	.28381*	.08417	.011	.0428	.5249
	Social Science	.33231*	.08595	.002	.0862	.5785
	Madrasa	.12256	.14600	.960	-.2956	.5407
Engineering	Arts	.05172	.09171	.993	-.2109	.3143
	Business	-.36449*	.09081	.001	-.6246	-.1044
	Science	-.08069	.09641	.960	-.3568	.1954
	Social Science	-.03218	.09797	.999	-.3127	.2484
	Madrasa	-.24193	.15338	.614	-.6812	.1973
Science	Arts	.13240	.08514	.629	-.1114	.3762
	Business	-.28381*	.08417	.011	-.5249	-.0428
	Engineering	.08069	.09641	.960	-.1954	.3568
	Social Science	.04850	.09185	.995	-.2145	.3115
	Madrasa	-.16124	.14955	.890	-.5895	.2670
Social Science	Arts	.08390	.08690	.929	-.1650	.3328
	Business	-.33231*	.08595	.002	-.5785	-.0862
	Engineering	.03218	.09797	.999	-.2484	.3127
	Science	-.04850	.09185	.995	-.3115	.2145
	Madrasa	-.20975	.15056	.731	-.6409	.2214
Madrasa	Arts	.29365	.14656	.342	-.1261	.7134
	Business	-.12256	.14600	.960	-.5407	.2956
	Engineering	.24193	.15338	.614	-.1973	.6812
	Science	.16124	.14955	.890	-.2670	.5895
	Social Science	.20975	.15056	.731	-.2214	.6409

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table A-4.12.3 Post Hoc Tests for educational institution and youth perception to PERFAM

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Youth perception towards personal and familial perspectives

Tukey HSD

(I) Name of your educational institution (Please specify)	(J) Name of your educational institution (Please specify)	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Dhaka University	BUET	-.09029	.12146	.999	-.4768	.2962
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.61039*	.07913	.000	-.8622	-.3586
	East West University	-.11626	.13610	.998	-.5493	.3168
	World University	-.38004	.21190	.739	-1.0543	.2943
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	-.43621*	.13610	.047	-.8693	-.0031
	Rajshahi University	-.19173	.07401	.226	-.4272	.0438

BUET	RUET	-.10321	.14416	.999	-.5620	.3555
	Rajshahi College	-.64574*	.08118	.000	-.9041	-.3874
	Varendra University	-.48773	.21190	.390	-1.1620	.1866
	Dhaka University	.09029	.12146	.999	-.2962	.4768
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.52010*	.12501	.002	-.9179	-.1223
	East West University	-.02596	.16700	1.000	-.5574	.5054
	World University	-.28974	.23295	.965	-1.0310	.4516
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	-.34591	.16700	.549	-.8773	.1855
	Rajshahi University	-.10144	.12183	.998	-.4891	.2862
	RUET	-.01291	.17363	1.000	-.5654	.5396
Kabi Najrul Govt. College	Rajshahi College	-.55544*	.12632	.001	-.9574	-.1535
	Varendra University	-.39744	.23295	.792	-1.1387	.3439
	Dhaka University	.61039*	.07913	.000	.3586	.8622
	BUET	.52010*	.12501	.002	.1223	.9179
	East West University	.49414*	.13927	.016	.0510	.9373
	World University	.23035	.21395	.987	-.4505	.9112
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.17418	.13927	.963	-.2690	.6174
	Rajshahi University	.41866*	.07969	.000	.1651	.6722
	RUET	.50719*	.14716	.022	.0389	.9755
	Rajshahi College	-.03535	.08639	1.000	-.3103	.2396
East West University	Varendra University	.12266	.21395	1.000	-.5582	.8035
	Dhaka University	.11626	.13610	.998	-.3168	.5493
	BUET	.02596	.16700	1.000	-.5054	.5574
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.49414*	.13927	.016	-.9373	-.0510
	World University	-.26378	.24091	.985	-1.0304	.5028
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	-.31995	.17792	.736	-.8861	.2462
	Rajshahi University	-.07548	.13642	1.000	-.5096	.3586
	RUET	.01305	.18417	1.000	-.5730	.5991
	Rajshahi College	-.52948*	.14044	.007	-.9764	-.0826
	Varendra University	-.37147	.24091	.874	-1.1381	.3951
World University	Dhaka University	.38004	.21190	.739	-.2943	1.0543
	BUET	.28974	.23295	.965	-.4516	1.0310
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.23035	.21395	.987	-.9112	.4505
	East West University	.26378	.24091	.985	-.5028	1.0304
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	-.05617	.24091	1.000	-.8228	.7104
	Rajshahi University	.18831	.21211	.997	-.4867	.8633

Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	RUET	.27683	.24556	.982	-.5046	1.0582
	Rajshahi College	-.26570	.21472	.966	-.9490	.4176
	Varendra University	-.10769	.29055	1.000	-1.0323	.8169
	Dhaka University	.43621*	.13610	.047	.0031	.8693
	BUET	.34591	.16700	.549	-.1855	.8773
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.17418	.13927	.963	-.6174	.2690
	East West University	.31995	.17792	.736	-.2462	.8861
	World University	.05617	.24091	1.000	-.7104	.8228
	Rajshahi University	.24448	.13642	.740	-.1896	.6786
	RUET	.33300	.18417	.730	-.2530	.9191
Rajshahi University	Rajshahi College	-.20953	.14044	.895	-.6564	.2374
	Varendra University	-.05152	.24091	1.000	-.8181	.7151
	Dhaka University	.19173	.07401	.226	-.0438	.4272
	BUET	.10144	.12183	.998	-.2862	.4891
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.41866*	.07969	.000	-.6722	-.1651
	East West University	.07548	.13642	1.000	-.3586	.5096
	World University	-.18831	.21211	.997	-.8633	.4867
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	-.24448	.13642	.740	-.6786	.1896
	RUET	.08852	.14447	1.000	-.3712	.5483
	Rajshahi College	-.45401*	.08173	.000	-.7141	-.1939
RUET	Varendra University	-.29600	.21211	.928	-.9710	.3790
	Dhaka University	.10321	.14416	.999	-.3555	.5620
	BUET	.01291	.17363	1.000	-.5396	.5654
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.50719*	.14716	.022	-.9755	-.0389
	East West University	-.01305	.18417	1.000	-.5991	.5730
	World University	-.27683	.24556	.982	-1.0582	.5046
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	-.33300	.18417	.730	-.9191	.2530
	Rajshahi University	-.08852	.14447	1.000	-.5483	.3712
	Rajshahi College	-.54253*	.14827	.011	-1.0144	-.0707
	Varendra University	-.38452	.24556	.864	-1.1659	.3969
Rajshahi College	Dhaka University	.64574*	.08118	.000	.3874	.9041
	BUET	.55544*	.12632	.001	.1535	.9574
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	.03535	.08639	1.000	-.2396	.3103
	East West University	.52948*	.14044	.007	.0826	.9764
	World University	.26570	.21472	.966	-.4176	.9490

	Tamirul Millat						
	Kamil Madrasa	.20953	.14044	.895	-.2374	.6564	
	Rajshahi University	.45401*	.08173	.000	.1939	.7141	
	RUET	.54253*	.14827	.011	.0707	1.0144	
	Varendra University	.15801	.21472	.999	-.5253	.8413	
	Dhaka University	.48773	.21190	.390	-.1866	1.1620	
	BUET	.39744	.23295	.792	-.3439	1.1387	
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.12266	.21395	1.000	-.8035	.5582	
	East West University	.37147	.24091	.874	-.3951	1.1381	
Varendra University	World University	.10769	.29055	1.000	-.8169	1.0323	
	Tamirul Millat						
	Kamil Madrasa	.05152	.24091	1.000	-.7151	.8181	
	Rajshahi University	.29600	.21211	.928	-.3790	.9710	
	RUET	.38452	.24556	.864	-.3969	1.1659	
	Rajshahi College	-.15801	.21472	.999	-.8413	.5253	

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table A-4.13.3 Post Hoc Tests for administrative division of residence and PERFAM

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Youth perception towards personal and familial perspectives

Tukey HSD

(I) Division of your home town	(J) Division of your home town	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Barisal	Chattagram	.26947	.15652	.673	-.2075	.7465
	Dhaka	.22451	.13715	.728	-.1934	.6425
	Khulna	.40584	.14827	.115	-.0460	.8577
	Rajshahi	.19120	.13122	.830	-.2087	.5911
	Rangpur	.52575*	.13661	.003	.1095	.9420
	Mymensingh	.43787	.17484	.197	-.0949	.9707
	Sylhet	.42115	.27287	.783	-.4104	1.2527
Chattagram	Barisal	-.26947	.15652	.673	-.7465	.2075
	Dhaka	-.04495	.11630	1.000	-.3994	.3095
	Khulna	.13638	.12922	.965	-.2574	.5302
	Rajshahi	-.07826	.10924	.996	-.4112	.2546
	Rangpur	.25628	.11566	.344	-.0962	.6087
	Mymensingh	.16841	.15901	.965	-.3161	.6530
	Sylhet	.15169	.26301	.999	-.6498	.9532
Dhaka	Barisal	-.22451	.13715	.728	-.6425	.1934
	Chattagram	.04495	.11630	1.000	-.3095	.3994
	Khulna	.18133	.10493	.669	-.1384	.5011
	Rajshahi	-.03331	.07903	1.000	-.2741	.2075
	Rangpur	.30124*	.08769	.015	.0340	.5685

Khulna	Mymensingh	.21336	.13998	.794	-.2132	.6399
	Sylhet	.19664	.25196	.994	-.5712	.9645
	Barisal	-.40584	.14827	.115	-.8577	.0460
	Chattagram	-.13638	.12922	.965	-.5302	.2574
	Dhaka	-.18133	.10493	.669	-.5011	.1384
	Rajshahi	-.21464	.09705	.347	-.5104	.0811
	Rangpur	.11991	.10422	.945	-.1977	.4375
	Mymensingh	.03203	.15089	1.000	-.4278	.4918
Rajshahi	Sylhet	.01531	.25818	1.000	-.7715	.8021
	Barisal	-.19120	.13122	.830	-.5911	.2087
	Chattagram	.07826	.10924	.996	-.2546	.4112
	Dhaka	.03331	.07903	1.000	-.2075	.2741
	Khulna	.21464	.09705	.347	-.0811	.5104
	Rangpur	.33455*	.07808	.001	.0966	.5725
	Mymensingh	.24667	.13417	.594	-.1622	.6555
	Sylhet	.22995	.24879	.984	-.5282	.9881
Rangpur	Barisal	-.52575*	.13661	.003	-.9420	-.1095
	Chattagram	-.25628	.11566	.344	-.6087	.0962
	Dhaka	-.30124*	.08769	.015	-.5685	-.0340
	Khulna	-.11991	.10422	.945	-.4375	.1977
	Rajshahi	-.33455*	.07808	.001	-.5725	-.0966
	Mymensingh	-.08788	.13945	.998	-.5128	.3371
	Sylhet	-.10460	.25167	1.000	-.8715	.6623
	Barisal	-.43787	.17484	.197	-.9707	.0949
Mymensingh	Chattagram	-.16841	.15901	.965	-.6530	.3161
	Dhaka	-.21336	.13998	.794	-.6399	.2132
	Khulna	-.03203	.15089	1.000	-.4918	.4278
	Rajshahi	-.24667	.13417	.594	-.6555	.1622
	Rangpur	.08788	.13945	.998	-.3371	.5128
	Sylhet	-.01672	.27430	1.000	-.8526	.8192
	Barisal	-.42115	.27287	.783	-1.2527	.4104
	Chattagram	-.15169	.26301	.999	-.9532	.6498
Sylhet	Dhaka	-.19664	.25196	.994	-.9645	.5712
	Khulna	-.01531	.25818	1.000	-.8021	.7715
	Rajshahi	-.22995	.24879	.984	-.9881	.5282
	Rangpur	.10460	.25167	1.000	-.6623	.8715
	Mymensingh	.01672	.27430	1.000	-.8192	.8526

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Data Analysis Tables for Chapter 5

Table A-5.8.3 Post Hoc Tests for perception about socio-economic aspects and society members' profession

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Perception about socio-economic aspects

Tukey HSD

(I) What is the profession of most of the people of your society?	(J) What is the profession of most of the people of your society?	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Agriculture	Business	-.36979*	.07290	.000	-.5785	-.1610
	Govt. Service	-.16888	.12199	.736	-.5182	.1805
	Non-govt. Service	-.19979	.10334	.383	-.4957	.0961
	Immigrant	-.27019	.17542	.638	-.7726	.2322
	Others	-.10990	.17542	.989	-.6123	.3925
Business	Agriculture	.36979*	.07290	.000	.1610	.5785
	Govt. Service	.20091	.12749	.615	-.1642	.5660
	Non-govt. Service	.17000	.10978	.633	-.1444	.4844
	Immigrant	.09961	.17929	.994	-.4138	.6131
	Others	.25989	.17929	.697	-.2536	.7733
Govt. Service	Agriculture	.16888	.12199	.736	-.1805	.5182
	Business	-.20091	.12749	.615	-.5660	.1642
	Non-govt. Service	-.03091	.14703	1.000	-.4520	.3902
	Immigrant	-.10130	.20424	.996	-.6862	.4836
	Others	.05898	.20424	1.000	-.5259	.6439
Non-govt. Service	Agriculture	.19979	.10334	.383	-.0961	.4957
	Business	-.17000	.10978	.633	-.4844	.1444
	Govt. Service	.03091	.14703	1.000	-.3902	.4520
	Immigrant	-.07040	.19367	.999	-.6250	.4842
	Others	.08989	.19367	.997	-.4647	.6445
Immigrant	Agriculture	.27019	.17542	.638	-.2322	.7726
	Business	-.09961	.17929	.994	-.6131	.4138
	Govt. Service	.10130	.20424	.996	-.4836	.6862
	Non-govt. Service	.07040	.19367	.999	-.4842	.6250
	Others	.16029	.24001	.985	-.5270	.8476
Others	Agriculture	.10990	.17542	.989	-.3925	.6123
	Business	-.25989	.17929	.697	-.7733	.2536
	Govt. Service	-.05898	.20424	1.000	-.6439	.5259
	Non-govt. Service	-.08989	.19367	.997	-.6445	.4647
	Immigrant	-.16029	.24001	.985	-.8476	.5270

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table A-5.10.3 Post Hoc Tests for perception about socio-economic aspects and major religion of the society

Multiple Comparisons							
Dependent Variable: Perception about socio-economic aspects							
Tukey HSD							
(I) Most of the people in your society includes which religion?	(J) Most of the people in your society includes which religion?	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval		
Islam	Hindu	-.24699	.12015	.242	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
	Buddha	-.19918	.31297	.969	-1.0569	.6585	
	Christian	-.57957	.36090	.494	-1.5686	.4094	
	Others	-.79438	.36090	.181	-1.7834	.1946	
Hindu	Islam	.24699	.12015	.242	-.0823	.5763	
	Buddha	.04781	.33203	1.000	-.8621	.9577	
	Christian	-.33258	.37754	.904	-1.3672	.7020	
	Others	-.54739	.37754	.596	-1.5820	.4872	
Buddha	Islam	.19918	.31297	.969	-.6585	1.0569	
	Hindu	-.04781	.33203	1.000	-.9577	.8621	
	Christian	-.38039	.47545	.930	-1.6833	.9225	
	Others	-.59521	.47545	.721	-1.8981	.7077	
Christian	Islam	.57957	.36090	.494	-.4094	1.5686	
	Hindu	.33258	.37754	.904	-.7020	1.3672	
	Buddha	.38039	.47545	.930	-.9225	1.6833	
	Others	-.21481	.50828	.993	-1.6077	1.1781	
Others	Islam	.79438	.36090	.181	-.1946	1.7834	
	Hindu	.54739	.37754	.596	-.4872	1.5820	
	Buddha	.59521	.47545	.721	-.7077	1.8981	
	Christian	.21481	.50828	.993	-1.1781	1.6077	

Table A-5.11.3 Post Hoc Tests of the perception to socio-economic initiatives and age group of the respondents

Multiple Comparisons							
Dependent Variable: Perception about socio-economic aspects							
Tukey HSD							
(I) Age Group	(J) Age Group	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval		
18-20	21-23	.15826	.08415	.238	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
	24-26	.26410*	.09303	.024	.0241	.5041	
	More than 27	.45571	.19350	.088	-.0435	.9549	
21-23	18-20	-.15826	.08415	.238	-.3754	.0589	
	24-26	.10584	.07353	.475	-.0839	.2956	

	More than 27	.29745	.18492	.375	-.1796	.7745
24-26	18-20	-.26410*	.09303	.024	-.5041	-.0241
	21-23	-.10584	.07353	.475	-.2956	.0839
	More than 27	.19161	.18912	.742	-.2963	.6795
More than 27	18-20	-.45571	.19350	.088	-.9549	.0435
	21-23	-.29745	.18492	.375	-.7745	.1796
	24-26	-.19161	.18912	.742	-.6795	.2963

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table A-5.14.3 Post Hoc Tests for perception toward socio-economic initiatives and discipline of study

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Perception about socio-economic aspects

Tukey HSD

		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
(I) Discipline of your study	(J) Discipline of your study				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Arts	Business	-.34373*	.08816	.002	-.5962	-.0913
	Engineering	.03748	.10268	.999	-.2566	.3315
	Science	-.05161	.09532	.994	-.3246	.2214
	Social Science	-.03389	.09730	.999	-.3125	.2448
	Madrassa	.45834	.16409	.061	-.0116	.9283
Business	Arts	.34373*	.08816	.002	.0913	.5962
	Engineering	.38122*	.10167	.003	.0901	.6724
	Science	.29212*	.09424	.025	.0222	.5620
	Social Science	.30984*	.09623	.017	.0342	.5854
	Madrassa	.80208*	.16347	.000	.3339	1.2702
Engineering	Arts	-.03748	.10268	.999	-.3315	.2566
	Business	-.38122*	.10167	.003	-.6724	-.0901
	Science	-.08910	.10794	.963	-.3982	.2200
	Social Science	-.07137	.10969	.987	-.3855	.2427
	Madrassa	.42086	.17173	.142	-.0709	.9127
Science	Arts	.05161	.09532	.994	-.2214	.3246
	Business	-.29212*	.09424	.025	-.5620	-.0222
	Engineering	.08910	.10794	.963	-.2200	.3982
	Social Science	.01773	.10283	1.000	-.2768	.3122
	Madrassa	.50996*	.16744	.030	.0305	.9895
Social Science	Arts	.03389	.09730	.999	-.2448	.3125
	Business	-.30984*	.09623	.017	-.5854	-.0342
	Engineering	.07137	.10969	.987	-.2427	.3855
	Science	-.01773	.10283	1.000	-.3122	.2768
	Madrassa	.49223*	.16857	.043	.0095	.9750
Madrassa	Arts	-.45834	.16409	.061	-.9283	.0116

Business	-.80208*	.16347	.000	-1.2702	-.3339
Engineering	-.42086	.17173	.142	-.9127	.0709
Science	-.50996*	.16744	.030	-.9895	-.0305
Social Science	-.49223*	.16857	.043	-.9750	-.0095

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table A-5.15.3 Post Hoc Test for perception toward socio-economic initiatives and year/level of study

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Perception about socio-economic aspects

Tukey HSD

(I) Year/level of Study (Year)	(J) Year/level of Study (Year)	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Hons. 1st	Hons. 2nd	.14606	.09822	.753	-.1450	.4372
	Hons. 3rd	.21157	.10952	.460	-.1130	.5362
	Hons. 4th	.11501	.09640	.897	-.1707	.4007
	Masters/Kamil	.32123*	.09790	.019	.0311	.6114
	MPhil/PhD	.44102	.24515	.550	-.2855	1.1676
	Others	.18122	.17006	.938	-.3228	.6852
Hons. 2nd	Hons. 1st	-.14606	.09822	.753	-.4372	.1450
	Hons. 3rd	.06551	.11088	.997	-.2631	.3941
	Hons. 4th	-.03105	.09794	1.000	-.3213	.2592
	Masters/Kamil	.17517	.09942	.575	-.1195	.4698
	MPhil/PhD	.29496	.24576	.894	-.4334	1.0233
	Others	.03516	.17094	1.000	-.4715	.5418
Hons. 3rd	Hons. 1st	-.21157	.10952	.460	-.5362	.1130
	Hons. 2nd	-.06551	.11088	.997	-.3941	.2631
	Hons. 4th	-.09657	.10926	.975	-.4204	.2273
	Masters/Kamil	.10966	.11059	.956	-.2181	.4374
	MPhil/PhD	.22945	.25049	.970	-.5129	.9718
	Others	-.03035	.17767	1.000	-.5569	.4962
Hons. 4th	Hons. 1st	-.11501	.09640	.897	-.4007	.1707
	Hons. 2nd	.03105	.09794	1.000	-.2592	.3213
	Hons. 3rd	.09657	.10926	.975	-.2273	.4204
	Masters/Kamil	.20622	.09762	.347	-.0831	.4955
	MPhil/PhD	.32602	.24503	.837	-.4002	1.0522
	Others	.06622	.16990	1.000	-.4373	.5697
Masters/Kamil	Hons. 1st	-.32123*	.09790	.019	-.6114	-.0311
	Hons. 2nd	-.17517	.09942	.575	-.4698	.1195
	Hons. 3rd	-.10966	.11059	.956	-.4374	.2181
	Hons. 4th	-.20622	.09762	.347	-.4955	.0831
	MPhil/PhD	.11979	.24563	.999	-.6082	.8478
	Others	-.14001	.17076	.983	-.6461	.3661
MPhil/PhD	Hons. 1st	-.44102	.24515	.550	-1.1676	.2855

	Hons. 2nd	-.29496	.24576	.894	-1.0233	.4334
	Hons. 3rd	-.22945	.25049	.970	-.9718	.5129
	Hons. 4th	-.32602	.24503	.837	-1.0522	.4002
	Masters/Kamil	-.11979	.24563	.999	-.8478	.6082
	Others	-.25980	.28226	.969	-1.0963	.5767
Others	Hons. 1st	-.18122	.17006	.938	-.6852	.3228
	Hons. 2nd	-.03516	.17094	1.000	-.5418	.4715
	Hons. 3rd	.03035	.17767	1.000	-.4962	.5569
	Hons. 4th	-.06622	.16990	1.000	-.5697	.4373
	Masters/Kamil	.14001	.17076	.983	-.3661	.6461
	MPhil/PhD	.25980	.28226	.969	-.5767	1.0963

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table A-5.16.3 Post Hoc Tests for educational institution and the perception towards socio-economic aspects

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Perception about socio-economic aspects

Tukey HSD

(I) Name of your educational institution (Please specify)	(J) Name of your educational institution (Please specify)	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Dhaka University	BUET	-.11596	.13607	.998	-.5489	.3170
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.63620*	.08864	.000	-.9183	-.3541
	East West University	-.33428	.15246	.464	-.8194	.1509
	World University	-.26396	.23737	.983	-1.0193	.4914
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.22834	.15246	.893	-.2568	.7135
	Rajshahi University	-.20800	.08290	.267	-.4718	.0558
	RUET	-.21424	.16149	.947	-.7281	.2997
	Rajshahi College	-.70607*	.09094	.000	-.9955	-.4167
	Varendra University	-.53189	.23737	.431	-1.2872	.2235
BUET	Dhaka University	.11596	.13607	.998	-.3170	.5489
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.52025*	.14003	.009	-.9659	-.0746
	East West University	-.21833	.18707	.977	-.8136	.3770
	World University	-.14801	.26096	1.000	-.9784	.6824
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.34430	.18707	.709	-.2510	.9396
	Rajshahi University	-.09204	.13647	1.000	-.5263	.3422
	RUET	-.09828	.19451	1.000	-.7172	.5207
	Rajshahi College	-.59011*	.14150	.002	-1.0404	-.1398
	Varendra University	-.41593	.26096	.851	-1.2463	.4145

Kabi Najrul College	Govt.	Dhaka University	.63620*	.08864	.000	.3541	.9183
		BUET	.52025*	.14003	.009	.0746	.9659
East University	West	East West University	.30192	.15601	.645	-.1945	.7984
		World University	.37224	.23967	.869	-.3904	1.1349
		Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.86454*	.15601	.000	.3681	1.3610
		Rajshahi University	.42821*	.08926	.000	.1442	.7123
		RUET	.42197	.16485	.241	-.1026	.9465
		Rajshahi College	-.06987	.09677	.999	-.3778	.2381
		Varendra University	.10432	.23967	1.000	-.6584	.8670
		Dhaka University	.33428	.15246	.464	-.1509	.8194
		BUET	.21833	.18707	.977	-.3770	.8136
		Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.30192	.15601	.645	-.7984	.1945
World University	West	World University	.07032	.26987	1.000	-.7884	.9291
		Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.56262	.19931	.132	-.0716	1.1969
		Rajshahi University	.12629	.15282	.998	-.3600	.6126
		RUET	.12005	.20630	1.000	-.5364	.7765
		Rajshahi College	-.37179	.15732	.351	-.8724	.1288
		Varendra University	-.19760	.26987	.999	-1.0564	.6612
		Dhaka University	.26396	.23737	.983	-.4914	1.0193
		BUET	.14801	.26096	1.000	-.6824	.9784
		Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.37224	.23967	.869	-1.1349	.3904
		East West University	-.07032	.26987	1.000	-.9291	.7884
Tamirul Kamil Madrasa	Millat	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.49230	.26987	.719	-.3665	1.3511
		Rajshahi University	.05597	.23761	1.000	-.7001	.8121
		RUET	.04973	.27507	1.000	-.8256	.9251
		Rajshahi College	-.44211	.24053	.710	-1.2075	.3233
		Varendra University	-.26792	.32547	.998	-1.3036	.7678
		Dhaka University	-.22834	.15246	.893	-.7135	.2568
		BUET	-.34430	.18707	.709	-.9396	.2510
		Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.86454*	.15601	.000	-1.3610	-.3681
		East West University	-.56262	.19931	.132	-1.1969	.0716
		World University	-.49230	.26987	.719	-1.3511	.3665
Rajshahi University	West	Rajshahi University	-.43634	.15282	.122	-.9226	.0500
		RUET	-.44258	.20630	.497	-1.0991	.2139
		Rajshahi College	-.93441*	.15732	.000	-1.4350	-.4338
		Varendra University	-.76023	.26987	.134	-1.6190	.0985
		Dhaka University	.20800	.08290	.267	-.0558	.4718

RUET	BUET	.09204	.13647	1.000	-.3422	.5263
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.42821*	.08926	.000	-.7123	-.1442
	East West University	-.12629	.15282	.998	-.6126	.3600
	World University	-.05597	.23761	1.000	-.8121	.7001
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.43634	.15282	.122	-.0500	.9226
	RUET	-.00624	.16184	1.000	-.5212	.5088
	Rajshahi College	-.49807*	.09155	.000	-.7894	-.2067
	Varendra University	-.32389	.23761	.938	-1.0800	.4322
	Dhaka University	.21424	.16149	.947	-.2997	.7281
	BUET	.09828	.19451	1.000	-.5207	.7172
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.42197	.16485	.241	-.9465	.1026
	East West University	-.12005	.20630	1.000	-.7765	.5364
	World University	-.04973	.27507	1.000	-.9251	.8256
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.44258	.20630	.497	-.2139	1.0991
	Rajshahi University	.00624	.16184	1.000	-.5088	.5212
Rajshahi College	Rajshahi College	-.49183	.16610	.093	-1.0204	.0367
	Varendra University	-.31765	.27507	.978	-1.1930	.5577
	Dhaka University	.70607*	.09094	.000	.4167	.9955
	BUET	.59011*	.14150	.002	.1398	1.0404
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	.06987	.09677	.999	-.2381	.3778
	East West University	.37179	.15732	.351	-.1288	.8724
	World University	.44211	.24053	.710	-.3233	1.2075
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.93441*	.15732	.000	.4338	1.4350
Varendra University	Rajshahi University	.49807*	.09155	.000	.2067	.7894
	RUET	.49183	.16610	.093	-.0367	1.0204
	Varendra University	.17418	.24053	.999	-.5912	.9396
	Dhaka University	.53189	.23737	.431	-.2235	1.2872
	BUET	.41593	.26096	.851	-.4145	1.2463
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.10432	.23967	1.000	-.8670	.6584
	East West University	.19760	.26987	.999	-.6612	1.0564
	World University	.26792	.32547	.998	-.7678	1.3036
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.76023	.26987	.134	-.0985	1.6190
	Rajshahi University	.32389	.23761	.938	-.4322	1.0800
	RUET	.31765	.27507	.978	-.5577	1.1930

Rajshahi College -.17418 .24053 .999 -.9396 .5912

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table A-5.17.3 Post Hoc Tests for division of the residence and perception towards socio-economic aspects

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Perception about socio-economic aspects

Tukey HSD

(I) Division of your home town	(J) Division of your home town	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Barisal	Chattagram	.33295	.17515	.551	-.2008	.8667
	Dhaka	.33086	.15347	.381	-.1368	.7985
	Khulna	.61270*	.16591	.006	.1071	1.1183
	Rajshahi	.25680	.14683	.655	-.1907	.7043
	Rangpur	.56925*	.15286	.005	.1034	1.0351
	Mymensingh	.62323*	.19564	.033	.0270	1.2194
	Sylhet	.29716	.30534	.978	-.6333	1.2277
Chattagram	Barisal	-.33295	.17515	.551	-.8667	.2008
	Dhaka	-.00210	.13014	1.000	-.3987	.3945
	Khulna	.27974	.14460	.528	-.1609	.7204
	Rajshahi	-.07616	.12224	.999	-.4487	.2964
	Rangpur	.23630	.12942	.603	-.1581	.6307
	Mymensingh	.29027	.17793	.731	-.2519	.8325
	Sylhet	-.03579	.29431	1.000	-.9327	.8611
Dhaka	Barisal	-.33086	.15347	.381	-.7985	.1368
	Chattagram	.00210	.13014	1.000	-.3945	.3987
	Khulna	.28184	.11741	.244	-.0760	.6396
	Rajshahi	-.07406	.08843	.991	-.3436	.1954
	Rangpur	.23840	.09812	.230	-.0606	.5374
	Mymensingh	.29237	.15664	.575	-.1850	.7697
	Sylhet	-.03369	.28195	1.000	-.8929	.8255
Khulna	Barisal	-.61270*	.16591	.006	-1.1183	-.1071
	Chattagram	-.27974	.14460	.528	-.7204	.1609
	Dhaka	-.28184	.11741	.244	-.6396	.0760
	Rajshahi	-.35590*	.10859	.025	-.6868	-.0250
	Rangpur	-.04344	.11662	1.000	-.3988	.3119
	Mymensingh	.01053	.16884	1.000	-.5040	.5251
	Sylhet	-.31553	.28890	.958	-1.1959	.5649
Rajshahi	Barisal	-.25680	.14683	.655	-.7043	.1907
	Chattagram	.07616	.12224	.999	-.2964	.4487
	Dhaka	.07406	.08843	.991	-.1954	.3436
	Khulna	.35590*	.10859	.025	.0250	.6868
	Rangpur	.31246*	.08737	.009	.0462	.5787
	Mymensingh	.36643	.15014	.225	-.0911	.8240

Rangpur	Sylhet	.04037	.27839	1.000	-.8080	.8887
	Barisal	-.56925*	.15286	.005	-1.0351	-.1034
	Chattagram	-.23630	.12942	.603	-.6307	.1581
	Dhaka	-.23840	.09812	.230	-.5374	.0606
	Khulna	.04344	.11662	1.000	-.3119	.3988
	Rajshahi	-.31246*	.08737	.009	-.5787	-.0462
	Mymensingh	.05397	.15604	1.000	-.4215	.5295
	Sylhet	-.27209	.28161	.979	-1.1303	.5861
Mymensingh	Barisal	-.62323*	.19564	.033	-1.2194	-.0270
	Chattagram	-.29027	.17793	.731	-.8325	.2519
	Dhaka	-.29237	.15664	.575	-.7697	.1850
	Khulna	-.01053	.16884	1.000	-.5251	.5040
	Rajshahi	-.36643	.15014	.225	-.8240	.0911
	Rangpur	-.05397	.15604	1.000	-.5295	.4215
	Sylhet	-.32607	.30694	.964	-1.2614	.6093
	Barisal	-.29716	.30534	.978	-1.2277	.6333
Sylhet	Chattagram	.03579	.29431	1.000	-.8611	.9327
	Dhaka	.03369	.28195	1.000	-.8255	.8929
	Khulna	.31553	.28890	.958	-.5649	1.1959
	Rajshahi	-.04037	.27839	1.000	-.8887	.8080
	Rangpur	.27209	.28161	.979	-.5861	1.1303
	Mymensingh	.32607	.30694	.964	-.6093	1.2614

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Data Analysis Tables for Chapter 6

Table A-6.12.3 Tukey's HSD Post Hoc Test for discipline of study and perception toward political, government and NGO initiatives

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Perception on political, government and NGO initiatives

Tukey HSD

		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
(I) Discipline of your study	(J) Discipline of your study				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Arts	Business	-.28244*	.09224	.028	-.5466	-.0183
	Engineering	.01525	.10743	1.000	-.2924	.3229
	Science	-.12506	.09973	.810	-.4107	.1606
	Social Science	-.03380	.10180	.999	-.3253	.2577
	Madrasa	.41745	.17169	.148	-.0742	.9091
Business	Arts	.28244*	.09224	.028	.0183	.5466
	Engineering	.29769	.10638	.060	-.0069	.6023
	Science	.15739	.09860	.602	-.1250	.4398
	Social Science	.24865	.10069	.136	-.0397	.5370
	Madrasa	.69989*	.17103	.001	.2101	1.1897
Engineering	Arts	-.01525	.10743	1.000	-.3229	.2924
	Business	-.29769	.10638	.060	-.6023	.0069
	Science	-.14030	.11293	.816	-.4637	.1831
	Social Science	-.04904	.11476	.998	-.3777	.2796
	Madrasa	.40220	.17968	.223	-.1124	.9168
Science	Arts	.12506	.09973	.810	-.1606	.4107
	Business	-.15739	.09860	.602	-.4398	.1250
	Engineering	.14030	.11293	.816	-.1831	.4637
	Social Science	.09126	.10759	.958	-.2169	.3994
	Madrasa	.54250*	.17518	.025	.0408	1.0442
Social Science	Arts	.03380	.10180	.999	-.2577	.3253
	Business	-.24865	.10069	.136	-.5370	.0397
	Engineering	.04904	.11476	.998	-.2796	.3777
	Science	-.09126	.10759	.958	-.3994	.2169
	Madrasa	.45124	.17637	.110	-.0538	.9563
Madrasa	Arts	-.41745	.17169	.148	-.9091	.0742
	Business	-.69989*	.17103	.001	-1.1897	-.2101
	Engineering	-.40220	.17968	.223	-.9168	.1124
	Science	-.54250*	.17518	.025	-1.0442	-.0408
	Social Science	-.45124	.17637	.110	-.9563	.0538

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table A-6.14.1 Descriptives educational institution and perception toward political, government, and NGO initiatives

		Descriptives				95% Confidence Interval for Mean			
Perception on political, government and NGO initiatives		N	Mean						
Dhaka University		94	2.7948	.59792	.06167	2.6724	2.9173	1.11	4.06
BUET		21	3.0141	.64585	.14094	2.7201	3.3081	1.19	4.04
Kabi Najrul Govt. College		71	3.3329	.65972	.07829	3.1768	3.4891	1.00	4.55
East West University		16	3.0440	.70418	.17604	2.6688	3.4192	1.00	3.86
World University		6	2.9398	.27385	.11180	2.6524	3.2272	2.49	3.33
Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa		16	2.5457	.71018	.17755	2.1673	2.9241	1.08	3.14
Rajshahi University		91	2.9608	.56846	.05959	2.8424	3.0792	1.60	4.44
RUET		14	2.9107	.48462	.12952	2.6309	3.1905	2.31	3.80
Rajshahi College		65	3.3537	.60688	.07527	3.2033	3.5041	1.31	4.55
Varendra University		6	3.0833	.55274	.22566	2.5033	3.6634	2.38	3.74
Total		400	3.0410	.64813	.03241	2.9773	3.1047	1.00	4.55

Table A-6.14.3 Post Hoc Tests for educational institution and perception toward political, government and NGO initiatives

Multiple Comparisons							
Dependent Variable: Perception on political, government and NGO initiatives							
Tukey HSD							
(I) Name of your educational institution (Please specify)	(J) Name of your educational institution (Please specify)	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval		
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
Dhaka University	BUET	-.21929	.14701	.895	-.6871	.2485	
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.53812*	.09577	.000	-.8429	-.2334	
	East West University	-.24916	.16471	.887	-.7733	.2750	
	World University	-.14500	.25646	1.000	-.9611	.6711	
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.24910	.16471	.887	-.2750	.7732	
	Rajshahi University	-.16601	.08957	.700	-.4510	.1190	
	RUET	-.11590	.17448	1.000	-.6711	.4393	
	Rajshahi College	-.55888*	.09825	.000	-.8715	-.2462	
	Varendra University	-.28851	.25646	.982	-1.1046	.5276	

BUET		Dhaka University	.21929	.14701	.895	-.2485	.6871
		Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.31883	.15129	.523	-.8003	.1626
		East West University	-.02987	.20211	1.000	-.6730	.6133
		World University	.07429	.28194	1.000	-.8229	.9715
		Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.46839	.20211	.380	-.1748	1.1115
		Rajshahi University	.05328	.14745	1.000	-.4159	.5225
		RUET	.10340	.21014	1.000	-.5653	.7721
		Rajshahi College	-.33959	.15288	.444	-.8261	.1469
		Varendra University	-.06922	.28194	1.000	-.9664	.8280
		Dhaka University	.53812*	.09577	.000	.2334	.8429
Kabi Najrul Govt. College		BUET	.31883	.15129	.523	-.1626	.8003
		East West University	.28896	.16855	.787	-.2474	.8253
		World University	.39313	.25894	.884	-.4309	1.2171
		Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.78722*	.16855	.000	.2509	1.3236
		Rajshahi University	.37212*	.09644	.005	.0652	.6790
		RUET	.42223	.17810	.346	-.1445	.9890
		Rajshahi College	-.02076	.10455	1.000	-.3535	.3119
		Varendra University	.24961	.25894	.994	-.5744	1.0736
		Dhaka University	.24916	.16471	.887	-.2750	.7733
		BUET	.02987	.20211	1.000	-.6133	.6730
East West University		Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.28896	.16855	.787	-.8253	.2474
		World University	.10417	.29156	1.000	-.8236	1.0320
		Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.49826	.21533	.382	-.1870	1.1835
		Rajshahi University	.08316	.16511	1.000	-.4422	.6086
		RUET	.13327	.22289	1.000	-.5760	.8425
		Rajshahi College	-.30972	.16997	.721	-.8506	.2312
		Varendra University	-.03935	.29156	1.000	-.9672	.8885
		Dhaka University	.14500	.25646	1.000	-.6711	.9611
		BUET	-.07429	.28194	1.000	-.9715	.8229
		Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.39313	.25894	.884	-1.2171	.4309
World University		East West University	-.10417	.29156	1.000	-1.0320	.8236
		Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.39410	.29156	.941	-.5337	1.3219
		Rajshahi University	-.02101	.25671	1.000	-.8379	.7959
		RUET	.02910	.29719	1.000	-.9166	.9748
		Rajshahi College	-.41389	.25987	.851	-1.2408	.4131
		Varendra University	-.14352	.35164	1.000	-1.2625	.9755

Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	Dhaka University	-.24910	.16471	.887	-.7732	.2750
	BUET	-.46839	.20211	.380	-1.1115	.1748
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.78722*	.16855	.000	-1.3236	-.2509
	East West University	-.49826	.21533	.382	-1.1835	.1870
	World University	-.39410	.29156	.941	-1.3219	.5337
	Rajshahi University	-.41511	.16511	.264	-.9405	.1103
	RUET	-.36500	.22289	.829	-1.0743	.3443
	Rajshahi College	-.80799*	.16997	.000	-1.3489	-.2671
	Varendra University	-.53762	.29156	.707	-1.4654	.3902
	Dhaka University	.16601	.08957	.700	-.1190	.4510
Rajshahi University	BUET	-.05328	.14745	1.000	-.5225	.4159
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.37212*	.09644	.005	-.6790	-.0652
	East West University	-.08316	.16511	1.000	-.6086	.4422
	World University	.02101	.25671	1.000	-.7959	.8379
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.41511	.16511	.264	-.1103	.9405
	RUET	.05011	.17485	1.000	-.5063	.6065
	Rajshahi College	-.39288*	.09891	.003	-.7076	-.0781
	Varendra University	-.12251	.25671	1.000	-.9394	.6944
	Dhaka University	.11590	.17448	1.000	-.4393	.6711
	BUET	-.10340	.21014	1.000	-.7721	.5653
RUET	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.42223	.17810	.346	-.9890	.1445
	East West University	-.13327	.22289	1.000	-.8425	.5760
	World University	-.02910	.29719	1.000	-.9748	.9166
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.36500	.22289	.829	-.3443	1.0743
	Rajshahi University	-.05011	.17485	1.000	-.6065	.5063
	Rajshahi College	-.44299	.17945	.289	-1.0140	.1281
	Varendra University	-.17262	.29719	1.000	-1.1183	.7731
	Dhaka University	.55888*	.09825	.000	.2462	.8715
	BUET	.33959	.15288	.444	-.1469	.8261
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	.02076	.10455	1.000	-.3119	.3535
Rajshahi College	East West University	.30972	.16997	.721	-.2312	.8506
	World University	.41389	.25987	.851	-.4131	1.2408
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.80799*	.16997	.000	.2671	1.3489
	Rajshahi University	.39288*	.09891	.003	.0781	.7076
	RUET	.44299	.17945	.289	-.1281	1.0140

Varendra University	Varendra University	.27037	.25987	.990	-.5566	1.0973
	Dhaka University	.28851	.25646	.982	-.5276	1.1046
	BUET	.06922	.28194	1.000	-.8280	.9664
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.24961	.25894	.994	-1.0736	.5744
	East West University	.03935	.29156	1.000	-.8885	.9672
	World University	.14352	.35164	1.000	-.9755	1.2625
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.53762	.29156	.707	-.3902	1.4654
	Rajshahi University	.12251	.25671	1.000	-.6944	.9394
	RUET	.17262	.29719	1.000	-.7731	1.1183
	Rajshahi College	-.27037	.25987	.990	-1.0973	.5566

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table A-6.15.3 Post Hoc Tests for administrative division of residence and perception to political, government and NGO initiatives

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Perception on political, government and NGO initiatives

Tukey HSD

		Mean		95% Confidence Interval			
(I) Division of your home town	(J) Division of your home town	Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
Barisal	Chattagram	.52312	.18169	.080	-.0305	1.0768	
	Dhaka	.45850	.15920	.079	-.0266	.9437	
	Khulna	.69506*	.17210	.002	.1706	1.2195	
	Rajshahi	.32734	.15232	.385	-.1368	.7915	
	Rangpur	.58364*	.15857	.006	.1004	1.0669	
	Mymensingh	.54172	.20294	.135	-.0767	1.1602	
	Sylhet	.56481	.31674	.632	-.4004	1.5300	
Chattagram	Barisal	-.52312	.18169	.080	-1.0768	.0305	
	Dhaka	-.06461	.13500	1.000	-.4760	.3468	
	Khulna	.17194	.15000	.946	-.2852	.6290	
	Rajshahi	-.19577	.12681	.783	-.5822	.1907	
	Rangpur	.06052	.13426	1.000	-.3486	.4697	
	Mymensingh	.01860	.18457	1.000	-.5439	.5811	
	Sylhet	.04170	.30529	1.000	-.8887	.9720	
Dhaka	Barisal	-.45850	.15920	.079	-.9437	.0266	
	Chattagram	.06461	.13500	1.000	-.3468	.4760	
	Khulna	.23656	.12180	.523	-.1346	.6077	
	Rajshahi	-.13116	.09174	.843	-.4107	.1484	
	Rangpur	.12513	.10178	.923	-.1850	.4353	
	Mymensingh	.08321	.16248	1.000	-.4119	.5784	
	Sylhet	.10631	.29247	1.000	-.7850	.9976	

Khulna	Barisal	-.69506*	.17210	.002	-1.2195	-.1706
	Chattagram	-.17194	.15000	.946	-.6290	.2852
	Dhaka	-.23656	.12180	.523	-.6077	.1346
	Rajshahi	-.36772*	.11265	.026	-.7110	-.0244
	Rangpur	-.11142	.12097	.984	-.4801	.2572
	Mymensingh	-.15335	.17514	.988	-.6871	.3804
	Sylhet	-.13025	.29969	1.000	-1.0435	.7830
Rajshahi	Barisal	-.32734	.15232	.385	-.7915	.1368
	Chattagram	.19577	.12681	.783	-.1907	.5822
	Dhaka	.13116	.09174	.843	-.1484	.4107
	Khulna	.36772*	.11265	.026	.0244	.7110
	Rangpur	.25629	.09064	.091	-.0199	.5325
	Mymensingh	.21437	.15574	.868	-.2602	.6890
	Sylhet	.23747	.28878	.992	-.6426	1.1175
Rangpur	Barisal	-.58364*	.15857	.006	-1.0669	-.1004
	Chattagram	-.06052	.13426	1.000	-.4697	.3486
	Dhaka	-.12513	.10178	.923	-.4353	.1850
	Khulna	.11142	.12097	.984	-.2572	.4801
	Rajshahi	-.25629	.09064	.091	-.5325	.0199
	Mymensingh	-.04192	.16187	1.000	-.5352	.4513
	Sylhet	-.01882	.29213	1.000	-.9091	.8714
Mymensingh	Barisal	-.54172	.20294	.135	-1.1602	.0767
	Chattagram	-.01860	.18457	1.000	-.5811	.5439
	Dhaka	-.08321	.16248	1.000	-.5784	.4119
	Khulna	.15335	.17514	.988	-.3804	.6871
	Rajshahi	-.21437	.15574	.868	-.6890	.2602
	Rangpur	.04192	.16187	1.000	-.4513	.5352
	Sylhet	.02310	.31840	1.000	-.9472	.9934
Sylhet	Barisal	-.56481	.31674	.632	-1.5300	.4004
	Chattagram	-.04170	.30529	1.000	-.9720	.8887
	Dhaka	-.10631	.29247	1.000	-.9976	.7850
	Khulna	.13025	.29969	1.000	-.7830	1.0435
	Rajshahi	-.23747	.28878	.992	-1.1175	.6426
	Rangpur	.01882	.29213	1.000	-.8714	.9091
	Mymensingh	-.02310	.31840	1.000	-.9934	.9472

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Data Analysis Tables for Chapter 7

Table A-7.6.3 Post Hoc Tests for academic discipline and youth entrepreneurial intention

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Youth entrepreneurial intention

Tukey HSD

(I) Discipline of your study	(J) Discipline of your study	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Arts	Business	-.26429*	.07728	.009	-.4856	-.0430
	Engineering	.07104	.09001	.969	-.1867	.3288
	Science	-.07579	.08356	.945	-.3151	.1635
	Social Science	.03253	.08529	.999	-.2117	.2768
	Madrasa	.06658	.14384	.997	-.3454	.4785
Business	Arts	.26429*	.07728	.009	.0430	.4856
	Engineering	.33533*	.08912	.003	.0801	.5906
	Science	.18850	.08261	.204	-.0481	.4251
	Social Science	.29681*	.08436	.006	.0552	.5384
	Madrasa	.33086	.14329	.193	-.0795	.7412
Engineering	Arts	-.07104	.09001	.969	-.3288	.1867
	Business	-.33533*	.08912	.003	-.5906	-.0801
	Science	-.14683	.09462	.631	-.4178	.1241
	Social Science	-.03851	.09615	.999	-.3139	.2368
	Madrasa	-.00446	.15054	1.000	-.4356	.4266
Science	Arts	.07579	.08356	.945	-.1635	.3151
	Business	-.18850	.08261	.204	-.4251	.0481
	Engineering	.14683	.09462	.631	-.1241	.4178
	Social Science	.10831	.09014	.836	-.1498	.3665
	Madrasa	.14236	.14677	.927	-.2780	.5627
Social Science	Arts	-.03253	.08529	.999	-.2768	.2117
	Business	-.29681*	.08436	.006	-.5384	-.0552
	Engineering	.03851	.09615	.999	-.2368	.3139
	Science	-.10831	.09014	.836	-.3665	.1498
	Madrasa	.03405	.14777	1.000	-.3891	.4572
Madrasa	Arts	-.06658	.14384	.997	-.4785	.3454
	Business	-.33086	.14329	.193	-.7412	.0795
	Engineering	.00446	.15054	1.000	-.4266	.4356
	Science	-.14236	.14677	.927	-.5627	.2780
	Social Science	-.03405	.14777	1.000	-.4572	.3891

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table A-7.8.3 Post Hoc Tests (Tukey HSD) for educational institution and entrepreneurial intention

(I) Name of your educational institution	(J) Name of your educational institution	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Dhaka University	BUET	.04990	.12606	1.000	-.3513	.4511
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.28276*	.08212	.022	-.5441	-.0214
	East West University	.09752	.14125	1.000	-.3520	.5470
	World University	-.15248	.21993	1.000	-.8523	.5474
	Tamirul Millat	.02460	.14125	1.000	-.4249	.4741
	Kamil Madrasa					
	Rajshahi University	.01876	.07681	1.000	-.2257	.2632
	RUET	.04990	.14962	1.000	-.4262	.5260
	Rajshahi College	-.36402*	.08425	.001	-.6321	-.0959
	Varendra University	-.23582	.21993	.987	-.9357	.4640
BUET	Dhaka University	-.04990	.12606	1.000	-.4511	.3513
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.33266	.12974	.239	-.7455	.0802
	East West University	.04762	.17332	1.000	-.5039	.5991
	World University	-.20238	.24178	.998	-.9717	.5670
	Tamirul Millat	-.02530	.17332	1.000	-.5768	.5262
	Kamil Madrasa					
	Rajshahi University	-.03114	.12644	1.000	-.4335	.3712
	RUET	.00000	.18021	1.000	-.5735	.5735
	Rajshahi College	-.41392	.13110	.054	-.8311	.0033
	Varendra University	-.28571	.24178	.975	-1.0551	.4837
Kabi Najrul Govt. College	Dhaka University	.28276*	.08212	.022	.0214	.5441
	BUET	.33266	.12974	.239	-.0802	.7455
	East West University	.38028	.14454	.207	-.0797	.8402
	World University	.13028	.22205	1.000	-.5763	.8369
	Tamirul Millat	.30737	.14454	.510	-.1526	.7673
	Kamil Madrasa					
	Rajshahi University	.30153*	.08270	.011	.0384	.5647
	RUET	.33266	.15273	.474	-.1534	.8187
	Rajshahi College	-.08126	.08966	.996	-.3666	.2041
	Varendra University	.04695	.22205	1.000	-.6597	.7536

East West University	Dhaka University	-.09752	.14125	1.000	-.5470	.3520
	BUET	-.04762	.17332	1.000	-.5991	.5039
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.38028	.14454	.207	-.8402	.0797
	World University	-.25000	.25003	.992	-1.0456	.5456
	Tamirul Millat	-.07292	.18466	1.000	-.6605	.5147
	Kamil Madrasa					
	Rajshahi University	-.07875	.14159	1.000	-.5293	.3718
	RUET	-.04762	.19114	1.000	-.6559	.5606
	Rajshahi College	-.46154	.14576	.052	-.9254	.0023
	Varendra University	-.33333	.25003	.945	-1.1290	.4623
World University	Dhaka University	.15248	.21993	1.000	-.5474	.8523
	BUET	.20238	.24178	.998	-.5670	.9717
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.13028	.22205	1.000	-.8369	.5763
	East West University	.25000	.25003	.992	-.5456	1.0456
	Tamirul Millat	.17708	.25003	.999	-.6186	.9727
	Kamil Madrasa					
	Rajshahi University	.17125	.22014	.999	-.5293	.8718
	RUET	.20238	.25485	.999	-.6086	1.0134
	Rajshahi College	-.21154	.22285	.995	-.9207	.4976
	Varendra University	-.08333	.30155	1.000	-1.0429	.8762
Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	Dhaka University	-.02460	.14125	1.000	-.4741	.4249
	BUET	.02530	.17332	1.000	-.5262	.5768
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.30737	.14454	.510	-.7673	.1526
	East West University	.07292	.18466	1.000	-.5147	.6605
	World University	-.17708	.25003	.999	-.9727	.6186
	Rajshahi University	-.00584	.14159	1.000	-.4564	.4447
	RUET	.02530	.19114	1.000	-.5829	.6335
	Rajshahi College	-.38862	.14576	.191	-.8525	.0752
	Varendra University	-.26042	.25003	.989	-1.0561	.5352
Rajshahi University	Dhaka University	-.01876	.07681	1.000	-.2632	.2257
	BUET	.03114	.12644	1.000	-.3712	.4335
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.30153*	.08270	.011	-.5647	-.0384
	East West University	.07875	.14159	1.000	-.3718	.5293
	World University	-.17125	.22014	.999	-.8718	.5293

RUET	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.00584	.14159	1.000	-.4447	.4564
	RUET	.03114	.14994	1.000	-.4460	.5083
	Rajshahi College	-.38278*	.08482	.000	-.6527	-.1129
	Varendra University	-.25458	.22014	.978	-.9551	.4460
	Dhaka University	-.04990	.14962	1.000	-.5260	.4262
	BUET	.00000	.18021	1.000	-.5735	.5735
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.33266	.15273	.474	-.8187	.1534
	East West University	.04762	.19114	1.000	-.5606	.6559
	World University	-.20238	.25485	.999	-1.0134	.6086
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	-.02530	.19114	1.000	-.6335	.5829
Rajshahi College	Rajshahi University	-.03114	.14994	1.000	-.5083	.4460
	Rajshahi College	-.41392	.15389	.181	-.9036	.0758
	Varendra University	-.28571	.25485	.982	-1.0967	.5253
	Dhaka University	.36402*	.08425	.001	.0959	.6321
	BUET	.41392	.13110	.054	-.0033	.8311
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	.08126	.08966	.996	-.2041	.3666
	East West University	.46154	.14576	.052	-.0023	.9254
	World University	.21154	.22285	.995	-.4976	.9207
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.38862	.14576	.191	-.0752	.8525
	Rajshahi University	.38278*	.08482	.000	.1129	.6527
Varendra University	RUET	.41392	.15389	.181	-.0758	.9036
	Varendra University	.12821	.22285	1.000	-.5809	.8373
	Dhaka University	.23582	.21993	.987	-.4640	.9357
	BUET	.28571	.24178	.975	-.4837	1.0551
	Kabi Najrul Govt. College	-.04695	.22205	1.000	-.7536	.6597
	East West University	.33333	.25003	.945	-.4623	1.1290
	World University	.08333	.30155	1.000	-.8762	1.0429
	Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	.26042	.25003	.989	-.5352	1.0561
	Rajshahi University	.25458	.22014	.978	-.4460	.9551
	RUET	.28571	.25485	.982	-.5253	1.0967
	Rajshahi College	-.12821	.22285	1.000	-.8373	.5809

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Annexe 2 (Published Article 1)

Mridha, Md. Mocarremul Hoque Helal, Md. Kamruzzaman, and Md. Shamim Hossain. "Youth Perception towards Entrepreneurial Ecosystem in Bangladesh: A Deep Diving Investigation through In-depth Interviews." *i-manager's Journal on Management*, Volume-17, Issue- 04, (April-June 2023): pp. 1-9. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26634/jmgt.17.4.19755>

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YOUTH PERCEPTION TOWARDS ENTREPRENEURIAL ECOSYSTEM IN BANGLADESH: A DEEP DIVING INVESTIGATION THROUGH IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS

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ABSTRACT

The entrepreneurial ecosystem and its factors are mandatory for entrepreneurship development. A congenial

ecosystem creates a positive perception among potential entrepreneurs. Every year, youths in tertiary education in

Bangladesh graduate and pursue a limited number of jobs, resulting in many of them being unemployed. Therefore,

a substitute for a job is required, which can be achieved through entrepreneurship development. It necessitates a

congenial ecosystem. Thus, this study aims to investigate the perception of youth towards the entrepreneurial ecosystem

in Bangladesh. The study is based on twenty-two in-depth interviews with youth studying in tertiary education. The findings

Keywords: Tertiary Education, Youth Perception, Entrepreneurship Development, Entrepreneurial Ecosystem
reveal that the perception of the factors in the entrepreneurial ecosystem is not very positive. However, most of

INTRODUCTION
The youth are a significant part of the future human resource of the country. They are the main agents of economic

change. Economic changes can be achieved by

employing the youth in productive activities, and entrepreneurship is considered one of the most

productive activities. It is defined in various sources in

different ways, aiming to achieve the multiple objectives

of researchers and organizations. The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) defines entrepreneurship

as "any attempt at a new business or new venture creation,

or existing factors in the entrepreneurial ecosystem and have the expansion of an existing business, by an individual, a team of individuals, or an established business" (Global

Entrepreneurship Monitor, n.d.). According to Schumpeter

(1939), entrepreneurship is a set of activities that arise from purposeful and systematic investments. He also added that entrepreneurship can be described as a

creative activity that leads an entrepreneur to innovation and introduce something new to society. Therefore, entrepreneurship involves a set of innovative activities

and entrepreneurship can be developed by ensuring a proper and taken by an entrepreneur with the aim of contributing to socio-economic development of the entrepreneurial ecosystem, which is defined as (Schumpeter, 1955).

integration of internal and external factors that facilitate

and support entrepreneurship within a region (Cohesive 2006; Stam & Spigel, 2016). The actors and factors of the entrepreneurial ecosystem include human resources, finance, support, industrial network relationships, government, infrastructure, mentorship, and the market (Mujahid et al., 2019). Additionally, Prahalad et al. (2005)

have identified humans, entrepreneurship, and society as

components of the entrepreneurial ecosystem. The goals of these actors and factors greatly influence the ecosystem, which is defined differently by various institutions and nations. For example, the United Nations defines 'youth' as

individuals aged 15–24. However, member states have their own definitions based on their own criteria. The 15–29. In Bangladesh, the youth policy of 2017 defines youth as individuals aged 18–35. The Bangladesh Bureau

of Statistics, on the other hand, defines youth as individuals aged 15–24. However, for the purpose of this

study, the age range of 18–29 is considered youth, as all the interviewees from tertiary education levels in Bangladesh are still within this range.

the foundation of success in every aspect of life. Consequently, after completing their graduation, many

educated youths remain unemployed (Khan, 2013). The reason behind this might be that they perceive jobs as the

main source of employment, income, livelihood, and poverty alleviation (Holt, n.d.). As a result, a significant

portion of youth prioritize seeking jobs over engaging in entrepreneurship activities. Only 9% of the respondents in

a study expressed a desire to be involved in business, while the remaining 91% were interested in other matters. As a result, the youth unemployment rate is high in

including government or non-government jobs. The youth in Bangladesh, with a proximity of 35% of the youth being engaged in this preference despite being aware that the

unemployed (Islam, 2021). According to a recent report, the employment situation is unlikely to improve in the near

future (Martin et al., 2018).

Development Index 2020, which is below the global

average of 0.680. The country holds the 126th position out of 181 countries worldwide and ranks 3rd from the bottom

among South Asian countries (The Commonwealth Secretariat, 2021). Furthermore, there is an increasing

incorporation to world's government jobs, a reluctance to start

one's own business, a hesitancy to pursue vocational education, and an interest in migration among the

youth. This may be due to the lack of a proper entrepreneurial ecosystem, as the components of the entrepreneurial

ecosystem have been found to influence the entrepreneurial ecosystem. The entrepreneurial ecosystem is a crucial factor that

development of entrepreneurship (Mujahid et al., 2019). The entrepreneurial ecosystem consists of

various factors related to the external environment of entrepreneurship development. The factors include human resources, finance, support, industrial network relationships, government, infrastructure, mentorship, and the market (Mujahid et al., 2019). They are also

referred to as humans, entrepreneurship, and society (Prahalad et al., 2005). Initially, Isenbarg (2011) proposed

the six domains of the entrepreneurial ecosystem. Later, Youth Co:Lab introduced an ecosystem diagnostic

framework, which modified the six domains as policy and the Youth Co:Lab's framework has been utilized in this

study to analyze and present the findings. This framework is

regulated by a framework, human capital and entrepreneurship culture, access to finance and incentives, business

plan, regulatory framework, infrastructure, innovation and technology, and access to the market (UNDP, 2021).

context of Bangladesh. Individuals also depend on the ecosystem of the ecosystem's factors (Mujahid et

al., 2019). Previously, psychosocial behavior theories focused on innate psychological characteristics such as

achievement motivation and creative innovation, while personal traits like the ones, solely, comprised individual

characteristics (Frank et al., 2007; Hagen, 1962; Lhner & Hager, 2019; Shapiro & Sokol, 1982).

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Hager, 2019; Shapiro & Sokol, 1982).

A study conducted to explore the youth's attitudes towards entrepreneurship in an Indian city found that personal, educational, family experiences, social, cultural, economic, and government policy issues influenced respondents' perceptions about entrepreneurship (Varalakshmi et al., 2019). Furthermore, IT issues and the education system also impact entrepreneurial perception among youth. All of these components are encompassed within the entrepreneurial ecosystem. A significant portion of youth in Yemen regard entrepreneurship as a noble profession within society (Saleh & Manjunath, 2021). It is also evident that youth are interested in building their careers through entrepreneurial activities rather than working under others' entities (Varalakshmi et al., 2019). Additionally, graduate business and technologies (Muthulakshmi & Dhana Lakshmi, 2019). These are also better read in the knowledge of a father. This experience is an example and enhances individual entrepreneurial characteristics. Individual social network relationships also provide influencing entrepreneurial intentions. For instance, freedom and fosters a sense of social responsibility (Qasim et al., 2020). Moreover, a young generation and increasing the quality of a nation and aiming to excel in the international, and independence related to entrepreneurship activities found that self-efficacy does not significantly impact entrepreneurial intention. However, the intention is largely affected by the desire for independence (Osadolor et al., 2021). The study also revealed that the relationship between intention and self-efficacy in entrepreneurship is fully mediated by the need for. Furthermore, the experience of fear regarding external independence. Additionally, an insignificant relationship factors of the respondents (Saleh & Manjunath, 2021). Influence on an individual's cognitive behavior towards rd-mana ger's Journal on Management, Vol. 17 • No. 4 • April - June 2023

becoming an entrepreneur (Caccioti & Heyton, 2015). Another study found that perceiving a high level of entrepreneurial risk is significantly associated with an individual's fear trait (Nefti, 2018). As a result, the fear trait and other internal and external factors lead youth to be entrepreneurial. However, the youth demonstrate risk-averse and discourage them from engaging in moderate level of interest in entrepreneurship, regardless of the age, gender, education, residence, experience, family education, or employment status (Saleh & Manjunath, 2021). When starting a business, family members have a significant influence on entrepreneurial activities. A study revealed that a major portion of the respondents feared resistance from their families. Family members perceive entrepreneurship as a last resort for those unable to secure desired jobs (Ashrafi et al., 2020). Moreover, entrepreneurship is not widely recognized as a profession (2012). Additionally, parents' residential area and among the members of Bangladeshi society, and occupation play a vital role in shaping their offspring's preference for their heirs to pursue secure employment career choices, as they influence parents' mindsets to further than becoming entrepreneurs (Ahmed et al., 2012). Provide practical insights into livelihoods. It is also evident that structure problems such as electricity, offspring and a social status (Muthulakshmi & Dhana Lakshmi, 2019) an entrepreneur. Political unrest and bureaucratic red tape are also identified as hindrances to entrepreneurship (Ahmed et al., 2012). Moreover, personal, economic, political, social, environmental, and judicial problems pose constraints to the entrepreneurial process (Caccioti, 2017). Many scientists who participate in a study lack research (2019). Furthermore, limited knowledge about business aspects of business competition, and security laws, as well as government subsidies, business market, a risk-averse mentality, and a lack of available

opportunities, and credit facilities, hinders the irpo
sitive

perception of entrepreneurship (Varalakshmi et al.,
2006). Additionally, Chowdhury and Bhuiyan (2006) cond uc
d

research on various programs operated by the
Directorate of Youth Development (DYD) in Bangladesh
to

assess their success. The findings revealed that most
of

the program beneficiaries were dissatisfied with the role
played by DYD in youth entrepreneurship developm
ent.

Despite DYD's efforts to provide training, microcred
it,

counseling, skill development, technical education, and

other entrepreneurial development activities, the
average satisfaction level among service recipients was

below 2.5 on a 5-point scale. The study also identified
several factors hindering the effectiveness of DYD's
s

simplicity, accessibility, and timeliness. The study
highlighted the need for a more structured and
h

country. The challenges include financing, high interest
st

rates, insufficient government publicity regarding
facilities, social barriers, a lack of advice from financial

specialists, a shortage of raw materials and other factors

of production, and various other problems. It was
emphasized that the constraints have a significant
ly

entrepreneurship education and economic developm
ent in Bangladesh. Several stimulating, supportive, and

an Indian perspective with a view to emphasizing the
sustainable activities were proposed to enhance the
importance of entrepreneurship education and
development of entrepreneurship in the country.
economic development in India. They argued tha
t

entrepreneurship education is essential for the
development of a country. According to their findings
s,

students who complete their education but remain

unemployed often lack the necessary skills required b
y

industries. This leads to the m becoming a burden
on

society and the economy. They recommended tha
t

educational institutions focus on need-based skill

development and increasing awareness among stud
ents

rather than solely producing graduates. This approach
h

would transform the mind to human resources capable
of

contributing to the national economy and society by
creating their own ventures. They also suggested a shift in

the educational system to a more practical and applica
tious

rather than solely emphasizing theoretical knowledge
ip

development in various contexts, addressing different
nt

issues and countries. However, none of the studies have
specifically focused on youth entrepreneurship

perceptions towards the entrepreneurial ecosystem in
the

context of Bangladesh. Thus, the current literature on th
is

topic is insufficient to cover all the aspects related
to

entrepreneurship development and small business
ss

entrepreneurship in Bangladesh (Bhuiyan, 2011). To address
this methodological

This study was a non-experimental, qualitative research
research method to explore the existing literature, th
h

approach. Data was collected through one-person
interviews, specifically unstructured interviews, to gain
valuable insights to the stakeholders involved in youth
entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh. Purposive sampling was used to select
t

twenty-two youths from tertiary educational institutions
ns

in Bangladesh. The participants included six interviewees
s

from two universities, two from a government college, and
two from a private college. The data was collected through
ful

interviews, six interviewees from three
attention was paid to the interviewees' gestures, posture,
a

positive attitude, and a friendly environment. Only one
S. answers were recorded in a diary. The questions were
and two interviewees from one madrasa.

asked in Bengali to ensure a clear understanding and to
obtain accurate perceptions about the existing
entrepreneurial ecosystem in Bangladesh. The recorded

data in text form was analyzed using semiotic analysis

techniques. The messages and meanings were inferred from

the interviewees' expressions to provide insights for the research. Direct quotations from the interviewees' speeches were occasionally used to emphasize certain

points. Additionally, various journals, reports, websites, and

9. The secondary documents from different institutions were consulted and utilized in this study. As the entire entrepreneurial ecosystem is composed of various

components, the interviewees were asked about the most

relevant important insights. Multiple perceptions emerged from the interviews. Regarding the policy and regulatory framework, the interviewees expressed dissatisfaction, perceiving it as unfavorable for entrepreneurship. Government policies are not suitable for creating a

friendly environment for entrepreneurs, and support is inadequate.

Some interviewees believe that the bureaucratic system hinders the initiation and progress of entrepreneurship.

end favors. One participant shared,

"My cousin applied for a business license at the local government authority a few months ago, but he has not received it yet for unknown reasons."

Additionally, grassroots-level political leaders can also

influence the entrepreneurial intentions of society

members. For instance, one interviewee mentioned,

"If someone in our local market does better in doing business, s/he has to pay monthly Chanda (subscription) to the local leaders on the ground of running their local political activities. Alongside this, in celebration of national days, a large amount of money has to be paid to them, though that is a great burden to the entrepreneurs. Though they do not force very small businesses too much".

Though this scenario is not seen everywhere in the country,

most of the interviewees did not mention such an incidence. Though a study shows that this domain has a moderately high (3.6) confidence index in reference to

entrepreneurs, the human capital and entrepreneurship index

3 that needs to be developed (UNDP, 2021). Though

culture of Bangladesh achieved a confidence score of

they found that social attitudes are changing over time, it

can be compared with one of the interviewees, who said that,

"Many of the people in my locality started a grassroots business, and the society members started valuing them gradually".

But this scenario is not the same throughout the country.

For example, one interviewee said that,

"A few years ago, besides my studies, I wished to start a small library coffee shop at my local market. Many of my peers started in selling mobile 'tea-boy'. That

world hurt me a lot, and I retreated from the decision. In addition, another participant expressed that

t, "In my society, most of the members consider government services, even in the post office (official

assistant), rather than being entrepreneurs". It might be because of the security in government service.

To supplement another interviewee's experience,

"My father is a big businessman in my village with a good reputation. But he does not want me to be an entrepreneur or join his business. Rather, he, along with my engineering and doctor cousins, wants me to be

a engineer serving others". Furthermore, Bangladesh's higher education curriculum

and syllabus forms most of the subjects do not provide any

courses include a few courses related to entrepreneurship education. Though some business entrepreneurship, those are only limited to theories and

not practice. One of the interviewees stated,

"I study a subject of humanity that does not provide me with information about any kind of existing opportunities to grab as an entrepreneur".

In addition, another respondent elucidated that

t, "Our education system is basically faulty, as it does not provide needed-based knowledge and skills in most cases. Rather, it produces a huge number of graduates every year, most of whom are jacks of all trades and masters of none".

Another existing culture of education also prevents the

development of entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. The

teachers even influence their students to be powerful

officers. One of the interviewees conveyed that, "My teachers do not even inspire us to be entrepreneurs. Rather, they teach us that getting a prestigious job is the best symbol of success in life. From primary to university, all the teachers taught us to be big officers".

The domain of access to finance and incentives shows

that the confidence score is 3.2, which exemplifies that

the confidence among the entrepreneurs is neither

positive nor negative (UNDP, 2021). The perception among the youth also conforms to this index score.

Because as the interviewee expressed, "I heard that many government and non-government organizations provide many opportunities for being an entrepreneur. But I do not actually know what kind of opportunities are provided by what kind of organization".

Another interviewee expressed that,

"I know some non-government organizations grant microcredits. But their interest rate is too high to afford for a starter".

Business development support and infrastructure

domains of the entrepreneurial ecosystem score 3.6,

2021). The report stated that the business support structure, which is stated as moderately high in the report

and holders active collaboration, and community development platforms are enhancing the development

of the ecosystem. But one of the participants shared accusations against the communication infrastructure,

"I have a business plan. I would like to start a programming firm. I have ideas, skills, and money for seed capital. But I do not have any office space in Dhaka at my convenience. I can set that up in my home district, but that will not be a benefit as I study in Dhaka. If the communication were less time-consuming, it could be possible for me to be an entrepreneur along side my studies".

Government institutions like the Bangladesh Industrial

Development Authority (BIDA), the Small and Medium Enterprise Foundation (SMEF), the Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC), and various programs play an important role in the development of

youth entrepreneurship. Some non-government organizations like BRAC, ActionAid, and GreenTech also support the youth in various ways. But many of the youth don't know about the opportunities. For example, one of the interviewees said,

"I heard that many government and non-government organizations provide many opportunities for being an entrepreneur. But I do not actually know what kind of opportunities are provided by what kind of organization".

Access to markets is another important domain in the

entrepreneurial ecosystem. There are some accusations

made in the marketing of a product. The entrepreneurs

have to expend too much transportation cost to reach the target customer and have to pay extra money on the road to deliver the goods. One of the interviewees said extra charges several times on the way to Rajshahi and Dhaka. That increases my transportation costs and decrease profit".

Another interviewee said,

"My elder brother does business with a group of products.

Many of the times he loses due to the rotting of his product and the transportation delay caused by traffic jams. That is why I am afraid of doing business like".

In response to the question, "What is the reason, do you think, of taking the products long distance?" the reply is,

"The local market has more sellers than buyers". On the other hand, in the case of many products, it is very

difficult to cope with the aggressive businesses, especially the marketing policies of the giant firms. Small businesses owners can't compete with those firms. They are compelled to leave the market. One of the interviewees

said that, "One of my neighbors has been conducting business

with puffed rice over the years, but now he is semi-employed. His business collapsed for the giant firm as his product prices were higher than the giant firms. Why do giant firms have to deal with puffed rice?"

Although the findings of UNDP (2021) state that the score for access to the market domain is 3.5, indicating a moderate level, recent developments have made

market access easier. In internet-based marketing, opportunities facilitated by NGOs and the government, government commitment, various programs, incentives,

and provisions have opened up wide opportunities. Innovation and technology play a crucial role in the both online and offline marketing. According to entrepreneur survey by UNDP (2021), this domain

scored 3.8. It encompasses aspects such as internet

market dynamics, R&D transfer, ICT adoption, and intellectual property protection. Presently, many people

are engaged in online-based marketing, and numerous

"Some of my friends are doing business using social media, and they are doing well. It doesn't require a

formal showroom or office space or a significant amount of money".

Another participant mentioned,

"Social media-based businesses are easy, less time-consuming, and can be managed alongside studies".

Online-based marketing also helps maintain privacy,

allowing individuals to run a business without revealing their identity to customers. For instance, a participant stated,

"One of my older roommates in university conducts an online business but doesn't want her family and relatives to know about it, as they may not approve".

However, it is important to note that not all customers may

trust businesses solely based on social media platforms.

One interviewee shared a negative experience of being cheated

by an online business. Management, Vol. 17 • No. 4 • April - June 2023

"Social media-based businesses cannot always be trusted. I was once deceived by a page".

The adoption of technology in many areas of the country

is not always feasible. Furthermore, the high price of internet packages prevents many low-income individuals

from accessing internet services for gathering business

information. However, various government policies and

programs, such as a 2i, Youth Policy 2017, High-Tech Parks,

Digital World, ICT Expo, and collaborations with multiple

initiatives, are contributing to the increased adoption of

technology. If youth

perception is negative, it hinders entrepreneurship

development. Therefore, this qualitative research aims to

investigate youth perceptions of the entrepreneurial

ecosystem in Bangladesh through in-depth interviews.

The main aim of the study is to explore the challenges and

opportunities for entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. The study

findings show that the perception of the entrepreneurial ecosystem is not optimistic, and the study also reveals that

most interviewees hold negative views. This

perceptions about many factors are changing over time,

which can contribute to the development of the

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perceptions about many factors are changing over time,

It

is recommended that the government and non-governmental organizations disseminate information about available opportunities in various organizations,

projects, and programs. Additionally, social awareness

programs should be implemented to help the public

understand the necessity, importance, and value of entrepreneurship in today's competitive economic world.

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Youth Perception to Existing Entrepreneurial Ecosystem and its Impact on Entrepreneurial Intention: An Enquiry into the Context of Bangladesh

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Abstract

For the growth of entrepreneurship, the entrepreneurial ecosystem and its components are essential. Positive perception develops among potential entrepreneurs through a friendly environment. Every year, students at Bangladesh's tertiary institutions graduate and compete for the few available job opportunities. Consequently, many of them left jobless. Therefore, an alternative source of employment is necessary, which can be the entrepreneurship development. It promotes a friendly ecosystems. So, the purpose of this study is to find out how young people view the entrepreneurial ecosystem and how that affects their intention to start their own business. This quantitative study is based on 385 respondents studding in tertiary education in Bangladesh. Findings indicate that the youth are positively intended to build up their career as an entrepreneur. Additionally, it is found that the entrepreneurial ecosystem significantly affects the youth's entrepreneurial intention. But the attitude among the youth of Bangladesh concerning entrepreneurial ecosystem is found to be pessimistic. That impede the growth of entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Youth, Perception, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial ecosystem, Entrepreneurial intention.

1. Introduction

The youth make up the majority of a country's human resources and are one of the main drivers of economic progress. The youth can be used in constructive activities to bring about the necessary economic improvements. One of the most productive pursuits is thought to be entrepreneurship. It is defined in different places and in different ways to accomplish the multiple goals of several authors, researchers, and organizations. Entrepreneurship is defined by Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) as "any attempt at new business or new venture creation, such as self-employment, a new business organization, or the expansion of an existing business, by an individual, a team of individuals, or an established business" is how the defined entrepreneurship (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, n.d.). According to Schumpeter (1939), entrepreneurship is a group of activities that result from systematic and deliberate invention. Additionally, he stated that entrepreneurship may also be referred to as a creative endeavor that inspires an individual to develop and offer novel ideas into society (Schumpeter, 1955). Therefore, entrepreneurship is a group of creative activities that entrepreneur engages in with the intention of contributing to the socioeconomic growth process.

By establishing the ideal entrepreneurial ecosystem, entrepreneurship can be developed. The integration of a number of interconnected actors and elements that aid in and support the growth of entrepreneurship within an area is referred to as the entrepreneurial ecosystem (Cohen, 2006; Stam & Spigel, 2016). Human resource, funding, support, industrial network relationships,

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government, infrastructure, mentorship, and market are the actors and factors of the entrepreneurial ecosystem (Mujahid, Mubarik, & Naghavi, 2019). Additionally, individuals, entrepreneurship, and society have been added as elements of the entrepreneurial ecosystem by Prahalad et al. (2005). The perception of a nation's youth in making profession decisions is significantly influenced by these actors' and factors' roles. Perception generally refers to a personal understanding about an issue. Though, Robbins and Judge (2013) defined perception as “a process by which individuals organize and interpret their sensory impressions in order to give meaning to their environment”. Hereby, the term ‘perception’ is used as the process of viewing and judging the factors of entrepreneurial ecosystem in Bangladesh.

Different researchers, institutions, and countries have varied definitions of youth. For instance, the United Nations defines 'youth' as being between the ages of 15 and 24. But each of its member states has their own definition of young. Commonwealth defines youth as person between the ages of 15 and 29. As of Bangladesh youth policy 2017, the age range for youth is 18 to 35. But the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics defined youth as being between the ages of 15 and 24. However, because all of the respondents from Bangladesh's tertiary education level fell within this age range, 18 to 29 years old is deemed to be a young person in this study.

The majority of young people enrolled in higher education view employment as the cornerstone of success in all areas of life. As a result, many of the educated youth remain unemployed even after graduating (DCCI, 2013). The cause may be because people view employment as the primary source of employment, income, subsistence, and poverty reduction (Holt, nd). As a result, the majority of young people run after getting service rather than engaging in entrepreneurial endeavors. Only 9% of survey participants said that they would like to be in business, while the remaining participants (91%) expressed interest in other areas, such as working for the government or a private company (BRAC, 2018). The study also found that, they have similar intentions despite the fact that the employment situation is unlikely to improve in the near future.

As a result, Bangladesh has a high rate of youth unemployment. According to Islam (2021), 33% of Bangladesh's young are unemployed. According to a recent study conducted by The Commonwealth Secretariat (2021), Bangladesh has a score of 0.616 (below the worldwide average of 0.680) on the worldwide Youth Development Index 2020, ranking 126th out of 181 nations and third-to-last among the south Asian nations. In addition, young people are becoming more interested in migration and showing an excessive amount of interest in government jobs. In contrast, they are escaping initiating own businesses and vocational education.

This may have happened as a result of Bangladesh's existing entrepreneurial ecosystem. Because study findings show that, the entrepreneurial ecosystem's components are seen to have an impact on the growth of entrepreneurship (Mujahid, Mubarik, & Naghavi, 2019). The question therefore becomes: How do young people in Bangladesh perceive the nation's entrepreneurial ecosystem? For the development of entrepreneurship, we have a pressing need to discover the answer to this issue. Because entrepreneurship can be a better solution to the unemployment problem persisting in Bangladesh. This study was conducted in order to address the aforementioned crucial youth issue. Thus, *the objective* of this study is to investigate the youth perception towards entrepreneurial ecosystem and its impact on the entrepreneurial intention of the youth in the context of Bangladesh.

2. Literature Review

One of the key elements that is essential for young people making entrepreneurial decisions is the entrepreneurial ecosystem. It consists of a few elements connected to the development of the external environment for entrepreneurship. These include mentorship, market, government, infrastructure, industry network relationships, financing, and human resources (Mujahid, Mubarik, & Naghavi, 2019). In addition, humans, entrepreneurship, and society are also mentioned by Prahalad, Prahalad, Fruehauf, and Prahalad (2005) as the factors of entrepreneurial ecosystem. Furthermore, UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited (2021) mentioned the Youth Co:Lab's proposed ecosystem diagnostic framework that includes six domains, including the policy and regulatory framework, human capital and entrepreneurship culture, access to finance and incentives, business development support and infrastructure, innovation and technology, and access to market.

To represent the analysis and findings of this study, the Youth Co:Lab's proposed framework has been used. Because, in the context of Bangladesh, entrepreneurial decision of an individual is mostly associated with the factors of this framework. And the judgment about the factors of entrepreneurial ecosystem influence an individual's career decision (Mujahid, Mubarik, & Naghavi, 2019). Though, previously, psycho-behavioral theories emphasized on inner-psychological characteristics like achievement motivation (McClelland), creative innovation (Hagen, 1962), and the personal trait theories only emphasized on the individual characteristics (Frank, Lueger, & Korunka, 2007; Lehner & Harrer, 2019; Shapero & Sokol, 1982).

In an investigation into young people's attitudes toward entrepreneurship in an Indian city, it was discovered that respondents' perceptions of entrepreneurship were influenced by their personal, educational, family, social, cultural, and economic experiences as well as government policies (Varalakshmi, Srivani, & Rao, 2019). Additionally, the school system and IT problems have an effect on how young people view entrepreneurship. The entrepreneurial ecosystem includes each of these elements. According to Saleh and Manjunath (2021), the majority of Yemeni youth view entrepreneurship as a respectable career choice. Additionally, it has been discovered that young people are more interested in starting their own businesses than working for other people's companies (Varalakshmi, Srivani, & Rao, 2019).

The graduates believe that social entrepreneurship can be a better option for a respectable profession as well (Ashrafi, Sarker, Hashim, Haque, & Nayan, 2020). Because it can give people freedom and encourage social spirit, this is why the majority of graduates are interested in social entrepreneurship (Ashrafi, Sarker, Hashim, Haque, & Nayan, 2020). Additionally, according to Muthulakshmi and Dhanalakshmi (2019), young people are interested in pursuing education and training to excel in online business and technologies. Because they can make deeper understanding of the entrepreneurial ecosystem and enhance their own entrepreneurial qualities.

The entrepreneurial intention of an individual is mostly influenced by their personal traits. As an illustration, a quantitative study that sought to determine the direct and indirect relationships between a person's self-efficacy, intention, and independence in connection to engaging in entrepreneurial activities discovered that the intention is not significantly

influenced by the self-efficacy of the entrepreneurs. However, the need for independence has a significant impact on one's entrepreneurial aim (Osadolor, Agbaeze, Isichei, & Olabosinde, 2021). They discovered that the demand for independence completely mediates the association between intention and self-efficacy in entrepreneurial endeavors. Saleh and Manjunath (2021) also found that, the respondents' perception and their background characteristics had a negligible association.

Moreover, Cacciotti and Heyton (2015) stated that, the cognitive behavior of an individual to be an entrepreneur is severely impacted by the sense of fright regarding external circumstances or the entrepreneurial environment. A study conducted by Nefzi (2018) also revealed a strong correlation between an individual's fear trait and their perception of high levels of entrepreneurial risk. As a result, the youth's fear trait and other internal and external variables force them to be risk-averse and discourage them from starting their own business. However, Saleh & Manjunath (2021) found that, irrespective of age, sex, education level, place of residence, work history, family background, or job position, young people are perceived to have a moderate interest in entrepreneurship.

Family members have a significant impact on entrepreneurship activities while beginning a business. According to a survey based research, a sizable portion of the respondent encountered familial opposition (Ashrafi, Sarker, Hashim, Haque, & Nayan, 2020). They encountered family barriers because the family members believe that starting a business is just for people who can't find their ideal employment. Their family also believes that entrepreneurship is still a relatively new profession in Bangladeshi society. Because of this, they prefer it when their heirs work for a secured employer rather than starting their own business (Ahmed, Shams, & Rony, 2012). Additionally, where parents live and what they do are very important factors in the career choice of their children since they have a direct impact on how they think and provide a practical understanding of how to make a living. Furthermore, it has been discovered by Muthulakshmi and Dhanalakshmi (2019) that a parent's income has an impact on the job choice of their children.

Infrastructural facilities like— electricity, gas, transportation etc. also greatly influence the entrepreneurship development. According to Ahmed, Shams, and Rony (2012), political chaos and bureaucratic red-tapeism are further barriers to entrepreneurship. It is also clear that a person's personal, financial, political, social, environmental, and legal issues might limit their ability to succeed as an entrepreneur (Chowdhury F. N., 2017). Many of the students who participated in a survey stated that they would not like to pursue entrepreneurship because of the unusually aggressive market rivalry, risk-averse attitudes, and a lack of appropriate legal and financial support (Muthulakshmi & Dhanalakshmi, 2019). Additionally, Varalakshmi, Srivani, and Rao (2019) found that, the participants lack positive thoughts about starting their own business due to their existing understanding of numerous business, corporate tax, and security rules as well as government subsidies, business prospects, and credit facilities.

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs and a variety of initiatives of Bangladesh's Directorate of Youth Development (DYD), Chowdhury and Bhuiyan (2006 & 2007) performed a study. The results demonstrate that the majority of program participants are

dissatisfied with the role that DYD plays in fostering young entrepreneurs. Even so, DYD also engages in a variety of entrepreneurial development initiatives, such as training, microcredit, counseling, skill development, technical education, and so forth. The average degree of satisfaction with services, in the opinion of the client, is just 2.2 out of a possible 5.

In addition, a study discovered sixteen obstacles to Bangladesh's entrepreneurship development in the paper entitled "Development of Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh: Challenges and Opportunities". The key issues facing Bangladesh, according to him, are financing, high interest rates, inadequate publicizing of government services, social permeability, a lack of financial advisors' counsel, a lack of raw materials and other production-related inputs, and an array of other issues. He has also stated that these restrictions have an excessively detrimental impact on Bangladesh's entrepreneurship growth (Ullah, 2020) .

Similarly, a study entitled "Entrepreneurship education and economic development: an Indian perspective" carried out by Panigrahi and Joshi (2016) with the aim of highlighting the significance of entrepreneurship education and economic development of India. They believe that entrepreneurship education is essential for a nation's progress. They contend that students who successfully complete their education nonetheless find themselves without jobs because they are unable to develop the necessary abilities for the labor market. As a result, they start to burden society and the economy.

Studies have been done on the development of entrepreneurship in a variety of contexts, problems, and nations, but none of them have focused on how the youth perceive the entrepreneurial ecosystem in the context of Bangladesh, especially in reference to the youth studding tertiary education level. In addition, none of the aforementioned literature reveals the influence of the factors and actors of entrepreneurial ecosystem on the entrepreneurial intention of an individual. As a result, the literature that already exists on the issue is insufficient to address all the difficulties relating to the growth of entrepreneurship and small businesses in Bangladesh (Bhuiyan, 2011). Thus, this study has been conducted to address this gap and to fill up that as well. That is why, the *hypotheses* of this study "*the entrepreneurial ecosystem has no impact on entrepreneurial intention*" is drawn with a view to testing in the context of youth studding in various tertiary educational institutions of Bangladesh. It is expected that the concerned stakeholders will be much benefitted from the study findings whilst planning and executing the course of action required for the development of the youth entrepreneurship in Bangladesh.

3. Methods of Study

3.1 Population, Sample Size Determination and Sample Distribution

The data used in this study are quantitative. Thus, the design used is quantitative in nature. All students enrolled in public universities (together with affiliated institutions), private universities, colleges, and madrasa make up the study population. Therefore, the population (N) of this study is 4434451 (UGC, 10 October 2021). Simple random sampling (SRS) without replacement was used to calculate the necessary number of samples (n) from this population.

The formula given by Cochran (1977) was used to determine the sample size (n_0) that is as follows—

$$=$$

Hereby,

= the sample size.

$z = 1.96$ (At 95 percent level of confidence),
 $= 0.05$ (The acceptable margin of error)
 $= 0.5$ (The attribute that may be present),
 $= 1 -$ (The attribute that may not be present).

Now, the value of is obtained as—

$$= = \frac{(1.96)^2 (0.5)(0.5)}{(0.05)^2} = 384.16 \approx 385$$

Thus, 385 people make up the initially selected number of participants (). Population (N) is known and is very large (4434451). Additionally, $N/n = 0.000082$ or 0.0082 percent, that is very negligible. Cochran (1977) recommended that if can estimate the sample size (n), finite population correction (FPC) is not necessary. Therefore, the sample size ($n =$) of this study is 385 youths from the study areas. Lastly, the respondents were distributed among ten randomly selected academic institutions in Bangladesh using the probability proportionate to size (PPS) technique. The sample distribution and frequency Table (1) shows that, Dhaka University and Rajshahi University both have covered 22.1% each followed by 18.4% from Kabi Najrul Govt. College, 17.1% from Rajshahi College, World University and Varendra University covered 1.6% each of the total respondents.

Table 3.1
Sample Distribution and Frequency

Institutions	Frequency	Percent
Dhaka University	85	22.1
BUET	21	5.5
Kabi Najrul Govt. College	71	18.4
East West University	18	4.7
World University	6	1.6
Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa	17	4.4
Rajshahi University	85	22.1
RUET	10	2.6
Rajshahi College	66	17.1
Varendra University	6	1.6
Total	385	100.0

3.2 Data Collection Tools and Technique

A self-administered and structured questionnaire was used to carry out the survey. The questionnaire was devised in Bengali in order to determine the precise condition of perception regarding the subject matter. A provision of 80 (20% of 385) reserve samples was taken into account (Mohadjer, Krenzke, Li, & Westat, 2016).

Skewness and Kurtosis are also used to depict the nature of normality (Appendix Table 3B). Entrepreneurial ecosystem produced the value 0.006 for Skewness and -.097 for Kurtosis. Youth entrepreneurial intention produced the value -.482 for Skewness and -.119 for Kurtosis. The Skewness and Kurtosis for both EE and EI prove that the data are normally distributed as the value between -1 and +1 for Skewness and Kurtosis ensure that the data are normally distributed. Homoscedasticity, and model fit were also tested before proceeding on to the main analysis. Scatter plot (Appendix: Figure 3C) shows that, the homoscedasticity exist in the data set for EE and EI. And the line in the normal P-P plot of regression standardized residual (Appendix: Figure 3D) prove that the model is fit for analysis.

4. Result of the Study

4.1 Demographic Data Analysis

Data analysis Table 4.1 of the study shows that, mean age of the respondents is 22.42 followed by maximum age 28 and minimum age 18.

Table 4.1

Statistics of Age (in year)*

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Value	22.42	18	28

*Statistics of 385 respondents

Note: researchers' calculation

In addition, the frequency Table (4.2) shows that, male participant is 72.7% and female is 27.3% followed by 11.4% married and 88.6% unmarried. Percentage of respondents from arts, business, engineering, science, social science and madrasa are 22.3, 24.7, 14.5, 17.4, 16.9 and 4.2 respectively. On the other hand, 21.6, 20, 12.7, 20.8, 20.3, 0.5 and 4.2 percent of the respondents are from Honors 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th year, Masters/Kamil, MPhil/PhD and Others respectively.

Table 4.2

Frequency Distribution of Gender, Marital Status, Discipline of Study, Year/Level of Study

	Items	Frequency*	Percent
Gender	Male	280	72.7
	Female	105	27.3
Marital Status	Married	44	11.4
	Unmarried	341	88.6
Discipline of Study	Arts	86	22.3
	Business	95	24.7
	Engineering	56	14.5
	Science	67	17.4
	Social Science	65	16.9
	Madrasa	16	4.2
Year/Level of Study	Hons. 1st	83	21.6
	Hons. 2nd	77	20.0
	Hons. 3rd	49	12.7
	Hons. 4th	80	20.8
	Masters/Kamil	78	20.3

MPhil/PhD	2	.5
Others	16	4.2

*Each of the items represent 385 respondents

Note: Researchers' own calculation

4.2 Perceived Status of Entrepreneurial Ecosystem and Entrepreneurial Intention

Perception about policy and regulatory framework shows that the mean score is 2.99 with standard deviation of 0.73. The score of human capital and entrepreneurship culture shows that the mean value is 3.11 with the standard deviation of 0.70. The domain of access to finance and incentives shows that the mean score is 2.79 with the standard deviation of 0.77. Business development support and infrastructure domain of the entrepreneurial ecosystem scored a mean value of 3.05 with the standard deviation of 0.69. Access to market domain of the entrepreneurial ecosystem shows that the mean value is 3.18 with the standard deviation of 0.69. Mean value of innovation and technology is found as 3.25 having the standard deviation of 0.65. Eventually, the mean score of entrepreneurial ecosystem is found to be 3.06 whereby standard deviation is 0.65. On the other hand, the mean value of the youth entrepreneurial intention is found to be 3.69 having the standard deviation of 0.58 (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3

Descriptive Statistics of Entrepreneurial Ecosystem (EE) and Entrepreneurial Intention (EI)*

Particulars	Mean	Std. Deviation
Policy and Regulatory Framework	2.99	.73
Human Capital and Entrepreneurship Culture	3.11	.70
Access to Finance and Incentives	2.79	.77
Business Development Support and Infrastructure	3.05	.69
Access to Market	3.18	.69
Innovation and Technology	3.25	.65
Weighted average perception to EE	3.06	.58
Weighted average of EI	3.69	.79

*Each of the items represent 385 respondents

Note: Researchers' own calculation from primary data

4.3 The Impact of EE on EI

On the basis of literature 'entrepreneurial ecosystem (EE) has no impact on entrepreneurial intention (EI)' was drawn as the null hypotheses. The summary of the linear regression model indicates that EE (IV) in the model can predict 10% of the variance in Bangladesh's young people's intention to start businesses, with R (multiple correlation coefficient) being .32, R square .10, and adjusted R square (coefficient of determination) .10 (Table 4.4). Even though this model's R square value is only .10, it can be said that this value is acceptable because behavioral science research can even be considered valid with a minimal R square value of .01 (effect size) for impact studies (Cohen J., 1988).

Table 4.4

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.32 ^a	.10	.10	.75

a. Predictors: (Constant), Entrepreneurial Ecosystem

b. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Intention

Note: Researchers' calculation from primary data

The ANOVA Table (4.5) shows that, $F_{(1,383)}$ is 44.01 and p value is $0.000 < 0.05$. That means, the regression model is statistically good fit for the data set (Table-4.5). In addition, the null hypotheses of this study is rejected and alternative hypotheses is accepted. So, it can be concluded that, that the EE (IV) can statistically and significantly impact the EI (DV).

Table 4.5
ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	24.776	1	24.776	44.019	.000 ^b
	Residual	215.569	383	.563		
	Total	240.345	384			

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Intention

b. Predictors: (Constant), Entrepreneurial Ecosystem

Note: Researchers' calculation from primary data

The coefficients **Table (4.6)** indicates that the unstandardized coefficient is 2.36 (constant). And the positive unstandardized coefficient for EE is 0.43 which corresponds the value of $p=0.000 < 0.05$ which is statistically significant. Hence, the linear regression model of this study leads to the equation as— $EI=2.36+0.43*EE$.

Table 4.6
Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.36	.203		11.64	.000
	Entrepreneurial Ecosystem (EE)	.43	.065	.321	6.63	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Intention

Note: Researchers' calculation from primary data

5. Discussion

Entrepreneurial ecosystem composed of six domains as said earlier having some interrelated factors. Multifold perception came out from the analysis of the data. Findings of each of the domains have following been discussed in reference with the instances in previous studies.

The policy and regulatory framework demonstrate how unsatisfactory the situation is. Because the interviewees think those conditions are not ideal for the growth of entrepreneurship. Perception about policy and regulatory framework data analysis of this study shows that the mean score is 2.99 with standard deviation of 0.73. That means, the respondents are neither positive nor negative to this domain. In addition, some of the respondents believe that the bureaucratic structure makes it difficult to launch and grow a firm. Rules and regulations do not also congenial as political leaders at the grassroots level can occasionally have an impact on the people of a society's entrepreneurial intentions. These results are consistent with those from Ahmed, Shams, and Rony (2012) and Chowdhury (2017). However, according to a study of UNDP, IsDB and Startup Bangladesh Limited (2021) this field has a reasonably high (3.6) confidence score with regard to entrepreneurs.

The score of human capital and entrepreneurship culture data analysis of this study shows that the mean value is 3.11 with the standard deviation of 0.70. Here, the respondents have also neutral position. Bangladesh's human capital and entrepreneurial culture received a confidence score of 2.3, which indicates that they still need to improve (UNDP, IsDB and Startup Bangladesh Limited, 2021). However, they discovered that with time, social opinions are changing. Additionally, the majority of the disciplines covered in our higher education curricula and syllabuses do not include any instruction on entrepreneurship. Even if there are a few entrepreneurship-related courses in some business degrees, they primarily focus on theories and not actual business operations. Another prevailing educational culture in Bangladesh inhibits the growth of business as well. For instance, some teachers even encourage their students to become powerful officers.

The domain of access to finance and incentives shows that the mean score is 2.79 with the standard deviation of 0.77. This domain also shows the neutral position of the respondents in regard to the existing situation. According to UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited (2021), the confidence score for the domain of access to finance and incentives is 3.2, demonstrating that the entrepreneurs' confidence is neither positive nor negative. Youths' perceptions of this study also align with this index score as well.

Business development support and infrastructure domain of the entrepreneurial ecosystem scored a mean value of 3.05 with the standard deviation of 0.69. That, indicates the respondents' neutral position as well. It contrast with the findings of UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited (2021). According to them business development support and infrastructure domain of the entrepreneurial ecosystem had a score of 3.6, which is described as reasonably high. They also said that the ecosystem's growth is being accelerated by the business support infrastructure, active stakeholder collaboration, and community development platforms. Youth entrepreneurship is developed in large part by government organizations like BIDA (Bangladesh Industrial Development Authority), SMEF (Small and Medium Enterprise Foundation), BSCIC (Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation), and numerous initiatives. The youth are also supported by a number of non-governmental organizations, including BRAC, ActionAid, GreenTech, and others. However, many of the young people are unaware of the opportunities.

Another significant area in the entrepreneurial ecosystem is access to the market. This domain of the entrepreneurial ecosystem shows that the mean value is 3.18 with the standard deviation of 0.69. Some accusations can be apparent in product marketing. To reach their target audience, business owners must spend excessive amounts on transportation and make additional payments on the road in a variety of illegal ways. On the other hand, it can be quite challenging to compete with the aggressive business practices, particularly the marketing strategies of the large corporations, when there are numerous items. Small business owners are forced to exit the market because they cannot compete with those companies. Nevertheless, the results of UNDP, IsDB, and Startup Bangladesh Limited (2021) indicated that the domain's access to market score is 3.5, which is modest according to their views. Market access has just gotten easier. The wide entrance to the market is being opened by internet-based marketing, NGO-Government led avenues, government commitment and numerous programs, incentives, and provisions (UNDP, IsDB and Startup Bangladesh Limited, 2021).

In the current information and technological era, innovation and technology are two factors that are crucial. Mean value of innovation and technology is found as 3.25 having the standard deviation of 0.65 which indicate the respondents' neutral position. Though, entrepreneurs gave this domain a score of 3.8 (UNDP, IsDB and Startup Bangladesh Limited, 2021). Intellectual property protection, ICT adoption, and Internet market dynamics are all included in this domain. Most individuals are now accustomed to online-based marketing. Many young people use online platforms to conduct business. Online marketing also contributes to maintaining privacy. Because of this, anyone can run a business while keeping their face hidden from the public. However, this style of business frequently fails to win over clients' trust. In many parts of the country, technological adoption is not always feasible. In addition, the high cost of internet packages prevents a lot of low-income family members from utilizing the internet to discover businesses. However, a number of government initiatives, including A2i, Youth Policy 2017, High-tech Park, Digital World, ICT Expo, and several partnerships with numerous organizations, are promoting the use of technology.

Eventually, the mean score of entrepreneurial ecosystem is found in this study to be 3.06 whereby standard deviation is 0.65 that indicates the respondents' neutral position about the issue. This findings comply with the findings of UNDP, IsDB and Startup Bangladesh Limited (2021) which found the total score of 3.3 that represent the respondents' neutral position as well. In addition, the findings also complies with some previous study findings (Ahmed, Shams, & Rony, 2012; Ashrafi, Sarker, Hashim, Haque, & Nayan, 2020; Begum, 1993; Chowdhury & Bhuiyan, 2006 & 2007; Chowdhury F. N., 2017; and Ullah, 2020).

On the other hand, the mean value of the youth entrepreneurial intention is found to be 3.69 having the standard deviation of 0.58. This indicates that the youth of Bangladesh are intended to build up their career as an entrepreneur. Hypotheses also shows that the entrepreneurial ecosystem has a positive impact on entrepreneurial intention. But it is not being possible to retain the youth from chasing after the limited number of jobs due to the lack of positive perception to the entrepreneurial ecosystem. That is why, the unemployment situation remains till date.

6. Conclusion

The way that young people view the entrepreneurial ecosystem is crucial to the growth of entrepreneurship. It is impossible if young perceptions cannot be favorable. Therefore, this quantitative research scheme was undertaken to investigate the youth perception towards entrepreneurial ecosystem and its impact on the youth entrepreneurial intention in the context of Bangladesh. Findings indicate that the most of the youth are intended to build up their career as an entrepreneur but have generally pessimistic attitude to ecosystem domains. The majority of responders have negative perceptions towards the elements of ecosystem. Additionally, it is found that the entrepreneurial ecosystem (EE) significantly affects the entrepreneurial intention (EI) of the youth of Bangladesh. That will impede the entrepreneurship development and its process in this country.

Only quantitative data are used to support this investigation. Therefore, a different study using a mixed method research strategy can be undertaken. However, the study's findings also convey some crucial insight that should be carefully considered for the advancement of entrepreneurship and the ecosystem. The findings of this research can be very helpful to the

government, NGOs, Government-NGOs collaboration, and Bangladesh's economic development partners while making decisions, developing policies, and forming development plans for Bangladesh's economy. Both Bangladesh's entrepreneurial ecosystem and youth development process could benefit from the findings of this study.

The researchers strongly recommend that information on the opportunities in various organizations, projects, and programs should be made available by both government and non-governmental organizations. In order to help the youth comprehend the necessity, significance, and value of entrepreneurship in the current competitive economic environment, social awareness-building initiatives should also be increased and implemented. In order to turn students into human resources who can contribute to the national economy and society by starting their own businesses, educational institutions should focus on need-based skill development and raising student awareness rather than just producing graduates. The education system should be changed and entrepreneurial education should be included to emphasize actual application rather than just theoretical understanding.

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Appendix

Table 3A

Scale Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.926	.926	28

Table 3B

Data Normality Statistics

	Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	Youth Entrepreneurial Intention
Skewness	.006	-.482
Std. Error of Skewness	.124	.124
Kurtosis	-.097	-.119
Std. Error of Kurtosis	.248	.248

Youth Perception to Existing Entrepreneurial Ecosystem and its Impact on Entrepreneurial Intention: An Enquiry into the Context of Bangladesh

Figure 3A

Entrepreneurial Ecosystem

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Figure 3B

Youth Entrepreneurial Intention

Figure 3C
Homoscedasticity test

Figure 3D
Regression model fit line