

**THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON STUDENTS TO BE ENTREPRENEURSHIP
AT DIU**

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This Report Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Masters
of Science in Management Information System

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APPROVAL

This Project/internship titled “The Impact of Technology on Students to be Entrepreneurship at DIU”, submitted by **Ismail Abdi Ali Aseir** ID No: 191-17-400 to the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Daffodil International University has been accepted as satisfactory for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MS in Management Information System and approved as to its style and contents. The presentation has been held on 08 December 2019.

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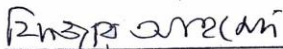


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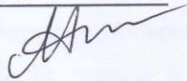
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that, this thesis has been done by me under the supervision of **Ms. Nazmun Nessa Moon Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, and Daffodil International University**. I also declare that neither this thesis nor any part of this thesis has been submitted elsewhere for award of any degree or diploma.

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DEDUCTION

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ABSTRACT

Information and communication technology is advancing rapidly and the world community has undergone a fundamental changes. Activities, jobs, skills, cultures, needs and have changed and been affected by this technology. Entrepreneurship is undoubtedly a major contribution and has had a special role in the development of these technologies; however, these technologies also have an impact on entrepreneurship and have created a sense of modern entrepreneurship. In this context, information and communication are two basic tools needed for entrepreneurial activity. Nowadays information technology has spread widely in society and is integrated into all aspects of life, Entrepreneurial is process of creating something new, with time and effort and financial, psychological and social risks to obtain financial resources, job satisfaction and independence. In fact, information technology is considered as the engine driving wheel to move while employment caused growth and dynamism in economy and create a new kind of economic called the knowledge-based economy. The purpose of this paper is review of information technology and emphasizes the role of entrepreneurial as one of the solutions to unemployment and entrepreneurship in communities that the vast majority of young people despite having the talent and enough energy still suffer from the problem of unemployment.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Entrepreneurship can certainly play a vital role in economic growth, job creation and social welfare. Vast modifications that came about in the current technology in the international environment, adjustments in the transition from an industrial society to an facts society has created as a long way as it is said, entrepreneurship is the engine of monetary development. Certainly, figuring out desires and proposing options without data is not possible. Thus, data and know-how like communications is the necessity of any entrepreneurial activity, New science has created full-size modifications in get admission to records and has furnished more sturdy conversation infrastructure. These applied sciences have raised importance and price of statistics and communications. As technological know-how has affected many issues such as education, entrepreneurship undoubtedly has benefited properly as other benefits of this technology. Today this technology impacts on social, cultural and economic existence factors of people and communities so that it cannot be neglected. In the past two decades additionally advanced industrial nations with new technology, thinkers of current decades, the major using force of entrepreneurs in economic improvement and his role is to innovate or create new combos of materials. According to Schumpeter, the entrepreneurs if truth be told have a management or decision-making role. An entrepreneur is someone who possesses new thoughts and innovation, and through the institution of a enterprise (company) and be given the risk, introducing a new product or carrier to the neighborhood [1]. Technological entrepreneurship stems from mainstream entrepreneurship via focusing on the chances of aiding innovations in science and engineering it more often than not worries the introduction of technical innovations to emerging markets, and new merchandise that allow this introduction entrepreneurship, and technological innovation. Management theories, such as entrepreneurship theory, innovation theory, and determinants of the excessive science sector, are components of technological entrepreneurship and boast well-established [2].

Information technology with various features and skills should have shown first-rate flexibility in the discipline of entrepreneurship. These facets precipitated effectivity enlarge of this technological know-how in entrepreneurial and job creation. In an overview some of these points can be noted: two Increase speed, enhance accuracy, and reduce the bodily size of information repositories, removing of administrative corruption, making it possible to work full- time, allowing remote collaboration, reduce the fee of the device or organization Given the above, in particular expand speed which makes doing most of the work takes place and work full-time, system effectivity improved and as a result reduces the amount of the costs. The groundwork for technological entrepreneurship is an progressive concept or a technological answer main to the creation of a new or accelerated product. Such a product can be, for example, a new machine, a small thing of a product, an IT solution (e.g., a portal), a system, or a mathematical algorithm providing realistic applications it is important that this answer brings new great in relation to the solutions applied so a long way the source of the created solution is the scientific knowledge of the creators and the representatives of the universities or lookup centers. Technological entrepreneurship refers at once to technical aspects, formerly unknown techniques of production, the provision of services, the advent of new products, services and systems, the modern organisation of processes, and other kinds of activities that are primarily based on the use of expertise and/or collaboration with scientific and lookup centers. Technological entrepreneurship stems from mainstream entrepreneurship by using focusing on the probabilities of assisting innovations in science and engineering. It typically concerns the introduction of technical improvements to emerging markets, and new products that allow this introduction technological entrepreneurship hyperlinks entrepreneurship—as a domain of social sciences—with technical sciences, due to the fact it owes its improvement to technological advances (e.g., in IT and telecommunications technologies, biotechnology, nanotechnology, etc [3].

Information technology with various elements and skills should have proven splendid flexibility in the discipline of entrepreneurship. These points brought on efficiency enlarge of this technological know-how in entrepreneurial and job creation. In an overview some of these elements can be noted: Increase speed, enhance accuracy, and reduce.

The physical dimension of facts repositories, elimination of administrative corruption, making it possible to work full- time, permitting remote collaboration, minimize the value of the device or corporation given the above specifically make bigger pace which makes doing most of the work happens and work full-time.

System efficiency accelerated and hence reduces the quantity of the costs, with entrepreneurs, wants are identified and with elimination of needs enchancement is achieved. Advanced industrial countries developed due to the information science and by way of that time achieve and water. Through the institution of rural records centers, statistics and conversation technology can create job opportunities in rural areas. Such facilities should have resolved the gap between rural and urban communities and reduce migration issues from rural to urban areas [4].

1.2 Motivation

Without any doubt, development of entrepreneurship is the future of every country; specifically developing nations cannot obtain economic improvement except fostering entrepreneurship. Through helping environment, it is viable that there must be many startups firms which will furnish many jobs.

The findings of lookup point out that normal graduates and undergraduates of business studies are nicely inspired and having high quality intention to begin their own commercial enterprise in DIU.

1.3 Rationale of the Study

The rational of effect of technology on college students to be Entrepreneurship at DIU is the kingdom of thought that is required of college students is that of entrepreneurial consciousness and they argued that flexibility concepts like creativity, risk-taking and flexibility in the face of trade are becoming more and more vital in the development of entrepreneurial education job-creation skills.

- To study the impact of entrepreneurial schooling on students' intentions.

- To recommend one-of-a-kind methods and measures for raising student's intention to boost their very own businesses.
- To explore the relationship among the given variables.
- To identify the relationship between attitude towards the conduct with entrepreneurial intention.

1.4 Research Questions

- Do/did you have a job other than your business?
- What is your motivation to start a business?
- What industry does your company belong to?
- Do you have Information Technology/Computer Science/Software degree?
- What are obstacles faced in a startup business?

1.5 Expected Outcome

- ❖ To identify the relationship between perceived behavioral control with entrepreneurial intention.
- ❖ To identify the relationship between entrepreneurship education with entrepreneurial intention.
- ❖ To identify the relationship between personality traits with entrepreneurial intention.
- ❖ To identify the impact of independent variables with entrepreneurial intention.
- ❖ To confirm the consistency of the Theory of Planned Behavior.

1.6 Report Layout

Report layout I will discourse about the following Chapters

Chapter one: I talk in chapter one about introduction impact of Entrepreneurship with startup market at DIU, Motivation of the research, and Rationale of the study, Expected Outcome, and Report Layout.

Chapter two: I will discuss chapter two Introduction, Related Works, Research summary, Scope of the Problem and Challenges.

Chapter three: in chapter three I will discuss introduction of research methodology, research subject and instrumentation, procedure of data collection, statistical analysis, and implementation requirements.

Chapter four: I will discuss in this chapter experimental result and discussion this chapter will be discuss introduction, experimental results, descriptive analysis and summary.

Chapter five: Summary, Conclusion, Recommendation and Implication for Future Research.

CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, I'll discuss related work or the literature related on the impact of technology on students to be Entrepreneurship at DIU the first section is prior studies, the second section is Research summary, Scope of the problem and Challenges.

2.2 Related Works

The entrepreneurship packages run by commercial enterprise colleges equate entrepreneurship with new mission creation and instruct “about” entrepreneurship as a substitute than instructing for entrepreneurship. The skill set needed to emerge as entrepreneur includes; persuasion skills, creativity, imperative thinking, leadership skills, negotiation skills, problem solving skills, social networking and time management. to spark off creativity and innovation, right intelligence questioning is required. The proper brain thinking deals with uncertainties, open-ended questions, choice making with incomplete information, lateral thinking, intuitive questioning the entrepreneurship schooling packages ought to be designed in such a way to set off the right Genius wondering of the students. There is increasing cognizance among coverage makers that each entrepreneurship and innovation have suggested regional Phan et. Al represented that those dimensions [5]. The previous five many years have witnessed the emergence of technological know-how business incubation (TBI) as a novel approach to promote local and regional environments for innovative entrepreneurship. There are severa examples of successful incubation mechanisms such as science incubators, accelerators and science parks which have contributed in developing sustainable regional eco-systems with the attention of modern entrepreneurial activities, producing intense hobby in policy circles [6]. Mian, S., Lamine, et.al shows that, the connection between progressive entrepreneurship, competitiveness and economic health has led to a worldwide hobby among coverage makers to seem for techniques that enhance regional economic increase [7]. It is now extensively believed that incubation platforms play a key position in stimulating the development of an innovative business local weather at the regional level.

In particular, to cope with the prevailing global economy challenges, incubation platforms are considered as nice vehicles for job introduction [8]. and tools to provoke and revitalize industries and regions [9]. They have emerged as one of ‘the mainstays of high technological know-how industrial improvement [10].

Conceptually, incubators assist join science, technology, education, knowledge, entrepreneurial brain and capital [11]. They are embedded in a regional ecosystem composed of key stakeholders such as industrial clusters, educational institutions, research labs, banks and investors. As such, incubators are mechanisms that are uniquely regarded to provide necessary links in the entrepreneurial value chain at the national and/or regional stage As hybrid corporations they are regularly mounted thru collaboration amongst university, enterprise and governmental entities, and serve to promote technology diffusion into the neighborhood economy [12]. Hypothesized to act as conduits for developing entrepreneurial capital inside a area [13]. Their regional role in promotion technology based financial development and contributing towards the enhancement of the photograph of location is further highlighted by means of Link and [14]. With entrepreneurial universities increasingly more considered as engines of information oriented regional monetary boom thru technological know-how transfer and commercialization of research results, a locally integrated technology incubation mechanism has the doable to serve as the predominant car for nurturing and growing such businesses Therefore, to shed light on the interaction and dynamics between incubators and their regional actors a contextual evaluation of these incubation fashions as aspects of their regional ecosystems is warranted to examine their position in regional economic development. Nowadays, entrepreneurship schooling packages use special teaching methods which includes lectures, guest speakers, case research and position models. While designing the education program for entrepreneurs, the following factors must be saved in mind- Student unique necessities must be understood; the educating have to be greater specific to student requirements; didactic techniques such as lectures, readings, textual content books and seminar need to be used for offering new information; lively case studies, group discussions, brainstorming etc. must be used for abilities building; hassle fixing in real-world situation, consultancy with small companies must be taken to provide hands-on experience. The output be assessed on behavioral and ability outcomes, product development, prototypes it has

additionally been discovered that there are gender differences in the motivational factors for participating in entrepreneurship program. There is a need to customise training programs to serve the want of lady and male college students [15]. The entrepreneurship programs should be designed to inform the students about the real-world stipulations and imparting the methods in which the complexities can be overcome.

The entrepreneurship applications run by way of enterprise faculties equate entrepreneurship with new undertaking introduction and educate “about” entrepreneurship as a substitute than instructing for entrepreneurship. The talent set wished to come to be entrepreneur includes; persuasion skills, creativity, imperative thinking, leadership skills, negotiation skills, trouble fixing skills, social networking and time administration [16]. To spark off creativity and innovation, proper brain wondering is required. The proper intelligence thinking deals with uncertainties, open-ended questions, choice making with incomplete information, lateral thinking, intuitive wondering the entrepreneurship education applications be designed in such a way to activate the right brain wondering of the students. Nowadays, entrepreneurship education programs use extraordinary instructing techniques consisting of lectures, visitor speakers, case studies and function Models [17]. While designing the training software for entrepreneurs, the following factors be stored in mind- Student particular requirements have to be understood; the teaching ought to be extra particular to scholar requirements; didactic methods such as lectures, readings, text books and seminar must be used for providing new information; lively case studies, team discussions, brainstorming etc. must be used for skills building; hassle solving in real-world situation, consultancy with small companies should be taken to supply hands-on experience.

Entrepreneur: An entrepreneur is the one who usually searches for change, responds to it and exploits it as an chance

Entrepreneurship: It is a process of creating something new with a value, mainly responding to the possibilities available.

Intrapreneur: a individual working within a giant business enterprise who takes direct accountability for turning an thought into a profitable finished product via assertive risk taking and innovation

Intrapreneurship: Entrepreneurship within an current commercial enterprise structure

Drone Entrepreneur: Drone entrepreneurs are referred to the ones who refuse to adopt opportunities to make modifications in the existing methods of production.

The output have to be assessed on behavioral and intelligence outcomes, product development, prototypes it has additionally been determined that there are gender variations in the motivational elements for participating in entrepreneurship program. There is a favor to personalize education applications to serve the choose of woman and male students. The entrepreneurship applications must be designed to inform the students about the real-world prerequisites and offering the tactics in which the complexities can be overcome.

Entrepreneurship originated from French phrase “Entrepreneur”. Entrepreneurs are additionally acknowledged as self-employed people. There is no fix definition for entrepreneurs on account that human beings from exceptional challenge of find out about perceived and described it differently. An economist defines an entrepreneur as the one who makes the aggregate of belongings to make them valuable. While to a psychologist, entrepreneur is generally pushed with the aid of using sure forces such as needs to reap or reap something, to scan and to accomplish centered goal. To businessmen, an entrepreneur may be a threat, an aggressive competitor however can additionally additionally be an ally, a grant of supply, a customer, or every body who creates wealth for others as properly as finds higher techniques to make use of resources, limit waste, and grant jobs to others [18].Some human beings believed entrepreneurs are born, no longer made. However, this fable is busted on the grounds that many research done in the previous have reached a consensus where entrepreneurs can be made and are no longer genetically inherited. Everyone has the possible to turn out to be entrepreneur in particular for these who have exceeded via academic technique in universities turning into entrepreneurs, they are their personal bosses and they make desire through capacity of themselves which affords the status of being the character in-charge, offers a higher possibility of accomplishing a sizeable financial reward and achieving private expert goal. Being a successful entrepreneur is no longer easy.

Long term, systematic planning and enterprise expertise is wished such as creating business model, inserting collectively a new undertaking team, raising money, setting up

partnerships, managing finances, main and motivating employees. Individuals should be very cautious in figuring out personal self as it helps them to make the right selection in selecting the right path for getting involved to be self-employed.

Hence, perceive entrepreneurial intention for a character before becoming entrepreneur is important, this may give a character a clear aim about what he needs to be and what to do in carrying out his desires and lead to succeed. two

The Intention is the instantaneous antecedent of behavior. He claimed that conduct is not carried out mindlessly however follows moderately and persistently from the behavior-relevant records and behavior strengthened by lucrative events and weakened via pushing events. Individuals would like to be self-employed as they become aware of that entrepreneurship is a suitable career route for them and is a way for them to accomplish their non-public goals, pursue very own ideas and recognize financial rewards.

Entrepreneurial intention defined as willingness of individuals to perform entrepreneurial behavior, to interact in entrepreneurial action, to be self-employed, or to set up new commercial enterprise Birds (1988) proposed that entrepreneurial intention refers to individuals' states of idea that aimed at growing new venture, creating new commercial enterprise idea or growing new price within existing firms. It is an necessary factor in facilitating in the direction of new assignment institution and has giant have an effect on on the firms' mission success, survival and growth. He advised that intentional process frequently starts primarily based on an entrepreneur's personal needs, values, wants, habits and beliefs

2.3 Research Summary

The purpose of this find out about was to decide the have an effect on of technology on college students to be Entrepreneurship at DIU. Focusing of this study is on pupil entrepreneurship, defined as project advent things to do of human beings who are presently reading at a university younger people and especially college students commonly maintain a sturdy activity in an entrepreneurial profession many students are formidable and like to strive out different matters whilst studying. It can be argued that the college is an ideal context for testing one's entrepreneurial capabilities.

2.4 Scope of the problem

The center of attention of this lookup the focus of this lookup work is to first of all study the influence of science on college students to be Entrepreneurship at DIU. The graduated and ungraduated students of Entrepreneurs Small- scale enterprise and applied sciences supply right scope for the growth of entrepreneurial activities. An entrepreneur has appropriate chance and giant scope in selling carrier as a substitute than manufacturing a product. The entrepreneur can achieve better outcomes if the size of the enterprise is small. It is for this reason that small corporations have higher productivity, higher efficiency and low labour turnover.

2.5 Challenge

Every entrepreneur faces their very own share of struggles or challenges. However, there are some that are comparable and reduce throughout each industry.

Such challenges supply top notch entrepreneurial classes when one overcomes them. Therefore, beginning a new business at any age is fraught with risk.

Here's a appear at some of the challenge's young entrepreneurs face;

1. Cash waft management

Cash float is fundamental to small business survival, but many entrepreneurs conflict to pay the payments (let alone themselves) whilst they're waiting for assessments to arrive. Part of the hassle stems from delayed invoicing, which is common in the entrepreneurial world. You perform a job, send an invoice, and then get paid (hopefully) 30 days later.

2. Marketing strategy

Positioning your product/service in such a way that you will maximize on the returns is proving to be a project to many entrepreneurs. This is because some entrepreneurs are venturing into their tasks definitely ignorant of the Dos and Don'ts. It is therefore encouraged that you contact a suitable research and if possible, have a hands-on case study. Don't just invest blindly.

3. Capital

You choose to begin or grow your business, however you have little capital to do it with. Here, endurance and applicable discipline is required when it comes to money management. It is continually estimated that your commercial enterprise won't pick out up in the first three to 4 months. Therefore, a little staying power is required. You can additionally get traders or observe for a quick mortgage to get you started.

4. Criticism and self-doubt

As a younger entrepreneur, you will find that now not each person will take you seriously. They will inform you that you are too younger to construct a profitable business. They will be rapid to tell you simply what they suppose you are doing wrong. At times, the criticism and the self-doubt it fosters might get to you. As your commercial enterprise struggles to get off the ground, you may want to start to doubt yourself.

5. Finding Customers

Even if you provide the best-quality product or service available in the market today, your probabilities of failure will be excessive if you don't locate loyal customers.

Advertising might also assist you find humans who will without a doubt be involved in your product or service. If you don't have money for ads, try to locate clients within your circle of pals or family members. Let them spread the news to their pals as well.

6. Building a Successful Team

For More of This Stories Subscribe to the Standard E-paper to get a reproduction of Eve Woman in the Standard Hiring personnel isn't as effortless as it seems. You don't appoint them for a week; you rent them for years. They be loyal, love their job, and agree on the paycheck you offer. It's also necessary that you recognize your employees and deal with them like your colleagues and friends.

7. Decision-making

Believe it or not, this is probable the most disturbing mission on this list. New entrepreneurs are compelled to make hundreds of choices a day, from big, company-impacting decisions, to tiny, hour-affecting ones. Decision fatigue is a actual phenomenon, and most new entrepreneurs will trip it if they aren't organized for the new level of stress.

8. Legal

The felony component of starting a business is perhaps the most traumatizing ride of all. This occurs due to uneven information and substantial corruption. No one is inclined to furnish entire facts causing tactics to get stagnant barring pace money. This is a large problem for any new business. Another most important trouble of Bangladesh's felony machine is the poor execution of its current laws. In this case, I will be giving the example of the copyright law which provides safety for intellectual properties.

In the west, we see they put a lot of emphasis on supplying the required safety for mental properties. Unfortunately, in our country, humans are not very involved with that. Anybody can reproduction another's thinking and start a manufacturer of their own. This discourages innovation and progressive thinking, hampering the enterprise as a whole. Also, our felony gadget is not very useful closer to small organizations hostilities large corporations, say for awful debt or extend in payments.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that was used in the study of Impact of impact of technology on students to be Entrepreneurship at Daffodil International University It begins Research Subject and Instrumentation, Data Collection Procedure, Statistical Analysis and Reliability and validity.

3.2 Research Subject and Instrumentation

Research contraptions had been used and played a key position in guiding the researcher into deciding on a aggregate of qualitative and quantitative research techniques that were viewed sufficient in addressing the research blame in a satisfactory manner.

Points out that a survey is only as correct as a question it asks, as a result the questionnaire is a vital stage in the survey research process, the questionnaire ought to be applicable and correct in making an attempt to seize the essence of the research objective. To achieve these ends, a researcher will be required to make several decisions:

- How should each question be phrased?
- In what sequence should the questions be arranged?
- What questionnaire layout will best serve the researcher objectives?
- How should the questionnaire be pre-tested?
- Does the questionnaire need to be revised?

3.3 Data Collection Procedure

Accurate and systematic data collection is critical to conducting scientific research.

Data collection allows us to collect information that we want to collect about our study objects. Depending on research type, methods of data collection include: documents review observation questioning measuring or a combination of different methods.

Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a data collection instrument consistent of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents.

Steps required to design and administer a questionnaire

- Defining the Objectives of the Study.
- Define the target respondents and methods to reach them.
- Questionnaire Design.
- Pilot Testing.
- Questionnaire Administration.
- Results Interpretation

3.4 Statistical Analysis

The Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) was used for data entry and analysis. Pearson's correlation tool was used to establish applicable relationships among the identified variables.

3.5 Reliability and validity

The most necessary difficulty in the research is to reflect on consideration on the validity and reliability of the instrument used to acquire the data.

Reliability refers to extent to which your records collection techniques or analysis approaches will yield consistent. The reliability of the learn about ability that the research will be reliable if the lookup questioner allotted to some respondents out of the lookup area, and agreed to the results of the respondents at least 75% so the lookup will be reliable. Validity of the lookup is experimented the place the questions in the lookup are submitted to an expert, and then ordered how it relates the lookup objective.

Two simple desires in questionnaire design.

1. To obtain facts applicable to the functions of the survey.
2. To gather this records with maximal reliability and validity.

How can a researcher be positive that the data gathering instrument being used will measure what it is supposed to measure and will do this in a regular manner? This is a query that can only be answered by means of examining the definitions for and techniques of organising the validity and reliability of a lookup instrument. These two very necessary elements of research graph will be discussed in this module.

Reliability

Research requires dependable measurement. (Nunn ally) Measurements are dependable to the extent that they are repeatable and that any random have an effect on which tends to make measurements different from event to occasion or circumstance to circumstance is a source of dimension error. two (Gay) Reliability is the diploma to which a check consistently measures something it measures. two Errors of measurement that affect reliability are random mistakes and mistakes of dimension that have an effect on validity are systematic or regular errors. Test-retest, equivalent types and split-half reliability are all determined thru correlation.

Test-retest Reliability:

Test-retest reliability is the degree to which scores are consistent over time. It indicates score variation that occurs from testing session to testing session as a result of errors of measurement. Problems: Memory, Maturation, Learning

Validity:

Very simply, validity is the extent to which a test measures what it is supposed to measure. The question of validity is raised in the context of the three points made above, the form of the test, the purpose of the test and the population for whom it is intended. Therefore, we cannot ask the general question “Is this a valid test?” The question to ask is “how valid is this test for the decision that I need to make?” or “how valid is the interpretation I propose for the test?”

Content Validity:

To find out if the entire content of the behavior/construct/area is represented in the test we compare the test task with the content of the behavior.

This is a logical method, not an empirical one. Example, if test knowledge on American Geography it is not fair to have most questions limited to the geography of New England.

Ensuring these two aspects of a study are very important. While reliability shows the need that a study produces results that will be affirmed consistently by subsequent similar studies, validity or trustworthiness of a study requires that the instrument applied correctly obtains the type of data that it is meant to be gathered. The researcher was committed to work objectively and diligently to ensure the actuality of these two aspects of research by following applicable scientific method. Initially, the tool was pre-tested with up to ten randomly selected students in the University of Daffodil International University in Bangladesh. Doing this was viewed as a way of helping the researcher to ascertain the validity of the tool.

CHAPTER 4

EXPERIMENTAL RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter I want to cover the presentation of data analysis and interpretation of survey results. The data analysis and interpretation were based on the research objectives. Presentation and analysis of the collected data was computed using frequency and percentage.

4.2 Experimental Result

In order to show the distribution of the respondents on the various question items. Tables and graphs were used in the presentation of data. The respondents have same questionnaire given them the sample size of the study population was 260 respondents, while the target population is 350.

4.3 Descriptive analysis

Descriptive statistics are used to describe the basic features of the data in a study. They provide simple summaries about the sample and the measures together with sample graphics analysis they form the basis of virtually every quantitative analysis of data.

4.3.1 Gender Response

Table 4.1 Gender Response

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Vali Male	183	70.4	70.4	70.4
Female	77	29.6	29.6	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.1 indicates that the gender distribution were 183(70.4%) male and 77(29.6%) female this indicate that majority of respondents are male

The following figure 4.1 shows the graph of table 4.1

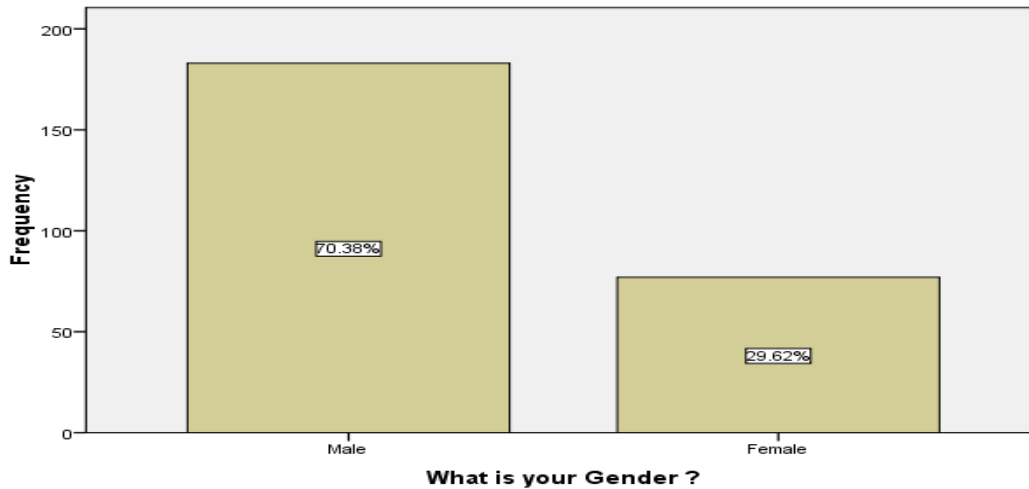


figure 4.1 Gender Response

4.3.2 Age Response

Table 4.2 Age response

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 17-25	155	59.6	59.6	59.6
26-34	68	26.2	26.2	85.8
35-44	27	10.4	10.4	96.2
45-over	10	3.8	3.8	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.2 indicates that the age distribution were 155(59.6%) 17-25 and 68(26.2%) 26-34 and 27(10.4%) 34-44 and 10(3.8) are 45-over this indicate that majority of respondents is 17-25 . the following figure 4.2 shows the graph of table 4.2

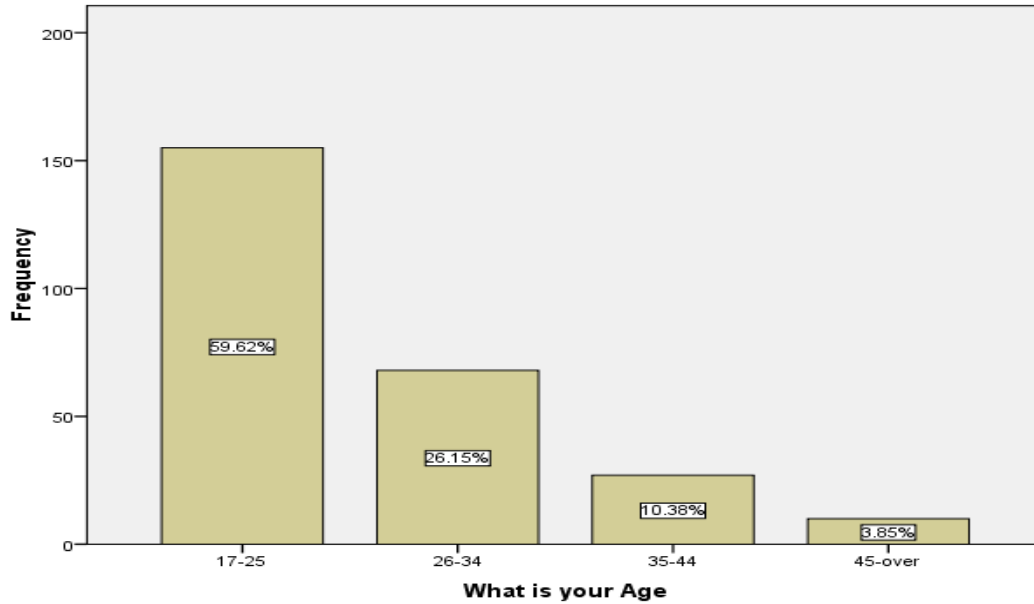


Figure 4.2 age response

4.3.3 Education level response

Table 4.3 Education response

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Diploma	4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Bachelor Degree	116	44.6	44.6	46.2
Master Degree	30	11.5	11.5	57.7
high School	110	42.3	42.3	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.3 indicates that the education level were 4(1.5%) diploma and 116(44.6%) bachelor degree and 30 (11.5%) master degree and 110(42.3%) are high school this indicate that majority of respondents is barchelor digree . the following figure 4.3 shows tha graph of table 4.3

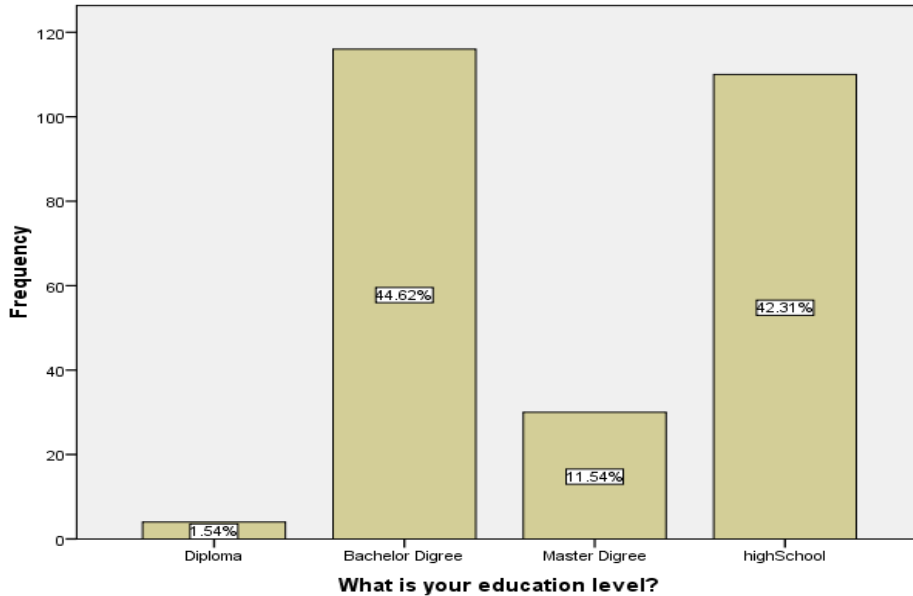


Figure 4.3 Education level response

4.3.4 Do you have information technology respondents?

Table 4.4 Do you have information technology respondents?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	237	91.2	91.2	91.2
No	23	8.8	8.8	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.4 indicates that the informarion technology were 237(91.2%) Yes and 23(8.8%) are No this indicate that majority of respondents is Yes.

The following figure 4.4 shows the graph of table 4.4.

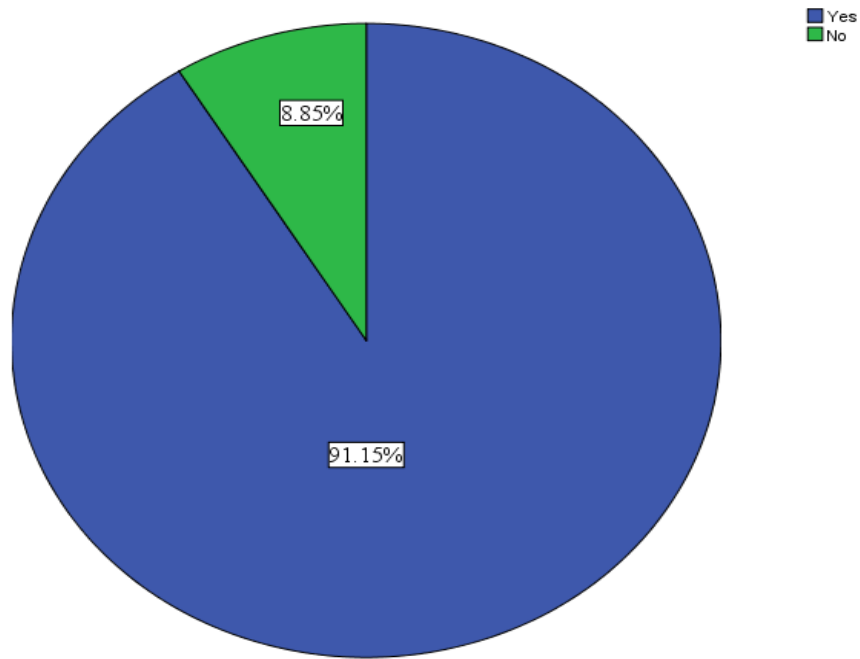


Figure 4.4 Do you have information technology/computer science software degree response?

4.3.5 Do/did you have a job other than your business respondents?

Table 4.5 Do/did you have a job other than your business respondents?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	84	32.3	32.3	32.3
No	176	67.7	67.7	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.5 indicates that the have a job were 84(32.3%) Yes and 176 (67.7%) are No this indicate that majority of respondents is No.

The following figure 4.5 shows the graph of table 4.5

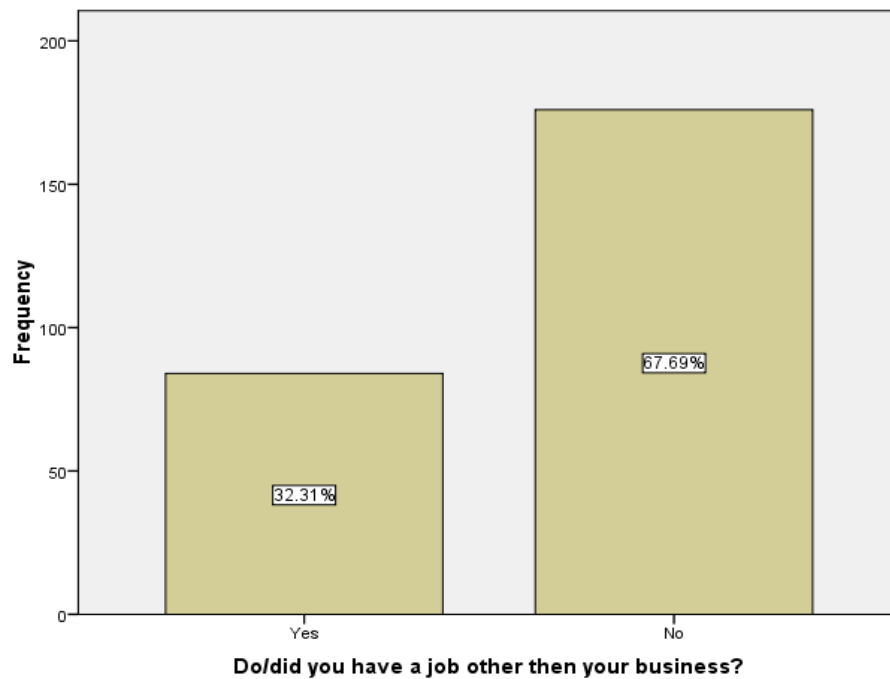


Figure 4.5 Do/did you have a job other than your business respondents?

4.3.6 Years of experience respondents?

Table 4.6 Years of experience respondents?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No experience	175	67.3	67.3	67.3
1-4 year	73	28.1	28.1	95.4
8 Years over	12	4.6	4.6	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.6 indicates that the have a experience were 175(67.3%) No experience and 73(28.1%) are 1-4 years and 12(4.6%) 8 years over this indicate that majority of respondents is No experience.

The following figure 4.6 shows the graph of table 4.6.

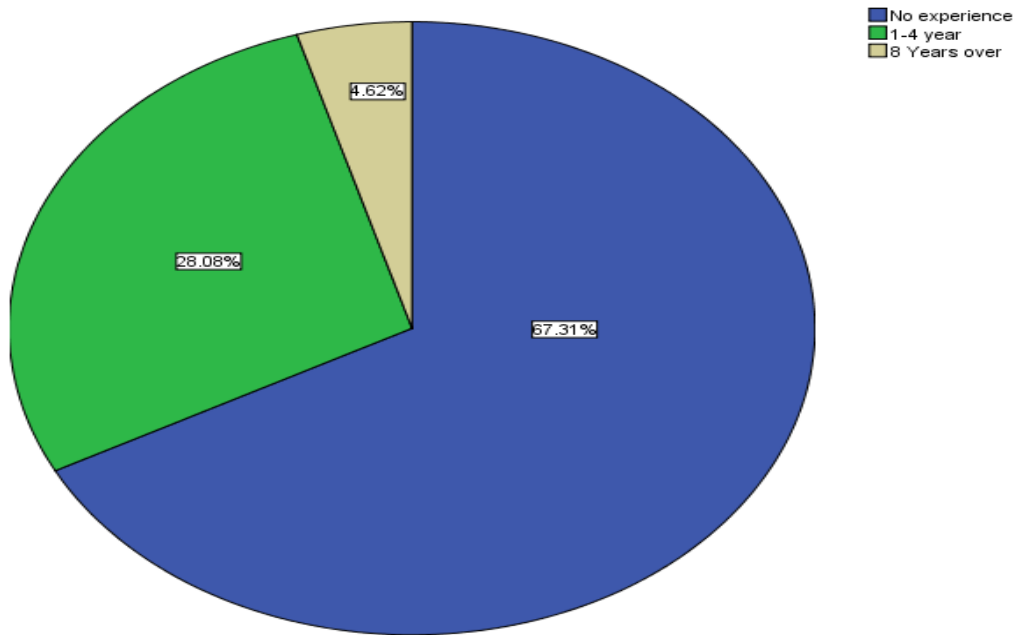


Figure 4.6 Years of experience respondents

4.3.7 Motivation to start your business?

Table 4.7 What is your motivation to start your business?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Making Money	46	17.7	17.7	17.7
Be Famous	11	4.2	4.2	21.9
Making difference	80	30.8	30.8	52.7
Want to be own business	84	32.3	32.3	85.0
To have a job	39	15.0	15.0	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.7 indicates that the Motivation to start a business were 46(17.7%) making money and 11(4.2%) to be Famous and 80 (30.8%) Making difference and 84(32.3%) are be own business and 39(15.0%) to have a job this indicate that majority of respondents is to be own business . the following figure 4.7 shows tha graph of table 4.7.

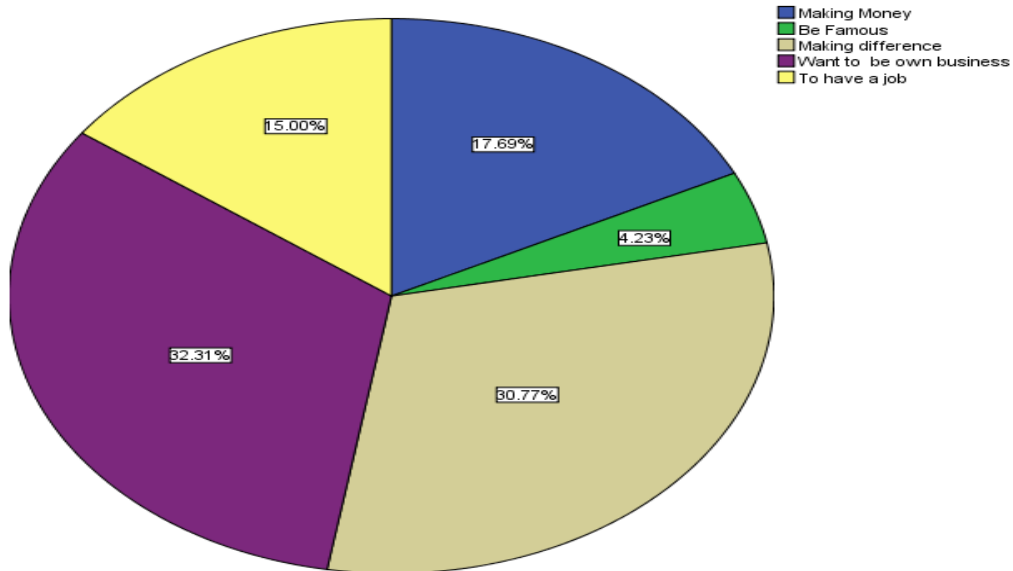


Figure 4.7 What is your motivation to start your business?

4.3.8 What industry does your company belong to respondents?

Table 4.8 What industry does your company belong to?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Healthcare	4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Information & Technology	101	38.8	38.8	40.4
Business Consultancy	67	25.8	25.8	66.2
Fashion and accessories	88	33.8	33.8	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.8 indicates that the industry does your company belong to were 4(1.5%) healthcare and 101(38.8%) Information & Technology and 67(25.8%) business consultancy and 88(33.8%) Fashion and accessories this indicate that majority of respondents is Information & Technology. the following figure 4.8 shows the graph of table 4.8.

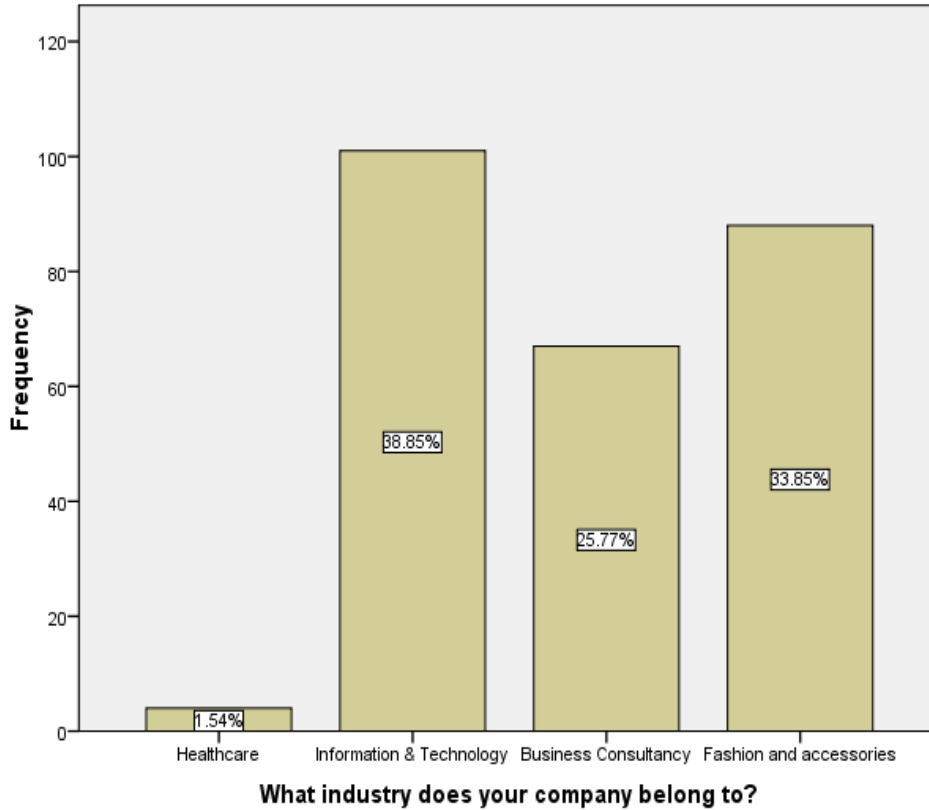


Figure 4.8 What industry does your company belong to.

4.3.9 What are the opportunities that technology gave you to startup the business respondents?

Table 4.9 What are the opportunities that technology gave you to startup the business respondents?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Enhance Communication	101	38.8	38.8	38.8
Analyze Competitors	65	25.0	25.0	63.8
Fill the skills	27	10.4	10.4	74.2
Read about Experience	61	23.5	23.5	97.7
Read about Regulation	6	2.3	2.3	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.9 indicates that the opportunities that technology gave you to startup the business were 101(38.8) Enhance communication and 65(25.0%) Analyze Competitors and 27(10.4%) Fill the skills and 61(23.5%) Read about Experience and 6(2.3%) Read about Regulation this indicate that majority of respondents is Enhance communication. the following figure 4.9 shows the graph of table 4.9.

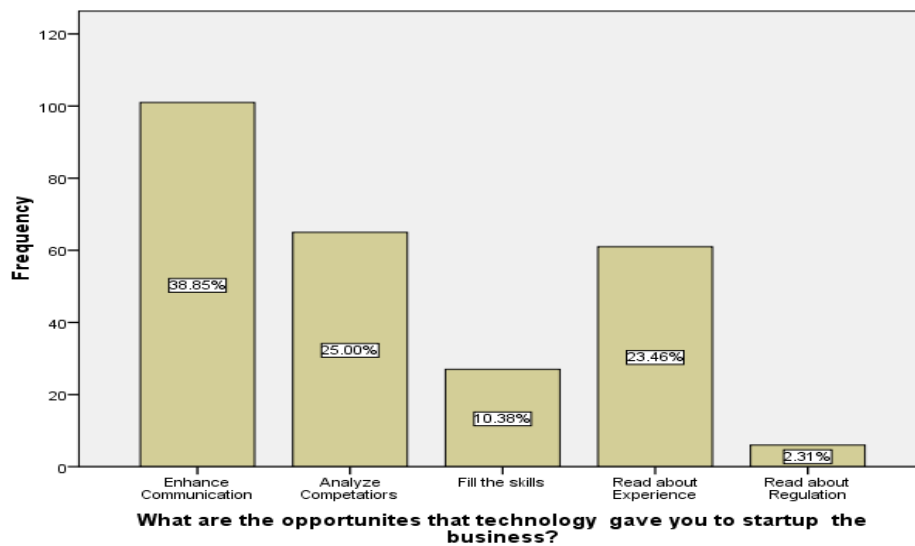


Figure 4.9 the opportunities that technology gave you to startup the business?

4.3.10 What challenging with human resource activities?

Table 4.10 What challenging with human resource activities?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Lack of hiring qualified staff	50	19.2	19.2	19.2
Lack of having suitable environment	63	24.2	24.2	43.5
Lack of team work	43	16.5	16.5	60.0
lack of controlling the team	45	17.3	17.3	77.3
Unable to engage employees to work	11	4.2	4.2	81.5
Lack of capability to smooth transformation of the business	12	4.6	4.6	86.2
Lack of Promotions, upgrades and increasing salaries.	36	13.8	13.8	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.10 indicates that challenging with human resource activities were 50(19.2%) Lack of hiring qualified staff and 63(24.2%) Lack of having suitable environment and 43(16.5%) Lack of team work and 45(17.3%) lack of controlling the team and 11(4.2) Unable to engage employees to work and 12(4.6%) Lack of capability to smooth transformation of the business and 36(13.8) Lack of Promotions, upgrades and increasing salaries the indicate that majority of respondents is Lack of hiring qualified staff.

The following figure 4.10 shows the graph of table 4.10.

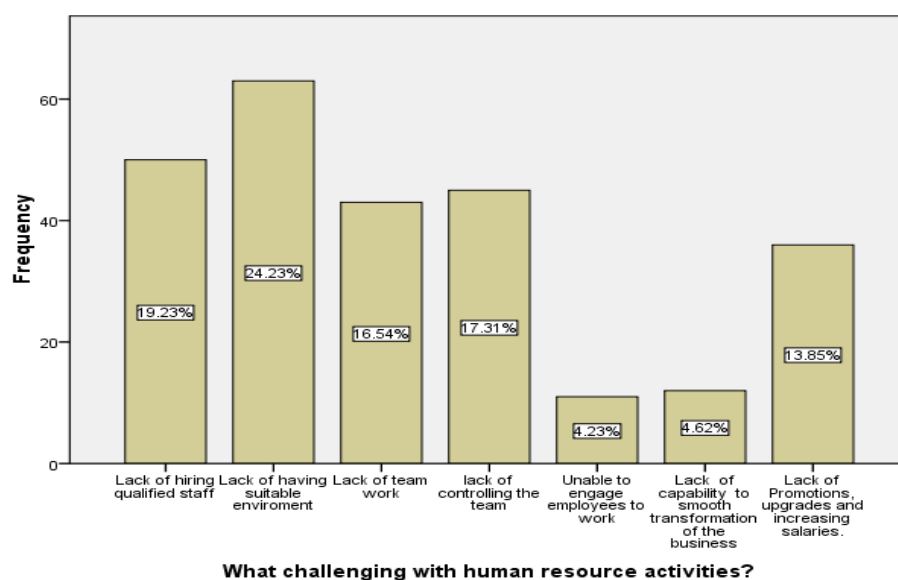


Figure 4.10 What challenging with human resource activities?

3.4.11 What are obstacles faced in a startup business?

Table 4.11 What are obstacles faced in a startup business?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Competition	53	20.4	20.4	20.4
Lack of Skills	37	14.2	14.2	34.6
Lack of resource	6	2.3	2.3	36.9
Lack of experiences	18	6.9	6.9	43.8
Lack of opportunities	70	26.9	26.9	70.8
Lack of Time	43	16.5	16.5	87.3
Regulation	33	12.7	12.7	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.11 indicates that the obstacles faced in a startup business were 53(20.4) competition and 37(14.2%) Lack of Skills 6(2.3%) Lack of resource and 18(6.9%) Lack of

experiences and 70(26.9%) Lack of opportunities and 43(16.6%) Lack of Time and 33(12.7) regulation the indicate that majority of respondents is Competition the following figure 4.11 shows the graph of table 4.11.

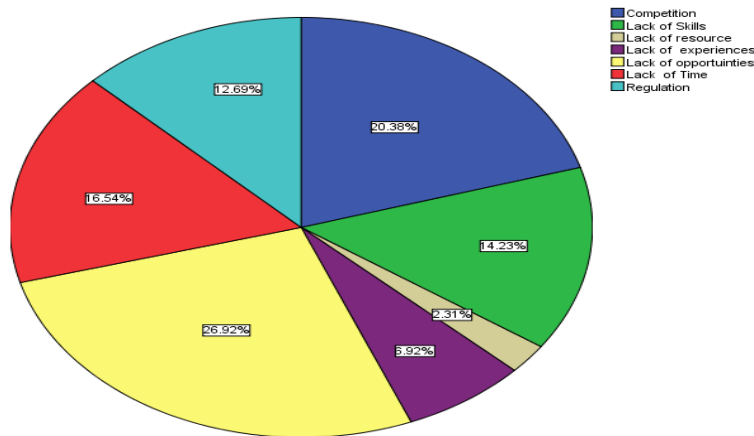


Figure 4.11 What are obstacles faced in a startup business?

4.3.12 What are the opportunities that technology facilitate for financial resourcing respondents?

Table 4.12 What are the opportunities that technology facilitate for financial resourcing respondents?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Using digital tools to have financial analysis	166	63.8	63.8	63.8
Finding investors	38	14.6	14.6	78.5
Applying for the loan online	40	15.4	15.4	93.8
Crowdfunding	16	6.2	6.2	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.12 indicates that the opportunities that technology facilitate for financial resourcing were 166(63.8) Using digital tools to have financial analysis and 38(14.6%)

Finding investors 40(15.4) Applying for the load online and 16(6.2%) Crowdfunding the indicate that majority of respondents is Using digital tools to have financial analysis the following figure 4.11 shows the graph of table 4.11.

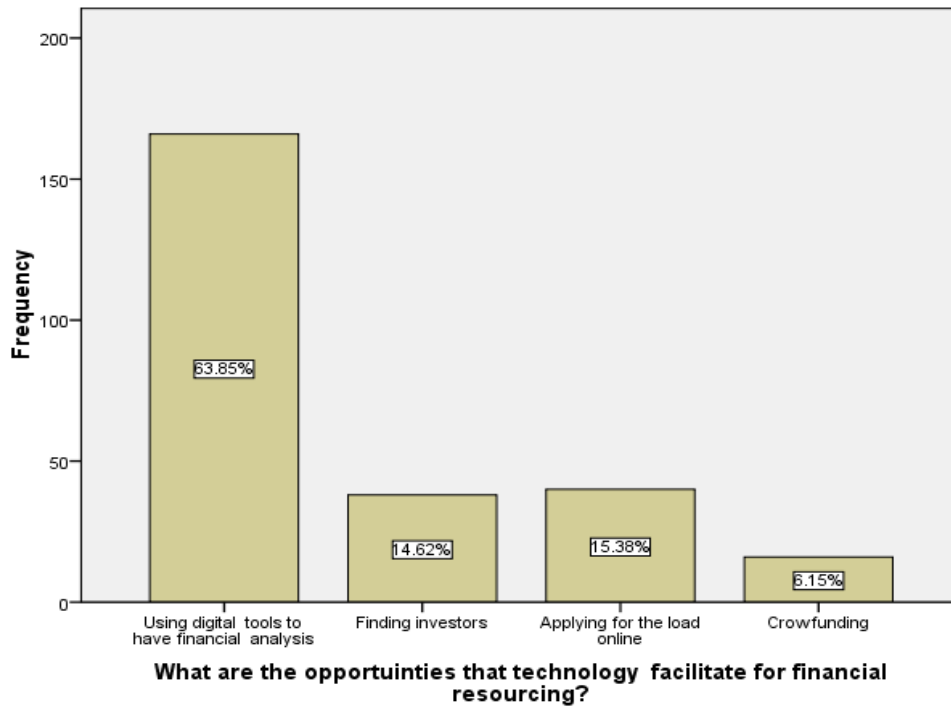


Figure 4.12 The opportunities that technology facilitate for financial resourcing

4.3.13 What are the challenges faced in having financial resources respondents?

Table 4.13 What are the challenges faced in having financial resources respondents?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Lack of Financial management skills	115	44.2	44.2	44.2
lack of securing internal funding	20	7.7	7.7	51.9
High cost of continual improvements of the products	40	15.4	15.4	67.3
Unable to continual evaluation of current market and economy	20	7.7	7.7	75.0
Lack of securing internal funding.	65	25.0	25.0	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.13 indicates that challenges faced in having financial resources respondents were 115(44.2) Lack of Financial management skills and 20(7.7%) lack of securing internal funding 40(15.4) High cost of continual improvements of the products and 20(7.7%) Unable to continual evaluation of current market and economy and 65(25.0%) Lack of securing internal funding. The indicate that majority of respondents is Lack of Financial management skills.

The following figure 4.13 shows the graph of table 4.13.

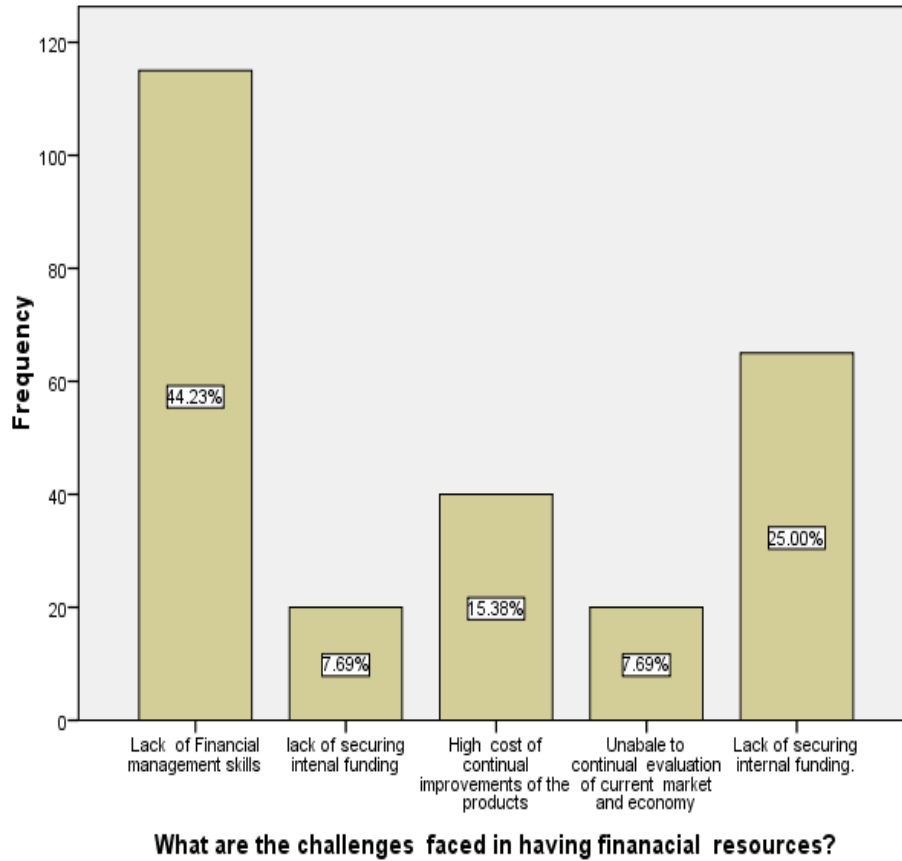


Figure 4.13 What are the challenges faced in having financial resources respondents?

4.3.14 The oppourtunities that technology is giving to human resourcing respondent?

Table 3.14 The opportunities that technology is giving to human resourcing respondents?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Val Searching for employees id to hire?	40	15.4	15.4	15.4
Having people working online	46	17.7	17.7	33.1
Having digital attendance system	20	7.7	7.7	40.8
Monitoring the business through CCTV	24	9.2	9.2	50.0
Having ERP system	87	33.5	33.5	83.5
Communicate the team through emails or social media	43	16.5	16.5	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.14 indicates that the opportunities that the opportunities that technology is giving to human resourcing were 40(15.4%) Searching for employees to hire and 46(17.7%) Having people working online and 20(7.7%) Having digital attendance system and 24(9.2%) Monitoring the business through CCTV and 87(33.1%) Having ERP system the indicate that majority of respondents is Having ERP system.

The following figure 4.14 shows the graph of table 4.14.

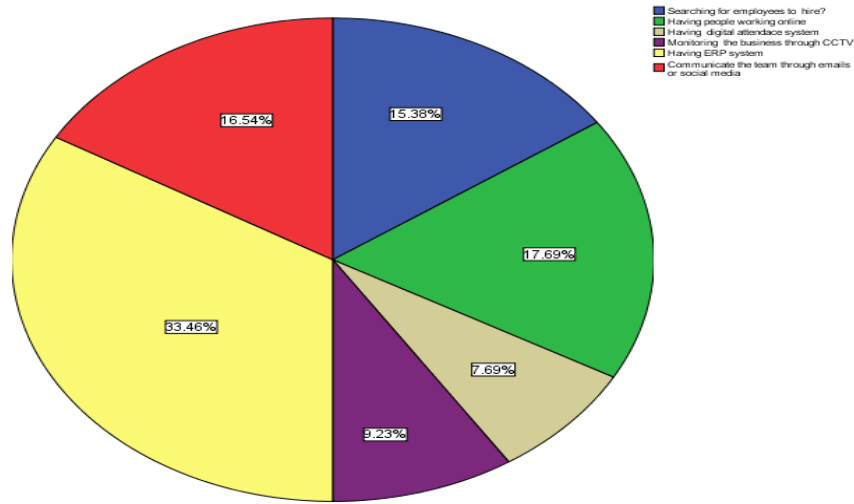


Figure 4.14 The opportunities that technology is giving to human resourcing respondents?

4.3.15 Challenges that prevent enhancement the team's Knowledge and skills respondents?

Table 4.15 What are challenges that prevent enhancement the team's Knowledge and skills?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Lack of coaching resources	15	5.8	5.8	5.8
lack of tools to get required skills and knowledge	111	42.7	42.7	48.5
Lack of company's goals	64	24.6	24.6	73.1
Lack of identifying knowledge and skills gaps	70	26.9	26.9	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.15 indicates that the challenges that prevent enhancement the team's Knowledge and skills were 15(5.8%) Lack of coaching resources and 111(42.7%) lack of tools to get required skills and knowledge and 64(24.6%) Lack of company's goals and 70(26.9%) Lack of identifying knowledge and skills gaps the indicate that majority of respondents is lack of tools to get required skills and knowledge The indicate that majority of respondents is lack of tools to get required skills and knowledge

The following figure 4.15 shows the graph of table 4.15.

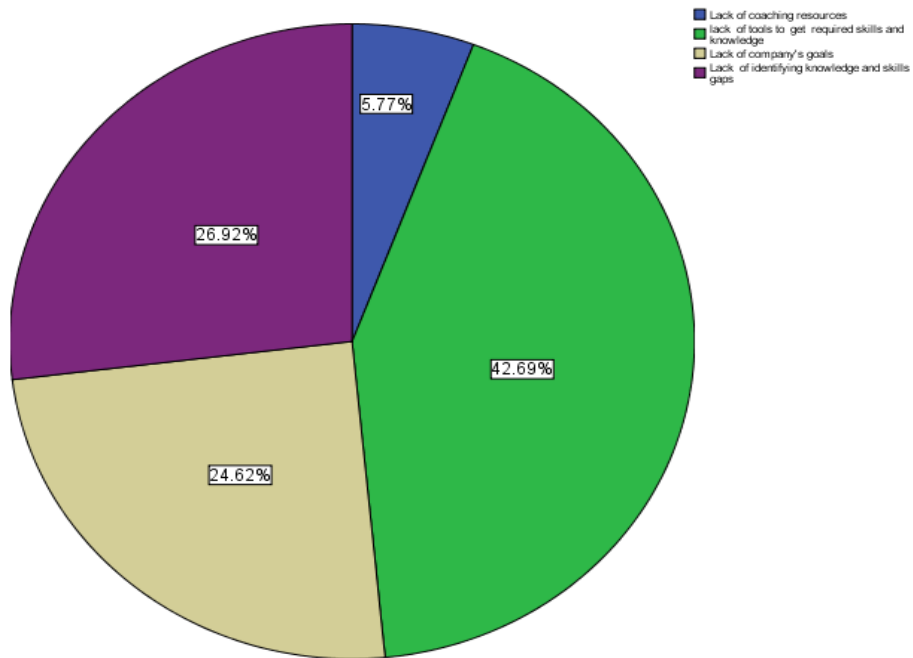


Figure 4.15 Challenges that prevent enhancement the team's Knowledge and skills

4.3.16 What are the opportunities that technology brings to support enhancements of knowledge?

Table 4.16 What the opportunities that technology brings to support enhancements of knowledge?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Continual improvement/development of the process, product and services	68	26.2	26.2	26.2
Bringing new creativity and techniques	140	53.8	53.8	80.0
Create idea and innovation	25	9.6	9.6	89.6
Increasing core competencies and skills of the team	27	10.4	10.4	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.16 indicates that the opportunities that technology brings to support enhancements of knowledge were 68(26.2%) Continual improvement/development of the process, product and services and 140(53.8%) Bringing new creativity and techniques and 25(9.6%) Create idea and innovation 27(10.4%) Increasing core competencies and skills of the team the indicate that majority of respondents is Bringing new creativity and techniques The indicate that majority of respondents is Bringing new creativity and techniques.

The following figure 4.16 shows the graph of table 4.16.

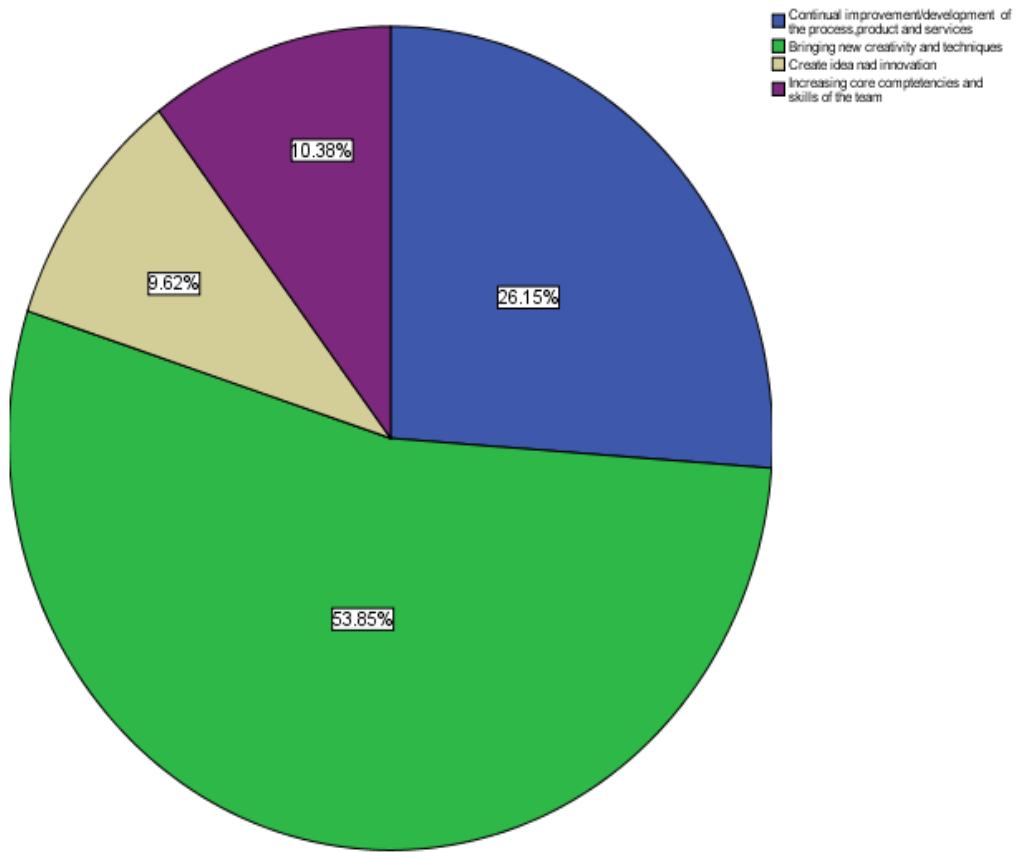


Figure 4.16 The opportunities that technology brings to support enhancements of knowledge?

4.3.17 What are the obstacles faced in operating your firm respondent?

Table 4.17 What are the obstacles faced in operating your firm respondent?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Hard to reach to the customer	56	21.5	21.5	21.5
Reaching to suppliers and lack of logistic	12	4.6	4.6	26.2
Facing difficulty to deliver products and services to customer	63	24.2	24.2	50.4
Unable to advertise product and services not reaching to enough customers	103	39.6	39.6	90.0
Internal communication	15	5.8	5.8	95.8
External communication	11	4.2	4.2	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.17 indicates that the obstacles faced in operating your firm were 56(21.5%) Hard to reach to the customer and 12(4.6%) Reaching to suppliers and lack of logistic and 63(24.2) Facing difficulty to deliver products and services to customer and 103 (39.6%) Unable to advertise product and services not reaching to enough customers and 15(5.8%) Internal communication and 11(4.2%) External communication the indicate that majority of respondents is Unable to advertise product and services not reaching to enough customers.

The following figure 4.17 shows the graph of table 4.17

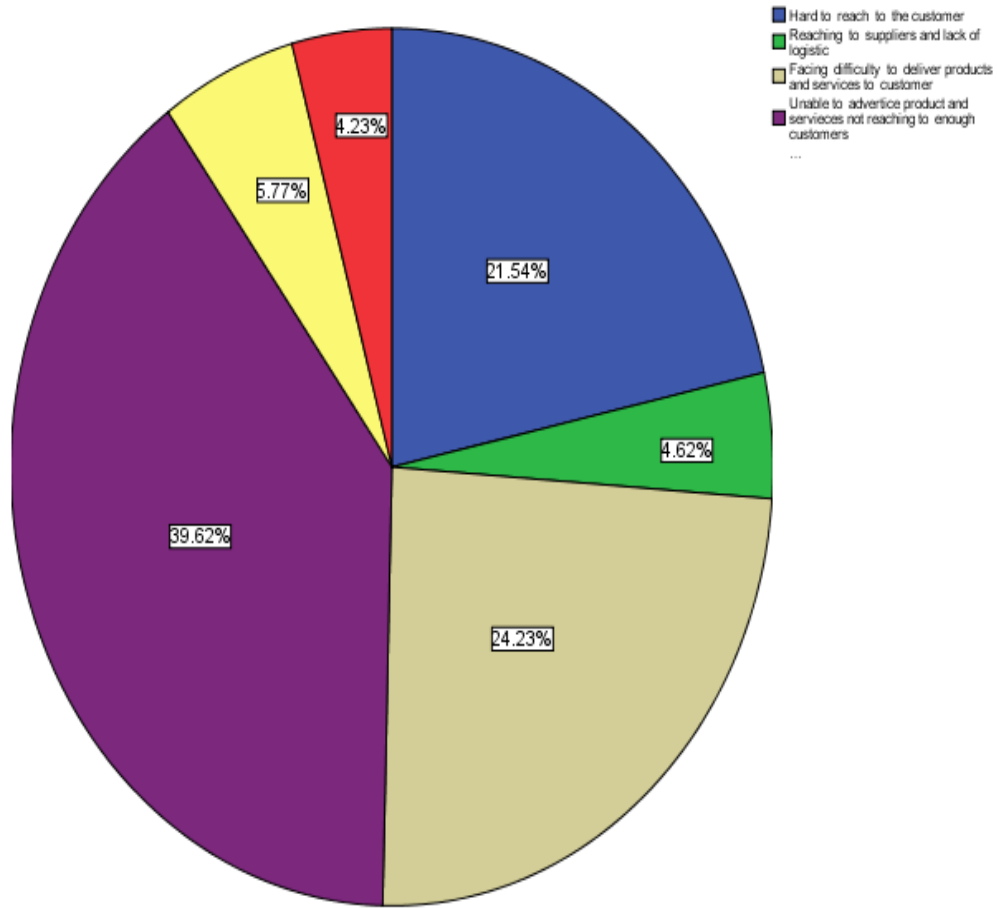


Figure 4.17 What are the obstacles faced in operating your firm respondent?

3.3.18 What are the opportunities that technology helps entrepreneurial operations respondents?

Table 4.18 What are the opportunities that technology helps entrepreneurial operations respondents?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Marketing and Advertising through social media	90	34.6	34.6	34.6
Availability in e-payments.	36	13.8	13.8	48.5
Communicate and maintain customers through websites, emails and social media.	73	28.1	28.1	76.5
Communicate with the team internally.	21	8.1	8.1	84.6
Managing supplies and logistics through online services	20	7.7	7.7	92.3
Using technology in developing products and services	20	7.7	7.7	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.18 indicates that the opportunities that technology helps entrepreneurial operations were 90(34.6%) Marketing and Advertising through social media and 36(13.8%) Availability in e-payments and 73(28.1) Communicate with the team internally. and 21 (8.1%) Communicate with the team internally and 20(7.7%) Managing supplies and logistics through online services and 20(7.7%) Using technology in developing products and services the indicate that majority of respondents is Marketing and Advertising through social media.

The following figure 4.18 shows the graph of table 4.18

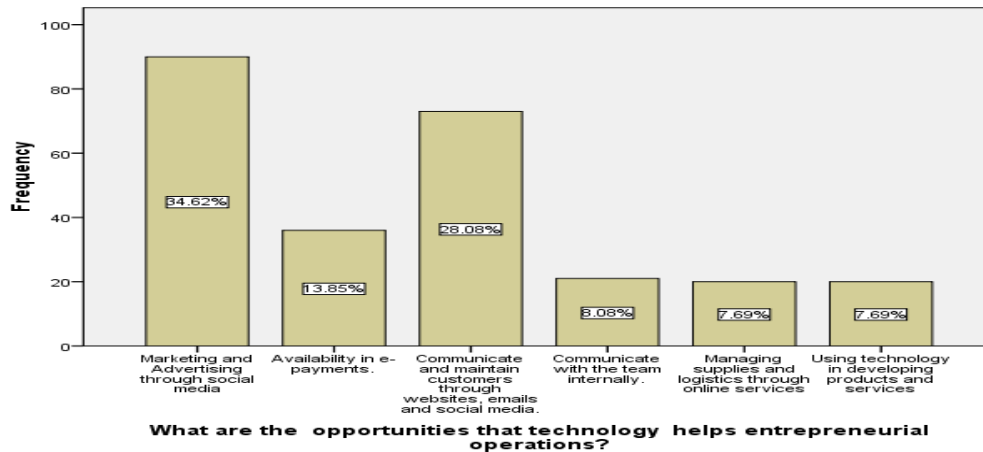


Figure 4.18 What are the opportunities that technology helps entrepreneurial

4.3.19 The challenges that may be faced in maturity of the business, respondents?

Table 4.19 What are the challenges that may be faced in maturity of the business?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Difficulty to keep up with consistency of sale	69	26.5	26.5	26.5
	Issues in performing the operation	53	20.4	20.4	46.9
	Difficulty to improve	26	10.0	10.0	56.9
	Lack of having a periodical strategic plan to continue grow the business.	84	32.3	32.3	89.2
	Difficulty to keep the quality of product or services	28	10.8	10.8	100.0
	Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.19 indicates that the challenges that may be faced in maturity of the business were 69(26.5 Difficulty to keep up with consistency of sale and 53(20.4%) Issues in performing the operation and 26(10.0) Difficulty to improve and 84 (32.3%) periodical strategic plan to continue grow the and 28(10.8%) Difficulty to keep the quality of product or services the indicate that majority of respondents is Lack of having a periodical strategic plan to continue grow the business the following figure 4.19 shows the graph of table 4.19

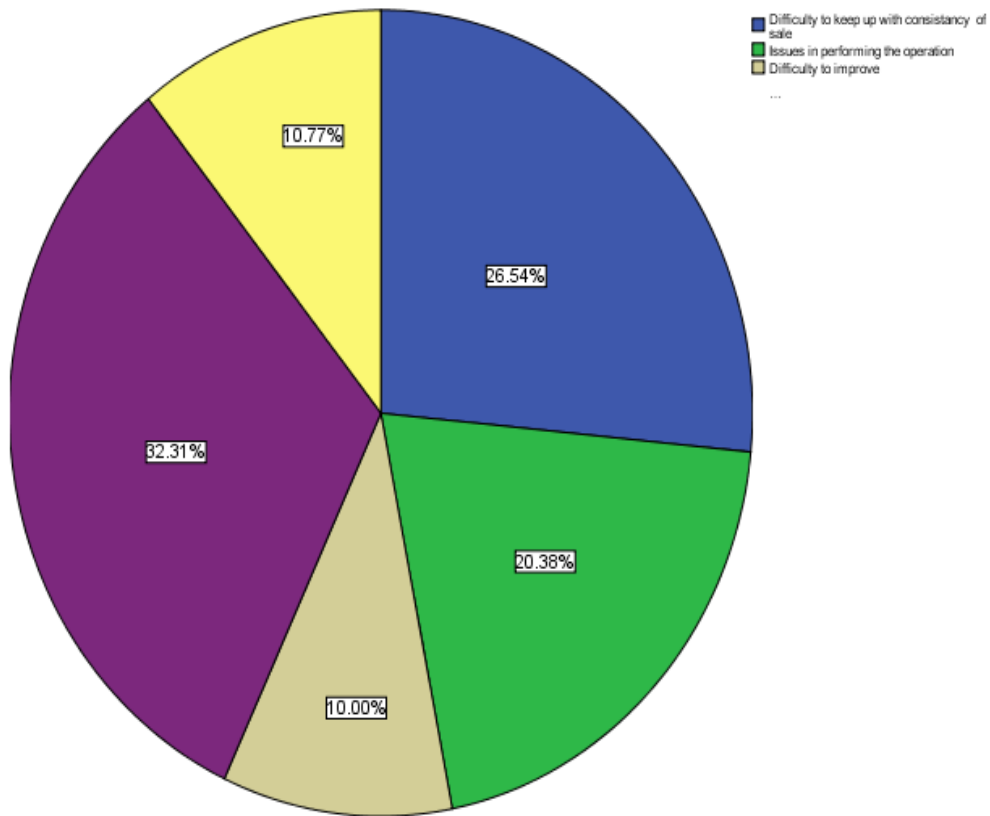


Figure 4.19 The challenges that may be faced in maturity of the business.

3.4.20 What are the opportunities that technology supports the business in maturity phase?

Table 4.20 What are the opportunities that technology supports the business in maturity phase?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid High value to sell the business.	106	40.8	40.8	40.8
Easy transfer or sell the business.	31	11.9	11.9	52.7
Easy communication of handover	90	34.6	34.6	87.3
Providing innovation to work on another opportunity	7	2.7	2.7	90.0
Continue with the same business with enhanced ideas.	8	3.1	3.1	93.1
Use technology to continue grow the business by opening new horizons of strategy	18	6.9	6.9	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.20 indicates that the opportunities that technology supports the business in maturity phase were 106(40.8%) High value to sell the business. and 31(11.9%) Easy transfer or sell the business and 90 (34.6%) Easy communication of handover and 7 (2.7%) Providing innovation to work on another opportunity and 8(3.1%) Continue with the same business with enhanced ideas and 18(6.9%) Use technology to continue grow the business by opening new horizons of strategy the indicate that majority of respondents is High value to sell the business.

The following figure 4.20 shows the graph of table 4.20

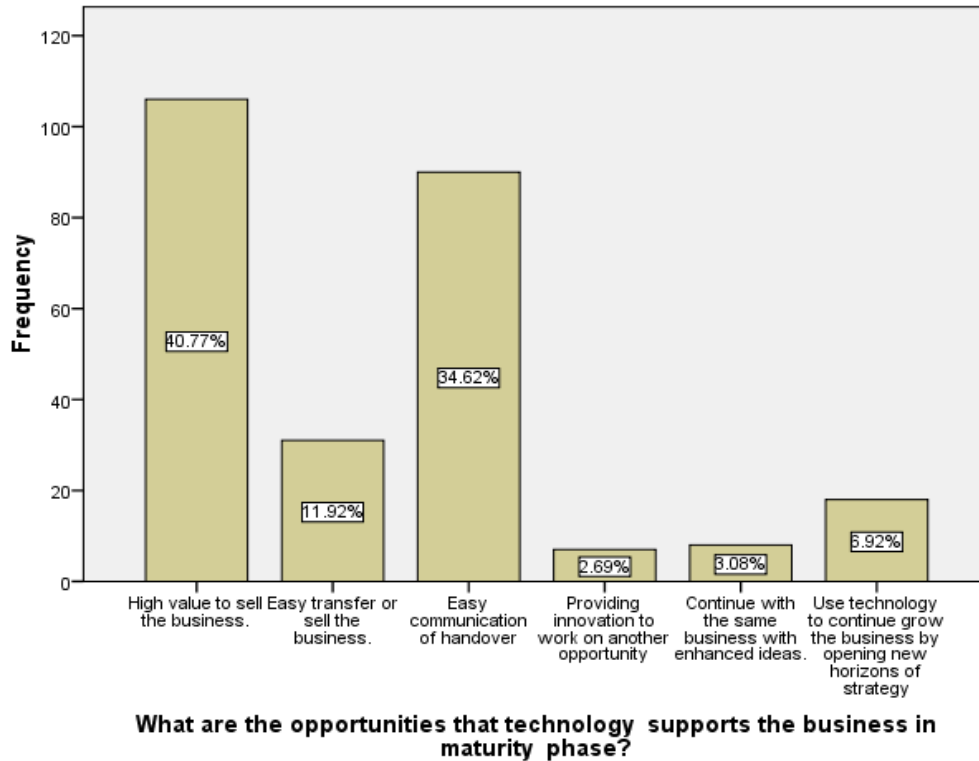


Figure 4.20 the opportunities that technology supports the business in maturity phase?

4.3.21 Level of Digitalization (Using Technology) respondents?

Table 4.21 Level of Digitalization (Using Technology) respondents?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Mild (Low): less than 35% of work is digital	53	20.4	20.4	20.4
	Moderate: more than 35% of work is digital	189	72.7	72.7	93.1
	High: More than 70% of work is digital	18	6.9	6.9	100.0
	Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.21 indicates that the Level of Digitalization were 53(20.4%) Mild (Low): less than 35% of work is digital and 189(72.7%) Moderate: more than 35% of work is digital and 18 (6.9%) High: More than 70% of work is digital the indicate that majority of respondents is Moderate: more than 35% of work is digital The following figure 4.21 shows the graph of table 4.21

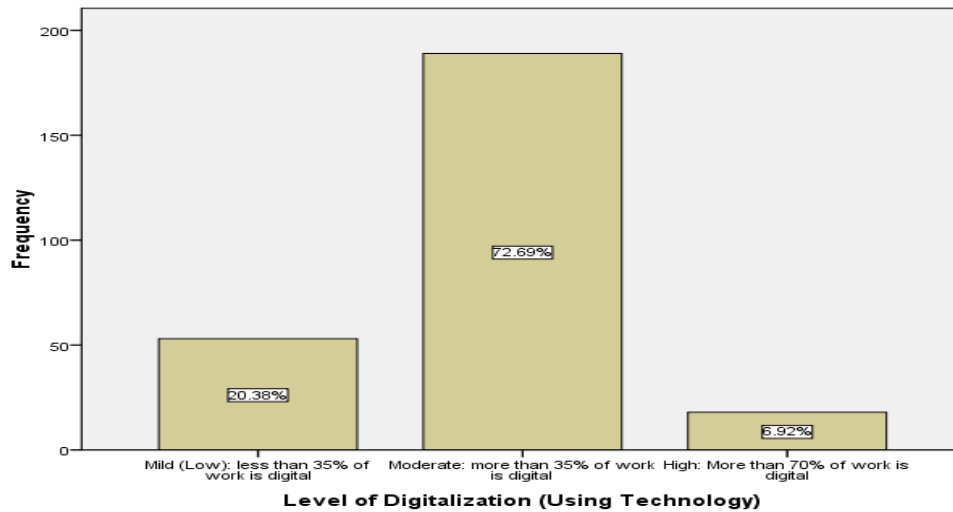


Figure 4.21 Level of Digitalization (Using Technology) respondents.

4.3.22 How important does information technology to create and improve your company to you respondents?

Table 4.3.22 How important does information technology to create and improve your company to you respondents?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Very Important	171	65.8	65.8	65.8
Important	89	34.2	34.2	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.22 indicates that the important does information technology to create and improve your company were 171(65.8%) Very Important and 89(34.2%) Important The indicate that majority of respondents is Very Important

The following figure 4.22 shows the graph of table 4.22

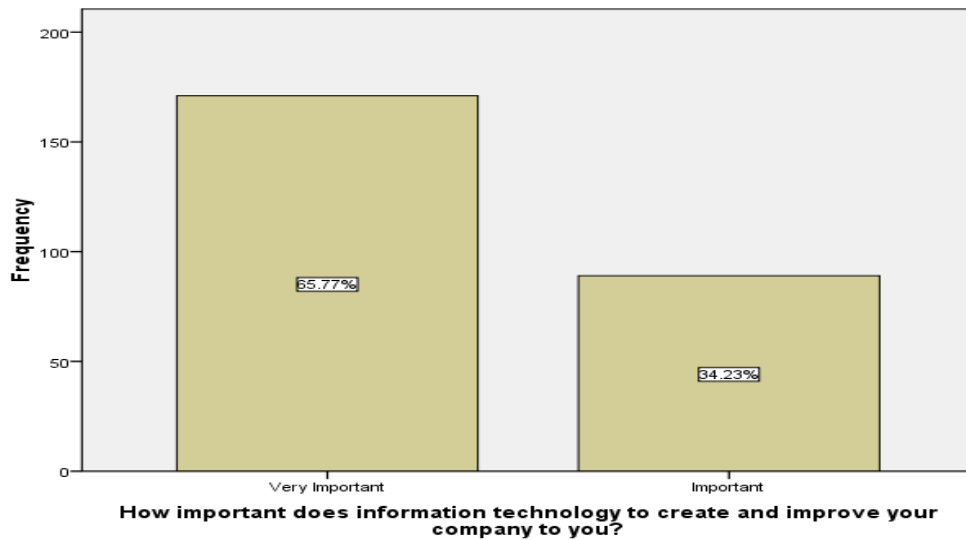


Figure 4.22 How important does information technology to create and improve your company.

4.3.23 Can you operate and continue improving your business without using technology respondents?

Table 4.23 Can you operate and continue improving your business without using technology respondents?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	136	52.3	52.3	52.3
No	124	47.7	47.7	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.23 indicates that the operate and continue improving your business without using technology were 136(52.3%) Yes and 124(47.7%) No The indicate that majority of respondents is Yes

The following figure 4.23 shows the graph of table 4.23

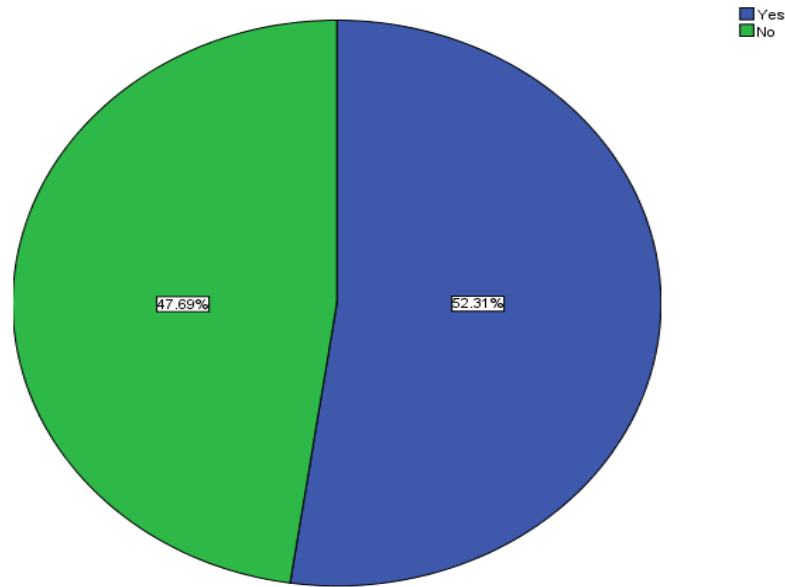


Figure 4.23 Can you operate and continue improving your business without using technology.

4.3.24 Is it important to you to enhance digital skills of your personnel or yourself to invest in digital business?

Table 4.24 Is it important to you to enhance digital skills of your personnel or yourself to invest in digital business?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	177	68.1	68.1	68.1
No	83	31.9	31.9	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.24 indicates that the important to you to enhance digital skills of your personnel or yourself to invest in digital business were 177(68.1%) Yes and 83(31.9%) No the indicate that majority of respondents is Yes

The following figure 4.24 shows the graph of table 4.24

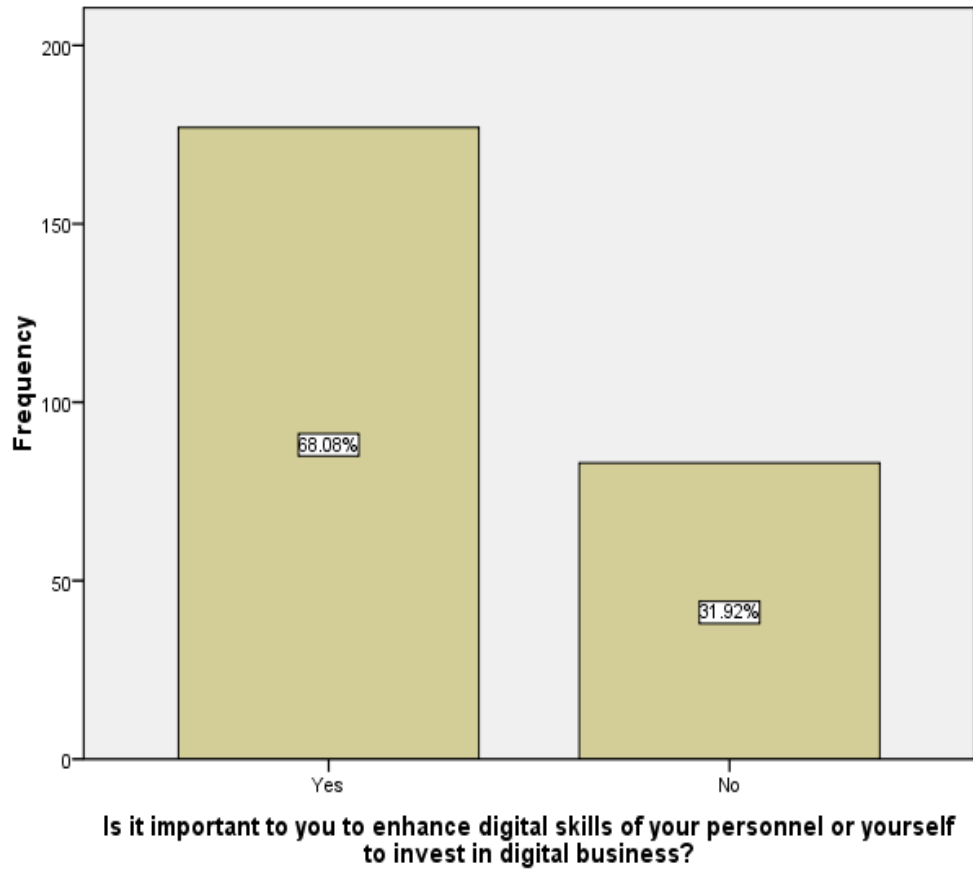


Figure 4.24 Is it important to you to enhance digital skills of your personnel respondents

4.3.25 What is the most suitable statement of about keeping up-to-date with technology to your business?

Table 4.25 What is the most suitable statement of about keeping up-to-date with technology to your business respondents?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid I am aware of new technology and e-facilities, and I am up to date in using them.	89	34.2	34.2	34.2
I am aware to new technology and e-facilities, but I am not using them.	76	29.2	29.2	63.5
I am not aware of new technology and e-facilities, and not interesting to get them.	53	20.4	20.4	83.8
I am facing the difficulty of getting aware of new updates.	42	16.2	16.2	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.25 indicates that the most suitable statement of about keeping up-to-date with technology to your business were 89(34.2%) I am aware of new technology and e-facilities, and I am up to date in using them and 76(29.2%) I'm aware to new technology and e-facilities, but I am not using them and 53(20.4%)I am not aware of new technology and e-facilities, and not interesting to get them and 42(16.2%) I am facing the difficulty of getting aware of new updates the indicate that majority of respondents is I am aware of new technology and e-facilities, and I am up to date in using them.

The following figure 4.25 shows the graph of table 4.25

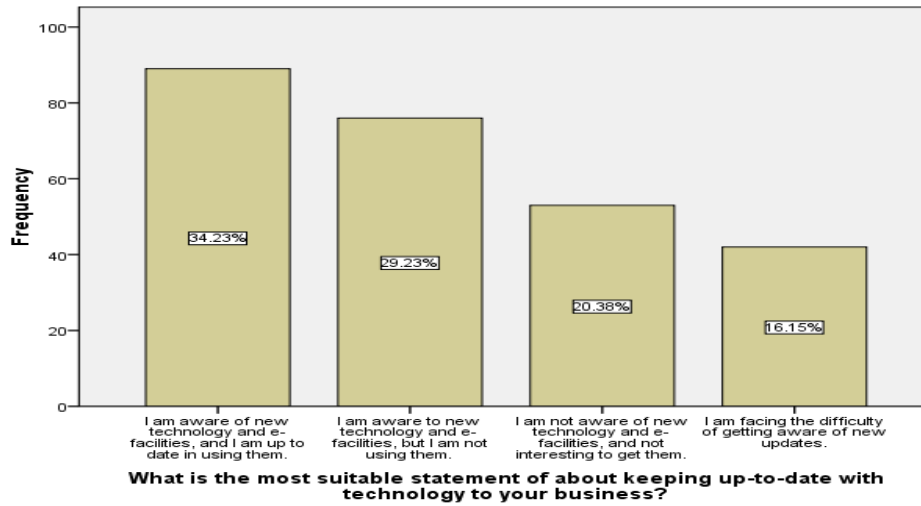


Figure 4.25 The most suitable statement of about keeping up-to-date with technology to your business respondents?

4.3.26 How do you improve your services, products and/or processes?

Table 4.26 How do you improve your services, products and/or processes respondents?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Getting acknowledgments from customers	87	33.5	33.5	33.5
Self-monitoring by my own	12	4.6	4.6	38.1
Depends on Third Party Company.	115	44.2	44.2	82.3
Having a team meeting to consider changes.	46	17.7	17.7	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.26 indicates that do you improve your services, products and/or processes respondents were 87(33.5%) Getting acknowledgments from customers
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12(4.6%) Self-monitoring by my own and 115(44.2%) Depends on Third Party Company and 46(17.7%) Having a team meeting to consider changes the indicate that majority of respondents is Depends on Third Party Company the following figure 4.26 shows the graph of table 4.26

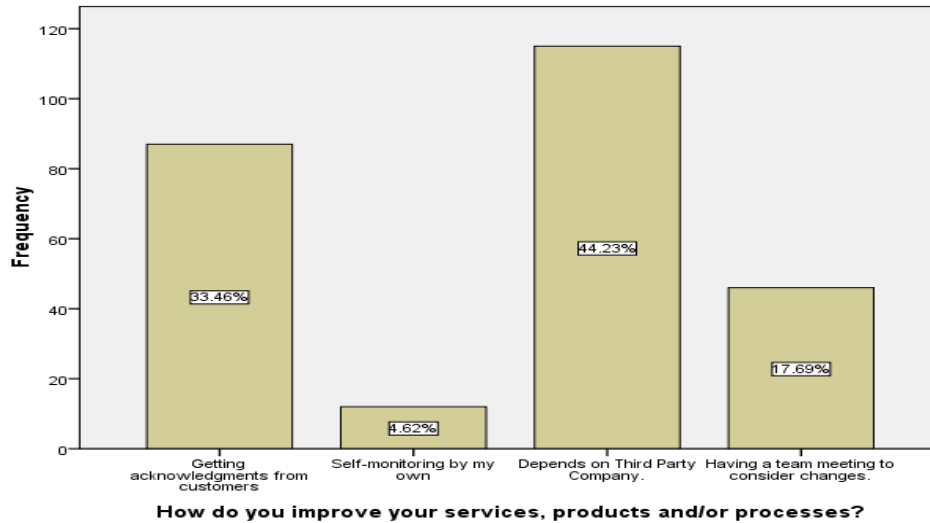


Figure 4.26 How do you improve your services, products and/or processes respondents?

4.4 Summary

This chapter I discussed results of the survey and the results of the survey include analysis of experimental results, and also descriptive analysis, this research Questions I get good responses that makes research to become helpful the output of this descriptive and frequency analysis

CHAPTER 5
SUMMARY OF THE STUDY, CONCLUSION AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter will discuss the findings of the results, conclusion and recommendation of this study, first it will be discussed the major findings of each study as confirmed in the research objectives, second the conclusion from the findings of the study, lastly the researchers will suggest recommendation of this study and areas future research.

5.2 Summary of the study

After findings the researcher focused on to discuss the questions asked the respondents.

5.2.1 Do you have information technology/computer science/software engineering?

About 91.2% responses are knowed have information technology/computer science/software engineering another 8.8% they don't know information technology/computer science/software engineering.

5.2.2 Do/did you have a job other than your business respondents?

About 32.3% responses are having a job where another 67.7% they don't have a job

5.2.3 What is your motivation to start your business?

About (17.7%) responses are making money and (4.2%) responses are to be Famous and (30.8%) responses are Making difference (32.3%) responses are be own business and (15.0%) responses are to have a job .

5.2.4 What are the oppurtinties that technology facilitate for financial resourcing?

About (63.8) responses are Using digital tools to have financial analysis where another (14.6%) responses are Finding investors andother (15.4) responses are Applying for the load online where another (6.2%) are responses Crowd funding.

5.2.5 What are the opportunities that technology helps entrepreneurial operations?

About 90 (34.6%) responses Marketing and Advertising through social media where another (13.8%) responses are Availability in e-payments where another (28.1) responses are Communicate with the team internally. another (8.1%) responses are Communicate with the team internally where another (7.7%) responses are Managing supplies and logistics through online services another (7.7%) responses are Using technology in developing products and services.

5.2.6 What are the opportunities that technology supports the business in maturity phase?

About (40.8%) responses High value to sell the business where another (11.9%) responses Easy transfer or sell the business where another (34.6%) responses Easy communication of handover where another 7 (2.7%) responses Providing innovation to work on another opportunity where another 8(3.1%) responses Continue with the same business with enhanced ideas where another (6.9%) responses Use technology to continue grow the business by opening new horizons of strategy.

5.2.7 Is it important to you to enhance digital skills of your personnel or yourself to invest in digital business?

About (68.1%) are responses Yes where another (31.9%)responses are No it's not important to enhance digital skills.

5.3 Conclusion

Sustainable entrepreneurship is intently and positively linked with technological know-how innovation, which the absence of the former is precipitated via the inadequacy of the latter Entrepreneurial intention defined as willingness of men and women to perform entrepreneurial behavior, to have interaction in entrepreneurial action, to be self-employed, or to establish new enterprise entrepreneurial intention refers to individuals“ states of thought that aimed at developing new venture, developing new business thinking or developing new cost inside existing firms. It is an important issue in facilitating closer to new challenge institution and has great impact on the firms“ project success, survival and boom this learn about mostly efforts on the association of students' utilization of science and their career of education.

The effects from the regression investigation the usage of 260 students attending at exclusive faculties of Daffodil International University shows that the. The reason of this study was the have an effect on of technological know-how on students to be Entrepreneurship at Daffodil international University students.

5.4 Recommendation

Based on findings of this find out about the following pointers had been made Students in particular Daffodil International University students.

I hope will help this find out about for DIU students, the students have to try challenging to spark off creativity and innovation, right Genius wondering is required and assist join science, technology, education, knowledge, entrepreneurial Genius and capital, they are embedded in a regional ecosystem composed of key stakeholders such as industrial clusters, academic institution, banks and investors.

To perceive the relationship between mindset towards the conduct with entrepreneurial intention.

Entrepreneurial spirit and tradition of entrepreneurship and promote the university neighborhood to entrepreneurship, entrepreneurs and their position in monetary growth, job introduction and prosperity.

After examining the questions that I requested the populace I located that the most of the people they aren't have a job however have a main think a new business and technologies.

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APPENDIX

1. What is your gender?

Female

Male

2. What is your age?

Years

Months

3. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Did not Attend

Primary School

Middle School

High School

Diploma

Bachelor Degree

Master Degree

4. Do you have Information Technology/Computer Science/Software degree?

Yes

No

5. Do/did you have a job other than your business?

Yes

No

6. Years of Experience in your job if any:

.....

7. What are your motivation to start a business?

Making money Be famous Making difference

Want to be my own boss Support Family To have a job

Other motivations

8. What industry does your company belong to?

Healthcare Security Information & Technology
Business Consultancy Transportation Real Estate
Consumer Food Fashion and Accessories
Other (please specify) :

.....

9. What are obstacles faced in a startup business?

Competition Lack of skills Lack of resources.
Lack of Experience Lack of Opportunities
Regulations Lack of Time

Other (please specify) :

.....

10. What are the opportunities that technology gave you to start the business?

Enhance communication Analyze competitors Fill the skills gaps
Read about others' experience Reading about regulation.

Other (please specify) :

.....

11. What are the challenging with human resource activities?

Lack of hiring qualified staff Lack of having the suitable environment.
Lack of team work Lack of controlling the team
Unable to engage employees to work.

Lack of capability to smooth transformation of the business.

Lack of Promotions, upgrades and increasing salaries.

12. What are the opportunities that technology is giving to human resourcing?

Searching for employees to hire. Having people working online.

Having digital attendance system Having ERP system

Monitoring the business through CCTV

Communicate the team through emails or social media

Checking staffs' activities through the internet

Other (please specify) :

13. What are the challenges faced in having financial resources?

Lack of securing internal funding. Lack of having a loan.

Lack of getting financial support from friends and family.

Lack of financial management skills.

High cost of continual improvements of the products.

Unable to continual evaluation of current market and economy.

Other (please specify) :

14. What are the opportunities that technology facilitates for financial resourcing?

Using digital tools to have financial analysis. Finding investors.

Applying for the loan online. Crowdfunding

Other (please specify) :

15. What are the challenges that prevent enhancements the team's knowledge and skills?

Lack of coaching resources. Lack of tools to get required skills and
knowledge. Lack of company's goals Lack of identifying knowledge and
skills gaps.

16. What are the opportunities that technology brings to support enhancement of knowledge?

Continual improvement/development of the processes, products and services.
Bringing new creativity and techniques. Creating Ideas and innovation
Increasing core competencies and skills of the team creating new know
Continual improvement all the team and everywhere
Other (please specify:

17. What are the obstacles faced in operating your firm?

Hard to reach to the customers. Reaching to suppliers and lack of logistic
Facing difficulty to deliver products and services to the customers.
Facing problems during regular payments processes.
Unable to advertise products and services, not reaching to enough customers.
Internal Communication. External Communication.
Other (please specify) :

18. What are the opportunities that technology helps entrepreneurial operations?

Marketing and Advertising through social media. Availability in e-payments.

Communicate and maintain customers through websites, emails and social media.

Communicate with the team internally.

Managing supplies and logistics through online services.

Using technology in developing products and services

Other (please specify) :

.....

19. What are the challenges that may be faced in the maturity of the business?

Difficulty to keep up with consistency of sales.

Issues in performing the operation

Difficulty to improve. Lack of having a periodical strategic plan to continue

grow the business. Difficulty to keep the quality of product or services

Starting losing to competitors Losing profits

Lack of customer service. Having negative attitude by business myself or employees.

Lack of disciplinary Inability to maintain business performance.

Other (please specify) :

20. What are the opportunities that technology supports the business in mature phase?

High value to sell the business. Easy transfer or sell the business.

Easy communication of handover. Providing innovation to work on another opportunity. Continue with the same business with enhanced ideas.

Use technology to continue grow the business by opening new horizons of strategy.

Other (please specify) :

21. Level of Digitalization (Using Technology)

Mild (Low): less than 35% of work is digital

Moderate: more than 35% of work is digital

High: More than 70% of work is digital

22. How important does information technology to create and improve your company?

Very Important Important Natural Not important.

23. Can you operate and continue improving your business without using technology?

Yes No

24. Is it important to you to enhance digital skills of your personnel or yourself to invest in digital business?

Yes No

25. What is the most suitable statement of about keeping up-to-date with technology to your business?

I am aware of new technology and e-facilities, and I am up to date in using them.

I am aware to new technology and e-facilities, but I am not using them.

I am not aware of new technology and e-facilities, and not interesting to get them.

I am facing the difficulty of getting aware of new updates.

26. How do you improve your services, products and/or processes?

Getting acknowledgments from customers Self-monitoring by my own

Depends on Third Party Company. Having a team meeting to consider changes.

Get feedback from Family and Friends

Other (please specify) :

The impact of Technology on Students to be an Entrepreneur at DIU.

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