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The Impact of Community-Cultural Factors in Shaping Entrepreneurial Intentions among Youth in Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT: Entrepreneurship is crucial for a nation's development, as it directly impacts the economy and community growth. Studies on entrepreneurship have primarily focused on factors driving community and cultural entrepreneurship in developing nations, such as family, economic standing, educational background, religious beliefs, physical characteristics, surroundings, and customs. This research aims to examine various issues from a theoretical perspective, providing theoretical insights into entrepreneurial behaviors. The study focuses on business owners and entrepreneurs in Bangladesh, considering environmental, cultural, and community aspects. Secondary data was gathered through literature reviews and interviews with key informants. Qualitative and quantitative techniques were used to find pertinent data. Thirty interviews were conducted to efficiently complete data analysis. NVivo 12 software was used to generate word clouds, cluster analyses, and tree maps, revealing patterns and trends in the data. The importance of qualitative analysis was emphasized, and some qualitative data was employed to augment the quantitative analysis.
KEYWORDS: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Intention, Entrepreneurial Activity, Emergence of Entrepreneurship, Environment Factors, Community-Cultural Environment, Traditional Factors.

I. INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh, under the leadership of (Wong and Wang,2004) is fostering economic development through proactive people like entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship promotes innovation, job creation, and overall economic well-being, making it increasingly valued in developing countries like Bangladesh. However, challenges such as gender, family, education, and experience hinder students from expressing their entrepreneurial ambitions, highlighting the need for further support and development.

With 180 million people, Bangladesh is a heavily populated developing country where the private sector plays a critical role in job creation and economic progress. The practice of entrepreneurship is flourishing among all economic classes, helping both well-off and underprivileged people.

Bangladesh is witnessing significant economic development and growth, with entrepreneurship playing a pivotal role in achieving this. Entrepreneurial initiatives significantly influence a nation's policies and development. Institutional funding supports entrepreneurship, highlighting its potential to effectively eradicate poverty.

In Bangladesh, entrepreneurship is a growing trend, with business owners prioritizing environmentally conscious operations and increasing company value. Historically, entrepreneurship focused on maximizing profits for business owners. However, modern owners prioritize sustainability and financial freedom. This study aims to examine the problems, inventive abilities, and capacities within a social science framework to support entrepreneurship in Bangladesh, a growing nation.

1.2 Research Objective:

The goal of the study is to determine what encourages and discourages entrepreneurship in Bangladesh by looking at the social, political, economic, environmental, and cultural settings. The relationship between entrepreneurial talents and variables such as religion, physical characteristics, education, and socioeconomic status is researched. To provide a framework for analyzing entrepreneurship in Bangladesh, the research divides these variables into three categories: environment, community culture, and demography.

Community-Cultural Manipulating Factors Environmental Manipulating Factors

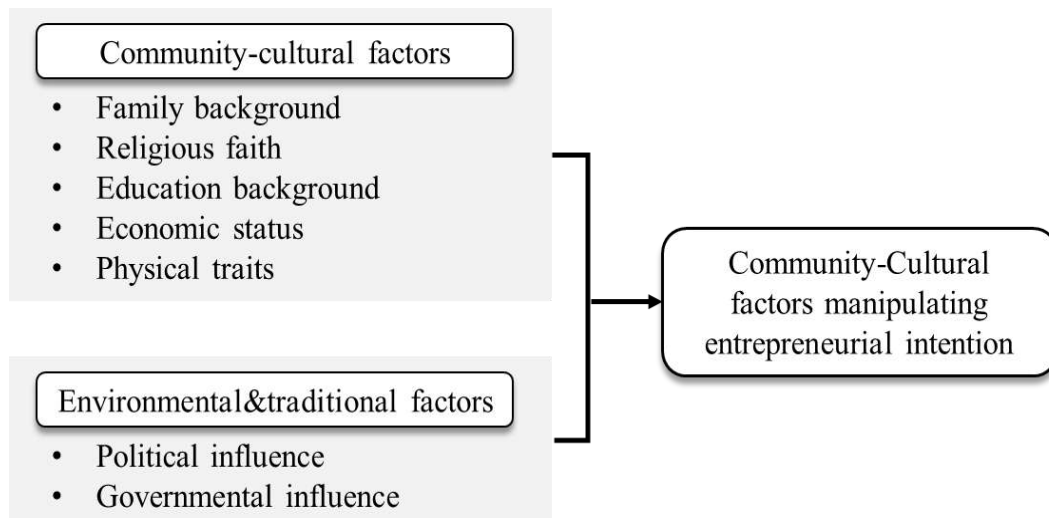**1.3. Theoretical Framework**

Figure 1: Theoretical Framework

II.   LITERATURE

A complex web of situational, environmental, psychological, and personal elements interacts to impact entrepreneurship. Scholars in the Western world is constantly refining their knowledge of these components and how they relate to the ambition to start a business (Bateman and Crant, 1993; Brockhaus, 1982). According to Scott and Twomey (1988), this research is crucial for fostering and strengthening the entrepreneurial culture in society.

Three main elements impact entrepreneurial aspirations: personality qualities, environmental conditions, and demographic profile (Warneryd, 1988). According to the trait theory of entrepreneurship, some traits—such as the drive for success, propensity for taking risks, ability to handle uncertainty, inventiveness, and perception—are important indicators of the desire to start a business.

According to the environmental approach, a person's decision to become an entrepreneur is influenced by outside forces that are out of their control, such as background, education, experience, culture, and family history. In order to determine what traits, make a person entrepreneurial, Ahmed et al. (2010) looked at a number of factors, such as the influence of innovation, education, gender, and family background on entrepreneurial intention. They discovered a connection between entrepreneurial purpose and creativity as well as engagement in family companies.

According to Shaver and Scott (1991), the "emergency theory of entrepreneurship" postulates that people become entrepreneurs due to external conditions that force them to do so. This results in the development of entrepreneurial "refugees" from various triggering events. Advocates of the motive acquisition hypothesis contend that under the impact of training programs, people can modify their mindsets and attitudes to seek particular objectives (Guzman and Santos, 2001).

According to McClelland's accomplishment motivation theory, which focuses on three basic needs—accomplishment, power, and affiliation—some people want to start their own businesses because they have greater drive and noteworthy characteristics than the usual person (Honig, 2004).

Community-cultural and environmental aspects are all the components of an individual's environment, culture, and community that have an effect on the growth, conduct, and performance of entrepreneurs. These elements have an impact on how individuals think, behave, and value entrepreneurship.

2.1 Community influences and entrepreneurial activity

Based on social norms, community networks and values have a major impact on a community's economic development (Granovetter, 1985; Portes and Sensenbrenner, 1993). According to Burt (1992), the idea of community embeddedness posits that implicit norms and values in established social contexts shape entrepreneurial agency, or the ability to come up with ideas and assemble resources. Relationship-based resources are included in social capital, and social networks offer access to both human and financial resources, thereby influencing the collective consciousness of the society (Brass, 1992; Anderson and Jack, 2002). Expanding upon the literature on social and economic networks, entrepreneurship can be understood

as a collective phenomenon. There is a big part played by the idea of social capital, a key export from sociology (Portes, 2000). Given that networks of interactions are significant resources, the social network literature sheds light on the idea of social capital (Nahapiet and Ghoshal, 1998).

Three network interactions principles stand out as crucial to both theoretical and empirical studies on the practice of entrepreneurship, according to the literature on entrepreneurial networks (Hoang and Antoncic, 2003; Johannisson, 1988, 1998): the nature of the content that is exchanged between actors (such as social capital and undetectable resources, like emotional support), and the governance mechanisms in network relationships (such as trust between an entrepreneur and venture partners) (Bates, 1997; Light, 1984; Zhimmer and Adrich, 1988)The network structure determined by the ways in which players intersect, for example, the ability to use structure and consistency in order to evaluate and create entrepreneurial returns (Burt, 1992; Hensen, 1995).

Numerous entrepreneurial studies have employed social network analysis to show how entrepreneurs can acquire resources that are not influenced domestically (Bowey and Easton, 2007; Casson and Della Giusta, 2007; Ostgaard and Birley, 1994).According to the underlying knowledge, entrepreneurs need corresponding properties—like money, labor, and information— that they agree upon in order to produce and deliver their goods and services, even though they frequently possess some of the assets needed to start a business, such as ideas, proficiency, and acquaintance to run a business (Aldrich and Zimmar, 1986; Cooper et al., 1995; Greve and Salaff, 2003; Hensen, 1995; Ribeiro-Soriano and Urbano, 2009; Teeca, 1987).

2.2 Cultural influences and entrepreneur activity

The study emphasizes Hofstede's (1980) concept of culture as collective indoctrination that distinguishes groups and shapes responses to the environment, with an emphasis on the issue of characterizing culture's impact on entrepreneurial activities. Influenced by anthropologists such as Hall (1973), cultural studies have investigated beliefs that are ingrained in society. Four main cultural aspects identified by Hofstede are power distance, individualism versus collectivism, masculinity versus femininity, and uncertainty avoidance. Studies show that societies that value individualism also tend to support entrepreneurship (Hofstede, 1980).

Members of society modify their behavior in response to the environment, which results in the formation of unique cultural values shaped by a variety of elements, such as social, political, technological, cultural, and economic contexts. Based on Hofstede's cultural framework, research demonstrates the substantial influence of cultural aspects on entrepreneurship; cultural characteristics are frequently seen as important predictors of the success of entrepreneurial endeavors (Hayton et al., 2002).

There is a growing interest among economists and sociologists in understanding how culture can explain individual actions and contribute to overall economic well-being, which has led to an increase in the exploration of this topic by academics (Berger, 1991; Carsrud and Johnson, 1989). Based on the particular life domain and its impacts, the acknowledged societal orders—such as family, church, market, profession, state, and corporation—have an impact on entrepreneurial behavior (Thornton, 2004; Thornton and Ocasio, 2008). Entrepreneurial behaviors are significantly shaped by norms and traditions, which are frequently impacted by social and cultural constraints.

2.3 Environmental influences and entrepreneurial activity

A lack of long-term capital, limited personal and family savings, limited market access, and technological barriers are just a few of the administrative difficulties that entrepreneurs face when starting a business (Quddus and Rashid, 2000; Chowdhury and Amin, 2011; Mintoo, 2006; Keh, Nguyen and Ng, 2007; Mead and Liedholm, 1998; Swierczek and Ha, 2003; Gundry, Ben-Yoseph, and Posig, 2002).

According to the environmental approach, elements including education, experience, culture, and family history—all beyond of an individual's control—have an impact on the concept of entrepreneurship choice. According to Ahmed et al. (2010), a family business's engagement, inventiveness, education, and gender disparities all influence an individual's inclination for entrepreneurship. According to research, people might not want to start their own business unless opportunities or external events force them to, which is consistent with the contingency theory of entrepreneurship (Shaver and Scott, 1991; Tubbs and Ekeberg, 1991).

The study also delineates many forms of entrepreneurial refugees, including those who are unsatisfied with the corporate culture, those who are political and economic exiles, those whose parents are self-employed, feminist refugees, social refugees, and educational refugees. These groups show several reasons why people decide to become entrepreneurs.

2.4 Community-Cultural Concepts of entrepreneurial appearance

According to Weber's theory of community and culture, people have unique sets of norms, beliefs, and cognitive processes that can have a big influence on whether or not they decide to pursue entrepreneurship. Through the promotion of values that highlight entrepreneurial action, culture and community play a crucial role in influencing entrepreneurial behavior and motivation. Scholars have delved deeply into the variables that impact the growth of entrepreneurship, frequently referencing Max Weber's theory in the process. Traditionally, the literature has emphasized the idea that entrepreneurs frequently come from underprivileged homes, have less education, want acclaim, and hope to move up the social ladder. To put it simply, a variety of factors can influence the development of entrepreneurial intents, and culture and community dynamics play a significant role in shaping entrepreneurial attitudes and actions.

Educational Evolution Concept:

According to the theory of educational evolution, creating educational support systems can encourage new knowledge and directions as well as entrepreneurial intents. Surprisingly, as is the case in many affluent nations, highly educated nations tend not to produce as many entrepreneurs as do lower educated nations. However, studies by Block and Stumpf (1992), Kuratko and Lafollette (1986), and Kuratko (1989) highlight how increasing education has a beneficial effect on boosting the importance of entrepreneurship in many different nations. Numerous studies highlight how important educational support is in influencing people's ambitions to start their own business.

Given the link between entrepreneurship, familiarity, and the drive to launch new businesses, Cho (1998) contends that entrepreneurship education should strengthen entrepreneurial intentions. Voda and Florea (2019) suggest that educational initiatives can foster entrepreneurial potential. Lacap et al. (2018) also emphasizes how important it is for educational institutions to support social entrepreneurship and its important social good.

Family coordination Concept:

A person's familial background has a big impact on their values and thinking, which affects their ability to start their own business. In order to promote entrepreneurial behavior and development, family dynamics and values—particularly those of an entrepreneurial family—are essential (Kuratko and Hodgetts, 1998; Kuratko, 1989).

Incorporating community-culture and environmental influence and entrepreneurial activity:

Formal and informal institutions have a big impact on community economic values and entrepreneurship (Aidis et al., 2008; Veciana and Urbano, 2008; Welter, 2005). A "wobbly coupling" that tries to avoid conflicts may result from the introduction of novel institutional and managerial element combinations by institutional entrepreneurs (Dimaggio, 1988; Mayer and Rowan, 1977; Thornton, 1999).

Social scientists have argued that the distinction between formal and informal institutions—which is frequently made by businesses and politicians—may have unexpected effects on economic behavior (DiMaggio, 1988; Scott, 2008; Thornton, 1999). Entrepreneurial organizations serve as a set of guidelines that mold social, political, and economic relationships, which in turn affects corporate decisions and the growth of the economy (Diaz et al., 2005; Veciana and Urbano, 2008).

III. METHODOLOGY

The goal of quantitative research technique is to find and solve issues rather than just draw exact conclusions. It does this by analyzing statistical data that has been gathered in order to comprehend and diagnose particular features (Philip Kotler and Gary Armstrong, 2011). In order to gather information and examine social phenomena according to their fundamental characteristics and variances, this study mostly uses techniques like surveys, investigations, and interviews (Philip Kotler and Gary Armstrong, 2011). The study ensures the accuracy of the data by using case study approaches, literature reviews, expert interviews, and secondary sources for data collection. A thorough study is produced using both qualitative and quantitative processes, with a focus on strategic analysis using quantitative approaches and qualitative analysis being supported by quantitative methods. 30 interviews with a range of individuals are conducted as part of the data analysis process, and NVivo 12 is used to create visual representations such as word clouds, cluster analyses, and tree maps that can uncover hidden patterns and trends in the data.

In summary, this study uses novel approaches to extract insights from the data gathered and analyzes the data using a mixed-method approach that combines qualitative and quantitative methods.

3.1. Description of the methodological framework Initial literature review:

As part of the research approach, Bowen (2006) and Charmaz (2014) were consulted in order to establish the notion of accountability sensitization. Senior management from a variety of small business owners in Bangladesh were interviewed by the researchers, who concentrated on the difficulties agile teams have while using agile principles. The interview questions focused on the concepts of accountability, allowing for flexibility in question formulation throughout the lively and engaged discussions to obtain insightful information (Charmaz, 2014).
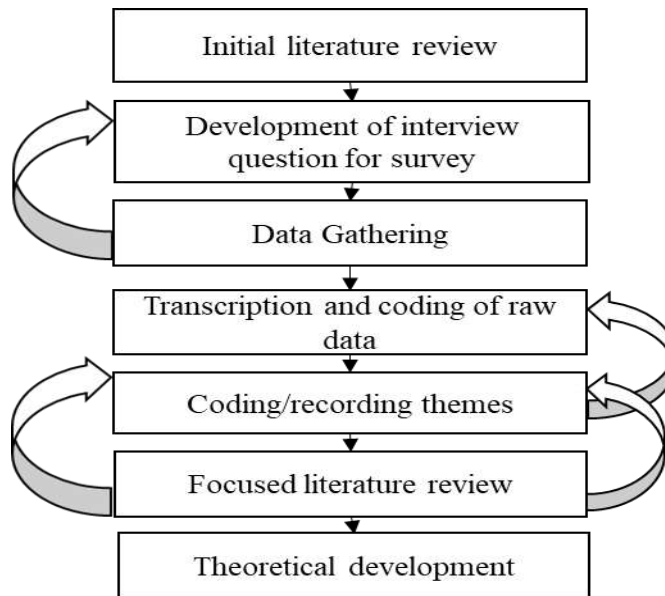

Figure 2. Methodological framework

3.2. Data gathering

Three agile teams with five to nine people each participated in the study. With the participants' permission, in-person interviews were held with each team member using a semi-structured interviewing technique. Depending on the size of the team, each team interview takes two to three hours on average. Following the conclusion of interviews with each team member, the answers were voice recorded and subsequently typewritten into text documents. The researchers adhered to Charmaz's (2014) recommendations on reflexive practices in grounded research by keeping reflective notes during the interviews.3.3. Transcription, initial coding, focused coding and recoding

Grounded theory concepts (Strauss and Corbin, 1994; Charmaz, 2014) were utilized by the third researcher, who did not conduct the interviews but instead received anonymized transcripts, for manual categorization. The researcher created, stored, and improved codes as well as included reflective comments and memos using Nvivo 12 software, which was used for data management (Bringer et al., 2004). Code focus and action-oriented descriptions were refined iteratively by the researcher (Charmaz and Belgrave, 2012).

3.3. Focused literature review

This study involved two coders analyzing original intended codes and categorizing them based on themes. They defined semantic meanings for the themes and considered the linkages between categories and codes. This method, based on Birks, Hoare, and Mills (2019) ideas, sought to provide deeper insights and explanations for observed behaviors and interactions. This method, which was based on the ideas of Birks, Hoare, and Mills (2019), sought to offer deeper insights and plausible explanations for the observed behaviors and interactions. Three common theoretical concepts emerged from this comparison, depicted in a tree-map figure 3. The number of initial code references for each targeted code is indicated by the relative sizes of the graphical elements.

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Three major topics or components arose from the analysis in this study on teams moving to an agile methodology. To better grasp the links between these themes, the researchers frequently made memos and took notes. Corbin and Strauss (2008) advise utilizing axial codes to express the linkages and relationships between important codes, while Charmaz and Belgrave (2012) advocate a thematic approach to explain the relationships between categories. The following phase of the study will detail the theoretical building blocks

and their linkages to fulfill the goal of the research, which is to establish a theoretical model of entrepreneurship that is in line with the concept of accountability.
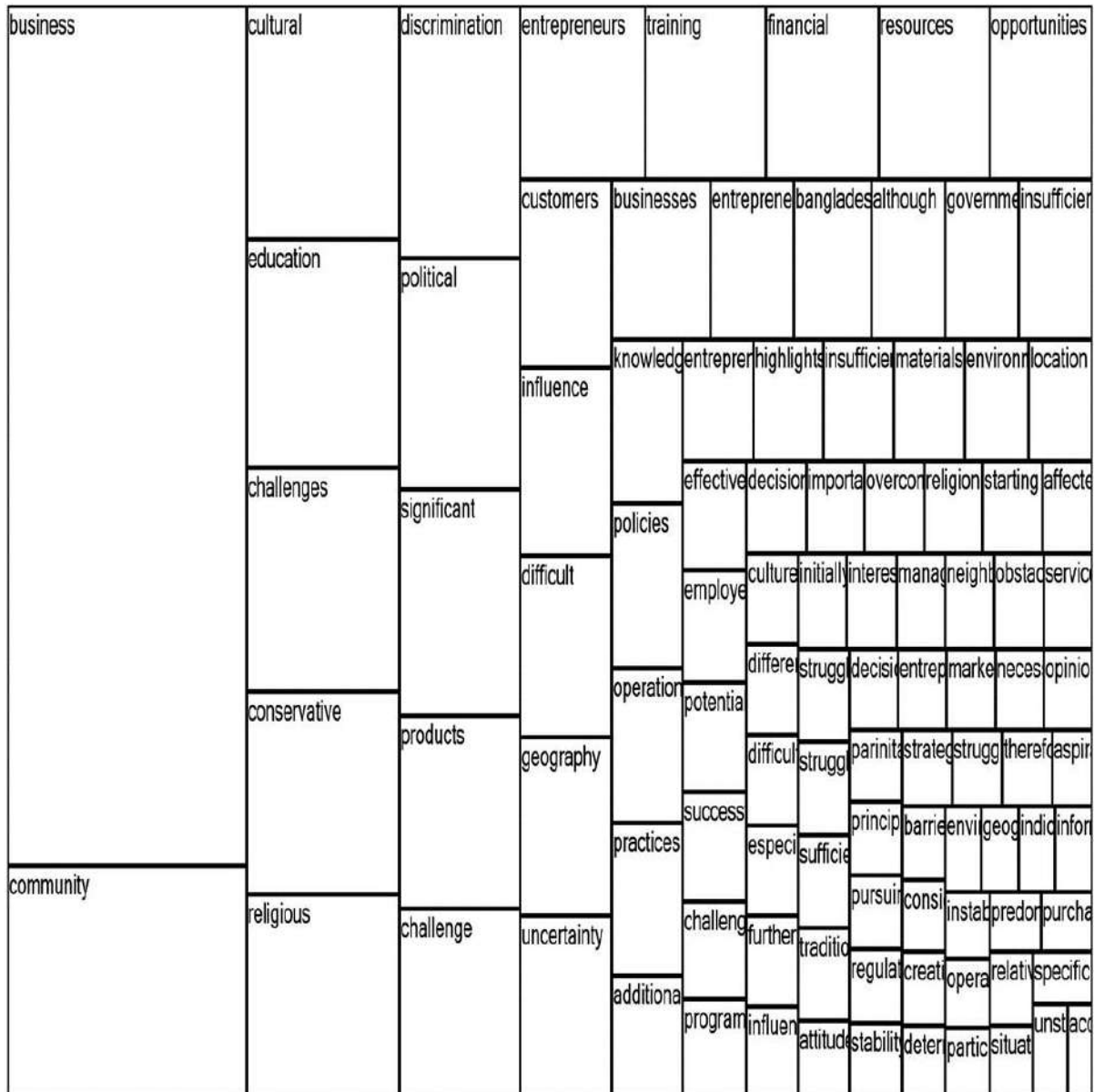
Figure 3. Tree Map

A tree map or hierarchy chart is used in a study to visually represent project themes, illustrating code distribution and logical hierarchy. This map, as per Wiltshier's (2011) recommendation, highlights common difficulties faced by business owners, such as politics, finance, education, gender discrimination, culture, and religion, highlighting the importance of a tree map.

The researchers used word clouds to gain a deeper understanding of the community's problems. The cloud, shown in Figure 4, and a word cloud containing the terms characterizing the strategies they used is shown in Figure 3 depicts the difficulties faced by business owners and the strategies they used. The most frequently used words were highlighted, with higher letter sizes in the middle. The cloud also highlights the community's biggest problems, such as culture, religion, gender discrimination, money, politics, and education.

In order to enable the longevity and effectiveness of community cultural effects of entrepreneur intention projects, Figure 4 displays the frequency count of the most pertinent words mentioned by respondents.

In light of the data shown in Fig. 4, the new manipulating instruments might entail submitting funding program applications, outlining strategy, and developing new goods and/or services.

Figure 4. Word cloud generated in NVivo12 software on Manipulating Features of Community- Cultural Entrepreneurial intention.

Community-Cultural Entrepreneurial intention

The government is essential to the advancement of social innovation initiatives and discourse. The government's heightened awareness of the value of encouraging entrepreneurial innovation and rearranging policies and programs to assist new entrepreneurship efforts has been acknowledged by respondents. The state can impact a variety of areas, including the legal, political, financial, economic, religious, cultural, educational, geographic, and social spheres, by providing funding possibilities and financial support for grassroots entities.

Scholars such as Granovetter (1985) and Portes and Sensenbrenner (1993) have observed that a town's economic development is significantly influenced by its community network and leadership. Studies by Veciana and Urbano (2008), Welter (2005), and Aidis et al. (2008) have shown that official and informal institutions have the ability to legitimize or delegitimize community business operations and either support or impede entrepreneurial activities.

Additionally, the idea of an institutional entrepreneur—which was covered by Mayer and Rowan (1977) and Dimaggio (1988)—provides a basis for creating novel pairings of managerial and institutional components within the context of entrepreneurship.

This entrepreneur's business ventures are also influenced by community and cultural considerations. As a Muslim business owner, he must follow Islamic law, which limits his ability to obtain bank loans because interest is forbidden. This restriction limits his financial resources and has an impact on the growth potential of his business. Furthermore, as was mentioned in a (interview), the conservative culture in his neighborhood may have an effect on the goods he sells and the marketing techniques he uses.

According to Hockets (2017), a person's community support represents the kind of help that is expected of them given their cultural background or upbringing. Many studies, such as those by Rahman and Ali, Rahman et al., Banu and Khanam, Rahman et al., Mahmood et al., and Shmiln, highlight the close relationship between inadequate family support and issues related to the community and culture and the lack of a work-life balance.

Strong community-cultural norms have a major influence on the growth of entrepreneurship, both favorably and unfavorably, depending on the influential geographic region.

According to Scott et al. (1998), experience and education are essential for economic development in developing nations. According to Sletten and Hulaas (1998), prospective business owners in these areas are typically less experienced in their previous employment, younger, and more educated.

Effective business management can be hampered by an entrepreneur's educational background, which can also impair their ability to handle finances and adjust to market developments. As recommended in interviews, people like Rahman can seek mentorship for skill improvement or enroll in training programs to solve this difficulty.

A town's ability to prosper economically is greatly influenced by its leadership and community networks, as noted by Granovetter in 1985 and Portes and Sensenbrenner in 1993. The family firmly established Unlike the rational excellence viewpoint, the Ness perspective holds that implicit norms and societal values impact entrepreneurs' capacity to produce ideas and acquire resources in deeply ingrained environments. Community capital, according to Burt (1992), is a group of resources contained inside a network of relationships.

(...) could look into alternate financing choices like crowdsourcing or microloans to get the money needed for company expansion. Furthermore, he can increase his impact in the neighborhood by working with nearby companies or groups (interview).

Political rivalry between opposing parties, regular hartals (strikes), and a contempt for the fundamental moral precepts of democratic governance are currently the principal expressions of the nation's political agenda (Chowdhury, 2007).

"(..) owns a small business in a nation where political unrest is common due to regular hartals and civil unrest. Because of these variables, he finds it challenging to manage his company efficiently and predictably, as political upheaval and changes in governmental regulations can have a big influence on his operations.

Numerous things impact entrepreneurship. A person's demographic profile is one category; it includes gender, past experience, age, and the impact of role models. Personality attributes such as self-efficacy, autonomy, locus of control, confidence, predisposition for taking risks, and professional appeal are included in the second group. Contextual elements like education and the environment also influence entrepreneurship (Source: Warneryd, 1988).

Additionally, one of the challenges that people like (...) encounter is juggling business and family obligations. This emphasizes how equally chances are needed for men and women to follow their dreams of becoming entrepreneurs (Source: Interview).

According to Hockerts' definition from 2017, social support is a reflection of a person's reliance on their environment and society. According to Elali and Al-Yacoub (2016), this support can come from a variety of sources, such as family, friends, government-run organizations, religiously linked groups, and social networks.

Additionally, conservative religious beliefs hinder (…) in accessing interest-based loans, potentially restricting the growth of his business. Gender roles and cultural norms in his community may further limit women's involvement in entrepreneurship, potentially curbing diversity and innovation (Source: Interview).
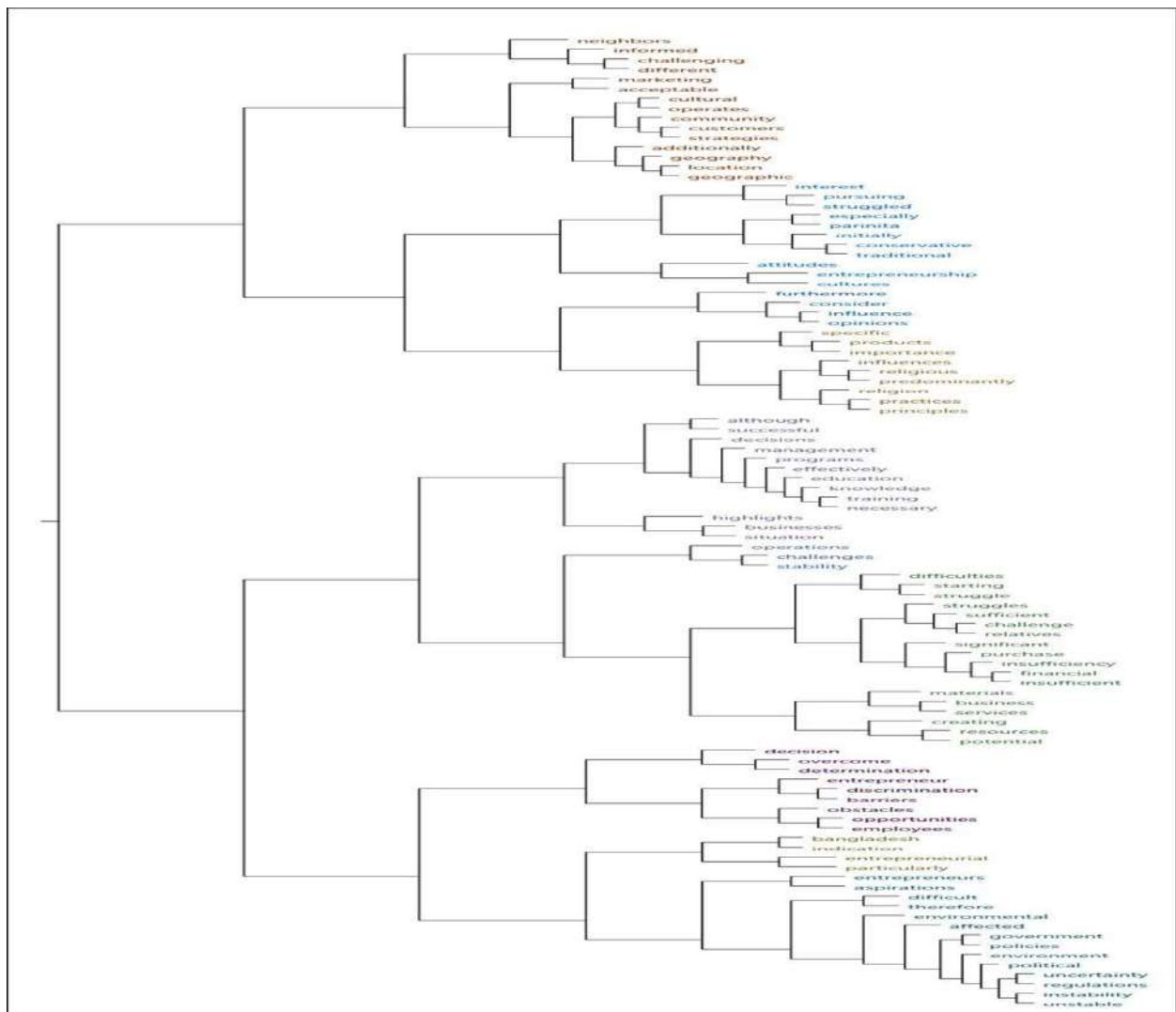

Figure 5. Dendrogram of clusters generated in the software NVivo12 Manipulating Features of Community-Cultural Entrepreneurial intention.

According to Hockets (2017), a person's degree of community support is a reflection of the expected help given their culture or background. As seen in Figure 3, a person's intention to launch a business is also influenced by their geographic location. In Bangladesh, prospective business owners may encounter difficulties arising from their locality, customs, surrounding areas, and additional variables.

Furthermore, some consumers—especially women—might find it awkward to purchase goods from a male business owner. As a result, (..) ought to exercise cultural sensitivity and take action to make every client feel appreciated and welcomed. The cultural composition of the (..) community may also have an effect on his business, necessitating customized product offerings and marketing plans to appeal to particular customer groups based on their ethnicity or religion. Knowing the community's cultural geography can improve one's capacity to service consumers well (Source: Interview).

Entrepreneurial aspirations are greatly impacted by conservative traditions, especially for people who have a strong desire to succeed as business owners. For creative people with fresh company concepts, this poses obstacles and difficulties, as illustrated in Figure 5, which is linked to the word cloud in Figure 4.

Gender discrimination and restrictive cultural attitudes pose significant challenges in the (..) case. Because they think women shouldn't operate businesses, her husband's family disapproves of her enterprise. Additionally, the cultural landscape of her neighborhood has an impact on her business, since some people won't go to her establishment because of their religious convictions. These obstacles serve as a reminder of the struggles faced by female business owners in traditional cultures. In order to go past them, (..) must always be learning, traverse cultural prejudices, keep up with legislative developments, and look for funding to expand their firm. Her financial independence and self-assurance, in spite of these obstacles, show how tenacity and diligence can pave the way for a prosperous entrepreneurial endeavor (Source: Interview).

According to Hockerts (2017), religious beliefs and practices have a significant impact on people's decisions to become entrepreneurs in Bangladesh. The societal religious customs are essential for everyone conducting company or launching new endeavors.

Religious habits and beliefs may also have an effect on (...) business. Given Bangladesh's predominately Muslim population and the way that religious customs can affect labor availability and product demand during religious festivals, this may entail providing Halal-certified products in order to draw in a wider consumer base (Source: Interview).

Furthermore, as Scott et al. (1998) pointed out, experience and education have a big role in the economic development of developing nations. According to research done in 1998 by Sletten and Hulaas, potential business owners in these areas are typically less experienced in their prior employment, younger, and more educated. Education advances human knowledge and the economy, which in turn helps people make wise decisions and succeed as entrepreneurs. The transmission of new concepts and information is greatly aided by institutional training (Source: Scott et al., 1998).

His academic level may have a detrimental effect on his business. Even though he has a high school diploma, he might not have the knowledge and abilities needed to run his company effectively. For example, while determining product prices, he ignores his own labor expenditures, which include manufacturing management, packaging, and design charges (Source: Interview).

becoming financially secure is essential to becoming an entrepreneur. Changes in behavior are necessary to improve one's financial status and prevent financial hardship, as Prawitz, Garman Sorhaindo, O'Neill, Kim, and Drentea (2006) stated. People have financial difficulties and find it difficult to fulfill their goals when they do not have the capital to launch their own enterprises. For those who want to start their own business, financial security is therefore essential.

Because he lacks assets to use as security for loans, (....) suffers a huge financial difficulty that prevents him from expanding his firm and developing new products. His reliance on family loans has increased because he frequently uses them (Source: Interview).

When launching a business, entrepreneurs face administrative obstacles, as 2000 research by Quddus and Rashid noted. Entrepreneurship can also be impacted by political hostility, frequent strikes (hartals), and a political environment that disregards democratic values, as stated by Chowdhury in 2007. Environmental elements that impact business endeavors in Bangladesh include political instability, government regulations, and unpredictability.

(..) is a 39-year-old businesswoman who opened a juice shop eight years ago with a meager Tk 20,000/-in funding. With the help of family members and salaried employees, he has successfully run his firm despite only having completed the eighth grade. He has difficulties related to political unpredictability, volatile raw material pricing, and sporadic business disruptions because of environmental concerns while operating by the side of the road.

Community-cultural geographies and entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurial initiatives require the support of the community, which is formed by cultural and familial elements (Hockets, 2017). Studies by Mahmood et al. (2012), Banu and Khanam (2020), Rahman and Ali (2021), Rahman et al. (2019, 2020), and Shmiln (2017) emphasize the influence of family support and balance between work and life on issues that affect community life and culture. Entrepreneurs may find it easier to overcome social and cultural barriers if they can clearly see the backing of their families. In Bangladesh, where there are strong cultural and communal norms in place, a number of important elements have a direct impact on the formation of entrepreneurship, either positively or negatively.

4.1. Conservative culture and community geographies in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, strong traditional values, religious traditions, and societal challenges like low education levels and poverty significantly influence entrepreneurial intention, marking a distinctive contrast with Western nations.

4.2. Insufficiency of Money

Garman Sorhaindo and O'Neill have highlighted the significant impact of poverty in Bangladesh on the emergence of new businesses. Despite the motivation to pursue entrepreneurship, poverty has led to high levels of community unemployment, primarily driven by poverty. Emerging industries like garments and leather have contributed to economic development and reduced unemployment, positively influencing the aspirations of educated individuals to become entrepreneurs (Prawitz, Sorhaindo, O'Neill, Kim, and Drentea, 2006).

4.3. Level of Education

Bangladesh, like other emerging nations, relies heavily on experience and education for economic growth (Scott et al., 1998). Younger, more educated, and less seasoned entrepreneurs are prevalent in these countries (Sletten and Hulaas, 1998). Entrepreneurship education aims to transfer knowledge and skills required to produce original ideas and open new business opportunities (Jones and English). Successful entrepreneurs possess guts and intellect, and highly educated individuals can overcome obstacles in the business world. Entrepreneurship-related technical training is prioritized and funded by foundations. Influence from the group, particularly from previous business owners, is also crucial for starting a business. People with a history of working for multiple companies or in the textile industry are more likely to move into similar fields. Professional experiences and entrepreneurship are strongly related, as they inspire people to take advantage of opportunities. Community and family dynamics often have a greater impact on launching a business.

4.5. Political Uncertainty and effect

Bangladesh's political landscape is marred by rivalries, frequent strikes (hartals), and a disregard for democratic ethics (Chowdhury, 2007), impacting the country's economic and political stability. Protracted strikes and labor unrest in the garment sector have caused significant economic losses (UNDP, 2005), influencing entrepreneurial decisions.

Political crises, including labor disputes, high loan interest rates, and energy shortages, have substantial effects on Bangladesh's economic development. Political instability can lead to factory closures, harming the economy. Political stability is essential for creating an investment-friendly environment. The government's measures to raise costs and improve investment conditions have contributed to Bangladesh's emergence as an entrepreneurial nation.

4.6. Gender discrimination and affect

Gender influences the country's economic growth in rural Bangladesh through cultural and community considerations. Particularly in rural areas, women frequently lack equal rights to economic involvement, which restricts their ability to start their own businesses. Different countries have different gender roles and cultural traditions, which influence who starts their own business. Women's participation in business is discouraged by societal norms and the possibility of sexual abuse. In order to foster economic growth, entrepreneurship should be pursued by both genders.

4.7. Religion and entrepreneurial intention

Bangladesh, home to various religious groups such as Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Christianity, is a country with a significant impact on social support. Hockerts (2017) highlights the importance of a person's reliance on their social environment, including friends, family, government, and their religious group. Islamic banking faces psychological challenges, while the ban on interest-bearing loans makes it difficult for

companies to obtain funding. Cultural and religious factors also influence commercial possibilities, such as the tourism sector, which is hindered by the prohibition of alcohol and the illegality of drugs. In conclusion, the diversity of religions and the influence of Islam significantly impact business and financial support in Bangladesh.

V. CONCLUSION

The study talks about aspects in the community, culture, and environment that might have a favorable or negative impact on entrepreneurial activity and the rise of the entrepreneurial class. The references also concentrate on the analysis of community behavior theory and theories of entrepreneurial development. Consequently, this analysis also covers the motivating and influencing elements that can have an impact on people's decision-making processes through societal, cultural, and environmental influences. However, the study also discusses whether or not this community and its economic circumstances have an impact on an individual. The dynamic sectors of a person's character, norms, values, and community cultural characteristics, however, have a direct impact on their decisions and entrepreneurial actions. The impact of community- cultural issues on the need for society to forge a community that is conducive to entrepreneurship and the creation of entrepreneurial intention is the main subject of this study. To provide a positive value and foster an environment that is conducive to entrepreneurship, Bangladesh's community-cultural structure needs to be changed or rearranged. This includes social values, attitudes, behavior patterns, traditional practices, and political activities.

5.1. Limitation and suggestions for future research

The study's scope is constrained to a theoretical discussion alone. Bangladesh has relatively little case data, which is insufficient to offer the research with the actual scenario. As a result, another drawback of this study is that all conclusions are based on literature reviews and some case studies. Future studies could incorporate some of the theoretical concepts from this study. Second, future researchers use the study's information to conduct some survey research. The exigencies imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic curtailed the opportunity for such empirical exploration in the current research (Rabeeu et al. (2021, 2022, 2023). Third, future research can conduct surveys based on the variables covered in this study and conduct some numerical analysis.

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