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CONTRIBUTIONS OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURS: A STUDY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE SOCIETY, CULTURE, AND ENVIRONMENT OF BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Purpose – This research paper has emphasized on the crucial impacts of social entrepreneurship (SE) on society, culture, and environment to shape a new horizon in the corporate world with a view to ensuring a sustainable development.

Methodology -This paper first examines the socio-economic conditions of Bangladesh to identify the areas where the social entrepreneurs could play their vital roles for the sustainable development. It then develops a five-point Likert Scale Questionnaire containing thirteen factors which are related with the impact of SE on Culture, Society, and Environment. The data was conducted through the interviews with the young and established entrepreneurs.

Findings – Social entrepreneurs play crucial roles for the socio-economic development of a country through their entrepreneurial activities.

Research Implications/limitations –The result of the research has proposed a number of suggestions of social entrepreneurship for a developing country like Bangladesh, which introduces new ways of business that sustain social change. The main limitation of this paper is the relatively small sample size of the young entrepreneurs in Bangladesh. Yet, the field is still young and needed further related research. However, the paper shows the strong evidence to support the social entrepreneurship in the country for the socio-economic development.

Originality/value – This paper identifies some crucial factors that are needed for the progress of social entrepreneurship for contributing socio-economic development in a country.

Keywords: *Social entrepreneurship, Culture, Society, Environmental Sustainability.*

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INTRODUCTION

Social entrepreneurship is the most stunning issue in the business as well as in society, in which companies and entrepreneurs urge people to spare a thought for finding out solutions for social, cultural and environmental issues. This concept represents the organizations in different ways based on sizes, operations and motions of the organizations. Those organizations run for profit typically measure performance using business matrices like profit, revenues and proliferate stock prices, but social entrepreneurs run business with a view to earring profit or blend for-profit goals focusing on the social development and must use different matrices. Social entrepreneurship typically attempts to further broad social, cultural, and environmental goals often associated with the voluntary sectors (Thompson, 2000).

Social entrepreneurs could make profit for them, but their contributions to the development of society are a lot. They contribute to the society through the donations to the downtrodden to develop their living standards, establishing the different charitable institutions like various educational, medical, and vocational training institutions to the less privileged students as well as patients arranging different types of welfare programs like helping the blind, orphans, and widows and advising the respective governments to promote the well-being of the citizens.

Social entrepreneurs pledge to the development of cultural yardstick. They generate products, like the solar powered lights, and services, for example microfinance, for reshaping the life styles of the people in society. They alleviate the poverty, reduce malnutrition through people oriented products and offer jobs to the job seekers. As the cardinal purpose of social business is mutual benefit, the entrepreneurs always emphasize on the development that foster social change, they create and share cultural products like visual art, music and film that present new ways of understanding social problems.

What makes social entrepreneurship crucial is its unwavering support the environmental mission. The focal point of social business is community engagement and seen as an integral part to the advancement of environment and social innovation in support of environmental sustainability. Particularly, when we focus on sustainable business, we concentrate on environment friendly social business, like energy efficiency, practices of equal judgment of employees' handling, reduce carbon, ensure recycling and reuse, and giving charitable fund for keeping the environmental freshness and purity. Sustainable environment constitutes the cardinal sector of the social economy of green and, as such, has attained the most logical consideration. Furthermore, nature consideration, community based renewable energy, sustainable housing, transport, food production and distribution, and environmental education and awareness rising are also included in social business of activities.

Thus keeping the gravity of the relationship among society, culture, environment and innovation with the mind of social entrepreneurship's intention of the entrepreneurs, the present research delineates the following three research questions (RQs):

RQ₁: What are the impacts of social entrepreneurship on the society?

RQ₂: Does the social entrepreneurship impacts the culture?

RQ₃: Would the mind of social entrepreneurship of the entrepreneurs impact the environment and innovation?

The contributions of this paper are firstly, it will encourage the new entrepreneurs to be social minded in case of launching new venture. As a result, society will be benefited with the social entrepreneurs. Secondly, pollution and wastage of the resources will be substantially reduced through the practices of social business, which can emerge the new horizon in the arena of the business in Bangladesh as well as

in the developing countries in the world. Sometimes, environment is greatly affected by the traditional entrepreneurs through the maximization of the productivity beyond the considering the welfare of the society, but this paper will encourage the policymakers and governments to formulate the policies which will help the social entrepreneurship-minded entrepreneurs to get fund from the financial institutions at lower interest rate to make benefit of the society along with the maximization of the productivity. Finally, how the innovativeness of social entrepreneurs influence the mindset of the consumers are discussed in this paper.

In this paper, the introduction is followed by the current state of social entrepreneurship literature. The methodological section leads into the presentation of data and analysis, and the paper closes with a discussion, recommendations for further research and conclusion.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Current State of Social Entrepreneurship

Social entrepreneurship is a continuous process of adopting an innovation and a mission to create and sustain the social value along with creating new opportunities for the society to serve the nation as whole. And, those who are social entrepreneurs are highly society-oriented and address the social problems in an accountable manner where society always gets priority in all cases. The terms social entrepreneur and social entrepreneurship are not new in the mainstream of entrepreneurship in 2000s. These terms were first used in 1953 in the literature of the book "Social Responsibilities of the Businessman" (Brown, 1953), and were widespread used in 1980s and 1990s, promoted by Bill Dray, Charles Leadbeater, and other. From the 1950s and 1990s, the contribution of the politician Michael Young was evident. He generated more than sixty newfangled organizations across the world, for instance, the School for Social Entrepreneurs (SSE) which prevails in the UK, Australia and Canada. The SSE supports the endeavors to grasp the inner skills to establish, accelerate and sustain the social business. However, some noteworthy pioneers whose contributions exemplifies the modern definitions of social entrepreneurship includes Florence Nightingale, founder of the first nursing school and the initiator of the modern nursing philosophies; Robert Owen, founder of the cooperative movement; Vinda Bhane, founder of India's Land Gift Movement; and Dr. Mohammad Yonus, founder of Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. These inventers stimulated the novel thoughts of social business that were taken up by the mainstream public services in safety, educational institutions, and medical services. The fundamental concept of social entrepreneurship is the discovery of original mechanism to achieve constructive social change.

Social Entrepreneurship Links to Culture

Culture has been defined in many ways. Considering the contributions of Kluckhohn (1951) and Kroeber and Parsons (1958), Hofstede opinions culture as a systematic way of thinking and feeling that make up the "mental programming", of people and distinguish members from one group to another.

Typical cultural values are formed in the early years of a person's life and tend to be "programmed" in the individual, resulting in behavior patterns that are consistent with the cultural environment and remain stable over time (Hofstede, 1980; Mueller & Thomas, 2001). Entrepreneurs learn behavior from the society, where he was born and the life style, belief, working habits and whole standards of people of surroundings. Cultures symbolize an underlying system of values characteristic of a specific group (Mueller & Thomas, 2001) and is interrelated to the ways in which societies organize social behavior and knowledge (Kroeber & Parsons, 1958). Following the attitudes of the existing models in the field of business, the new social entrepreneurs keep intention to donate fund to the society for the development of the society. The social entrepreneurs want to develop the structure of the educational

institutions, hospitals and sometimes feel to donate the poor people for the necessities to develop their lifestyle. Understanding the relationship between cultural differences and the level of entrepreneurial activity is crucial for establishing policy measures designed to encourage entrepreneurial activity in each country. As the most of the entrepreneurs' concepts, to exploit the workers through the lower wages and benefits, for instance, garments sectors in Bangladesh. But through the practicing the social entrepreneurship, it is possible to ensure the equal treatment of the employees in the organization.

H₁: Social entrepreneurship is positively correlated with the culture of the country of Bangladesh.

Social Entrepreneurship Links to Society

Having a greater importance of social motive, social entrepreneurship is taking place in the field of traditional entrepreneurship-establishing business which is run solely for the purpose of owner profits. However, the new generations possess the belief of doing something for the society. The main concern of social entrepreneurship is absolutely to support the solution of the societal problem with the help of professional management and business efforts and, indeed, enable the creation of widespread social change (Drayton, 2010). In addition, there has been a call to focus more closely on the entrepreneurial activities that aim at creating social values, as well as those activities that bring this creative process to bear on social entrepreneurship (Dacin et al., 2010). Through the activities of social entrepreneurship, it is possible to produce the products that are fundamentally needed for the development of health of the needy people as well as people living in the society. For example, in Bangladesh, there are a number of evidences of the social entrepreneurship through which children are getting yogurt that are beneficial for their health. In case of producing such products, the main concern of the company is the health of the children rather than making huge profit. Social entrepreneurs take initiatives to exploit the profitable opportunities in the core activities of their non-profit venture (Nicholls, 2006; Dees, 1998), or via for profit ventures (Cleveland & Anderson, 2001), or through cross partnerships with commercial companies (Nicholls, 2006).

According to Bourdieu (1977), habits, developed through human convention and custom, is established as the main driving force for cultural practices. Accordingly, values of people support them to practice the exploitation free management policies ultimately embedded into the mind of the people in the society. Creating values, attitudes and perceptions of people are the main concern of the social entrepreneurs. It is very usual that a number of companies whose owners are social entrepreneurs are producing products and services, which offer scalable solutions to improve our communities, while at the same time generating financial returns. Moreover, this context requires social entrepreneurs to generate innovative ideas and solutions to society's most pressing problems (Desa, 2007), and it may explain why, for example, effective social entrepreneurship and support for social entrepreneurial activities are correlated with positive change in municipalities (Beveridge & Guy, 2005; Korosec & Berman, 2006). Besides, social enterprises contribute to create local jobs, businesses, and human resources by and for communities. These enterprises provided viable alternatives for transitional employment into the mainstream business community (Desa, 2010, p. 16). Thus, it is witnessed that social entrepreneurs' intentions are to improve society and enhance the existing communities including attractive return on investments (both social and financial) to their key stakeholders (Mair & Marti, 2006).

H₂: Social entrepreneurs have a significant direct effect on the society of Bangladesh.

Social Entrepreneurship Links to Environment and Social Innovation

Social entrepreneurship is about channeling entrepreneurial activity towards solving social problems (Corner & Ho, 2010). Social entrepreneurs bring the invisibles of the systems to the central point of

attention and introduce more sustainable and participatory approaches (Seelos & Mair, 2005). They intend to adopt the people's approach like holistic approach. Among the ways these entrepreneurs work to change through technology innovations that enhance and improve a system which develop new technologies with a view to supporting the social concern authorities to reduce the pollution and health problems replacing existing ones (Martin & Osberg, 2015).

Innovation means a process that involves multiple activities to uncover new ways to do things. Organizations create new ideas and transformed into new or improved products, services, technologies and processes that benefit the firm and its stakeholders by increasing its competitive position and ability to differentiate itself in the marketplace (West & Anderson, 1996; Wong et al., 2009; Baregheh et al., 2009). 'Social innovation is a term that almost everyone likes, but nobody is quite sure what it means' (Pol & Ville, 2009: 881). Many scholars take an inclusive approach, seeing social innovation as any activity that introduces new approaches to old problems (Mulgan et al., 2007). Social innovation refers to new ideas that work in meeting social goals. Social innovation has been characterized as any solution to a social need or problem that is both novel and useful, an improvement to existing methods and approaches, and whose value lies in benefits perceived by society (Phills et al., 2008). The environment needs to be receptive to the advent and implementation of socially innovative ideas (Chell et al., 2010; Smith & Stevens, 2010). Life expectancy, diversity of cities, austere inequalities, difficult transitions to adulthood and happiness are being considered as the common fields of social innovation.

Social entrepreneurship is now a distinguishable field as it has covered the intractable social issues and challenges (Maclean et al., 2013), and social goals can be achieved through different approaches of social entrepreneurship where innovation in achieving social goals is the key ingredient of each approach (Chalmers & Balan-Vnuk, 2012). Thus, entrepreneurial activities of social setting have increasingly emphasized social and environmental resources with a view to emerging and growing to just economic resources in standard sectors of industry (Peredo & Chrisman, 2006).

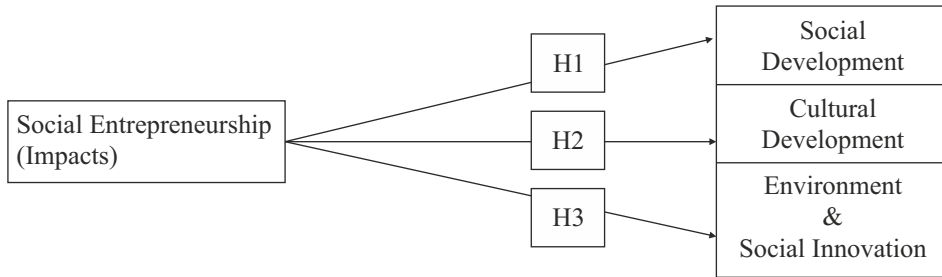
H₃: Social entrepreneurship plays a significant role on the environment and social innovation of the country Bangladesh.

Theoretical Background of the Study

Social purpose is rooted in social entrepreneurship (Austin et al., 2006). Joseph Schumpeter (1934) focused on the ability of the entrepreneurship to reengineering the patterns of production with a view to creating the value through innovation. Dees and Economy (2001) defined entrepreneurs as innovative, opportunity-oriented, resourceful, value-creating change agents. Roberts and Woods (2005, p. 45) has offered the definition: social entrepreneurship is at an "exciting stage of infancy, short on theory and definition but high on motivation and passion. Social entrepreneurship is a widely acceptable means for generating value in societal, economic, and environmental forms (Anheier & Themudo, 2002;

Gendron, 1996, p. 37; Kolk, 2003). A number of studies have been published in the field of entrepreneurship related with business and society in last decade (Spinosa et al., 1997; Swedberg, 2000; Hjorth et al., 2003; Steyaert and Hjorth, 2003, 2004; Gawell et al., 2009). Moreover, several studies have been studied on "social entrepreneurship" (Mair & Martin, 2006; Nicholls, 2006; Perrini, 2006). From these studies it is very tough to define the social entrepreneurship in a concrete form. At this point, there is no agreement on major aspects of a definition (Light, 2005; Mort, Weerawardena & Carnegie, 2003; Peredo & McLean, 2006; Seelos & Mair, 2004). Substantial debate over the definition of social entrepreneurship has occurred in the field of business (Martin & Osberg, 2015). Definitions can be varied from narrow to the broad based on the different concepts of the different researchers.

Proposed Model of the Social Entrepreneurship



METHOD

Research Objective

This article addresses the fundamental areas which are greatly affected by the social entrepreneurship, which are society, culture and environment and social innovation. Keeping this objective in mind, this study focuses on the impacts of social entrepreneurship on the society, culture and environment and social innovation

Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

This paper is prepared based on the existing social entrepreneurial initiatives especially considering the young entrepreneurs who have edge intentions to do something for the society as whole in Bangladesh. This study includes the young entrepreneurs who have highest degree on businesses and those who are already established in the business arena but are not well educated in business. A number of business graduates did help the researcher to collect the information using questionnaire, though they are not part with this research. Following stratified and random sampling, 300 structured questionnaires were given to the business graduates of the Chittagong University, Comilla University and East West University for collecting information from the entrepreneurs who believe the concept of social entrepreneurship in business. After one month, from the May to June, 2018, the researchers get returned 107 valid questionnaires for analysis of which 67 entrepreneurs are graduated in business, 34 entrepreneurs are graduated from the other different backgrounds and rest of 6 entrepreneurs are practical oriented but not graduated. This response is well representative in business in Bangladesh.

Survey Instrument

The survey instrument which is used in this study was prepared based on mainly on existing literature; materials gathered by others and, therefore, can be classified as a desk-study research strategy (Verschuren & Doorewaard, 2010). Through in-depth literature review and a desk-study research, a questionnaire with the possible impacts of social entrepreneurship have been identified and the prepared questionnaire, firstly, distributed among the 30 business-minded entrepreneurs to check the validity and understandability of the questionnaire of the different levels entrepreneurs. After checking and repeatedly checking, some items are deducted, some are modified and a few sentences are rewritten to make the questionnaire to understandable to the respondents. Besides, the total questionnaire translated into Bangla to make the instrument easier for the respondents with a view to collecting absolute information from them. However, a 13-items Likert type questionnaire (ranging from "1" strongly disagree to "5" strongly agree) were adopted in this study to get absolute information about the impact of social entrepreneurship on the culture, society and environment.

Data Collection Procedure

In this study, both primary data and the secondary data have been used following the research objectives. Different research studies, books, blind peer reviewed journals, newspapers, and on-going academic working papers were taken into consideration very carefully and objectively to get the total scenario of the social entrepreneurs in the business arena of Bangladesh. For the primary data collection, a training session is conducted by the researchers for the business graduates to give the concrete purpose of the research. After that, they have been given 300 questionnaires and a clear guideline about how to complete the questionnaires. When they communicated with the respondents, they gave the 20 to 30 minutes to complete a questionnaire. However, finally, 107 completed questionnaires have been collected, while some questionnaires are rejected for the incompleteness.

Reliability of the Scale and Data Analysis

All the collected data were inserted into IBM SPSS Statistics 21 and followed three stages for the analysis of the data. First of all, descriptive data were analysis separately to know the respondents sample profile. In the second stage, an exploratory factor analysis with principal component analysis (Varimax rotation) was used to separate the factors for further analysis. Finally, Cronbach's alpha was used in the current study to measure the reliability of the scale. Cronbach's alpha is considered most widely used method of reliability test (Cooper & Schindelr, 2001; Hair, Anderson, Tatham, & Black, 1998; Malhotra, 2002). It is quite important to say that its value varies from 0 to 1, but values more than 0.6 is required to be reliable (Cronbach, 1951; Malhotra, 2002). The reliability value of the items used in this study is (.66) which is supported by Cronbach (1951), Bagozzi and Yin (1998), and Nunnally and Bernstein (1994).

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Sample Profile

From the descriptive analysis (Table 1), it is reflected that number of male respondents is 85.98%; most of the respondents is between 40 to 49 ages, which is about 49.5%, and the least respondents 'aged above 60, which stands for 1.8%. Indirectly marital status is related with the number of respondents, i.e. out of 107 respondents the percentage of marital status is 95.3%. Besides, respondents with Honors degree are 65.4% and Master degree is 28.97% respectively. Finally, observing the status of the length of the business, it is proposed that with the length of business may have the formation of social entrepreneurship. However, educated adult male entrepreneurs may have the more possibilities to be social entrepreneurs in the society in Bangladesh. The selected samples are broadly representative in terms of the profile and populations in the business arena in Bangladesh.

Table 1: Profile of the Respondents

		Number	Percentage
Gender	Male :	92	85.98
	Female :	15	14.01
Age	Below 29:	02	1.9
	30-39:	48	44.9
	40-49:	53	49.5
	50-60:	02	1.8
	Above 60:	2	1.8

		Number	Percentage
Marital status	Single:	5	4.7
	Married:	102	95.3
Educational Qualification	Not graduated:	06	5.6
	Honors:	70	65.4
	Masters:	31	28.97
Duration of started business	< 10 years:	14	13.08
	> 10 years:	93	86.91

Source: Field Study

Factor Analysis

A large number of variables (tests, scales, items, persons and so on) are reduced to a smaller number with the help of factor analysis method (Fruchter, 1967). It implies the simple relationship that exists among a set of observed variables by uncovering common dimensions or factors that link together the seemingly unrelated variables and consequently provides insight into the underlying structures of the data (Dillion & Goldstein, 1984). Factor analysis entails the objectives of data reduction and substantive interpretation. In this study 'Principal Components Varimax Rotated Method' of factor analysis has been used to identify the major factors of social entrepreneurship and impact of social entrepreneurship on culture, society and environment in Bangladesh. The number of principal components is used on the basis of Kaiser's criterion (1958) of Eigen value >1. Finally, factor scores have been considered in terms of weighted average of Principal Factor loadings and average of respective variables included into the concerned group. Ranking of each factor has been made on the basis of scores derived. As all the communalities of the factors influencing the social entrepreneurship and impact of the social entrepreneurship on culture, society and environment are 0.5 and above, the used sample in this study is proved substantive. The Kaiser-Meyer-Okin (KMO), is considered as another useful method to measure the appropriateness of the data for the research analysis, statistics varies from 0 to 1. According to Kaiser (1974) values greater than 0.5 to 0.7 are mediocre, 0.7-0.8 are good and between 0.8 and 0.9 are superb. In this study, the value of KMO is 0.78 respectively and the Chi-Square values 982.714 at 0.5 level of significance (Appendix-i.). It is also suggested for the further PCA with Varimax rotation method.

Variable Analysis using Varimax Rotation Matrix

Each of the five social entrepreneurs' (SE) factors listed in Table 1 is labeled according to the name of the valued that loaded most highly for those SE. The higher factor loading implies the test measure of SE (Pallant, 2005).

Dimension 1: Attitudes of entrepreneurs to the culture of the society. This factor is represented by six items of SE with factor loading ranging from .76 to .90. They are "role on cultural values and norms", "practice the justice of equality at the treatment of the employees", "produce product or service that adds value to the lives of its users", "control health problems caused by air pollution, and support the patients through medical service by their own funds".

Dimension 2: Holistic approach to culture. Three items of SE ranging from .75 to .76 belongs to "Development of cherished lifestyles through the donation of funds in needs", "Control health problems caused by air pollution, and support the patients through medical service by their own funds", "Work with the concept of ecosystem".

Dimension 3: Sustainable activities to the social value: This factor consists of two items like “Support charitable activities”, “Create and sustain social value” ranging from .72 to .76.

Dimension 4: Supporting programs to for the society and youths: Under this dimension “Organize different programs to enhance the skills, attitudes of the youth in the society”, “Support to find new avenues toward social improvement struggling with problems including poverty, violence, climate change, health”, “Work with the concept of ecosystem services, such as waste management, recycling, transport, energy use, farming and food production” with communalities .74 to .77.

Table 2: Principal Component Analysis with Rotated Component Matrix and Communalities (Impact of Social Entrepreneurship on culture, society and environment)

Dimensions	Variables	Components					Communality
		1	2	3	4	5	
Attitudes of entrepreneurs to the culture of the society	X1	.85					.87
	X4	.84					.82
	X5	.76					.90
	X12	.58					.76
Holistic approach to culture.	X2		.85				.75
	X12		.57				.76
	X13		.78				.76
Sustainable activities to the social value	X6			.84			.72
	X7			.59			.76
Supporting programs for society and youths	X3				.60		.74
	X8				.79		.77
	X13				.70		.76
Eigenvalues		3.37	1.89	1.69	1.42	1.36	
% of Variance explained		25.92	14.56	13.03	10.91	10.44	

DISCUSSION

The goal of the study is to find out the factors influence the young and established entrepreneurs to be social oriented. With the passage of the innovation and expansion of the technology and globalization, today’s businessmen emphasize on the maximization of business profit but social entrepreneurs consider their business as a part of social responsibilities rather than of only making profit. Social entrepreneurs often contribute to the development of the society through launching different programs emphasizing skills development of the people in the society. Besides, they want to ensure a holistic life style where people will be independent and will lead a happier life through reducing poverty, violence. They always emphasize on the production of products or services that adds value to the lives of its users. Social entrepreneurs play role to the development of a culture developing a social-minded with technology, practicing innovative ideas and support charitable activities like helping the school going students, supporting Schools, Colleges and Universities with seminars, libraries, sports and financial support for the continuation of the study. Through these activities, they ensure acceptable cultural values and norms in the society. Furthermore, social entrepreneurs contribute to greening environment through ecosystem services, such as waste management, recycling, transport, energy use, farming and

food production. In addition, they can practice sustainable waste and resource management e.g. nature conservation, community-based renewable energy, sustainable housing, and environmental education and awareness rising with a view to confirming the greening environment. To a large extent, environmental pollution and social innovation are now main concern of the sociologists as with the advancement of industrialization, environment is polluting day by day, but social entrepreneurs intend to ensure pollution free manufacturing process through recycling the generated environment affected waste and using environment friendly products.

Limitations

The present study entails a number of limitations including the sample size, focusing mostly young entrepreneurs and gender preference. Besides, this study conducted based on the Likert-scale. As a result, there are intense possibilities of biasness with the central tendency, acquiescence and social disabilities. Finally, this questionnaire was used only some specific regions that may not yield the absolute picture of the social entrepreneurs of Bangladesh. But, growing importance of social entrepreneurship around the world, this study could be used as a fundamental way for developing and encouraging the entrepreneurs of other developing countries like Bangladesh. However, in spite of these limitations, the present study will open up a new door in the field of social entrepreneurship in Bangladesh as well as other countries where culture, society and environment are considered very crucial for their country.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The research implies the following recommendations for the policy makers as well as for the government of the country:

- i. Government must support the social entrepreneurs with lower interest loan, tax rebate and one-stop services for their business.
- ii. Government can encourage greatly young entrepreneurs using the business school introducing new department of social entrepreneurship where students will be thought about the social business.
- iii. Environmental pollution can be reduced through encouraging the social entrepreneurship in the society.
- iv. Finally, governmental organizations should organize social entrepreneurship development programs to aware the entrepreneurs about the practices of the business.

Taking the present study as a way-out for the research in the field of social entrepreneurship, if the researchers take into considerations other dimensions of the social entrepreneurship and used in different countries' environments then future research will be very useful for the country.

CONCLUSION

The findings of the present study indicate that a number of entrepreneurs want to contribute to the cultural development, society advancement, and environmental purification, but lacking encouragement from the society, family, and policy support of the government hinder the practices of social entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. So, policy makers as well as sociologists should consider the upcoming business youths.

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APPENDICES

Notes: Based on five-point Likert scale, i.e, Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (5)

Table 1. Items related with Impact of Social Entrepreneurship on Culture, Society and Environment

Table 2: KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	0.784
Approx. Chi-Square	982.714
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	df
	0.220
	Sig.
	.000

Items	Notification
Role on cultural values and norms.	X1
Development of cherished lifestyles through the donation of funds in needs.	X2
Organize different programs to enhance the skills, attitudes of the youth in the society.	X3
Practice the justice of equality at the treatment of the employees.	X4
Produce product or service that adds value to the lives of its users.	X5
Support charitable activities	X6
Create and sustain social value.	X7
Support to find new avenues toward social improvement struggling with problems including poverty, violence, climate change, health.	X8
Empower children and youth with technology.	X9
Achieve social change and transformation with innovative ideas.	X10
Practice sustainable waste and resource management e.g. nature conservation, community-based renewable energy, sustainable housing, and environmental education and awareness rising.	X11
Control health problems caused by air pollution, and support the patients through medical service by their own funds.	X12
Work with the concept of ecosystem services, such as waste management, recycling, transport, energy use, farming and food production.	X13