|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Title | Do Human Capital Factors Enhance Business Growth? A study of Dhaka Metropolitan area's young entrepreneur in Bangladesh | | |
| Author(s) Name | Khondaker Sazzadul Karim | | |
| Contact Email(s) | kskarim@aiub.edu | | |
| Published Journal Name | Journal of Leadership & Entrepreneurship | | |
| Type of Publication | Journal | | |
| Volume | 1 | Issue | 1 |
| Publisher | Journal of Leadership & Entrepreneurship | | |
| Publication Date | December, 2022 | | |
| ISSN | 2811-3357 | | |
| DOI |  | | |
| URL | https://journal.msu.edu.my/jle-journal-year.php?search=2022 | | |
| Other Related Info. |  | | |
| **Keywords:** Human capital, Business Education, Business experience, Business skills, Business growth, Young entrepreneurs | | | |
| Citation: | | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Abstract |  |
| Human capital is seen as a critical resource in projecting the growth of any business initiative, particularly the survival of young-owned businesses. Investigating the human capital capabilities of young-owned companies has been a hot topic of conversation recently since young entrepreneurs confront distinct obstacles not faced by non-middle-class entrepreneurs. This research aims to determine the effect of human capital determinants on the business growth of young entrepreneurs in Bangladesh’s eastern area. The elements of human capital were business education, business experience, and business skills. A structured questionnaire was utilized to gather data from 280 young entrepreneurs who are members of their district chambers of commerce in the Dhaka Metropolitan Area. A simple random selection technique was employed to choose the technique frame. The data analysis technique used was Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) using AMOS in SPSS 23.0. The structural model research revealed that business experience and business skills had a strong and positive link with the growth of young entrepreneurs in Bangladesh. However, business education had no significant effect on their business success. This situation is prevalent among Bangladeshi middle-class families, particularly in the Dhaka Metropolitan Area, where most residents are urban. However, some can overcome this obstacle and reach their business activity. Young entrepreneurs, chambers of commerce, and decision-makers may utilize this study’s findings as a template for gaining insights. They can use it to interpret the issues affecting the human capital of Bangladesh’s young entrepreneurs’ business growth. | |

**Please specify which Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) (s) falls under your research:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Goal 1 | No Poverty | Goal 2 | Zero Hunger |
| Goal 3 | Good Health and Well-Being | Goal 4 | Quality Education |
| Goal 5 | Gender Equality | Goal 6 | Clean Water and Sanitation |
| Goal 7 | Affordable and Clean Energy | Goal 8 | Decent Work and Economic Growth |
| Goal 9 | Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Goal 10 | Reduced Inequalities |
| Goal 11 | Sustainable Cities and Communities | Goal 12 | Responsible Consumption and Production |
| Goal 13 | Climate Action | Goal 14 | Life below Water |
| Goal 15 | Life on Land | Goal 16 | Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions |
| Goal 17 | Partnerships for the Goals |  |  |

Goal 9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure