

## Entrepreneur

vs

## Intrapreneur

- 1) Starts and runs their own independent business
  - 2) Takes personal financial risks for the business
  - 3) Owns and controls entire venture
  - 4) Creates new business and introduces innovative products.
  - 5) Goal is to make profit and sustainable business
- 1) Works within an existing company as an employee.
  - 2) Takes risks within the framework of the company, with shared financial risks
  - 3) Doesn't own entire organization but leads specific projects.
  - 4) Introduces innovative ideas within existing company structure.
  - 5) Works towards company goals, with profit as a goal.

### \* Reasons of not getting entrepreneurs:

- 1) Educational focus: - theory centric education  
- limited entrepreneurial curriculum
- 2) Cultural factors: - prioritizes stable

employment over entrepreneurial ventures

- not having mentality of taking risks
- fear of failure

3) Limited support ecosystem:

- not enough infrastructure (fund, platform, mentor)
- limited access to capital / financial resources

4) Job market dynamic:

- stable job >> uncertainties of entrepreneurship
- academic qualifications mismatch with industrial demand.

5) Lack of entrepreneurial mindset:

- lack of strong communication and soft skills
- not encouraged to think creatively, take initiatives and identify opportunities

\* High-tech entrepreneurship:

- refers to the creation, development and management of businesses that are centered around cutting-edge technologies or innovative products / services

## High-tech Entrepreneur.

- \* 1) Focuses advanced tech. and innovation
- 2) Emphasize on introducing novel tech. products.
- 3) Technology is the main aspect of business model.
- 4) Risk/uncertainty is higher due to dynamic tech-driven industries.
- 5) Market changes fast
- 6) needs specialized technical knowledge and skills.

## General Entrepreneur

- 1) Diverse, spanning various industries beyond high-tech.
- 2) emphasize innovation and traditional business models.
- 3) Utilizes technology but not as a central aspect of business.
- 4) Risk varies depending on the specific industry.
- 5) speed depends on types of industries
- 6) needs a broad entrepreneurial skillset with less emphasis on technical skills.

\* Financial plan for high-tech firm in sylhet with 10m taka:

- 1) Seek investors/partners : - who'll contribute for a share
- 2) Launch capital

- 3) Angel investon: ~~tech~~ who'll invest for debt
- 4) Apply for business loan for additional support.
- 5) Investigate available govt. grants/subsidies.
- 6) campaign to attract smaller investment
- 7) Partnership with tech company/industry player.
- 8) Personal saving / funds from family and friend
- 9)

### \* Risk - factor of high-tech entrepreneurship

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- 1) Technological obsolescence
  - 2) market uncertainty
  - 3) Intellectual property risk / protect own idea
  - 4) funding challenges.
  - 5) cyber security threats
  - 6) Global economy
  - 7) Rapid Technological changes
  - 8) Finding good team
  - 9) Competition and market saturation.

### \* How to mitigate risk!

- 1) Check for problems
- 2) make decision fast
- 3) make friends in business
- 4) Have plans for tough times
- 5) keep learning



\* Do you think ethics and social responsibilities for entrepreneurs in BD?

→ Yes . Reasons:

- 1) Align with cultural/social values  
- build trust
- 2) Customer trust / Loyalty
- 3) Stability and sustainability
- 4) Employees are motivated, satisfied and productive
- 5) social responsibility
- 6) Long-term success:

\* Importance of time dynamics for entrepreneurs:

- 1) Stay ahead of market competitors.
- 2) Be aware of dynamic nature of time to innovate, adapt product/services.
- 3) Prioritize tasks, set realistic timelines and ensure optimal utilization of time to maximize productivity.
- 4) Delay in delivering products → customer dissatisfaction / loss

- 5) Timely decision
- 6) Financial plans that align with business goals

\* How an employee be held liable for trade secrets and knowledge attained while working is a sensitive position.

- 1) Violating non-disclosure agreement (NDA)  
→ confidential info
- 2) Employee Handbook Policies
- 3) Intellectual property rights
- 4) Post-employment restrictions
- 5) Trade secret laws
- 6) Employment contracts