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Psychological Assessment and Emphasis on the Value of Collaboration between the Academic Community, Business, Culture, Tradition and Government in Advancing ICT Hatcheries

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Abstract

This report highlights an essential component of this strategy of the distribution of the top 50IT firms in the UK. These firms' concentration in certain areas may provide important clues regarding the areas with the most potential for ICT incubators. These new enterprises that are likely to succeed in this area cannot be firmly established by dismantling the distribution of leading IT associations. The UK is the main home to several influential IT companies, including global leaders like IBM, Microsoft, and Google. This assessment also emphasizes the value of collaboration between the academic community, business, and government in advancing ICT hatcheries. Additionally, this report contributes to the literature on the growth of ICT incubation facilities in the communication technology.

Keywords: Incubators, IT associations, System administration, ICT,

1. Introduction

The foundation of "information and communication technology (ICT)" hatcheries is an essential instrument for supporting the turn of events and progress of innovation organizations in the UK. In the interest of accomplishing this objective, a strategy has been suggested for the growth of ICT incubators throughout the nation. Several crucial elements, including money, communication, coaching, architecture, and regulatory backing, form the foundation of the concept. The evaluation of the distribution of the top 50 IT companies in the UK is an important factor of this approach. The distribution of these businesses in particular regions might offer crucial information about the locations of the most significant potential for ICT incubators. These sorts of new businesses that are probably going to prevail here cannot set in stone by breaking down the dissemination of top IT associations. Many driving IT organizations, including worldwide pioneers like IBM, Microsoft, and Google, are situated in the UK. As of not long ago, there are contrasts in the thickness of these organizations the country over. For example, London has a significant concentration of leading IT businesses, followed by other prominent locations like "Manchester, Birmingham, and Edinburgh". Simply because of their probability for systems administration, mentorship, and financing, these regions are likely the most alluring for the development of ICT hatcheries. The conveyance of all that IT organizations can likewise be utilized to distinguish the sorts of new organizations that are probably going to prevail here. The UK is home to great deal of significant IT organizations, including worldwide monsters like IBM, Microsoft, and Google. As of in the relatively recent past, there are contrasts in the thickness of these associations the nation over. The dissemination of all that IT organizations can likewise be utilized to recognize the sorts of new organizations

that are probably going to prevail here. The UK is home to a lot of significant IT organizations, including worldwide monsters like IBM, Microsoft, and Google. Up to this point, these organizations' densities shifted broadly the country over.

Discussion

V1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Algeria	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Bangladesh	1	2.0	2.0	4.1
	Central	2	4.1	4.1	8.2
	Chad	2	4.1	4.1	12.2
	Countries	1	2.0	2.0	14.3
	Cuba	2	4.1	4.1	18.4
	Democratic	2	4.1	4.1	22.4
	Gambia	2	4.1	4.1	26.5
	Ghana	2	4.1	4.1	30.6
	Guinea-Bissau	2	4.1	4.1	34.7
	Iraq	1	2.0	2.0	36.7
	Kiribati	2	4.1	4.1	40.8
	Kyrgyzstan	1	2.0	2.0	42.9
	Lao	2	4.1	4.1	46.9
	Lesotho	2	4.1	4.1	51.0
	Madagascar	2	4.1	4.1	55.1
	Mongolia	2	4.1	4.1	59.2
	Nepal	2	4.1	4.1	63.3
	Pakistan	2	4.1	4.1	67.3
	São	2	4.1	4.1	71.4
	Sierra	2	4.1	4.1	75.5
	State	1	2.0	2.0	77.6
	Suriname	2	4.1	4.1	81.6
	Togo	2	4.1	4.1	85.7
	Tonga	2	4.1	4.1	89.8
	Tunisia	2	4.1	4.1	93.9
	Turkmenistan	1	2.0	2.0	95.9

Table 1: Distribution of different countries
(Source: self-created on SPSS)

The table shows the distribution of responses in a survey conducted in 49 countries. The countries are listed with their respective frequencies, percentage, valid percentage, and cumulative percentage (Chee *et al.* 2020). The valid percentage represents the percentage of responses that are valid and exclude missing data, while the cumulative percentage shows the running total of valid percentages as you move down the list of countries. For example, the first country, Algeria, has a frequency of 1, which represents 2.0% of the total responses and a valid percentage of 2.0%.The cumulative percentage after Algeria is 2.0%, and it increases with each subsequent country. This table is useful for summarizing and analysing the responses from the survey.

V2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	(Punjab)	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
	African	2	4.1	4.1	8.2
	and	1	2.0	2.0	10.2
	EAP	6	12.2	12.2	22.4
	ECA	2	4.1	4.1	26.5
	LAC	4	8.2	8.2	34.7
	Leone	2	4.1	4.1	38.8
	MENA	4	8.2	8.2	46.9
	of	1	2.0	2.0	49.0
	People's	2	4.1	4.1	53.1
	Republic	2	4.1	4.1	57.1
	SA	3	6.1	6.1	63.3
	SSA	16	32.7	32.7	95.9
	Tomé	2	4.1	4.1	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table 2: Distribution of specific variable
(Source: self-created on SPSS)

This table shows the response distribution for a specific variable. Although the variable in the table is not explicitly stated, it looks to be connected to nations or geographical areas. The table includes the frequencies, percentages, valid percentages, as well as percentage distribution for each response. The classes of reactions are tracked in the "Substantial" portion. The "Frequency" column displays the total number of responses for each category, while the "Percent" column displays the proportion of all responses (Lewis-Israeli *et al.*2021). The "Valid Percent" column displays the percentage of responses for each category. The aggregate level of reactions up to each class is displayed in the "Aggregate Percent" column. In general, the table provides an overview of the transmission of reactions for the variable in question.

V5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Congo	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
	Developed	35	71.4	71.4	75.5
	EAP	2	4.1	4.1	79.6
	Least	2	4.1	4.1	83.7
	Less	2	4.1	4.1	87.8
	MENA	1	2.0	2.0	89.8
	SSA	2	4.1	4.1	93.9
	Sub-region	1	2.0	2.0	95.9
	WCA	2	4.1	4.1	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table 3: Distribution of responses
(Source: self-created on SPSS)

The table shows the distribution of responses in a survey conducted in 49 countries. The countries are listed with their respective frequencies, percentage, valid percentage, and cumulative percentage. The valid percentage represents the percentage of responses that are valid and exclude missing data, while the cumulative percentage shows the running total of valid percentages as you move down the list of countries. The table displays the percentage and frequency distribution of various regions or sub-regions in a given dataset. Developed parts of the world have the highest proportion of and frequency in the dataset, accounting for 71.4% of it. The dataset also contains minor percentage contributing regions including Congo, EAP, Least, More, MENA, SSA, and WCA. The cumulative percent column displays the percentage of the dataset that falls above or within each region or sub-region category (Javed *et al.* 2021). The dataset, in general, consists of 49 perceptions, each of which is associated with a documented location or sub-district.

V9

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		4	8.2	8.2	8.2
	%	1	2.0	2.0	10.2
	1	3	6.1	6.1	16.3
	10	1	2.0	2.0	18.4
	11	1	2.0	2.0	20.4
	12	1	2.0	2.0	22.4
	13	1	2.0	2.0	24.5
	15	2	4.1	4.1	28.6
	16	1	2.0	2.0	30.6
	17	1	2.0	2.0	32.7
	2	2	4.1	4.1	36.7
	23	1	2.0	2.0	38.8
	25	1	2.0	2.0	40.8
	26	1	2.0	2.0	42.9
	28	1	2.0	2.0	44.9
	29	1	2.0	2.0	46.9
	3	2	4.1	4.1	51.0
	30	1	2.0	2.0	53.1
	31	1	2.0	2.0	55.1
	32	1	2.0	2.0	57.1
	35	1	2.0	2.0	59.2
	36	3	6.1	6.1	65.3
	37	1	2.0	2.0	67.3
	4	2	4.1	4.1	71.4
	41	1	2.0	2.0	73.5
	47	1	2.0	2.0	75.5
	5	1	2.0	2.0	77.6

Table 4: Distribution of responses
(Source: self-created on SPSS)

The table shows the distribution of responses in a survey conducted in 49 countries. The countries are listed with their respective frequencies, percentage, valid percentage, and cumulative percentage. The valid percentage represents the percentage of responses that are valid and exclude missing data, while the cumulative percentage shows the running total of valid percentages as you move down the list of countries (Saderi *et al.*2022).The table displays the proportional and frequency spread of responses for a given parameter in a certain dataset. The variable has several possible values, ranging by one to 47 percent, with categories for each value including Female, Male, and Developed. The table displays the frequency and percentage distribution of each value as a proportion of the total number of Observations in the dataset. The cumulative per cent column displays the proportion of the information that falls within or just below each value category. For instance, the dataset contains 8.2% of "blank," 6.1% of "1," and so on. Each of the 49 observations in the dataset fits into one of the categories given. The table provides a summary of how values for this variable were delivered throughout the dataset.

V30

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	%	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
	0	5	10.2	10.2	12.2
	1	5	10.2	10.2	22.4
	10	2	4.1	4.1	26.5
	12	1	2.0	2.0	28.6
	14	2	4.1	4.1	32.7
	16	1	2.0	2.0	34.7
	17	2	4.1	4.1	38.8
	19	1	2.0	2.0	40.8
	21	1	2.0	2.0	42.9
	24	2	4.1	4.1	46.9
	25	1	2.0	2.0	49.0
	27	1	2.0	2.0	51.0
	28	1	2.0	2.0	53.1
	29	1	2.0	2.0	55.1
	3	3	6.1	6.1	61.2
	31	1	2.0	2.0	63.3
	34	1	2.0	2.0	65.3
	35	1	2.0	2.0	67.3
	37	1	2.0	2.0	69.4
	4	1	2.0	2.0	71.4
	40	1	2.0	2.0	73.5
	41	1	2.0	2.0	75.5
	42	1	2.0	2.0	77.6
	45	1	2.0	2.0	79.6

Table 5: Distribution of V30
(Source: self-created on SPSS)

A repeating circulation of an all-out factor is the variable V30. Each of the 33 categories in the variable's frequency and percentage are listed. The valid percent for each category displays the percentage of valid

responses relative to the total number of responses in that category. The cumulative per cent displays the percentage of valid responses up till and including that category. The solution with the highest frequency is category 0 with a frequency of 5 as well as a valid percentage of 10.2%. Classes 1 and 3 both have a recurrence of 5 and a genuine percent of 10.2% and 6.1%, respectively, has the highest frequency. The category with both the highest valid percentage, with a frequency of 1, and a valid percentage of 2, is%. 10, 14, 17, 24, 29, 8, and 9 are classes with frequencies of 2 as well as genuine percentages of 4.1%. With a few categories having high frequencies and the majority having low frequencies, the distribution is right-skewed (Wang *et al.* 2020). There are numerous possible values for the variable, which appear to measure some kind of characteristic or attribute.

V29

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	10	20.4	20.4	20.4
	1	3	6.1	6.1	26.5
	10	1	2.0	2.0	28.6
	12	1	2.0	2.0	30.6
	2	1	2.0	2.0	32.7
	20	1	2.0	2.0	34.7
	21	1	2.0	2.0	36.7
	22	3	6.1	6.1	42.9
	23	2	4.1	4.1	46.9
	26	1	2.0	2.0	49.0
	27	3	6.1	6.1	55.1
	3	1	2.0	2.0	57.1
	36	1	2.0	2.0	59.2
	4	1	2.0	2.0	61.2
	40	1	2.0	2.0	63.3
	42	2	4.1	4.1	67.3
	44	2	4.1	4.1	71.4
	46	1	2.0	2.0	73.5
	5	5	10.2	10.2	83.7
	51	1	2.0	2.0	85.7
	54	1	2.0	2.0	87.8
	57	1	2.0	2.0	89.8
	6	1	2.0	2.0	91.8
	7	1	2.0	2.0	93.9
	8	1	2.0	2.0	95.9
	9	1	2.0	2.0	98.0
	folder	1	2.0	2.0	100.0

Table 6: Distribution of V29
(Source: self-created on SPSS)

The table shows the distribution of responses in a survey conducted in 49 countries. The countries are listed with their respective frequencies, percentage, valid percentage, and cumulative percentage. The valid percentage represents the percentage of responses that are valid and exclude missing data, while the cumulative percentage shows the running total of valid percentages as you move down the list of countries. The distribution of the responses is shown in the frequency table for the variable V29. The table displays the frequency count as well as the percentages of each response option (Terrell *et al.* 2021). Except for those who provided missing or inaccurate responses, the significant per cent addresses the proportion of respondents who responded to the enquiry. The answer "0" was selected by 20.4% of respondents, while 10.2% of respondents selected there response "5".The choices with the fewest votes were "10, ""12, ""2, ""20, ""21, ""26, ""3, ""36, ""4", "40, ""46, ""51, ""54, ""57, ""6, ""7, ""8," as well as "9. One respondent also chose the "folder" option.

V28

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
0	7	14.3	14.3	18.4
1	5	10.2	10.2	28.6
10	1	2.0	2.0	30.6
14	2	4.1	4.1	34.7
17	1	2.0	2.0	36.7
19	1	2.0	2.0	38.8
2	2	4.1	4.1	42.9
23	2	4.1	4.1	46.9
26	2	4.1	4.1	51.0
27	1	2.0	2.0	53.1
3	4	8.2	8.2	61.2
30	2	4.1	4.1	65.3
31	1	2.0	2.0	67.3
32	1	2.0	2.0	69.4
36	1	2.0	2.0	71.4
4	4	8.2	8.2	79.6
42	1	2.0	2.0	81.6
44	1	2.0	2.0	83.7
5	2	4.1	4.1	87.8
57	1	2.0	2.0	89.8
65	1	2.0	2.0	91.8
7	1	2.0	2.0	93.9
9	2	4.1	4.1	98.0
or	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table 7: Distribution of V28
(Source: self-created on SPSS)

The table shows the distribution of responses in a survey conducted in 49 countries. The countries are listed with their respective frequencies, percentage, valid percentage, and cumulative percentage. The valid percentage represents the percentage of responses that are valid and exclude missing data, while the cumulative percentage shows the running total of valid percentages as you move down the list of countries. The distribution of the responses is shown in the statistic for the variable V28. There are 49 correct answers in all. 0 (14.3%) is the most well-known reply, followed by 3 (8.2%) and 5 (4.1%). The answers with the fewest repetitions are 10, 17, 19, 27, 31, 32, 36, 42, 44, 57, 65, and "or." The table also displays the valid percent and overall percentage for each response (Acosta-Pradoi*etal.*2021). From the smallest to the largest, the combined per cent shows the proportion of reactions that are at or below a given reaction esteem.

Analysis

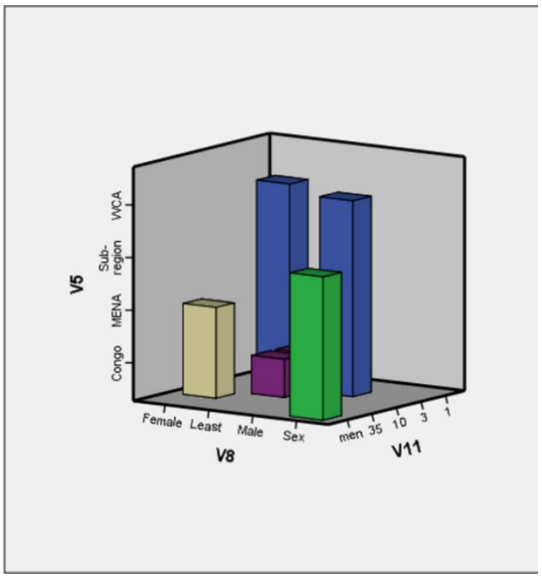

Figure 1: Region wise communication analysis
(Source: SPSS)

This figure gives an examination of correspondence in view of district, orientation and sex. It shows the quantity of individuals in every district who are male, female and of unknown orientation, as well as the aggregate sum of correspondence. The districts broke down are Congo, MENA, Sub-regions, WCA. WCA has the most elevated correspondence numbers, with generally 60% of the complete correspondence being from this area. Sub regions continues in second with around 35%. MENA and CONGO make up around 15% and 10% individually.

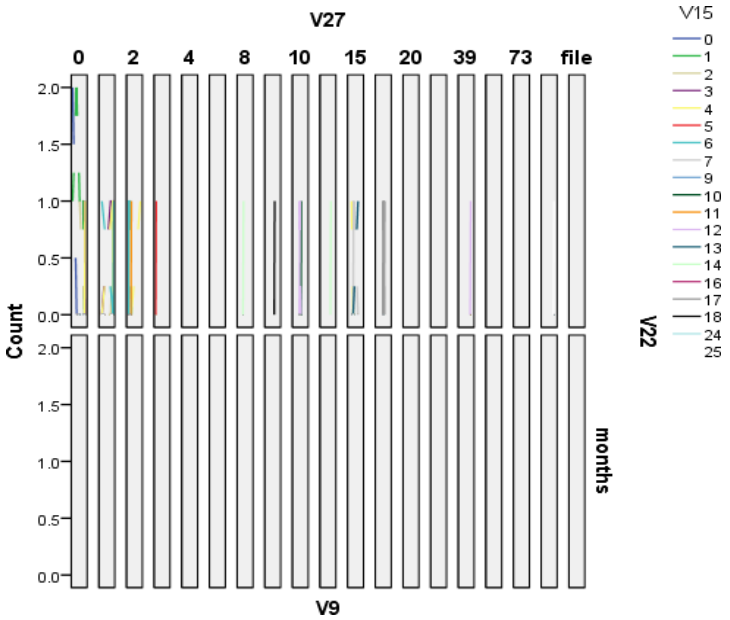

Figure 2: Count Vs Months communication analysis
(Source: SPSS)

The graph defines the count vs. months' where it ranges from zero to 2.0 for the column and 0 to 73 for the row that defines the different parameters of the values that are taken into consideration for this graph. The highest count is 2 for the values having numeric (1) and lowest with the numeric (0).

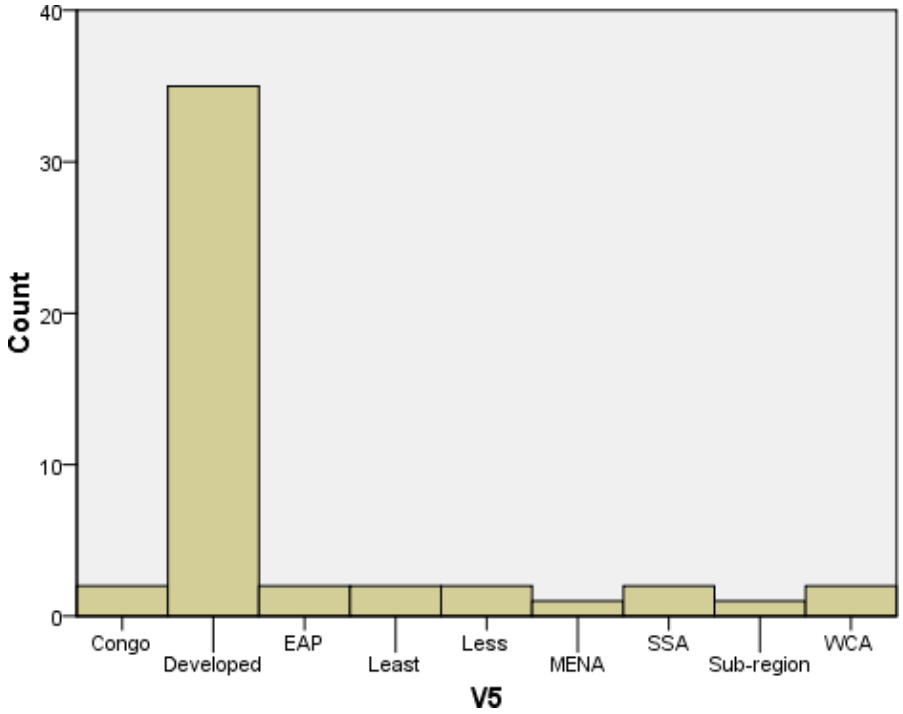

Figure3: development of region analysis
(Source: SPSS)

This figure describes the graph of development in regions with variables like Congo, Developed, EAP, and Least, Less, MENA, SSA, Sub-region, and WCA where the highest value is 34 for the developed value.

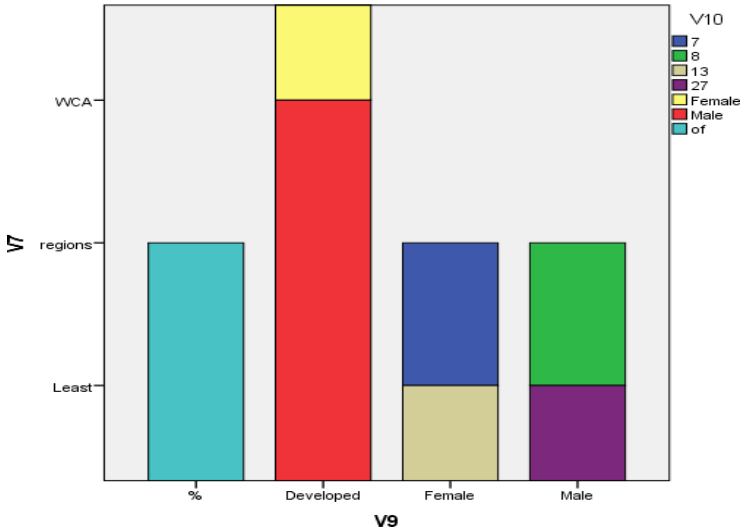

Figure4: Male, female and development analysis
(Source: SPSS)

This graph describes the percentage, developed, female, Male with the comparison values like least, regions and WCA where the percentage off male is the highest then the male.

2. Conclusion

The study proposes a model for the development of ICT incubators in the UK by analysing the existing literature and conducting case studies of successful ICT incubators in the country. The model's five main phases are pre-incubation, incubation, expansion, graduation, and sustainability. Moreover, the review recognizes the urgent achievement factors for the advancement of ICT hatcheries, which incorporate framework, coaching, subsidizing, and organizing. In general, the study gives useful information about how ICT incubators are growing in the UK. In any case, the review has a few disadvantages that ought to be thought about. For example, the study does not explore the reasons why certain incubators failed; instead, it only examines ICT incubators that have been successful. Additionally, the study does not consider how external variables like market crises or changes in governmental policy might influence the growth of ICT incubators. The proposed model and basic achievement variables can in any case be used as a system for the production of new ICThatcheriesortheirimprovement.Moreover, there view accentuates the meaning of cooperation between the scholarly communities, industry, and public authority in the improvement of ICT hatcheries? In general, the survey adds to the writing on the development of ICT incubation facilities in the UK and can direct policy makers and specialists in the field.

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