

1 Factors Affecting the Technological Entrepreneurship 2 Development in Sirajganj, Bangladesh

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6

7 **Abstract**

8 The study aims to identify various factors leading to the development of technological
9 entrepreneurship as it is a new concept of transforming the research potential and abilities of
10 scientific organizations based on the context of new products and services. This study has
11 attempted to recognize different circumstantial facts of technological entrepreneurship from
12 regional consideration. This study is related to the factors affecting entrepreneurship
13 development issues from the entrepreneurship development model in Bangladesh, particularly
14 in Sirajganj. The primary data has been collected through a well-set questionnaire on the
15 other hand secondary data collection formulated from different reliable sources. After
16 transformation, it has been mechanized to meet the study's objectives by using SPSS version
17 23. From both the qualitative and quantitative reasoning, the researcher believes ethical
18 concerns are needed to ensure validity. Data analysis exhibits factor tests and reliability of
19 statistics categorically to validate the hypotheses. These types of businesses are growing in
20 popularity and contributing to Bangladesh's overall economy due to globalization and
21 digitalization. Entrepreneurs' regional consideration demands some incentives and initiatives
22 from the government, such as financial incentives and favorable economic policy initiatives to
23 speed up the country's socioeconomic development. There is a linkage between digitalization
24 and entrepreneurship development. People's positive attitudes toward regional economic
25 development create new opportunities for entrepreneurs.

26

27 **Index terms**— technological entrepreneurship, factors, development, digitalization

28 **1 Introduction**

29 Entrepreneurship plays a crucial role in sustainable development from many pipelines ??Mayer et al.2016).
30 Technological entrepreneurship is the new concept of transforming the research potential and capabilities in
31 any scientific organization based on new products and services (Petti, 2009). The environment plays a role
32 in start-up cases. Technological entrepreneurship focuses on implementing innovativeness and solution through
33 ensuring market success. There are some trigger factors ??Bessan, 2007). This study is related to the factors
34 affecting the entrepreneurship development factors from Bangladesh's work venture model. The area of the study
35 has been covering all divisional contexts of Bangladesh. By following structural methodological steps, it has been
36 used some statistical tools and techniques. After analysis, the collected data displayed and disseminated the
37 pattern well in that it can be easily perceivable.

38 The research finding can be the source of fostering more reaching on regarding this and being the part
39 of rethinking for the policymaker of Bangladesh about the entrepreneurship development. It is perceived
40 as necessary for growth, differentiation, and competitive advantage at the firm, regional, and national levels
41 (Bailetti, T. 2012). Bangladesh is a technologically prosperous country, so with the energy, the improvement of

3 LITERATURE REVIEW

42 technology. There want to reinforce the pace of development as for that era primarily based not pricey certainly
43 a pessimistic problem. Predominantly, Bangladesh's government dreams of making digital Bangladesh vision
44 2021 via enhancing digital means of development in every sphere of low-cost areas, from social to economic.
45 So, it is a significant venture to benefit monetary prosperity and accommodate the technology for sustainable
46 development. This study is related to the unique quarter and the new financial improvement experience that
47 allows Bangladesh in lots of angles as a macro or micro sense of economic. Technological entrepreneurship
48 development is not so widely popularized in Bangladesh for many reasons retaining aside it; there is a considerable
49 number of people now leading their existence by growing employment areas and opportunities of labor-specific
50 technological enhancement and dealings ??Calvo et al., 2014). At the socio-financial sanities, numerous humans
51 create entrepreneurship from distinctive angles as an incorporated shape. Technological entrepreneurship is
52 one of the vital sectors globally to hint in that Bangladesh is doing nicely. This study reveals Bangladeshi's
53 technical entrepreneurs' situation and could display the affectivity of development economically. The era brings
54 a new way of lifestyles and significant working possibilities in Bangladesh specific to the regional constituency. As
55 Bangladesh is a technologically uprising country globally, it is far stipulated to ensure the sustainable development
56 issues of many views as first-rate viable to ensure local development. If the right move may take, technological
57 entrepreneurship will discover the exclusive contribution and affectivity of socio-financial improvement that
58 find a way to mitigate the present issues of this nature of E Abstract-The study aims to identify various
59 factors leading to the development of technological entrepreneurship as it is a new concept of transforming the
60 research potential and abilities of scientific organizations based on the context of new products and services.
61 This study has attempted to recognize different circumstantial facts of technological entrepreneurship from
62 regional consideration. This study is related to the factors affecting entrepreneurship development issues from
63 the entrepreneurship development model in Bangladesh, particularly in Sirajganj. The primary data has been
64 collected through a well-set questionnaire on the other hand secondary data collection formulated from different
65 reliable sources. After transformation, it has been mechanized to meet the study's objectives by using SPSS
66 version 23. From both the qualitative and quantitative reasoning, the researcher believes ethical concerns are
67 needed to ensure validity. Data analysis exhibits factor tests and reliability of statistics categorically to validate
68 the hypotheses. These types of businesses are growing in popularity and contributing to Bangladesh's overall
69 economy due to globalization and digitalization. Entrepreneurs' regional consideration demands some incentives
70 and initiatives from the government, such as financial incentives and favorable economic policy initiatives to speed
71 up the country's socioeconomic development. There is a linkage between digitalization and entrepreneurship
72 development. People's positive attitudes toward regional economic development create new opportunities for
73 entrepreneurs. entrepreneurship development. It is feasible to make a form of the economic development area.
74 This entrepreneurship idea is nicely advanced in lots of evolved international locations inside the globe. The
75 government of Bangladesh has already taken extraordinary developmental movements and strategies to boost the
76 country as mid-profits level us. That is why locating the look has sustainably assisted the nearby development with
77 taking new enterprise in dealings. There is no more significant question to keep away from the employment hassle
78 clarification and local action to accomplish sustainable development. Through this, examine there has viable to
79 reveal a few comprehensively associated elements with social development in a sustainable way. The research
80 finding may be the supply of fostering extra accomplishing on this and rethinking for Bangladesh's policymaker
81 about the technological entrepreneurship development, which is regarded as a crucial global phenomenon.

82 2 Following are the objectives:

83 ? To find the current state of technological entrepreneurship in Sirajganj District.

84 3 Literature Review

85 Entrepreneurship is a significant driver of national wealth, and the concept of technological entrepreneurship has
86 gained more and more attention among researchers, policymakers, government, scholars, and firms alike (Willie et
87 al., 2014). Technological entrepreneurship, additionally known as generation-primarily based entrepreneurship,
88 may be defined as putting in new organizations with the aid of individuals or businesses to take advantage of
89 technological innovation (Hardwick, 2010). It can additionally be described as the commercialization of rising
90 technological discoveries or innovations. Technological entrepreneurship is defined as a commercial enterprise
91 leadership style that entails (Camagni, 1995; ??eldman, 1994;Porter, 1990). Technology entrepreneurship
92 is a vehicle that facilitates prosperity in individuals, firms, regions, and nations. Therefore, the study of
93 technology entrepreneurship serves an important function beyond satisfying intellectual curiosity (Bailetti, 2012).
94 Technology entrepreneurship is a concept of transforming research and scientific institutions' potential into
95 new products and services, which significantly increases benefits to consumers and results in faster economic
96 growth in the future. The persuasive and synergistic relations ensuring where science meets the economy
97 technology entrepreneurship focuses on implementing innovative solutions, providing their market success, using
98 their applications, and distributing their effects in the business environment (Flaszewska & Lachiewicz, 2013).
99 Entrepreneurs have evolved and the importance of managerial skills and the essential strategic oriented mindset.
100 The most important three motivational factors of technological entrepreneurs are independence, opportunities,
101 exploitation, and value technology ??Oakley, 2003). A collaboration between universities, research centers, start-

ups, corporations, small and medium enterprises, and other regional entities is essential to foster innovation, know-how transfer, and human resource development ??Roja & Nastase, 2014). The observation has explored the overall status of technological entrepreneurship through optimistic investigation and analysis of the Sirajganj district's context. It is imperative to find the problems of this entrepreneurship improvement, especially technological entrepreneurship, to caliber the socio monetary improvement. Through this part, a look at there will Factors Influencing Technological Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh: A Report on the Socio-Economic Perspective of Sirajganj District is a study that aims to find the most important considerations. This study will provide a comprehensive analysis of the technological entrepreneurship development factorial issues of Bangladesh analysis of different primary and secondary data to make the research more fruitful and effective.

figuring out excessive-ability, era-extensive commercial possibilities (Koekemoer & Kachieng'a, 2002). Again, the collecting assets that include talent and capital, and handling fast boom and full -size risk using principled decision-making talents. Technological entrepreneurship is a crucial source of financial and social progress (Prodan, 2007). It refers to the introduction of recent firms via independent marketers and corporations to exploit technological discoveries. Those new corporations create jobs, contribute to their communities' well-being, and generate wealth for their owners. These firms are also the change-makers in their respective industries as they bring in new technological paradigms that alter the dynamics of competition and rules of rivalry ??Zahra & Hayton, 2004). Technological entrepreneurship as technology entrepreneurship, technical entrepreneurship, techno-entrepreneurship, and technology entrepreneurial ecosystems ??Therin, 2007). The new economic context characterized by globalization, knowledge, increasing role of innovation in regional innovation systems, and the importance of technology entrepreneurship as a factor in wealth creation generates new entrepreneurial ecosystems display the factors there have to give the emphases from the relevant government of Bangladesh on the hardheaded senses of entrepreneurship development from the regional perspective. Sensibly, entrepreneurs need collaborative support, which is crucial for any product-the look helps discover the joint component that needs to be looked after to natural sustainability. Earlier studies are generally concerned with many issues of technological entrepreneurship development. Apart from that, this study has been conducted on the regional perspective and affectivity of economic growth, which is a crucial part of sustainable development.

4 III.

5 Methods and Materials

The study's empirical slice has attempted to provide the different technological entrepreneurship factors that influence the regional consideration in some selected parts of the Sirajganj. The researcher interprets the idea, constructs a hypothesis, and found some componential issues. Different kinds of methods are followed to define, compare, attributional analysis, and interface. The study followed a purposive sampling technique, which depends on the researcher's understanding of the target area and population. The sample size of the research was 100. The study population was small and medium-sized businesses (SMBs) involved in technology and information business. Three Upazilas-Shahjadpur, Ullapara, and Sirajgonj Sadar were covered in the study area.

The study surveyed the questionnaire on a few respondents using descriptive questions to have explanatory views. The study data collected through filling a Google Docs file, interviews, and a questionnaire served mainly through e-mail. The study selected interviewees and respondents by a group of freelancers who were associated with technology businesses.

Preliminary data processed with the help of statistical data packages software SPSS-V23-the primary study data were collecting through Google DOC, e-mail, and manual interview. The secondary data management research used conceptualizing, cognitive analysis, and theoretical framework-based information. Finally, the researcher used a different figure chart to fill the entire frame of the study's outcome. The data are compressively related to the primary and secondary, some qualitative and primarily quantitative.

6 IV.

7 Research Questions

Considering the aim and the objective of the research following research questions have been set. This study has explored the overall level of technological entrepreneurship in Bangladesh as per the socioeconomic context of Sirajganj district, so there some categories of research questions have been customary as follow:

8 Questions: 01

Entrepreneurship and other new forms, such as ecological or sustainable entrepreneurship, have emerged as promising new solutions to solve societal problems. Over the last three eras, technology entrepreneurship has turned into an essential driver of economic development. The technological, entrepreneurial approach is predicted to add to feasible development and growth toward the Knowledge Economy, which is ultimately social-economic development.

Questions 01: Does technology entrepreneurship contributes to socio-economic development?

158 **9 Questions: 02**

159 Technology, Entrepreneurship, and Commerce go hand-in-hand. The government now emphasizes the ICT
160 ecosystem after setting an earning target of \$5 million a year from the hardware and software sectors. Lagging
161 behind the social acceptance of being a Startup founder/ entrepreneur rather than the activity holder is likewise
162 a barrier. Initial family help, social motivation is not always available to kick starts a start-up and upholds the
163 begin-up surroundings in Bangladesh. A more extended period turns essential for well-being and long-lasting
164 technological management to transform the trading country into a technologically based country. The public and
165 non-public partnerships wish to be emphasized and promoted.

166 Technology-based entrepreneurs can become a vital element in keeping Bangladesh's economy innovative.
167 Above all the issues, the second question the research drew is:

168 **10 Question: 02-Does technology entrepreneurship have any 169 influence on the socio-economic development of Bangladesh?**

170 **11 Questions: 03**

171 Start-up communities have infrequently well enough staying power in entrepreneurship. Numerous countrywide
172 and international commercial enterprise incubation and acceleration applications have been endorsed. Innovation
173 Hubs, hackathons, Apps development contests, digital marketing trends, and institutional focus on entrepreneurship
174 have contributed to upgrading the ecosystem.

175 **12 Questions 03: Does any problem be real to stimulate the 176 technological entrepreneurship development consistent with 177 the technological advancement and employment space at the 178 macro logic of economic?**

179 V.

180 **13 Theory and Hypothesis**

181 The hypothesis used to make the study more clarifies in a particular area of investigation. Three hypotheses were
182 considered for testing rationalization by appropriating statistical methods and fragmenting

183 **14 a) Technological entrepreneurship and Digitalization Con- 184 cept**

185 Technology entrepreneurship is a longtime concept in the research area. The digital features of the technology
186 favor the adoption of born-global approaches. The emerging area of era entrepreneurship studies has now not
187 been ready to keep in step with the fast changes within the digitization of our society and economy. Digital
188 technology entrepreneurs do not only believe in an innovation ecosystem as digital entrepreneurs do. The Digital
189 technology-based entrepreneurs have embedded in an interconnected type once they goal to commercialize their
190 solutions. The changing needs of society regarding products and services that determine adaptations within the
191 valuecreation process and. Communication and cooperation patterns. This process, in turn, fosters innovative
192 transformations of business models. The concept of ICT-based entrepreneurship always combines factors of the era
193 and digital entrepreneurship. The social life digitalization issues determine the transformation of entrepreneurial
194 and enterprise models in several industrial factors. The current government's Digital Bangladesh by 2021 vision
195 proposes to mainstream ICTs as a pro-poor tool to eradicate poverty. Forty years back, Bangabandhu Sheikh
196 Mujibur Rahman, Digital entrepreneurship is "a venture during a project that accumulates and deploys daddy of
197 the state" The present government has resurrected that vision and made it ready for the 21st century. From the
198 general point of view and theories of all perspective, the researcher drew the hypothesis one: H1: Technological
199 Entrepreneurship is connected with the digitalization concept of Bangladesh.

200 **15 b) Unemployment problem and Entrepreneurship**

201 Entrepreneurship is not a money-driven venture but a passion-driven one that facilitates positive change. Govt
202 in entrepreneurship should be that of a facilitator and not a controller. Developing countries face the difficulty
203 of accelerating unemployment, particularly with educated children of the country. Entrepreneurship stimulates
204 employment growth by generating new jobs once they enter the market now in the Bangladesh unemployment
205 problem. By default, youth are energized and empowered; they are willing to explore new territories and take up
206 new challenges and risks. While working as an entrepreneur, a private figure juggles different role and switches
207 them into better leaders and better individuals. Entrepreneurs are essential contributors to the business process,
208 and the entrepreneurial process can directly impact economic growth. Bangladesh is also dealing with a youth
209 unemployment crisis, for which entrepreneurship education could be a viable solution. Graduates of adolescence

210 cannot always depend on the public and private sectors to provide work opportunities. The impact of the internet
211 in business, which has obliterated geographical barriers, has made the business a lucrative career option in many
212 countries, including Germany and India. The entrepreneurs choose their own business or trade because they
213 value their independence. They need to be their bosses, set their time, and run their own life. ??ntrepreneurship
214 The traditional capital required to start new ventures (such as land, labor, and money) is not critical to enabling
215 great ideas than intellectual capital and other people. The society outlook plays an imperative role in the young
216 and job seekers' minds because most believe that having employment is more [prestigious secured rather than
217 launching begin. It is far-reaching to offer better job opportunities from government or nongovernment levels to
218 offer them better employment opportunities. It is how recent people believe this about their outlook because the
219 world is booking highly with technology while keeping that pace. The researcher drew the third hypothesis. H3:
220 People's attitude towards modern technology gives the idea of technological entrepreneurship.

221 **16 VI.**

222 **17 Scenario of Digital Entrepreneurship**

223 Million-dollar digital start-ups that started the primary waves of digital innovation during the last few decades are
224 pretty frequently at the guts of media storytelling. Entrepreneurship is the power and ability to develop, arrange,
225 and control an enterprise challenge alongside any of its risks to shape an income. Bangladesh has positioned itself
226 as a number one frontier market with a population of 168 million (BBS)eighth-largest within the world and 5th
227 in terms of density. The state currently has USD 30 billion+ in foreign reserves, USD 210 billion in yearly GDP
228 value, and USD 1,350 per capita income just entered the lower ranks of a middle-income nation. The planet
229 Bank

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231 Volume XXI Issue IV Version I Year 2021 () measured Bangladesh's GINI Coefficient at 32 percent (higher than
232 less industrialized countries like Albania, Niger, and Serbia). Therefore, the country was ranked 111 out of 148
233 countries on the Gender Inequality Index in 2012. The typical rate of interest on loans was between 10-12% in
234 January 2018 in Bangladesh. Financial organizations make it very difficult for brand spanking new businesses to
235 require. Nobody is willing to supply complete information causing procedures to urge stagnant without speed
236 money. This is often an enormous problem for any new business. Financial organizations also make it hard for
237 businesses to get loans thanks to asymmetric information and widespread corruption.

238 Bangladesh remains on the list of the developing countries within the world, with the unemployment level rising
239 alarmingly. A report by the World Bank found that the youth percentage in Bangladesh peaked at 11.64 percent
240 within the year 2018. To form a sustainable business ecosystem, we will need start-up/SME-friendly policies
241 and quick access to funds/alternative investment ecosystems. The Bangladesh economy has shown tremendous
242 resilience in the face of domestic problems and has maintained an admirable rate of growth. That is often a
243 testament to our entrepreneurs' creativity and diligence, who have plowed on despite the many obstacles they
244 made possible to rework. The government took different effective programs to make the regional business progress
245 as for that the people of Jamuna river bank getting internet facilities and high-tech facilities.

246 **19 VII.**

247 **20 Interpretations and Findings**

248 In a total of 100 entrepreneurs, the business establishment's length below five years is 50 %, 6-10 years is 43%,
249 and 7% is above ten years. It has been observed that the significant business establishment is 0-5 years. The
250 type of business category there 48% is freelance-based, 46% are in the IT firms-based business doer is 41%
251 Technology-based start-up is 11%, and another is 2%. It has been observed that is the highest category is
252 freelance based. It has been observed that about 66% who come in this sector gained master-level education, 28
253 percent are honors level, 6 % is HSC level, and most have the master level education in this sector to inspire
254 the start-up. Information technology creates a new dimension of employment opportunities with the concept
255 they agree with all respondents. About 89% of respondents believe that Technology entrepreneurial activities are
256 related to Bangladesh's digitalization concept, while 11% show negative clues. That means 89% of respondents
257 agree with this statement, proving that this type of entrepreneurship is related to the digitalization concept.
258 All of the respondents believe that the considerable Unemployment problem drive to create such a venture in
259 Bangladesh.

260 **21 a) Reliability Statistics**

261 Table : 01 level of significance, $\alpha = 0.05$ the p-value (Sig.) of $.000 < 0.05$, consequently, the factor analysis is
262 valid as $p < \alpha$; therefore, reject the null hypothesis H_0 and accept the alternate hypothesis (H_1) that there may
263 be a statistically significant interrelationship between variables. The Kaiser-Meyer Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's
264 check measure of sampling adequacy became used to study factor analysis's appropriateness. The KMO statistic
265 above 0.50 gives the minimal number of consistencies that can be permittable. Above the listed figure of all

266 combine, variables can be a good source of data consistency; hence, factor evaluation is considered the right
267 technique for similar data analysis, suggesting that the interrelationship between the variable is right.

268 In After that, for combined variables of statistics, their statics found that the value of Cronbach's Alpha is
269 .776 and the no of items is 7 reflects the excellent reliability of the measuring instrument. Moreover, it shows the
270 high level of internal consistency concerning the specific sample of the combined variables.

271 **22 Hypotheses Tested:**

272 To test the hypothesis here, use the regression analysis tool. The R-value represents the simple correlation and
273 is 0.439 (the "R" Column), which indicates a minimum degree of correlation. The R2 value (the "R Square"
274 column) indicates how much of the total variation in the dependent variable, by the independent variable level,
275 in this case, 19.3%, can be explained, which is a reasonable rate. This shows the multiple linear regression model
276 summaries and overall fit statistics. Here find that the adjusted R² of our model is .185 with the R² = .193. This
277 means that the linear regression explains 19.3% of the variance in the data. The Durbin-Watson d = 1.1584,
278 which is in between the two critical values of 1.5 < d < 2.5. Therefore, that can assume that there is no first-order
279 linear auto-correlation in linear regression data. "Regression" row and go to the "Sig." column. This indicates
280 the statistical significance of the regression model that was run. Here, p < 0.0005, which is less than 0.05, and
281 indicates that, overall, the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a
282 good fit for the data). This is the table that shows the output of the ANOVA analysis and whether there is a
283 statistically significant difference between data that can see that the significance value is 0.000 (i.e., p= .000),
284 which is below 0.05 and, therefore, there is a statistically significant between the dependent variable and the
285 Independents variables.

286 **23 Table: 03**

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288 Volume XXI Issue IV Version I Year 2021 () H1: Technological entrepreneurship related to the digitalization
289 concept of Bangladesh. H0: Technological entrepreneurship does not relate to the digitalization concept of
290 Bangladesh. The R-value represents the simple correlation and is 0.301 (the "R" Column), which indicates a
291 minimum degree of correlation. The R2 value (the "R Square" column) indicates how much of the total variation
292 in the dependent variable, by the independent variable level, in this case, 9.1%, can be explained, which is not a
293 reasonable rate. It shows the multiple linear regression model summary and overall fit statistics. Here find that
294 the adjusted R² of our model is .082 with the R² = .91. This means that the linear regression explains 9.1%
295 of the variance in the data. The Durbin-Watson d = 2.001, which is between the two critical values of 1.5 < d
296 < 2.5. Therefore, that can assume that there is no first-order linear auto-correlation in linear regression data.
297 "Regression" row and go to the "Sig." column. This indicates the statistical significance of the regression model
298 that was run. Here, p < 0.0005, which is less than 0.05, indicates that, overall, the regression model statistically
299 significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a good fit for the data). This table shows the ANOVA
300 analysis's output and a statistically significant difference between data that can see that the significance value is
301 0.002, which is below 0.05. Moreover, therefore, there is a statistically significant between the dependent variable
302 and the Independents variables. The R-value represents the simple correlation and is 0.247 (the "R" Column),
303 which indicates a minimum degree of correlation. The R2 value (the "R Square" column) indicates how much
304 of the total variation in the dependent variable, by the independent variable level, in this case, 24.7%, can be
305 explained, which is a reasonable rate. This shows the multiple linear regression model summary and overall fit
306 statistics. Here find that the adjusted R² of our model is .051 with the R² = .061. This means that the linear
307 regression explains 24.7% of the variance in the data. The Durbin-Watson d = 2.085, which is between the two
308 critical values of 1.5 < d < 2.5. Therefore, that can assume that there is no first-order linear auto-correlation in
309 linear regression data. "Regression" row and go to the "Sig." column. This indicates the statistical significance
310 of the regression model that was run. Here, p < 0.0005, which is less than 0.05, indicates that, overall, the
311 regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a good fit for the data). This
312 table shows the output of the ANOVA analysis and whether there is a statistically significant difference between
313 data. That can see the significance value is 0.013, which is below 0.05. Moreover, therefore, there is a statistically
314 significant between the dependent variable and the Independents variables.

315 **25 Hypothesis**

316 H

317 **26 Synopsis**

318 Bangladesh is experiencing a nearly 8% gross domestic product (GDP) increase and is one of the fastest-growing
319 economies globally. Thirty-fourth within the international monetary discussion board's Inclusive improvement
320 Index, before many found out nations and utilizing 2030, the twenty-fourth-biggest economic machines worldwide.
321 Bangladesh is distinctly a newcomer to the ICT zone. The stress won momentum through the digital Bangladesh
322 initiative evolved within the context of vision 2021. The government of Bangladesh is pledged to convert

323 the country into 'digital Bangladesh' means the extensive use of computers. It embodies the cutting-edge
324 philosophy of effective use of generation in imposing the government's commitment to improve training, fitness,
325 job placement, and poverty reduction. At an equivalent time as there are numerous lengthy-time period challenges
326 in upgrading Bangladesh's digital overall performance. The strong point of the ICT industry underpins the four
327 essential pillars to assist Bangladesh's transformation to a virtual economic system via 2021. An understanding
328 financial system through 2041 was introduced in 2008 and officially released with top Minister Sheikh Hasina in
329 2009. Virtual Bangladesh imaginative and prescient identifies human resource development, connecting citizens,
330 virtual authorities, and promotion mentioned above of the ICT enterprise crucial to assembly these transformation
331 goals. The colorful and swiftly developing ICT enterprise in Bangladesh is that the fourth vicinity was assisting
332 virtual transformation. They are serving customers in an array of domain names, which incorporates financial
333 services, telecoms, and healthcare, and focuses entrepreneurship within the back of many of the arena's leading
334 worldwide businesses. The four pillars behind

335 **27 Result and Decision**

336 Result: Null hypothesis rejected It has been found that there in whole one hundred entrepreneurs there, the
337 length of the business institution below five years is 50 %, 6-10 years is 43%, and 7% is above the 10. It has been
338 located that the most critical business establishment is 0-5 years. The kind of commercial enterprise category
339 there 48% is freelance based. 46% are in the IT firms-based enterprise doer is 41% Technology-based start-up is
340 11% is any other sort different is 2%. It has been determined that is the best class is freelance-based. It has been
341 observed that about 66% who come in this zone received master's degree education, 28 percent are honors level, 6
342 percent is HSC level, and most have the master's degree education in this sector begin-up. Information technology
343 creates a new dimension of employment possibilities with the idea there agree with all of the respondents. About
344 89% of respondents agree that Technology entrepreneurial activity is associated with Bangladesh's digitalization
345 concept, while 11% shows a wrong clue. That means 89% of respondents agree with this statement, proving
346 that this kind of entrepreneurship is associated with the digitalization concept. All of the respondents believe
347 that the Huge Unemployment problem drive creates such a sort of challenge in Bangladesh. Technological
348 entrepreneurship -related to Bangladesh's digitalization concept. The statistical test has shown that technical
349 entrepreneurship is linked to Bangladesh's digitalization concept. The second hypothesis in the analyses proved to
350 be the relationship between technological entrepreneurship and digitalization philosophy. The third hypothesis
351 has shown that people's perspective on new technology is closely linked to technology entrepreneurship. The
352 respondent believes that there has to acre through taking some of the initiatives from the government side of the
353 authorities who are working to develop such a kind venture in Bangladesh. Entrepreneurship relies on freelance
354 or innovationbased. They expect some support like financial, social, economic, and the proper implementation
355 of policy implications based on digital Bangladesh's whole pledge.

356 **28 IX. Policy Implications and Conclusion**

357 To make extra countryside development, it is a comprehensive query is to appear that the right policy must need
358 to take on regional consideration. In the Sirajganj district, a broad range of humans is associated with ICT-based
359 initiatives. Somehow many new entrepreneurship are coming through the touch generation. Many youths are
360 attempting to trade the lifestyles via associated with the new form of business. However, authorities took many
361 projects for them, not only the Sirajganj district but also the overall countryside, to push the entrepreneurship
362 level. They figure to require some initiatives to push the new type of enterprise shape in Bangladesh. As Sirajganj
363 is lagging in many cases, it will be an incredible platform for them to contribute to the countrywide national
364 economy to enhance policies and programs that positively influence small and medium-sized firms (SMEs).
365 Analyze the state of entrepreneurship, technology, and innovation that offers a more straightforward concept of a
366 cutting-edge nation like Bangladesh. To Improve and enhance university-business regional development alliances
367 push innovation and technology in SMEs. Broaden and implement a law that consists of the responsibility to
368 ascertain entrepreneurship in any training system's respect ranges. Technological entrepreneurship is a new form
369 of social-economic improvement period that boosting technology. Bangladesh is one of the few international
370 locations in Asia, which has a large younger population. The government took many initiatives to integrate ICT
371 in schooling devices by digitalizing educational books each in number one and secondary stage and distributing
372 the ones countrywide without spending a dime download from the internet site. The predicted results of the
373 studies result might be beneficial to keep the tempo of development from the nearby base in a sustainable manner.

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375 Volume XXI Issue IV Version I Year 2021 () ¹

H2: The unemployment problem drives to launch this new venture of entrepreneurship.

c) People's Entrepreneurship

Technology entrepreneurship may be a vehicle that facilitates prosperity in individuals, firms, regions, and nations. Entrepreneurs are innovators who drive the "creative destruction" process by revolutionizing production patterns.

attitude and Technological

destruction" process forming

Figure 1:

Name

: Reliability Statistics

In reliability test of Statistics:

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha

N
of
Items
24

.819

Source: Author's compilations

Cronbach's alpha is a convenient test used to estimate the reliability, or internal consistency, of a composite rating. The above-given figure is the Reliability information, which provides the value for Cronbach alpha, which is .819, and reflects good reliability of the measuring instrument. Moreover, it shows the high level of internal consistency concerning all item considerations.

b) Variable Based Analysis

Table: 02 Factor Test:

Figure 2: Table Name

Name	Year 2021
	Volume XXI Is-
	ue IV Version I
)
	(
KMO and Bartlett's Test Technological entrepreneurship contribution Combine Variable Name Concept of Technology entrepreneurship Digitalization concept Unemployment New type of start up accommodating	Kaiser- Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy. .580 .505 .504 .543 .500
Development factor	.637
People's attitudes towards this Start Up	.500
Source: Author's compilations	

Figure 3: Table Name :

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.776	7
Source: Author's compilations	

Figure 4:

Model	Model Summary					
	R	R	Adjusted Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	The	Durbin- Watson
1		.439	.193	.185	.54110	1.584
a						

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Digitalization concept
- b. Dependent Variable: Concept of Technology entrepreneurship

Source: Author's compilations

[Note: 1 :]

Figure 5:

name

ANOVA						
Model	Sum Squares	of	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	6.867		1	6.867	23.45300	b
1	Residual	28.693		.293		
	Total	35.560	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Concept of Technology entrepreneurship

b. Predictors: (Constant), Digitalization concept

Source: Author's compilations

Figure 6: Table name :

: 02 H 2 : Unemployment problem drives to launch this new venture of entrepreneurship. H 0 : Model Sum

Model

R R Adjusted

Square

Square

1

.301.091 .082

a

a. Predictors: (Constant), New type of start-up

b. Dependent Variable: Unemployment

Source: Author's compilations

Figure 7:

Factors Affecting the Technological Entrepreneurship Development in Sirajganj, Bangladesh
 Model Summary

Model	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.247061.051 a		.41019	2.085

a. Predictors: (Constant), Technological entrepreneurship contribution
 b. Dependent Variable: People's attitudes towards this Start Up
 Source: Author's compilations

Hypothesis: 03

H 3 : People's outlook about modern technology gives the idea of technological entrepreneurship.

H 0 : People's outlook on modern technology does not support the idea of technological entrepreneurship.

The dependent variable is technology entrepreneurship, and the independent variable is an outlook.

[Note: 2 :]

Figure 8:

:

Table Name: ANOVA

Model	ANOVA				
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1.071	1	1.071	6.363	013
1	Residual	16.489	98	.168	
	Total	17.560	99		

a. Dependent Variable: People's attitudes towards this Start Up
 b. Predictors: (Constant), Technological entrepreneurship contribution
 Source: Author's compilations

Figure 9: Table : 05

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