

# Factors Affecting the Technological Entrepreneurship Development in Sirajganj, Bangladesh

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## Abstract

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

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

## 1 Introduction

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

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

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.  
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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.

## 2 Following are the objectives:

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

## 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-

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

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

## 128 4 III.

## 129 5 Methods and Materials

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

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

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

## 146 6 IV.

## 147 7 Research Questions

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

## 151 8 Questions: 01

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

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

### 9 Questions: 02

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

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

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

### 11 Questions: 03

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

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

V.

### 13 Theory and Hypothesis

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

### 14 a) Technological entrepreneurship and Digitalization Concept

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

### 15 b) Unemployment problem and Entrepreneurship

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

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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. Entrepreneurship  
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  $.000 < zero.05$ , 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

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

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

## 22 Hypotheses Tested:

To test the hypothesis here, use the regression analysis tool. The R-value represents the simple correlation and is 0.439 (the "R" Column), which indicates a minimum degree of correlation. The R2 value (the "R Square" column) indicates how much of the total variation in the dependent variable, by the independent variable level, in this case, 19.3%, can be explained, which is a reasonable rate. This shows the multiple linear regression model summaries and overall fit statistics. Here find that the adjusted R<sup>2</sup> of our model is .185 with the R<sup>2</sup> = .193. This means that the linear regression explains 19.3% of the variance in the data. The Durbin-Watson d = 1.1584, which is in between the two critical values of  $1.5 < d < 2.5$ . Therefore, that can assume that there is no first-order linear auto-correlation in linear regression data. "Regression" row and go to the "Sig." column. This indicates the statistical significance of the regression model that was run. Here,  $p < 0.0005$ , which is less than 0.05, and indicates that, overall, the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a good fit for the data). This is the table that shows the output of the ANOVA analysis and whether there is a statistically significant difference between data that can see that the significance value is 0.000 (i.e.,  $p = .000$ ), which is below 0.05 and, therefore, there is a statistically significant between the dependent variable and the Independents variables.

## 23 Table: 03

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Volume XXI Issue IV Version I Year 2021 ( ) H1: Technological entrepreneurship related to the digitalization concept of Bangladesh. H0: Technological entrepreneurship does not relate to the digitalization concept of Bangladesh. The R-value represents the simple correlation and is 0.301 (the "R" Column), which indicates a minimum degree of correlation. The R2 value (the "R Square" column) indicates how much of the total variation in the dependent variable, by the independent variable level, in this case, 9.1%, can be explained, which is not a reasonable rate. It shows the multiple linear regression model summary and overall fit statistics. Here find that the adjusted R<sup>2</sup> of our model is .082 with the R<sup>2</sup> = .91. This means that the linear regression explains 9.1% of the variance in the data. The Durbin-Watson d = 2.001, which is between the two critical values of  $1.5 < d < 2.5$ . Therefore, that can assume that there is no first-order linear auto-correlation in linear regression data. "Regression" row and go to the "Sig." column. This indicates the statistical significance of the regression model that was run. Here,  $p < 0.0005$ , which is less than 0.05, indicates that, overall, the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a good fit for the data). This table shows the ANOVA analysis's output and a statistically significant difference between data that can see that the significance value is 0.002, which is below 0.05. Moreover, therefore, there is a statistically significant between the dependent variable and the Independents variables. The R-value represents the simple correlation and is 0.247 (the "R" Column), which indicates a minimum degree of correlation. The R2 value (the "R Square" column) indicates how much of the total variation in the dependent variable, by the independent variable level, in this case, 24.7%, can be explained, which is a reasonable rate. This shows the multiple linear regression model summary and overall fit statistics. Here find that the adjusted R<sup>2</sup> of our model is .051 with the R<sup>2</sup> = .061. This means that the linear regression explains 24.7% of the variance in the data. The Durbin-Watson d = 2.085, which is between the two critical values of  $1.5 < d < 2.5$ . Therefore, that can assume that there is no first-order linear auto-correlation in linear regression data. "Regression" row and go to the "Sig." column. This indicates the statistical significance of the regression model that was run. Here,  $p < 0.0005$ , which is less than 0.05, indicates that, overall, the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a good fit for the data). This table shows the output of the ANOVA analysis and whether there is a statistically significant difference between data. That can see the significance value is 0.013, which is below 0.05. Moreover, therefore, there is a statistically significant between the dependent variable and the Independents variables.

## 25 Hypothesis

H

## 26 Synopsis

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

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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 fledge.

## 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 entrepreneurs 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 countryside 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 countryside 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.

## 374 **29 Global Journal of Management and Business Research**

375 Volume XXI Issue IV Version I Year 2021 ( ) <sup>1</sup>

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 revolutionizing production patterns.

attitude and Technological

destruction" process forming

Figure 1:

**Name**

: Reliability Statistics

In reliability test of Statistics:

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha

.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:

N  
of  
Items  
24

Figure 2: Table Name



**Name**

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

Figure 3: Table Name :

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

Figure 4:

Model	R	R Square	Model Summary Adjusted R 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

	Model	ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.867	1	6.867	23.453	.000
	Residual	28.693	98	.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 Squared	Adjusted R Squared
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	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error of the Estimete	Durbin-Watson
1	.247	.061	.051	.41019	2.085

a

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 technological entrepreneurship, and the independent variable is an outlook.

[Note: 2 :]

Figure 8:

:

Table Name: ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	1.071	1	1.071	6.363	.013
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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