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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.

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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 socio-economic development. There is a linkage between digitalization and entrepreneurship development. People's positive attitudes toward regional economic development create new opportunities for entrepreneurs.

Keywords: 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 technology. There want to reinforce the pace of development as for that era primarily based not pricey certainly a pessimistic problem. Predominantly, Bangladesh's government dreams of making digital Bangladesh vision 2021 via enhancing digital means of development in every sphere of low-cost areas, from social to economic. So, it is a significant venture to benefit monetary prosperity and accommodate the technology for sustainable development. This study is related to the unique quarter and the new financial improvement experience that allows Bangladesh in lots of angles as a macro or micro sense of economic. Technological entrepreneurship development is not so widely popularized in Bangladesh for many reasons retaining aside it; there is a considerable number of people now leading their existence by growing employment areas and opportunities of labor-specific technological enhancement and dealings (Calvo et al., 2014). At the socio-financial sanitities, numerous humans create entrepreneurship from distinctive angles as an incorporated shape. Technological entrepreneurship is one of the vital sectors globally to hint in that Bangladesh is doing nicely. This study reveals Bangladeshi's technical entrepreneurs' situation and could display the affectivity of development economically. The era brings a new way of lifestyles and significant working possibilities in Bangladesh specific to the regional constituency. As Bangladesh is a technologically uprising country globally, it is far stipulated to ensure the sustainable development issues of many views as first-rate viable to ensure local development. If the right move may take, technological entrepreneurship will discover the exclusive contribution and affectivity of socio-financial improvement that find a way to mitigate the present issues of this nature of

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entrepreneurship development. It is feasible to make a form of the economic development area. This entrepreneurship idea is nicely advanced in lots of evolved international locations inside the globe. The government of Bangladesh has already taken extraordinary developmental movements and strategies to boost the country as mid-profits level us. That is why locating the look has sustainably assisted the nearby development with taking new enterprise in dealings. There is no more significant question to keep away from the employment hassle clarification and local action to accomplish sustainable development. Through this, examine there has viable to reveal a few comprehensively associated elements with social development in a sustainable way. The research finding may be the supply of fostering extra accomplishing on this and rethinking for Bangladesh's policymaker about the technological entrepreneurship development, which is regarded as a crucial global phenomenon.

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.

Following are the objectives:

- To find the current state of technological entrepreneurship in Sirajganj District.
- To examine the most affecting factors of technological entrepreneurship in terms of employment opening.
- To explore the impacts of technological entrepreneurship on the socio-economic development at the macro level in Sirajganj district.
- To analyze the main challenges of technological entrepreneurship development in Sirajganj district at the Regional Perspective.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Entrepreneurship is a significant driver of national wealth, and the concept of technological entrepreneurship has gained more and more attention among researchers, policymakers, government, scholars, and firms alike (Willie et al., 2014). Technological entrepreneurship, additionally known as generation-primarily based entrepreneurship, may be defined as putting in new organizations with the aid of individuals or businesses to take advantage of technological innovation (Hardwick, 2010). It can additionally be described as the commercialization of rising technological discoveries or innovations. Technological entrepreneurship is defined as a commercial enterprise leadership style that entails

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 (Camagni, 1995; Feldman, 1994; Porter, 1990). Technology entrepreneurship is a vehicle that facilitates prosperity in individuals, firms, regions, and nations. Therefore, the study of technology entrepreneurship serves an important function beyond satisfying intellectual curiosity (Bailetti, 2012). Technology entrepreneurship is a concept of transforming research and scientific institutions' potential into new products and services, which significantly increases benefits to consumers and results in faster economic growth in the future. The persuasive and synergistic relations ensuring where science meets the economy technology entrepreneurship focuses on implementing innovative solutions, providing their market success, using their applications, and distributing their effects in the business environment (Flaszewska & Lachiewicz, 2013). Entrepreneurs have evolved and the importance of managerial skills and the essential strategic oriented mindset. The most important three motivational factors of technological entrepreneurs are independence, opportunities, 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

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.

III. 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.

IV. 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 socio-economic context of Sirajganj district, so there some categories of research questions have been customary as follow:

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?

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 Start-up 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:

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

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.

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. 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

various writers' various concepts and theories. The following theory came into being.

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 value-creation 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.

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 cannot always depend on the public and private sectors to provide work opportunities. The impact of the internet in business, which has obliterated geographical barriers, has made the business a lucrative career option in many countries, including Germany and India. The entrepreneurs choose their own business or trade because they value their independence. They need to be their bosses, set their time, and run their own life. Entrepreneurship is closely related to the opposite government trying to implement the new communication by implementing Vision-21. The second hypothesis has been drawn like this: -

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

c) *People's attitude and Technological 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, reforming or revolutionizing production patterns. Many young fellows of Bangladesh follow the trail of development of the economy through technology-based business or job. The traditional capital required to start new ventures (such as land, labor, and money) is not critical to enabling great ideas than intellectual capital and other people. The society outlook plays an imperative role in the young and job seekers' minds because most believe that having employment is more [prestigious secured rather than launching begin. It is far-reaching to offer better job opportunities from government or non-government levels to offer them better employment opportunities. It is how recent people believe this about their outlook because the world is booking highly with technology while keeping that pace. The researcher drew the third hypothesis.

H3: People's attitude towards modern technology gives the idea of technological entrepreneurship.

VI. SCENARIO OF DIGITAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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

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

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

VII. INTERPRETATIONS AND FINDINGS

In a total of 100 entrepreneurs, the business establishment's length below five years is 50 %, 6-10 years is 43%, and 7% is above ten years. It has been observed that the significant business establishment is

b) Variable Based Analysis

0-5 years. The type of business category there 48% is freelance-based, 46% are in the IT firms-based business doer is 41% Technology-based start-up is 11%, and another is 2%. It has been observed that is the highest category is freelance based. It has been observed that about 66% who come in this sector gained master-level education, 28 percent are honors level, 6 % is HSC level, and most have the master level education in this sector to inspire the start-up. Information technology creates a new dimension of employment opportunities with the concept they agree with all respondents. About 89% of respondents believe that Technology entrepreneurial activities are related to Bangladesh's digitalization concept, while 11% show negative clues. That means 89% of respondents agree with this statement, proving that this type of entrepreneurship is related to the digitalization concept. All of the respondents believe that the considerable Unemployment problem drive to create such a venture in Bangladesh.

a) Reliability Statistics

Table: 01

Table Name: Reliability Statistics

In reliability test of Statistics:

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.819	24

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.

Table: 02 Factor Test:

Table Name: KMO and Bartlett's Test

KMO and Bartlett's Test	
Combine Variable Name	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.
Concept of Technology entrepreneurship	.580
Digitalization concept	.505
Unemployment	.504
New type of start up accommodating	.543
Technological entrepreneurship contribution	.500
Development factor	.637
People's attitudes towards this Start Up	.500

Source: Author's compilations

Typically, $0 < KMO < 1$, If $KMO > 0.5$, the sample is ok. Here, $KMO =$ above .50, which suggests

that the sample is adequate, can also continue with the evaluation. Bartlett's test of Sphericity Taking a 95%

level of significance, $\alpha = 0.05$ the p-value (Sig.) of .000 < zero.05, consequently, the factor analysis is valid as $p < \alpha$; therefore, reject the null hypothesis H_0 and accept the alternate hypothesis (H_1) that there may be a statistically significant interrelationship between variables. The Kaiser-Meyer Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's check measure of sampling adequacy became used to study factor analysis's appropriateness. The KMO statistic above 0.50 gives the minimal number of consistencies that can be permissible. 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 summarizing seven factors of the statistics

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.776	7

Source: Author's compilations

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.439 ^a	.193	.185	.54110	1.584
a. Predictors: (Constant), Digitalization concept					
b. Dependent Variable: Concept of Technology entrepreneurship					

Source: Author's compilations

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

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.

Hypotheses Tested:

To test the hypothesis here, use the regression analysis tool.

H_1 : Technological entrepreneurship is related to the digitalization concept of Bangladesh.

H_0 : Technological entrepreneurship is not related to the digitalization concept of Bangladesh

Here considers the dependable variable is technology entrepreneurship, and the independent variable is the digitalization concept.

statistics. Here find that the adjusted R² of our model is .185 with the R² = .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.

Table: 03

Table name: ANOVA table

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.867	1	6.867	23.453	.000 ^b
	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

"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 Independent variables.

Result and Decision

H_1 : Technological entrepreneurship related to the digitalization concept of Bangladesh.

H_0 : Technological entrepreneurship does not relate to the digitalization concept of Bangladesh.

Result: Null hypothesis rejected

Hypothesis: 02

H_2 : Unemployment problem drives to launch this new venture of entrepreneurship.

H_0 : Unemployment problem does not drive to launch this new venture of entrepreneurship

Here the independent variable is new venture of Entrepreneurship, and the dependent is the unemployment problem.

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.301 ^a	.091	.082	.50351	2.001
a. Predictors: (Constant), New type of start-up					
b. Dependent Variable: Unemployment					

Source: Author's compilations

The R-value represents the simple correlation and is 0.301 (the "R" Column), which indicates a minimum degree of correlation. The R Square 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^2 of our model is .082 with the $R^2 = .91$. 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.

Table: 04

Table Name: ANOVA

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2.482	1	2.482	9.789	.002 ^b
	Residual	24.846	98	.254		
	Total	27.328	99			
a. Dependent Variable: Unemployment						
b. Predictors: (Constant), New type of start up						

Source: Author's compilations

"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.

Result and Decision

H_2 : Unemployment problem drives to launch this new venture of entrepreneurship

H_0 : Unemployment problem does not drive to launch this new venture of entrepreneurship.

Result: Null hypothesis rejected

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.

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error of the Estimete	Durbin-Watson
1	.247 ^a	.061	.051	.41019	2.085
<i>a. Predictors: (Constant), Technological entrepreneurship contribution</i>					
<i>b. Dependent Variable: People's attitudes towards this Start Up</i>					

Source: Author's compilations

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 R² of our model is .051 with the R² = .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.

Table: 05

Table Name: ANOVA

ANOVA						
	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.071	1	1.071	6.363	.013 ^b
	Residual	16.489	98	.168		
	Total	17.560	99			
<i>a. Dependent Variable: People's attitudes towards this Start Up</i>						
<i>b. Predictors: (Constant), Technological entrepreneurship contribution</i>						
Source: Author's compilations						

"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.

Result and Decision

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.

Result: Null hypothesis rejected

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

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

IX. POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUSION

To make extra countryside development, it is a comprehensive query is to appear that the right policy must need to take on regional consideration. In the Sirajganj district, a broad range of humans is associated with ICT-based initiatives. Somehow many new entrepreneurs are coming through the touch generation. Many youths are attempting to trade the lifestyles via associated with the new form of business. However, authorities took many projects for them, not only the Sirajganj district but also the overall countryside, to push the entrepreneurship level. They

figure to require some initiatives to push the new type of enterprise shape in Bangladesh. As Sirajganj is lagging in many cases, it will be an incredible platform for them to contribute to the countrywide national economy to enhance policies and programs that positively influence small and medium-sized firms (SMEs). Analyze the state of entrepreneurship, technology, and innovation that offers a more straightforward concept of a cutting-edge nation like Bangladesh. To Improve and enhance university-business regional development alliances push innovation and technology in SMEs. Broaden and implement a law that consists of the responsibility to ascertain entrepreneurship in any training system's respect ranges. Technological entrepreneurship is a new form of social-economic improvement period that boosting technology. Bangladesh is one of the few international locations in Asia, which has a large younger population. The government took many initiatives to integrate ICT in schooling devices by digitalizing educational books each in number one and secondary stage and distributing the ones countrywide without spending a dime download from the internet site. The predicted results of the studies result might be beneficial to keep the tempo of development from the nearby base in a sustainable manner.

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