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Technological Entrepreneurship And Its Impact On Poverty: The Case Study Of Larkana City

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ABSTRACT
In recent decades, technological entrepreneurship has become a critical topic. It plays a crucial role in growth & economic modernization. The technology-based industries expansion at traditional industries expense underscores need to identify factors contributing to Pakistan technological entrepreneurship's success. Larkana is also known for solid economic condition and generously funded by Sindh province. Larkana City has dynamic population of around 364,033 (as of 2019) and covers an area of 7,423 square kilometres. The study also aims to explore technological entrepreneurship on poverty, using Larkana City as a case study. The empirical findings reveal that technology entrepreneurship initiatives essential in alleviating poverty. Our results also indicate technological entrepreneurship offers abundant opportunities in various sectors including agriculture, construction, craftsmanship, information technology, manufacturing, mining, finance, insurance, wholesale and retail trade, providing employment opportunities. The study provides baseline information & learns experiences from fast-growing districts and replicates strategies in other districts, which boosts entrepreneurship process that might enhance per capita income and increase poverty reduction initiatives.

Keyword: Poverty, Technological Entrepreneurship, Economic, Regression Analysis.

1.INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Study Background:

Technology refers 'scientific knowledge application for practical purposes'. Understanding that science and technology are separate domains that collaborate for achieving goals or address problems is vital. Moreover, technology can be utilized for nearly anything in daily life and at work, including production, transportation, communication, data security, scalability of enterprises, and many other purposes. Technology, which includes materials, tools, and systems, is also human knowledge. Products are the end consequence of their application. When technology is used correctly, it helps people. In this sense, most businesses today rely on technology to help them remain competitive. These firms utilize technology to create services and products and to deliver them to clients on time and within budget. The best example is the employment of cutting-edge technology by mobile phone firms like Apple, Samsung, and Nokia to develop new smartphones and other electronic gadgets in a competitive market. Consequently, cutting-edge technology has been used to obtain a competitive advantage.

According to the contemporary definition, entrepreneurship also involves: Altering the world and finding solutions to significant issues, such as launching a revolutionary product. I am bringing forth a fresh, game-changing idea. We are bringing about social change.

The definition of entrepreneurship, however, leaves out that entrepreneurship is taking one's career and goals and steering them in the path of one's choosing. It's about creating the life you want. Not a superior. There are no rigid timetables. Furthermore, nobody stops you. Entrepreneurs engage in entrepreneurship and have the power to start improving the world, particularly in the business sector for everyone who lives there.

Poverty is often defined as afford inability of essential needs. However, the poverty concept extends far beyond mere financial insufficiency. It encompasses social, economic, and emotional factors range that affect individual's life quality. Also, the WBO (World Bank Organization), provides following description of Poverty: Poverty isn't just lacking shelter; it's also about unaffordable medical care, limited education access, unemployment, and living with constant uncertainty.

Poverty presents itself in various forms, changing across diverse times, and defined in numerous ways. It is a condition that people often strive to escape. Consequently, poverty acts as catalyst for action, urging both affluent and, impoverished

individuals towards world, where more people have basic necessities access like food, secure housing, healthcare, education, and protection. It also calls for greater community participation in decision-making processes. Additionally, living in poverty significantly heightens anxiety and stress levels, affecting individuals' overall well-being.It's not shameful that Poverty can lead to a variety of problems, such as emotional difficulties or difficulties interacting with others, as well as safety and health risks. The individual, who is frequently impoverished, will experience one adverse event that will only worsen because it sets off another adverse event, which in turn sets off yet another adverse event. The credit card is the most precise illustration of this. Families living paycheck to paycheck might use credit cards to get them through challenging and protracted financial times. Sadly, the fees include a tiny rough place with high interest rates, such as when toilet paper runs out quickly, turning into a massive charge since other essentials are paid for before the credit card payment.

Because many families are below the poverty line and both parents work numerous jobs, it may be necessary for their children to fend for themselves. Rather than spending a lot of time learning about the same, they are figuring out how to survive in the world and. also, because both parents work, their children frequently have high tardiness and absence rates, bad grades, and a lack of focus or concentration in class. Additionally, children in low-income neighbourhoods may feel lonely and isolated.

In Pakistan, the percentage of impoverished people living in urban areas is 9.3%, while the percentage in rural regions is 54.6%. The Sindh Union-Council-Communit-Economic Strengthening Support Program (Success), implemented across all Sindh eight districts, reveals that youth constitute the majority within the collected data.Here are some opinions regarding identifying as a young person from a rural area: The Prime Minister Youth Programme, which provides computers, fee reimbursement, business loans, and other training possibilities assuming basic skills and literacy, is an example of a mainstream youth project. They do, however, have a preference for young people in the urban group. Nevertheless, these programs are essential to lessening the severe Poverty.

National Human report published in 2017, emphasizes the value of interacting with young people and offers some broad recommendations. Due to an excessive skill, knowledge, and capacity gap with their urban counterparts, insight gained regarding rural young characteristics from poverty data analysis from Sindh's Scorecard Survey demands customized rural-centric policy of youth initiatives. As such, the following preliminary data relates to young people (those aged 15 to 29) who live in the eight districts that are part of the Success initiative. According to the most recent census, 22.97 million (47.96%) of Sindh's 47.89 million residents reside in rural areas. According to a 2016 Success program poverty scorecard assessment, the eight districts that make up the program Kambar Shahdad Kot,, Larkana, Matiari, Jamshoro, Dadu, Sujawal, Tando Muhammad Khan, and Tando Allahyar have combined 5.69 million people rural population. The findings show that 735,499 men and 691,126 women are young, or 1/4 of the entire rural population in the above-dated districts. However, a bigger group of prospective children (those between the ages of one and fourteen) comprise approximately 45% of the population. Seventy-nine per cent (4.04 million) of the respondents to the poverty scorecard survey are younger than 29 years old. Over 50% of the population resides in rural areas in each of the eight districts; Sujawal has the highest percentage of rural residents (89%), while district Larkana has the lowest rate (53.97%).

The results of the scorecard survey indicate that 68.14% of youth in rural areas are classified as illiterate. In contrast, the National Human Development Report 2017 states that up to 30% of young nationwide lack literacy. Merely 7.42% and 6.34% of them have completed their education up to the intermediate and enrollment levels. The young people percentage contains bachelor or higher degrees equivalent 1.96% and 0.51%. Also, data reveals severe gender inequality in this environment, with women achieving considerably lower levels of schooling than men. Men-to-women ratios, (62-38 up until grade five, 71-29 in grades 6 - 8, 75-25 in matric, 79-21 in intermediate, 79-21 in bachelor's, & 75-25 in master's). Disparities also persist in districts, with Larkana has highest youth-literacy rate at 41% and Sujawal having the lowest at 16%. Despite their youth, 35% of men and 53% of women in the program area are married. Land ownership in Sindh is thought to be skewed or slanted. According to the data, there is a strong correlation between landlessness and illiteracy. Among rural adolescents without access to formal education, 70% belong to households that own land, while 59% do not. What are these young folks doing is the question. According to the results of the scorecard survey, 97% of rural kids are classified as female, and 40.9% work or perform domestic chores. Similarly, 94% of workers are classified as male, while 26.1% are unskilled labourers who work off-farm. Conversely, students comprise the third-highest occupation/profession (8%). Only 7% of those who live in rural areas are employed as agricultural labourers or tenants.

Technology entrepreneurship is a medium that promotes wealth and success for people, businesses, communities, and countries. In this sense, studying technology entrepreneurship fulfils a purpose beyond merely piquing academics' curiosity. The technology entrepreneurship ultimate result, mention mechanism deliver ultimate results, the target ultimate outcomes, and the interdependence nature among technological entrepreneurship and, scientific and, technological advancements are all not explored or identified in prior definitions from the literature. Furthermore, a revised definition should connect technological entrepreneurship and the theories of management, entrepreneurship, and organizations or firms. The following is a breakdown of the study's structure: As an additional component of this research/study, journal papers on technology entrepreneurship published in 1970 and categorized/organized into eight topics have been included. The publications in which these works published, examined or cited, and technological entrepreneurship various accounts are acknowledged. The updated concept of technology entrepreneurship is put out, along with a general analysis of its influence on Poverty, particularly in City Larkana, and its unique features. Additionally, the introduction or study background define in Section 1; Section 2 explains related literature of entitled topic; Section 3 described research tools and methods; Section 4 demonstrates findings regarding research; Section 5 contains the summary conclusion, research limitations and prospects or policy recommendations.

1.2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The topic main goal raises awareness among technology and, entrepreneurship, as well as technology effects on poverty.
It is essential to spread the word about the two employment programs the Pakistani government has announced or introduced. The first is the NAVTTC, funded by federal government and runs under prime minister of Pakistan initiative. Second program contain initiative that Benazir Bhutto Shaheed-Youth Development Program provided, run by the Sindh government and part of a World Bank project.
Furthermore, both programs share the same goal of providing a range of technical and technological courses to individuals in need or from disadvantaged backgrounds. Candidates can register and use this benefit by attending their preferred institute or academy of learning for career innovation without paying tuition. The goal is to lessen poverty in Pakistani provinces and cities, particularly Larkana City, which is extensively illustrated and discussed and has a significant technological influence on entrepreneurship and business management.

1.3 An analysis of the foundations of technological-entrepreneurship and effects via poverty with reference to comparative and integrated via different institutions in Laksana City

Hence, investigation specifics into the several Larkana City institutions where technology is heavily integrated, impacted, and used in the management and administrative systems:
To recognize the influence of technological entrepreneurship on poverty in Larkana City, a research scholar visited and conducted surveys at a few local institutions. These institutions' administrations heavily rely on technology to run their various academic processes, such as applicant registration and successful graduation.

1.SZABIST, Larkana Campus:

Shaheed Zulifqar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science & Technology (SZABIST) for short, fully chartered institution that Sindh Assembly Legislative Act founded No—XI of 1995. Pakistan's Higher Education Commission (HEC) has accepted and recognized institution as degree-awarding organization. Other SZABIST campuses are in Dubai (UAE), Larkana, Hyderabad, Karachi, and Islamabad. As Pakistani recognized institute in Asia Week, CNN, Business Week, & Asia Inc., that honor unmatched. Today, SZABIST prominent university contains five campuses (including one international), 3 intermediate colleges, 3 diploma centers, & research center. SZABIST awarded nearly 5000 degrees in diverse fields.

I. Vision

- Mostly research scholar discovered institute's goal and objectives, which include becoming a worldwide known centre of excellence in the many fields of study listed below, are as follows: similar to: research, development, education, & distinction scholars services.

II. Mission

The study's investigator discovered that this institute's goal is to produce highly skilled individuals for the contemporary competitive fields, which include: National meeting. conducting cutting edge research, providing hi-tech scientific expertise, Meeting current & future socioeconomic challenges, & global citizenship responsibility. Furthermore, scholar examines institute undoubtedly offering technology-based wide range courses to candidates and residents of Larkana City to teach them effectively. These courses are also very beneficial to the learners, and the institute employs staff members qualified to be technologically savvy in their respective fields or disciplines.

III. Entrepreneurship and poverty-alleviation challenge:

The research scholar learned from the research that the institute is essential to providing high-quality education and is recognized best educational systems, and that it also play vital role in hiring diverse workforce and students for practical projects involving technology and raising awareness of contemporary issues. Technology has a significant impact on this institute's management. The institute's main goal assign intelligent workers to open positions; this is an important part of the hiring process. This institution's workers are fully aware of the technology and its uses in modern times. Many educated individuals are in the market with qualifications in a wide range of fields. Still, the majority are in IT/Computer Science, and the institution posts a lot of job openings via print or social media to increase awareness and responsiveness. Those who meet the requirements may be given the option to apply and, if hired by the institute, be able to satisfy their demands. Recently, federal or provincial governments have introduced or launched several programs to eradicate poverty in Larkana City. These programs target cultured individuals who are employed and lack a technical education. They may be registered and chosen for the desired technical course, which they can study for free, even though the chosen candidates also receive a monthly stipend. Programs like the Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Youth Development Program (BBSYDP) and the National Vocational Technical Training Commission (NAVTTC) deserve appreciation for their contributions, though. To help the technically qualified candidates become capable of facing poverty in decreased manner & alleviating Larkana City, technological-courses introduced via batch-wise system at no fee. The main characteristics of institute employed qualified candidates in various fields. Overall, the institute contributes positively to eradicating or alleviating poverty by providing numerous opportunities for professional advancement to its concerned staff and qualified students pursuing their particular technology-focused fields of study.

- **dot com institute of information technology**
- **Larkana & computer world institute of information technology, Larkana**

Dot-Com institute has been providing technical education to registered students in Larkana for over ten years. The goal of the program is to educate them about contemporary technology that is utilized in the administrative setup of some of the most well-known national and international corporations in the world, including Microsoft, Apple, I.B.M., Samsung, and Mobilink/WARD/JAZZ, Z.O.N.G., Telenor, and Ufone. The major goal of introducing and teaching technical courses to students is to help them become familiar with and qualified for various firms and organizations based on their job orientation and completed courses. So that poverty ratios can be reduced or eliminated, and they can obtain employment and support themselves and their families acceptably or effectively.

- **Larkana-based computer world institute of information technology.**
- **Computer world institute of information technology.**

For over a decade, the Computer World Institute of Information Technology in Larkana has provided technical education to registered students, educating them about contemporary technology utilized in the administrative framework of globally recognized national and international companies and organizations, including Microsoft, Apple, I.B.M., Samsung, and Mobilink/WARD/JAZZ, Z.O.N.G., Telenor, and Ufone.
The major goal of introducing and teaching technical courses to students is to prepare them for employment in various enterprises and organizations based on their degree of qualification and job orientation. So that they can obtain employment and, by lowering or eliminating the poverty ratio, sustain themselves and their families acceptably or effectively.
To combat poverty, the institute also allows needy and impoverished students to register for free for various programs sponsored by the Sindh government, (i.e. B.B.S.Y.D.P) at no cost. Some program enthusiastically contributes to eliminating and alleviating poverty while allowing the underprivileged and impoverished to register for free in their preferred field of study and receive a proper education in contemporary technologies. For them to employ themselves through a successful career at work.

1.Aptech, Larkana Campus
In contrast, vocational education in information technology (IT) was limited to teaching Microsoft Office Word, Excel, and spreadsheets when APTECH was founded in Pakistan in 2000. The youth of Pakistan were genuinely introduced to and made acquaintances with global information technology (IT) education through APTECH Computer Education.
In a short time, the institute became the nation's top provider of information technology (IT) training and expanded to include locations in all the main cities.
All franchise locations and centres are thought to offer high-quality education that meets international standards. An international certificate has been recognized and transferable anywhere for the past ten years. Over this time, the institute has provided services to Pakistan's IT industry by turning out thousands of competent individuals who now hold important positions in the nation's public and commercial sectors, including banks, software houses, multinational corporations operating domestically and internationally, and software houses. Being an international company, Aptech also upholds international standards at every turn, from student admission to training and education, administration. to accounts, testing to certification, and marketing to student placement.

I.Vision & Mission:
Through survey, researcher learned about the goal and mission of Aptech Institute, which aims to use information technology (IT) to empower Pakistan. When someone is properly employed or hired, production increases on all fronts, individually, inside organizations, nationally, and internationally.
The institute, APTECH, has started a business excellence project and is investing and focusing on developing competencies to offer quality in a superior manner, with a whole customer orientation.
APTECH's customer policy is straightforward: it aims to surpass and anticipate client expectations by providing timely and efficient industry-relevant goods and services.
The institute's management is adept at introducing new programs related to technological entrepreneurship and influencing technology.
The researcher investigates and concludes that, without a doubt, the institute is hiring information technology professionals and offering its finest services to the region's educated populace. Because they can support themselves, a growing number of skilled workers are employed and given competitive pay, that consider positive step in accurate track toward ending and lessening poverty.

1.3 HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:
H_O: Technological Entrepreneurship positively impacts Larkana City poverty reduction.
H1: Technological Entrepreneurship has negative impacts on Larkana City poverty reduction.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:
Purdue University hosted the inaugural technology entrepreneurship summit in October 1970. For the first time, scholars came together to share their research findings and perspectives on technological entrepreneurship.
This section examines how quickly technology entrepreneurship research has advanced since the first symposium in 1970. To find and identify journal articles published between January 1, 1970, and December 31, 2011, that contain terms "technology" & "entrepreneurship" or "technical" and "entrepreneurship" in title, Google Scholar was utilized. The relevant search yielded 93 publications published in 62 journals, categorized and subjected to further scrutiny, as detailed in the ensuing sections.

2.1 Descriptive details:

Table # 2.1 organizes 93 journal articles recognized eight themes on technology entrepreneurship in five time periods: (1970-1979,1980-1989,1990-1999,2000-2009,2010-2011). Ten years are first four periods duration, while last period is only two years. Table 1 suggests that:

(a) Articles published in each of the first four time periods have, on average, more than doubled that of previous-period.
(b) Mostly published articles over four decades, 66% have been published in the last 12 years.

Table#: 1 Journal Articles Breakdown/collapse:

	Technology Entrepreneurship Themes	*Journal Articles*						*%*
		1970/1979	*1980/89*	*1990/99*	*2000/09*	*2010/2011*	*(1970 till 11)*	
1	**Technology firms (External factors) influence**	*0*	*2*	*7*	*23*	*10*	*42*	*45%*
2	**Technology entrepreneurship affects socio-economic region development**	*0*	*3*	*3*	*7*	*1*	*14*	*15%*
3	**technology firms helps generate revenue**	*0*	*1*	*3*	*6*	*2*	*12*	*13%*
4	**transform small technology firms Internal practices**	*1*	*0*	*5*	*4*	*0*	*10*	*11%*
5	**technology path and small technology firm formation and growth & Interdependence**	*0*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*0*	*6*	*7%*
6	**Technology Entrepreneurship Overview**	*1*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*1*	*4*	*4%*
7	**Corporate entrepreneurship function**	*0*	*0*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*4*	*4%*
8	**Other fields contributions**	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*1%*
	Total	*2*	*8*	*22*	*46*	*15*	*93*	*100%*

http://timreview.ca/article/520.

2.2 Eight (8) Themes Analyzing:

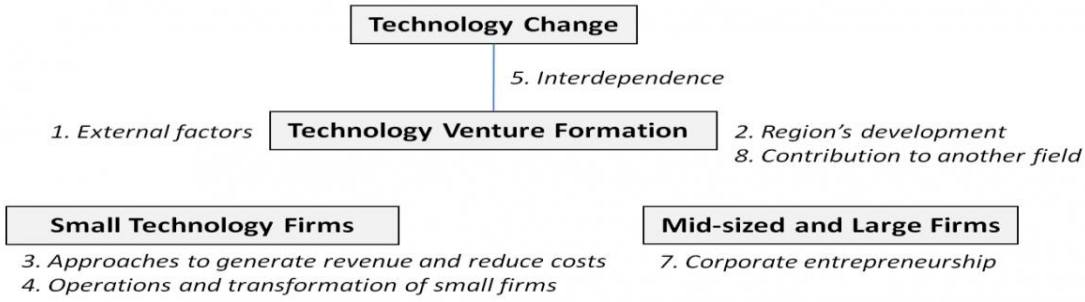
a) Finding ancestors of technology business formation recurring issue in the literature on technology entrepreneurship.
b) It is discussed in the technical entrepreneurship outcome, which focusing technology entrepreneurship's influence on socioeconomic development of different regions.
c) Two themes are covered: one related to interdependence of small firms' initiatives as external infrastructure contributions the advancement of science and technology, and the other addresses what happens inside medium-sized or small businesses that are employed under the technological entrepreneurship facility.
d) Majority of literature related to technical entrepreneurship on small technology firms, as opposed to medium- and large-sized businesses.
e) As the primary theme (#1) details, external variables that impact or encourage the establishment of technical enterprises have been the subject of 45% of published publications on the same issue throughout the previous four decades. In actuality, the theme describes support system for new technology enterprise underlying idea. The published articles also address variety of subjects, such as "University and business incubators," "Characteristics of TE," and "External incidents may generate TE chance; Programs offered by the government to encourage technological entrepreneurship include financial assistance and startup company funding, entrepreneurship education, and commercialization readiness.

The way TE influences regional development mainly theme #2 subject area. The articles explore the connection between regional economies and different types of countries: developing countries, developed countries, and those in transition. They examine the impact of technological entrepreneurship on regional socioeconomic development, addressing the reasons and circumstances under which this occurs. Additionally, they discuss the mechanisms of technological shifts that activate entrepreneurship in developing countries and the ways technology stimulates entrepreneurship in non-technology sectors. Moreover, two themes #3 and #4, focus on what goes on inside small businesses (those with fewer than 50 employees). According to these themes, 24% of the 93% of articles analyze methods for income generation, operations, and business transformation. Furthermore, according to the aforementioned themes, 24% of the 93% of articles analyze methods for generating income, operations, and corporate transformation. Subject #5, which makes up 7% of examined publications, about how small enterprises' technology endeavors and external scientific and technological discoveries interact. " theme does not focus on t establishment of small or medium technology firms related Corporate Entrepreneurship, which operates in middle and large size firms (as described in Theme #7). It also accounts for 4% of all articles on the topic of TE. Moreover, study results imply that scholarly research on TE has not significantly advanced other subjects (Theme # 8). Additionally TE relationship via larger environment, only one article highlights contribution to another field. Nevertheless, it

can be summarized that there are not many scholars contributing to TE. Seven of eight topics that are organized into three clusters or groupings in Table 2.1 are systematized in Figure #1. As Theme#6, Figure #1 does not declare the Theme Overview. The first cluster/group, on the other hand, is composed of four themes that are anchored or secured around the formation of technology ventures. These themes center on antecedents (theme #1) plus consequences (themes #2 and #8) via venture formation and technological alteration interdependency (theme #5). While third cluster/method focuses on technology in relation to enterprises and that also concentrated in Theme#7, second method listed two themes that related to minor technology-firms (Themes #3, #4).

Figure#2.1: Demonstrates the Three clusters/methods; in which the technological entrepreneurship is organized

Figure 1: Technological Entrepreneurship Three Clusters/Methods



(http://www.timreview.ca/article/520)

2.3. Published articles:

First, entrepreneurship, technology innovation, and modernism discussed. Then, mostly journals that satisfied requirements acknowledged for accessing value & caliber of stated journals, out of which 93 articles printed or published.

i. Journal move up to "good" journal by receiving an A or B rating (Franke & Schreir, 2008).
ii. Mostly added to Financial Times' Top 45 Journals list (Financial Times, 2010);
iii. Lnton utilized to draw comparisons between journals listed in list of the Financial Times' Top 45 Journals {year 2011} and those that are innovative in technology and management. The important conclusions and findings regarding the journal's domains and rankings are outlined in the remaining portion of the same section.

1. TE articles that are published in designated journals do not take into account authors on subject.
2. Only two to seven (27) technology, innovation, & entrepreneurship's journals satisfied the standards for "good" journals, i.e. "Journal of Business Venturing" & "Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice"

The prerequisite that a journal appear on the Financial Times List of Top-45 Journals may be waived if other journals are added to the list of Good Journals. Just seven journals—that is, good journals—were listed in the said list, while the criterion or standard for a good journal was relaxed. These journals are as follows: Research Policy (5), R&D Managemnt (4), Journal of Business Venturing (3), International Journal of Technology Management (2), I.E.E.E Transactions on Engineering Management (1), Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice (1), Journal of Product Innovation Management (1).

Note: The number in parenthesis below denotes the total number of articles published by each magazine in the illustration. Yes, this is the revised version of the text that was given: Of the ninety-three articles in Table 2.1, eighteen percent were published in seven prestigious publications. Table 2.1 demonstrates that 73 out of 93 papers published in seven journals satisfied the requirements to be ranked as top-tier. Four out of ninety-three papers (4%) were moreover published in two likewise standards-compliant journals. The findings imply that research on technology entrepreneurship is still in its infancy. In spite of this, researchers are continuing to publish work on TE, however there are still few of these articles in prestigious journals. Based on a survey of 93 papers, there are essentially six (6) definitions of TE:

1. A technology-based company's structure, operations, and risk-taking (Nicholas and Armstrong, 2003).
2. Solutions looking for issues to solve (Venkataraman and Sarasvathy, 2000)
3. Launching a new technological enterprise (Jones-Evans, 1995)
4. Strategies used by entrepreneurs to take advantage of new technology opportunities by utilizing structures and resources (Dai & Liu, 2009)
5. Cooperation in interpreting unclear data, comprehension in order to maintain technical endeavors, and persistent, concerted effort to bring about technological change (Jekinek, 1996)
6. An agency dispersed among the various types of players, each of whom engages with a technology and, in the process, produces inputs that lead to the modification of a developing technological trajectory (Garud and Karnoe, 2003). Additionally:
7. The literature claims that small enterprises run by scientists or engineers are the main focus of technology entrepreneurship.
8. Researching uses and difficulties of a particular technology.
9. Establishing novel and innovative enterprises; Capitalizing on prospects reliant on scientific and technical expertise; Partnering with fellow professionals to effect technological transformation.

2.4 Poverty: the points to ponder

This strategy quickly lost favour as it became widely acknowledged that the market mechanism could not bring about the Promised Land. It was widely accepted society poorer segments could still fall even in high growth rates context and growth benefits, absent interventionist policies, likely accrue growth to traders, landed aristocracy, emerging industrialists, or some other high-income or well-placed group. It was generally accepted that solid growth does not inevitably result in decreased poverty since poverty continuation in many developing economies were seen proof against trickle-down theory.

As a result, the focus in many nations shifted to finding practical ways to assist the impoverished. Three seemingly antagonistic but, in many ways, complementary strategies for reducing poverty gained traction: the first was centred on using tax laws to redistribute wealth and income, the second on increasing investments in human capital development, and the third on meeting the basic needs of the impoverished. Since these strategies called for shifting resources from the rich to the poor, they have all run against political resistance in most developing nations. In most developing countries, the ruling class did not prioritize redistributing taxes, increasing spending on public transportation, low-income housing, urban sanitation, water supply, or basic infrastructure meant to increase the productivity of underprivileged. Therefore, poverty reduction remained pipe dream in most emerging nations rather than a practical reality, except for China and Asian tigers. Understandably, more than one billion people, or more than one-third of world's population, that live in developing nations, primarily found in South Asia & Sub-Saharan Africa, living in extreme poverty.

2.4.1 Poverty' alleviation:

During seminar, general consensus developed for global poverty crisis presents humanity challenge & poverty threat to both efforts and prosperity in general. There is enough data to conclude that poverty affects even the most developed economies, and that it is neither an issue unique to nor confined to the developing world. It is well acknowledged that even in the wealthiest nations on Earth, extreme poverty coexists alongside opulence. Although there has never been a lack of plans or programs aimed at addressing the problem of poverty reduction, it is disheartening to observe that not much has really been done in practice. The poor's situation is mostly caused by misguided perceptions and shortsightedness, a complete lack of policy implementation, widespread corruption, and autocratic and uncaring administrations. The situation may not improve unless significant structural changes are made at the policy and management levels. These changes would entail, among other things, taking into account social and ideological imperatives, distributing resources and property rights wisely, and completely revamping the planning and implementation apparatus. Given that Pakistan has successfully implemented the helpful anti-poverty programs supported by donors, as indicated in the table below:

Table 2: Anti Poverty

	Anti-Poverty Program (Donor-Aided)
1950-1959	Village (ID Program)
1960-1969	Basic Democracies & Rural Works
1970-1979	IRDP & PWP
1980-1989	(Junejos Five-Points Program, PPRP) Taamir-e-Watan

Regrettably, no above programs were able to lessen the struggles faced by people experiencing poverty, and all readings indicate that the rate of poverty has risen, particularly in the 1990s. However, the real cause is the government's weak political commitment and the ensuing mishandling at every level. It is time for poverty and related difficulties to be recognized as economic concerns and moral, ethical, and cultural requirements. In this sense, the Islamic institutions of governmental provisions, inheritance, waqf, zakat, and other various ways have been established and tested over centuries in Muslim society, and they may be significant in reducing poverty. While it is widely acknowledged as the natural form of good governance, there is an urgent need of streamline Islamic modes, helpful for ideological & cultural environment. This can be done by aiding in the concentration of the development process on which little progress has been made. In light of this, unless the Islamic designs are adhered to in their entirety, attempts to introduce Islamic modes and instruments may have a different effect. It refers to taking decisive action to eradicate all forms of exploitation, particularly riba, from the economy, as this is thought to be the primary element sustaining or escalating poverty, restructuring the administrative institutions of government and making decisions on the features of various tiers of the state, such as the family, community-based voluntary social groups, and the individual, are important ways to address the fundamental issues of poverty in any society. It will ensure the proper development of societal well-being in addition to aiding in the reduction of poverty.

4.6.6 Factors that affects Pakistan poverty:

Many economists, sociologists, and humanitarian organization representatives have written extensively on various aspects of poverty and its alleviation, focusing on how sustainable economic growth impacts human welfare, social cohesion, and political stability. Keeping up with growing body of literature on poverty, social safety nets, and means-tested transfers essential to stay informed on topic. Upon reviewing the pertinent content, the majority of these papers and reports appear to cover essentially the same subject and offer similar policy recommendations, creating the mental sense of repeatedly watching the same movie. However, there is consensus that the first step in addressing poverty in developing nations is to identify its causes as well as the strategies that must be employed to lessen it. Several extremely intelligent economists, including those from Pakistan, contended in the 1960s that either more unequal income distribution would hinder growth or, on the other hand, unequal wealth and income distribution would encourage savings, investment, and growth. Since economic progress was linked to income disparities, government assistance for the impoverished was not especially

welcomed. The conclusion that high growth rates and growing income levels would eventually trickle down to the lower-income groups without requiring equity-promoting government actions was brought about by this line of thinking. The strategy can quickly become infamous due to the widespread recognition of the market processes' inability to provide the Promised Land. It was widely acknowledged that the poorer segments of society could still fall behind even in the context of high growth rates, and that the advantage of growth was likely to accrue mostly to landed aristocracy, traders, emerging industrialists, and some other high-income or well-placed group in the absence of distributive or interventionist policies. There was general agreement that rapid expansion did not inevitably result in a decrease in poverty since the poverty continuation in many developing economies was seen as evidence against trickle-down theory.
Many different countries report that in an effort to find direct ways to assist the poor, three seemingly complementary but competing approaches to poverty alleviation gained popularity. The first approach concentrated on redistributing wealth and income via tax policies; second increasing human capital development spending; & third approach ensured impoverished needs. Nonetheless, because resources are being diverted from the impoverished to the wealthy in all areas of need, strategies have run with political resistance in many developing nations. Redistributing the tax code, for example, or spending more on necessities like public transportation, low-income housing, urban sanitation, water supply, or basic infrastructure meant to increase the productivity of the impoverished were not prioritized by the ruling class in the majority of developing nations. Therefore, in many developing countries, poverty reduction remains a fantasy rather than a reality, with the exception of China and the Asian tigers. It is understandable that over a billion people, or one-third of world's population, live in extreme poverty, with majority residing in Sub-Saharan Africa & South Asia.

3. RESEARCH METHODLOGY

3.1 Research Design:

It creates a model for data collection, measurement, and analysis. This approach has been used in order to analyze the relationship between technological entrepreneurship and poverty in a particular area.

3.2 Area of Research:

The researcher studied a number of Larkana City institutions and discovered that the administration of these institutions uses a lot of technological equipment and devices in their daily operations. These institutions are also more advanced because they hold training sessions to educate staff and students about modern technology, or ICT.

3.3 Study Population:

The researcher's focus in this study is on the group of institutions that provide technical education. Over 500 staff members and students have received training in technological awareness, enabling them to use technology for both official and casual duties on a regular basis.

3.4 Sample size and Sampling:

Webster (1985) defines statistical population subset, which consists of individuals selected from larger group for collecting data purpose. This subset chosen based on specific properties relevant to gathering information. The researcher sampled individuals at random from institutions students enrolled in technology courses that help in management process for attaining technical education. The research scholar has examined four concerned management institutions that are impacted by technology. The scholar has not only focused on the concerned trainers but also on those who are seeking employment in the public or private sector.

3.4.1 Sample Size:

The research scientist used a random sample size of 200 trainees/students, or around 5% of all students, gender-balanced, who are using technology and received training from different institutions, for this study.

3.4.2 Sampling Design:

A specific method for selecting a sample from a given population is known as the sampling design (Mugenda & Abel, 1999). It outlines a procedure or approach that the researcher should use when choosing objects for the sample. The act, procedure, or method of selecting a suitable number from a specific population, or its component, is known as sampling.

3.5 Variables and Measurement Procedures:

\In order to use data for this study, the researcher used both quantitative and qualitative research approaches. However, in the time-consuming technological convergence environment of today's related society, data has been gathered from staff and students in order to measure the impact of technological entrepreneurship on the underprivileged who lack the funds to pay for technical education. The information gathered is useful for realizing or determining the working performance of staff and students who use the technology at the concerned institution.

3.5.1 Study items:

Existing study 2 variables are given below:

Table 3: Study Variables

DV	IV
TE	PI

3.6 Model for Study:
To put it briefly, model simply representation made up of main construct tracked, even controlled for experiment. A model can be used to develop several hypotheses, which can then be tested in a lab study or utilized as an explanation in a case study that is linked to the issue at hand.

3.7 Regression Model
Following the examination of relevant literature, the researcher used a linear regression model to determine the dependent variable in this study, which is TE, and the independent variable, & PI.
Equation:
$$Y= \beta x+e$$

3.8 Data Collection Sources:
For the sake of this study, research scholar utilizes both primary and secondary sources.
3.9 Primary Source:
The data used in primary sources was gathered from the intended study area, which includes employees and trainees/students of relevant institutions. With the right supervision from the researcher, the trainees/students themselves filled out questionnaires that allowed the research scholar to conduct in-person interviews and get the necessary data from the sampled pupils. The researcher has engaged 200 trainees and students from the relevant Larkana institutions.

3.10 Secondary Source:
Under the guidance of the heads of the Larkana institution's management, the researcher has gathered the necessary secondary data pertaining to the field of study.

3.11 Tools for Data Collection:
In order to collect data from the targeted and concerned staff, trainees, and students, the researcher used questionnaires and the interview technique. The questionnaire, which included 50 questions in simple, clear English, was created with the thoughtful input of a respected supervisor.
The researcher took into account every possible scenario involving the environment of the institutions, trainees/students, staff, and other relevant material while developing the questionnaire in order to support this investigation. The questionnaire's reliability statistics were examined using the SPSS program version 22, and the results showed a statistically significant result of.830, Corn Batch Alpha. After the supervisor and the committee of experts approved the questionnaire, it was processed for the survey in order to gather data. With the help of the researcher and the scholar, the concerned trainees, students, and staff filled out the questionnaire. During the data collection process, the researcher conducted individual interviews, group interviews, transit walks, and focused groups that is, those who use technology to accomplish automated tasks professionally and are interested in developing their technical skills.
Prior to beginning the survey, the scholars were required to inform the heads of the institutions, their management, and their technologically savvy staff about the purpose of the study. Following this, the concerned trainees and students were asked to complete the questionnaire pages in order to provide data for the proposed study. In order to maintain confidentiality and safeguard the mentioned entities, the real names of the concerned entities that is, the names of the heads, staff members, and trainees/students are not included in this activity/study. Instead, ideas for reporting should be generated in a different way.

3.12 Reliability & Validity:
As a result, researcher examined proposed study validity & reliability.

3.12.1 Data Reliability:
According to Neuman (2003), a scholar, dependability is the degree to which data should accurately represent the complete population being studied and be constant across time.
The researcher supported asking similar questions of all staff members, trainees, and students in this study. The same interview questions were also used for triangulation, or the surveying of data from multiple respondents, in order to ensure reliability. This allowed the scholar to be assured of the reliability of the data by using the interview questions to all concerned institutions without alterations. The researcher was given the assurance that the data provided by the heads, employees, and students of the concerned institutions was accurate in accordance with the study's criteria after the same interview questions were used in each of the relevant institutions.

3.12.2 Validity of Data:
According to researchers Chave & Nachimias (1996), validity is the capacity of data to measure what it is supposed to measure. In order to guarantee the accuracy of the data that would be gathered, the researcher used the particular goals to create questionnaires for both employees and trainees/students.

Additionally, the researcher assessed the questionnaires on a subset of 54 staff, trainees, and students, comprising 14 individuals from each institution, before applying them to the entire population of staff, trainees, and students.

3.13 Data Analysis:

Both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods, namely questionnaires and interviews, were used to gather information. The data was then presented in tabular forms, graphs, and percentages to help with interpretation and highlight key points.

The data was coded during the analysis process to identify similarities and differences. After that, the data was presented and described to grasp the big picture that resulted from the data collection. Finally, the conclusions were discussed and interpreted in light of the study's goals.

3.14 Ethical Consideration:

Before conducting the recommended study's survey, the scholar obtained authorization from the institution's administration or authority. The study's participants include staff members and trainees/students who are older than eighteen. Before starting to distribute the questionnaires to the concerned staff, trainees, and students, the researcher gave the involved administration an explanation of the study's goal.

Furthermore, prior to speaking with the heads of the relevant institutions, the researcher also distributed the questionnaires to them.

4. RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

- **Distinguishing components that enhance the execution understudy:**
- With regard stated goal, researcher discovered distinct mechanism; those elements that improve staff and student performance with regard to the integration of technology into the administration of relevant institutions increase the execution of understudy.

Table: 4 Descriptive-Statistics

Items	Mean	S.D	s
PI	3.65	1.06	200
TE	4.40	1.022	200

Table 4 provides descriptive statistics "PI" and "TE" based on sample of 200 respondents reveal insightful trends. The mean score for PI is 3.65, indicating moderately high average rating among respondents. The standard deviation for PI (1.05977), suggesting moderate level of variability in responses, meaning individual ratings tend to vary around mean. On other hand, TE, which stands for Technological Entrepreneurship, has higher mean score of 4.40, showing that respondents generally rate this variable quite favorably. The standard deviation for TE is 1.022, indicating similar moderate level of variability around mean. These statistics suggest that while some variation in individual responses, overall TE perception is quite positive among respondents, with generally higher rating compared to PI.

Table 5 Model

Model.	R	R Square	Adjusted R2	Std. Error Estimate	Change Statistics R^2 Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
	.775[a]	.636	.634	.3216	.636	345.854	1	198	.000

Predictors: Factor (Technological Entrepreneurship) & impact on poverty.
Dependent: understudy execution

Table-5 describes insightful conclusions regarding link among dependent and independent variables are provided by regression analysis that is demonstrated in the table 4.2. The model demonstrates significant positive association, demonstrated R value (.775). The case indicates that robust linear relationship among variables investigated. In addition, the R Square shows .636, indicates that model capable for explaining 63.6% of variation in variable. Model efficacy has capturing variability occurring within data demonstrated by sizeable fraction. The adjusted R Square value of .634 provides estimate slightly more conservative than original estimate. Any potential over fitting modification validates model's powerful ability. A smaller number implies that the model is making more accurate predictions, and the standard error estimate, .3216, reflects average distance among observed values & average regression line. The robustness of the model is further highlighted by utilization of change statistics. Because there was only one model included in the analysis, the R Square Change is.636, which is identical to the R Square value. With F statistic of 345.854, the model is shown to be significantly better than a model that does not contain any predictors. This indicates that variables that included in model make considerable contribution to the prediction of variable that being determined. The degrees of freedom, denoted by values df1 = 1 and df2 = 198, are reflection of number of predictors and observations, respectively. The significance value (Sig. F Change) .000 demonstrates probability of observed F statistic being random chance result extremely low, that evidence model statistically significant.

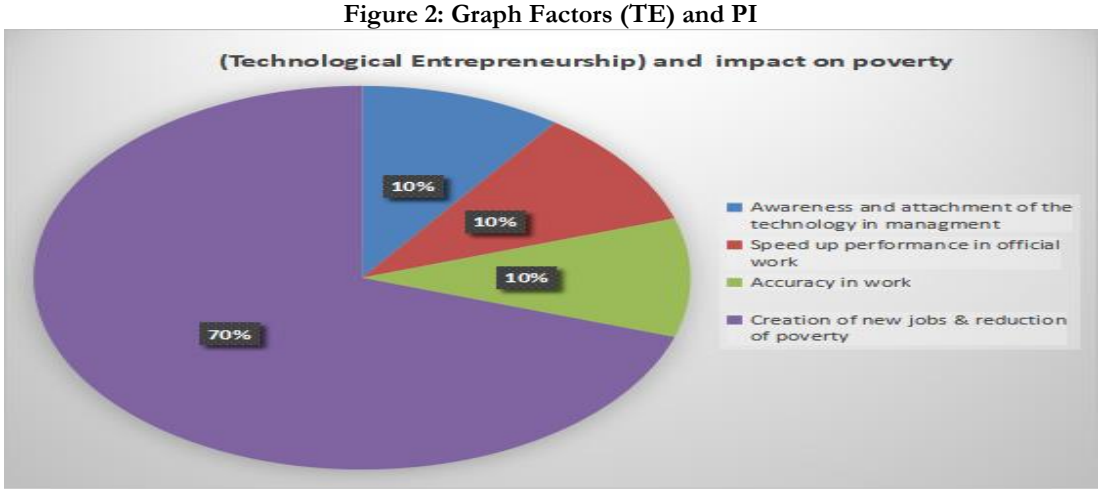
The regression model explanatory power high level, considerable correlation, and precise forecasting capability, which makes extremely useful instrument for comprehending degree to which variables are related to one another.

Table 6 understudy execution, TE & PI

Model	**Unstandardized Coefficients**		**Standardized Coefficients**	**t**	**p**	**95.0% CI for B**	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lowerr	Upper
(Constant)	1.027	.272		3.773	.00	.490	564
TE-IP	.596	.060	.575	9.89	.0	.477	.715
Dependent: understudy execution							
Independent: Factor (TE) & PI							

The regression analysis in Table 6 reveals that the independent variable "Technological Entrepreneurship and its impact on poverty" significantly influences the dependent variable "understudy execution." The constant value is 1.027, indicating the baseline level of the dependent variable, and is statistically significant (t = 3.773, p = .000). The unstandardized coefficient for the independent variable is .596, meaning that each unit increase in technological entrepreneurship results in a .596 unit increase in understudy execution. The standardized coefficient (Beta) of .575 indicates a strong positive impact. The t-value of 9.892 and the significance level (p = .000) confirm the statistical significance of this relationship. The CI 95% shows unstandardized coefficient ranges from .477 to .715, further reinforcing the reliability of these results. Overall, the analysis demonstrates that technological entrepreneurship significantly enhances understudy execution, with a robust and positive impact.

Figure 2: Graph Factors (TE) and PI



Source: (Self-created in Microsoft Excel-2019)

Graph 2 illustrates that TE accounts for 70% of impact on poverty reduction and job creation. In contrast, other factors—such as awareness and technology integration in management, improved performance in official tasks, & increased accuracy—contribute only 30% to the overall impact.

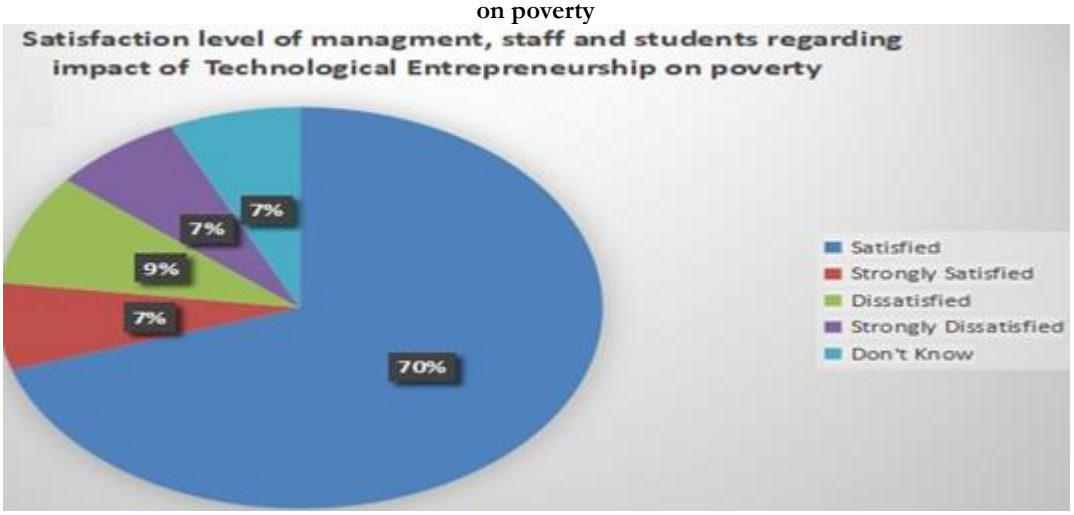
Measuring TE effects satisfaction in concerned institutions:
This object assesses satisfaction levels among management, staff, and students concerning technological entrepreneurship impact within respective institutions.

Table 7 Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	S.D	N
managements, staff & students satisfaction level	4.66	.485	200
Impact of TE on PI	4.70	.459	200

Table 7 indicates average satisfaction level for management, staff, and students (dependent variable), 4.66, while TE, the independent variable, influence 4.70. Additionally, the S.D for both variables (0.485 and 0.459), respectively, suggesting data relevancy.

Figure 3: Management Satisfaction levels, staff and students regarding Impact of Technological Entrepreneurship on poverty



Source: (Self-created in Microsoft Excel-2010)

Graph 4.2 shows that the Satisfaction level of management, staff and students regarding Technological Entrepreneurship of Impact is 70%, Dissatisfaction level 9% and don't know 7%.

Table 8 understudy satisfaction, TE & Poverty

	R	R2	Ad. R2	Error	Change Statistics R2 Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig.
	.802[a]	.744	.742	.290	.744	357.664	1	198	.00

Predictors PI
Dependent Variable: understudy satisfaction-level regarding TE

Table 8 presents model summary, indicating R value (0.802) and significance F value (0.000). These results demonstrate strong correlation between dependent and independent variables, with model being statistically significant.

Table 9: TE (level of Satisfaction) & PI

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	p	95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
	β	Error	β			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
	.68	.21		3.20	.002	.26	1.09
	.848	.045	.802	18.912	.000	.759	.936

Predictors: PI
Dependent: TE understudy satisfaction-level

Table 9 demonstrates dependent variable, satisfaction level, has positive correlation with independent variable, influence on poverty, with a constant value of.676 and standard error of.212 and a dependent variable value of.848, standard error of.045, and beta of.802. However, since degree of satisfaction and constant t values are both smaller than.05 alpha values, both statistically significant.

To research the impacts of Technology on the managements/administrations, the concerned institutions support to automate the tasks efficiently.

In this objective, the scholar has found out that the technology supports to increases the performance abilities and skills of staff and students, those are getting the technical education in the concerned institutions;

Table 10 TE & PI

R	R2	Adjusted R2	Std. Error	Change Statistics R2 Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
.930	.865	.864	.377	.865	1268.67	1	198	.000

Predictors: Increase in poverty reduction
Dependent Variable: Technological Entrepreneurship Impact

The table 10 shows that the value of r, .930, r square .865, and adjusted r square .864, which shows that there is a strong positive correlation between dependent and independent variables, while the significance of f change .000.

Table 11 TE & PI

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	95.0% CI	
		B	S. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	.185	.118		3.564	.019	.048	.417
		.931	.026	.930	35.618	.000	.879	.982

Predictors: (Constant), Technological Entrepreneurship Impact
Dependent Variable: Increase in poverty reduction

Regression analysis results in table. 4.9 indicate independent variable "Technological Entrepreneurship Impact" significantly predicts dependent variable "Increase in poverty reduction." The constant value is .185, with standard error of .118, and statistically significant (t = 3.564, p = .019), suggesting positive baseline level of poverty reduction. The unstandardized coefficient for "Technological Entrepreneurship Impact" is .931, indicating that each unit increase in technological entrepreneurship leads to .931 unit increase in poverty reduction. The standardized coefficient (Beta) of .930 reflects very strong positive relationship. The t-value of 35.618 and the significance level (p = .000) confirm the high statistical significance. The 95% confidence interval for unstandardized coefficient ranges from .879 to .982, further validating reliability. Thus, technological entrepreneurship has significant & strong positive impact on reducing poverty.

Study the strong part of instructive foundation.
In this objective the researcher has found out the strong part of instructive foundation that means those factors which have major contribution in the technical education attaining.

Table 12 Instructive Foundation & TE

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
(Constant)	.967	.276		3.50	.001	.422	1.512
	.53	061	.604	10.7	.000	.532	.774

Predictors (Technological Entrepreneurship) Instructive Foundation
Dependent Variable: Instructive Foundation

The regression analysis table illustrates significant impact of "Technological Entrepreneurship" on the dependent variable "Instructive Foundation." The constant value is .967, with a standard error of .276, and is statistically significant (t = 3.50, p = .001), indicating a positive baseline level of instructive foundation. The unstandardized coefficient for "Technological Entrepreneurship" is .53, meaning that each unit increase in this factor results in a .53 unit increase in the instructive foundation. The standardized coefficient (Beta) of .604 reflects a strong positive relationship. The t-value of 10.7 and the significance level (p = .000) confirm the high statistical significance of this predictor. The 95% confidence interval for unstandardized coefficient ranges from .532 to .774, reinforcing the reliability of the results. Thus, technological entrepreneurship significantly and positively influences the instructive foundation.

4 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION:

5.1 Summary of the main findings:

Within this framework, technological entrepreneurship necessitates local economic development organizations' staff (human resources), where talent and investment in practical technologies are drawn to specific regions or natural features. The primary purpose of technology entrepreneurship is to bring together a variety of specialized people and diverse resources to create and limit the firm's value through research and experimentation in a cooperative manner. Some of the resources or their configurations can be unique and creative. Over time, the initial arrangement or combination may shift or fluctuate. Essentially, the literature on technological entrepreneurship has been categorized into eight (08) themes in this work, and a search of related literature revealed that many of the articles published in previous journals on the subject are not regarded as innovations in the field of technological entrepreneurship.

5.2 Conclusions:

Therefore, a deeper comprehension of technology entrepreneurship could aid in enhancing its effectiveness, expanding its relevance, and establishing it as a legitimate area of study in and of itself. To meet aforementioned description requirements, mostly necessary to acknowledge and take into account many unique aspects of TE as well as its links to other fields and domains, such as managerial economics and entrepreneurship. The description given above offers the clearest illustration of how poverty could be eradicated in a place such as Larkana., along with related links and characteristics that call for special

attention from practitioners or scholars. The two main programs NAVTTC and BBSYDP that offer the poor and needy access to various TE-related courses are also introduced in this type of activity for investigation and TE study & impact on poverty. Following is a list of the acknowledged characteristics of technical entrepreneurship that we need to pay special attention to:

i. The process of selecting and modifying technology and science in tandem with improving new configurations or mixtures, assets, and their characteristics.

ii. The unfairness and bias in the extant entrepreneurial literature

iii. Being aware that technology entrepreneurship entails investing in a project or plan rather than taking a risk on venture creation or recognition.

iv. The relationship between firm theory, technical entrepreneurship, and the presumption of sustained competitive advantages.

Nonetheless, entrepreneurship is making a lot of attempts to reduce the value of unemployment through the eradication of poverty. As a result of Larkana City's policy shortcomings, poverty and unemployment are steadily rising. The impoverisher's conditions are impacted by the fiscal decisions, actions, and inaction of the government. Entrepreneurship plays a significant role in eliminating poverty, either directly or indirectly, by lowering unemployment and raising living standards through income, new products, and services. The necessary technological innovation and job opportunity redistribution will be produced via entrepreneurship. The unemployed and impoverished ought to have respectable jobs. To increase their output, they require assistance. To improve and preserve the environment's base of renewable resources, they must diversify their sources of income. Entrepreneurship is necessary for sustainable development.

In the modern world, new company or business concepts are born every day. While there is a long list of creators of telephones, radios, airplanes, computers, cars, and other devices, advancements like Microsoft, Facebook etc. did not exist thirty years ago. Larkana City residents may potentially be listed among the world's inventors. In terms of general macro- and microeconomic policies, the government possesses the necessary qualities to promote entrepreneurship, improve pro-poor growth, and reduce poverty through trade with other countries, taxation, spending, inflation control, infrastructure, health, education, and legal system viability, as well as financial deepening. It is impossible to overstate the benefits of entrepreneurship and poverty reduction that come from strong legal and security frameworks, well-functioning healthcare, education, and infrastructure, as well as low inflation. By 2025, technological entrepreneurship and value addition will undoubtedly help to employ or hire at least 55% of the jobless workers in Larkana City, thereby halving or dividing poverty.

5.3 Recommendations/Suggestions:

1. Business plans, feasibility studies, industry opportunity studies, and industrial research should all be sponsored by the government in Larkana. It is recommended that government, non-governmental organizations, financial, business, social, and educational institutions hold regular workshops, seminars, and conferences on entrepreneurship. For an entrepreneurial idea to thrive, it needs to be nurtured like a garden. It's high time that young people in Larkana City began to view themselves not as defenseless dependents but rather as employers of labor, business owners, and industrialists. They ought to put money, time, and energy into saving and investing it. SMEs should acquire costing, budgeting, and stringent financial control skills.
2. The same is advised for entrepreneurship education, taking into account the total impact of technological entrepreneurship on poverty. Training in entrepreneurship helps young people become more innovative, self-sufficient, and optimistic in attitude instead of relying on government jobs. the instruction that will yield graduates capable of independent thought, self-reliance, and the ability to find new possibilities and ideas as well as the knowledge necessary for social and economic advancement. Above all, entrepreneurial education ought to be available to everyone, not just those enrolled in formal education programs or members of particular age or gender groups. Various facets of entrepreneurship education must to be provided across all educational levels, ranging from elementary and secondary schools to graduate and university programs. In this method, the information and abilities needed to launch a business are developed, rehearsed, and learned. To create curricula and programs that satisfy the needs of the labor market and skill requirements, public and private schools should closely cooperate (cooperate) with enterprises and industries that are willing to participate.
3. The federal, state, and local governments ought to adjust the industrial policies and business environment to support entrepreneurship, particularly small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs).
4. The SMEs sector is viewed as essential to Larkana City's development, job generation, and poverty relief. Income redistribution, wealth creation, economic independence, entrepreneurial growth, savings, investments, and jobs are all facilitated by SMEs. It is necessary to create laws and regulations for financing SMEs as well as to enhance the infrastructure of the financial markets, particularly the credit system. Encouraging rural SMEs through policy development will be beneficial. The growth of unofficial financial institutions, which are especially helpful to SMEs in rural regions, needs to be encouraged. This ought to lessen dishonest business practices and information asymmetry with their clientele. Asymmetry in information can lead to issues with moral hazard, adverse selection, and a higher chance of loan default.
5. Some rapidly emerging nations, such as South Korea, China, and Indonesia, obtain technology transfer through imitation. Their governments established the required facilities, including as industrial and science parks that serve as hubs for innovation. They have experienced a high rate of poverty reduction because to this formula. Due to the detrimental compounding effects of poverty, the impoverished in rural areas are motivated to learn more quickly.

6. Larkana City needs to work hard to transform its economy from one that is reliant on imports to one that is focused on exports. Our sectors, especially the manufacturing sector, need to expand quickly to keep up with the constantly expanding global trade. The competitiveness of a country's products on both home and foreign markets determines the direction of its economy. Capital is scarce and labor is abundant in Larkana City. Larkana City must first select its industries based on their comparative advantage; they are labor-intensive sectors that demand technology that minimizes costs and support products and services that are produced in Pakistan. Families would have a strong motivation to be safe, investment capital could earn the best rate of return, and the creation of as many jobs as feasible would be assured.
7. Technology and knowledge spillovers encourage entrepreneurship and open up new market opportunities. Industry regulation by the government can greatly encourage entrepreneurship.
8. It is imperative to acknowledge the significance of developing human capital. Through this approach, education becomes cross-disciplinary, cross-institutional, and broadly grounded. Knowledge transmission and capacity building are aided by it. Research and human capital development that is well funded yields both people and things, innovators and innovators.
9. The main prerequisite for industrial development is the availability of social overhead capital facilities. On the other hand, the government's secondary functions take the shape of laws, programs, and incentives designed to increase industry involvement, productivity, and sustainable development.

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