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ANALYSIS OF THE ENTREPRENEUR ECOSYSTEM IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Entrepreneurship plays an important role in the growth and development of national economies. This study aims at developing country India and entrepreneurial ecosystem activity. Six characteristics are analyzed which contribute to the differences that impact entrepreneurial ecosystem. These include culture, finance, R & D transfer, business support, policy, Human capital, infrastructure and markets. For the analysis of data descriptive statistics, SPSS tools are used in the current study to generate results for interpretation **Keywords:** *Entrepreneur Ecosystem, India, Descriptive statistics.*



INTRODUCTION:

According to Researches entrepreneurship as the important sources of organizational survival and growth in the national economic evolution. Entrepreneurial activities and technological innovation have been widely recognized as crucial factors for national economic development in economies. The theorist Joseph Schumpeter [1] was praised as the “prophet of innovation” [2] since his theory of Economic development has been published. This theory was implemented as the first step in the origination of theoretical instruments and concepts which examined the real economic world. The Schumpeterian system of economic thought also assigned crucial role to entrepreneurship together with its indivisible and rooted innovative nature [3] by highlighting economic development as the core of innovation and the major role of entrepreneur as an innovator [4]. Entrepreneurship has become the crucial driver on economic growth in both low and high income countries [6] which is currently happening at higher rate than at any time during the last century [7]. Typically, in the developing country the innovation context plays an important role [8] in the introduction of new products and services to the market by businesses [9]. While, innovation at all segments and organization levels is imperative for organizations [10] as it involves a complex process with multiplex links between new technology and science as well as capability producers and buyers [11] and, as a result, the businesses can build up the technological capabilities that will allow them to innovate better than other firms [12]. Veeraraghavan [13] concluded that a combination of the Innovation and

entrepreneurship factors would lead to successful businesses.

Entrepreneur can be found in every country, it is a powerful drive for the economic growth and employment creation. The topic of entrepreneurship is complex and has broad level of meaning context and not well-developed component of the modern economic theory, so it is difficult to reach a consensus on a proper definition. There is no universally accepted entrepreneurship definition, so the theorists tended to separately the theory of entrepreneurship. For examples, Kuratko and Hodgetts defined the entrepreneurship as a concept of an individual innovative style of business, which basically refers to a person who has initiated innovation skill and is searching for the higher achievement. While an Austrian economist Joseph Schumpeter who has been designated as the key figure in the literature of entrepreneurship claimed that entrepreneurship is the main issue in the theory and practice of economic growth and development. He explained that entrepreneurship is in the centre of the development process for entrepreneur in the modern world to form a ‘creative destruction’ for creating and exploiting the opportunity for technological production to expand new product, new market and new resources, even though these activities face risk and uncertainties. Thus, entrepreneurship is considered as the important factor to enhance the need of business investment in economy. As such, the general definition of entrepreneurship is the study of the individual discovery and exploitation of entrepreneurial opportunities to create new products, new processes, new resources, new markets, and/or same product in new market under risk and uncertainty circumstance. Based



on the previous study the theorists tells about the entrepreneurship .It is an important vehicle for economic growth in both the developed and developing economies which plays an important role in wealth and job creation. This belief was the basis of the work of a number of researchers from different economic backgrounds for many decades. In addition it is also considered as an outcome of the balancing of opportunity, risk and reward, thus, entrepreneurship is the crucial driver to business success and generation of economic development.

ENTREPRENEUR ECOSYSTEM:

According to James Moore, the term ecosystem an article in Harvard Business Review published during the 1990s. It is suggested that dynamic ecosystems new firms have better opportunities to grow, and create employment, compared with firms created in other locations (Rosted 2012).

Based on different Literature reviews Entrepreneur ecosystem is defined as

‘a set of interconnected entrepreneurial organisations (e.g. firms, venture capitalists, business angels, banks), institutions (universities, public sector agencies, financial bodies) and entrepreneurial processes (e.g. the business birth rate, numbers of high growth firms, number of serial entrepreneurs, degree of

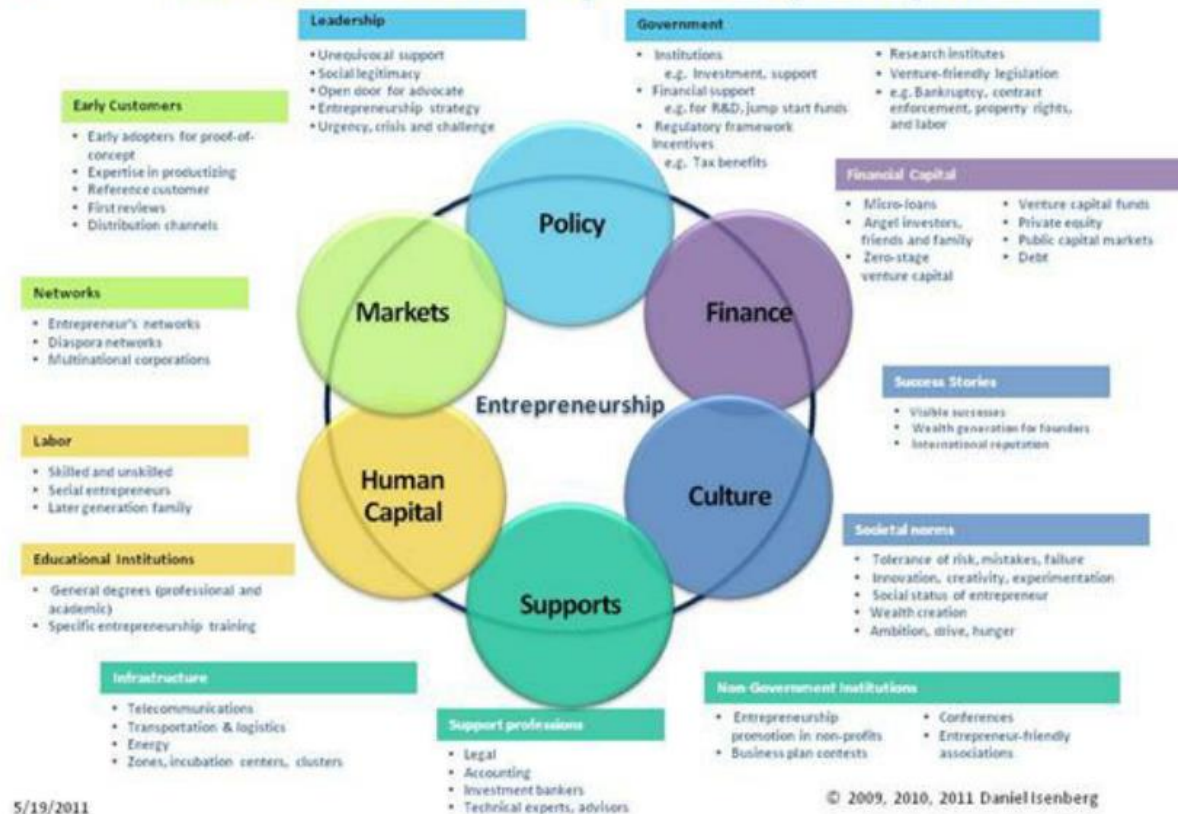
sell-out mentality within firms and levels of entrepreneurial ambition) which formally and informally coalesce to connect, mediate and govern the performance within the local entrepreneurial environment’

There are now a number of models of entrepreneurial ecosystems .Daniel Isenberg at Babson College who has developed ‘entrepreneurship ecosystem strategy for economic development (2011a, p.1). He maintains that such an approach constitutes a novel and cost-effective strategy for stimulating economic prosperity. According to Isenberg, this approach potentially ‘replaces’ or becomes a ‘pre-condition’ for the successful deployment of cluster strategies, innovation systems, knowledge economy or national competitiveness policies (Isenberg, 2011a). He identifies six domains within the entrepreneurial system: culture, enabling policies and leadership, availability of appropriate finance, quality human capital, venture friendly markets for products, and a range of institutional supports (Figure 1). These generic domains comprise hundreds of elements interacting in highly complex and idiosyncratic ways. Identifying generic causal paths is therefore of limited value. He therefore emphasises the importance of context: each ecosystem emerges under a unique set of conditions and circumstances.

Figure 1. Isenberg’s model of an entrepreneurship ecosystem



Domains of the Entrepreneurship Ecosystem



ENTREPRENEURIAL FINANCE:

For all the start-ups accessibility to finance is the major problems which can seriously affect the ability of a Start-up to survive, increase capacity, upgrade its technology and even expand markets, improve management or raise productivity. The various issues in access to finance are Lengthy time taking procedure, High Interest Rates, Reluctance of Funding Institutions/Banks, Collateral Security, and Lack of Information. Today many of the entrepreneurs they are getting finance by borrowing from friends, family, and colleagues.

According to (KPMG 2009) most of the entrepreneurs in India they are lack of appropriate financial help, resources and the inaccessibility of available financing. There is a deficiency of sufficient debt, equity and venture capital funding, government subsidies and funding available through government agencies. India ranks 11th among the G20 countries in access to funding category.

GOVERNMENT POLICY:

Tax and regulation for entrepreneur activities in India is not conducive and the country stands 19th position in G20 countries. Recently in India they have introduced GST tax system is a single tax



on the supply of goods and services, right from manufacturer to customer, due to GST there will be possible reduction in prices, Increase in government revenues, less compliance and procedural cost

Particularly in India for the promotion of small industries they are conducting certain training programs and support initiatives at national level organised by some of the central government institutions like National Science & Technology Entrepreneurship development, National Institutions for Entrepreneurship and small Business Development. Some of the state level organisations like ALEAP have also supported the centre for Entrepreneurship Development, Detroit of India which included giving concessional credit, marketing assistance etc.

R & D TRANSFER

R&D plays significant role in developing the ecosystem. First, they are recruiting large numbers of skilled workers, many of them recent graduates, from outside the area (Feldman et al, 2005).

Especially in India suggests that foreign direct investment has not increased the patent activity by domestic entities (Jayaraman 2005). There is lot of scope for strengthening India's Performance in knowledge creation increase R&D, effectiveness of public R&D, and interactions among R&D labs, universities, and the private sector, among other things scaling up grant based initiative (World Bank 2007).

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Menon 2002 suggest that providing necessary infrastructure and other

facilities to the entrepreneur to reduce his initial investment in his project so that its viability can be demonstrated before graduating from the incubator and setting up the complete centres.

It is necessary to improve infrastructure facilities such as transportation, energy and communication; because it will maintain growth momentum of the country. Last one and half decades the Indian economy in infrastructure has been mixed and uneven. Now it has been changed they are so many changes happened in Indian infrastructure development against the other major countries of the world. For improving roadways NHDP, the largest highway undertaking project by India which covers ongoing works under two Phases. Ports in India facilitating International Trade and also generating economic activity having 12 major ports and 187 non major ports Under single management Indian Railways playing an important role which is the world's second largest rail network has been contributing for the development of economy over 150 years doing huge trade like freight segments and coal transporting. They have been tie up with other countries for development of high speed train (Bullet Trains) and also safety concern. Many of the new investments came into existence (such as gas pipelines) seems to be viable on commercial terms.

They have introduced PPPs to bridge the infrastructure deficit in the country. To Promote PPPs in Sectors like power, ports, highways, airports and urban



infrastructure. Telecom sector in India led to massive investments and expansion in supply with improvement in quality

CULTURE:

India standing 11th in entrepreneur culture, 70 percent of the entrepreneurs have mentioned that Indian government promotes culture for entrepreneurship against 57 percent among G20 countries.

HUMAN CAPITAL:

Role of academic institutions plays an important role in providing industry with properly trained graduates and the relations between academic research institutions .For the purpose of enterprise creation in 2006 Basant and Chandra identified key strategic and policy learned by well-known education Institutions in their efforts to enhance their links with industry. Indian culture discourages university faculty members from being entrepreneurs and even the faculty reward system generally considers only academic output.

Tilak (1997) stated that India made substantial progress towards building up of a large educational Hub and network of scientific and technical institution in the country. Still half of the population in the country is illiterate The study confirmed that investment in human capital in India has to be to meet the challenge of poverty and to meet the aspiration of the people for better levels of living in the modern world to

eliminate or at least reduce technological dependence on other countries and thus to free the country from colonial and neo colonial dominance and to enter the international market in industry and trade on a competitive basis to reap the benefits of economic liberalization and globalization.

BUSINESS SUPPORT:

Start-up incubators are essentially organisations that promote the speedy growth, survival and success of start-ups, MSMEs, and early stage companies. Incubation programs will create jobs and wealth, enhance entrepreneurial atmosphere, create and retain businesses, new technologies, build or accelerate growth in a local industry, and diversify economies, for that purpose they are giving management guidance, technical advice, consulting, business services, equipment demo, networking support, marketing assistance, and financing necessary for company growth

Recently in India incubation centres they have played a significant role in promoting entrepreneurship. About 70 percent of the entrepreneurs have coordinated support through informal entrepreneurial networks and India ranks 5th position among G20 countries

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Elements of the business environment were identified through literature survey and pilot interviews with a few entrepreneurs and other experts. A



judgmental screening of these items led to the selection of 60 such elements, which were then used to construct a questionnaire. This questionnaire was then administered to a simple random sampling of 160 entrepreneurs.150 completed questionnaires were

HYPOTHESIS TEST

returned, which represents a response rate of 87% in India

For the analysis of data, descriptive statistics and SPSS Tools chi-square analysis is used.

ENTREPRENEUR FINANCE

Based on Gender

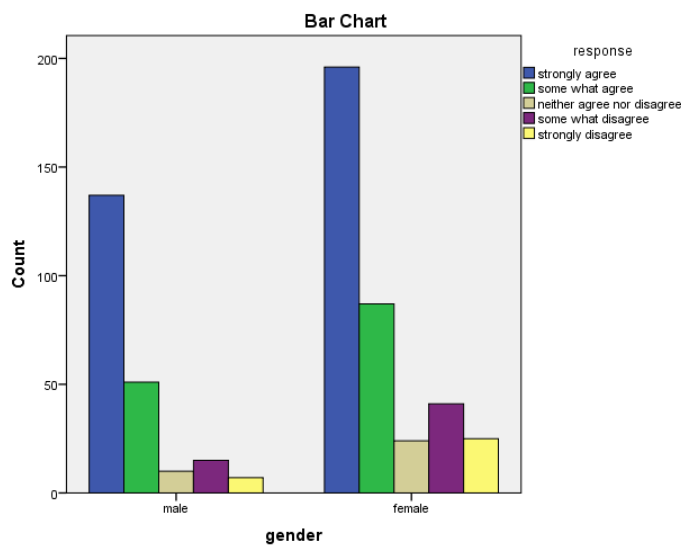
gender * response Cross tabulation

		Response					Total
		strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
male	Count	137	51	10	15	7	220
	Expected Count	123.5	51.2	12.6	20.8	11.9	220.0
female	Count	196	87	24	41	25	373
	Expected Count	209.5	86.8	21.4	35.2	20.1	373.0
Total	Count	333	138	34	56	32	593
	Expected Count	333.0	138.0	34.0	56.0	32.0	593.0

Chi-Square Tests



	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.924	4	.063
Likelihood Ratio	9.312	4	.054
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.824	1	.003
N of Valid Cases	593		



Here we have to test whether response in Finance is dependent on gender or not. For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence. Null hypothesis: response in Finance is not dependent on Gender. Alternative hypothesis: response in Finance is dependent on Gender.

Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$

From the above table the chi-significance is 0.063 which is greater than level of significance (0.05) so we accept our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Finance is not dependent on Gender.

BASED ON AGE

age * response Cross tabulation

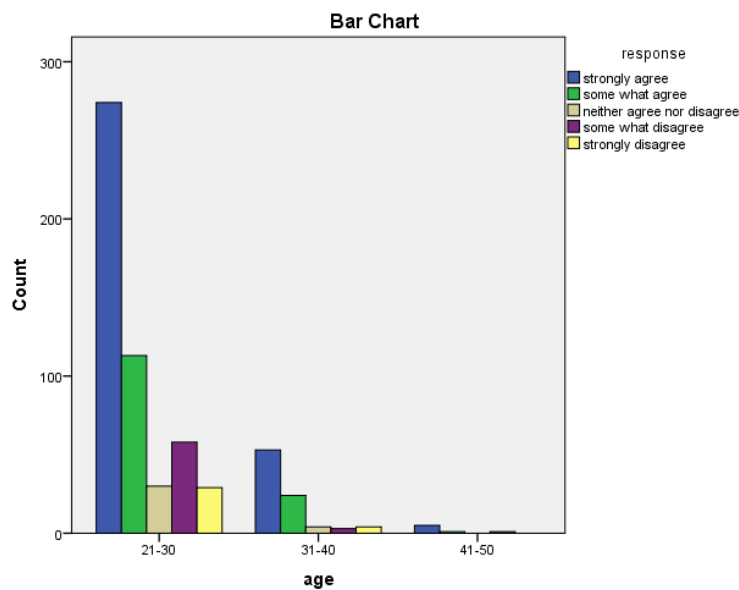
	Response	Total
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		strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree		
age	21-30	Count	274	113	30	58	29	504
		Expected Count	279.3	116.1	28.6	52.2	27.8	504.0
age	31-40	Count	53	24	4	3	4	88
		Expected Count	48.8	20.3	5.0	9.1	4.8	88.0
age	41-50	Count	5	1	0	1	0	7
		Expected Count	3.9	1.6	.4	.7	.4	7.0
Total		Count	332	138	34	62	33	599
		Expected Count	332.0	138.0	34.0	62.0	33.0	599.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.899	8	.443
Likelihood Ratio	10.089	8	.259
N of Valid Cases	599		



Here we have to test whether response in Finance is dependent on Age or not. For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence. Null hypothesis: response in Finance is not dependent on Age. Alternative hypothesis: response in Finance is dependent on Age.

From the above table the chi-significance is 0.443 which is greater than level of significance (0.05) so we accept our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Finance is not dependent on Age.

Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$

BASED ON QUALIFICATION

Qualification * response Cross tabulation

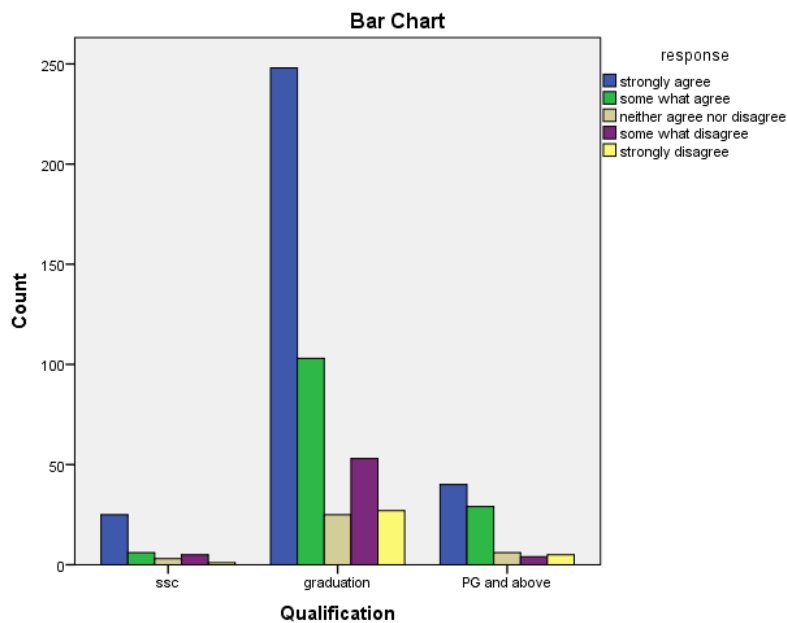
		Response					Total
		strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
SSC	Count	25	6	3	5	1	40
	Expected Count	21.6	9.5	2.3	4.3	2.3	40.0
graduation	Count	248	103	25	53	27	456



PG and above	Expected Count	246.1	108.5	26.7	48.7	25.9	456.0
	Count	40	29	6	4	5	84
Total	Expected Count	45.3	20.0	4.9	9.0	4.8	84.0
	Count	313	138	34	62	33	580
	Expected Count	313.0	138.0	34.0	62.0	33.0	580.0
	Count						

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.379	8	.181
Likelihood Ratio	11.955	8	.153
Linear-by-Linear Association	.027	1	.869
N of Valid Cases	580		





Here we have to test whether response in Finance is dependent on Qualification or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Finance is not dependent on Qualification Alternative hypothesis: response in Finance is

dependent on Qualification Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.181 which is greater than level of significance (0.05) so we accept our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Finance is not dependent on Qualification.

BUSINESS SUPPORT

BASED ON GENDER

gender * response Cross tabulation

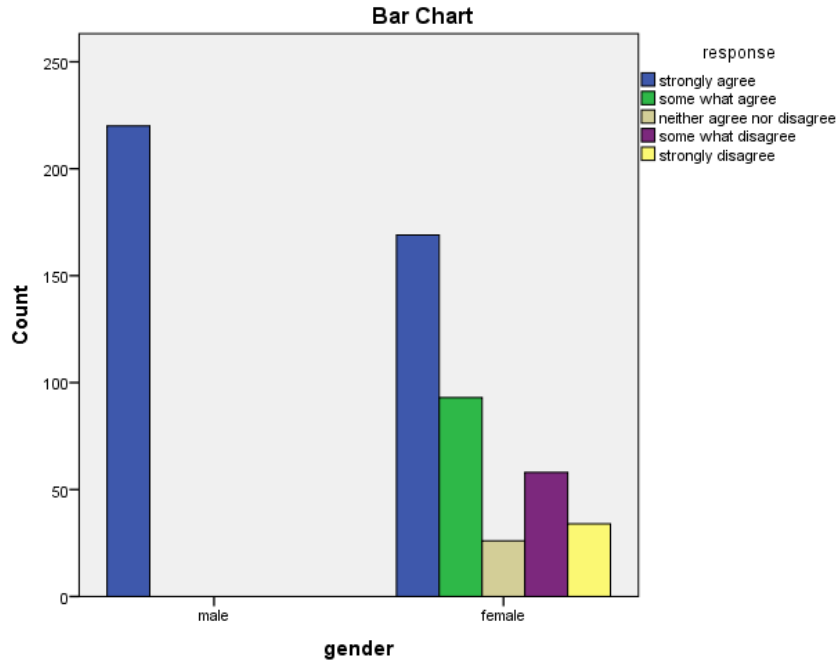
		Response					Total
		strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
male	Count	220	0	0	0	0	220
	Expected Count	142.6	34.1	9.5	21.3	12.5	220.0
female	Count	169	93	26	58	34	380
	Expected Count	246.4	58.9	16.5	36.7	21.5	380.0
Total	Count	389	93	26	58	34	600
	Expected Count	389.0	93.0	26.0	58.0	34.0	600.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	188.418	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	256.026	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	130.351	1	.000



N of Valid Cases	600		
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Here we have to test whether response in Business Support is dependent on gender or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Business Support is not dependent on Gender Alternative hypothesis: response in Business Support is

dependent on Gender Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.000 which is less than level of significance (0.05) so we reject our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Business Support is dependent on Gender.



BASED ON AGE

age * response Cross Tabulation

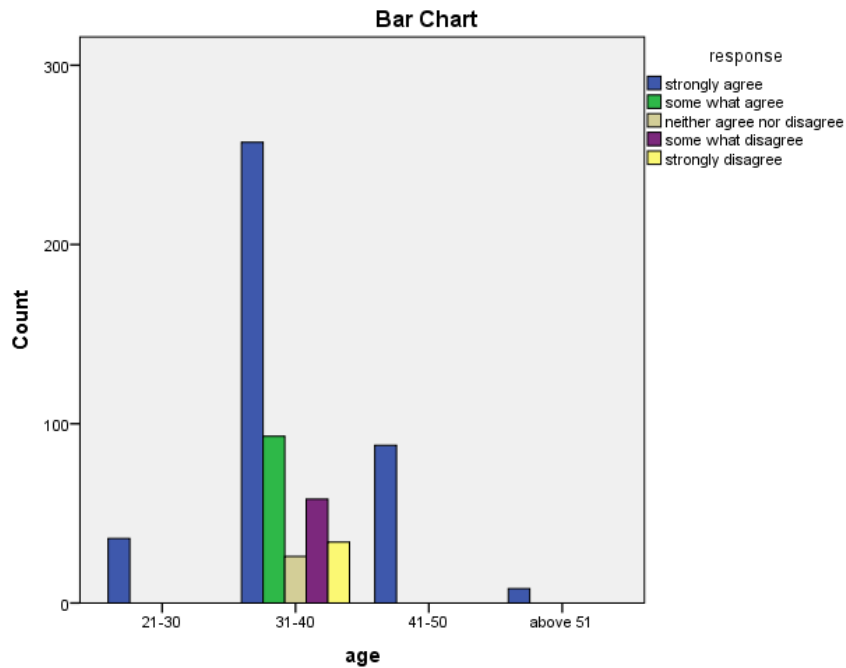
		Response					Total
		strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
Age	Count	36	0	0	0	0	36
	21-30						
	Expected Count	23.3	5.6	1.6	3.5	2.0	36.0
	Count	257	93	26	58	34	468
	31-40						
	Expected Count	303.4	72.5	20.3	45.2	26.5	468.0
	Count	88	0	0	0	0	88
	41-50						
	Expected Count	57.1	13.6	3.8	8.5	5.0	88.0
	Count	8	0	0	0	0	8
	above 51						
	Expected Count	5.2	1.2	.3	.8	.5	8.0
Total	Count	389	93	26	58	34	600
	Expected Count	389.0	93.0	26.0	58.0	34.0	600.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)



Pearson Chi-Square	91.794	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	133.910	12	.000
N of Valid Cases	600		



Here we have to test whether response in Business Support is dependent on Age or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Business Support is not dependent on Age Alternative hypothesis: response in Business Support is

dependent on Age Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.000 which is less than level of significance (0.05) so we reject our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Business Support is dependent on Age.



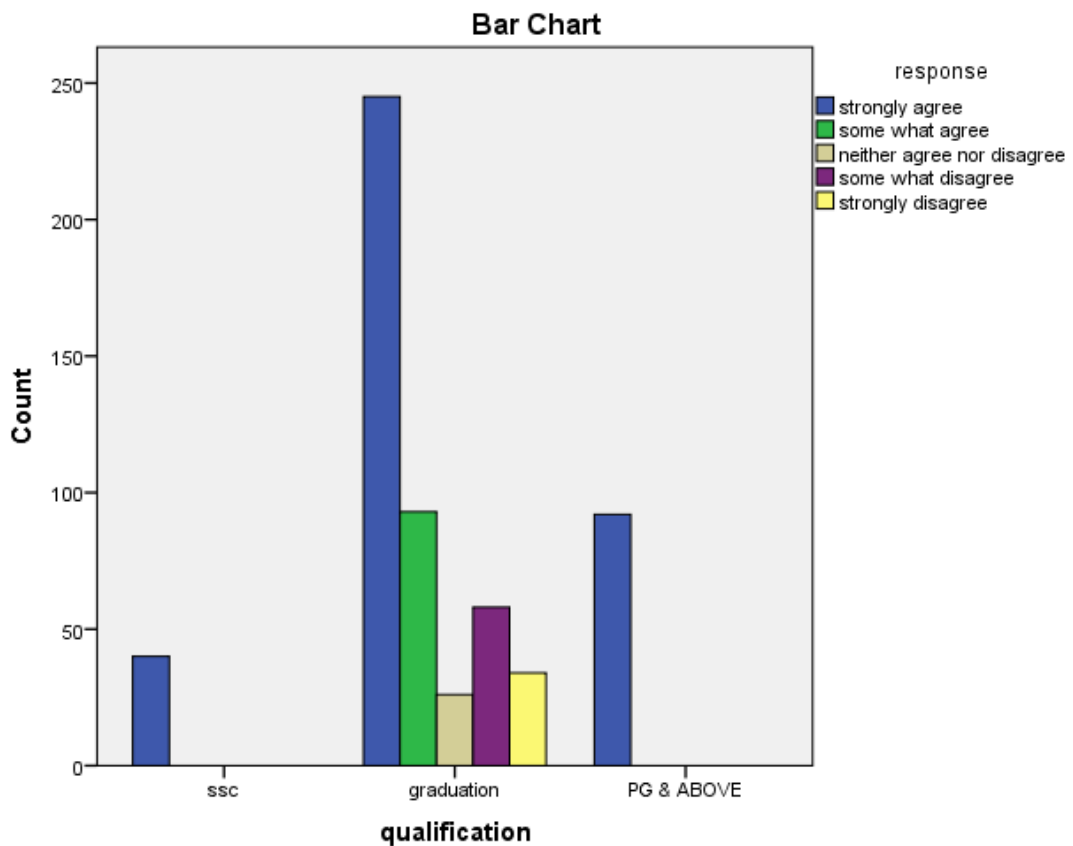
BASED ON QUALIFICATION

qualification * response Cross tabulation

		Response					Total
		strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
SSC	Count	40	0	0	0	0	40
	Expected Count	25.6	6.3	1.8	3.9	2.3	40.0
Qualification Graduation	Count	245	93	26	58	34	456
	Expected Count	292.4	72.1	20.2	45.0	26.4	456.0
PG & ABOVE	Count	92	0	0	0	0	92
	Expected Count	59.0	14.6	4.1	9.1	5.3	92.0
Total	Count	377	93	26	58	34	588
	Expected Count	377.0	93.0	26.0	58.0	34.0	588.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	95.264	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	138.021	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.190	1	.004
N of Valid Cases	588		



Here we have to test whether response in Business Support is dependent on Qualification or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Business Support is not dependent on Qualification Alternative hypothesis: response in Business Support is dependent

on Qualification Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.000 which is less than level of significance (0.05) so we reject our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Business Support is dependent on Qualification.



POLICY

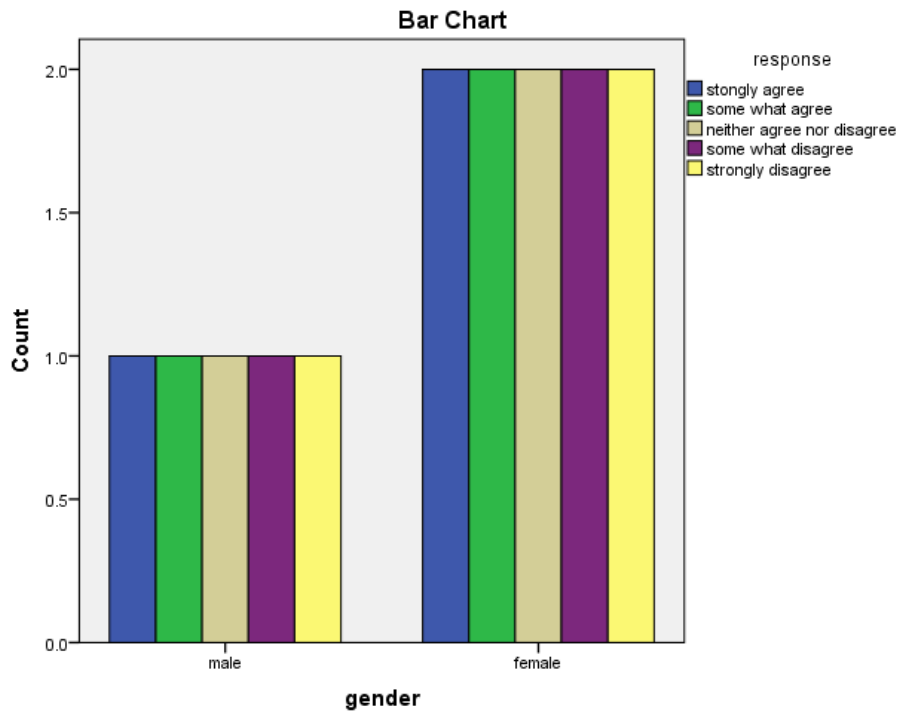
BASED ON GENDER

gender * response Cross tabulation

		Response					Total	
		strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree		
Gender	male	Count	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Expected Count	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0
female	Count	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
	Expected Count	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.0
Total	Count	3	3	3	3	3	3	15
	Expected Count	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	15.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.000	4	1.000
Likelihood Ratio	.000	4	1.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.000	1	1.000
N of Valid Cases	15		



Here we have to test whether response in Policy is dependent on gender or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Policy is not dependent on Gender Alternative hypothesis: response in Policy is dependent

on Gender Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$
 From the above table the chi-significance is 1.000 which is greater than level of significance (0.05) so we accept our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Policy is not dependent on Gender.



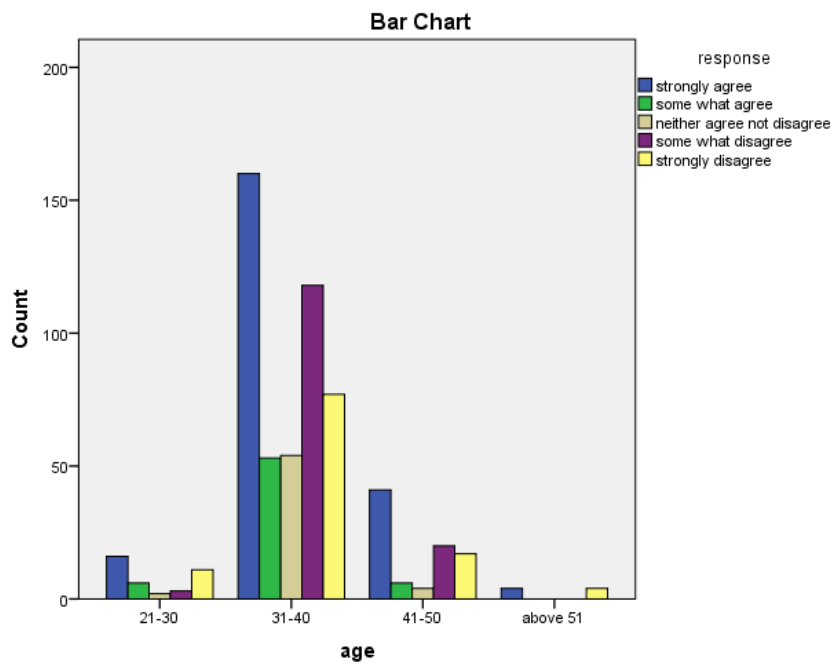
BASED ON AGE

age * response Cross Tabulation

		Response					Total
		strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree not disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
21-30	Count	16	6	2	3	11	38
	Expected Count	14.1	4.1	3.8	9.0	6.9	38.0
31-40	Count	160	53	54	118	77	462
	Expected Count	171.3	50.4	46.5	109.3	84.5	462.0
41-50	Count	41	6	4	20	17	88
	Expected Count	32.6	9.6	8.9	20.8	16.1	88.0
above 51	Count	4	0	0	0	4	8
	Expected Count	3.0	.9	.8	1.9	1.5	8.0
Total	Count	221	65	60	141	109	596
	Expected Count	221.0	65.0	60.0	141.0	109.0	596.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	26.331 ^a	12	.010
Likelihood Ratio	30.252	12	.003
N of Valid Cases	596		



Here we have to test whether response in Policy is dependent on Age or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Policy is not dependent on Age Alternative hypothesis: response in Policy is dependent on Age Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the **BASED ON QUALIFICATION**

above table the chi-significance is 0.10 which is less than level of significance (0.05) so we reject our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Policy is dependent on Age.

qualification * Response Cross Tabulation

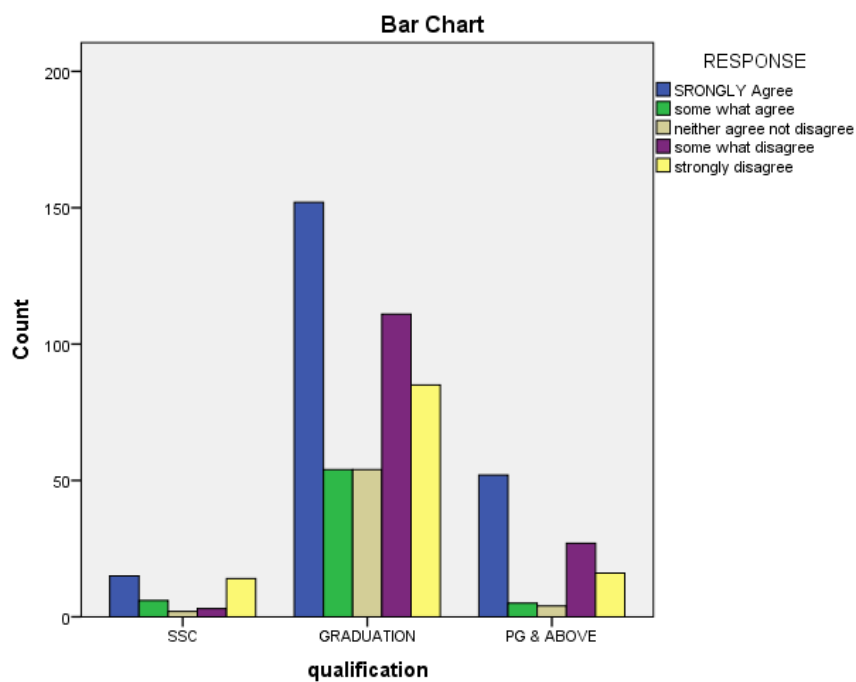
		RESPONSE					Total	
		SRONGLY Agree	somewhat agree	neither agree not disagree	somewhat disagreed	strongly disagree		
Qualification	SSC	Count	15	6	2	3	14	40
	Expected Count	14.6	4.3	4.0	9.4	7.7	40.0	
GRADUATION	Count	152	54	54	111	85	456	
	Expected Count	166.4	49.4	45.6	107.2	87.4	456.0	



PG & ABOVE	Count	52	5	4	27	16	104
	Expected Count	38.0	11.3	10.4	24.4	19.9	104.0
Total	Count	219	65	60	141	115	600
	Expected Count	219.0	65.0	60.0	141.0	115.0	600.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	28.335	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	30.628	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.759	1	.097
N of Valid Cases	600		





Here we have to test whether response in Policy is dependent on Qualification or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Policy is not dependent on Qualification Alternative hypothesis: response in Policy is dependent

on Qualification Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.000 which is less than level of significance (0.05) so we reject our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Policy is dependent on Qualification.

HUMAN CAPITAL

BASED ON GENDER

gender * response Cross Tabulation

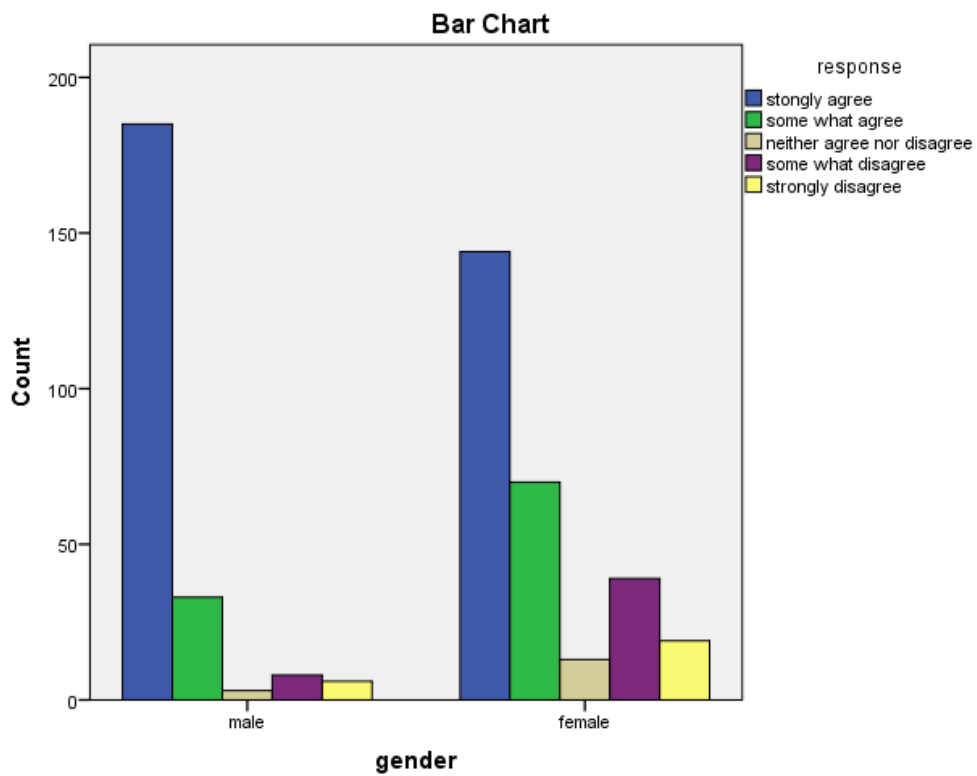
		Response					Total	
		strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree		
gender	Male	Count	185	33	3	8	6	235
	Expected Count	148.7	46.5	7.2	21.2	11.3	235.0	
gender	Female	Count	144	70	13	39	19	285
	Expected Count	180.3	56.5	8.8	25.8	13.7	285.0	
Total	Count	329	103	16	47	25	520	
	Expected Count	329.0	103.0	16.0	47.0	25.0	520.0	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	47.489	4	.000



Likelihood Ratio	50.013	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	38.584	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	520		



Here we have to test whether response in Human Capital is dependent on gender or



not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Human Capital is not dependent on Gender Alternative hypothesis: response in Human Capital is dependent on Gender Level of significance:

$\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.000 which is less than level of significance (0.05) so we reject our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Human Capital is dependent on Gender.

BASED ON AGE

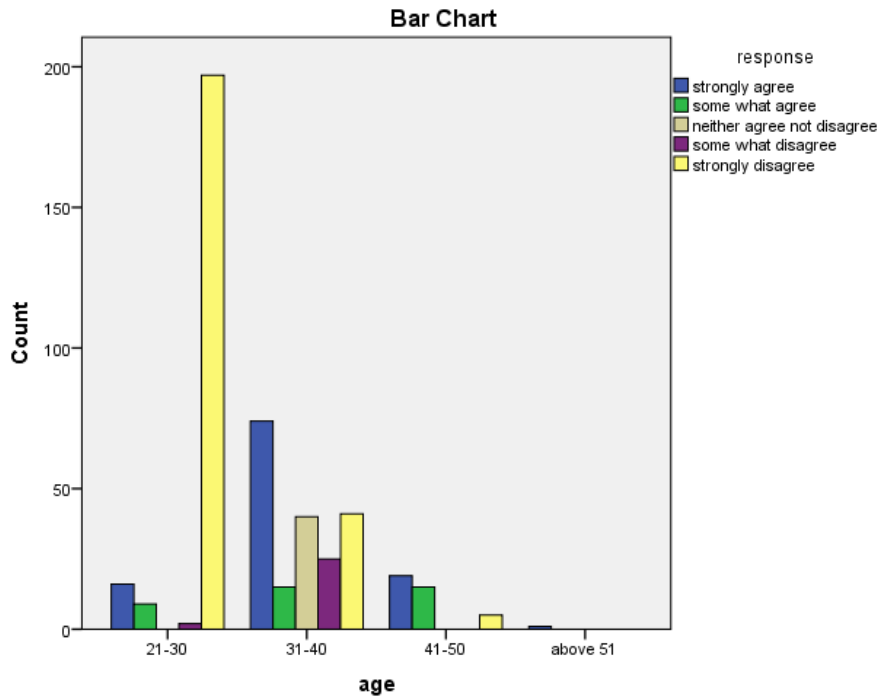
age * response Cross Tabulation

		Response					Total
		strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree not disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
age	Count	16	9	0	2	197	224
	21-30						
	Expected Count	53.7	19.0	19.5	13.2	118.6	224.0
	Count	74	15	40	25	41	195
	31-40						
	Expected Count	46.7	16.6	17.0	11.5	103.2	195.0
	Count	19	15	0	0	5	39
	41-50						
	Expected Count	9.3	3.3	3.4	2.3	20.6	39.0
	Count	1	0	0	0	0	1
	above 51						
	Expected Count	.2	.1	.1	.1	.5	1.0
Count	110	39	40	27	243	459	
Total							
Expected Count	110.0	39.0	40.0	27.0	243.0	459.0	

Chi-Square Tests



	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	285.177	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	297.909	12	.000
N of Valid Cases	459		



Here we have to test whether response in Human Capital is dependent on Age or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Human Capital is not dependent on Age Alternative hypothesis: response in Human Capital is

dependent on Age Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.000 which is less than level of significance (0.05) so we reject our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Human Capital is dependent on Age.



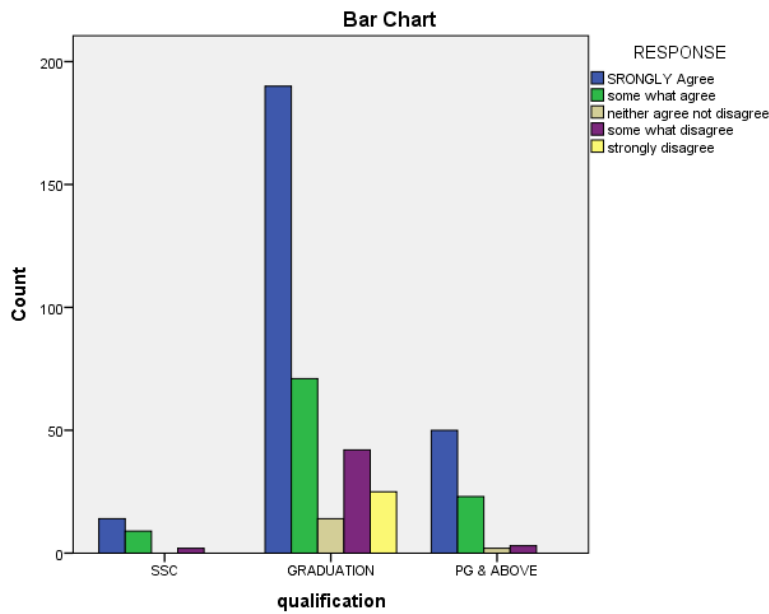
BASED ON QUALIFICATION

qualification * Response Cross Tabulation

		RESPONSE					Total
		Strongly Agree	somewhat agree	neither agree not disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
SSC	Count	14	9	0	2	0	25
	Expected Count	14.3	5.8	.9	2.6	1.4	25.0
GRADUATION	Count	190	71	14	42	25	342
	Expected Count	195.2	79.2	12.3	36.1	19.2	342.0
PG & ABOVE	Count	50	23	2	3	0	78
	Expected Count	44.5	18.1	2.8	8.2	4.4	78.0
Total	Count	254	103	16	47	25	445
	Expected Count	254.0	103.0	16.0	47.0	25.0	445.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.137	8	.020
Likelihood Ratio	25.372	8	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.863	1	.049
N of Valid Cases	445		



Here we have to test whether response in Human Capital is dependent on Qualification or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Human Capital is not dependent on Qualification Alternative hypothesis: response in Human Capital is dependent on

Qualification Level of significance $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.020 which is less than level of significance (0.05) so we reject our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Human Capital is dependent on Qualification.

INFRASTRUCTURE

BASED ON AGE

gender * response Cross Tabulation

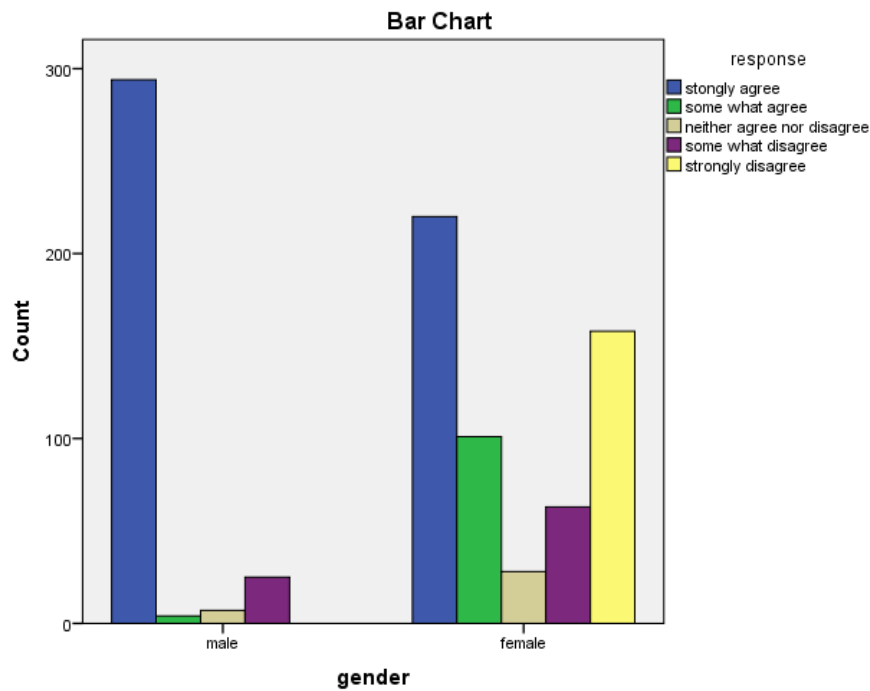
	Response					Total
	strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
Male Count	294	4	7	25	0	330



	Expected Count	188.5	38.5	12.8	32.3	57.9	330.0
	Count	220	101	28	63	158	570
Female	Expected Count	325.5	66.5	22.2	55.7	100.1	570.0
	Count	514	105	35	88	158	900
Total	Expected Count	514.0	105.0	35.0	88.0	158.0	900.0
	Count						

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	240.365	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	306.972	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	168.677	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	900		



Here we have to test whether response in Infrastructure is dependent on gender or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Infrastructure is not dependent on Gender Alternative hypothesis: response in Infrastructure is dependent on Gender Level of significance:

$\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.229 which is greater than level of significance (0.05) so we accept our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Infrastructure is not dependent on Gender.

BASED ON AGE

age * response Cross Tabulation

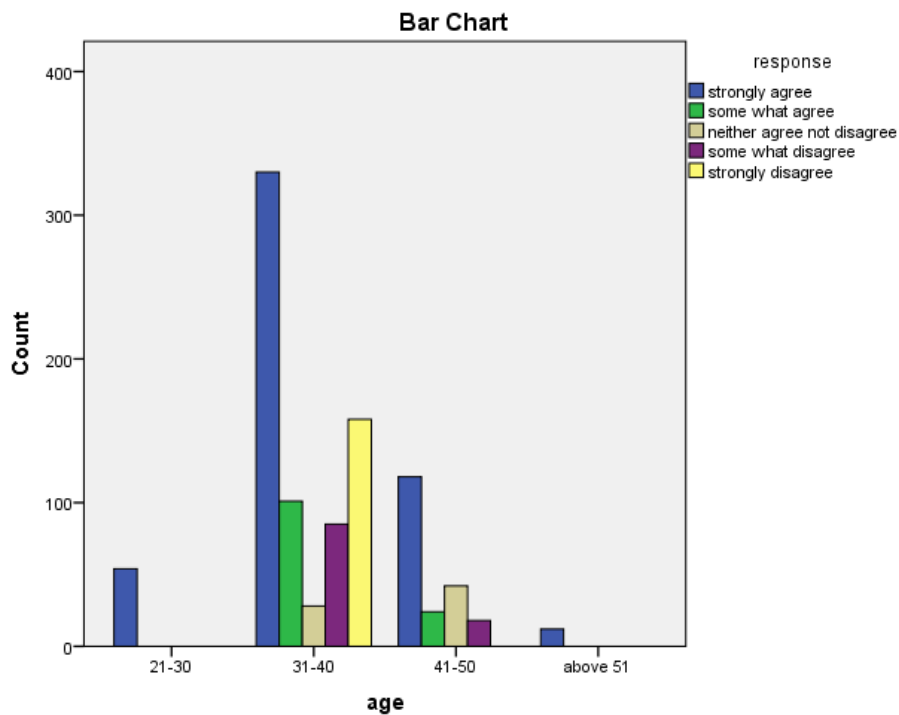
	Response					Total
	strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree not disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
age 21-30 Count	54	0	0	0	0	54



	Expected Count	28.6	7.0	3.9	5.7	8.8	54.0
	Count	330	101	28	85	158	702
31-40	Expected Count	372.0	90.5	50.7	74.5	114.3	702.0
	Count	118	24	42	18	0	202
41-50	Expected Count	107.0	26.0	14.6	21.4	32.9	202.0
	Count	12	0	0	0	0	12
above 51	Expected Count	6.4	1.5	.9	1.3	2.0	12.0
	Count	514	125	70	103	158	970
Total	Expected Count	514.0	125.0	70.0	103.0	158.0	970.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	179.113	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	220.020	12	.000
N of Valid Cases	970		



Here we have to test whether response in Infrastructure is dependent on Age or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Infrastructure is not dependent on Age Alternative hypothesis: response in Infrastructure is dependent on

BASED ON QUALIFICATION

Age Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.354 which is greater than level of significance (0.05) so we accept our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Infrastructure is not dependent on Age.

Qualification * Response Cross tabulation

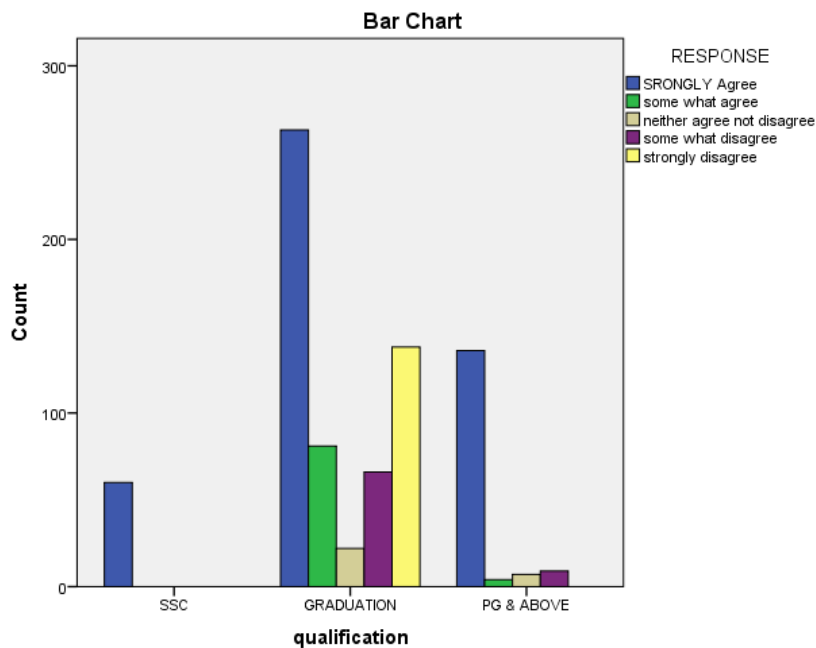
		RESPONSE					Total
		SRONGLY Agree	somewhat agree	neither agree not disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
SSC	Count	60	0	0	0	0	60
	Expected Count	35.0	6.5	2.2	5.7	10.5	60.0



GRADUATION	Count	263	81	22	66	138	570
	Expected Count	332.9	61.6	21.0	54.4	100.1	570.0
PG & ABOVE	Count	136	4	7	9	0	156
	Expected Count	91.1	16.9	5.8	14.9	27.4	156.0
Total	Count	459	85	29	75	138	786
	Expected Count	459.0	85.0	29.0	75.0	138.0	786.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	142.317	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	192.250	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.689	1	.003
N of Valid Cases	786		



Here we have to test whether response in Infrastructure is dependent on Qualification or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Infrastructure is not dependent on Qualification Alternative hypothesis: response in Infrastructure is dependent on

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Qualification Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.260 which is greater than level of significance (0.05) so we reject our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Infrastructure is dependent on Qualification

BASED ON GENDER

gender * response Cross tabulation

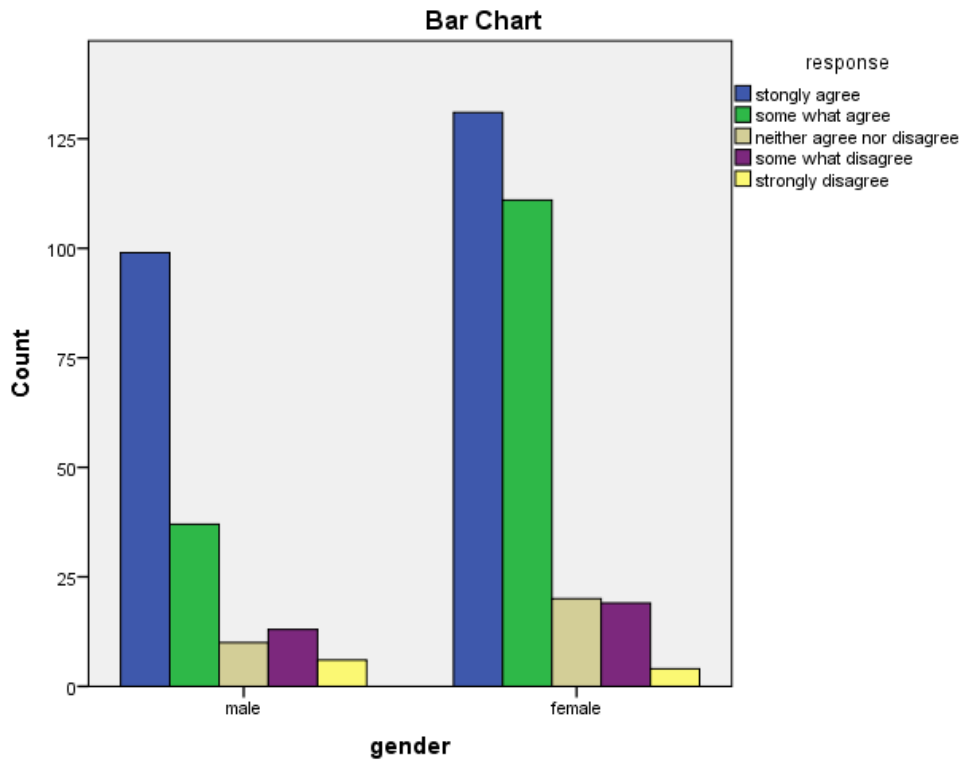
		Response					Total	
		strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree		
gender	Male	Count	99	37	10	13	6	165
	Expected Count		84.3	54.3	11.0	11.7	3.7	165.0
	Female	Count	131	111	20	19	4	285



Total	Expected Count	145.7	93.7	19.0	20.3	6.3	285.0
	Count	230	148	30	32	10	450
	Expected Count	230.0	148.0	30.0	32.0	10.0	450.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.406	4	.004
Likelihood Ratio	15.729	4	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	.357	1	.550
N of Valid Cases	450		





Here we have to test whether response in R&D is dependent on gender or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in R&D is not dependent on Gender Alternative hypothesis: response in R&D is dependent

on Gender Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$
From the above table the chi-significance is 0.004 which is less than level of significance (0.05) so we reject our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in R&B is dependent on Gender.

BASED ON AGE

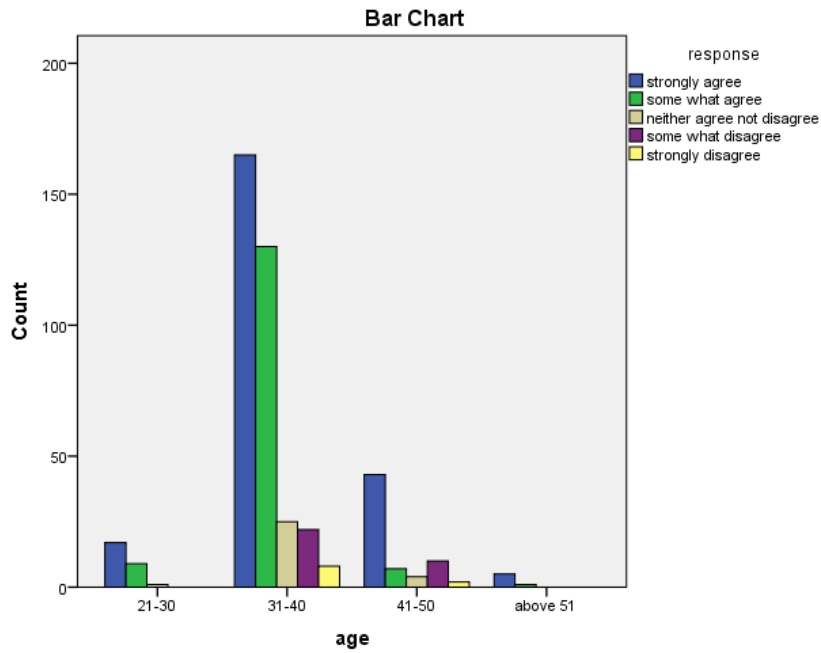
age * response Cross Tabulation

		Response					Total
		strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree not disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
age	Count	17	9	1	0	0	27
	21-30						
	Expected Count	13.8	8.8	1.8	1.9	.6	27.0
	Count	165	130	25	22	8	350
	31-40						
	Expected Count	179.3	114.6	23.4	24.9	7.8	350.0
	Count	43	7	4	10	2	66
	41-50						
	Expected Count	33.8	21.6	4.4	4.7	1.5	66.0
	Count	5	1	0	0	0	6
	above 51						
	Expected Count	3.1	2.0	.4	.4	.1	6.0
Count	230	147	30	32	10	449	
Total							
Expected Count	230.0	147.0	30.0	32.0	10.0	449.0	

Chi-Square Tests



	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	28.499	12	.005
Likelihood Ratio	33.744	12	.001
N of Valid Cases	449		



Here we have to test whether response in R&D is dependent on Age or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in R&D is not dependent on Age Alternative hypothesis: response in R&D is dependent on Age

Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.005 which is less than level of significance (0.05) so we reject our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in R&D is dependent on Age.

BASED ON QUALIFICATION

qualification * Response Cross Tabulation

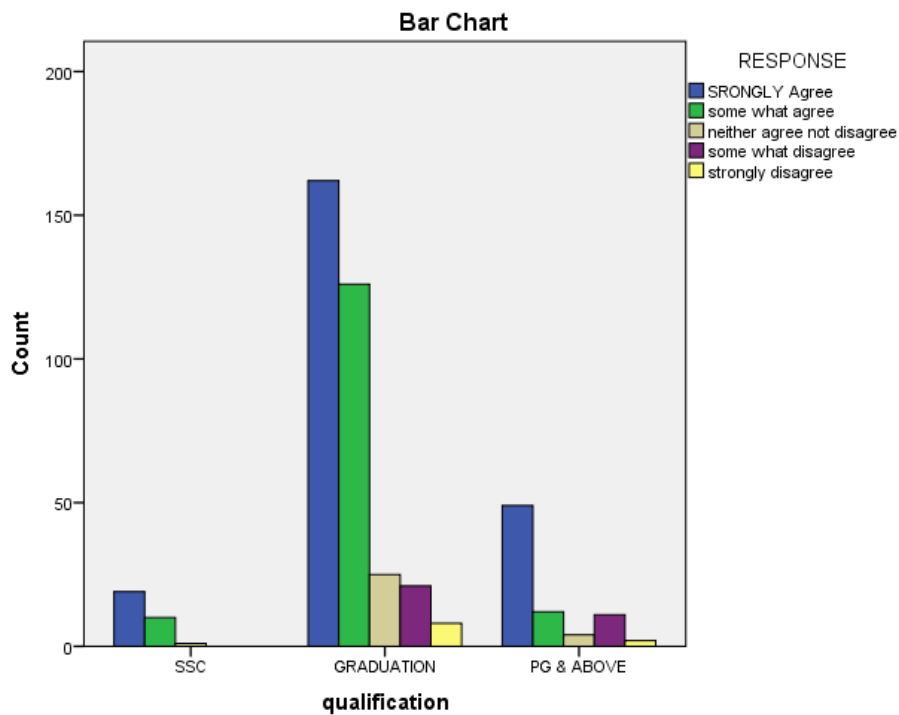
	RESPONSE	Total



		SRONGLY Agree	somewhat agree	neither agree not disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
SSC	Count	19	10	1	0	0	30
	Expected Count	15.3	9.9	2.0	2.1	.7	30.0
Qualification GRADUATION	Count	162	126	25	21	8	342
	Expected Count	174.8	112.5	22.8	24.3	7.6	342.0
PG & ABOVE	Count	49	12	4	11	2	78
	Expected Count	39.9	25.7	5.2	5.5	1.7	78.0
Total	Count	230	148	30	32	10	450
	Expected Count	230.0	148.0	30.0	32.0	10.0	450.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.466	8	.004
Likelihood Ratio	25.774	8	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.459	1	.227
N of Valid Cases	450		



Here we have to test whether response in R&B is dependent on Qualification or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in R&D is not dependent on Qualification Alternative hypothesis: response in R&D is dependent

on Qualification Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.004 which is less than level of significance (0.05) so we reject our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in R&D is dependent on Qualification.

CULTURE

BASED ON GENDER

gender * response Cross tabulation

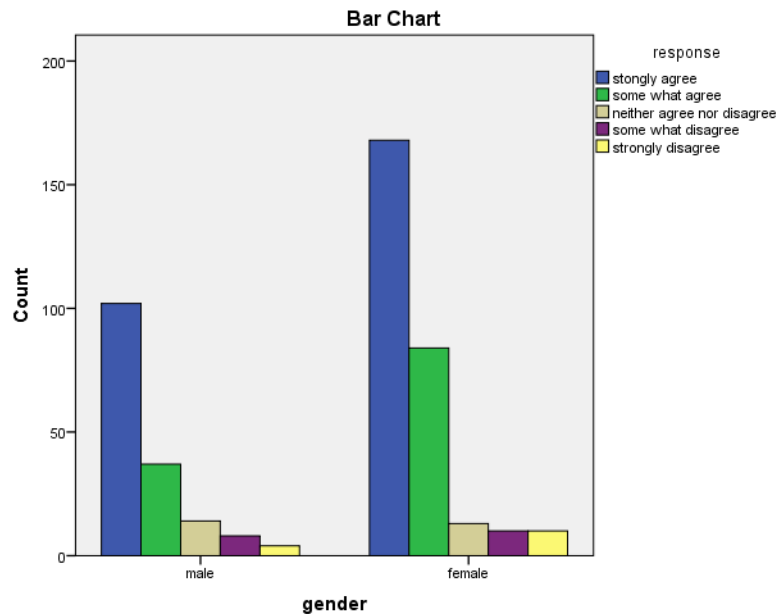
	Response					Total
	strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
genderMale Count	102	37	14	8	4	165



	Expected Count	99.0	44.4	9.9	6.6	5.1	165.0
	Count	168	84	13	10	10	285
Female	Expected Count	171.0	76.6	17.1	11.4	8.9	285.0
	Count	270	121	27	18	14	450
Total	Expected Count	270.0	121.0	27.0	18.0	14.0	450.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.620	4	.229
Likelihood Ratio	5.569	4	.234
Linear-by-Linear Association	.002	1	.960
N of Valid Cases	450		



Here we have to test whether response in Culture is dependent on gender or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Culture is not dependent on Gender Alternative hypothesis: response in Culture is

dependent on Gender Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.229 which is greater than level of significance (0.05) so we accept our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Culture is not dependent on Gender.

BASED ON AGE

age * response Cross Tabulation

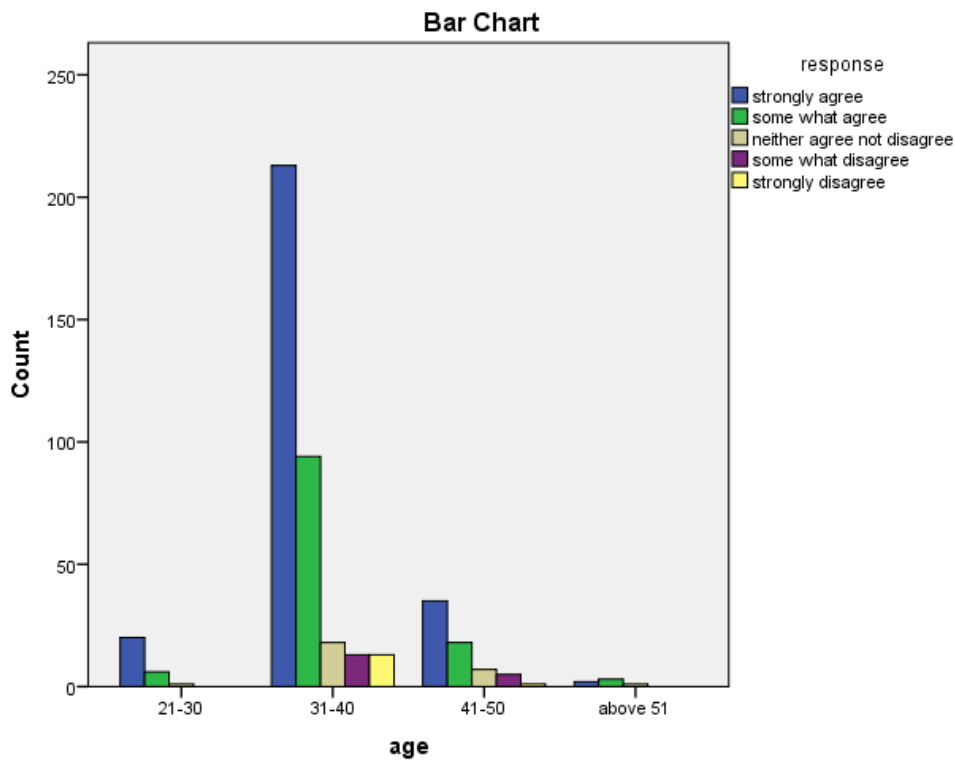
		Response					Total	
		strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree not disagreed	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree		
age	21-30	Count	20	6	1	0	0	27
	Expected Count	16.2	7.3	1.6	1.1	.8	27.0	
31-40	Count	213	94	18	13	13	351	
	Expected Count	210.6	94.4	21.1	14.0	10.9	351.0	



41-50	Count	35	18	7	5	1	66
	Expected Count	39.6	17.7	4.0	2.6	2.1	66.0
above 51	Count	2	3	1	0	0	6
	Expected Count	3.6	1.6	.4	.2	.2	6.0
Total	Count	270	121	27	18	14	450
	Expected Count	270.0	121.0	27.0	18.0	14.0	450.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.203	12	.354
Likelihood Ratio	14.329	12	.280
N of Valid Cases	450		



Here we have to test whether response in Culture is dependent on Age or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Culture is not dependent on Age Alternative hypothesis: response in Culture is dependent on Age

Level of significance: $\alpha = 5%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.354 which is greater than level of significance (0.05) so we accept our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Culture is not dependent on Age.

BASED ON QUALIFICATION

qualification * Response Cross Tabulation

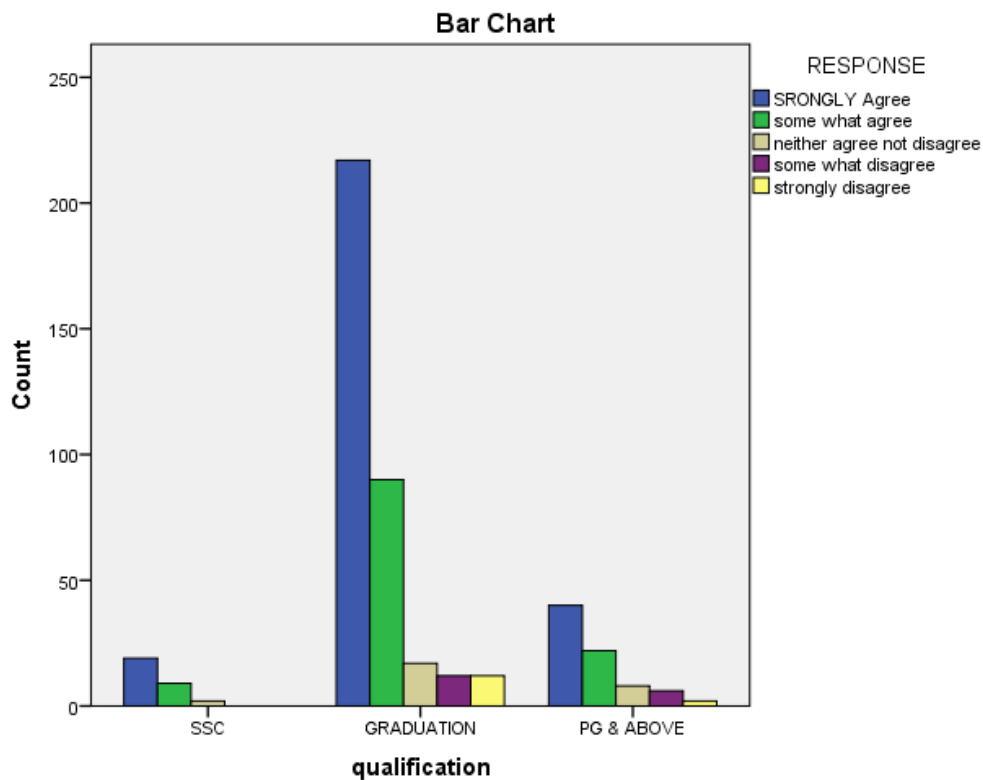
			RESPONSE					Total
			Strongly Agree	some what agree	neither agree nott disagree	somewha disagreed	strongly disagree	
Qualification	SSC	Count	19	9	2	0	0	30
		Expected Count	18.2	8.0	1.8	1.2	.9	30.0
	Graduation	Count	217	90	17	12	12	348



	Expected Count	210.6	92.3	20.6	13.7	10.7	348.0
	Count	40	22	8	6	2	78
PG & Above	Expected Count	47.2	20.7	4.6	3.1	2.4	78.0
	Count	276	121	27	18	14	456
Total	Expected Count	276.0	121.0	27.0	18.0	14.0	456.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.068	8	.260
Likelihood Ratio	11.216	8	.190
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.461	1	.035
N of Valid Cases	456		



Here we have to test whether response in Culture is dependent on Qualification or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Culture is not dependent on Qualification Alternative hypothesis: response in Culture is

dependent on Qualification Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.260 which is greater than level of significance (0.05) so we reject our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in culture is dependent on Qualification

MARKETS

BASED ON GENDER

gender * response Cross Tabulation

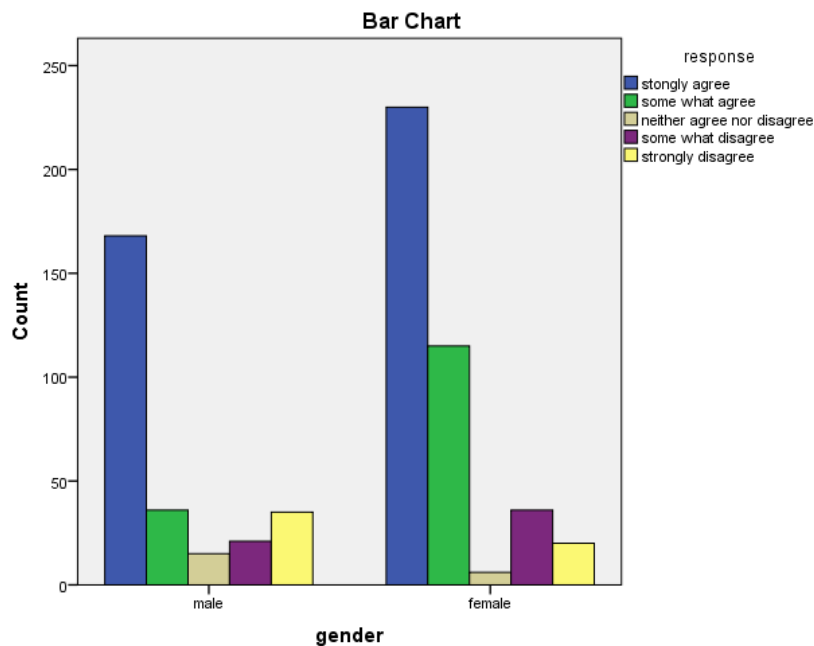
	Response					Total
	strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
genderMale Count	168	36	15	21	35	275



	Expected Count	160.5	60.9	8.5	23.0	22.2	275.0
	Count	230	115	6	36	20	407
female	Expected Count	237.5	90.1	12.5	34.0	32.8	407.0
	Count	398	151	21	57	55	682
Total	Expected Count	398.0	151.0	21.0	57.0	55.0	682.0
	Count						

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	38.790	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	39.569	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.133	1	.042
N of Valid Cases	682		



Here we have to test whether response in Markets is dependent on gender or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Markets is not dependent on Gender Alternative hypothesis: response in Markets is

dependent on Gender Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.229 which is greater than level of significance (0.05) so we accept our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Markets is not dependent on Gender.

BASED ON AGE

age * response Cross Tabulation

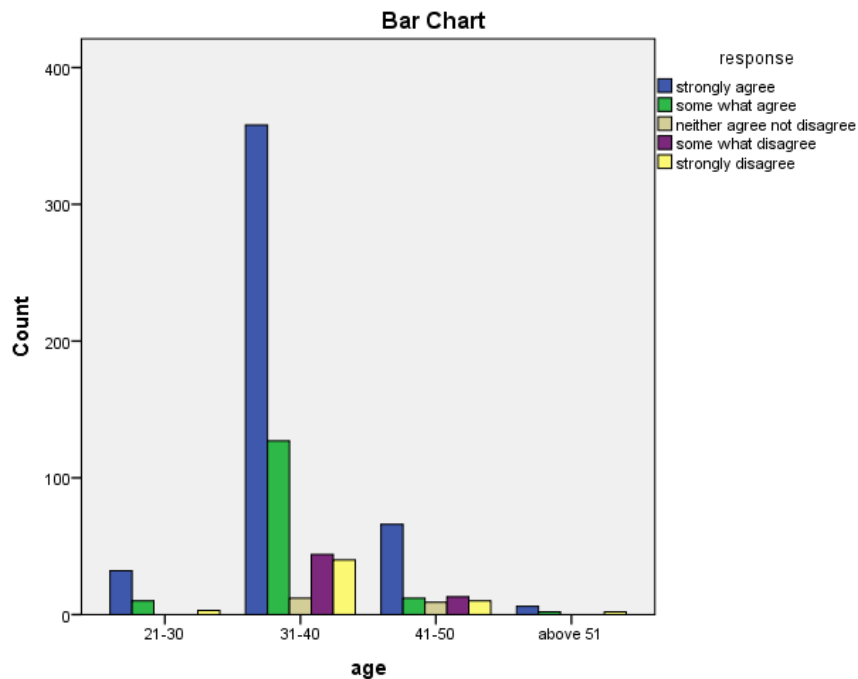
		Response					Total
		strongly agree	somewhat agree	neither agree not disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree	
21-30	Count	32	10	0	0	3	45
	Expected Count	27.9	9.1	1.3	3.4	3.3	45.0
31-40	Count	358	127	12	44	40	581
	Expected Count	359.8	117.6	16.4	44.4	42.8	581.0



41-50	Count	66	12	9	13	10	110
	Expected Count	68.1	22.3	3.1	8.4	8.1	110.0
above 51	Count	6	2	0	0	2	10
	Expected Count	6.2	2.0	.3	.8	.7	10.0
Total	Count	462	151	21	57	55	746
	Expected Count	462.0	151.0	21.0	57.0	55.0	746.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	29.768	12	.003
Likelihood Ratio	31.610	12	.002
N of Valid Cases	746		



Here we have to test whether response in Markets is dependent on Age or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Markets is not dependent on Age Alternative hypothesis: response in Markets is dependent on Age

Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.354 which is greater than level of significance (0.05) so we accept our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Markets is not dependent on Age.

BASED ON QUALIFICATION

Qualification * Response Cross Tabulation

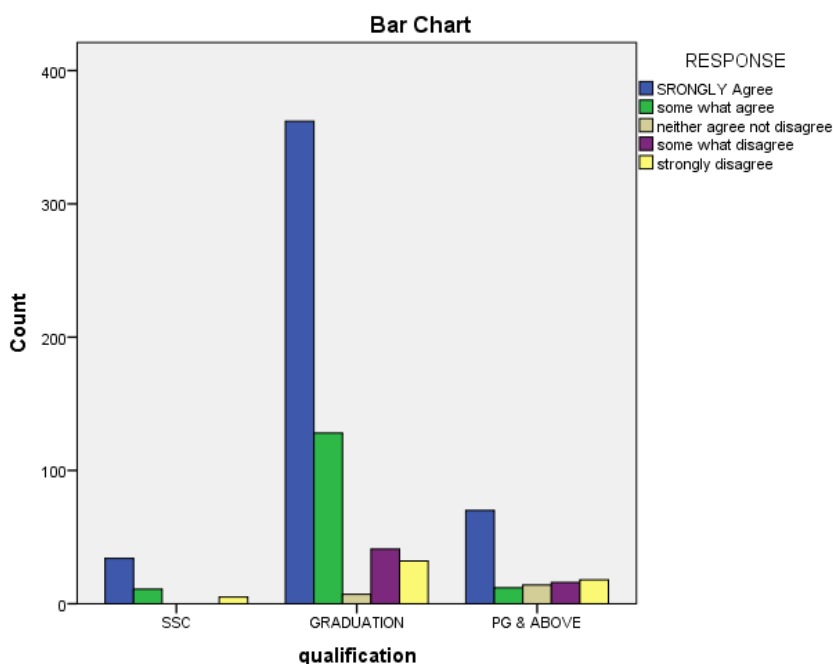
		RESPONSE					Total	
		Strongly Agree	somewhat agree	neither agree not disagree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree		
Qualification	SSC	Count	34	11	0	0	5	50
		Expected Count	31.1	10.1	1.4	3.8	3.7	50.0
	Graduation	Count	362	128	7	41	32	570



Total	Expected Count	354.2	114.8	16.0	43.3	41.8	570.0	
	Count	70	12	14	16	18	130	
	PG & Above	Expected Count	80.8	26.2	3.6	9.9	9.5	130.0
	Count	466	151	21	57	55	750	
	Expected Count	466.0	151.0	21.0	57.0	55.0	750.0	
	Count							

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	65.110	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	59.110	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	16.567	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	750		



Here we have to test whether response in Markets is dependent on Qualification or not For testing the above hypothesis we use chi-square test for independence Null hypothesis: response in Markets is not dependent on Qualification Alternative hypothesis: response in Markets is dependent on Qualification Level of significance: $\alpha = 5\%$ From the above table the chi-significance is 0.260 which is greater than level of significance (0.05) so we accept our null hypothesis hence we conclude that response in Markets is not dependent on Qualification

FINDINGS

70% respondents strongly agreed that there is enough venture capital in their region .75% of the respondents are saying that government is giving more subsidies to encourage the entrepreneurs in India. 78% of the respondents in India they are getting capital from banks and financial institutions, family and friends,

80% respondents agreed that there is more number of incubators available in India and also ahead in science and technology and also well qualified legal and consulting services are available.

Coming to policy 89% of respondents agreed that percentage of bribe is more and high tax rates, now drastic change made by Indian government with the implementation of Goods Services and Tax (GST).

77% of the respondents agreed that they are well qualified managers are available in India. But the education system has to change there are no trained lecturers, only top institutions they are training on entrepreneurship development and greater focus on Knowledge development. Business schools should maintain some standards.

71% of the respondents agreed that the infrastructure is developing in India, with longest connectivity railway lines, more numbers of ports getting more profits to the



country economy and improving its GDP rate. India lacks in infrastructure. And also they have to develop in these areas like electricity, gas and water.

83% of the agreed that research and development plays major role in India Numbers of patents has increased. In India there are more numbers of laboratories and doing research with other countries with the help of collaborations and government giving more funds for doing research and development

88% of the agreed that Indian culture encourages and motivating the entrepreneurship and also media is supporting the start-up companies. Now a day's women entrepreneur's rate has been increased in India.

79% of the respondents agreed that well diversified goods and services, several International brands have entered the Indian markets dominating the growth, in India they are going with digital

marketing, and also many innovative products and services has been launched in India to attract global markets. But the people in India they are going for E-commerce.

SUGGESTIONS & CONCLUSION

In order to keep India economy remain strong, government has expanding its infrastructural investment and also successful schemes such as start-up India and Make in India, Niti Ayog. Infrastructure sector is a key driver for the Indian economy and it is highly responsible for India's overall development and enjoys world class infrastructure in the country. Recently ports has been developing and giving more to supply and logistics and creating lot of scope for employment creation and getting more income from these ports. So many world class infrastructure plans to establish its position in India for the urban development and also to meet the country's development needs.

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