

Literature Review for an Analytical Study of Start-Ups and Entrepreneurship Education, Ecosystem and Student Support at Select Private Universities in Western India

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Abstract— Entrepreneurs and start-ups are seen as national assets to be motivated, cultivated, and remunerated to the greatest degree possible. Entrepreneurs develop innovative ideas that provide civilization with many products and services which change the way we work and live. The importance of entrepreneurship can be understood by what it does for society. The benefits they offer are by creating job opportunities, improving standards of living, and contributing to the overall growth of the economy (GDP). Entrepreneurship can be advanced through business venture training and Education. It has stretched out with extraordinary speed across numerous advanced educational institutes and universities of the world and prevailing with regards to forming students aim towards business. As far as the impact of Entrepreneurship Education is concerned, research has shown that there is a lot of expansion in education delivery about entrepreneurship across advanced education organizations, yet specialists have discovered blended outcomes in regards with its impact on enterprising goal and Intention among students.

Keywords: Startups, Entrepreneurship Education, Student Support, Private Universities, Western India

I. INTRODUCTION

Startups, In India, as in numerous different areas of the planet, startups have gotten expanded consideration as of late. Their numbers are on the ascent, and they are currently being generally perceived as powerful motors for development and occupations age. Through innovation and adaptable technology, startups can produce adequate arrangements, and along these lines, go about as vehicles for the financial turn of events and change.

The Indian startup ecosystem has developed powerfully throughout the most recent twenty years. A few startups were established during the 2000s; however, the ecosystem was youthful as a couple of financial backers were dynamic. The number of help associations, such as incubators and gas pedals, was restricted. Some practical ways out happened in the last part of the 2000s, and over the most recent ten years, the number of startups expanded quickly, and more help has opened in all aspects. Bangalore has risen as India's essential startup center point; however critical establishing action is additionally occurring in Mumbai and the National Capital Region (NCR), just as some more modest urban areas.

India is regularly depicted as 'the poster child of developing business sectors' for its tremendous business potential for startups. In a country with almost 1.3 billion individuals, even specialty items can have huge market potential. During the 1990s, economic changes moved India towards a more market-based financial framework. Since this advancement, the general monetary improvement has been

dynamic and starting in 2017; the Indian economy had a GDP of US\$2.726 trillion. With a GDP development of 7.0% in 2018, India is one of the quickest developing massive economies on the planet. Along these lines, the Indian market is seen as being equipped for offering a wealth of chances for startups.

India's tremendous variety in culture, language, identity, and religion has ended up being both revile and a gift for startups. From one viewpoint, a startup's comprehension of clients is frequently restricted to specific districts, where they know the neighborhood language and nearby individuals. This makes it difficult for startups to scale their items to the nation's clients. Then again, on the off chance that arrangements are fruitful intending to the necessities of different client's container India, they can almost certainly find market take-up in different topographies like Africa and Latin America, and surprisingly the created world. Also, numerous Indian startups don't just gander at Indian issues yet offer tweaked answers for business sectors abroad. For example, Indian startups frequently do pilots and serve clients in the United States, where the client base has a higher capacity to pay.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Review of Research Papers

1) Fayolle (2018) [1]

Explores personal views on entrepreneurship as Entrepreneurship training is growing international, however key academic issues continue to be. What are we supposed to say approximately when we speak about entrepreneurship education? What are we without a doubt doing while we teach or train human beings in entrepreneurship, in phrases of the character and the effect of our interventions? What will we recognize about the appropriateness, the relevancy, the coherency, the social usefulness and the efficiency of our projects and practices in entrepreneurship schooling? Addressing those problems and demanding situations, the article provided by Fayolle suggests that at least two primary evolutions might strengthen the destiny of entrepreneurship education. First, we need robust intellectual and conceptual foundations and eventually, we additionally need to deeply replicate on our practices, as researchers and educators.

2) Belás, Dvorský, Tyll and Zvaríková (2017) [2]

The objective of this paper proposed by author is to break down the affinity for entrepreneurship appeared by college students emerging from the state backing of business and the nature of advanced education. Some portion of this objective incorporates an examination of the characterized factors between the Czech Republic and Slovakia. To satisfy such exploration goals, authors led an overview among college understudies in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Altogether,

authors studied 409 understudies from the Czech Republic and 568 understudies from Slovakia. To check the expressed logical theories, authors utilized relapse examination and Z-score. The aftereffects of examination conveyed some fascinating discoveries. Even though Czech college students evaluated the state backing of business venture and the nature of instruction higher contrasted with their Slovak peers, they proclaimed a measurably lower tendency for business.

3) *Gundolf, Gast and Géraudel (2017) [3]*

Disregarding the way that it is battled that earnestness and productive execution eventually is worked with if ventures take part in improvements in various regions (e.g., product, process, creation, association, etc) the headway of separated improvement has been rarely explored. As the business visionaries' and entrepreneurs' fundamental motivations to start-up are presumably going to affect their coming about spearheading conduct, this examination hopes to explore whether and what ambitious motivations mean for separated progression direct in new organizations.

4) *Lăcătuș and Stăiculescu (2016) [4]*

Paper takes apart the meaning of undertaking in guidance. At first, the plan of action is a financial model. In any case, nowadays, as informational space ended up being more engaging for business visionaries and mechanical changes set out new open entryways for self-administration, decentralization, and customization in informational structures, undertaking is a reality in preparing too. The new kinds of preparing, for instance, virtual schools or online courses fortified business visionaries to place assets into tutoring in a comparable mode as they would begin associations in regions more market arranged. They face difficulties to place assets into preparing and are known as 'edupreneurs'

5) *Tiago, Faria, Couto and Tiago (2015) [5]*

Proposed model perceives these connecting with components. The information accumulated covers four nations and authors tested the structure, recalling every nation has its own public getting ready courses of action. The revelations show that business getting ready is common in three of the four nations and consequently is an essential provider to initiating supposition. Also, there were no seeing in tendency concerning age and sex, yet the joined country and getting ready effects entrepreneurship. Our appraisal proposes conversation starters that will regulate future strategies for examination.

6) *Maritz and Donovan (2015) [6]*

Propose a need to rethink the variety and connection among advancement and business venture training and preparing, basically from logical, hypothetical, estimation, peculiarity, content, academic and typology perspectives. The scope of numerous educating models and learning cycles to embrace in different settings.

7) *Heblich and Slavtchev (2014) [7]*

explains about new companies are thought to situate in their parent college's home district since being nearby a college gives cost benefits in getting to scholastic information and assets. In this paper we examine the significance of an alternate system social ties between scholastic business visionaries and college specialists, for empowering and

working with the admittance to scholarly information and assets, and thusly for the area of scholarly new companies.

8) *Mason and Arshed (2013) [8]*

Depicts view that business guidance and entrepreneurship education should be established on experiential approaches to manage learning is gaining ground. Regardless, there is both little discussion in the composition on what structure experiential preparing should take and a shortage of examples of experiential approaches to manage learning. This paper helps with filling these openings. It gives a logical examination of an experiential learning task that formed a critical piece of a first-year business course in a Scottish school. It depicts how the errand was arranged, what activities were endeavored by students and, using their learning reflections for confirmation, recognizes the learning results and the effect on spearheading reason, motivations besides, capacities.

9) *Ekore and Okekeocha (2012) [9]*

In spite of entrepreneurship being an appealing option in contrast to youth joblessness, numerous college graduates are hesitant to set out on it as a profession, in any event, whenever the chance exists. This might be a direct result of mental variables that restrain or even forestall entrepreneurship being considered as an alluring or even a practical vocation choice. The current investigation analyses the job of mental elements, particularly fear of disappointment as a businessperson, among college graduates, for this situation in Nigeria. The actuality that these mental factors influence the goal to turn into a businessperson, recommends that they should be considered in the determination position, and preparing of college graduates for business venture, 'It is likewise on the grounds that these factors assume a significant part in advancement, inventiveness, and acclimation to changes which are as inescapable in administration as they are in business. Future examinations need to cover more mental factors.

10) *Astebro, Bazzazian and Braguinsky (2012) [10]*

said earlier examination with respect to schools and colleges in developing venturesome monetary improvement almost just covers side tasks by faculty and staff. Curiously, they gave general evidence from the U.S. showing that the gross movement of new organizations by graduated students with a professional education in science or planning is at any rate a huge degree greater than the side undertakings by their staff, that a late graduated class is twice pretty much as likely as Professor to start a business inside three years of graduation, and that the graduated class's side tasks are not of terrible quality. Three relevant examinations show how schools may vitalize science and planning understudies and late graduated class to make new firms of prevalent evaluation. We reason that changing school destinations and practices toward growing new organizations drove by labour force presumably will not be the best course for universities to vivify spearheading financial unforeseen development.

11) *Jensen and Jones (2012) [11]*

This paper experimentally looks at university start-up and business by commercialization of workforce developments through from 1994 through 2008. Utilizing refreshed information from the Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM) and from the 2010 NRC doctoral

program rankings, author examination uncovers a few discoveries. To start with, they found that college business venture is more normal in awful monetary occasions. Second, they track down an underlying distinction in how college new companies are made after the year 2000. The nature of the designing division and the size of the organic sciences office are more significant.

12) Kumar and Kaylan (2011) [12]

Explain the main considerations which impact the inspiration of ladies' business entrepreneurs in small and medium scale ventures and its relationship with the enterprising variables. The examination additionally proposes some action for the instructive foundations to make its educator support their innovative improvement endeavors of the country.

13) Keat, Selvarajah and Meyer (2011) [13]

Investigated the inclination towards entrepreneurship among university students in the northern region of the Peninsular Malaysia. It expects to look at the relationship between embraced coaching and tendency towards undertaking. The impact of part credits and privately-run company foundation on school understudies' tendency towards business is comparably being researched. A distinct test did on the information gathered from reviews shows that two endeavor getting ready components are found to have genuinely essential relationship on the affinity towards undertaking. At the span, two-piece factors and a furtively run association foundation variable impact school understudies' penchant towards undertaking. At long last, thinking about the revelations, the ramifications of the appraisal have been sent.

14) Liñán, Rodríguez-Cohard and Rueda-Cantuche (2011) [14]

Recommend that individual disposition with attitude and behavioral conduct control are the most applicable elements clarifying pioneering goals. In this manner, in view of these outcomes, various contemplations about the best job of education in advancing and creating mentalities and aims towards business venture are thought of.

15) Díaz-García and Jiménez-Moreno (2010) [15]

Pointed that there is general course of action in past research, drawing on the Theory of Planned Behavior that viewpoints towards business are choosing segments on venturesome assumption and gender furthermore seems to accept a key part. This examination maintains the middle spearheading point model and spotlights at work of gender direction in this cycle, showing that men will undoubtedly think about making a firm than being set out to do it. In any case, of those men, the ones who see higher consistency among and inventive credits will undoubtedly have a firm venture objective. Moreover, the two individuals with a firm spearheading point see powerful business visionaries to have elegant credits. This, alongside the characteristics of the model, may explain the shortfall of a gender differentiation in imaginative assumption.

III. CONCLUSION

Entrepreneurship is viewed as a definitive deciding variable for the modern development of any nation or locale. India is amidst an innovative wave as it is arising as one of the most astonishing enterprising social orders on the planet. Different

government drives like Make in India, Start-up India, and Skill India are expected to change the Indian economy into an 'innovative' from the 'administrative' one. However, India is seeing a few drives toward this path, it requires yet more supported endeavors in entrepreneurship education. There are a couple of organizations which offer entrepreneurship education as a discipline, and there are some that offer it as a piece of their more extensive schedule. However, the inquiry remains whether these drives are sufficient to push entrepreneurship to a scale that India wants.

Fortifying entrepreneurship education will affect the whole enterprising environment as it will guarantee improvement of abilities needed to produce a pioneering attitude and will foster future pioneers who take care of more mind boggling and incorporated issues. It will likewise be useful to generally little and medium ventures (SMEs) who wish their second/third era to develop their privately-run companies. In India, the greater part of the organizations is family-claimed and most of these organizations don't have a progression plan. As per Price water house Cooper's India Family Business Survey 2016, scarcely 15 percent of the privately-run companies in India have a very much recorded progression plan set up.

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