

# ENVISAGING ROLE OF ACADEMIA IN STARTING A STARTUP REVOLUTION IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

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## **Abstract:**

Entrepreneurship is a vital area of growth, waiting to provide employment and sustainable development of India with growth of small and medium scale enterprises. The study is an effort to identify roles of private institutions in starting startup revolution as Government of India has initiated Startup India scheme. The academia has to play a major role in developing an ecosystem for building a startup nation with other major participants. The study will analyze current status of private institutions in area of startups, with developing a model for institutions for initiating revolution in their institutes to support the Startup India scheme.

## **Introduction:**

Entrepreneurship is area which is having an immense opportunity, need to be explored more for economic development of developing country like India which is having abundant resources with skilled workers and will to build up the nation<sup>1</sup>. Entrepreneurs are who have zeal to create of their own which results in employment generation. They are masters in improving production process which results in improving productivity with economic development of the country. This can be interpreted that entrepreneurship is good for economic development of the country<sup>2</sup>.

## **Startups**

Definition of Startup (only for the purpose of Government schemes)

Startup means an entity, incorporated or registered in India not prior to five years, with annual turnover not exceeding INR 25 crore in any preceding financial year, working towards innovation, development, deployment or commercialization of new products, processes or services driven by technology or intellectual property<sup>3</sup>.

## **Incubation:**

Carrol R R (1986) describes incubator as a mother hen, which help the new ventures to hatch, grow and leave<sup>4</sup>. The startup Innovative idea are incubated in centers of incubation Entrepreneurship is a risky career with more returns, the make it easier, to promote new entrepreneurs in spite of risk though proper awareness is main objective of incubation centre's This centre's are established to promote entrepreneurs with proving infrastructure Research and development and feasibility studies.

## **The government policy to foster Entrepreneurship, innovation and startups in India (History)**

1) Department of science and technology plays a vital role in this area or we can say major government body to foster entrepreneurship and innovation. NSTEDB was established in year 1980 under department of science and technology to promote knowledge and technical driven enterprises in India. Major initiatives by NSTEDB<sup>5</sup>:

- 1) Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Park (STEP) programme under the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) in 1984 in collaboration with financial institutions such as IDBI, IFCI and ICICI. Around 18 institutes have established STEP in their premises.

- 2) A TBI technology business incubation centers under NSTEDB in year 2000-2013. This is an alternative for STEP as to accelerate high technology ventures. Around 68 TBI's have been established under the scheme.
- 3) Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Centre (IEDC) are promoted I academia for promoting science and technology in educational institutions to foster entrepreneurship. Around 35 IEDC have been established in India.
- 4) EDC Entrepreneurship development centre's around 36 EDC have been established till now

2) EDII, The Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI), an autonomous body and not-for-profit institution, set up in 1983, is sponsored by apex financial institutions, namely the IDBI Bank Ltd, IFCI Ltd, ICICI Ltd and State Bank of India (SBI). EDII is working in entrepreneurship research, education, training and institutional building.

3) MSME - Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme Schemes envisages financial assistance for establishment of new institutions (EDIs), strengthening the infrastructure of the existing EDIs and for supporting entrepreneurship and skill development activities.

### **Start Up India Scheme by Government of India 2016**

**"I see startups, technology and innovation as exciting and effective instruments for India's transformation."**<sup>6</sup>

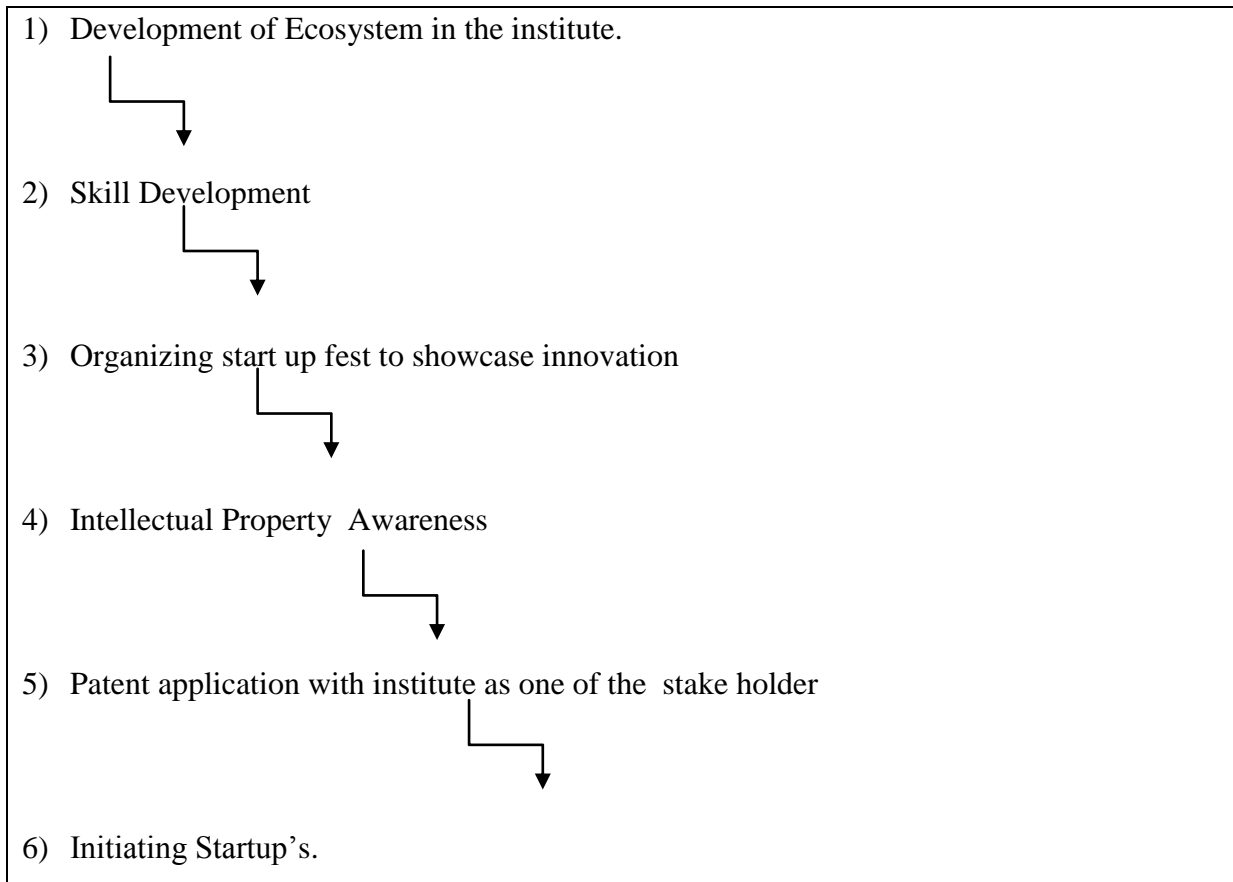
Shri Narendra Modi  
Prime Minister of India

To foster entrepreneurship development in India the government launched scheme start up India in 2016. The scheme is focusing on three major dimensions. The scheme is launched to develop an ecosystem to foster innovation and startups which will result in economic development. The major objective of the scheme is to. The scheme is launched to foster startup revolution in India. The major areas of focus are

- 1) **Simplification and Handholding:** The first part of action plan is based on concept to minimize work relating to complain and costs. This is reducing their burden to get stuck in legal documentation this will reduce their cost and will increase efficiency. This also involves modification of laws to make work of startups easy. This also involves setting up of a startup hub to make things shared at a point of time and making funds easily available. This will focus of fast tracking of patent examination at lower cost. These will also work to make easy to startups to easily exit out of the market.
- 2) **Funding Support and Incentives:**  
The major problems for starting a startup in India are access to finance. The government is also thinking to provide credit guarantee for startups in India. The major problem with startup business is that the business is of high risk and investors will be less interested to invest in startups, so to motivate investors government has decided to give tax benefit on capital gains. Even the government has come up with a scheme to provide tax exemption to startups for three years.
- 3) **Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation**  
The government of India is focusing on increasing partnership in industry and academia specially by harnessing the private sector expertise, by building innovation centers at National Institutes, Setting up of research parks all over the India including IIT's, IIM's, B-

Schools etc, and top private institutions. The mission involves launching of Atal Innovation Mission of self employment with the organizing of startup fest to showcase innovation in India. The scheme also involves increasing partnership in industry and academia by setting up of incubation centres with the help of private organizations.

### Model of Role of Academia in Starting a start up revolution



### Incubation and startups in India:

The origin of incubation lies in research activities, the universities will get grants from government which they will invest in research and development activities which in turn will result in innovation, start ups and nation development. India is having around 38 private incubators and 70 government approved incubation centers sanctioned by department of science and technology and NSTEDB.

**List of incubation centers in India<sup>7</sup>****Government Incubation centers:**

1. Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SINE), IIT Mumbai,
2. Technology Business Incubator, IIT Delhi
3. Techno Park Technology Business Incubator (T-TBI), Kerala
4. T-TBI has till date successfully incubated about 60 companies and has had a 92 percent success rate
5. Startup Village (Government of Kerala)
6. Indian Angel Network (IAN)(In support from DST and NSTEDB)
7. Techno Park TBI
8. Technology Business Incubator (T-TBI), a joint association of Techno park, Trivandrum and the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India
9. Centre for Innovation, Incubation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE), IIM Ahmedabad
10. NSRCEL, IIM Bangalore
11. GSF Accelerator
12. Angel Prime
13. UnLtd India based in Mumbai, Maharashtra.
14. Centre for Innovation Incubation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) at the Indian Institute of Management in Ahmedabad (IIM-A), Gujarat.
15. Villgro, based in Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
16. Startup Village, in Kochi, Kerala.
17. SIDBI Innovation Incubation Centre (SIIC) at the Indian Institute of Technology in Kanpur (IIT-K), in Uttar Pradesh.
18. Coimbatore Innovation and Business Incubator, Tamil Nadu.
19. Jagriti Yatra, a train journey for young entrepreneurs recruited from smaller towns and cities across India, also setting up an incubator in Deoria, Uttar Pradesh.
20. Nativelead Foundation, Madurai, Tamil Nadu.
21. Startup Oasis, Jaipur , Rajasthan.
22. UnLtd Tamil Nadu, Auroville, Tamil Nadu.
23. Venture Lab Thapar, Dera Bassi, Punjab.
24. Villgro Unconventionl Local, a series of events and competitions that ran in 15 cities in 2014-15 (nine of which were in low-income states)
25. Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati-Technology Incubation Centre (IITG-TIC)

**List of TBI's as per data on NSTEDB:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | Association for Innovation Development of Entrepreneurship in Agriculture (A-IDEA) |
| 2 | National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (NAARM) (ICAR),               |
| 3 | IKP Knowledge Park-Life Science Incubator  |
| 4 | Technological Thrust Area: Life Sciences   |
| 5 | Agri Business Incubator  |
| 6 | International Crops Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics                   |
| 7 | Technology Business Incubator-UOH  |

- 8 University of Hyderabad
- 9 International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT-H)
- 10 Birla Institute of Technology and Science, BITS-Pilani
- 11 Technology based Incubator Society (TBIS)
- 12 Shriram Institute for Industrial Research  
(A Unit of Shriram Scientific and Industrial Research Foundation)
- 13
- 14 IAN Mentoring and Incubation Services
- 15 National Design Business Incubator (NDBI)
- 16 Year of Establishment of CIIE Initiatives (TBI): 2008
- 17 CIIE Initiatives  
Centre for Innovation Incubation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE)
- 18
- 19 Mudra Institute of Communications Ahmedabad , Shela
- 20 Centre for Incubation and Business Acceleration (CIBA)
- 21 Centre for Incubation and Business Acceleration
- 22 SINED (TBI)
- 23 SINED (TBI)
- 24 Society for Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Dairying
- 25 TBI- International Centre for Innovation,  
Composites Technology Park
- 26
- 27 E health-TBI
- 28 Manipal University Technology Business Incubator
- 29 Technovate Innovations,
- 30 Global Incubation Services (GINSERV),
- 31 National design Business Incubator
- 32 Startup Village (Indian Telecom Innovation Hub)
- 33 National Institute of Technology,  
Technopark TBI
- 34
- 35 Amrita TBI  
National Centre for Aerospace Innovation and Research (NCAIR)
- 36
- 37 Society for Innovation and Entrepreneurship(SINE)
- 38 MITCON Biotechnology Business Incubation Centre
- 39 Venture Center , National Chemical Laboratory
- 40 D.K.T.E. Society's , Textile & Engineering Institute,
- 41 KIIT - Technology Business Incubator
- 42 Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS)  
Sathyabama University-Technology Business Incubator (SU-TBI)
- 43
- 44 Coimbatore Innovation and Business Incubator (CIBI)  
Nanotechnology Research, Innovation and Incubation Centre  
(NRIIC),
- 45
- 46 Technology Business Incubator
- 47 IIT Madras Incubation Cell (IITM-IC)

- 48 Kongu Engineering College TBI@KEC
- 49 VIT-Technology Business Incubator, VIT
- 50 Technology Business Incubator
- 51 University of Madras
- 52 IITM's Rural Technology and Business Incubator (RTBI)
- 53 BIT-TBI, Sathyamangalam
- 54 Periyar Technology Business Incubator
- 55 St. Peter's Engineering College
- 56 Vel Tech –Technology Incubator
- 57 Agri-Business Development-TBI
- 58 Adhiyamaan College of Engineering,
- 59 Villgro Innovations Foundation
- Information Technology Business Incubator( ITBI ), JSSATE-
- 60 STEP
- 61 Amity Technology Incubator
- 62 TBI-Krishnapath Incubation Society
- 63 SIDBI Innovation and Incubation Centre (SIIC)
- Malviya Centre for Innovation Incubation & Entrepreneurship
- 64
- 65 TBI-Graphic Era University
- 66 IIM Calcutta Innovation Park (IIP)
- 67 Bengal Engineering and Science University, Shibpur-TBI
- 68 Ekta Incubation Centre
- 69 WBUT
- 70 Technology Incubation and Entrepreneurship Society (TIETS)

### **Role of academia in starting a startup revolution:**

Academia has to play a vital role in startup revolution as new companies result in economic development. The incubation centers established by institutes play important role in starting startups. As per the NSTEDB there are 70 incubation centers approved in India and many more has to come. There are around 251 incubators are available in India. More than 10000 startups are registered in India till now. By the policy intervention, law modification will result in more development of in the area of startups and incubation. The institutes are now focused more on startup and incubation by which we can predict a golden era for startups to come soon if things are taken in right way to the grass root levels.

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