

# Role of Infrastructural Growth for Entrepreneurial Development: A Study in Durgapur

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## Abstract

*Keeping in view with India's vision of "Make-in-India", entrepreneurial development has emerged as a key strategic factor for boosting economic growth and development in the nation. Policy makers and economists are of the opinion that apart from skill development at the grass root level, other factors like infrastructure development, resource mobilization and capability development would be considered to be important for achieving and sustaining such ambitious goals. Although in recent times the country had witnessed intensified infrastructural growth, boosting industrial expansion and entrepreneurial growth in metropolitan cities like Bengaluru, NCR, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and high profile industrial hubs like Ahmedabad, Surat etc., old industrial hubs like Durgapur, West Bengal had witnessed issues of difficulty due to lack of proper infrastructure. Taking this theme into consideration, an attempt has been made in this study to understand and analyze the perception of entrepreneurs and senior employees belonging to the higher managerial grades in new ventures located in and around the city of Durgapur, West Bengal regarding the role of infrastructure and their perception on various infrastructure related issues considered important for entrepreneurial development in the region. With the "Make-in-India" vision looming large and leading policy makers, economic experts and industry captains to bring about re-thinking and wide scale changes in business practices across the country, the study could be considered useful considering its inclusiveness in the perspective of small and developing industrial hubs in and around the Nation.*

**Key Words:** *Make in India, Entrepreneurial Development, Infrastructural Development, Economic Growth and Development, Resource Mobilization, Entrepreneurs.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Infrastructural growth had played a crucial role in the economic development of a nation. Chan et al. (2009) had described infrastructure as a heterogeneous term which includes physical infrastructure like roads, electricity, water, land, technology etc used by industrial units as inputs for the production of goods and services. Infrastructure on the other hand may influence an organization's output in ways such as directly enhancing the productivity of the firm irrespective of the sector to which it belongs. This in turn contributes to the GDP and also as inputs for other industrial or organizational activities in the economy. On the indirect

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perspective, infrastructure enhances total factor productivity by reducing transaction and other associated costs thereby enhancing the cost efficiency as well as the productivity of the organization. In this perspective several authors like Newberry (2012) had considered infrastructure as a complementary factor for economic growth. Other authors like Ratner (1983), Aschauer (1989), and Mitsui & Inoue (1995) had also pointed out that infrastructure has a facilitating impact on organizational productivity and new venture creation.

Hence the role of infrastructure in terms of facilitating entrepreneurship remains easily understood. But from the research point of view it is necessary for us to know that whether the present state of existence in infrastructure is supportive or conducive to promote new venture creation and development in developing towns and industrial hubs in the country. With the nation closely harnessing the "Make-in-India" vision the importance of such a study from an entrepreneurial point of view could be considered to be important.

### **RATIONALE BEHIND THE STUDY**

Entrepreneurship and infrastructural development of a nation are both critical for contributing to the socio-economic growth and development. These two could be considered as the pillars of a nation's future and economic sustainability. At present keeping in mind, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of "Make-in-India", the Government of India had proposed and initiated a number of policy reforms to boost infrastructural development and entrepreneurial growth across the country. As for example, in the 2015-2016 annual budget, the Government had proposed growth in the investment on infrastructure by Rs 70,000 crores. On the other hand, in order to boost new venture creation and widespread skill development, the Government had announced the National Skills Development Mission for implementing human resource development. Further emphasis had been given on to revamp and boost private-public partnership models to scale up projects and new venture initiatives across the country. Another promising

perspective of the present year budget had been the news that the MUDRA (Micro Units Development Refinance Agency) Bank would have a corpus of Rs 20,000 crore and a credit guarantee of Rs 3000 crore. All these initiatives indicate that the Government's "Make-in-India" vision has a clear cut purpose to boost the country's infrastructure and entrepreneurial development. Taking this perspective into consideration there is a need for researchers to have an understanding whether infrastructural development would have any impact on entrepreneurial growth. This issue would be particularly important for developing small towns and growing industrial hubs like that of Durgapur, in the state of West Bengal.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The role of infrastructure on entrepreneurship and SMEs has been well researched and documented. Infrastructure affects the ability of a region to retain and attract people as well as businesses (OECD, 2006a).

Provision for adequate infrastructure provision and infrastructure quality had been reported to be important drivers for laying foundation to new ventures and boosting subsequent economic growth in a region (Nerlinger, 1996; Almus et al. 2001; Engel and Fier, 2000). Similar opinion was given by Konty (2008) and Van de Ven 1993. Van de Ven (1993) had stated that emergence of an industrial infrastructure was important for economic growth and new venture development.

North and Smallbone (1996) in their research had given importance on the need to develop infrastructure in order to promote entrepreneurship, which could be further boosted by fostering ongoing training and development of human capabilities; as well as up-gradation of the physical and social infrastructure in region; and bringing about strategies and measures which play important role for overcoming barriers to innovation and new venture development. Reynolds et al. (2000) had also explained the importance of infrastructure for entrepreneurial development in their famous GEM (Global Entrepreneurship

Monitor) model as depicted the following Fig 1.

In a particular region growth and development of adequate infrastructural facilities in order to promote entrepreneurship influences not only start-ups, but also facilitates the development of the entire business ecosystem in the region. However, in-depth research evidence on the role of business environment and infrastructure

supporting entrepreneurship development remains limited (Forbes and Kirsch, 2011; Chandler and Lyon 2001; Davidsson and Wiklund 2001). Birley and Westhead (1994) had shown that entrepreneurial pursuits are supported by a wide range of factors like business environment (including infrastructure), wealth, desire for personal development and the need for approval from the society.

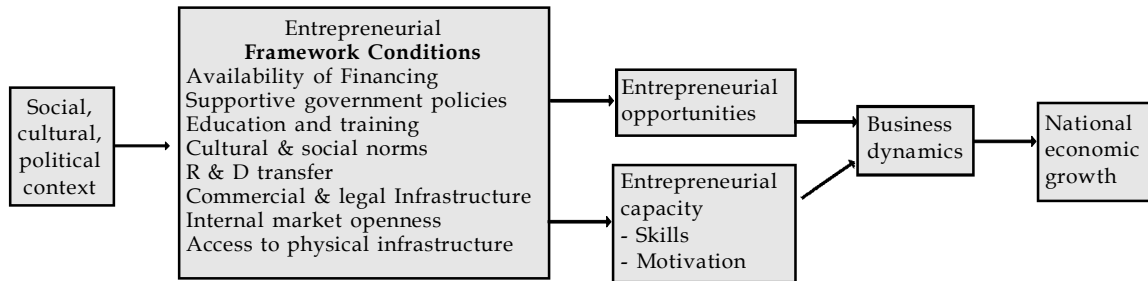


Figure 1: GEM Model of Reynolds et al. (2000)

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study were as follows:

- To study the perception of entrepreneurs and employees working in senior managerial positions in new ventures located in and around the city of Durgapur regarding the role of infrastructural growth for entrepreneurial development in the region
- To study and analyze the opinion of the entrepreneurs on infrastructure issues which affect their operations and business in the region.
- To study the interrelationship between infrastructural development and perception regarding entrepreneurial growth in the region.

## HYPOTHESIS

- Infrastructural development in and around the city of Durgapur has no significant interrelationship with entrepreneurial growth.
- Infrastructure supporting operational standards and quality in entrepreneurial

ventures has no significant interrelationship with Entrepreneurial Growth & Development.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on descriptive research design. In order to fulfill the objectives of the study, the data has been collected from both the primary and secondary sources. Primary data has been collected by means of questionnaire administration. The respondents were contacted through personal interactions inside/outside their organizations as well as through emails. The secondary data used in the study were collected from internet resources, journals, Magazines, etc. The population considered for the study was infinite and included entrepreneurs and senior management employees in and around the industrial hub of Durgapur, West Bengal. Data was be collected by administering structured questionnaires designed using Likert scaling (with a scale of 1 to 5). The sample consisted of about 50 respondents comprising of entrepreneurs and their senior management employees from various entrepreneurial firms in and around Durgapur. Convenience sampling was used to

collect the opinion of the respondents. The data collected from the study were analyzed by the use of SPSS applications.

## DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

### Respondent Profile

It is evident from Table 1, out of 50 people, 78% of the respondents (39) were entrepreneurs

(owners of firms) and 22% (11) were senior management employees working in entrepreneurial firms. Out of 39 entrepreneurs, 69.2% belonged to the age group of 31-40 years and 30.8% were representing the age category of 41-50 years. Whereas in case of 11 senior management employees participating in the study, 63.6% respondents belonged to the age category of 31-40 years and 36.4% were representing 41-50 years age groups.

**Table 1: Position \* Age Cross Tabulation**

|          |                     |                   | Age      |           | Total  |
|----------|---------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|--------|
|          |                     |                   | 31-40yrs | 41-50 yrs |        |
| Position | Owner               | Count             | 27       | 12        | 39     |
|          |                     | % within Position | 69.2%    | 30.8%     | 100.0% |
|          |                     | % within Age      | 79.4%    | 75.0%     | 78.0%  |
|          |                     | % of Total        | 54.0%    | 24.0%     | 78.0%  |
|          | Senior Mgt Employee | Count             | 7        | 4         | 11     |
|          |                     | % within Position | 63.6%    | 36.4%     | 100.0% |
|          |                     | % within Age      | 20.6%    | 25.0%     | 22.0%  |
|          |                     | % of Total        | 14.0%    | 8.0%      | 22.0%  |
| Total    | Count               | 34                | 16       | 50        |        |
|          | % within Position   | 68.0%             | 32.0%    | 100.0%    |        |
|          | % within Age        | 100.0%            | 100.0%   | 100.0%    |        |
|          | % of Total          | 68.0%             | 32.0%    | 100.0%    |        |

Table 2 depicts the annual turnover of the entrepreneurial firms to which the respondents belonged. 66% respondents said that their firms had an annual turnover of Rs 51 lakh/annum,

28% said that they had Rs 41-50 Lakh/annum turnover. 6% had annual turnover of Rs 31-40 Lakh/annum.

**Table 2: Annual Turnover**

|       |                     | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | 31-40 Lakh/Annum    | 3         | 6.0     | 6.0           | 6.0                |
|       | 41-50 Lakh/Annum    | 14        | 28.0    | 28.0          | 34.0               |
|       | Above 51 Lakh/Annum | 33        | 66.0    | 66.0          | 100.0              |
|       | Total               | 50        | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

**Respondents' opinion on various aspects of Entrepreneurial Development in the region to which they belonged**

Table 3 shows the descriptive statistics of

respondents' opinion regarding various issues related to entrepreneurial development in Durgapur region.

Societal support received the highest mean score

**Table 3: Descriptive Statistics**

|   | N  | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|---|----|------|----------------|
| Steady Entrepreneurial Development                                | 50 | 3.40 | 0.030          |
| Encouragement for Entrepreneurship                                | 50 | 3.24 | .081           |
| Satisfaction with Entrepreneurial Development in the region       | 50 | 3.14 | .048           |
| Support for Entrepreneurship                                      | 50 | 3.32 | .468           |
| Encouraging past records of entrepreneurial growth                | 50 | 3.24 | .344           |
| Societal Support for Entrepreneurship                             | 50 | 4.00 | .682           |
| Institutional & Statutory Support for Entrepreneurial Development | 50 | 3.26 | .886           |
| Valid N (listwise)  | 50 |      |                |

of 4.00, showing that the community in and around Durgapur encouraged entrepreneurial pursuits. Steady entrepreneurial development in the region received a moderate mean score of 3.40, followed by support for entrepreneurship receiving a mean score of 3.32. On the contrary satisfaction with entrepreneurial development in the region received the lowest mean score of 3.14.

### Respondents' Opinion Regarding Various Issues Related to Infrastructure

Table 4 shows the descriptive statistics regarding the analysis of various factors or issues related to infrastructure in and around Durgapur. It is seen that, the statement infrastructure supporting operational standards and quality received the highest mean score of 3.64, followed by the statement infrastructure supporting uninterrupted supply chain

**Table 4: Descriptive Statistics**

|   | N  | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|---|----|------|----------------|
| Region has optimal infrastructure                         | 50 | 2.98 | .779           |
| Adequacy of Infrastructure                                | 50 | 3.02 | .769           |
| Infrastructure supporting business needs                  | 50 | 3.06 | .640           |
| Infrastructure supporting uninterrupted supply chain      | 50 | 3.48 | .562           |
| Infrastructure supporting customer needs                  | 50 | 3.14 | .683           |
| Infrastructure supporting operational standards & quality | 50 | 3.64 | .421           |
| Valid N (listwise)  | 50 |      |                |

receiving a mean score of 3.48. The statement 'region has optimal infrastructure' received the least mean score of 2.98.

### Impact of Infrastructure Supporting Operational Standards and Quality on Entrepreneurial Growth & Development

Considering the favorable opinion of the respondents towards infrastructure supporting operational standards & quality (Table 4), factor analysis was done in order to understand the

impact of infrastructure supporting operational standards and quality on entrepreneurial growth and development.

Table 5 shows the KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy) and Barlett's Test. It is known that in order to ideally run a factor analysis, the KMO score should be greater than 0.5. In the present study the KMO score is 0.857. On the other hand Barlett's test of sphericity is also rejected as the significance value is less than 0.05. This means the

**Table 5: KMO and Bartlett’s Test<sup>a</sup>**

|  |                    |         |
|--|--------------------|---------|
| Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy. |                    | .857    |
| Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity                    | Approx. Chi-Square | 412.955 |
|  | df                 | 21      |
|  | Sig.               | .000    |

a. Only cases for which Infrastructure supporting operational standards & quality = Agree are used in the analysis phase.

correlation matrix (Table 6) is not an identity matrix and thus there is an underlying structure among the variables considered in the analysis.

Table 7 explains the total variance exhibited by the 7 components.

Table 8 depicts the extraction of the

communalities based on principal component analysis showing the initial score of 1.000 and extracted scores for each of the 7 components. The analysis was applicable for cases where the respondents were in agreement that infrastructure supported their operational standards & quality.

**Table 6: Correlation Matrix<sup>a</sup>**

|                 |   | Satisfaction with Entrepreneurial Development in the region | Steady Entrepreneurial Development | Support for Entrepreneurship | Institutional % Statutory Support for Entrepreneurial Development | Societal Support for Entrepreneurship | Encouraging past records of entrepreneurial growth | Encouragement for Entrepreneurship |
|-----------------|---|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Correlation     | Satisfaction with Entrepreneurial Development in the region       | 1.000   | .673                               | .580                         | .766  | -.474                                 | .852   | .906                               |
|                 | Steady Entrepreneurial Development                                | .673  | 1.000                              | .764                         | .699  | -.826                                 | .605   | .883                               |
|                 | Support for Entrepreneurship                                      | .580  | .764                               | 1.000                        | .537  | -.892                                 | .427   | .648                               |
|                 | Institutional & Statutory Support for Entrepreneurial Development | .766  | .699                               | .537                         | 1.000   | -.378                                 | .589   | .747                               |
|                 | Societal Support for Entrepreneurship                             | -.474   | -.826                              | -.892                        | -.378   | 1.000                                 | -.495  | -.669                              |
|                 | Encouraging past records of entrepreneurial growth                | .852  | .605                               | .427                         | .589  | -.495                                 | 1.000  | .882                               |
|                 | Encouragement for Entrepreneurship                                | .906  | .883                               | .648                         | .747  | -.669                                 | .882   | 1.000                              |
| Sig. (1-tailed) | Satisfaction with Entrepreneurial Development in the region       |   | .000                               | .000                         | .000  | .003                                  | .000   | .000                               |
|                 | Steady Entrepreneurial Development                                | .000  |                                    | .000                         | .000  | .000                                  | .000   | .000                               |
|                 | Support for Entrepreneurship                                      | .000  | .000                               |                              | .001  | .000                                  | .007   | .000                               |
|                 | Institutional & Statutory Support for Entrepreneurial Development | .000  | .000                               | .001                         |   | .016                                  | .000   | .000                               |
|                 | Societal Support for Entrepreneurship                             | .003  | .000                               | .000                         | .016  |                                       | .002   | .000                               |
|                 | Encouraging past records of entrepreneurial growth                | .000  | .000                               | .007                         | .000  | .002                                  |  | .000                               |
|                 | Encouragement for Entrepreneurship                                | .000  | .000                               | .000                         | .000  | .000                                  | .000   |                                    |

a. Only cases for which Infrastructure supporting operational standards & quality = Agree are used in the analysis phase.

Table 9 shows the extracted component matrix based on principal component analysis. The analysis was applicable for cases where the

respondents were in agreement that infrastructure supported their operational standards and quality.

**Table 7: Total Variance Explained<sup>a</sup>**

| Component | Initial Eigenvalues |               |              | Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings |               |              |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
|           | Total               | % of Variance | Cumulative % | Total                               | % of Variance | Cumulative % |
| 1         | 5.112               | 73.031        | 73.031       | 5.112                               | 73.031        | 73.031       |
| 2         | 1.040               | 14.857        | 87.888       | 1.040                               | 14.857        | 87.888       |
| 3         | .474                | 6.778         | 94.666       |                                     |               |              |
| 4         | .245                | 3.505         | 98.171       |                                     |               |              |
| 5         | .105                | 1.495         | 99.666       |                                     |               |              |
| 6         | .023                | .331          | 99.997       |                                     |               |              |
| 7         | .000                | .003          | 100.000      |                                     |               |              |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. Only cases for which Infrastructure supporting operational standards & quality = Agree are used in the analysis phase.

**Table 8: Communalities<sup>a</sup>**

|   | Initial | Extraction |
|---|---------|------------|
| Satisfaction with Entrepreneurial Development in the region       | 1.000   | .918       |
| Steady Entrepreneurial Development                                | 1.000   | .882       |
| Support for Entrepreneurship                                      | 1.000   | .901       |
| Institutional & Statutory Support for Entrepreneurial Development | 1.000   | .712       |
| Societal Support for Entrepreneurship                             | 1.000   | .953       |
| Encouraging past records of entrepreneurial growth                | 1.000   | .824       |
| Encouragement for Entrepreneurship                                | 1.000   | .962       |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. Only cases for which Infrastructure supporting operational standards & quality = Agree are used in the analysis phase.

It is clear that, the component “encouragement for entrepreneurship” the highest score of 0.965, followed by “Steady entrepreneurial development” with a score of 0.915. Similarly “Satisfaction with Entrepreneurial Development in the region” received a score of 0.884. This indicates that the factors namely “encouragement for entrepreneurship”, “Steady entrepreneurial development”, “Satisfaction with Entrepreneurial Development in the region” were the emerging factors when infrastructure plays a role for supporting operational standards & quality in entrepreneurial firms in Durgapur.

**Inter-relationship between Impact of Infrastructure and Entrepreneurial Growth**

In order to evaluate the interrelationships between the impact of infrastructure and entrepreneurial growth, the composite mean score of the infrastructure parameters (namely: Region has optimal infrastructure, Adequacy of Infrastructure, Infrastructure supporting uninterrupted supply chain, Infrastructure supporting customer needs, and Infrastructure supporting operational standards & quality) as well as composite mean score on perceptions regarding entrepreneurial growth (namely: Steady Entrepreneurial Development,

**Table 9: Component Matrix<sup>a,b</sup>**

|   | Component   |       |
|---|-------------|-------|
|   | 1           | 2     |
| Satisfaction with Entrepreneurial Development in the region       | .884        | .370  |
| Steady Entrepreneurial Development                                | .915        | -.213 |
| Support for Entrepreneurship                                      | .806        | -.502 |
| Institutional & Statutory Support for Entrepreneurial Development | .790        | .296  |
| Societal Support for Entrepreneurship                             | -.789       | .575  |
| Encouraging past records of entrepreneurial growth                | .817        | .396  |
| Encouragement for Entrepreneurship                                | <b>.965</b> | .175  |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 2 components extracted.

b. Only cases for which Infrastructure supporting operational standards & quality = Agree are used in the analysis phase.

Encouragement for Entrepreneurship, Satisfaction with Entrepreneurial Development in the region, Support for Entrepreneurship, Support for Entrepreneurship, Encouraging past

records of entrepreneurial growth, Societal Support for Entrepreneurship, Institutional & Statutory Support for Entrepreneurial Development) were computed.

**Table 10: Correlations**

|                          |                     | Entrepreneurial Growth | Impact of Infrastructure |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Entrepreneurial Growth   | Pearson Correlation | 1                      | .581**                   |
|                          | Sig. (2-tailed)     |                        | .000                     |
|                          | N                   | 50                     | 50                       |
| Impact of Infrastructure | Pearson Correlation | .581**                 | 1                        |
|                          | Sig. (2-tailed)     | .000                   |                          |
|                          | N                   | 50                     | 50                       |

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 10 shows the computation of correlation analysis between entrepreneurial growth and impact of infrastructure.

It is evident from Table 10 that, entrepreneurial growth had significant correlation (significant at the 0.01 significance level) with impact of infrastructure.

#### **Regression Model: Impact of Infrastructure on Perception on Entrepreneurial Growth**

In order to have an in depth understanding of

the impact of infrastructure on perception regarding entrepreneurial growth, a regression model was developed as illustrated by Table 11.

#### **Perception on Entrepreneurial Growth: Linear Regression Model**

Table 12 shows the linear regression model summary. In order to develop the model considering impact of infrastructure as the independent variable a R value of 0.581 was computed from which R square value of 0.337

**Table 11: Model Description**

|   |              |                                      |
|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Model Name</b>                                 | <b>MOD_1</b> |                                      |
| Dependent Variable                                | 1            | Perception on Entrepreneurial Growth |
| Equation  | 1            | Linear                               |
| Independent Variable                              |              | Impact of Infrastructure             |
| Constant  |              | Included                             |
| Variable Whose Values Label Observations in Plots |              | Unspecified                          |

**Table 12: Model Summary**

| R    | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| .581 | .337     | .323              | .530                       |

The independent variable is Impact of Infrastructure.

**Table 13: ANOVA**

|            | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F      | Sig. |
|------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|------|
| Regression | 6.867          | 1  | 6.867       | 24.415 | .000 |
| Residual   | 13.500         | 48 | .281        |        |      |
| Total      | 20.367         | 49 |             |        |      |

The independent variable is Impact of Infrastructure.

was computed. Adjusted R square value computed was 0.323. the standard error of the estimate was 0.530.

Table 13 shows the analysis for ANOVA (for simple regression model), where the sum of

squares for regression and mean square were found to be 6.867 respectively. The analysis depicts the test of significance for the regression parameters having a significance value of lesser than 0.05.

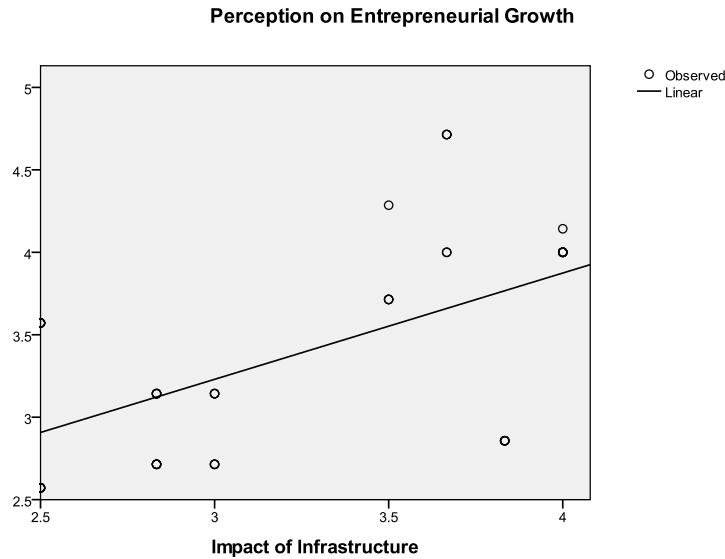
**Table 14: Coefficients**

|                          | Unstandardized Coefficients |            | Standardized Coefficients | T     | Sig. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
|                          | B                           | Std. Error | Beta                      |       |      |
| Impact of Infrastructure | .645                        | .130       | .581                      | 4.941 | .000 |
| (Constant)               | 1.296                       | .427       |                           | 3.036 | .004 |

Table 14 shows the computation of the standardized as well as un-standardized coefficients considering impact of infrastructure as the independent variable. The un-standardized coefficient score was 0.645

whereas, for standardized coefficients Beta value was 0.581.

On the basis of the analysed data analysed, it can be said that there is a positive association



**Figure 2: Linear Regression Curve Constructed from Data Analysis**

between impact of infrastructure and “Perception on entrepreneurial growth”. The data for linear regression curve comprising of perception on entrepreneurial growth with reference to infrastructure can be plotted as revealed in Figure 2.

Figure 2 clearly indicates that higher the impact of infrastructure, it would have positive impacts on perception towards entrepreneurial growth.

## DISCUSSIONS

The study had revealed that entrepreneurial growth had significant correlation (significant at the 0.01 significance level) with impact of infrastructure in and around the city of Durgapur. This is further established by the regression model discussed in the analysis where it has been revealed that higher the impact of infrastructure in the region, it would have more positive (favorable) impact on the perception of entrepreneurs towards entrepreneurial growth. Entrepreneurs had appreciated societal support in and around Durgapur for encouraging entrepreneurial pursuits. Steady entrepreneurial development in the region received a moderate support on the view point.

Apart from these, the study had also revealed that variables such as “encouragement for entrepreneurship”, “Steady entrepreneurial development”, “Satisfaction with Entrepreneurial Development in the region” were the emerging **outcome factors** when infrastructure contributes to play a role for supporting operational standards & quality in entrepreneurial firms in Durgapur.

## CONCLUSION

Considering the findings of the study, it can be concluded that at present the entrepreneurial development in Durgapur region had received infrastructural support that contributed to manage their operational standards and quality. But in order to achieve the ambitious goals set by India’s “Make-in-India” vision, the region needs boost up and investments in infrastructure which would be essential for nurturing more new ventures in the region. Support from statutory bodies, financial institutions and entrepreneurship development associations or institutions would be vital for harnessing the high growth standards set by “Make-in-India” dream. On the other hand premier academic institutions like National Institute of Technology, private technology

colleges and business schools should play a leading role to provide the platform for entrepreneurial skill development and handholding start-up projects. Institutional incubation and innovation centres would play a leading role for supporting medium and small scale entrepreneurs achieving their organizational goals and aspirations.

In the end, it may be further concluded that the present study might be further extended into an in-depth research taking into consideration all the infrastructure issues and variables so as to have a detailed and extensive roadmap for facilitating entrepreneurial development in the region.

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