

RESEARCH PAPER

Driving Innovation and Economic Development: The Role of Business Incubators in Agri-Tech Start-Up Ecosystems

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ABSTRACT

The research delved into the crucial role of Business Incubators (BIs) in fostering the success of start-ups, focusing specifically on the burgeoning Agri-tech sector. Through a blend of primary data collected from Agri-tech start-ups with the help of a well-structured questionnaire and secondary data sourced from governmental departments, a comprehensive analysis was conducted to assess the impact of incubation services on start-up success. The findings underscored the significant growth in job creation within India's start-up ecosystem, particularly attributed to initiatives like Startup India. The data highlighted the substantial contribution of start-ups to employment generation and economic advancement. Additionally, the upward trend in venture capital investment in the agritech sector emphasized the industry's potential for growth and innovation. The study revealed a significant correlation between incubation services and start-up success. Services such as access to funding, mentorship, and legal support emerged as critical factors in driving start-up success.

HIGHLIGHTS

- ① Business Incubators are pivotal in enhancing Agri-tech startup success.
- ① Agri-tech startups significantly boost job creation and economic growth in India, fueled by initiatives like Startup India and rising venture capital investments.
- ① Business incubators provide critical support in funding, mentorship, and legal services.

Keywords: Start-up, Business Incubators, Innovation, Economic Development, Entrepreneurial Ecosystem

Start-ups are precious sources of innovation and societal advancement from an economic perspective—their inception and growth signal the growth in the region's visibility and promotion. Long-term, successfully operating Start-ups contribute to the enhancement of income levels and quality of life (Cockayne, 2019; Barbulescu *et al.* 2021; Skawinska and Zalewski, 2020).

India has firmly established itself as a prominent and rapidly growing hub for start-ups, boasting more than 80,000 registered ventures spread throughout the country. The Indian government has taken a proactive approach to promoting and supporting these start-ups, implementing various schemes aimed at fostering their growth. One

notable initiative is the Start-up India program, launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Independence Day, August 15, 2015. This ambitious and promising endeavor has been instrumental in driving the start-up ecosystem in India.

Several key factors have contributed to the remarkable growth of the Indian start-up environment. One such factor is the demographic dividend, with a substantial portion of India's population, approximately 600 million individuals, being under the age of 25 (ADB Working Paper

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Series, 2020). Furthermore, the expanding middle class, accompanied by an increase in disposable income, has led to a significant expansion in the market size. The number of both domestic and international angel investors and venture capitalists has also been on the rise.

India's regulatory infrastructure has played a vital role in fostering a favorable business environment and attracting new investments. The country's higher education system produces a large number of engineering and technical graduates, providing a skilled talent pool for start-ups. The value of angel investments and the volume of venture capital funds have witnessed significant growth in recent years, positioning India as a preferred investment destination among emerging markets.

Moreover, India has emerged as one of the world's largest start-up ecosystems, showcasing its robust entrepreneurial landscape. This growth can be attributed to the rise in angel investors and the supportive measures undertaken by government initiatives such as Make in India, Made-in-India, Smart City Missions, Digital India initiative, and Start-up India initiative. These well-crafted programs have effectively encouraged entrepreneurial activities and investments across various sectors. The proliferation of start-ups, accompanied by the emergence of new Unicorns, can be attributed to several factors including increased purchasing power, widespread internet usage, extensive adoption of digital social media platforms, tech innovations, and favorable demographic conditions, particularly the presence of a sizable young working population. In recent years, the momentum of the Indian start-up landscape has witnessed a significant surge. Investments in start-ups have been steadily increasing across diverse sectors such as e-commerce, mobility and transportation, logistics and hyper-delivery, adtech, digital banking and finance, online aggregation, and analytics. In August 2019 alone, Indian start-ups secured an impressive funding amount of \$1.4 billion, indicating a considerable increase contrasted to the previous year's funding of \$182 million (IVCA-EY, 2019). According to IVCA-EY (2019), India is home to over 50,000 start-ups, with 3,500 of them experiencing an impressive annual growth rate of 30%. As a result, India currently holds the esteemed position of being

the world's 3rd largest start-up ecosystem, closely trailing behind the United States and China.

However, despite its impressive growth rate and dynamism, India's start-up ecosystem still has a long way to go. The involvement of multiple stakeholders, rapidly evolving consumer behavior, extended gestation periods, and cash burn have posed challenges, hindering the implementation of reforms at the same pace as in other countries like China (Sharma and Hari, 2018).

Table 1: Sector-wise start-ups and Job creation details

Sectors	Start-ups (DPIIT recognized)	Employment Generated
Info. Tech. Sector	8,280	98,207
Healthcare & Life Sciences	6,098	66,086
Education Sector	4,386	46,323
Professional & Commercial Services	3,268	42,880
F&B Sector	3,002	37,257
Fin-Tech	2,059	28,123
Construction Sector	2,292	27,093
Agriculture Sector	3,026	25,833
HR Sector	1,248	25,401
Tech Hardware	2,037	18,882

Source: Startup India, 2022.

The tables provide insights into the start-up ecosystem in India, highlighting both sector-wise distribution and regional trends. Table 1 illustrates the distribution of start-ups across various sectors, along with the number of jobs created. It reveals that the Information Technology (IT) sector leads in terms of the number of recognized start-ups, with 8,280 ventures contributing to the creation of 98,207 jobs. Following closely behind are the Healthcare & Life Sciences sector, Education Sector, and Professional & Commercial Services sector. Interestingly, the Food & Beverages sector, Fin-Tech, and the agriculture sector also have a significant presence, indicating the diversification of the start-up landscape beyond traditional tech domains.

Furthermore, the Agriculture sector, often overlooked in discussions about start-ups, demonstrates notable potential, with 3,026 recognized ventures creating 25,833 jobs. This suggests a growing interest in leveraging technology and innovation to address challenges in the agricultural domain.

Table 2 highlights the leading states in start-up generation, with Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Delhi emerging as the top contributors. Maharashtra, with 12,960 recognized start-ups, leads the pack, followed by Karnataka and Delhi. These states exhibit robust ecosystems conducive to start-up growth, attributed to factors such as favorable regulatory environments, access to capital, supportive infrastructure, and a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship.

Table 2: Leader States in Start-up Generation

State/UT	Start-ups (DPIIT recognized)	Start-ups per day
Maharashtra	12,960	6
Karnataka	8,593	4
New Delhi	8,322	4
Uttar Pradesh (UP)	6,343	3
Gujarat	4,662	2
Haryana	3,829	2
Tamil Nadu	3,764	2
Telangana	3,696	2

Source: Startup India, 2022.

Incubation Ecosystem: Role of Incubators in Nurturing Agri-tech Start-ups

Start-ups require a support system, especially in their initial days, to survive and sustain themselves. As a component of the overall Entrepreneurial ecosystem, incubators, and incubation centers are essential partners of start-ups because of their existence to facilitate the journey of innovative ventures into the marketplace. All start-ups, including Agricultural technology entrepreneurs, can benefit from an integrated ecosystem that includes innovators, incubators, and other supporting stakeholders. Identifying suitable incubation centers for Agri-tech entrepreneurs is necessary to ensure that budding start-ups receive the best possible assistance and have a shorter gestation period.

A business incubator functions as a centralized hub of resources for entrepreneurs seeking assistance in effectively managing their companies. These incubators provide a wide array of services, including affordable office spaces, shared facilities, peer support, seed funding, mentoring, capacity building, and training (Business Dictionary, 2020). According to Hackett and Dilts (2004), a well-designed incubator inevitably leads to financial

success and innovation in companies or, at the very least, increases their chances of survival. However, the effectiveness of incubators in nurturing local businesses can vary. Factors such as the local entrepreneurial climate, infrastructure development, government policies, and market potential can account for these differences.

Incubators endeavor to establish robust venture and social networks that bring value to their tenant firms through academic and financial resources (Cooper *et al.* 2012). According to Sa and Lee (2012), one of the key attributes of incubators is their endowment of networking prospects for incubatees to establish collective relationships with other organizations. Hansen *et al.* (2000) assert that most technology business incubators provide workspace, funding, and essential services based on this principle. High-quality incubators also offer a massive network of influential corporate connections, granting nascent startups a competitive advantage in the market.

Nations like Brazil, India, and China have implemented public incubator programs to foster economic and social development. Conversely, other nations, particularly those in Africa, have recently begun to increase their emphasis on incubation activities based on science, technology, and innovation (STI) (Lalkaka, 2002; Akçomak, 2009; Chandra and Silva, 2012; Tang *et al.* 2013). The Indian government has launched various initiatives to support the start-up ecosystem, and the instituting of business incubators in different parts of the nation is a crucial element in creating a sustainable start-up environment. In the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir (JK-UT) alone, more than ten incubators are in operation (Start-up India Report, 2022).

Business incubation models

The mortality rate during the initial venture formation stage is exceptionally high since start-ups are exposed to many risks and uncertainties in the nascent stage. Business incubators provide crucial support to start-ups and assist them in minimizing risks. Researchers and incubation professionals have established numerous criteria to compute the successful outcome of an incubation exercise. Market acceptability of products, revenue generation potential, financial performance (profits/viability), growth (such as diversification), and job creation

are some elements that appear to be predominant among all the criteria.

Smilor's incubation model (Fig. 1) provides a holistic perspective of the business incubation program, along with its stakeholders, its products and services, and the outcomes (success) associated with incubated enterprises (Smilor, 1987).

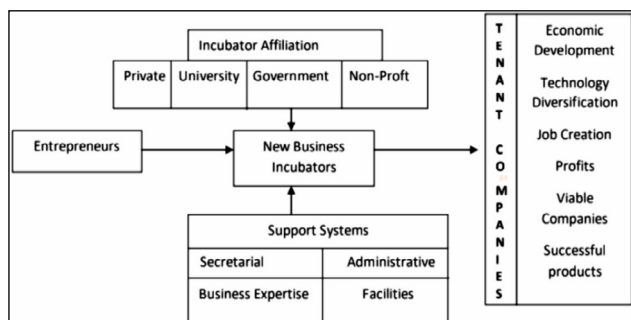


Fig. 1: Smilor's business incubation model

Start-up ecosystem in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir

The government is running many programs to support Agri-tech entrepreneurs. Many collaborative efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Startup India Hub are aimed at aspiring Agri innovators. With more than 58% of the population in the working age demographic, Jammu & Kashmir's demographic dividend offers a promising chance to increase the UT's economic productivity in a significant way. The UT has been attempting to develop a start-up environment to inspire its young population to become job creators rather than job seekers. As per the "States' Startup Ranking 2021-Jammu & Kashmir-Top Performer" report on the Startup India portal, Jammu & Kashmir has more than 250 DPIIT registered Start-ups (Startup India Report, 2022). The Start-up policy of Jammu & Kashmir came into force in 2018 to foster the growth of Start-ups, promote an innovative culture, and create a thriving entrepreneurial ecosystem in the UT. The Jammu & Kashmir government and the union government have made many efforts to create a start-up-friendly ecosystem in the UT.

The development of agricultural-based technology start-ups in Jammu & Kashmir over the last several years is attempting to address the issues in food production, supply chain issues, use of obsolete equipment, inadequate infrastructure, and restricted farmers from accessing a broader

range of marketplaces. There is no doubt that the Agri-tech entrepreneurs in India have the potential to transform agriculture and ultimately increase farmers' incomes.

In 2021, the total number of Agri-tech start-ups in India was 13,412, of which the Department recognized 5,334 for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). In the context of Jammu & Kashmir, the number of Agri-tech start-ups is 327. Under the Startup India initiative, the government of India has established many business incubators to build a sustainable Start-up ecosystem. The estimated number of business incubators in India focusing on Agri-tech start-ups is 386, of which 5 business incubators are operational in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir.

Literature Review related to Business Incubators and Economic Development

A business incubator is where business owners may go to get the help they need to run their company successfully. These services include affordable workspace, shared facilities, peer support, seed capital, mentoring, and capacity building (Business Dictionary, 2020). According to the concept put forth by Hackett and Dilts (2004), if an incubator is set up effectively, this inevitably results in financially successful and innovative companies or, at the very least, raises the likelihood that they survive. However, there may be variations in how well incubators nurture local businesses. Several variables, such as the local entrepreneurial climate, infrastructural development, government policies, market potential, etc., can explain these variations.

Policymakers frequently attempt to create an entrepreneurial ecosystem that supports entrepreneurship to encourage economic growth and address societal issues. A support network made up of private venture capitalists and entrepreneurs for this ecosystem. Incubators can serve as middlemen to get around these issues with weak networks. Van Rijnsoever (2020) studied the impact incubator support had on developing weak network issues in entrepreneurial ecosystems. The findings offer fresh theoretical perspectives on how networks and innovation systems emerge and the function of incubators as middlemen. Incubators' usefulness to society is also considerably enhanced by their systemic advantages. Policymakers are

increasingly viewing science, technology, and innovation in developing nations as a means of achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and entrepreneurs working in these fields are a crucial component of these efforts. Government involvement is necessary to support market failures, and publicly sponsored incubators may play this role. Surana *et al.* (2020) investigated how publicly supported incubators could support entrepreneurship by using the particular example of India. They discovered that practical incubation went beyond conventional activities to enable entrepreneurship to achieve societal goals.

Innovation, technological advancement, and job creation are frequently attributed to innovative startups. As a result, they are the subject of various forms of public policies that provide support. Lukes, Longo, and Zouhar (2019) examined the short-term and long-term effects of business incubators on the performance of innovative start-ups in terms of sales revenue growth, market share expansion, and job creation. The findings indicated that the initial negative effect of incubation on sales revenues becomes positive over time. This study also examined the influence of incubator ownership and size on the development of incubated startups.

Jamil *et al.* (2016) discovered from their study that business incubators aid with commercialization objectives, new business creation, promoting an innovative culture, creativity, and income generation. However, the concept is still in its initial stages, particularly in many developing countries. The leading causes of this faltered progress are a deficiency of technical and human skills and fiscal limitations. This study advances knowledge of the methods, goals, features, applications, and results of business incubators in developing nations. Incubators offer band-aid fixes by protecting startups from adverse institutions by fostering a safe atmosphere. Van Weele (2016) concluded that existing incubators have only a limited capacity to support entrepreneurial ecosystems and calls for the development of a new breed of “systemic incubators” that seek to alter or establish institutions to address the institutional problems that limit Start-up activity.

Start-ups need to possess resources that are valuable, rare, inimitable, and non-substitutable (VRIN) to attain a sustainable competitive advantage. In this

context, incubators play a vital role in supporting early-stage entrepreneurs. Van and Eveleens (2021) conducted a study to examine the impact of the incubators experience on startups’ evaluation of various tangible as well as intangible supplies provided by Business Incubators (BIs). The findings of their research indicate that incubators do contribute to enhancing entrepreneurs’ access to valuable resources.

Entrepreneurship is crucial for the economy as it stimulates the creation of jobs, fosters innovation, and supports economic progress. Business incubators are crucial in facilitating the establishment and growth of new creative companies in the labor market. Business incubators are commonly regarded as catalysts that facilitate the transfer of knowledge and innovation by providing office spaces, equipment, mentoring services, venture capitalists, and other administrative supports for entrepreneurs (Sansone *et al.* 2020).

Monteiro Neto (2001, p. 124) defines business incubators as entities that promote an entrepreneurial culture, empower entrepreneurs, facilitate job creation, and revitalize firms. In addition, they play a role in diminishing the rate of failure for emerging micro and small enterprises, as well as in introducing novel goods, procedures, and services to the market. Furthermore, they facilitate cooperation between corporations and educational and research organizations. Moreover, they have a vital function in merging micro and small enterprises with promising growth prospects and facilitating the incorporation of new technology into these establishments.

Business incubators play a crucial role in fostering entrepreneurship by providing essential resources and support, including affordable workspace, mentoring, and seed capital. They significantly enhance the survival and success of startups, contributing to economic development. Effective incubators create vibrant entrepreneurial communities that facilitate knowledge exchange, collaboration, and network expansion. Despite variations in their impact due to local conditions, incubators remain pivotal in driving innovation, job creation, and achieving broader societal goals.

RESEARCH GAP

The existing literature has focused mainly on details

on how incubators are founded, their objectives and planning, and how they are administered, with a focus on the theories of incubators and the incubator models (Becker and Gassmann, 2006; Ahmad and Ingle, 2013; Tavoletti, 2013). The focus areas have been to evaluate incubators considering some success indicators, including economic, financial, and technological objectives in fostering entrepreneurs and small enterprises, the creation of new businesses and jobs, and the development of an entrepreneurial society (McAdam and McAdam, 2008; Al-Mubarak, 2015). This study tries to contribute to the reservoir of knowledge by way of an empirical investigation to figure out how budding Agri-tech entrepreneurs view the various business incubation services offered by a business incubator.

METHODOLOGY

Sampling method and data

To ensure a representative sample and enhance the reliability of the findings, a stratified random sampling technique was employed. The population was divided into two distinct strata: startup entrepreneurs and incubator managers. Within each stratum, participants were randomly selected to ensure that the sample adequately represents the population's diversity. 90 participants were randomly selected from a pool of entrepreneurs affiliated with various incubators and startup ecosystems. 10 participants were randomly selected from a list of incubator managers who oversee the operations and support services of business incubators.

Primary data was obtained through a structured survey conducted among Agri-tech start-ups incubated under Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) in Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab. Incubators with a focus on agriculture and allied sectors were purposively selected for the study.

The secondary data related to job creation by the startups and funding were taken from the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (India).

The collected data was analyzed using various statistical tools, including Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR), Utilization Rate, Correlation Analysis, and Garrett Ranking Technique.

These analytical techniques provided comprehensive insights into the operational efficiencies, growth trajectories, and economic impacts of the Agri-tech start-ups in the selected regions.

Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

To compute the growth analysis of job creation by the startups from 2016 to 2022.

The CAGR formula is:

$$CAGR = \frac{(V_E)^{1/t}}{B_B} - 1$$

V_E = Ending Value

B_B = Beginning Value

T = No. of years

Utilization Rate

Utilization Rate: Amount Utilized/Amount Allocated * 100

To assess the importance of services provided by business incubators in the success of start-ups, Garrett's Ranking Technique was utilized to rank the identified services based on their perceived significance. This technique enabled the respondents to express their preferences by assigning rankings to different factors and evaluating the contribution of incubation services accordingly. By applying Garrett's Ranking Technique, the study assigned scores to the ranked services and outcomes, taking into account their perceived impact. Subsequently, these scores were transformed into ranks using a specific formula. This analytical approach facilitated a comprehensive evaluation of the relative importance of various services and outcomes in the realm of start-up success.

Garrett Scoring Technique Formula

$$\text{Per cent position} = 100 (R_{ij} - 0.5) / N_j$$

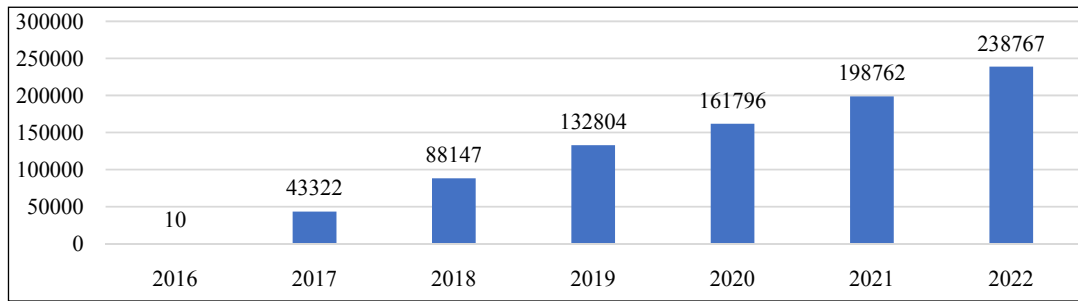
Where,

R_{ij} = Rank given for i^{th} item by the j^{th} individual

N_j = Number of items ranked by j^{th} individual

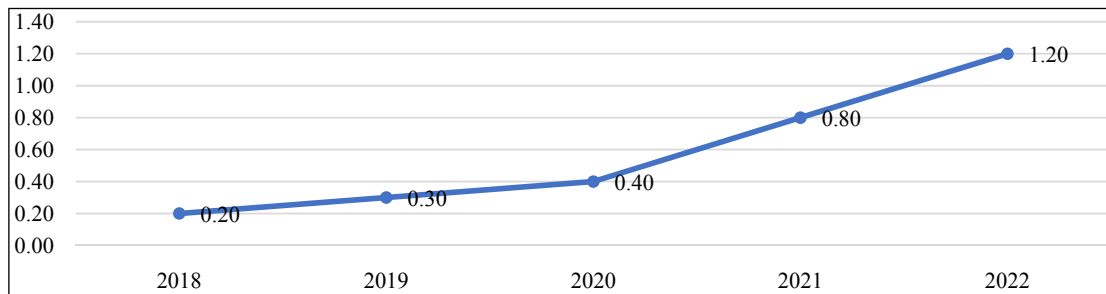
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data presented in Fig. 2 indicates a substantial



Source: DPIIT, 2022

Fig. 2: Creation of Jobs in Startup India 2016-2022



Source: DPIIT, 2022

Fig. 3: Funding raised by Agritech in India 2018-2022

growth in the jobs created within the Government initiative, Start-up India, from 2016 to 2022, showcasing a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 436.61%. This growth trajectory is remarkable, commencing from a mere 10 jobs in 2016 and surging to over 238,767 jobs by 2022. Such noteworthy growth underscores the positive impact and escalating momentum of the Startup India initiative in fostering job creation within India's startup ecosystem. The consistent expansion of reported jobs over the years demonstrates the effectiveness and sustainability of government initiatives aimed at supporting startups and promoting job generation. The creation of over 8,60,000 employment since the inception of the Startup-India initiative underscores its pivotal role in driving employment opportunities and contributing to the nation's economic advancement. Startups are widely recognized as engines of job creation, and this data reaffirms their critical role in bolstering job growth and fostering inclusive economic development. The upward trend in job creation within the startup ecosystem offers optimism about its future trajectory and its potential to further propel socio-economic progress in India.

The data provided in Fig. 3 represents Venture Capital (VC) investment in the Indian Agri-tech sector from 2018 to 2022, measured in billion USD. The data shows a clear upward trend in venture capital investment in the agritech sector in India over the five years from 2018 to 2022. The investment amount has increased steadily from 0.20 billion U.S. dollars in 2018 to 1.20 billion U.S. dollars in 2022. The rise in venture capital investment in agritech aligns with broader industry trends and developments, such as the increasing adoption of technology in agriculture, the focus on sustainable farming practices, and the growing demand for food security solutions.

Table 3 provides information on the funds allocated and utilized under the Funds for Startups scheme in select states of India as of November 2022. The total amount allocated under the Funds for Startups scheme across all states is 75.28 billion Indian rupees, out of which 32.04 billion rupees have been utilized. The overall utilization rate for the scheme is calculated as approximately 42.56%. The highest amount of funds was allocated to Maharashtra (42.41 billion rupees), with 14.51 billion rupees utilized. However, the utilization rate is relatively

low at 34.21%, indicating underutilization of the allocated funds. Delhi received an allocation of 7.51 billion rupees and utilized 5.39 billion rupees, resulting in a utilization rate of 71.77%, the highest among the states listed.

Table 3: Allocation and Utilization of Funds under the Funds for Startups scheme in India (as of November 2022 (in billion Indian rupees)

States	Amount allocated	Amount utilised	Utilization Rate (%)
Maharashtra	42.41	14.51	34.21
Karnataka	17.2	7.54	43.84
Delhi	7.51	5.39	71.77
Tamil Nadu	4.5	2.79	62
Telangana	1.3	0.79	60.77
Haryana	1.11	0.34	30.63
Gujarat	1	0.52	52
Assam	0.25	0.16	64
Total	75.28	32.04	42.56

Source: DPIIT, 2022.

Table 4 outlines the descriptive statistics for “Incubation Services” and “Startup Success” from the perspective of startups. The mean score for “Incubation Services” is 74.67, with a standard deviation of 14.27, indicating that startups, on average, have received a relatively high level of incubation services.

“Startup Success” has a mean score of 136.18, with a standard deviation of 16.47, implying that startups, on average, have experienced a substantial degree of success.

Table 4: Start-up Perspective towards Incubation services offered and Startup Success

Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Incubation Services	74.67	14.27	90
Startup success	136.18	16.47	90

Source: Author's Calculation.

This table 5 presents the correlation analysis between “Incubation Services” and “Startup Success” for startups. The Pearson Correlation between “Incubation Services” and “Startup Success” is 0.338. This positive correlation suggests a statistically significant relationship between the level of incubation services received and the level of startup success.

Table 5: Correlations analysis between “Incubation Services” and “Startup Success” for startups

Correlations			
		Incubation Services	Startup success
Incubation Services	Pearson Correlation	1	.338**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001
	N	90	90
Startup success	Pearson Correlation	.338**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	
	N	90	90

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

Source: Author's Calculation.

Table 6: Ranking of Services at Business Incubators using the Garrett Ranking method

Services provided by the Incubators	1st*80	2nd*67	3rd*60	4th*53	5th*47	6th*40	7th*33	8th*20	Total Score	Average Score	RANK
Access to Fund/Grant-in-aid	960	335	120	53	0	0	0	0	1468	73.4	1
Access to Mentorship	320	670	240	53	0	0	33	0	1316	65.8	2
Access to Infrastructure	0	0	120	53	282	200	132	40	827	41.35	6
Access to Market	160	67	120	212	141	240	66	0	1006	50.3	5
Access to Technology	0	0	0	106	141	200	264	40	751	37.55	7
Product Validation	80	67	360	265	188	40	66	0	1066	53.3	4
Access to IPR/Legal Support	80	201	300	318	94	80	33	0	1106	55.3	3
Access to Talent	0	0	0	0	94	0	66	320	480	24	8

Source: Author's Calculation.

The associated two-tailed significance (Sig.) is 0.001, indicating that the correlation is significant at the 0.01 level. This implies a strong association between the two variables.

With the Garrett Ranking method, rankings were assigned to the various services provided at the business incubation centers. In terms of the various services provided by them, the final results showed that access to Fund/Grant-in-Aid ranks first, followed by access to mentorship, access to IPR/ Legal support, Product validation, access to market, access to infrastructure, access to technology, and access to talent, which were ranked second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth, respectively (Table 6).

CONCLUSION

Business incubators play a critical role in the agricultural technology sector by fostering entrepreneurship and stimulating economic growth, as this research makes clear. The results indicate that incubators substantially contribute to the success rates of Agri-tech startups by offering essential resources, mentorship, and networking opportunities. Incubators not only facilitate the development of sophisticated agricultural technologies but also contribute to the broader economic landscape by providing tailored support and fostering innovation. The study underscores the necessity of ongoing investment in and advancement of incubation programs to support and expedite the development of the Agri-tech industry, thereby ensuring a dynamic and robust ecosystem for future technological advancements.

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