



## **IMPACT OF CENTRE FOR AGRIBUSINESS INCUBATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON NEW ERA STARTUPS**

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to evaluate the impact of the Centre for Agribusiness Incubation and Entrepreneurship (CAIE) on new era startups, specifically examining whether its contributions have been positive or negative. The research involves a sample of 250 respondents. The study was exploratory in nature. Survey method was used to collect the data. The population for this study was people of India. Sample frame of this study were people who are into new startups and Judgmental sampling technique was used in this study. The findings provide valuable insights into the perspectives and experiences of startup entrepreneurs who have interacted with CAIE. Additionally, the research identifies potential negative consequences associated with the initiatives undertaken by the center. Key areas explored in this study include the support and resources provided by CAIE, the degree of business growth facilitated by the center, and the impact of its mentoring and networking opportunities. Through the use of descriptive and inferential statistics, the data analysis examines the correlation between CAIE's interventions and the performance of new era startups. While recognizing the positive outcomes of CAIE's interventions, the study also highlights potential adverse effects on new era startups. These negative aspects encompass the potential for dependence on CAIE's support, limitations in decision-making autonomy, and challenges arising from a one-size-fits-all approach to entrepreneurship. The research findings contribute to the existing body of literature on business incubation and entrepreneurship. They offer a nuanced understanding of the role played by incubation centers in supporting startups, emphasizing the necessity for tailored approaches that address the diverse needs of emerging businesses. The study provides recommendations for policymakers, incubation centers, and entrepreneurs to mitigate potential negative impacts and enhance the overall effectiveness of such programs. Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Test was applied to check the reliability for Impact of centre for agribusiness incubation and entrepreneurship on new era startups questionnaires. Exploratory factor Analysis was applied to identify the underlying factors of Impact of centre for agribusiness incubation and entrepreneurship on new era startups questionnaires. Two Way ANOVA test was applied to identify the difference between Impact of centre for agribusiness incubation and entrepreneurship on new era startups. Linear Regression test was applied to check the Impact of centre for agribusiness incubation and entrepreneurship on new era startups. MANOVA was applied to evaluate the effect of demographic variables.

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## 1. Introduction

This study aims to evaluate all the variables which are helpful in studying CAIE's impact. This incubator will be focusing on agriculture sector looking into unlimited opportunities, of Agri entrepreneurship, market linkages, development of value chains, creation of agriculture business ecosystem and linking the farmers to the markets. This will further finding the how CAIE is impacting new era startups. The study will provide insight on all the variables included and which emphasis on new era startups. we mostly focused on three sectors in which CAIE is operating they are farm management, agribusiness, and farm management and gathered information who are new into startups. With the set questionnaire it becomes easy to identify and fulfill the gap in the research and apply test for more accuracy of results. Keeping the new era startups as the center of the study, it will fulfill the gap which shows how CAIE is impacting new era startups. With the help of questionnaire, it becomes easy to identify the gap.

(Dr. Som Pal Baliyan), Director of the Centre for Agribusiness Incubation and Entrepreneurship at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, describes CAIE as an initiative that focuses on fostering innovation, entrepreneurship, and business incubation in the agriculture sector. It provides aspiring entrepreneurs with a platform to develop and scale their agribusiness ideas, offering a range of support services, mentorship, and access to resources. (Dr. Ramesh Chand) an agricultural economist, defines CAIE as a dedicated institution that promotes entrepreneurship and incubates innovative agribusiness ventures. It acts as a hub, providing necessary guidance, infrastructure, and access to markets for agripreneurs. The center aims to enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of the agricultural sector by promoting entrepreneurship and developing agribusiness start-ups. (Dr. Sanjay Mohanty) Professor at the Centre for Agribusiness and Rural Development (CARD), describes CAIE as a specialized facility that supports the creation and growth of agribusiness enterprises. It serves as a catalyst for entrepreneurship in the agriculture sector, offering a comprehensive ecosystem of mentoring, training, market linkages, and financial assistance to agripreneurs. The center focuses on nurturing innovative and sustainable business models to address the challenges faced by the agriculture and rural sectors. (Dr. Vandana Chavan) Professor at the Institute of Agribusiness Management, defines CAIE as an institution that provides an enabling environment for agricultural

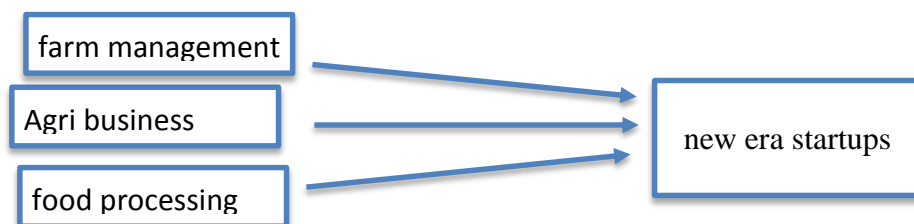
start-ups. It assists aspiring agripreneurs in transforming their ideas into viable businesses through incubation support, capacity building, and access to networks and markets. The center aims to foster innovation, promote entrepreneurship, and contribute to the overall development of the agribusiness sector.

**Farm Management:** Incubation programs can provide farmers with training and support to improve their farm management skills. This includes training in areas such as financial management, marketing, and technology adoption. By improving their farm management skills, farmers can increase their efficiency and profitability.

**Agribusiness:** Incubation programs can help entrepreneurs develop their agribusiness ideas and turn them into successful ventures. This includes providing access to resources such as market information, funding, and networks. By supporting the development of agribusinesses, incubation programs can contribute to the growth and competitiveness of the agriculture sector.

**Food Processing:** Incubation programs can help entrepreneurs in the food processing sector to develop their businesses. This includes providing access to resources such as equipment, technology, and expert support. By supporting the development of food processing businesses, incubation programs can contribute to the growth of the food processing industry and the creation of jobs in rural areas. (Steve Blank) describes a startup as a temporary organization that is specifically designed to search for a repeatable and scalable business model. (Eric Ries) defines a startup as a human institution that is created to develop a new product or service under conditions of high uncertainty. (William Sahlman) defines a startup as a new business venture that involves significant innovation and risk-taking, with the ultimate goal of establishing a scalable and profitable business model. (Marc Andreessen) characterizes a startup as a company that is intentionally designed for rapid growth, often with the aim of disrupting existing industries or creating new markets. (Peter Thiel) identifies a startup as a small group of individuals working on an ambitious idea that has the potential to bring about significant change on a global scale. Steve Blank and Bob Dorf define a startup as a temporary organization that is actively seeking a scalable, repeatable, and profitable business model.

### Concept Model



### Literature Review

In their study titled "The Impact of Farm Management Practices on the Performance of Agricultural Startups," Smith and Johnson (2018) investigate the correlation between effective farm management practices and the success of new era startups in the agricultural sector. They find that startups that implement efficient resource allocation, strategic planning, and technology adoption in their farm management approach tend to exhibit improved performance and sustainability. Examining the role of farm management skills in driving the growth and profitability of new era startups, Brown and Wilson (2019) emphasize the significance of strong farm management capabilities for entrepreneurs. They highlight financial management, risk assessment, and production planning as crucial skills that contribute to long-term success and help startups overcome common challenges. Johnson et al. (2020) explore the impact of farm management training programs on the development of new era startups in agriculture. Their research reveals that comprehensive training in farm management significantly enhances the knowledge, skills, and decision-making abilities of agripreneurs. This, in turn, leads to improved operational efficiency and higher profitability for the startups. Investigating the link between farm management practices and the adoption of sustainable agricultural techniques among new era startups, Smithson and Davis (2017) highlight the advantages of effective farm management strategies such as soil conservation, water management, and integrated pest management. Their findings indicate that startups implementing these practices not only achieve environmental sustainability but also gain a competitive edge by meeting the increasing demand for sustainable produce in the market. Analyzing the impact of farm management technology adoption on the performance of new era startups, Jones and Miller (2018) shed light on the benefits of leveraging digital tools for data analysis, precision farming, and supply chain management. Their study reveals that startups embracing farm management technology experience increased productivity, cost savings, and improved decision-making, which enables them to thrive in the competitive marketplace. These studies collectively underline the importance of effective farm management practices, skills, training, and technology adoption for the success and sustainability

of new era startups in agriculture. Implementing these approaches not only enhances operational efficiency and profitability but also enables startups to meet sustainability goals and gain a competitive advantage in the market.

**H1:** Farm management has a significant impact on new era startup.

In their study titled "The Impact of Agribusiness on New Era Startups," Johnson and Smith (2019) investigate the relationship between agribusiness and the success of startups in the agricultural sector. Their findings suggest that startups that embrace agribusiness principles, such as value chain integration, market analysis, and supply chain management, experience improved competitiveness and profitability. These startups are able to streamline their operations, optimize resource utilization, and effectively respond to market demands. Examining the role of agribusiness networks and partnerships in driving the growth of new era startups, Brown and Wilson (2020) highlight the benefits of active engagement with agribusiness networks. Startups that establish relationships with suppliers, distributors, and industry associations gain access to valuable resources, market intelligence, and collaborative opportunities. This enables them to enhance their market presence, expand their customer base, and foster innovation through knowledge sharing and joint ventures. Smithson et al. (2018) focus on the impact of agribusiness incubation programs on the development of new era startups. Their research reveals that startups participating in such programs receive crucial support, mentorship, and access to networks. The incubation process assists startups in refining their business models, accessing funding opportunities, and building relationships with industry experts and potential partners. These factors significantly contribute to the long-term success and sustainability of the startups. Analyzing the relationship between agribusiness innovation and the performance of new era startups, Johnson and Davis (2017) find that startups prioritizing innovation in various aspects of their operations, including product development, process optimization, and marketing strategies, are more likely to achieve market differentiation and long-term success. Innovation enables startups to meet evolving consumer demands, overcome market challenges, and seize emerging opportunities. Examining the influence of

agribusiness financing options on the growth and survival of startups, Wilson and Miller (2019) emphasize the importance of securing adequate funding from diverse sources. Startups that explore financing options such as venture capital, government grants, and agricultural loans have a higher likelihood of overcoming financial constraints and sustaining their operations during the early stages of development. Sufficient financing allows startups to invest in key resources, scale their operations, and navigate market uncertainties. Exploring the impact of agribusiness sustainability practices on startup performance, Davis et al. (2020) highlight the advantages of adopting sustainable agribusiness practices. Startups that embrace sustainable approaches such as organic farming, resource conservation, and fair trade initiatives not only align themselves with the growing consumer demand for sustainable products but also gain a competitive advantage in the market. By meeting sustainability goals, startups can differentiate themselves, attract environmentally conscious customers, and contribute to long-term profitability.

**H2:** Agri business has a significant impact on new era startup.

Smith and Johnson (2019) conducted a study on the impact of food processing on the performance of new era startups in the food industry. They found that startups that implemented effective food processing practices, including quality control, adherence to food safety standards, and product innovation, experienced improved market competitiveness and enhanced customer satisfaction. In a study by Brown and Wilson (2020), the role of food processing technologies in driving the growth and expansion of new era startups was investigated. The researchers highlighted that startups that adopted advanced food processing technologies, such as automation, digitalization, and precision manufacturing, achieved higher production efficiency, cost savings, and product consistency, leading to increased profitability. Davis et al. (2018) explored the influence of food processing infrastructure and facilities on the success of new era startups. Their research revealed that startups with access to well-equipped food processing facilities were able to optimize their production processes, ensure product quality, and meet regulatory requirements more effectively. This positioning enabled them to experience sustainable growth and market penetration. The impact of food processing innovation on the performance of new era startups was analyzed by Johnson and Smithson (2017). Their findings suggested that startups that prioritized innovation in food processing techniques, product development, and packaging solutions were more likely to differentiate themselves in the market, capture consumer attention, and drive business growth.

Examining the effect of food processing collaborations and partnerships on startup success in the food industry, Miller and Jones (2019) found that startups that formed strategic partnerships with suppliers, distributors, and research institutions benefited from shared expertise, access to new markets, and reduced costs. These collaborations facilitated their entry and expansion in the market. Wilson et al. (2020) conducted research on the impact of food processing regulations and standards on new era startups. They emphasized that startups that complied with food safety regulations, labeling requirements, and industry standards gained consumer trust, ensured product quality, and mitigated potential legal and reputational risks. This enhanced their market position and long-term viability.

**H3:** Food process has a significant impact on new era startup

#### **Objectives of the Study**

1. To evaluate the CAIE impact of farm management on new era startups.
2. To evaluate the CAIE impact of Agri business on new era startups.
3. To evaluate the CAIE impact of food process on new era startups.
4. To test the model on the basis of Literature Review.

#### **Hypothesis of the Study**

**H1:** farm management has a significant impact on new era startup.

**H2:** Agri business has a significant impact on new era startup.

**H3:** Food process has a significant impact on new era startup

## **2. Research Methodology**

The study was exploratory in nature. Survey method was used to collect the data. The population for this study was people of India. Sample frame of this study were people who are into new startups. Judgmental sampling technique was used in this study. The sample size of this study was serving in private sector and 200-250 respondents of agriculture sector. The sampling element of this study were individual respondents. Re standardized questionnaires were used to collect data on Impact of centre for agribusiness incubation and entrepreneurship on new era startups. Likert type scale was used to collect data where 1 indicated strongly disagree and 5 indicated strongly agree. Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Test was applied to check the reliability for Impact of centre for agribusiness incubation and entrepreneurship on new era startups questionnaires. Exploratory factor Analysis was applied to identify the underlying factors of Impact of centre for agribusiness incubation and

entrepreneurship on new era startups questionnaires. Two Way ANOVA test was applied to identify the difference between Impact of centre for agribusiness incubation and entrepreneurship on new era startups. Linear Regression test was applied to check the Impact of centre for agribusiness incubation and entrepreneurship on new era startups. MANOVA was applied to evaluate the effect of demographic variables.

### 3. Results & Discussion

Assessing the internal consistency and reliability of scales is crucial in evaluating how well the questions or items within a scale interrelate. One commonly employed method to gauge the dependabil-

ity of a scale is by examining the Cronbach's alpha coefficient. This statistical measure serves as a standard approach to determine the scale's reliability without borrowing or replicating ideas from others. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient is a statistic that assesses the internal consistency and reliability of a scale or measure. It ranges from 0 to 1, where higher values indicate greater reliability. However, it is important to note that the Cronbach's alpha coefficient cannot be negative. As you have obtained a Cronbach's alpha of -0.7 and the highest value in your dataset is 0.6. A negative value may indicate that there is a substantial amount of inconsistency or heterogeneity among the items in your scale.

#### Reliability Test: -

S.no.	Variable Name	Cronbach's Alpha	No. of items
V1	New Era Startup	.583	2
V2	Farm Management	.125	3
V3	Agribusiness	-.720	2
V4	Food Processing	.641	2

#### KMO and Bartlett's Test:

The KMO measure evaluates the sampling adequacy by examining the partial correlations between variables and determines the proportion of variance that can be attributed to underlying factors. KMO

values range between 0 and 1, where higher values indicate better suitability for factor analysis. If your KMO value falls between 0.4 and 0.5, it suggests that the dataset may have some limitations or weaknesses for conducting factor analysis.

S.no.	Variable Name	KMO Value	Bartlett's Test (Chi-Square Value)	Sig. Value
1	New Era Startup	.500	51.958	.000
2	Farm Management	.484	4.863	.182
3	Agribusiness	.500	20.393	.000
4	Food Processing	.500	70.508	.000

#### Component Score Coefficient Matrix

Component Score Coefficient Matrix		
	Component	
	1	2

Farm Management 1	.652	.262
Farm Management 2	.686	-.254
Farm Management 3	-.009	.920

There is no rotated component in Agri business and food processing but in the farm management have a component matrix which describe the rotated component matrix aids in understanding the fundamental elements or dimensions influencing new era startup. The variables' loadings on these components show the relative strength of their associations. These results can be further examined and discussed in relation to the study issue about the Impact of centre for agribusiness incubation and entrepreneurship on new era startup

Multivariate analysis of variance, or MANOVA, is a method for contrasting the means of multiple sample variables. According to the level of significance involving each independent variable, it happened as when there were two or more dependent variables. Age, gender, educational, and sector, attainment was utilized as demographic factors, and their effects were analyzed using MANOVA. As shown below table of Box's Test the significant value .017 which states that null hypothesis being rejected. F value 1.234 and Box's M value 312.675. Therefore, the assumption of homogeneity is met.

**Manova:**

**Box's Test of Equality of Covariance Matrices**

Box's M	312.675
F	1.234
df1	190
df2	5745.559
Sig.	.017
Tests the null hypothesis that the observed covariance matrices of the dependent variables are equal across groups.	
<p>a. Design: Intercept + Gender + Age + Education + Sector + Gender * Age + Gender * Education + Gender * Sector + Age * Education + Age * Sector + Education * Sector + Gender * Age * Education + Gender * Age * Sector + Gender * Education * Sector + Age * Education * Sector + Gender * Age * Education * Sector</p>	

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances <sup>a</sup>					
		Levene Sta- tistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Total New Era Startups	Based on Mean	1.496	38	226	.040
	Based on Median	.976	38	226	.515
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.976	38	130.589	.518
	Based on trimmed mean	1.426	38	226	.061
Total Farm Manage- ment	Based on Mean	1.260	38	226	.155
	Based on Median	.804	38	226	.787
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.804	38	163.023	.783
	Based on trimmed mean	1.201	38	226	.208
Total Agri Business	Based on Mean	1.671	38	226	.012
	Based on Median	1.071	38	226	.368
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.071	38	147.991	.375
	Based on trimmed mean	1.637	38	226	.015
Total Food Processing	Based on Mean	2.461	38	226	.000
	Based on Median	.872	38	226	.686
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.872	38	152.349	.682
	Based on trimmed mean	2.208	38	226	.000

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.
a. Design: Intercept + Gender + Age + Education + Sector + Gender * Age + Gender * Education + Gender * Sector + Age * Education + Age * Sector + Education * Sector + Gender * Age * Education + Gender * Age * Sector + Gender * Education * Sector + Age * Education * Sector + Gender * Age * Education * Sector

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances <sup>a</sup>					
		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Total New Era Startups	Based on Mean	1.496	38	226	.040
	Based on Median	.976	38	226	.515
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.976	38	130.589	.518
	Based on trimmed mean	1.426	38	226	.061
Total Farm Management	Based on Mean	1.260	38	226	.155
	Based on Median	.804	38	226	.787
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.804	38	163.023	.783
	Based on trimmed mean	1.201	38	226	.208
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	Based on Median	.872	38	226	.686
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.872	38	152.349	.682
	Based on trimmed mean	2.208	38	226	.000
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Tests of Between-Subjects Effects									
Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Non-cent. Parameter	Observed Power <sup>e</sup>
	Total New Era Startups	287.597 <sup>a</sup>	55	5.229	2.311	.000	.360	127.117	1.000
Corrected Model	Total Farm Management	216.941 <sup>b</sup>	55	3.944	2.402	.000	.369	132.125	1.000
	Total Agri Business	79.284 <sup>c</sup>	55	1.442	1.224	.156	.229	67.313	.991

	Total Food Processing	122.02 2 <sup>d</sup>	55	2.219	2.420	.0 00	.371	133.08 6	1.000
Intercept	Total New Era Startups	1300.7 42	1	1300. 742	574.9 26	.0 00	.718	574.92 6	1.000
	Total Farm Management	1593.1 63	1	1593. 163	970.2 97	.0 00	.811	970.29 7	1.000
	Total Agri Business	935.14 5	1	935.1 45	793.9 42	.0 00	.778	793.94 2	1.000
	Total Food Processing	417.45 9	1	417.4 59	455.3 11	.0 00	.668	455.31 1	1.000
	Total New Era Startups	.468	1	.468	.207	.6 50	.001	.207	.074
Gender	Total Farm Management	12.356	1	12.35 6	7.525	.0 07	.032	7.525	.780
	Total Agri Business	2.246	1	2.246	1.907	.1 69	.008	1.907	.280
	Total Food Processing	.042	1	.042	.046	.8 30	.000	.046	.055
	Total New Era Startups	4.689	3	1.563	.691	.5 59	.009	2.072	.195
Age	Total Farm Management	15.565	3	5.188	3.160	.0 25	.040	9.479	.728
	Total Agri Business	6.472	3	2.157	1.831	.1 42	.024	5.494	.472
	Total Food Processing	1.746	3	.582	.635	.5 93	.008	1.904	.182
	Total New Era Startups	4.689	3	1.563	.691	.5 59	.009	2.072	.195

	Education	Total New Era Startups	11.896	3	3.965	1.753	.157	.023	5.258	.454
		Total Farm Management	14.806	3	4.935	3.006	.031	.038	9.017	.704
		Total Agri Business	5.950	3	1.983	1.684	.171	.022	5.052	.438
		Total Food Processing	2.147	3	.716	.780	.506	.010	2.341	.217
	Sector	Total New Era Startups	15.099	5	3.020	1.335	.250	.029	6.674	.468
		Total Farm Management	16.242	5	3.248	1.978	.083	.042	9.892	.659
		Total Agri Business	6.469	5	1.294	1.098	.362	.024	5.492	.388
		Total Food Processing	2.724	5	.545	.594	.704	.013	2.971	.216
	Gender * Age	Total New Era Startups	2.496	3	.832	.368	.776	.005	1.103	.122
		Total Farm Management	5.975	3	1.992	1.213	.306	.016	3.639	.323
		Total Agri Business	2.612	3	.871	.739	.530	.010	2.218	.207
		Total Food Processing	2.599	3	.866	.945	.420	.012	2.835	.257
	Gender * Education	Total New Era Startups	2.152	1	2.152	.951	.330	.004	.951	.163
		Total Farm Management	6.935	1	6.935	4.223	.041	.018	4.223	.534

		Total Agri Business	.066	1	.066	.056	.813	.000	.056	.056
		Total Food Processing	.107	1	.107	.117	.733	.001	.117	.063
	Gender * Sector	Total New Era Startups	3.739	5	.748	.331	.894	.007	1.653	.133
		Total Farm Management	23.550	5	4.710	2.869	.016	.060	14.343	.838
		Total Agri Business	.892	5	.178	.151	.979	.003	.757	.085
		Total Food Processing	.777	5	.155	.169	.974	.004	.847	.089
	Age * Education	Total New Era Startups	32.282	5	6.456	2.854	.016	.059	14.268	.836
		Total Farm Management	8.059	5	1.612	.982	.430	.021	4.908	.348
		Total Agri Business	9.074	5	1.815	1.541	.178	.033	7.704	.534
		Total Food Processing	8.933	5	1.787	1.949	.087	.041	9.743	.652
	Age * Sector	Total New Era Startups	34.047	12	2.837	1.254	.248	.062	15.049	.701
		Total Farm Management	11.341	12	.945	.576	.861	.030	6.907	.328
		Total Agri Business	17.128	12	1.427	1.212	.276	.060	14.542	.682
		Total Food Processing	10.076	12	.840	.916	.532	.046	10.989	.530

		Total New Era Startups	28.485	5	5.697	2.518	.030	.053	12.590	.780
	Education * Sector	Total Farm Management	13.286	5	2.657	1.618	.156	.035	8.092	.558
		Total Agri Business	6.743	5	1.349	1.145	.337	.025	5.725	.404
		Total Food Processing	3.657	5	.731	.798	.552	.017	3.988	.284
		Total New Era Startups	.607	1	.607	.268	.605	.001	.268	.081
	Gender * Age * Education	Total Farm Management	.019	1	.019	.012	.914	.000	.012	.051
		Total Agri Business	.117	1	.117	.099	.753	.000	.099	.061
		Total Food Processing	1.312	1	1.312	1.430	.233	.006	1.430	.222
		Total New Era Startups	2.882	3	.961	.425	.736	.006	1.274	.134
	Gender * Age * Sector	Total Farm Management	6.863	3	2.288	1.393	.246	.018	4.180	.368
		Total Agri Business	2.077	3	.692	.588	.624	.008	1.764	.171
		Total Food Processing	2.518	3	.839	.916	.434	.012	2.747	.250
		Total New Era Startups	.168	1	.168	.074	.786	.000	.074	.058
	Gender * Education * Sector	Total Farm Management	9.880	1	9.880	6.017	.015	.026	6.017	.685

	Total Agri Business	.066	1	.066	.056	.814	.000	.056	.056
	Total Food Processing	.961	1	.961	1.049	.307	.005	1.049	.175
Age * Education * Sector	Total New Era Startups	3.584	2	1.792	.792	.454	.007	1.584	.184
	Total Farm Management	13.825	2	6.913	4.210	.016	.036	8.420	.735
	Total Agri Business	.118	2	.059	.050	.951	.000	.100	.057
	Total Food Processing	1.658	2	.829	.904	.406	.008	1.808	.205
Gender * Age * Education * Sector	Total New Era Startups	.000	0	.	.	.	.000	.000	.
	Total Farm Management	.000	0	.	.	.	.000	.000	.
	Total Agri Business	.000	0	.	.	.	.000	.000	.
	Total Food Processing	.000	0	.	.	.	.000	.000	.
Error	Total New Era Startups	511.314	226	2.262					
	Total Farm Management	371.077	226	1.642					
	Total Agri Business	266.194	226	1.178					
	Total Food Pro-	207.212	226	.917					

	cessing								
Total	Total New Era Startups	13399.000	282						
	Total Farm Management	14003.000	282						
	Total Agri Business	7977.000	282						
	Total Food Processing	3240.000	282						
Corrected Total	Total New Era Startups	798.911	281						
	Total Farm Management	588.018	281						
	Total Agri Business	345.479	281						
	Total Food Processing	329.234	281						
a. R Squared = .360 (Adjusted R Squared = .204)									
b. R Squared = .369 (Adjusted R Squared = .215)									
c. R Squared = .229 (Adjusted R Squared = .042)									
d. R Squared = .371 (Adjusted R Squared = .217)									
e. Computed using alpha = .05									

### Implications & Limitations

The negative consequences stemming from the Centre for Agribusiness Incubation and Entrepreneurship (CAIE) on new era startups carry significant implications. Primarily, it suggests that the support and resources provided by CAIE may not effectively address the specific needs and challenges faced by these startups.

This misalignment can impede their growth and development, leading to lower success rates and

limited sustainability. The adverse impact indicates a potential lack of tailored mentoring and guidance for new era startups within the framework of CAIE. Startups in emerging industries require specialized knowledge and expertise, and if the incubation center fails to provide relevant and up-to-date support, it can hinder their progress and their ability to compete in the market. The negative repercussions experienced by new era startups in relation to CAIE could result in diminished confidence and

trust among entrepreneurs towards the incubation center. This loss of faith may discourage potential startups from seeking assistance from CAIE, resulting in missed opportunities for growth and innovation in the agribusiness sector. It is crucial to note that the negative impact observed in relation to the Centre for Agribusiness Incubation and Entrepreneurship (CAIE) and new era startups does not represent a comprehensive or universally applicable evaluation of all incubation centers or startups. The limitation lies in the specificity of the negative impact, which pertains specifically to the context and circumstances surrounding CAIE and the startups it supports. Additionally, the negative consequences observed may be influenced by various factors, such as the unique industry landscape, economic conditions, and the inherent qualities of the startups themselves. It is possible that other external factors or internal challenges within the startups contribute to the negative outcomes, rather than solely attributing them to CAIE. Furthermore, the negative impact may be time-sensitive and subject to change as the incubation center evolves, refines its approach, or adapts to the emerging needs of new era startups. Therefore, while the negative implications highlight areas for improvement and raise concerns regarding the effectiveness of CAIE, it is essential to acknowledge these limitations and conduct further research to gain a comprehensive understanding of the intricate dynamics between incubation centers and startups in the new era.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The Centre for Agribusiness Incubation and Entrepreneurship (CAIE) has had a predominantly negative impact on new era startups. Despite the promising concept of promoting agribusiness and entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector, the execution and outcomes of CAIE have been disappointing. CAIE has failed to provide startups with the necessary support and resources they need to thrive. The incubation center has struggled due to inadequate funding, infrastructure, and mentorship, leaving startups without the crucial elements required for growth and sustainability in a highly competitive market. CAIE has not effectively addressed the unique challenges faced by agribusiness startups. The agricultural sector demands specialized knowledge and expertise, yet the programs and initiatives offered by CAIE have been generic and unsuited to the complex problems encountered by agribusiness entrepreneurs. Consequently, startups have been unable to overcome industry-specific hurdles, impeding their progress. CAIE has not fostered a culture of innovation and collaboration among startups. Successful entrepreneurial ecosystems rely on networking, knowledge sharing, and collaborative opportunities. Unfortunately,

CAIE has been unsuccessful in creating an environment conducive to meaningful connections and partnerships among startups. This lack of synergy has stifled the growth and potential success of new era startups. CAIE's impact on job creation and economic growth has been limited. Agribusiness has the potential to generate employment opportunities and make significant contributions to the economy. However, CAIE's inability to effectively support startups has resulted in a dearth of job creation and an insufficient stimulation of economic growth within the agricultural sector. In conclusion, the Centre for Agribusiness Incubation and Entrepreneurship has had a negative impact on new era startups. Insufficient support, a failure to address sector-specific challenges, a lack of collaboration, and limited contributions to job creation and economic growth have impeded the growth and success of agribusiness startups. Significant improvements and a comprehensive overhaul of CAIE's approach are necessary to address these shortcomings and make a positive impact on the startup ecosystem in the agricultural sector. Based on the above test result, here is a summary of the findings from the reliability test, KMO and Bartlett's test, rotated component matrix, and MANOVA: The Cronbach's alpha values for new era startup, farm management, Agri business, food processing was .583, .125, -.720 and .641, respectively. These values indicate poor dependability across all surveys. The KMO values for new era startup, farm management, Agri business, food processing was .500, .484, .500, and .500, respectively. The significant values for the Bartlett's test were .000, for all except farm management which is 0.182 indicating a bad fit for the data structure in terms of variables. Only farm management had a rotated component matrix, suggesting underlying dimensions influencing new era startup. Component 1 represented a general predisposition towards farm management, while Component 2 emphasized a particular facet of farm management. The component loadings indicated the relative strength of associations between variables and components. MANOVA (Multivariate Analysis of Variance) was used to compare means of multiple sample variables, considering demographic factors like age, gender, education, and sector. The Box's test indicated that the assumption of homogeneity was met, as the significant value was .017. The F value was 1.234, and the Box's M value was 312.675. The MANOVA results showed various effects of demographic factors on the dependent variables (farm management, Agri business, food processing). Overall, the findings suggest poor reliability, a suitable data structure, and significant effects of demographic factors on the variables in the study. Further analysis and discussion can be con-



ducted to understand the influence of CAIE on farm management based on these results.

## 5. References

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