Digital Innovation Meets Environmental Sustainability: Assessing the Role of Governance and Regulatory Ecosystems

Devika Sharma[1] and Dr. Ruchi Goyal[2]

[1]Research Scholar, Dept. of Management, Jaipur School of Business, JECRC University, Jaipur, India
[2]Professor, Dept. of Management, Jaipur School of Business, JECRC University, Jaipur, India

Abstract
This research paper investigates the complex interplay between government interventions and startup success, analysing how regulatory frameworks and policy measures affect entrepreneurial ecosystems. While government policies such as financial incentives, simplified procedures, and tax breaks are intended to foster startup growth, their efficacy is often moderated by barriers like market entry difficulties, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and infrastructural challenges. Using both qualitative and quantitative methodologies, this study evaluates the direct impacts of governmental actions on startups and explores the moderating effects of ecosystem challenges. The findings reveal that while motivational factors and supportive government schemes directly correlate with startup success, significant barriers can undermine these positive impacts. The study suggests that for government policies to be more effective, they must be designed to directly address these moderating challenges and tailored to the specific needs of startups. This research contributes to the broader discourse on policy development for entrepreneurial ecosystems and suggests pathways for future investigations to enhance the nuanced understanding of regulatory impacts on startup success.
Keywords: *Government Interventions, Startup Ecosystem, Regulatory Frameworks, Startup Success, Ecosystem Challenges, Entrepreneurial Barriers, Moderating Effects*

1: INTRODUCTION
Government interventions play a pivotal role in shaping the landscape of startup ecosystems through targeted policies and regulatory frameworks. This study examines the crucial influence of government interventions on startup ecosystems, analyzing how these policies either promote or restrict startup growth, with a focus on the moderating role of ecosystem challenges. It highlights the proven benefits of supportive policies like funding, tax incentives, and simplified regulations in fostering a conducive environment for innovation and reducing early-stage risks (Fukushima, M. 2024; Khandelwal & Asthana 2023). This study acknowledges that while government interventions aim to enhance startup success, their effectiveness can be significantly reduced by ecosystem challenges like market entry barriers and bureaucratic inefficiencies. These obstacles complicate the direct impact of governmental support, indicating a complex interplay where the ecosystem itself crucially moderates outcomes (Kwapisz, A. 2019; Chambers & Munemo 2019). This study examines how government policies and regulations shape the startup ecosystem, highlighting the dual potential to either foster or hinder startup success. It explores the complex interaction between supportive governmental actions—like funding and tax incentives—and startup performance, emphasizing that the efficacy of these policies often hinges on their implementation and the prevailing ecosystem challenges (Wasnik & Jain 2023; Singh, 2020). Government interventions are crucial for reducing risks in the early phases of startups and encouraging innovation. However, their effectiveness is often compromised by ecosystem challenges like market barriers and bureaucratic inefficiencies, which can weaken the impact of these policies on startup success (Srikanth et al. 2020). This study investigates the impact of ecosystem challenges on the effectiveness of government policies in influencing startup outcomes. Employing mixed research methods, it assesses both direct and moderated effects

of governmental actions, providing insights to enhance regulatory frameworks for economic growth and startup sustainability.

2: LITERATURE REVIEW:

This study explores the complex relationship between government policies, regulatory frameworks, and the operational and strategic outcomes of startups. This exploration is particularly critical in understanding how different variables within the startup ecosystem interact and influence each other, potentially leading to varied levels of business success.

A: Government Roles and Regulatory Frameworks

Governments significantly influence the startup landscape through their policies and regulations, which can either support entrepreneurial growth or create barriers that hinder innovation. The success of these policies largely hinges on their alignment with startup needs and economic objectives. For instance, streamlined regulations can minimize bureaucratic obstacles, enabling smoother operations and faster growth for new businesses (Mitra, 2021; Joseph et al. 2008). Regulatory frameworks significantly impact the operational capabilities of startups. Effective regulatory environments can either stimulate innovation and venture creation or stifle it by imposing restrictive norms (Oranburg, 2020, Allen, 2019). These findings suggest that governments need to consider the balance between necessary regulations and fostering an environment conducive to growth. Research highlights the critical role of government policies in fostering startup ecosystems (Child & Tsai 2005). Government policies, from financial support to regulatory guidance, play a crucial role in enhancing startup ecosystems and performance. A study by Ziakis et al. (2022) along with Wasnik & Jain (2023) emphasizes how policy-driven financial incentives and streamlined regulations are essential for the growth and sustainability of startups.

B: Moderating Effects of Ecosystem Challenges and Barriers

Government policies aimed at supporting startups may face limitations due to ecosystem challenges like market access barriers, technological hurdles, and infrastructural deficiencies. Despite strong government support, startups in areas with poor technological infrastructure or limited skilled labor may not thrive, highlighting the complex interplay between policy and local conditions (Mai & Nguyen 2023; Zaidi et al. 2023). The effectiveness of government support for startups is often diminished by ecosystem challenges like market entry barriers, limited technological access, and infrastructural constraints. Studies show that even with favorable government policies, startups may falter in environments dominated by established companies or where poor infrastructure hampers efficiency (Guerrero et al. 2021; Ojaghi & Yazdani 2019).

C: Empirical Evidence and Theoretical Frameworks

Studies have shown that the impact of government roles on startup success is significant but varies widely depending on the specific ecosystem challenges present. A conceptual framework developed by Shivhare (2023) illustrates how government support, market orientation, and technology orientation affect startup sustainability, emphasizing the interdependencies within these factors (Shivhare & Shunmugasundaram (2023).

Similarly, Mai (2023) discusses how organizational learning within startups is influenced by the broader startup ecosystem, supported by government initiatives. This study delves into how tailored governmental policies can meet startups' unique needs and stresses the importance of considering the broader ecosystem to boost policy effectiveness. By examining these dynamics, the study contributes to the discourse on policy effectiveness in entrepreneurial settings and lays a foundation for future research aimed at optimizing government actions to support sustainable startup growth (Ajayi-Nifise, et al 2024; Oanh et al 2023).

3: CONCEPTUAL MODEL:

The conceptual model illustrates the relationships between various independent variables (GRS, MF, ROG, LOAS, LOAG, LOAR, SEC) and the dependent variable (SOS - Success of Startups), with BARR (Barriers) acting as a moderating variable. The model suggests that

factors such as Government Role for Startups (GRS), Motivating Factors (MF), and the Level of Agreement with Government Schemes (LOAG), among others, directly influence startup success. The moderating variable, BARR, is posited to influence the strength or direction of these relationships, potentially mitigating or amplifying the effects of the independent variables on startup success. This setup aims to dissect how different elements within a startup ecosystem collectively impact its success, while also considering barriers that could alter these effects.
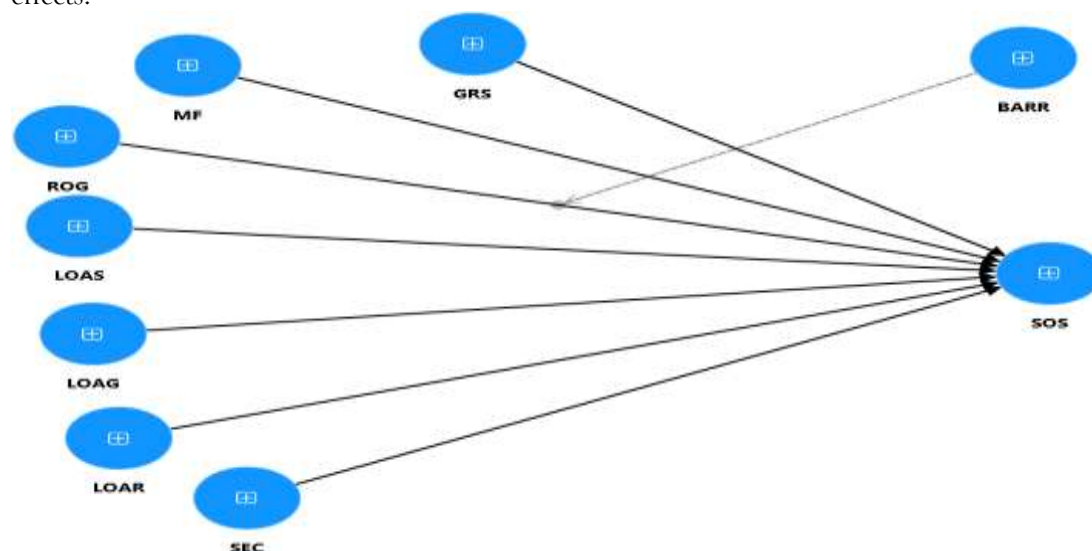

Figure 1 Conceptual Model

4: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This investigation adopts a hybrid research design, focusing on the impacts of governmental interventions and regulatory frameworks within the startup ecosystem. It employs both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies to thoroughly investigate the topic (Kelle, 2006). Data for this study was collected through primary methods such as structured surveys and interviews with key stakeholders like entrepreneurs and government officials, and through secondary sources including academic literature and official reports. Purposive sampling ensured that participants were well-informed and experienced, enhancing the quality and depth of the data.

The study utilized structured surveys featuring both open and closed-ended questions, and detailed interview guides to explore the impact of government on startups, providing both quantitative data and qualitative insights (Jamshed S. 2014; Zettel & Garrett 2021; Ruslin, R. et al 2022). Statistical software was used to perform descriptive and inferential analyses, including regression and SEM, to examine relationships between variables. Thematic analysis helped identify recurring themes and narratives in the qualitative data (Ong 2017; GHALEB).

The study ensured the reliability and validity of its tools using Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability, with alpha values above 0.7 indicating reliability. Convergent validity was assessed using the Average Variance Extracted (AVE), with factor loadings over 0.7 confirming indicator adequacy. Discriminant validity was evaluated through the Fornell-Larcker Criterion and the HTMT ratio, with values below 0.90 (or 0.85 for stricter measures) proving satisfactory (Fornell & Larcker 1981; Henseler et al., 2015).

Table 1: Internal Consistency and Reliability of the Constructs

Factor Loading			Cronbach's alpha	Composite reliability	Average variance extracted (AVE)
BARR	BARR 1	0.765	0.738	0.763	0.549
	BARR 2	0.849			
	BARR 3	0.720			
	BARR 4	0.787			
	BARR 5	0.752			
GRS	GRS 1	0.709	0.751	0.789	0.573
	GRS 2	0.817			
	GRS 3	0.652			
	GRS 4	0.835			
LOAG	LOAG 2	0.758	0.734	0.773	0.552
	LOAG 3	0.865			
	LOAG 4	0.562			
	LOAG 5	0.754			
LOAR	LOAR 2	0.606	0.690	0.765	0.502
	LOAR 3	0.671			
	LOAR 4	0.704			
	LOAR 5	0.834			
LOAS	LOAS 1	0.753	0.850	0.849	0.627
	LOAS 3	0.834			
	LOAS 4	0.714			
	LOAS 5	0.859			
	LOAS 6	0.791			
MF	MF 1	0.696	0.749	0.774	0.493
	MF 2	0.762			
	MF 3	0.644			
	MF 4	0.817			
	MF 5	0.565			
ROG	ROG 1	0.603	0.700	0.750	0.516
	ROG 3	0.627			
	ROG 4	0.775			
	ROG 5	0.841			
SEC	SEC 1	0.842	0.825	0.841	0.588
	SEC 2	0.703			
	SEC 3	0.697			
	SEC 4	0.797			
	SEC 5	0.786			
SOS	SOS 1	0.745	0.815	0.821	0.518
	SOS 2	0.72			
	SOS 3	0.727			
	SOS 4	0.657			
	SOS 5	0.754			
	SOS 6	0.713			

Table 2: Fornell Lacker Criteria

	BARR	GRS	LOAG	LOAR	LOAS	MF	ROG	SEC	SOS
BARR	0.700								
GRS	0.344	0.757							
LOAG	0.284	0.511	0.743						
LOAR	0.583	0.152	0.274	0.709					
LOAS	0.404	0.633	0.637	0.396	0.79				
MF	0.441	0.556	0.622	0.466	0.72	0.703			
ROG	0.233	0.266	0.391	0.367	0.46	0.589	0.718		
SEC	0.37	0.683	0.516	0.508	0.71	0.71	0.437	0.767	
SOS	0.603	0.442	0.582	0.409	0.53	0.682	0.364	0.496	0.72

Table 3: HTMT Ratio

	BARR	GRS	LOAG	LOAR	LOAS	MF	ROG	SEC	SOS	BARR x ROG
BARR										
GRS	0.521									
LOAG	0.378	0.737								
LOAR	0.829	0.372	0.534							
LOAS	0.520	0.805	0.832	0.483						
MF	0.604	0.818	0.847	0.72	0.93					
ROG	0.350	0.387	0.568	0.635	0.589	0.796				
SEC	0.499	0.880	0.683	0.694	0.852	0.970	0.618			
SOS	0.749	0.543	0.710	0.536	0.615	0.813	0.464	0.593		
BARR x ROG	0.077	0.154	0.195	0.189	0.151	0.191	0.387	0.234	0.08	

5: STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS:

The structural model illustrates the relationships among various factors affecting startup success (SOS), with the central variable being SOS depicted as having multiple influencing factors. These factors include Motivating Factor (MF), Role of Government (ROG), Level of Agreement on Startup Ecosystem Challenge (SEC), among others. Each connection line shows the influence strength and direction (positive or negative) on SOS, quantified by path coefficients next to the lines. Additionally, the model employs barriers (BARR) as a moderating variable, indicating how external challenges might affect the relationship between the governmental roles and startup success.

Path Coefficient Analysis & Findings:

Table 4 explained the impact of each independent and moderating variable on the success rate of startups. A significant positive correlation of 0.403 between barriers and startup success (BARR -> SOS), with a p-value of 0.000, suggests that startups that successfully navigate challenges are more likely to thrive, underscoring the notion that resilience and capability are enhanced through facing obstacles.
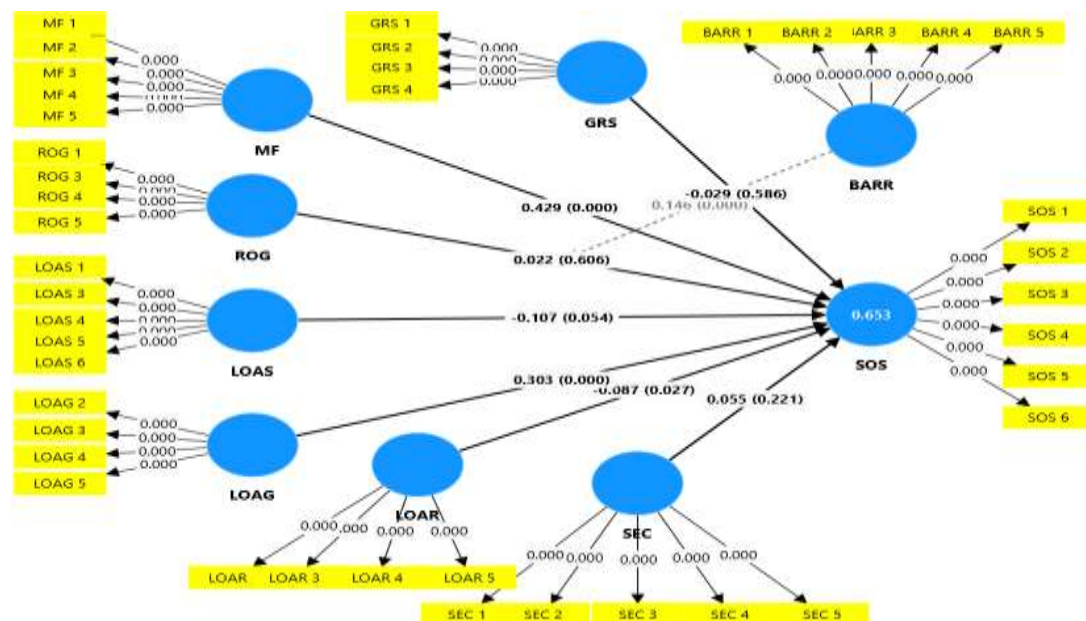
Figure 2 Structural Model

In contrast, the government's role in supporting startups (GRS -> SOS) is negatively correlated, with a coefficient of -0.029 and a p-value of 0.586, suggesting that government initiatives may not always be effectively aligned with the needs of startups. This analysis reveals the complex interplay of factors that can either support or hinder startup success. Further analysis reveals a strong positive impact from the level of agreement on government schemes (LOAG -> SOS), evidenced by a coefficient of 0.303 and a p-value of 0.000. This highlights that favorable views towards government schemes are significantly beneficial for startup success. However, the regulatory system agreement (LOAR -> SOS) and awareness of schemes (LOAS -> SOS) show negative impacts on startup success, with coefficients of -0.087 and -0.107 respectively. These findings, although statistically significant, suggest that certain regulatory frameworks and mere awareness of schemes might be obstacles rather than aids to startup growth. The most substantial positive influence comes from motivating factors (MF -> SOS), which display a coefficient of 0.429 and a p-value of 0.000, underlining the essential role of motivation in driving startup success. The roles of government (ROG -> SOS) and startup ecosystem challenges (SEC -> SOS) show minimal and non-significant positive impacts, indicating these factors alone do not strongly predict startup outcomes.

Moreover, the interaction of barriers and government role (BARR x ROG -> SOS) with a coefficient of 0.146 and a p-value of 0.000 significantly influences startup success. This interaction suggests that the combination of government involvement and overcoming barriers can significantly alter the trajectory of startup success, reinforcing the complex dynamics within startup ecosystems. This nuanced analysis provides a deeper understanding of the interplay between government roles, regulatory frameworks, and ecosystem challenges in shaping the landscape of startup success.

Table 4: Path Coefficient

Path	Beta Value	T statistics	P values
BARR -> SOS	0.404	9.227	0.000
GRS -> SOS	-0.028	0.544	0.586
LOAG -> SOS	0.3	7.934	0.000
LOAR -> SOS	-0.082	2.216	0.027
LOAS -> SOS	-0.102	1.931	0.054
MF -> SOS	0.424	9.03	0.000
ROG -> SOS	0.025	0.516	0.606
SEC -> SOS	0.055	1.224	0.221
BARR x ROG -> SOS	0.144	5.581	0.000

- **Analysis of Interaction Effect:**

This graph 1 depicts the interaction effect of the variables "Barriers" (BARR) and "Role of Government" (ROG) on the success of startups (SOS). The x-axis represents the standardized values of the ROG, while the y-axis shows the effect on the SOS. Three lines are plotted to show how different levels of BARR (measured as standard deviations from the mean: -1 SD, Mean, +1 SD) influence the relationship between ROG and SOS:

1. Red Line (BARR at -1 SD): This line shows a negative relationship between ROG and SOS when barriers are low (one standard deviation below the mean). As the role of government increases, the success of startups decreases.
2. Blue Line (BARR at Mean): Represents the effect of ROG on SOS at the average level of barriers. This line is relatively flat, indicating that when barriers are at their mean value, changes in the role of government do not significantly affect startup success.
3. Green Line (BARR at +1 SD): Shows a positive relationship, indicating that when barriers are high (one standard deviation above the mean), an increase in the role of government correlates with increased success of startups.
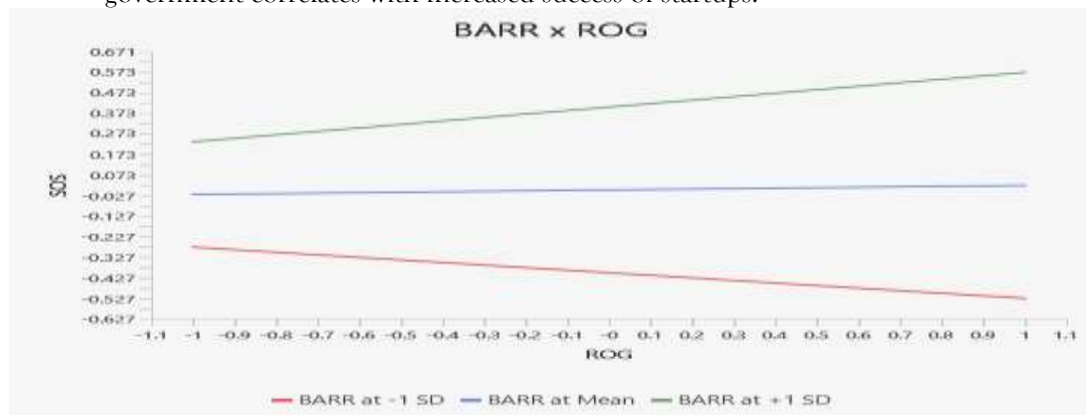
Graph 1 Interaction Effect

6: CONCLUSION

The examination of route coefficients in this study sheds light on the impact of government policies and regulatory frameworks on startup performance in a complex and changing entrepreneurial ecosystem. The findings highlight the importance of several influencing elements, particularly the Motivating Factor (MF) and Level of Agreement for Government Schemes (LOAG), in molding startup success. According to the study, motivational components such as entrepreneurial spirit, mentorship, and industry networking have a considerable influence on Startup Success (SOS). A well-structured support system, which includes incubation centers, financial aid, and training programs, is critical for boosting

startup confidence and performance. The inclusion of motivation-driven policies ensures that entrepreneurs can withstand market uncertainties and operational obstacles.

Furthermore, the study demonstrates that Level of Agreement for Government Schemes (LOAG) has a considerable impact on startup success. Entrepreneurs who see government policies and incentives as good are more likely to use them effectively, resulting in better business success. Government initiatives like as subsidies, tax breaks, and skill development programs all help to create a favorable environment for businesses. However, the study also identifies differences in the accessibility and awareness of these policies, which frequently limit their effectiveness. Interestingly, the role of government (ROG) has a small direct impact on company success. This study implies that, while governments play an important role in policy design, its implementation and alignment with the actual needs of entrepreneurs require more refining. Bureaucratic delays, strict restrictions, and burdensome compliance requirements may all undermine the effectiveness of government actions. Entrepreneurs frequently struggle to navigate complex policy processes, limiting their capacity to harness government backing effectively. As a result, the report calls for a more flexible, accessible, and responsive regulatory framework to the dynamic startup scene. Overall, the study stresses that, while government support is important, its effectiveness is dependent on entrepreneurial motivation, efficient policy implementation, and the removal of bureaucratic barriers. Future policy changes must prioritize improving practical assistance mechanisms that directly improve startup operational efficiency and sustainability.

7: FUTURE IMPLICATIONS:

The conclusions of this study have important consequences for policymakers, entrepreneurs, and other stakeholders in the startup ecosystem. A significant takeaway is the importance of reshaping government policy to better meet the demands of entrepreneurs. Policymakers must change their attention from generic incentives to more targeted support systems that address industry-specific obstacles and opportunities. Sector-specific policies, such as technology-driven incentives for IT startups or simpler compliance for small-scale manufacturing firms, can be more effective in meeting the special needs of startups. Another important issue is the need to improve motivational activities for businesses. Governments should invest in mentoring programs, startup incubators, and leadership development to help budding business leaders. Countries with robust entrepreneurial ecosystems, such as the United States and Germany, have demonstrated effectiveness in promoting innovation through well-structured startup accelerators and venture capital funding. India can boost its startup environment by increasing access to capital, technical assistance, and skill development initiatives.

Furthermore, the report emphasizes the necessity of lowering regulatory hurdles to facilitate corporate operations. Many entrepreneurs confront challenges in acquiring permits, complying with tax rules, and meeting legal documentation requirements. Streamlining these processes with digital platforms, single-window clearance systems, and simplified registration procedures can greatly increase startup productivity. Singapore and Estonia are successful examples of governments that use few restrictions and broad digital governance to facilitate rather than limit corporate activities.

The findings also indicate that policy implementation should be more entrepreneur-focused. Many government plans, while good on paper, fail to reach their intended beneficiaries due to a lack of awareness, procedural difficulties, and administrative inefficiencies. To educate entrepreneurs about potential opportunities, governments must implement proactive awareness efforts that use online platforms, social media, and industry collaborations. Establishing feedback systems that allow entrepreneurs to directly communicate their difficulties with policymakers can help to improve policy effectiveness. Finally, the study emphasizes the need of assessing the indirect effects of government activities on startup

success. Future research should look into how external factors like venture capital, industry partnerships, and global market access influence the relationship between government policies and entrepreneurial performance. Understanding these mediating elements can assist in developing comprehensive policies that target not just direct financial assistance but also ecosystem facilitators such as networking opportunities, technology improvements, and market expansion tactics.

8: LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

While this study offers valuable insights, several limitations must be acknowledged. The first limitation is the scope and generalizability of the findings. The study focuses on startups in Rajasthan, which, despite being a growing entrepreneurial hub, may not represent the broader startup ecosystem across India or globally. Different regions have varying economic conditions, policy frameworks, and industry structures, which may influence startup success differently. Future research should expand the geographical scope to compare startup ecosystems across multiple regions or countries to derive more universally applicable insights.

Data restrictions are still another obstacle. The analysis is mostly based on selected companies and government regulations, which may not capture the full range of obstacles and opportunities in the entrepreneurial scene. While qualitative and quantitative methodologies were employed to examine trends, a larger sample size that included a variety of business formats, funding sources, and market sectors could strengthen the study's validity. Longitudinal studies that track startup performance over time would provide a more complete picture of how government initiatives affect long-term success.

Furthermore, causal links warrant additional investigation. Path coefficients suggest substantial connections between variables, but they do not prove definitive causal relationships. It is critical to conduct experimental or longitudinal research to evaluate whether changes in government policy directly impact startup performance. For example, tracking startups before and after regulatory changes could assist determine the true impact of government actions on company outcomes.

Furthermore, the study does not go into detail about the mediating elements that may influence the effectiveness of government programs. Investor confidence, industry alliances, technology developments, and global market access could all have a big impact on startup success. Future research should include these mediating elements in order to gain a more detailed view of how government actions interact with the larger startup ecosystem.

Furthermore, the study emphasizes the importance of doing comparative analyses across economies. Countries such as the United States, China, and Singapore have implemented distinct policy frameworks to encourage entrepreneurship. Comparative studies analyzing the performance of various policy models can aid in the identification of best practices that can be tailored to India's specific needs.

Finally, future study should look into the influence of emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, blockchain, and digital finance in changing startup ecosystems. The incorporation of technology into government policy can simplify startup assistance methods, increase transparency, and improve regulatory efficiency. Understanding how digital revolution affects government-startup interactions will be critical in future policies. While the study sheds light on the impact of government policies on startup success, there is plenty of room for more investigation. By addressing these constraints, future research can help us gain a better understanding of how government actions, ecosystem dynamics, and market forces interact to influence the entrepreneurial landscape.

REFERENCES:

- Ab Hamid, M. R., Sami, W., & Sidek, M. M. (2017, September). Discriminant validity assessment: Use of Fornell & Larcker criterion versus HTMT criterion. In Journal of physics: Conference series (Vol. 890, No. 1, p. 012163). IOP Publishing.
- Ács, Z. J., & Szerb, L. (2007). Entrepreneurship, economic growth and public policy. *Small Business Economics, 28*(2-3), 109-122.
- Ajayi-Nifise, A. O., Tula, S. T., Asuzu, O. F., Mhlongo, N. Z., Olatoye, F. O., & Ibeh, C. V. (2024). THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT POLICY IN FOSTERING ENTREPRENEURSHIP: A USA AND AFRICA REVIEW. International Journal of Management & Entrepreneurship Research, 6(2), 352-367.
- Allen, H. J. (2019). Regulatory sandboxes. *Geo. Wash. L. Rev., 87*, 579.
- Alvarez, S. A., & Barney, J. B. (2007). Discovery and creation: Alternative theories of entrepreneurial action. *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal, 1*(1-2), 11-26.
- Autio, E., Kenney, M., Mustar, P., Siegel, D., & Wright, M. (2014). Entrepreneurial innovation: The importance of context. *Research Policy, 43*(7), 1097-1108.
- Brinckmann, J., Grichnik, D., & Kapsa, D. (2010). Should entrepreneurs plan or just storm the castle? A meta-analysis on contextual factors impacting the business planning–performance relationship in small firms. *Journal of Business Venturing, 25*(1), 24-40.
- Brown, R., & Mason, C. (2017). Looking inside the spiky bits: A critical review and conceptualisation of entrepreneurial ecosystems. *Small Business Economics, 49*(1), 11-30.
- Bruton, G. D., Ahlstrom, D., & Li, H. L. (2010). Institutional theory and entrepreneurship: Where are we now and where do we need to move in the future? *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 34*(3), 421-440.
- Child, J., & Tsai, T. (2005). The dynamic between firms' environmental strategies and institutional constraints in emerging economies: Evidence from China and Taiwan. *Journal of Management studies*, *42*(1), 95-125.
- Fukushima, M. (2024). Policy Recommendations on Startup Ecosystem (Doctoral dissertation, The University of Tokyo).
- GHALEB, M., & YASLİOGLU, M. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) for Social and Behavioral Sciences Studies: Steps Sequence and Explanation. Journal of Organizational Behavior Review, 6(1), 69-108.
- Guerrero, M., Liñán, F., & Cáceres-Carrasco, F. R. (2021). The influence of ecosystems on the entrepreneurship process: a comparison across developed and developing economies. *Small Business Economics*, *57*(4), 1733-1759.
- Henseler, J., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2015). A new criterion for assessing discriminant validity in variance-based structural equation modeling. Journal of the academy of marketing science, 43, 115-135.
- Hopp, C., & Stephan, U. (2012). The influence of socio-economic environments on the performance of nascent entrepreneurs: Community-based support as a double-edged sword. *Small Business Economics, 38*(3), 385-405.
- Isenberg, D. (2010). How to start an entrepreneurial revolution. *Harvard Business Review, 88*(6), 40-50.
- Jamshed S. (2014). Qualitative research method-interviewing and observation. Journal of basic and clinical pharmacy, 5(4), 87–88. https://doi.org/10.4103/0976-0105.141942
- Joseph, K., Sarma, M., & Abraham, V. (2008). National system of innovation: India. *Research Paper*, *27*(08).
- Kelle, U. (2006). Combining qualitative and quantitative methods in research practice: purposes and advantages. Qualitative research in psychology, 3(4), 293-311.

- Khandelwal, P., & Asthana, P. (2023). Analyzing the Role of Government Policies in Fostering Innovation and Entrepreneurship in India's Technology Startups. Iconic Research and Engineering Journal, 6(12), 1129-1135.
- Kuckertz, A., & Wagner, M. (2010). The influence of sustainability orientation on entrepreneurial intentions—Investigating the role of business experience. *Journal of Business Venturing, 25*(5), 524-539.
- Kwapisz, A. (2019). Do government and legal barriers impede entrepreneurship in the U.S.? An exploratory study of perceived vs. actual barriers. Journal of Business Venturing Insights. Chambers, D., & Munemo, J. (2019). Regulations, institutional quality and entrepreneurship. Journal of Regulatory Economics, 55, 46-66. https://doi.org/10.1007/S11149-019-09377-W.
- Lafuente, E., Vaillant, Y., & Serarols, C. (2007). Regional differences in the influence of role models: Comparing the entrepreneurial process of rural Catalonia. *Regional Studies, 41*(6), 779-795.
- Liguori, E. W., Winkler, C., Hechavarria, D. M., & Lange, J. E. (2020). The new venture legitimacy threshold: The influences of start-up experience, industry legitimacy, and cognitive legitimacy. *Journal of Small Business Management, 58*(1), 187-208.
- Mai, K. N., & Nguyen, V. T. (2023). Entrepreneurial ecosystem affects organisational learning, creativity and success. Cogent Business & Management, 10(3).
- Mazzucato, M. (2018). The entrepreneurial state: Debunking public vs. private sector myths. *Penguin Books.*
- Minniti, M., & Lévesque, M. (2008). Recent developments in the economics of entrepreneurship. *Journal of Business Venturing, 23*(6), 603-612.
- Mitra, J. (2021). The Mosaic of Indian Entrepreneurship: An Eclectic Introduction. Indian Entrepreneurship: A Nation Evolving, 1-35.
- Morris, M. H., Kuratko, D. F., & Covin, J. G. (2010). Corporate entrepreneurship & innovation. *Cengage Learning.*
- Nanda, R., & Sørensen, J. B. (2010). Workplace peers and entrepreneurship. *Management Science, 56*(7), 1116-1126.
- Nightingale, P., & Coad, A. (2014). Muppets and gazelles: Political and methodological biases in entrepreneurship research. *Industrial and Corporate Change, 23*(1), 113-143.
- Oanh, V. T. K., Lan, D. H., & Tung, T. M. (2023). Evaluating strategies to create successful business incubators in higher education in Vietnam. Migration Letters, 20(S3), 40-53.
- Ojaghi, H., Mohammadi, M., & Yazdani, H. R. (2019). A synthesized framework for the formation of startups' innovation ecosystem: A systematic literature review. Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management, 10(5), 1063-1097.
- Ong, M. H. A., & Puteh, F. (2017). Quantitative data analysis: Choosing between SPSS, PLS, and AMOS in social science research. International Interdisciplinary Journal of Scientific Research, 3(1), 14-25.
- Oranburg, S. C. (2020). Encouraging Entrepreneurship and Innovation through Regulatory Democratization. *San Diego L. Rev., 57*, 757.
- Ruslin, R., Mashuri, S., Rasak, M. S. A., Alhabsyi, F., & Syam, H. (2022). Semi-structured Interview: A methodological reflection on the development of a qualitative research instrument in educational studies. IOSR Journal of Research & Method in Education (IOSR-JRME), 12(1), 22-29.

- Sarasvathy, S. D. (2001). Causation and effectuation: Toward a theoretical shift from economic inevitability to entrepreneurial contingency. *Academy of Management Review, 26*(2), 243-263.
- Shane, S. (2009). Why encouraging more people to become entrepreneurs is bad public policy. *Small Business Economics, 33*(2), 141-149.
- Shivhare, S., & Shunmugasundaram, V. (2023). STARTUP SUSTAINABILITY BASED ON GOVERNMENT, TECHNOLOGY, AND MARKET: EMPIRICAL STUDY MEDIATION OF PERFORMANCE & SATISFACTION. Indian Journal of Finance and Banking, 13(1), 63-77.
- Singh, V. (2020). Policy and Regulatory Changes for a Successful Startup Revolution: Experiences from the Startup Action Plan in India. Asian Development Bank Institute Research Paper Series. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3635930.
- Srikanth, M., Kumar, G. N., & Reddy, W. R. (2020). Entrepreneurship, innovation, and economic development: An Indian experience. *SEDME (Small Enterprises Development, Management & Extension Journal), 47*(3), 279-292.
- Stephan, U., Hart, M., & Drews, C. C. (2015). Understanding motivations for entrepreneurship: A review of recent research evidence. *Enterprise Research Centre, White Paper No. 10.*
- Venkataraman, S. (1997). The distinctive domain of entrepreneurship research. *Advances in Entrepreneurship, Firm Emergence and Growth, 3*, 119-138.
- Wasnik, A., & Jain, A. (2023). Government Support for Startups: A Comprehensive Analysis of Funding Initiatives and the Role of the Indian Government in Nurturing the Startup Ecosystem. Journal of Economics and Business. https://doi.org/10.31014/aior.1992.06.03.523.
- Welter, F., Baker, T., Audretsch, D. B., & Gartner, W. B. (2017). Everyday entrepreneurship—A call for entrepreneurship research to embrace entrepreneurial diversity. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 41*(3), 311-321.
- Wennekers, S., van Stel, A., Thurik, R., & Reynolds, P. (2005). Nascent entrepreneurship and the level of economic development. *Small Business Economics, 24*(3), 293-309.
- Zaidi, R.A., Khan, M.M., Khan, R.A. and Mujtaba, B.G. (2023), "Do entrepreneurship ecosystem and managerial skills contribute to startup development?", South Asian Journal of Business Studies, Vol. 12 No. 1, pp. 25-53. https://doi.org/10.1108/SAJBS-07-2020-0233.
- Zettel, L., & Garrett, R. (2023). A pragmatic perspective on social entrepreneurial opportunities. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research, 29*(6), 1376-1395.
- Ziakis, C., Vlachopoulou, M., & Petridis, K. (2022). Start-up ecosystem (StUpEco): a conceptual framework and empirical research. Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity, 8(1), 35.