Chapter 1 Entrepreneurial Empowerment: Maximizing Potential Through Business Incubators

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ABSTRACT

Business incubators help the economy of the nation through business growth. It helps to the next generation of entrepreneurs. This chapter explores how incubators help early-stage enterprises with networking, mentorship, resources, and education. It takes a look at how brooding procedures are changing, including the utilization of virtual and cross breed models, new innovation, and an emphasis on friendly impact and supportability. This chapter brings together perspectives from academia, business, and government to improve understanding of the creation of incubation system and its role in promoting development, job creation, and financial development. Practical recommendations are made to improve the manageability and viability of business visionary projects for the upcoming generation of business futurists.

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INTRODUCTION

A person who starts and takes the risk of business with little funding is called an entrepreneur. The person bears accountability for the advantages and disadvantages of their business venture (Daraojimbaet al. (2023); Korang (2024)). An innovative product or service is the emphasis of a company idea as opposed to an established business model. The Batavia Industrial Centre is located in New York. It was the first business incubator. The various models and tactics that have been discussed for the improvement of business and entrepreneurship have helped new entrepreneurs. Because of this, a large number of entrepreneurs (Mian (2021), Kilcrease (2012), Galbraith et al, (2019)) are encouraged to do their business in an improved manner and are in the ladder of growth. Business planning gives an explicit road map for success. It has a clear business system purpose, mission, and vision in order to reach the target market. Business owners who have a well-defined goal are better able to deploy resources, make wise decisions, and reduce risks.

Academic institutions and well-versed incubator centers possess the expertise to offer entrepreneurs more insightful recommendations on how to proceed with their firm. A range of resources (Peters, et al. (2004)), including lab space, startup money, technology resources, architectural design, and advising services are provided by these successive entrepreneurs through their incubator centers (Himanen et al. (2011); Toganel & Zhu (2017); Keenan et al. (2018)). Network links, mentorship, and other services are offered by well-established incubators. There are a lot of technology companies in Silicon Valley. The Indian Silicon Valley is referred to as Bangalore. The hub of India's high-tech sector is here. These centers help with the creation of new businesses.

According to the International Business Incubation Association, there are more than 7000 incubators in the world. The main goal of the incubators is to encourage new business entrepreneurs. These incubators are company created and supports not only for the expansion but also to success of new ventures by offering mentorship, access to investors, expertise, free or inexpensive workspace, and in some situations, loans for operating capital (Assenova (2020); Odeyemi et al. (2024), Hervieux et al. (2018)).

Research shows that incubators are playing a crucial role for fostering an entrepreneurial culture. They help entrepreneurs grow their companies, particularly in the early phases. According to International Business Innovation Association (IBIA), the business incubator is defined as the process of lifting up early-stage companies through various key development processes until they become self-driven system. In general business incubators provides tool for the successive entrepreneur. In order to aid in the incubation of new technological firms, numerous nations across the 26 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-

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