FACTORS INFLUENCING THE STUDENTS TO JOIN IN INCUBATION CENTERS OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS IN BANGALORE CITY, KARNATAKA STATE

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ABSTRACT
The primary motive of this research paper is to study the level of influence of motivational factors on the students to join in incubation centres functioning in colleges in Bangalore city. The researcher considered 689 students who were studying commerce and management courses from 86 colleges, from whom the primary data were gathered through questionnairein online mode. The researcher identified a total of 23 factors which probably influence them. The researcher applied Factor Analysis, Descriptive Statistics (Mean, Standard Deviation and Co-efficient of variation), t-test and One-way ANOVA for analysing the data. The study found that the "Factors Related to Favourable Business Conditions" influenced the respondents more to join in incubation centres followed by the factors "Psychological Factors", "Academic and Incubation Centre Related Factors" and "Financial and Employment Related Factors" and the factor "Family and Personal Factors" influenced to a moderate extent on the respondents to join in incubation centres. The study also evidenced that significant differences were found in level of influence of family and personal factors with the factors native area, family size, parent's occupation and income. There were significant differences in level of influence of financial and employment related factors with the factors native area, family size, parent's occupation and income. Significant differences was there in Factors of Favourable Business Conditions with native area, parent's occupation and type of institution. Type of institutions made significant differences in Academic and Incubation Centre Related Factors.

Introduction

India is one of the largest markets in the world, characterized by significant income and consumption levels. The rural economy in India is also demonstrating a positive growth trend. In recent years, the Government of India has implemented innovative policies that have fostered remarkable growth in entrepreneurship. The primary goal of encouraging new ventures with diverse creativity is to stimulate and promote innovative entrepreneurship and economic development.A vital element of a modern entrepreneurial ecosystem for technology-based start-ups is Technology Business Incubators (TBIs). The main purpose of TBIs is to facilitate technology transfer and the dissemination of products to support the growth of local innovative firms. They establish a supportive environment for technology-driven start-ups, guiding them to improve their survival rates.Moreover, TBIs can be seen as a framework that promotes regional development by creating jobs, fostering the establishment of high-tech ventures, encouraging technological entrepreneurship, and facilitating the commercialization and transfer of technology. They also provide opportunities to address market failures related to knowledge and other essential inputs for the innovation process.

Research indicates that approximately one-third of new firms do not survive beyond their third year, and nearly 60% do not make it past their seventh year. Various surveys and estimates suggest that incubated start-ups tend to survive and grow at a much faster rate compared to their non-incubated counterparts. The primary objective of designing Business Incubators is to offer technological support and services while bridging the knowledge gap to help start-ups become self-sustaining businesses.Technology Business Incubators, also known as innovation centers, science or research parks, and business or seed accelerators,

play a crucial role in this entrepreneurial landscape. For achieving the objective of recreating efficient entrepreneurs, in particular young entrepreneurs, the incubation centers are set-up in colleges to train and upskill the willing students in the aspect of entrepreneurship. Many factors are influencing the students in the colleges to join in incubation centers functioning in educational institutions. In this context, the researcher studied the factors that influence the students in Bangalore city to join in incubation centers functioning in educational institutions.

Literature Review

Alzaghal Q., & Mukhtar M. (2017) studied the factors affecting the success of incubators. The study concluded that Incubation models have been adapted to meet avariety of needs, such as increasing employment ineconomically distressed communities to serving as aninvestment vehicle and also helping in creating andsupporting SMEs, which can help in creating jobs andenhancing innovation in products and services. Incubationmodels contain many success factors that are considered tobe important services, resources, and policies used in theincubation process. If these factors are successful, theincubator and the entire incubation process will succeed. Inthe literature, there are many models that have been usedsuccessfully to measure incubator success and performance,but in developing countries only a few types of researchstudy have been conducted on this topic, and there istherefore a need to conduct more. **Carvalho L., Viana A.B.N & Mine M. (2020)** studied the factors influenced the entrepreneurs in choosing business incubation. The researchers used a sample of 39 start-ups incubated in Brazil and Portugal collected in Portugal (Lisbon) and Brazil (São Paulo). This study employed a survey for investigation. Descriptive statistics and correlation tests between the phases of the incubation process were applied. The results suggested the existence of a coherent relation between the incumbents' decisions on a BI and the services offered.

Siddiqui et al (2021), in their research paper concluded with a recommendation that a comprehensive awareness programme for Universities has to be launched to enhance the knowledge of the students and build up their passion in them to start businesses in the local market. The study also points out that the major hindrances are funding and Government bureaucracies. Finally, the study has provided guidelines and critical success criteria for business incubators operating in Saudi Arabia or elsewhere.**Safdar D., & Qamar U. (2023)** in their study uncovers several challenges facedby graduated incubates, including a lack of anticipated networking and mentorship, inadequate financialsupport, insufficient technical assistance, a scarcity of sponsorship initiatives for entrepreneurs, a shortageof legal assistance, and the impact of the pandemic on the incubation process. The study's findingsmay help policymakers to recognize the most effective institutions and initiatives for supportingentrepreneurial growth and expansion, both domestically and internationally. Furthermore,regulatory support for entrepreneurs can reinforce existing institutional frameworks.**Antonovica A., Curiel J.E. &Herráez B.R. (2023)**in their study aimed to discover what factors significantly determined the degree of fulfilment of expectations for entrepreneurs who have graduated from the incubator programme. The findings of the study showed that most statistically significant factors consist of variables that were related to behaviour, attitude and hard skills (trained).In turn, results demonstrated that soft skills (innate) also played a certain role for fulfilling expectations for developing a successful company. The study confirmed that continuous managerial training programmes for entrepreneurs in the twenty-first century were a substantial part for obtaining new skills, knowledge, insights, experiences, and change of behaviours and attitudes of different aspects needed for successful company leadership and management.

Chinta V. (2024) in their paper examined three broad objectives namely understanding the factors promoting innovative thinking processes, studying the role of incubation centers in promoting innovative thinking processes in HEIs of Telangana, and analyzing the Perceptions of students on the role of incubation centers in promoting innovative thinking process, and formed an opinion that incubation centersare playing an important role in developing the creative thinking process of the students. The study established an association between participating in an incubation center and improvement in the innovative thinking process of the students could not be rejected.It concluded that incubation centers must be more aggressively promoted among the HEIs as the participants to a larger extent admitted that their creative thinking process is improved after joining incubation process and their mentors are recognizing the creative ideas put forward from time to time.**Chahal N., & Abhishek (2024)** attempted to provide light on the dynamics of Delhi's incubation centers and their importance in supporting entrepreneurs and stimulating economic growth through a thorough examination. The study concluded that there was a lot of potential for success and there was plenty of opportunities you can grab by enrolling themselves as a start-up. These centers provided a space for new businesses to try out new ideas, gain access to resources and support and build connections with potential partners and investors. They would also provide entrepreneurial skills and knowledge to start and grow businesses of incubates. If as a new firm you were interested to enroll in any of the incubation centers be sure to explore all the options available, compare each incubator with the other one.

Methodology

The main aim of this research paper is to study the level of influence of motivational factors on the student respondents to join in incubation centres functioning in colleges in Bangalore city. For this purpose, the researcher selected a total of 689 students who were studying commerce and management courses (B.Com. / M.Com. / B.B.A. / M.B.A.) from 86 colleges in Bangalore city. The researcher framed a well-structured questionnaire to ask the opinion of the sample students on the influence level of the factors to join in incubation centres. For this purpose the researcher identified a total of 23 factors which probably influence them, these data were collected using Likert's Five Point Scalling Technique. The researcher applied Factor Analysis, Descriptive Statistics (Mean, Standard Deviation and Co-efficient of variation), t-test and One-way ANOVA for analysing the data.

Results and Discussion

This portion of the research paper presents the results regarding the level of motivational factors on the sample students to join in incubation centers functioning in the educational institutions.The researcher identified a total of 23 motivation factors which may probably influence the respondents to join in incubation centers. The number of variables selected for the study is considered to be high in number. For the purpose of reducing these number of variables and group similar variables, Factor Analysis was applied. The individual variances are given in the following communalities. The communalities are the proportion of variance described by the variables after extraction by factor analysis.

Table 1: Communalities – Motivational Factors to Join in Incubation Center

Sl. No.	Factors	Initial	Extraction
1	Coming from business-oriented family	1.000	0.659
2	To earn more in life	1.000	0.533
3	Impact of classroom teaching on business subjects	1.000	0.536
4	Inducement of family members	1.000	0.574

Sl. No.	Factors	Initial	Extraction
5	Reading success stories of entrepreneurs	1.000	0.638
6	Motivated by incubation centre activities	1.000	0.610
7	Not like to be an employee	1.000	0.534
8	Want to provide employment opportunities to others	1.000	0.573
9	Special financial assistance schemes offered to entrepreneurs	1.000	0.536
10	Ready to support financially by parents	1.000	0.637
11	Market condition in the city for some products	1.000	0.607
12	Attitude to take risk	1.000	0.584
13	Having wide network	1.000	0.578
14	Impact of training given by incubation centre	1.000	0.599
15	Well knowledge in technical aspects	1.000	0.638
16	Well knowledge in legal aspects related to business	1.000	0.572
17	Motivated by friends	1.000	0.682
18	Studying business subjects	1.000	0.546
19	Having innovative business ideas	1.000	0.525
20	Want to become leader	1.000	0.509
21	Self-confidence	1.000	0.732
22	Favourable government policies	1.000	0.630
23	Entrepreneurs have respect in the society	1.000	0.548

Table 1reveals that the individual variances of the variables were high, which were at a range of statistical significance. The results exhibit that the calculated values of extracted communalities of all the factors are more than the value of 0.5. The extracted communalities are fit for the factor analysis. Higher the value of extracted communalities of the variables, the better it is. So, for factor analysis, all the factors selected for the study may be taken. The factor analysis applies the process of Principle Component Analysis (PCA) with the intention of pick out and estimating the eigenvalues of principle components. After calculating the Eigen values of the components, the factors are organised in descending order with respect to calculated Eigen values. According to Kaiser‘s criterion, the factors having Eigen value more than 1 are retained for the study. In order to reduce and group the inter correlated variables into one, factor analysis was used and the results of Eigen values, percentage of variance, cumulative percentage for initial Eigen values and rotation sums of squared loadings are presented in the below mentioned table.

Table 2: Total Variance Explained - Motivational Factors to Join in Incubation Center

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.658	11.557	11.557	2.658	11.557	11.557
2	2.497	10.857	22.413	2.497	10.857	22.413
3	2.354	10.235	32.648	2.354	10.235	32.648
4	2.299	9.996	42.643	2.299	9.996	42.643
5	2.196	9.548	52.191	2.196	9.548	52.191
6	0.912	3.965	56.157			
7	0.821	3.570	59.726			
8	0.768	3.339	63.065			

9	0.732	3.183	66.248			
10	0.712	3.096	69.343			
11	0.704	3.061	72.404			
12	0.651	2.830	75.235			
13	0.638	2.774	78.009			
14	0.624	2.713	80.722			
15	0.588	2.557	83.278			
16	0.574	2.496	85.774			
17	0.554	2.409	88.183			
18	0.537	2.335	90.517			
19	0.524	2.278	92.796			
20	0.521	2.265	95.061			
21	0.461	2.004	97.065			
22	0.342	1.487	98.552			
23	0.333	1.448	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table 2shows that the results of factor analysis in terms of Eigen values at initial stage and after the process of rotation method for the factors of the level of impact of motivational factors on the respondents to join in incubation centres in the selected colleges. The results indicated that all the 23 factors were reduced into five factors by applying factor analysis by following rotation method, i.e. which are having Eigen value of more than 1. All the 5 factors explained 52.191 per cent of variance of the included factors. It is assumed that the explained variance is enough, and the extracted variables can be used for further analysis. For modifying the extracted components representing the selected statements (23 variables), orthogonal rotation (Varimax) is used. The Rotated Component Matrix (RCM) indicates the factor loading of each variable to the extracted factors. The factor loadings may be defined as the correlation between the factors and the variables. It is assumed that every factor considered for the study must have significant factor loading to only one factor and insignificant factor loadings to all other extracted factors. Its results along with correlation under rotated matrix are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Motivational Factors to Join in Incubation Center(Rotated Component Matrix[a])

Sl. No.	Factors	Component					Factor Name
		1	2	3	4	5	
1	Coming from business-oriented family	0.852					Family and Personal Factors
2	Inducement of family members	0.839					
3	Ready to support financially by parents	0.783					
4	Attitude to take risk	0.770					
5	Motivated by friends	0.743					
6	To earn more in life		0.863				Financial and Employment Related Factors
7	Not like to be an employee		0.830				
8	Want to provide employment opportunities to others		0.776				
9	Special financial assistance schemes offered to entrepreneurs		0.741				
10	Reading success stories of entrepreneurs			0.867			Psychological Factors

Sl. No.	Factors	Component					Factor Name
		1	2	3	4	5	
11	Well knowledge in technical aspects			0.839			
12	Well knowledge in legal aspects related to business			0.764			
13	Having innovative business ideas			0.750			
14	Want to become leader			0.731			
15	Self-confidence			0.689			
16	Entrepreneurs have respect in the society			0.672			
17	Market condition in the city for some products				0.786		Factors Related to Favourable Business Conditions
18	Having wide network				0.743		
19	Favourable government policies				0.731		
20	Impact of classroom teaching on business subjects					0.811	Academic and Incubation Center Related Factors
21	Motivated by incubation centre activities					0.760	
22	Impact of training given by incubation centre					0.748	
23	Studying business subjects					0.728	

Source: Computed from Primary Data

The results of table 3 show that the results of factor analysis for the factors of level of motivational factors on the respondents to join in incubation centres in Bangalore city. A total of 23 variables were reduced into 5 factors by using factor analysis. The factors 1 to 5 were highly correlated with factor 1, hence they were grouped into one and it was labelled as "Family and Personal Factors". The factors 6 to 9 were highly correlated with factor 2, hence they were grouped into one and it was labelled as "Financial and Employment Related Factors". The factors 10 to 16 were highly correlated with factor 3, hence they were grouped into one and labelled as "Psychological Factors". The factors 17 and 19 were highly correlated with factor 4, hence they were grouped into one and it was labelled as "Factors Related to Favourable Business Conditions". The factors 20 to 23 were highly correlated with factor 5, hence they were grouped into one and it was labelled as "Academic and Incubation Centre Related Factors". These 23 motivational factors were reduced and grouped into five using factor analysis as stated above. In order to know the most influencing factor among the five, the researcher calculated mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variation for the five factors and these factors are ranked using mean values. These results are presented in table 4.

Table 4: Descriptive Analysis of Influence of Various Motivational Factors

SN	Motivational Factor	Mean	SD	CV	Rank
1	Family and Personal Factors	3.05	0.63	20.50	V
2	Financial and Employment Related Factors	3.11	0.70	22.52	IV
3	Psychological Factors	3.18	0.53	16.61	II
4	Factors Related to Favourable Business Conditions	3.29	0.88	26.67	I
5	Academic and Incubation Centre Related Factors	3.12	0.70	22.40	III
	Overall	3.15	0.71	22.54	

Source: Primary Data

The results of table 4 show that the calculated mean value of "Factors Related to Favourable Business Conditions" was highest among all the factors, which stood at 3.29, hence it was ranked first, therefore the factor favourable business conditions influenced to a larger extent on the sample students to join in incubation centres. Followed by the factors "Psychological Factors", "Academic and Incubation Centre Related Factors" and "Financial and Employment Related Factors" also influenced more on the respondents to join in incubation centres, their calculated mean value were also at considerable level at 3.18, 3.12 and 3.11 respectively and they were ranked II, III and IV respectively. The motivational factor "Family and Personal Factors" influenced to a moderate extent on the respondents to join in incubation centres in the study area, its calculated mean value was 3.05 and it was ranked last (V). It was observed that all the motivational factors influenced the sample students in the study area to join in incubation centres functioning in the selected colleges, but their influencing level varies. The calculated values of standard deviation and coefficient of variation indicate that there was lower level of deviation was found in influencing level of the factor "Psychological Factors" (SD: 0.53 & CV: 16.61 per cent), in case of other factors, the deviation was little more than it from their respective mean values.

t-test Between Motivational Factors and Gender and Type of Management

The level of influence of various motivational factors may vary from person to person based on their social and academic variables. For this purpose of testing whether there was any significant differences in influence level of various motivation factors based on gender and type of management of the institution where the respondents studied. The researcher framed the following null hypothesis and it was tested using t-test. The results are presented in table 5.

Ho: There is no significant difference in opinion of the respondents regarding frequency of training given by incubation centers and Gender and type of management of the institution.

Table5: t-test Between Motivational Factors and Gender

SN	Motivational Factor	Gender		Type of Mgt.	
		t Value	P Value	t Value	P Value
1	Family and Personal Factors	3.342	0.001	1.240	0.215
2	Financial and Employment Related Factors	2.510	0.012	1.549	0.122
3	Psychological Factors	3.135	0.002	2.110	0.035
4	Factors Related to Favourable Business Conditions	1.871	0.062	1.613	0.107
5	Academic and Incubation Centre Related Factors	1.186	0.236	3.476	0.001

Source: Primary Data

Table 5 shows that there was significant differences in level of influence of family and personal factors on the respondents to join in incubation centres and the demographical factor gender, since their calculated t-values stood at 3.342 and p-value was 0.001, it was significant at 1 per cent level, hence the null hypothesis was rejected. Significant differences were evidenced in level of influence of family and employment related factors on the respondents to join in incubation centresand the demographical factor gender, since their calculated t-values stood at 2.510 and p-value was 0.012, it was significant at 5 per cent level, hence the

null hypothesis was rejected. Significant differences were identified in level of influence of psychological factors on the respondents to join in incubation centresand the demographical factor gender, since their calculated t-values stood at 3.135 and p-value was 0.002, it was significant at 1 per cent level, hence the null hypothesis was rejected.No significant differences were found in level of influence of factors related to favourable business conditions on the respondents to join in incubation centresand the demographical factor gender, since their calculated t-value (1.871) was not statistically significant as shown by the result of p-value (0.062), hence the null hypothesis was rejected. There were no significant differences in level of influence of academic and incubation centre related factors on the respondents to join in incubation centresand the demographical factor gender, since their calculated t-value (1.186) was not statistically significant as shown by the result of p-value (0.236), hence the null hypothesis was rejected.

Table 6 reveals that there was significant differences in level of influence of psychological factors on the respondents to join in incubation centres and the factor type of management of the institution, since their calculated t-value stood at 2.110 and p-value was 0.035, it was significant at 5 per cent level, hence the null hypothesis was rejected. Significant differences were evidenced in level of influence of academic and incubation centre related factors and the factor type of management of the institution, since their calculated t-values stood at 3.476 and p-value was 0.001, it was significant at 1 per cent level, hence the null hypothesis was rejected. No significant differences were found in level of influence of family and personal factors, financial and employment related factors and factors related to favourable business conditions on the respondents to join in incubation centresand the demographical factor type of management of the institution, since their calculated t-values (1.240, 1.549 and 1.613 respectively) was not statistically significant as shown by the result of p-value (0.215. 0.122 and 0.107 respectively), hence the null hypothesis was rejected.

ANOVA Between Motivational Factors and Other Variables

The level of influence of various motivational factors may vary from person to person based on their socio-economic and academic variables such as, Area belonged, family size, occupation of father, occupation of mother, income of family and type of institution. For this purpose the researcher framed the following null hypothesis and it was tested using One-way ANOVA and the results are presented in table 6.

Ho: There is no significant difference in opinion of the respondents regarding frequency of training given by incubation centers and area belonged, family size, occupation of father, occupation of mother, income of family and type of institution.

Table6: ANOVA Between Motivational Factors and Other Variables

SN	Motivational Factor	Native Area	Family Size	Parent's Occupation	Income	Type of Inst.
1	Family and Personal Factors	10.795 (0.000)	4.812 (0.008)	3.055 (0.016)	3.912 (0.009)	1.431 (0.240)
2	Financial and Employment Related Factors	6.274 (0.030)	3.125 (0.047)	4.122 (0.003)	5.426 (0.000)	2.979 (0.052)
3	Psychological Factors	2.957 (0.053)	2.586 (0.076)	1.488 (0.204)	1.543 (0.202)	2.465 (0.086)

4	Factors Related to Favourable Business Conditions	4.928 (0.008)	1.667 (0.190)	2.735 (0.028)	1.905 (0.127)	3.884 (0.021)
5	Academic and Incubation Centre Related Factors	1.159 (0.314)	1.462 (0.232)	1.087 (0.362)	1.873 (0.133)	3.119 (0.045)

Source: Primary Data; Figures represents F-Value under ANOVA (p-value)

Table 6 exhibits that there was significant differences in level of influence of family and personal factors on the respondents to join in incubation centres and the variable native area of the respondents, since their calculated F-value under ANOVA (10.795) was statistically significant at 1 per cent level as shown by the result of p-value (Zero), hence the null hypothesis was rejected. Significant differences were observed in level of influence of financial and employment related factors on the respondents to join in incubation centres and the variable native area of the respondents, since their calculated F-value under ANOVA (6.274) was statistically significant at 5 per cent level as shown by the result of p-value (0.030), hence the null hypothesis was rejected. Significant differences were found in level of influence of factors related to favourable business conditions on the respondents to join in incubation centres and the variable native area of the respondents, since their calculated F-value under ANOVA (4.928) was statistically significant at 1 per cent level as shown by the result of p-value (0.008), hence the null hypothesis was rejected.No significant differences were evidenced in level of influence of psychological factors, and academic and incubation centre related factors on the respondents to join in incubation centresand the demographical factor native area of the respondents, since their calculated F-values under ANOVA (2.957 and 1.159 respectively) was not statistically significant as shown by the result of p-value (0.053 and 0.314 respectively), hence the null hypothesis was rejected.

It could be known from table 6 that there was significant differences in level of influence of family and personal factors on the respondents to join in incubation centres and the variable family size of the respondents, since their calculated F-value under ANOVA (4.812) was statistically significant at 1 per cent level as shown by the result of p-value (0.008), hence the null hypothesis was rejected. Significant differences were observed in level of influence of financial and employment related factors on the respondents to join in incubation centres and the variable family size of the respondents, since their calculated F-value under ANOVA (3.125) was statistically significant at 5 per cent level as shown by the result of p-value (0.047), hence the null hypothesis was rejected. No significant differences were identified in level of influence of psychological factors, factors related to favourable business conditions and academic and incubation centre related factors on the respondents to join in incubation centresand the demographical factor family size of the respondents, since their calculated F-values under ANOVA (2.586, 1.667 and 1.462 respectively) was not statistically significant as shown by the result of p-value (0.076, 0.190 and 0.232 respectively), hence the null hypothesis was rejected.

Table 6 also shows that there was significant differences in level of influence of family and personal factors on the respondents to join in incubation centres and the demographic variable father's occupation of the respondents, since their calculated F-value under ANOVA (3.055) was statistically significant at 5 per cent level as shown by the result of p-value (0.016), hence the null hypothesis was rejected. Significant differences were evidenced in level of influence of financial and employment related factors on the respondents to join in incubation centres and the variable father's occupation of the

respondents, since their calculated F-value under ANOVA (4.122) was statistically significant at 1 per cent level as shown by the result of p-value (0.003), hence the null hypothesis was rejected. There was significant differences in level of influence of factors related to favourable business conditions on the respondents to join in incubation centres and the variable father's occupation of the respondents, since their calculated F-value under ANOVA (2.735) was statistically significant at 5 per cent level as shown by the result of p-value (0.028), hence the null hypothesis was rejected.No significant differences were found in level of influence of psychological factors and academic and incubation centre related factors on the respondents to join in incubation centresand the demographical factor father's occupation of the respondents, since their calculated F-values under ANOVA (1.488 and 1.087 respectively) was not statistically significant as shown by the result of p-value (0.204, and 0.362 respectively), hence the null hypothesis was accepted.

Table 6 also revealed that there were significant differences in level of influence of family and personal factors on the respondents to join in incubation centres and the demographic variable family income of the respondents, since their calculated F-value under ANOVA (3.912) was statistically significant at 1 per cent level as shown by the result of p-value (0.009), hence the null hypothesis was rejected. Significant differences were identified in level of influence of financial and employment related factors on the respondents to join in incubation centres and the variable family income of the respondents, since their calculated F-value under ANOVA (5.426) was statistically significant at 1 per cent level as shown by the result of p-value (0.000), hence the null hypothesis was rejected. There were no significant differences in level of influence of psychological factors, factors related to favourable business conditions and academic and incubation centre related factors on the respondents to join in incubation centresand the demographical family income of the respondents, since their calculated F-values under ANOVA (1.543, 1.905 and 1.873 respectively) was not statistically significant as shown by the result of p-value (0.202, 0.127 and 0.133 respectively), hence the null hypothesis was accepted.

Table 6 exhibits that there were significant differences in level of influence of factors related to favourable business conditions and the variable type of institution where the respondents studied, since their calculated F-value under ANOVA (3.884) was statistically significant at 5 per cent level as shown by the result of p-value (0.021), hence the null hypothesis was rejected. Significant differences were found in level of influence of academic and incubation centre related factors on the respondents to join in incubation centres and the variable type of institution, since their calculated F-value under ANOVA (3.119) was statistically significant at 5 per cent level as shown by the result of p-value (0.045), hence the null hypothesis was rejected. There were no significant differences in level of influence of family and personal factors, financial and employment related factors and psychological factors on the respondents to join in incubation centresand the variable type of institution where the respondents studied, since their calculated F-values under ANOVA (1.431, 2.979 and 2.465 respectively) was not statistically significant as shown by the result of p-value (0.240, 0.052 and 0.086 respectively), hence the null hypothesis was accepted.

Conclusion

For balanced economic and social development, it is important to empower all sections of the people economically. For achieving this aim, the government and private organizations may give employment opportunities to people, but it is not possible to offer employment to all people in the country. Alternatively, the government and non-government

organizations encourage people to become entrepreneurs. As one of the strategies, the incubation centers are set-up in colleges to train and upskill the willing students in the aspect of entrepreneurship. Many factors are influencing the students in the colleges to join in incubation centers functioning in educational institutions. The study found that the "Factors Related to Favourable Business Conditions" influenced the respondents more to join in incubation centres followed by the factors "Psychological Factors", "Academic and Incubation Centre Related Factors" and "Financial and Employment Related Factors" and the factor "Family and Personal Factors" influenced to a moderate extent on the respondents to join in incubation centres. The study also evidenced that significant differences were found in level of influence of family and personal factors with the factors native area, family size, parent's occupation and income. There was significant differences in level of influence of financial and employment related factors with the factors native area, family size, parent's occupation and income. Significant differences were found in level of influence in Factors Related to Favourable Business Conditions with native area, parent's occupation and type of institution. Significant differences influence level of Academic and Incubation Centre Related Factors was recoded with the factor type of institution. By scrutinising the factors that influenced more on the students to join in incubation centres, the management of incubation centres may frame strategies to attract more students to get training in incubation centres and create more young first generation entrepreneurs.

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