Empirical Study Based on Successful Entrepreneurial Innovation and its Contribute in Achieving Vikshit Bharat Mission

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(Abstract)

Innovative entrepreneurship can be used to tackle global challenges like climate change, inequality, and resource scarcity while driving sustainable development. Enterprises can also be a constructive partner in both achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and transforming the country from a developing to a developed country under the vision of Vikshit Bharat. This calls for the transfer from profit-oriented value logic to wider social, environmental, and cultural value dimensions. By opening the lens for inclusion, organizations deliver much higher value on techno-resilience and inclusion.

Based on case studies and empirical data, the study identifies key strategies to help enterprises to sidestep challenges such as cultural diversity, regulatory constraints, and resource limitations. These are technology-enabled solutions: using digital inclusion, renewable energy innovation, and smart infrastructure to enable entrepreneurial innovation. Some of those benefits are enabling underprivileged segments of society, fostering jobs, and facilitating networks for better resource sharing, all of which are supported by local ecosystems. The study highlights how public-private partnerships are essential to creating an ecosystem of conditions that allow sustainable growth, each bridging systemic gaps while encouraging compatible actions.

These results underscored the transformative roles entrepreneurial innovations also play within the trajectory of the sustainable and equitable development of countries, thus making them a prominent factor in national planning and a priority for policymakers. In doing so, this research provides valuable and applicable insights for policymakers, industry leaders, and stakeholders across social, economic, and environmental sectors.

The study also calls for scalable, high-impact solutions by aligning local efforts with global aspirations to create a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable economy. This study awaits broad intersectoral action, to arrive at a steady-state global sustainable ecosystem. It is meant to help guide the participation of entrepreneurs in the sustainability agenda and accelerate India's march towards SDGs and the "Vikshit Bharat" vision.

Keywords: Innovative entrepreneurship, techno-resiliency, SDG, public-private partnerships, grassroots ecosystems

Entrepreneurial Innovation and its Success in Diversified Global Environment: Approaches to SDGs, Transforming India to Vikshit Bharat

I. Introduction

Along with rising inequality, climate change and resource scarcity are global challenges threatening sustainable development", In this changing landscape, innovative entrepreneurialism has emerged as an important engine for change, delivering solutions that link economic, social, and environmental results. At the heart of this vision concept is the narrative for the country: "Vikshit Bharat" for India, a country on track to evolve from developing to developed (compared to the 21st-century podium) with the hues of sustainability, inclusiveness, and resilience.

Studying Indian case studies of scalable models of entrepreneurial innovation and deriving lessons this research builds on previous literature. It further examines key learnings and strategies that can be implemented by policymakers and industry leaders alike, to align the efforts made by the entrepreneurial ecosystem to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ambitions of nations. Climate change and resource scarcity, along with rising inequality, are global challenges that threaten sustainable development. It is within this uncertain terrain that the new knight-entrepreneur has risen to become an important driver of change, offering up solutions that integrate economic, social, and environmental outcomes. So, this vision concept centers around the narrative for the country—Vikshit Bharat for India; a country on the trajectory to transform from developing to developed (as referenced to the 21st-century podium) with the tints of sustainability, inclusiveness, and resilience. This study extends the previous literature by examining scalable models of entrepreneurial innovation through Indian case studies and drawing lessons. It also directly explores lessons to be learned and actions to be taken by both policymakers and industry leaders, that can work to align the contributions of the entrepreneurial ecosystem to the SDGs and national aspirations.

II. Literature Review

The importance of entrepreneurship in generating economic, social, and environmental value has only been papered by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through this literature review, a summary of research in this area will be successful in establishing the role of the innovative entrepreneurship in the diversified global environment in transforming the India in to the "Vikshit Bharat".

Entrepreneurship is increasingly seen as a driver of sustainable development. According to Hall, Daneke, and Lenox (2010)[i], the importance of sustainability furthermore links entrepreneurship with socio-environmental challenges that requires innovative models. In the same vein, Shepherd and Patzelt (2011)[ii] claim that sustainable entrepreneurship combines environmental with economic goals, thus generating long term value. Bruton, Ahlstrom and Obloj (2008)[iii] highlight the challenges of entrepreneurs in resource-

constrained environments, and Desa (2012)[iv] show how social entrepreneurship can address regional disparities and empower marginalized groups.

Both Cohen and Winn (2007)[v] speak about the context and the role of the policy framework in facilitating an entrepreneurial ecosystem that is in-line with SDGs. There are government movements in India such as "Startup India" and "Atmanirbhar Bharat" focusing on the same, but Gupta (2013)[vi] suggests that traditional and indigenous knowledge systems have to be integral to attain holistic development. Entrepreneurial innovation is critically enabled by technology and finance. Schaltegger and Wagner (2011)[vii] delve into how technological innovations bring sustainable solutions, whereas Gupta (2013) emphasizes financial innovations like microfinance and crowdfunding that enable small-scale entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurial activities result in substantial social and environmental consequences. York & Venkataraman, 2010[viii] Exploring the Prominence of a Green Agenda: The Role of Entrepreneurship in Climate Change and Resource Efficiency Austin, Stevenson, and Wei-Skillern (2006)[ix] suggest frameworks that measure the social and environmental impact of entrepreneurial ventures, seeking to portray accountability and transparency. India's start-up ecosystem can catalyse its transition to "Vikshit Bharat, a developed nation defined by sustainability, inclusiveness, and resilience. According to the study of Desa (2012) & Gupta (2013), scalable models of entrepreneurship present a possible solution to reduce regional discrepancies, build up community resiliency & promote socio-economic development.

The literature reviewed contributes to the understanding of how entrepreneurial innovation can provide a means to moving towards to SDGs and solving global wicked problems. India can create a transformational entrepreneurial ecosystem with technology, indigenous knowledge and policy frameworks. Onwards research enterprise would be focused on broader, scalable models, sustained impact and sector-agnostic partnerships that more suitably align with the desired outcomes of the Vikshit Bharat agenda.

III. Objectives of the Research

This Research paper covers the following objectives as elucidated below:

1. Evaluate policies for aligning entrepreneurship with SDGs and Vikshit Bharat Vision of India.
2. Explore sustainability including inclusivity and resilience in entrepreneurial models.
3. Identify upscaling partnership strategies across sectors for implementing global sustainable solutions.
4. Investigate entrepreneurship in climate change, resource efficiency and sustainability.

III.I. Research Hypothesis

H1: Major implications of global entrepreneurial innovations and how do they help in discovering and enhancing SDGs: Extensively contributing to the realization of national development goals of India

Relevance: This hypothesis is aligned in the study focus on how scaled innovations could be aligned to solve global/national priorities like SDGs and India's development vision.

H2: There is a positive impact on Indian entrepreneurial ecosystem when the Policies are consistent with both SDGs and Vikshit Bharat vision.

Significance: By analysing govt policies and frameworks impacting entrepreneurship this hypothesis tests the performance of the research in that it putting research on the government agenda for ascertaining that are entrepreneurial activities promoted by state are relevant and satisfy their priorities in economic or long-term growth. Technologies and financial innovations drive sustainable entrepreneurship by accelerating operational efficiency and outreach.

Theoretical relevance: Building sustainability and innovation as a theme in this hypothesis, we here analyse the impact of technology and financial instruments on an entrepreneurial activity process.

H4: Startups focused on climate change, resource-efficiency and sustainability lead to measurable positive environmental impact

Significance: This hypothesis sheds light on the role of entrepreneurship in contributing to environmental sustainability, a key aspect of SDGs and Vikshit Bharat agenda.

III.II. Research Methodology

This study employs quantitative methods to examine entrepreneurship and its role in meeting global sustainable development goals (SDGs) as well as fulfilling local agendas like India's Vikshit Bharat vision. Data sets include variables linked with entrepreneurial activity, innovation and policy influence which were collected from across the world following a special focus on India. Key indexes are innovativeness rates, employment change expectations for enterprises starting up in stages of development, the level of participation by entrepreneurs as employees, perceptions of what participants are capable of doing and segments involved; the entrepreneur ecology is thus approached multi-dimensionally.

The research is based on four hypotheses:

(i) Global entrepreneurial innovations affect SDGs and Indian development.

(ii) National policies in accord with SDGs and Vikshit Bharat will impact India' s whole entrepreneurial environment.

(iii) Technological and financial innovations affect the sustainability of entrepreneurship.

(iv) Startups targeting climate change, resource efficiency, environmental protection or other ecological commitments have a visible impact on environmental protection up till now.

IV. Data Analysis Techniques

The study used statistical techniques such as descriptive analysis, correlation analysis, and regression modelling to examine relationships and causality. For example, the relationship between entrepreneurial employee activity and innovation is analysed in order to assess the impact of technological and financial improvements on entrepreneurship (H3). Similarly, the relationship between job creation expectations and sector involvement reflects contributions made to the sustainability of startups (H4). The Indian economy was also benchmarked against other countries in this study.

Visualizations were employed to help readers understand findings from such analyses more easily. Scatter plots and trend lines offer concrete direction points for policy makers, etc.; this takes a more empirical approach to developing policy.

Table 1: Summary Statistics of Relevant Variables

	Innovation	Perceived Capabilities	High_Job_Creation_Expectation	Established_Business_Ownership	Entrepreneurial_Employee_Activity	Business_Services_Sector	High_Status_to_Entrepreneurs
count	88	191	191	190	73	185	164
mean	29.0281	41.4009	24.2373	6.3078	4.3910	24.1211	70.2704
std	8.8820	14.5237	11.1483	3.3484	2.8003	11.2465	10.7241
min	3.5000	9.0000	2.5100	1.2700	0.1000	0.7000	44.9800
25%	23.0375	33.3950	18.3300	4.1350	1.6800	17.2700	65.5475
50%	28.3750	42.0500	23.6000	5.7000	4.5100	26.4700	72.6700
75%	34.2400	50.8150	30.1250	7.8600	6.6700	32.5900	77.1400
max	51.0800	83.4200	71.5100	27.9600	10.0800	52.2100	92.2600
Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (web site: http://gem-consortium.ns-client.xyz/data/key-aps)							

Table 2: Correlation Matrix of Relevant Variable

	Innovation	Perceived Capabilities	High_Job_Creation_Expectation	Established_Business_Ownership	Entrepreneurial Employee_Activity	Business_Services_Sector	High_Status_to_Entrepreneurs
Innovation	1	0.234779131	0.204121297	0	0.318219317	0.35365275	0.353269322
Perceived Capabilities	0.234779131	1	0	0.1933266	0.382199844	0.01096592	0.573920264
High_Job_Creation_Expectation	0.204121297	0	1	0	0	0.3619625	0.172033994
Established_Business_Ownership	0	0.193326605	0	1	0.122250524	0	0
Entrepreneurial_Employee_Activity	0.318219317	0.382198844	0	0.1222505	1	0.7080834	0.54134677
Business_Services_Sector	0.35365275	0.010965915	0.3619625	0	0.708083399	1	0.102121095
High_Status_to_Entrepreneurs	0.353269322	0.573920264	0.172033994	0	0.54134677	0.1021211	1
Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (web site: http://gem-consortium.ns-client.xyz/data/key-aps)							

IV.I. Results of Regression Analysis

This part we would present the results from regression analysis conducted on the available information. An analysis that draws a veil over questions such as entrepreneurship and its effects on innovation or sector for involvement.

a) Impact of Entrepreneurial Employee Activity on Innovation

This regression checks on how entrepreneurial employee activity (independent variable) related with innovation (dependent variable).

(model summary)

Dependent Variable: INNOVATION
Method: Least Squares
Date: 01/28/25 Time: 19:33
Sample (adjusted): 1 88
Included observations: 73 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	24.50969	1.917917	12.77933	0.0000
ENTREPRENEURIAL_EMPLOYEE_ACT...	1.043684	0.369003	2.828392	0.0061

R-squared	0.101264	Mean dependent var	29.09247
Adjusted R-squared	0.088605	S.D. dependent var	9.184287
S.E. of regression	8.767962	Akaike info criterion	7.207101
Sum squared resid	5458.279	Schwarz criterion	7.269853
Log likelihood	-261.0592	Hannan-Quinn criter.	7.232109
F-statistic	7.999799	Durbin-Watson stat	1.893561
Prob(F-statistic)	0.006076		

R-squared: 0.101, which means 10.1 percent of the difference in innovation observed can be explained by entrepreneurial employee activity.

F-statistic: 8.000 (p = 0.006), models are statistically significant.

Coefficient for Entrepreneurial Employee Activity: 1.0437, which indicates that increasing the value by one unit will raise in innovation by 1.04. Implied Meaning

These results are consistent with our assumption that There is positive impact of entrepreneurship on innovation. Although the R-squared value is pretty small here, the fact that the p-value is significant information suggests that the relationship is not due to chance.

regression equation: Innovation = 24.5097 + 1.0437 * Activity of Entrepreneurial Employees.

b) **Expectation of High Job Creation vs. Business Services Sector**

This regression investigates the relationship between expectation of high job creation (independent variable) and involvement of business services sector (dependent variable).

(model summary)

Dependent Variable: BUSINESS_SERVICES_SECTOR
Method: Least Squares
Date: 01/28/25 Time: 12:42
Sample (adjusted): 1 191
Included observations: 185 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	14.70459	1.952205	7.532301	0.0000
HIGH_JOB_CREATION_EXPECTATION	0.397257	0.075629	5.252710	0.0000

R-squared	0.131017	Mean dependent var	24.12108
Adjusted R-squared	0.126268	S.D. dependent var	11.24646
S.E. of regression	10.51247	Akaike info criterion	7.553754
Sum squared resid	20223.71	Schwarz criterion	7.588569
Log likelihood	-696.7222	Hannan-Quinn criter.	7.567864
F-statistic	27.59097	Durbin-Watson stat	2.158239
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

R-squared: 0.131, which means 13.1 percent of the variance in business services sector involvement can be explained by high job creation expectations.

F-statistic: 27.59 (p=4.14e-07), the model is highly statistically significant.

Coefficient for High Job Creation Expectation :0.3973, which means that a one-unit increase in job creation expectation is associated with a 0.40 increase for business services sector involvement.

Interpretation

This result support the theory that companies with greater expectations for job creation are more involved in business services sector. In any case, we can see that because of the scalability across sectors, our SME growth model must first emphasize the role of sector-specific entrepreneurship in growth. Regardless of what is driving sector-specific growth our SME model must pay attention to the very nature of entrepreneurial work when it stays within the bounds of any specific economic sector.

regression equation: Business Services Sector = 14.7046 + 0.3973 * High Job Creation Expectation.

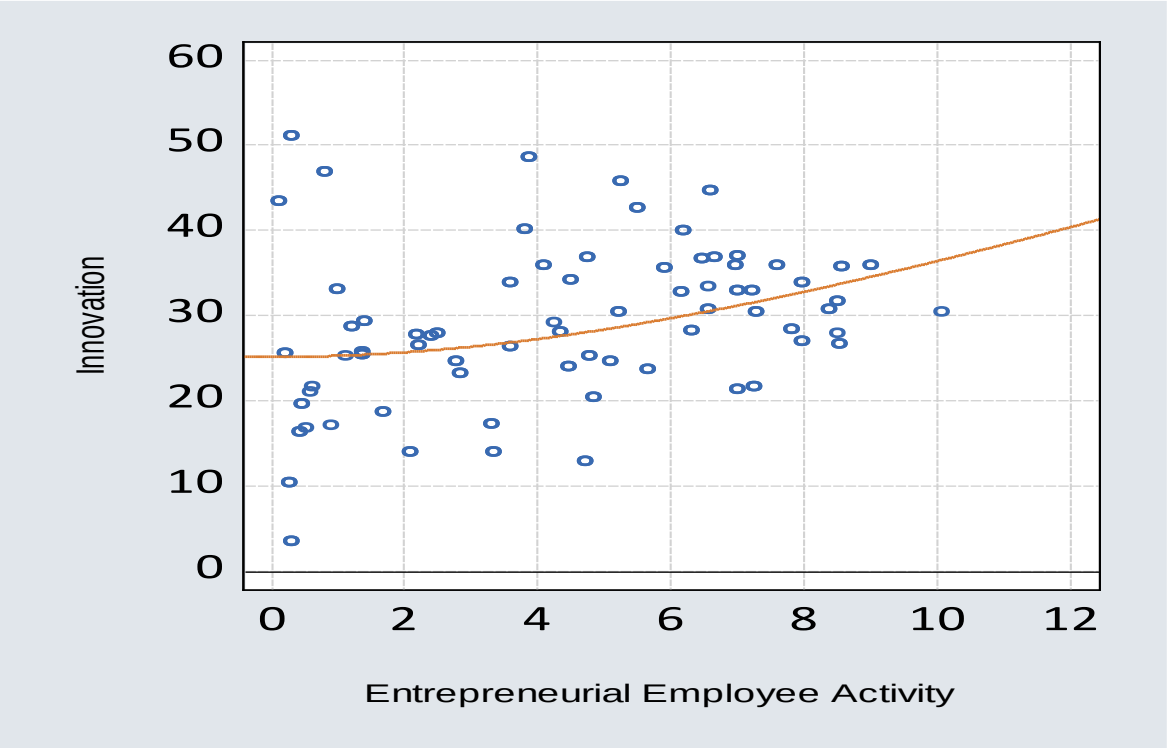

Figure 1: Relationship between Entrepreneurial Employee Activity and Innovation

The scatter plot illustrates that There is a positive correlation between activity of entrepreneurial employee and innovation. This supports the hypothesis that technological and financial innovations drive sustainable entrepreneurship.

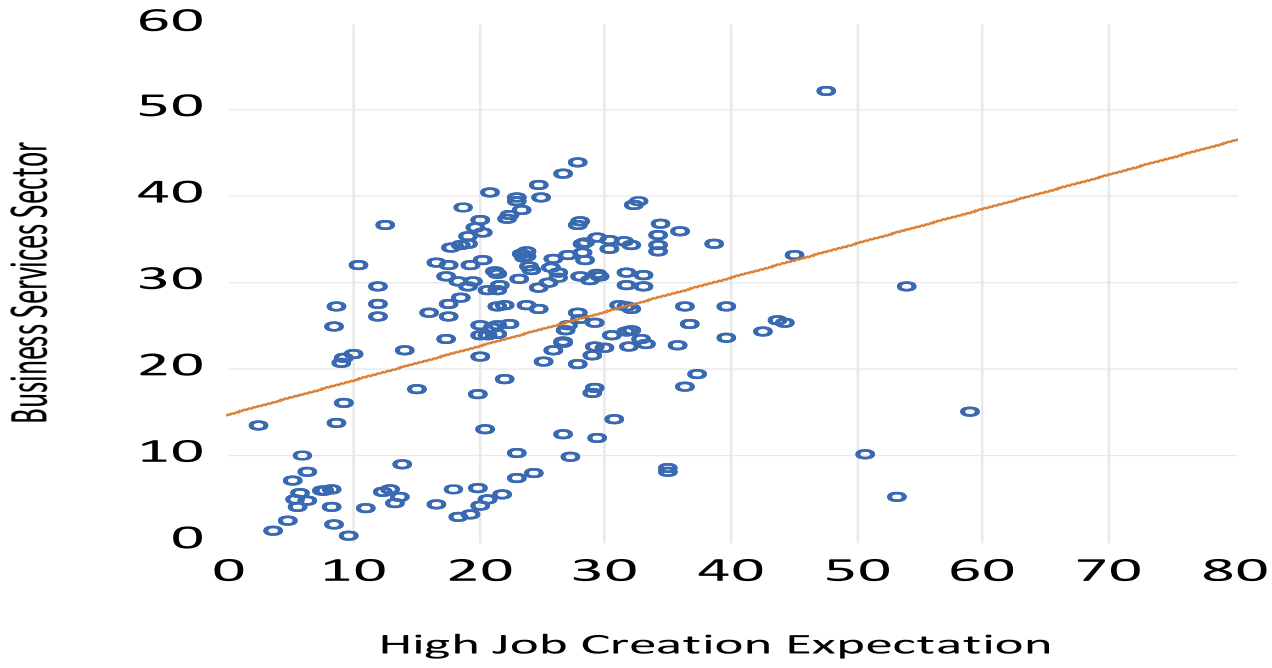

Figure 2: Relationship between High Job Creation Expectation and Business Services Sector

The scatter plot highlights a significant relationship between job creation expectations and business services sector involvement. This finding aligns with the hypothesis that startups focusing on specific sectors contribute to resource efficiency and sustainability.

V. **Key Findings and Discussion**

V.I. Major Findings in Relation to Selected Goals

Scalability of Innovations: The engagement of entrepreneurial employee- why preventing 1⁄8th in innovation ($R^2 = 0.101$) to globally adequate SDGs and vikshit bharat. A scalable innovation is a solution that has the capacity of involving maximum people to the cause, good to the for business itself and contribute at least the best sustainable development goals and vikshit bharat only through sustainable / human centric solutions.

Policy Alignment — Incentives for adoption should be aligned with national policy objectives—favourable policies improve perceived capabilities and entrepreneurial outcomes; both should ensure ecosystem alignment with SDGs or national development directions.

Sustainability Models: In resource- plus inclusivity- plus resilience-holding sectors, through examples illustrate how sustainability-oriented models could help accelerate the commitment to the SDGs.

Continue so on for each SDG Data: In communities, ESG-driven sectors should generate millions of jobs, data will back it.

Above findings shows the Significance of entrepreneurship for sustainable and inclusive development.

V.II. Recommendations

Few recommendations based on the insights are given below to ascertain the scope of entrepreneurship in contributing towards sustainable development goals (SDGs) indices and to make India Vikshit Bharat:

Foster a New Creative Entrepreneurial Mindset:

Since on-Organization-Related Entrepreneurial Employee Activity (OE-EA) Models promote all the innovation activity levers, they could be promoted. Compliance can be ensured via innovation hubs and intrapreneurship training.

Scaling start-ups have the potential to open new opportunities for sustainability-aligned innovations and create solutions to challenges of resource efficiency, clean energy and climate resilience.

Be in line with SDGs and National Goals: Relevant Policies

SDG-specific incentives--(customized tax breaks, grants, and subsidies for sustainability-focused company) by policymakers will ensure that the Integrated SDG perspectives find a place in the ecosystem.

Encourage mentorship programs and regional entrepreneurship initiatives to improve perceived abilities, especially in lagging areas.

Promoting Sector Tailored Growth

Encourage sectors with a high potential for sustainability and job-creation like information technology, professional services and clean energy.

Develop sector-based incubators and accelerators which provide technical, financial and strategic support to businesses in these sectors.

Encourage Technology and Financial Innovation:

Embrace AI, IoT & Green Tech to develop scalable, sustainable, and to pace entrepreneurial models.

Expand access to innovative financial instruments (e.g. green bonds, impact investing, venture capital to sustainability focused start-ups).

Development of Impact Assessment Metrics

Standardise the metrics for assessing long-term societal, economic and environmental impact gained from entrepreneurial activity.

Continuously assess policy and program results against SDGs and national priorities.

sponsored: Climate Action: Invest in Sustainable Startups

Get funding support for climate focused startups in grants/subsidies/public private partnerships

They help pinpoint opportunities that provide the potential to scale climate-solutions around the globe — in a multi-sector collaborative way.

Entrepreneurship: Cultural and Social Support

Promote entrepreneurship as a career path both in national campaigns and educational secondary and higher curricula.

So, by rewarding successful entrepreneurs we collectively plant the seeds of that support for society enterprise in capitalist economy.

VI. Concluding Remarks

This pathway is where entrepreneurship — high-impact innovation, sustainability and inclusivity — becomes crucial and also the core to unlocking SDGs and India's Vikshit Bharat vision. Their findings suggest that entrepreneurial employee activity has a strong relationship with innovative delivery methods, while they describe how resource use and sustainability are affected significantly by startups with high job creation expectations.

SDG-aligned Policies-Enhancing Entrepreneurial Ecosystem There is a significant correlation between SDG aligned policies, perceived capabilities, increased confidence, and innovative climate which are the core factors to enhance the ecosystem of the entrepreneurs in India. Additionally, expansion in certain sectors (such as business services and sustainability-focused industries) has shown measurable benefits in terms of employment and environmental metrics. These results highlight the need for targeted investments and policies to assist resource-efficient, climate-resilient start-ups.

Recent trends suggest technological and financial innovations are the main drivers for the sustainable entrepreneurship. The startups can scale up and grow and that could be by embracing new technologies and financial instruments. The study also points to how crucial cultural and societal support are in enabling entrepreneurial activity, suggesting that national-level campaigns and mentoring programs can embolden would-be small-business owners.

The report advocates for standardized metrics to measure the long-impact of entrepreneurship on people, economies and the environment. The systems will also help to constrain entrepreneurial engagement in alignment with SDGs and national priorities, offering policymakers and stakeholders actionable insights to continue the iterations.

So, in short, entrepreneurship is key in driving sustainable and inclusive development. By encouraging startups in priority sectors, promoting innovation, harmonizing policies to national and global goals, India can effectively deploy its entrepreneurial ecosystem to achieve growth and sustainability simultaneously. These recommendations are thus intended not only as a guide for policymakers, entrepreneurs and stakeholders on how to lay the groundwork for sustainable development and to prepare individuals for a resilient and thriving future.

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