

Developing Innovation: Startup and Entrepreneurship Dynamics

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I. Abstract

In the twenty-first century, startups and entrepreneurship have become important forces behind innovation, economic growth, and job creation. With a focus on major themes and trends, this abstract offers a succinct overview of the diverse landscape of startups and entrepreneurship. Startups, which are frequently distinguished by their cutting-edge business concepts and game-changing technology, are essential for promoting economic vitality. They serve as change agents, upending established sectors and expanding the realm of the conceivable. The digital revolution has lowered barriers to entry, enabling people with original ideas to turn them into successful businesses. The democratization of entrepreneurship has resulted in an explosion of startups in a variety of industries. Startups are propelled by entrepreneurs, who have a distinctive set of qualities like risk-taking, resiliency, and innovation. The success of startups is heavily dependent on these people's capacity to recognize possibilities, gather resources, and deal with ambiguity. Global ecosystems like Silicon Valley, Tel Aviv, and Shenzhen serve as centres for innovation and collaboration, further demonstrating how entrepreneurship has transcended geopolitical boundaries. Startups are propelled by entrepreneurs, who have a distinctive set of qualities like risk-taking, resiliency, and innovation. The success of startups is heavily dependent on these people's capacity to recognize possibilities, gather resources, and deal with ambiguity. Global ecosystems like Silicon Valley, Tel Aviv, and Shenzhen serve as centres for innovation and collaboration, further demonstrating how entrepreneurship has transcended geopolitical boundaries.

An increased focus on social entrepreneurship that emphasizes using business principles to address urgent societal concerns has evolved in recent years. In addressing concerns like climate change, access to healthcare, and poverty alleviation, entrepreneurs have the potential to produce both economic and social value. The COVID-19 epidemic presented particular difficulties and chances for businesses. While some people found it difficult to adjust to the shifting market dynamics, others came up with creative solutions to meet new requirements. The pace of remote work and digital transformation changed the business environment and promoted the expansion of tech-enabled companies.

In summary, entrepreneurship and startups are dynamic forces reshaping our economic and social landscapes. They promote innovation, produce jobs, and provide answers to some of the most important problems facing the world. In order to build a strong and thriving global economy going forward, politicians, investors, and aspiring entrepreneurs must fully comprehend the complexities of startups and entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Leaders, Entrepreneurship, Autonomy, Ventures

II. INTRODUCTION

India has the third-largest startup scheme within the world with consistent annual growth of twelve to fifteen percent foretold for the approaching year. India has developed into the third-largest startup surroundings worldwide. Young Indians nowadays are incredibly enthusiastic and energized. Of course, the capacity of young people to find employment that matches their skills will be a major factor in the future of the nation. The two viewpoints cannot both be used to evaluate a problem. Young people have a lot of potential, but that doesn't guarantee that the nation will advance. However, if kids do not take advantage of these opportunities, creating more work prospects is useless. Education and industry have long been active in a variety of fields. However, with rapid globalization and complex business structures, India has realized that a major obstacle to this transformation is the lack of skilled labor in many industries and sectors.

III. ENTREPRENEURSHIP

India has seen a great increase in entrepreneurship, and startups are beginning to have a big impact on the frugal way of life. Strong demographics and a marketable culture have contributed to an increase in the number of newly registered businesses from 15,000 in the 1980s to almost 100,000 in the 2010's. India's entrepreneurs are among the youngest in the world, with an average age of 28. The IBM Institute for Business Value, in partnership with Oxford Economics, interviewed close to 300 Indian directors, including roughly 600 beginning entrepreneurs, 100 adventure plutocrats, 100 government leaders, 500 leaders of established companies, and 22 leaders of educational institutions, in order to learn more about the rapidly evolving India startup ecosystem and its products on the broader frugality.

According to survey findings, startups can take use of a variety of Indian-specific benefits and advantages. More than three-quarters of Indian directors (76%) reemphasized India's lucrative openness as a key competitive advantage, while 60% connected India's professed pool and (57%) claimed that India's larger domestic market offers important benefits.

The Indian frugality has advantaged from the country's accelerating incipency exertion. Startups have begun to extend their benefits beyond their current position to the original frugality. Startups are transforming business models and creating new requests. In all diligence startups hang to undermine being businesses and channels. By doing so, they can act as a catalyst for invention and collaboration in India's business ecosystem.

IV. ADVANTAGES OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Entrepreneurship offers several advantages that can be appealing to individuals and society as a whole.

Here are some key advantages of entrepreneurship:

- **Innovation and Creativity:** Entrepreneurs frequently introduce novel concepts and ground-breaking solutions to the market. They are allowed to experiment with novel ideas and create innovative goods or services that have the potential to upend established businesses.
- **Job Creation:** Job generation is significantly influenced by entrepreneurship. In many economies, small and medium-sized enterprises, which are frequently started by entrepreneurs, account for a sizable part of job opportunities.
- **Economic Growth:** By creating new wealth and revenue streams, entrepreneurial endeavors aid in economic progress. They can encourage investment and boost economic activity in a region or nation..
- **Flexibility and Autonomy:** Entrepreneurs are free to establish their own hours, make their own choices, and follow their passions. This independence may be very rewarding and motivating.
- **Financial Rewards:** Significant financial gains can result from successful entrepreneurship. Through their businesses, entrepreneurs have the opportunity to make money and amass wealth.
- **Problem Solving:** Entrepreneurs frequently discover and solve societal problems and unmet demands. They develop remedies that can better people's lives and the overall state of the world.
- **Adaptability:** Entrepreneurs are frequently nimble and capable of making swift adjustments to shifting market conditions. In dynamic industries, this adaptability may be a competitive advantage.
- **Personal Growth:** A great option for personal growth and development is entrepreneurship. It pushes people to develop new abilities, assume leadership responsibilities, and get beyond problems.
- **Community Impact:** Many entrepreneurs have a strong sense of community and social responsibility. They may support local causes, create jobs in their communities, and contribute to social and environmental initiatives.
- **Global Reach:** In today's interconnected world, entrepreneurial ventures can have a global reach. Technology and e-commerce have made it easier for entrepreneurs to access international markets.
- **Diverse Opportunities:** Entrepreneurship is not limited to a specific industry or sector. There are opportunities for entrepreneurs in fields as diverse as technology, healthcare, fashion, food, and more.
- **Independence:** Entrepreneurs have the freedom to pursue their vision and mission without being constrained by corporate hierarchies or external influences.
- **Legacy Building:** Some entrepreneurs aspire to leave a lasting legacy by building successful businesses that can continue to thrive even after they've moved on.

While entrepreneurship offers many advantages, it's important to acknowledge that it also comes with risks and challenges, including financial uncertainty, long working hours, and the potential for failure. Not every entrepreneurial venture succeeds, but those who persevere often learn valuable lessons that can benefit them in future endeavors.

V. STARTUP'S

A startup is a recently formed business or organization that is often still in its infancy and was created by entrepreneurs to provide the market cutting-edge goods, services, or solutions. The goal of expansion and scalability by startups, often with limited initial resources, defines them. They are essential in promoting innovation across a range of industries and accelerating economic growth.

Here are some key characteristics and uses of startups:

- **Innovation:** Startups often focus on creating something new or improving existing products, services, or technologies. They thrive on innovation and disruption, challenging established players in the market.
- **Entrepreneurship:** Startups are typically founded by entrepreneurs who are willing to take risks, adapt quickly, and work hard to turn their ideas into successful businesses.
- **Growth Potential:** Startups aim for rapid growth and scalability. They often seek external funding, such as venture capital or angel investment, to fuel their expansion.
- **Limited Resources:** Startups usually begin with limited financial resources, a small team, and few customers. They must be resourceful and efficient to succeed.
- **Market Opportunity:** In order to fill a gap or unmet need in the market, startups provide solutions. Depending on their business approach, they could concentrate on specific markets or reach a wider audience.

- **Technology and Digital Focus:** Many startups operate in the technology sector and leverage digital platforms to reach customers and deliver their products or services.
- **Risk and Uncertainty:** Startups face a high degree of risk and uncertainty, with a significant chance of failure. However, successful startups can achieve substantial rewards and impact.
- **Job Creation:** As startups grow, they often create jobs and contribute to the local economy. They are considered a source of employment and economic development.
- **Disruptive Potential:** Startups have the potential to disrupt traditional industries and business models, challenging established companies to adapt or innovate in response.
- **Ecosystem Support:** Many regions and countries offer support and resources to startups, including incubators, accelerators, funding programs, and networking opportunities.

In conclusion, startups are creative, growth-oriented businesses that work to meet market opportunities and requirements while working with limited resources. They serve as vital engines for advancing technology, creating jobs, and the economy. Beyond their personal achievements, they frequently influence change and innovation in well-established businesses.

VI. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN START UPS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Startups and entrepreneurship are closely related concepts, but they are not the same thing. Here's a breakdown of the key differences between them:

Definition:

- **Startup:** A startup is a newly formed business or organization that is often created to create and market cutting-edge goods, services, or solutions. Startups frequently want to quickly expand and challenge established sectors.
- **Entrepreneurship:** The process of finding, developing, and pursuing possibilities to add value to the market is referred to as entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs can work in startups, but they can also launch established companies or carry out other creative projects within already established enterprises.

On the basis of focus group:

- **Startup:** Based on focus groups, startups are primarily concerned with creating and launching a particular good, service, or technology that fills a need in the market. They frequently put growth and scalability first.
- **Entrepreneurship:** This broad category of activities includes launching a firm, funding start-ups, and implementing innovations at already-established businesses. It's a way of thinking and doing innovation-based value creation.

On The Basis Of Scale:

Startup: Scalability and the possibility for quick growth are two traits that startups generally exhibit. They frequently look for substantial amounts of outside capital with the goal of gaining a sizable market share.

Entrepreneurship: There are times when quick scaling is not necessary. Some business owners may want to launch small enterprises that target certain markets, while others may prefer to concentrate on sustainable, steady growth.

On The Basis Of Risk and Innovation:

- **Start ups:** Startups are frequently regarded as posing a higher level of risk due to the fact that they are delivering novel and unproven goods or services to the market. Startups are heavily reliant on innovation.
- **Entrepreneurship:** There are various risk factors that can be included with entrepreneurship. It consists of both cutting-edge start-ups and more established businesses that might be less hazardous or disruptive.

On The Basis Of Ownership and Management:

- **Startup:** Entrepreneurs who may or may not be the sole owners often found startups. They frequently have a significant impact on the company's vision and course.
- **Entrepreneurship:** This term refers to a variety of ownership and management structures. Entrepreneurs can launch new firms, but they can also work for or invest in already-existing ones or practice social entrepreneurship.

Examples:

Startup: Companies like Uber, Airbnb, and Airbnb were once startups. They introduced innovative business models and technologies to disrupt traditional industries.

Entrepreneurship: An individual who starts a small bakery, a consultant offering specialized services, or an investor who supports multiple startups are all examples of entrepreneurship.

In summary, “*startups are a subset of entrepreneurship*”. While startups are typically associated with innovative, high-growth ventures, entrepreneurship encompasses a broader range of activities related to identifying and creating opportunities for value in the market. Entrepreneurship can involve startups but is not limited to them.

VII. TYPES OF COMPANY REGISTRATIONS IN INDIA

On the basis of square measure seven forms of company registrations thought about in Asian nations –

- **Personal Company:**
A Private company (PLC) may be a little industrial corporation that's in private closely-held. In a very personal company, a member's liability is restricted to the number of shares he or she holds. Shares in a very personal company can't be changed in public.
- **Public Company:**
A public restricted corporation is one whose shares square measure obtainable to the general public or to a mass. There's no limit to the amount of shares that may be bought, sold, or changed in such company organizations.
- **Partnership Firm:**
Partners United Nations agency have in agreement on the role and percentage square measure those United Nations agency manage operations in partnerships. The partnership agreement may be a verbal agreement that specifies the roles, responsibilities, authority, and variety of shares closely-held.
- **Liability Partnership:**
Limited liability partnerships generally referred to as LLPs, square measure a distinctive quite business in Asian nation. It's a separate legal position that helps in separating personal and business assets. Also, it provides entrepreneurs with liability protection. In LLPs, the number of share capital determines every partner's liability.
- **One Person Company:**
OPC (One Person Company) is that the newest addition to the variability of company registration procedures permissible in Asian nation, is superb for little companies. It's the best selection for business and homeowners.
- **Sole Ownership:**
A sole ownership may be a company wherever the operations square measure managed by only one person. Since the owner and also the business square measure seen as one entity, their profits and losses square measure entirely depends on their own responsibility.
- **Section Eight Company:**
Section eight businesses square measure typically mentioned as non-profit associations for charitable causes. The goal of Section eight company is to advance the humanities, sciences, literature, education, charitable work, and environmental preservation.

VIII. SCOPE OF START-UP'S

- Despite having been independent for **75** years, India's gradual growth and development may give the impression that it is a young nation. The two main factors influencing the current situation of the market are the rise in demand and the absence of sustainable supply. Businesses are seeking out consultants who are qualified and who can provide the best solutions for those looking to pursue a freelancing career. The three main focuses of start-up businesses in contemporary Asian nations are listed below.
- **Growing globalization:**
Numerous factors, including globalization and the growth of the IT industry, were largely responsible for the surge in entrepreneurship in the nation. Many offer higher pay scales with appropriate designations.
- **Startup programme:** The UN agency has increased its sectoral focus and committed financing to help these enterprises grow, and it is receiving strong support from international and Indian investors.
- **Build in Asian country initiative:** The "Make in India" project was started by the Indian government to encourage companies to create, produce, and assemble goods in Asian countries as well as to stimulate targeted investments in manufacturing. The strategy's objectives were to create a business-friendly environment, develop an effective infrastructure, and make new markets accessible to foreign investment.

IX. USEFULNESS OF STARTUPS IN INDIA

- **Make in India:** In a very recent development, the government established a programme called "Make in India" to promote employment opportunities. When considering the country's scope, there are several important unit-level factors to consider. Doing so will help in efficiently constructing a business as it moves forward with its investigations.
- **Youth-focused:** India has a sizable, desperately idle youthful working class. This nation has a youth-focused sociology. They have a background in teaching and are easy to coach. These resources could be put to use for privately funded businesses that produce riches for the individual while also having a positive impact on society.
- **Large Population:** The economy operates on the concepts of supply and demand. An Asian nation like India currently includes a substantial sector of the market with a variety of demand that must be satisfied due to its large population, making it advantageous for each businessperson to launch a venture there.

X.START-UP'S CHANGING THE INDIAN ECONOMY

The country is incredibly business-friendly thanks to favourable demographics, an open economic environment, and a business-friendly culture. However, India's startup industry is still in its early stages of development, and many businesses fail prematurely. Participating in mentorship connections with respectable businesses will ensure overall success and guide Asia to a better future.

A lack of investor interest ultimately leads to the collapse of the economy due to slow industrial growth, inaccessible jobs, and non-industrial industries. Insiders in the sector grouse that the programme does not adhere to industry norms. When highly accomplished recent graduates struggle in practical situations, the problem is exacerbated. A growing number of new generation organizations are realizing the value of networking with other organizations.

XI. FAILURE OF STARTUPS

Majority of the startups fail in India due to following reasons:

- **Growing Skill Gap:**
Most graduates and postgraduates are not work ready. India's age data highlights that we are a youth driven country. Our two thirds of the population are younger than 35 years, and therefore it becomes imperative to provide them with a high quality education to get the appropriate jobs.
- **Stiff Competition:**
Our country's graduates and postgraduates compete with graduates and postgraduates of other countries to get better jobs. What is being taught and what they finally take up is a gap.
- **Industry Expectations:**
The expectations of organizations and professionalism of graduates in most cases are not met. Organizations must train new employees from scratch which is a waste of time and resources.
- **Outdated Curriculum:**
The curriculum of most universities in the country is outdated. Most universities and institutions revise their curriculum every five years, which is only 10-15% of the original content.
- **Student Migration:**
Most students feel that the Indian education system is not right for them. No practical knowledge and more research work are prerequisite. Therefore, they like to study at foreign universities and work there.

In fact, out of 997 Indian businesses that reported failing in 2014 and 2015, 97% were unable to acquire outside funding, which is problematic because their CEOs refuse to acknowledge proper coaching from educated company leaders. According to Workforce Components, higher education in India does not always prepare students for employment. A study also revealed that up to 80% of engineering graduates are regarded as non-professionals even though they are employed, and that 65% of venture capitalists believe Indian startups struggle to find the necessary funding. Although there are several startup accelerators set up in the nation as part of open public partnerships, mentoring is mostly informal and volunteer. 45 percent of Indian venture investors claim that having experienced leaders on their team is essential to their success & disposition to take a position in startups, and forty-two percent, says that the capability to regain from failure is crucial.

Inexperienced leadership, according to 53% of venture capitalists, may be a major factor in business failures nationwide. Since venture investors sometimes pass on investment possibilities due to poor management, the economic ramifications of this mismatch will be significant. As a result of the high likelihood, the repercussions are severe. The paper makes specific suggestions for newly formed and established business communities, venture capitalists, governments, and institutions of higher learning.

XII.CONCLUSION

India should put its primary attention on structural and functional changes, including advancements in infrastructure, technical innovations, financial support, political, and legal frameworks. It should provide the enabling conditions for new businesses that are fostering its growth and expansion in order to maintain it and produce crucial benefits in the future. In order to create this environment, less basic necessities were required, and they were supplemented with the necessary facilities for starting a business. Programmes for start-ups were also devised, along with rapid and easy access to bank financing for their best growth and establishment.

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