Close Study of Tech Start-Ups in India

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ABSTRACT
In precise, just like the previous famous start-ups Google, Facebook, twitter etc. technological start-ups founded in out of India. In India, also there are very big start-ups founded in recent year. Many of them are come in Unicorn List. These start-ups are helps India to more powerful economical country in the world.

Keywords
Study on tech start-up in India, tech startups in India, promising startups in India, list of different startups companies in different cities of India, list of India’s unicorn club start-ups, India’s rank in tech startups.

1. INTRODUCTION
As we know India in fastest growing country in the world and India gives lots of startups during 2014-2016 and many of them is related to technology. In all these startups tech startups shows their effect in the market. Many of them earn Billion of money and make India to become more powerful from economic point of view.

2. STARTUPS FOUNDED
As we can see in Figure 1 in 2014, 220 startups founded and in 2015 it gets increases and 420 startups founded. So, we can assume that how fast it becomes bigger and it does continue. By 2020 the number of startups will increase to 11,500 or may be more as per the report from NASSCOM, 2015.

3. UNICORN CLUB
Before going further, you must know that what is UNICORN CLUB? UNICORN is a start-ups company valued over $1 billion. As of December 2015, eight Indian startups - Flipkart, Snapdeal, Ola, InMobi, Paytm, Quikr, Zomato and MuSigma - they are in the Unicorn club (startups valued over $1 Billion). As we can see in the Table 1 shows the list of Indian startups companies which comes in UNICORN CLUB.

4. INDIA’S RANK IN TECH START-UPS
The country has more than 19,000 technology-enabled startups, led by consumer internet and financial services startups, the report said.

Per a report, India is home to the third number of technology driven startups in the world; with the US and the UK hold the top two positions. “The study done in association with found that in the tech start-ups, India has moved up to third position with the US and UK. US have more than 47,000 and UK with Over 4500. India has around 4200 up to 2015.” As we can see in Figure 2

One-third workers of Silicon Valley’s are from Asia such as India and China. They maintain close ties to technology and marketing.

5. STATE GROWING IN TECH-UPS
Figure 3 below show that the Bangalore is a host to the largest share of tech start-ups in India, following by Delhi NCR AND Mumbai and after these two state Hyderabad and Chennai are growing in tech entrepreneurs.

Table 1. The above shows the unicorn club list of India’s startup companies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Companies Name</th>
<th>Value Over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flipkart</td>
<td>$15 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapdeal</td>
<td>$6.5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ola</td>
<td>$5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paytm</td>
<td>$3.4 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quikr</td>
<td>$1.5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zomoto</td>
<td>$1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmobi</td>
<td>$1 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 1: The above shows the startups found in 2014-15

Fig 2: The study report in India in the year of 2005
PUNE 7%
CHENNAI 7%
HYDERABAD 9%
BENGALURU 30%
MUMBAI 20%
NCR 27%

Fig 3: Indian start-ups, riding on the technology

Bangalore has largest number of tech start-ups in the country and third largest in the world, Bangalore is called as a hub of tech start ups.

6. **KEY FEATURES OF THIS PROGRAMME**

6.1 *India becomes startups hub*
India creating more and more startups day by day and it is a key for Indian economical growth and for India. It will increase job for Indian IT people and it will help to remove unemployment from India.

6.2 *Simple startup process*
If anyone wants to start their form then he/she don't need to worry, they can easily start their form without any issues.

6.3 *Funds of funds with a corpus of Rs 10,000 crore*
In order to provide funding support to startups, the government will set up a fund with an initial corpus of Rs 2,500 crore and a total corpus of Rs 10,000 crore over four years. The fund would be managed by private professionals drawn from the industry.

6.4 *Fund Guarantee*
It will help to create funds for Startups Company and the more fund provided by Indian government for new startups, the more growth of India will increase.

6.5 *Exemption from Capital Gains Tax*
Currently, investments by venture capital funds for startups are exempt from this law. Now, the same is being extended to investments made by startups.

6.6 *Tax for new startups*
No taxes have to pay for three year for newly started form.

6.7 *Tax exemption on investments above Fair Market Value*

6.8 *Startup fests*
Innovation core programs for students in 5 lack schools. There will also be an annual incubator grand challenge to create world class incubators.

6.9 *Launch of Atal Innovation Mission*
Atal Mission started to give an impetus to innovation and encourage the talent among the people.

6.10 *Setting up of 35 new incubators in institutions*

PPP model being considered for 35 new incubators, 31 innovation centers at national institutes.

6.11 *Setting up of 7 new research parks*
Government shall set up seven new research parks - six in IITs, one in IISc with an initial investment of Rs 100 crore each.

6.12 *Promote entrepreneurship in biotechnology*
Five new bio clusters, 50 new bio incubators, 150 technology transfer offices and 20 bio connect offices will be established.

6.13 *Innovation focused programmers for students*
There will be innovation core programs for students in 5 lack schools.

6.14 *Panel of facilitators to provide legal support and assist in filing of patent application*

6.15 *80 per cent rebate on filing patent applications by startup*

6.16 *Relaxed norms of public procurement for startups*

6.17 *Faster exits for startups*

6. **CONCLUSION**
Based on the study, government is providing an opportunity for Entrepreneurs to participate in the startup. Government has created an ease of setting up a business environment where an entrepreneur who earlier were not able to set up businesses due to one or the other reasons can do that easily now. Government will help the entrepreneurs financially and in many other ways like obtaining a patent, tax exemption or early exit if the business is incurring loss etc. This was earlier very difficult for an entrepreneur to achieve. Government has changed the view point of many entrepreneurs, those finding difficulties in setting up the business.

7. **REFERENCES**