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StartoPedia

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Abstract

We can see today that the startup sector is growing rapidly. Everyone desires to create something novel and use their ideas to help both themselves and others in our quickly evolving technological world. Our government is encouraging the youth of the country to be innovative, develop something new, and transform India into a make-in-India nation, as stated by our PM. Butthere are still a number of unknowns, like how businesses will be financed. How could they advertise their products? Etc. Additionally, the best companies are inaccessible to investors. Entrepreneurs are not receiving the sort and amount of financing they require. Furthermore, they aren't getting the correct advice.

Keywords: Startup, Mentoring, Investment

Introduction

The primary reason we chose this initiative was the rising interest among young people in startups and innovative concepts. People want to initiate new things, grow, and be independent.In addition, the government aggressively promotes innovation, independence for India, and economic growth among young people.

I believe that no decent startup should fail due to a lack of knowledge, resources, or marketing,which is why we are working on this project.

The main objective of the system is to give investors and business owners a common contact channel. The biggest problems that entrepreneurs face when beginning their businesses must beresolved. Entrepreneurs will obtain a suitable marketing platform so that their ideas can reach alarge audience and aid

Related Work

On the one hand, angel networks help resolve issues with angel investing, like high search and information costs, by reaching economies of scope and scale. Additionally, they provide advantages like portfolio diversity. On the other hand, they are in favour of protecting the benefitsthat angel investors enjoy over venture capital fund investors. In this article, the Indian Angel Network, an angel network operating in a developing nation, is examined (IAN). It analytically assesses IAN's performance in light of the findings of pertinent literature. The research finds that the IAN's organisational structure and operational practises are consistent with networks discussed in the literature. The structure and administration of the business present somechallenges that merit further research. [1].

Business owners have access to a sizable pool of potential investors through equity crowdfunding(ECF), who might be willing to offer them money in return for a share of their company. In this article, we describe how this market evolved in the UK. We investigate the evolving views of investors and businesspeople on ECF using an inductive qualitative longitudinal study method. We spoke with market players who have chosen not to invest in or raise money through ECF as well as big and small investors. We find that the sizeable inflows of cash to UK entrepreneurs through the ECF platforms—nearly half a billion GBP since 2011—have probably supplemented the financing available from traditional sources for early-stage companies in large part. Furthermore, our analysis reveals that ECF investments are seen as a high risk, high return component in people's portfolios; for the most part, investors appear to understand and properly appraise the risks that they are carrying. The ECF platform is also used by investors as a learninginstrument to connect with other investors and entrepreneurs. ECF offers business owners the opportunity to test their products, develop their brands, build a loyal customer base, and persuadecustomers to become investors. We conclude that if a locally palatable legal framework is in place,policymakers could promote equity crowdfunding as one of the market choices available to entrepreneurs looking to start or grow their businesses. [2].

Despite the widespread use of the Internet, there is proof that geography has an impact on crowdsourcing. This research shows how specific significant regional factors affect the viability of the suggested crowdfunding projects by business owners. We specifically debate the idea that local altruism—that is, altruism among residents—increases the likelihood of success and provideempirical evidence for it. Additionally, the social capital of the area has an impact on how much of an impact it has (i.e., localised social capital). According to our review of the literature, the twomain elements of localised social capital are the social ties between locals and their observance ofsocial standards. We discover that social connections enhance the impact of local altruism using data from 618 backers who launched 457 projects on 13 reward-based platforms in Italy. On the other hand, adhering to social norms has no moderating impact. [3].

In this editorial, we offer our perspective on the state of the literature and suggest new directions for the study of crowd-funded possibilities in business. Our first objective is to compile a list of requirements for studying crowdfunded company concepts. Second, we'd like to receive more papers for the "Crowd-Funded Entrepreneurial Possibilities" Virtual Special Issue (VSI) in Enterprise Theory and Practice. Unlike the traditional editorial essays affiliated with special issues,we take a prospective stance and convey what we hope (and expect) to see in the literature in the future. To put it another way, we will identify the subset of articles that will be published rather than summarising a subset of articles that have been approved for publishing. [4].

Over the past ten years, equity crowdfunding (ECF) has emerged as a feasible alternative financingsource for startup companies. Germany's Small Investor Protection Act went into force in July 2015 with the goal of safeguarding investors who are engaging in this new asset class. Since that time, individuals who made a commitment of more than 1,000 EUR have been obliged to freely reveal their income and assets. Over 10,000 EUR may only be invested in one ECF issuer by a business body. We look into how the Small Investor Protection Act affects investment behaviourat Companisto, Germany's largest ECF platform for startup businesses. The results show that whenthe new regulation went into force, experienced investors invested on average less while casual investors invested more. Furthermore, the capacity of major investments to indicate. [5].

The functions of race and gender in high-impact business are investigated using a tightly supervised randomised field experiment. We sent 80,000 pitch emails to 28,000 venture funders and angel investors advertising potential but made-up start-ups. Each email was sent by a fictitiousbusinessman whose ethnicity and gender were selected at random. When pitching identical ideas,Asians got 6% more answers than Whites, and female entrepreneurs received 9% more responsesthan male entrepreneurs. Our results suggest that investors do not favour Asian or femaleentrepreneurs when examining informal proposal emails, and that future study on investorprejudices should focus on networks and face-to-face interactions. [6].

Crowdfunding (CF) has grown quickly in recent years as a result of the development of the internet and information technologies, which increased the "crowd's" willingness to contribute to the financing of business endeavours. Young entrepreneurs, especially highly skilled students, have lately begun to play a new role in the economy by launching new companies in niche markets. This study seeks to provide Portuguese young potential entrepreneurs with a better grasp of CF as an alternative funding method by analysing its key characteristics and the perceived benefits and disadvantages that could motivate or deter young entrepreneurs from using CF platforms. We question highly qualified students about their knowledge of crowdfunding, including its benefits and possible drawbacks, using an online poll. The results show that young people who want to start businesses comprehend the basics of CF. They are unable to evaluate all potential company models as a consequence, especially those that require funding (lending and equity). The respondents see a number of benefits to using CF that go beyond its cash rewards, such as the dissemination of the effort to a broader CF group, despite the fact that contextual constraints havebeen mentioned. [7].

In view of the sharing economy's recent growth, regulators frequently struggle to strike the right equilibrium between private and public interests in order to maximise value creation. In this research, we argue that political competition plays an important role in deciding whether or not cities allow ridesharing platforms, and that this connection is weaker in bigger cities and cities with higher unemployment rates. We tested our hypotheses using past data on ridesharingrestrictions in various American towns between 2011 and 2015. As a complement, semi-structuredinterviews are introduced to these statistics. We find broad agreement with our assertions and resolve any endogeneity concerns. Our study has important implications for the literatures on business, public-private alliances, and nonmarket strategy. A succinct overview Entrepreneurs andbusinesses frequently run into substantial governmental barriers, even when creating goods and services that are typically beneficial for customers and society at large. This study focuses on thepolitical drivers of regulation to better understand why some markets are more receptive to new goods while other markets are more antagonistic to them. We find that elected officials were more likely to oppose ridesharing companies and favour, possibly replaceable, local taxicab firms whenthey encountered less political rivalry (i.e., were not readily replaceable, served multiple terms, and had extended tenure in office). [8].

The emergence of entrepreneurial finance as a field of study is the result of a shared interest between scholars studying business and financiers. Researchers focus on the financial truth that all entrepreneurial endeavours share, despite the fact that financiers think there are specific characteristics of entrepreneurial conditions on which we should depend. The academic aspects ofthe Agency theory and its advancements, as well as the newly formed organisation that takes intoconsideration the growth of the Startups world, will also be emphasised. The main ideas of entrepreneurial finance are presented in our piece along with how they relate to an early-stage entrepreneurial endeavour. In the concluding part, we'll outline the various methods that startups can obtain funding. Our research indicates that little effort was made to support the starting expenses of the entrepreneurial endeavour. To do this, the finance sector attempts to set itself apartfrom corporate finance by utilising cutting-edge concepts and ideas, such as the notions of startups,TPE, or "gazelles," which are frequently used at the expense of the notion of companies or groups.[9].

Numerous and varied research papers have examined the impact of public organisations' quality on entrepreneurship, creativity, and competitiveness. However, this connection has only ever been examined individually, never simultaneously. Our study uses data collected at the level of OECD member states to evaluate the impact of public institution quality on business, innovation, and competitiveness. Because of this, our goal is to demonstrate how closely the measures ofentrepreneurship, creativity, and competitiveness link to how highly people value public institutions. We use data collected from a variety of sources, particularly the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), in order to accomplish this (OECD). To analyse these data, we employ an econometric strategy based on multiple regression models for imbalanced panel data. Thus, we can conclude that the factors used to gauge entrepreneurship, innovation, and competitiveness aremore strongly skewed towards greater views of the calibre of public organisations. We believe thatthe observational results have important implications for researchers, lawmakers, and thoseinvolved in creating public policy. [10].

The environment for entrepreneurship funding has undergone significant shift in recent years. There are many fresh participants in the game. The new actors are introduced, described, and contrasted in this editorial along the four dimensions of debt versus equity, investment objective, strategy, and target. Following this, we examine the reasons explaining the rise of the new playersand divide them into supply- and demand-side factors. The commentary offers paths for pertinentand productive further study while orienting scholars and practitioners to recent developments in startup finance. [11].

Loophole of Existing Solutions

Physical interactions are the foundation of current remedies. For their advice, people must only establish connections online or offline. No legitimate forum exists where individuals can find qualified teachers for their ideas. Diverse investors and company proprietors cannot be brought together effectively under the present structure. They don't provide business owners with a promotion tool. The startup's development cannot be maintained under the present system.

Methodology

Following preliminary research, it is recommended that the entire action be computerised in light of the anomalies in the current system. Android Studio is used to create the android application, and Java is used as the code language. Admin and User are the two organisations that can handle the proposed system. Users can join with their personal information and enter in with their credentials. The user can examine the signs. The user can see the expert. The user may provide comments. In an emergency, users can alter their passwords. Manager may add physicians. The admin can also include training statistics. Manager has access to members. Doctors are visible to admin. Admins can also see user-provided comments.

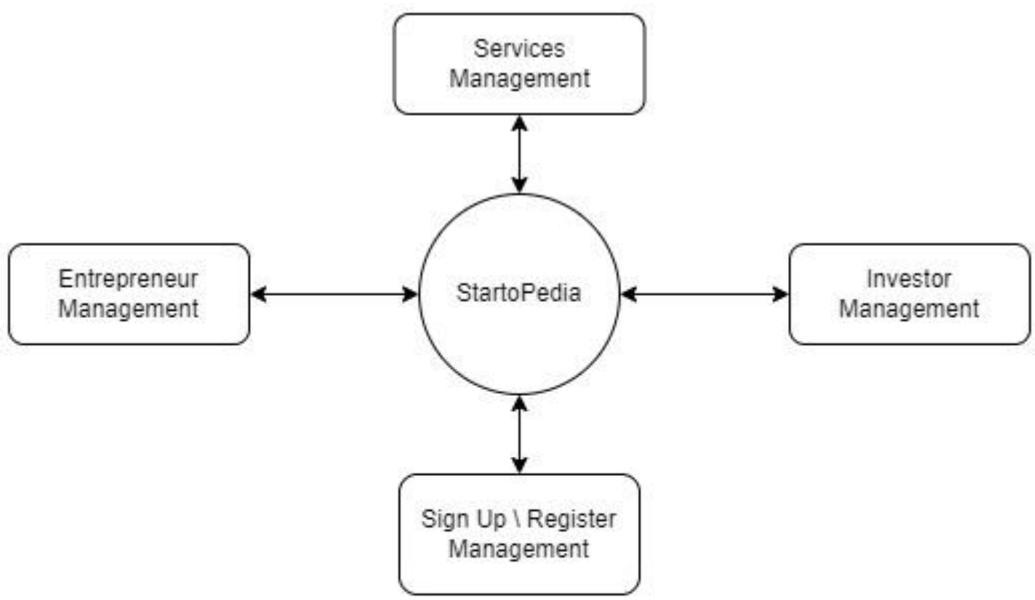

Fig. 1 Proposed DFD

Conclusion:

India's future will be defined by the decade of startups, so an appropriate venue linking innovators and investors is necessary. As a result, business owners will have access to sufficient support and a marketing tool, and investors will be able to provide proper direction for their businesses. Our system guarantees that entrepreneurs can receive appropriate mentoring and advice through our system and that investors can obtain a suitable platform to engage in startups.

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