

# The economic impact of Start-Ups

# What is the issue?

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- Start-ups with innovative tech savvy ideas are aplenty off late.  $\ensuremath{\sc vn}$
- But the impact on the economy & their sustainability isn't as significant as is being touted.

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#### Can start-ups really impact the economy?

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- Some folks assert that currently start-ups are India's hope to stimulate employment and spur national economic growth. \n
- Digital technologies are disruptive and important.  $\slashn$
- Some of them will surely impact India's health care and education access issues in the long run.  $\n$ 
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- However, it is unwise to expect nascent start-ups to shift the national metrics significantly in the near future.  $\n$

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# Why aren't Start-ups the hype they are made out to be?

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• Start-ups are abnormally growing corporate organisms.

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- $\bullet$  They are rooted to short-lived impatient capital and inexperienced entrepreneurs slugging it out with venture capital money.  $\n$
- The craze is mainly being fuelled by the emerging hippy attitudes and the availability of investors in plenty.  $\n$
- At least in India, Start-up ecosystem comprises largely of copycat firms, most being unstable and unsustainable.

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#### How is this a new trend?

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• Even a decade ago, investments weren't all that easy to come by and startups were rarer but with more concrete ideas.

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• Hence, the "old start-up" companies like Infosys and Bharati, spent hard-won investor's money frugally to prove their business model before undertaking rapid growth.

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- Three decades ago, even during their infancy, these companies grew credibly with revenue, cost and profit surplus.
- On the contrast, current start-ups measure performance through unintelligible metrics such as gross merchandise volume, app downloads and merchants on the platform.

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• The output numbers that we see at present are mere valuations of and not their business performance.

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# How is the craze affecting public policy?

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• The inexperienced start-up entrepreneurs are called upon to advise on the nation's economic policies.

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• Policymakers should indeed listen to entrepreneurs but it would be more prudent to listen to those who have a record of solving real consumer

problems and generating jobs.

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• A small number of today's start-ups will indeed get there, but the time frame will be a decade or more.  $\n$ 

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# What is the way ahead?

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- Young entrepreneurs need to be experimental and bold.
- $\bullet$  We need start-ups that eventually mature with a strong standing.  $\slash n$
- But the current focus should be on the prime movers of the economy to address issues at hand.

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- In the next decade and more, economic growth and job creation require renewed industrial investment and a revival of agriculture.  $\n$
- These are the sectors were the cycle of production and consumption is based on real revenue generation.  $\space{1.5mm}\$

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# Source: Business Standard

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