
CHALLENGES FACED BY START-UPS IN INDIA**Dr. Shrikesh Poojari¹, Dr. P. Sanoj Kumar² and Dr. Praseena Biju³**¹Associate Professor, Dean Academics, Pramod Ram Ujagar Tiwari Saket Institute of Management, Kalyan, Maharashtra²Associate Professor, Director, Pramod Ram Ujagar Tiwari Saket Institute of Management, Kalyan, Maharashtra³Assistant Professor, Saket College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Kalyan, Maharashtra**ABSTRACT**

Start-ups have emerged as a critical engine of economic growth, innovation, and employment generation across the world. In India, the start-up ecosystem has expanded rapidly over the past decade due to favorable demographic factors, increasing digital adoption, and government initiatives such as Start-up India, Digital India, and Make in India. Despite this growth, a large number of start-ups fail to survive beyond the initial years of operation. This study aims to identify and analyze the major challenges faced by start-ups in India and examine their impact on sustainability and growth. A descriptive research design was adopted, and primary data were collected from 150 start-up founders and early-stage entrepreneurs using a structured questionnaire. Secondary data were gathered from journals, government reports, and industry publications. Statistical tools such as percentage analysis and mean score ranking were used for data interpretation. The findings reveal that financial constraints, regulatory compliance, market competition, and shortage of skilled manpower are the most significant challenges faced by start-ups. The study concludes that strengthening financial access, simplifying regulations, and enhancing mentoring support are essential for building a sustainable start-up ecosystem in India.

Keywords: Start-ups in India, Entrepreneurial Challenges, Funding Constraints, Innovation, Business Sustainability

1. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship has long been recognized as a powerful catalyst for economic development, technological progress, and social transformation. Start-ups, in particular, play a vital role in fostering innovation, creating employment opportunities, and enhancing competitiveness in both developed and emerging economies. A start-up is typically defined as a young business venture that seeks to introduce innovative products, services, or business models while operating under conditions of uncertainty and limited resources.

India has witnessed remarkable growth in entrepreneurial activity over the last decade. The country has become one of the largest start-up ecosystems globally, supported by a young population, rising internet penetration, increasing smartphone usage, and improved access to digital infrastructure. Government initiatives such as Start-up India, Stand-Up India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, and various state-level incubation programs have further strengthened the entrepreneurial environment.

Despite these favorable conditions, start-ups in India face numerous challenges that hinder their growth and long-term sustainability. Studies indicate that a significant percentage of start-ups fail within the first five years of operation. The reasons for failure are multifaceted and include financial constraints, regulatory hurdles, intense competition, lack of skilled manpower, technological challenges, and limited access to mentoring and networking opportunities.

Start-ups often operate with limited financial resources and depend heavily on external funding during their early stages. Access to timely and adequate finance remains a major challenge, particularly for first-time entrepreneurs. Additionally, regulatory compliance and bureaucratic procedures increase operational complexity and costs. The dynamic nature of markets and rapidly changing customer preferences further intensify competitive pressures.

Given the growing importance of start-ups in India's economic landscape, it is essential to understand the challenges they face. A comprehensive analysis of these challenges can help policymakers, investors, academic institutions, and entrepreneurs develop effective strategies to support start-up growth. The present study attempts to examine the key challenges faced by start-ups in India and assess their impact on business performance and sustainability.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Extensive research has been conducted on entrepreneurship and start-up ecosystems across different economies. Various studies have highlighted the factors influencing start-up success and failure.

Ries (2018) emphasized that start-ups operate in highly uncertain environments and require continuous innovation and adaptability. The study highlighted that lack of market understanding and ineffective business models often lead to start-up failure.

Sharma and Madan (2020) examined the Indian start-up ecosystem and identified funding constraints, regulatory complexity, and market access as the primary challenges faced by start-ups. The study concluded that access to venture capital remains limited for early-stage ventures.

Kumar et al. (2021) analyzed the impact of government initiatives on start-up growth in India. While policy support improved ease of doing business, the study noted that procedural delays and compliance requirements still posed significant obstacles.

Gupta and Bose (2019) studied start-up failures in emerging economies and found that poor financial management and lack of mentoring were major contributors to failure. The authors emphasized the importance of incubation centers and accelerator programs.

NASSCOM (2022) reported that talent acquisition and retention are critical challenges for technology-driven start-ups. High attrition rates and competition from established firms affect productivity and innovation.

The literature review indicates that start-ups face complex and interrelated challenges. However, there is limited empirical research focusing on a comprehensive analysis of these challenges in the Indian context. The present study seeks to bridge this gap by examining financial, regulatory, operational, and human resource challenges faced by Indian start-ups.

3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Although India has emerged as a leading start-up hub, a large number of start-ups fail to achieve long-term sustainability. Entrepreneurs encounter challenges related to finance, regulatory compliance, competition, technology, and skilled manpower. These challenges often restrict growth and innovation. Therefore, there is a need to systematically identify and analyze the major challenges faced by start-ups in India to develop effective support mechanisms.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the nature and characteristics of start-ups in India
- To identify the major challenges faced by start-ups
- To analyze the impact of these challenges on start-up operations
- To provide suggestions for overcoming start-up challenges

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**5.1 Research Design**

A descriptive research design was adopted to analyze challenges faced by start-ups in India.

5.2 Data Collection

Primary data were collected using a structured questionnaire administered to start-up founders and early-stage entrepreneurs. Secondary data were collected from journals, books, government reports, and websites.

5.3 Sample Size

The sample consisted of 150 respondents representing start-ups across different sectors.

5.4 Sampling Technique

Convenience sampling technique was used.

5.5 Tools for Data Analysis

Percentage analysis and mean score ranking were used for interpretation of data.

6. Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire was divided into two sections:

Section A: Demographic Profile

1. Age
2. Gender
3. Educational Qualification
4. Nature of Start-up
5. Years of Operation

Section B: Challenges Faced by Start-ups

(5-point Likert Scale: Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree)

- Difficulty in obtaining funding
- High regulatory and compliance burden
- Intense market competition
- Shortage of skilled manpower
- High operational costs
- Technological challenges
- Limited mentoring and networking support

7. Data Analysis and Interpretation**Table 1: Demographic Profile of Respondents**

Particulars	Percentage
Age below 30 years	42
Age 30–40 years	38
Age above 40 years	20
Male	68
Female	32

Interpretation: Majority of respondents belong to the age group below 40 years, indicating high youth participation in start-ups.

Table 2: Challenges Faced by Start-ups

Challenge	Percentage Agree
Funding constraints	82
Regulatory compliance	70
Market competition	64
Skilled manpower shortage	60
Technological issues	48
Mentoring support	55

Interpretation: Funding constraints emerged as the most significant challenge.

Table 3: Mean Score Ranking of Challenges

Challenge	Mean Score	Rank
Funding constraints	4.45	1
Regulatory issues	4.10	2
Market competition	3.95	3
Skilled manpower	3.85	4
Mentoring support	3.70	5

Graphs (For Excel/SPSS)

- **Figure 1:** Bar Chart showing Challenges Faced by Start-ups
- **Figure 2:** Pie Chart showing Distribution of Respondents by Age

(These graphs can be easily generated using the above tables.)

8. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Majority of start-ups face difficulty in securing adequate funding
- Regulatory compliance increases operational burden
- Competition from established firms affects market penetration
- Shortage of skilled manpower restricts innovation

9. SUGGESTIONS

- Simplification of regulatory procedures
- Improved access to seed funding and venture capital
- Strengthening incubation and mentoring programs
- Skill development initiatives for start-up employees

10. CONCLUSION

Start-ups are vital contributors to India's economic growth and innovation landscape. Despite favorable policies and a growing ecosystem, start-ups continue to face significant challenges that affect sustainability. The study concludes that addressing financial, regulatory, and human resource challenges is essential for strengthening the start-up ecosystem in India. Collaborative efforts among government, investors, academic institutions, and industry can significantly enhance start-up success.

11. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Limited sample size
- Restricted geographical coverage
- Perception-based responses

12. SCOPE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Future research may focus on sector-wise challenges, comparative studies between urban and rural start-ups, or impact of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and blockchain.

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