Introduction:

India is a bustling centre of commerce and innovation, with tech startups popping up all over the country and competing against global players in various industries.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) registers thousands of private limited companies and other entities every month, from sole proprietorships to foreign businesses. With such a wide range of companies operating across the nation, it is interesting to look at MCA's data and see how the industry is evolving.

This dataset contains the list of companies registered with the MCA in 2021. The data is anonymised and given a unique id to protect the privacy of the companies. We utilise this data in our project to gain insights into the industry, discover trends, and gain a better understanding of where the business world is headed.

The data is broken down into several categories, such as the location of registration, type of business, and more. By looking at the data in these categories, we can get an idea of the industries and businesses that are flourishing in the country and where the Indian business landscape is heading.

Business owners and entrepreneurs looking to gain a better understanding of the industry should find this dataset to be a helpful tool. We have taken advantage of this dataset to explore which state is leading by utilising exploratory data analytics and modelling. Policymakers can also use the dataset to keep track of the trends and make the business environment more advantageous for growth.

The growth of the startups:

The growth of startups in India has been nothing short of remarkable in recent years. In the last decade, over 10,000 startups have been registered in India alone and have attracted over $60 billion in investments. Indian startups are increasingly challenging traditional business models and creating innovative solutions to complex problems.

Several factors, including the availability of capital and the increasing number of incubators and accelerators, have fueled the growth of Indian startups. Additionally, the Indian government has been playing an essential role in the growth of startups, introducing a number of initiatives to promote entrepreneurship and innovation. For instance, the Government of India has set up several venture capital firms to provide funding for startups and tax incentives for investors.

The Indian startup ecosystem has also been enhanced by the growth of technology, which has allowed startups to leverage the latest technologies to develop innovative products and

services. Additionally, the Indian market is ripe for disruption, and some Indian startups, such as Flipkart, Ola and Paytm, have already been disrupting traditional markets.

India's startup scene has grown tremendously in recent years, and there is no sign that it is slowing down. With the proper funding, policies and guidance, the country is on the brink of becoming a powerhouse for innovation and entrepreneurship at a global level. In the coming years, India is sure to continue to be a hugely important centre of modern business.

Dataset:

Dataset consists of all the registered companies in period of January -21 to April-21

company_uid -> A unique id given to every company registered.

date_of_registeration -> Date on which the company was registered.

month_name -> Month on which the company was registered.

State -> State in which the company was registered.

roc -> The Registrar of Companies (ROC) is an office under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), which is the body that deals with the administration of companies and Limited Liability Partnerships in India. Basically this column contains information about the city of ROC.

Category -> Defines the Category of the company.

class -> Defines class of a company.

comapny_type -> define type of the company.

activity_description -> Defines what business the company is into.

Cleaning and Preprocessing:

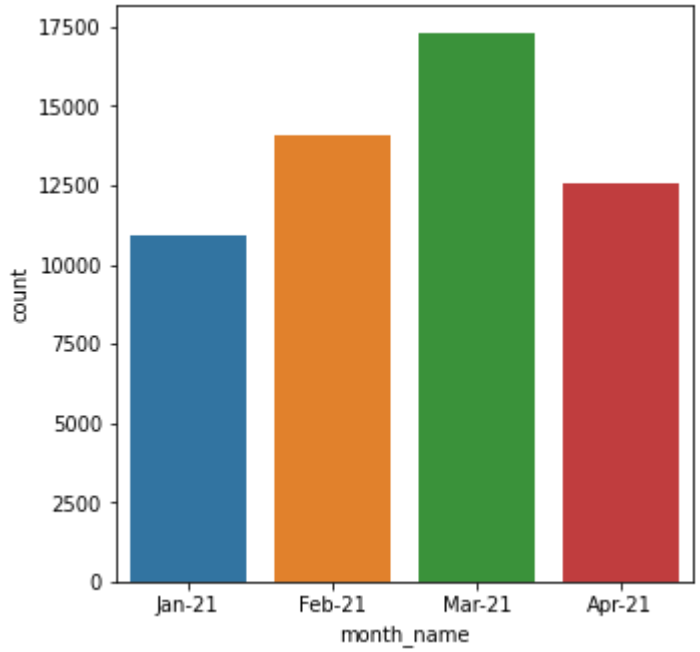
Since few of the values in the state column are in short form we create a dictionary containing the full forms of the states and finally replace it in the original dataset.

Usually paid up Capital can never be more than the authorised capital, this can be some error entries in the data so we remove the rows where paid up capital is more than authorised capital.

It was found that the above datasets don’t have any null values.

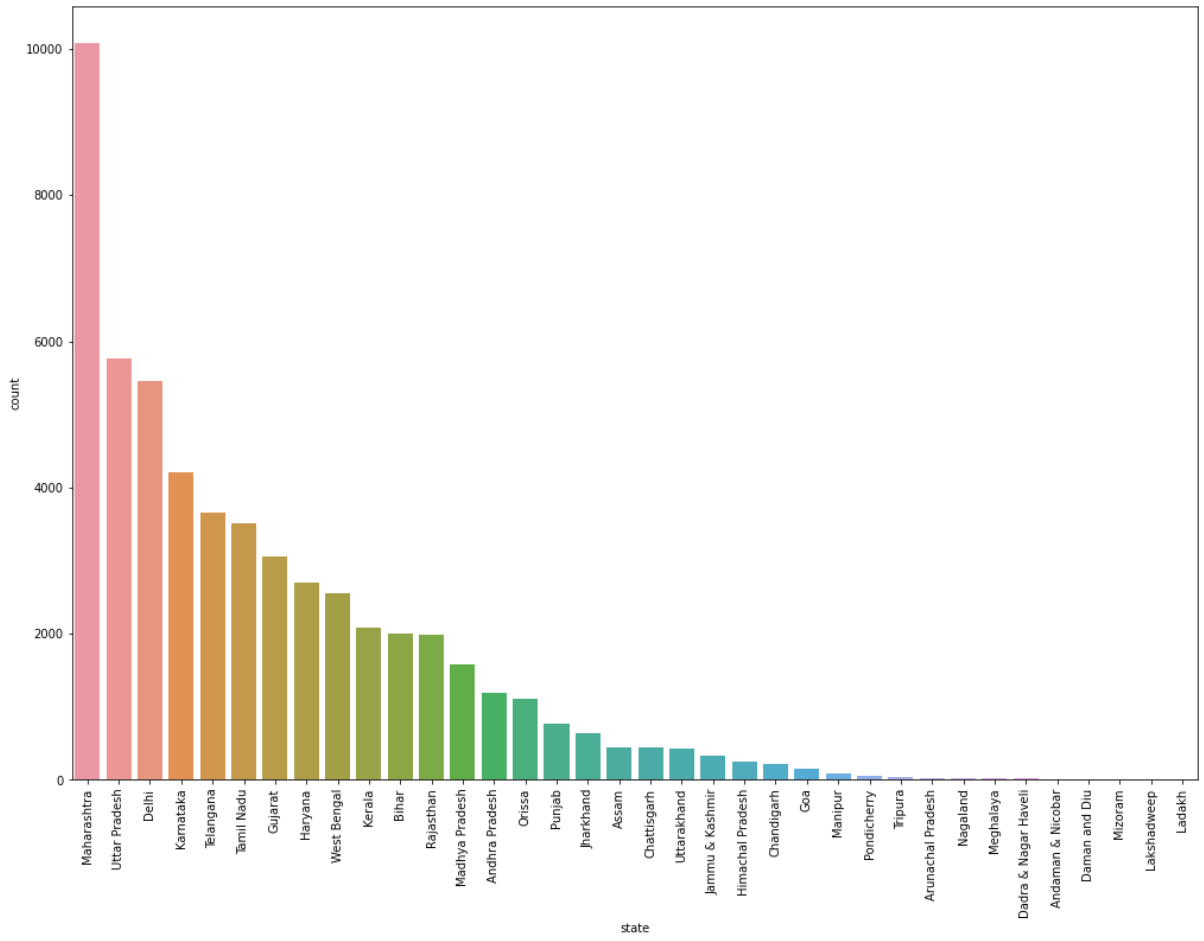
EDA:

1.Lets find out the number of Companies registered every month.



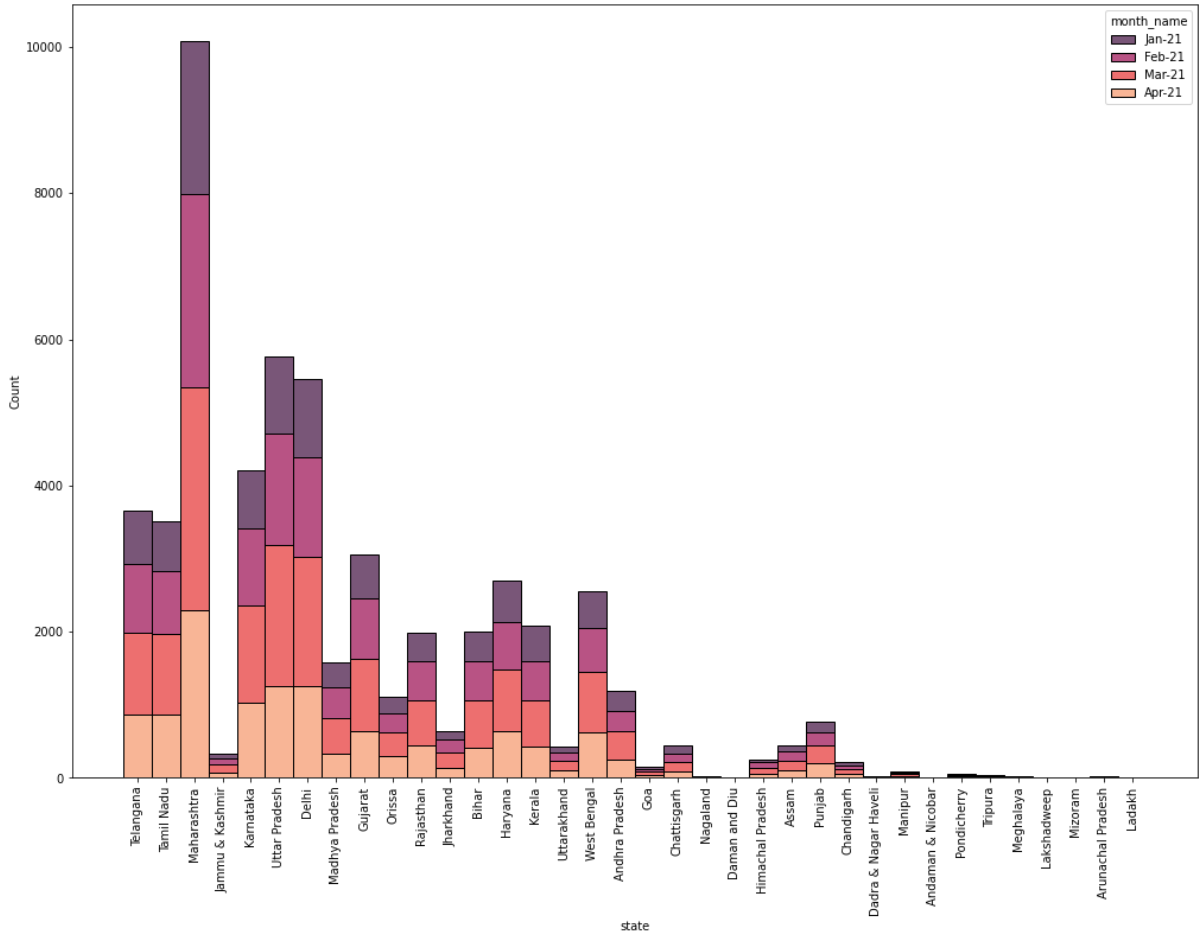
We see that Jan 21 had the most number of companies registered. And April 21 had the least.

2.Do you have a question in your mind about which state had the most companies registered. Let's check it out



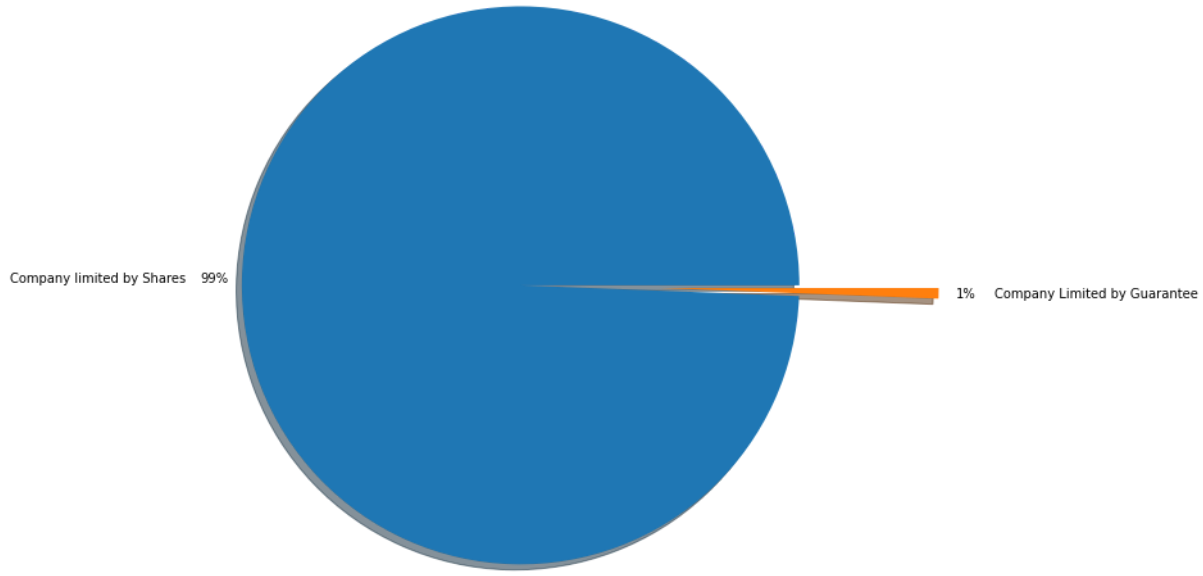
We see that Maharashtra has the largest number of companies registered and Ladakh the least.Favourable industrial policy combined with a large talent pool has made Maharashtra the manufacturing hub.it's industrial policy favours Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's). The industrial corridors in Nashik, Pune, Konkan, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Amravati even adds to its appeal as the preferred choice.

3.Monthwise registered startups in each state



This plot is a combination of the above two plots which shows us a clear view on when and where startups have been registered.

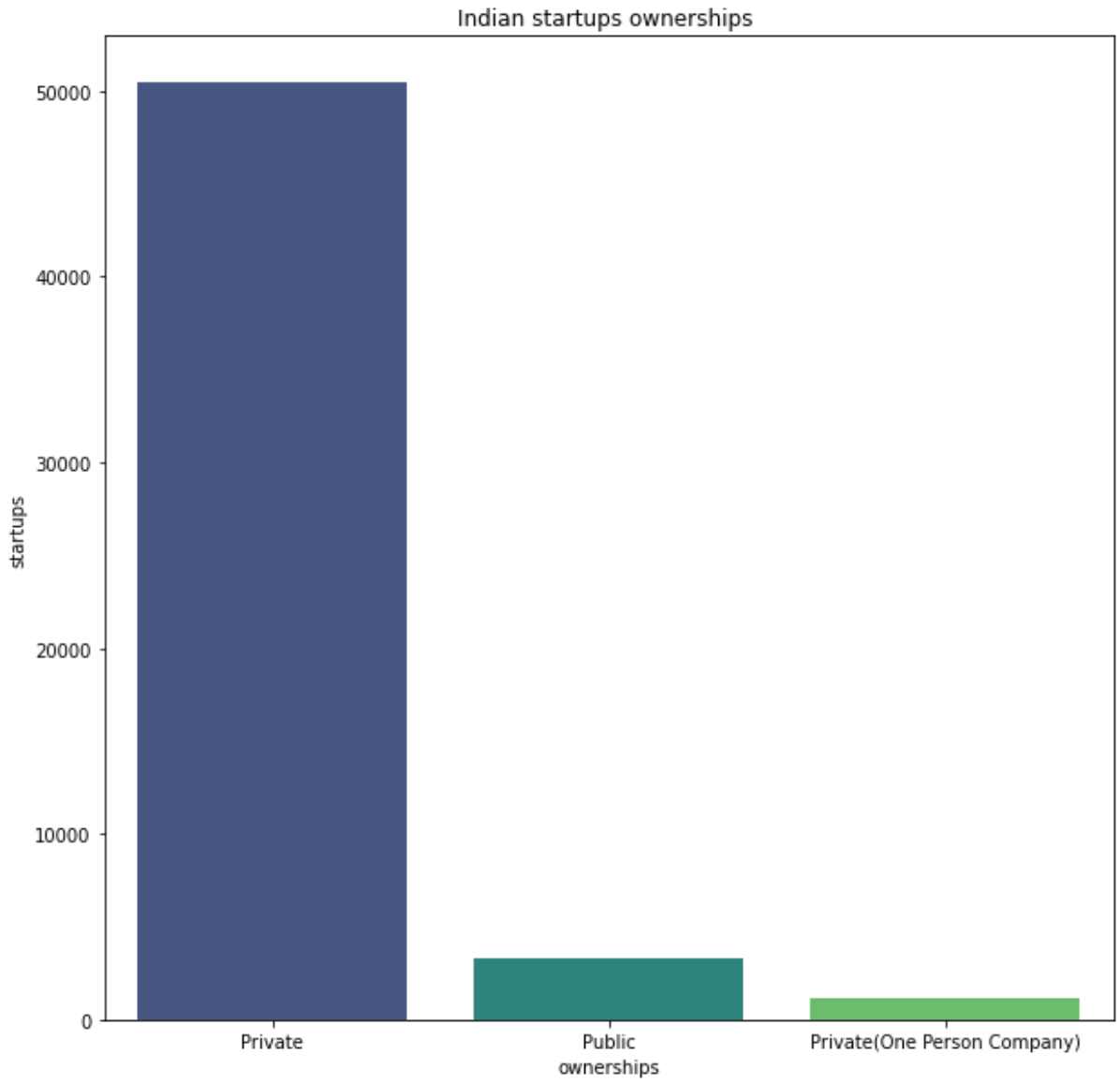
4.Lets find out Categories of company



We see that there are very less Company Limited by Guarantee

This generally states the fact that the companies limited by shares are used for profitable commercial business whereas the companies limited by guarantee are not designed for profit and they might function for charity which could be the obvious reason for less companies that are limited by guarantee.

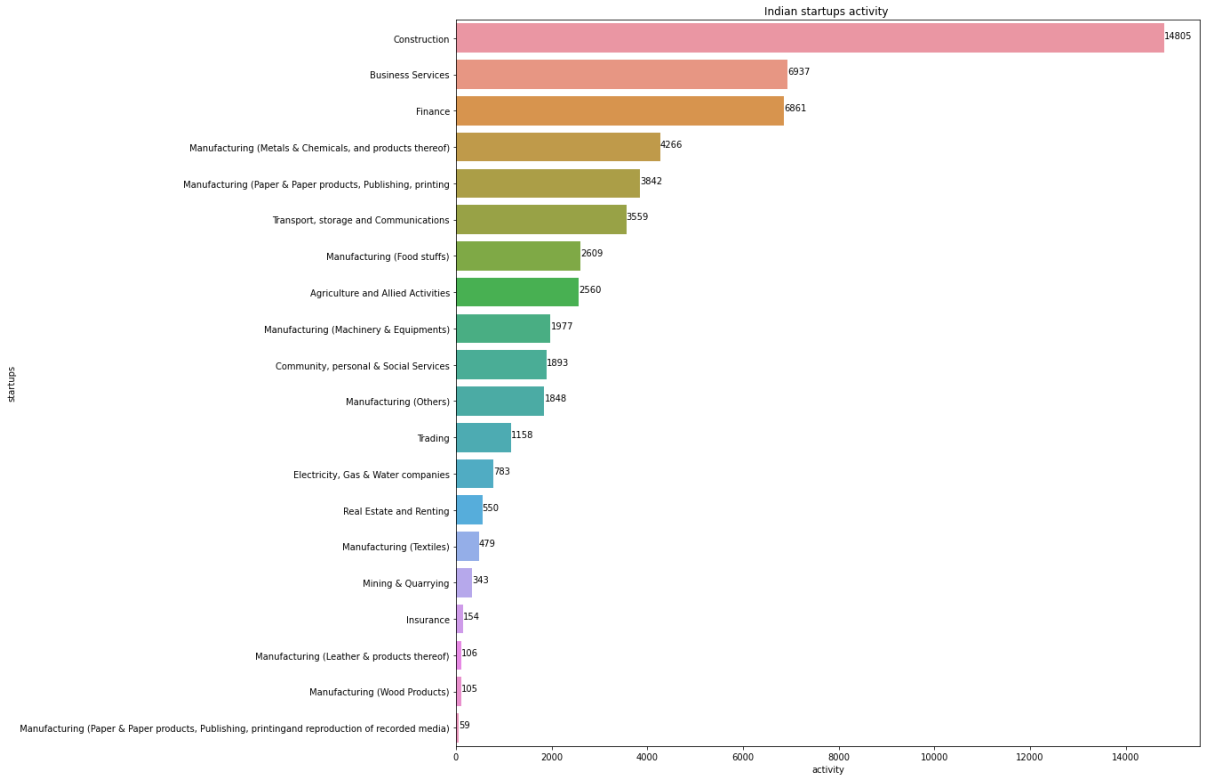
5.Lets check out class of companies



There are very few Public class companies registered and the market is dominated by the private companies.The private market has grown significantly over the last decade.

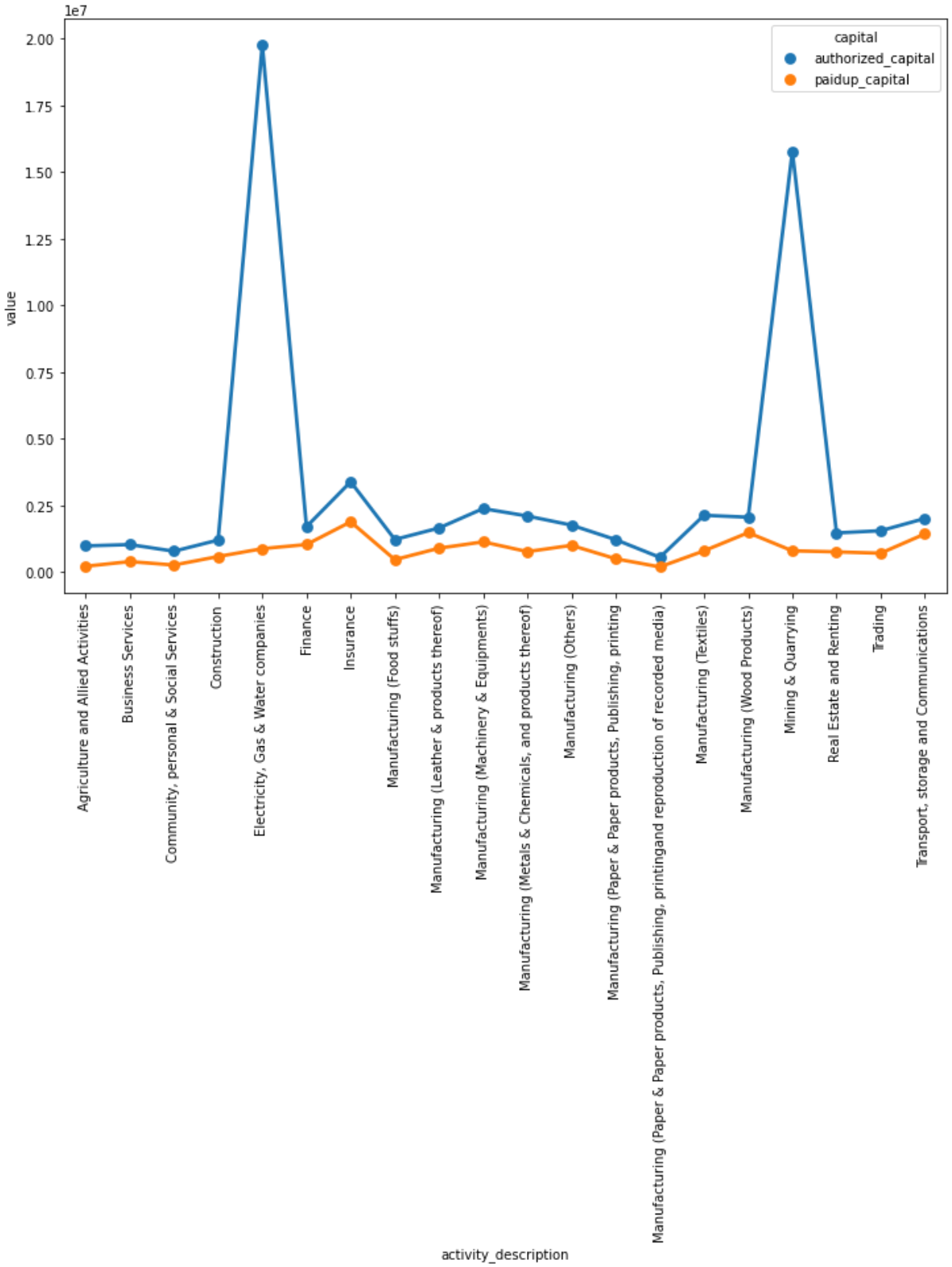
Additionally, the number of active private equity firms has more than doubled, Part of this shift can be attributed to the fact that many large, fast-growing companies are choosing to stay private. This is for a variety of reasons, including large private capital investments, less scrutiny, more flexibility, and private liquidity options, just to name a few.

6.Let's check sector wise distribution of Companies



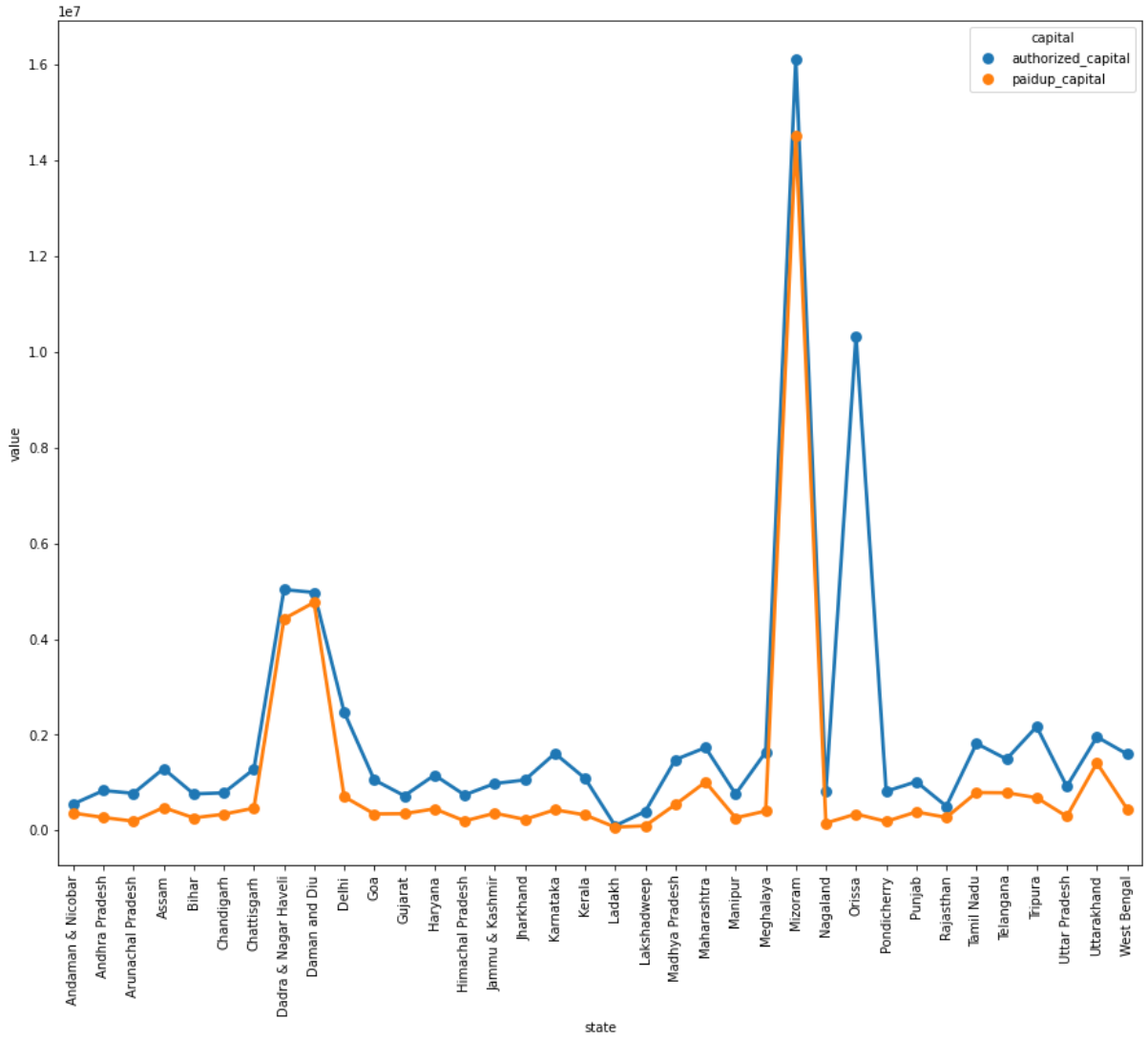
Most of the companies are predominantly into the construction sector. In recent years, the construction industry has extensively contributed to the economic development of the country. As India urbanised, there was a huge demand for residential and commercial buildings, infrastructure, transportation, and technology. Each of these segments required construction and contributed to the industry at large.

7. Sectors electricity and mining has the highest authorised capital



This would be because of the fact that these sectors are under high demand and which would guarantee shareholders profit.

8. Authorised vs paid up capital



Inference:

- **Mizoram having high Authorised and paid up might signify that there are less startups and they are on a particular domain - Textiles [this says that those startups there are highly successful]**
- **Whereas in Orissa only authorised capital is high which might say the startups there aren't efficient**

Conclusion:

The Indian startup sector is rapidly expanding, with numerous startups introducing new ideas and shaking up existing industries. These startups strive to bring about remarkable changes and bring a new level of dynamism that is transforming the way businesses operate. There are a myriad of opportunities for entrepreneurs to achieve success and revolutionise their respective markets. Investors are pouring money into the sector, fuelling the growth of the Indian startup industry and allowing for more innovative solutions to be implemented. This is an incredibly exciting time for the Indian business world, and it is certain that the future of the country will be strongly shaped by the contributions of these startups.

Through our research and exploration of the data, we have come to understand the current state of the industry and its potential for growth. It is evident that with the right investments and initiatives, this potential can be fully realised. These investments and initiatives may include access to capital, skilled employees, and market access. In addition, efforts should be made to help startups create a competitive advantage and foster an environment of innovation. The Indian startup industry has the potential to become a hub for innovation in the Asia-Pacific region and the world, and the right investments and initiatives could make this a reality.