## **Charting the Course of Innovation: A Startup Analysis**

#### 1. Introduction:

## 1.1. Overview

In the contemporary landscape of global business, defining innovation is rather ambiguous. Framing the society needs accurately, and critically assessing them is integral when it comes to defining innovation. Being able to generate and apply new useful ideas to specific issues through transforming them into solutions that add value to the society is critical for the development of a country. One way through which innovative ideas can positively impact societies is through newly emerged business ventures known as startups. Startup innovation epitomizes the idea of taking risks and responsibilities with the aim of developing viable business models to meet market needs. It also includes thoroughly assessing the potential development of an enterprise as well as uncovering opportunities that others cannot foresee. Considering the fast pace of disruptive technological innovation, conveying new ideas and bringing them to life has become challenging and competitive. The geography of startup activity and venture capital investment is experiencing a rapid period of globalization, thus making communities more interactive with one another in terms of exchange of ideas and design for solutions.

#### 1.2. Purpose

In a rapidly-changing world, innovation is the key to survival for startups. And it's about much more than developing the next game-changing idea. innovationis fundamental to problem solving, increased productivity and staying one step ahead of the competition.

## 2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING:

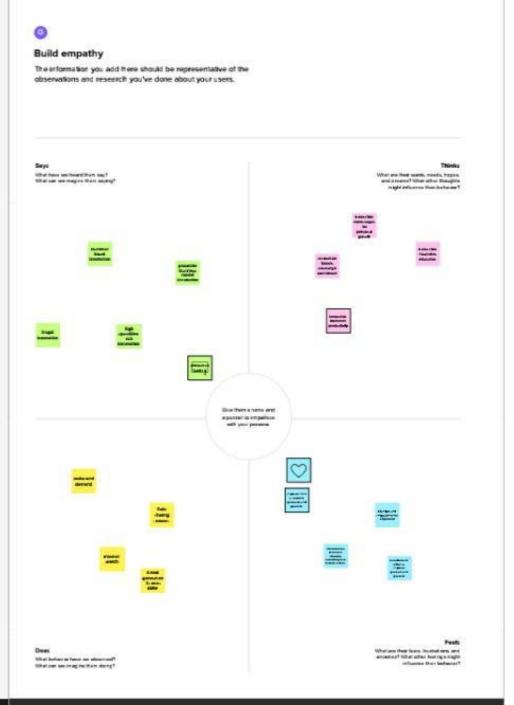
#### 2.1. Empathy map

The Empathy map is shown below



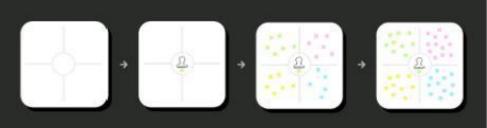
# **Empathy map**

Use this framework to develop a deep, shared understanding and empathy for other people. An empathy map helps describe the aspects of a user's experience, needs and pain points, to quickly understand your users' experience and mindset.

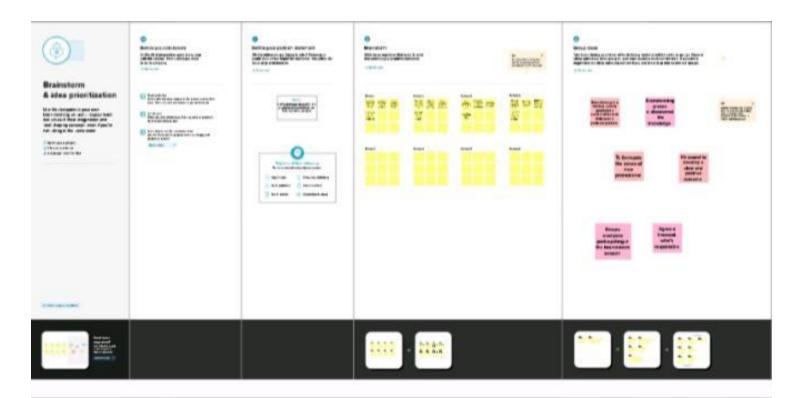


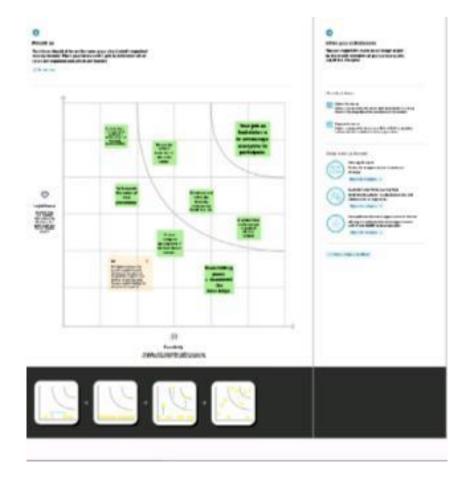
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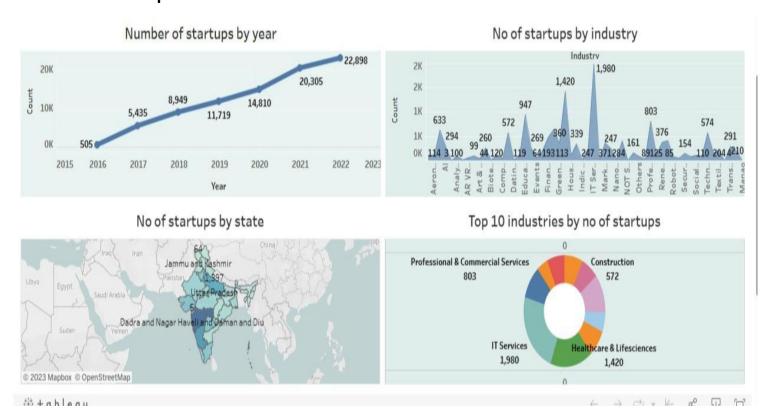
# 2.2. Ideation & Brainstorming





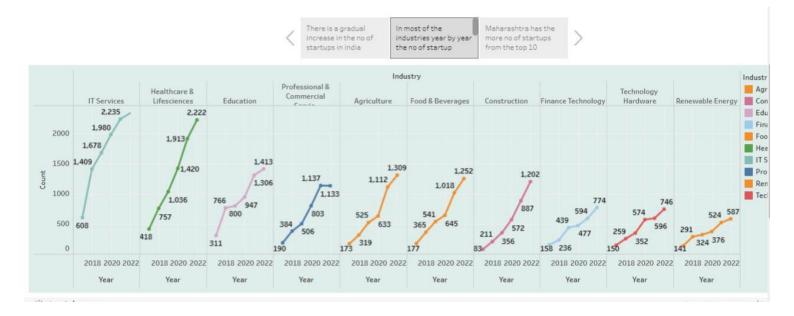
# 3. RESULT

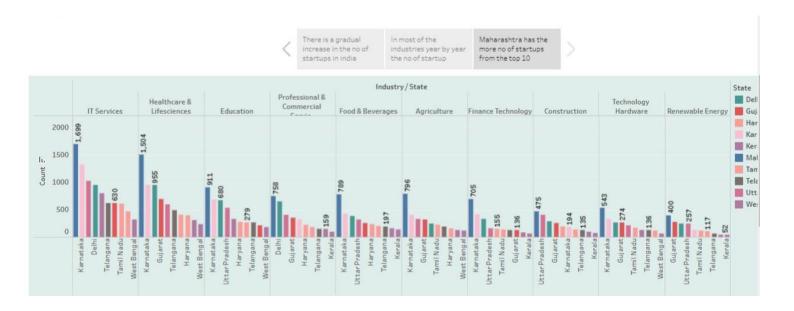
# **Startup Dashboard**



# **Startup Story**







#### 4. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGE

# **Advantage of Startup Analysis**

## **1.Lower Startup Cost**

Depending on the type of business you start, cost may be lower then in a franchise with no upfront purchasing fee or supply costs.

# 2.Independence

You make all decisions and create all business systems.

#### 3. Site Selection

You choose where to locate your business and what marketing procedures to follow.

# 4.No Baggage

There is no history to overcome when you start a new venture.

Starting your own business requires a higher commitment of time and energy.

**Disadvantage of Startup Analysis** 

## 1. High Commitment

Starting your own business requires a higher commitment of time and energy.

## 2. Higenergy

Success depends totally on you and your business talents.

# 3. Delayed Profitability

Where the market may not already be established, it may take longer to become profitable.

#### 4.Limited Financing

Financing for a new business is more difficult to obtain.

#### **5.APPICATIONS:**

- \*A strong creative and determined mindsetminset: A good supporting vibrant culture is necessary for innovation success.
- \* A dedicated :A dedicated team should be there to deliver innovation and handle realted ramifications. Rewards and incentives: However, once a stakeholders in the team receives a good reward the other members also start getting interested in be coming a member of the special innovation team.

#### 6. Conclusion:

While the world-changing potential in startups is sometimes overhyped, successful startups do have the potential to create a significant positive impact on the world. And even when startups fail, they still have an impact, especially through the learnings for the founders, employees, investors and other stakeholders.

#### 7. Future scope

To qualify as a start-up, a company must have a number of characteristics, namely scalability, technology, a global approach, youth and low initial costs. These characteristics can be expanded or reduced, depending on the source, but the ones listed above are the most common.