From Idea to **Opportunity**: Approach to **New Product** Development

Idea and Opportunity

- A form, look or appearance of a thing as opposed to its reality
- A conception existing in the mind
- A thought, a mental image, a notion
- An opinion, view or belief
- Opportunity Defined
- An opportunity is a favorable set of circumstances that creates
- the need for a new product or a service in a business context

Ideas without Action Have No Economic Value

From Idea to Business Technological change Potential opportunity New product or service New raw material ♦New market New method of production New way of organizing Superior value proposition Creation of a new business

Form of the Opportunity	Techno- logical Change	Example of a Business Idea in Response to the Opportunity	Reasoning Superior Value Proposition
New product or service			
New raw material			
New market			

Form of the Opportunity	Techno- logical Change	Example of a Business Idea in Response to the Opportunity	Reasoning Superior Value Proposition
New product or service	Internal combustion engine	Automobile	The internal combustion engine is used to power automobiles
New raw material	Oil	Producing gasoline	Oil is refined into gasoline to power vehicle
New market	Refrigeration	Refrigerated ship	The refrigerated ship allows farmers in one country to sell their produce in another country

Form of the Opportunity	Technological Change	Example of a Business Idea in Response to the Opportunity	Reasoning Superior Value Proposition
New method of production			
New way of organizing			

Form of the Opportunity	Technological Change	Example of a Business Idea in Response to the Opportunity	Reasoning Superior Value Proposition
New method of production	Computer	Computer-aided design	The computer allows designers to make products without building physical prototypes
New way of organizing	Internet	Online book sales	The internet allows buying and selling products without retail outlets

What's the Connection?

Perfect Eyesight



Intersection of Laser technology with healthcare, entertainment and commercial sectors



Retail Revolution







Entrepreneurial Opportunity A situation in which one can create a **Superior Value Proposition** through New **Means-Ends** Framework **Creation Consumption** Content

Means-Ends Framework			
	old Ends	New Ends	
Old Means	Commodity	Product Improvement	
New Means	Process Improvement	Breakthrough Innovation	

	Means-Ends Framework Ends			
		Old New		
Леаns	Old	Existing Current	New features New versions	
	New	5 S 6 sigma	Breakthrough Radical	

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Means-Ends Framework: Music Industry

	old Ends	New Ends	
Old Means	Commodity CDs	Product Improvement AudioBooks	Shakenpearsh Sonnets Groe Pelasho www.conac.com
New Means	Process Improvement Polymers/Layers	Breakthrough Innovation iTunes	iTunes

Means-Ends Framework



Creating a New Value Equation

Reduce

What factors should be reduced

Eliminate What factors should be eliminated that the industry has taken for granted?



What factors should be created that the industry has never offered ?

Create

What factors should be raised well beyond the industry standards ?

Technology-Driven Businesses

Applications



Where Did the Ideas for Opportunity Come From?



Taking Idea Forward

Situation Problems and desires Diverse ideas Connection Application Benefit Value equation

Beyond the Horizon

- A critical ability for a successful entrepreneur is to make appropriate predictions regarding the uncertain future
- **Discovery of new resource**
- New consumer desires
- New technological opportunities
- Correctly anticipate consumer preferences and efficiently use resources to meet these preferences
- The goal of an entrepreneur is to know the consumer's future wants

Before the consumer knows them

Characteristics of an Opportunity

- Creating value
 - Not necessarily low cost
- Opportunity is not always (rarely?) found in welldocumented growth markets
- Opportunities are not necessarily the result of inventions by the entrepreneur
- Not everyone pursues opportunities, even if they are obvious

Vinod Khosla : Idea, Problem, Opportunity and Business

To me, any big problem is a big opportunity because if you think about it, no problem, no solution, no company

It's very simple

Every big problem is a big opportunity If you don't have a big problem, you don't have a big opportunity

Nobody will pay you to solve a non-problem

Nine Categories of Opportunity

- Increasing the value of a product/service
- New applications of existing means of technology
- Creating mass markets
- Customization for individuals
- Increasing reach
- Managing the supply chain
- Convergence of change
- Process innovation
- Increase the scale of the firm

New product or service New raw material **New market** New method of production New way of organizing

New Product Development





Thank You



New Product Development



The Evaluation Tasks

New Product Process Phase

Evaluation Task

Opportunity Identification & Selection		Direction Where should we look?
Concept Generation		Initial review Is the idea worth screening?
Concept/ project evaluation		Full review Should we try to develop it?
Development	If not, should we d	Have we developed it? If not, should we continue
Launch		to try Market testing Should we market it? If so, how? In retrospect



Breakthrough Innovations Pocket calculator Automatic teller CAT Scan CAD/CAM Camcorder Microwave oven **USB** Drive

Elements of the Product



The core cluster of tangible and intangible elements A separate cluster of tangible elements, the facilitating products A separate cluster of intangible elements, the facilitating services

Elements of the Digital Camera



Product Definition

- What will it do ?
- Who will buy it ?
- What will be its rough dimensions ?
- What are the major competitors ?
- What functional features should it have ?
- What are the psychological descriptors of the product ?
- What is its context ?

Levels of Product



Model of the "Whole Product"



Trend 1: Economic Forces

- Economic forces affect consumers' level of disposable income
- When studying how economic forces affect opportunities, it is important to evaluate who has money to spend and who is trying to cut costs
 - An increase in the number of women in the workforce,
 entry of youth in workforce
 - ***related inc**rease in disposable income
 - Many large firms are trying to cut costs
 - ★Entrepreneurs have taken advantage of this trend by starting firms that help other firms control costs
Trend 2: Social Forces

Examples of Social Forces That Allow For New Business Opportunities

- Changes in social trends provide openings for new businesses on an ongoing basis
- Family and work patterns
- The aging of the population
- The increasing diversity in the workplace
- The globalization of industry
- The increasing focus on health care and fitness
- The proliferation of computers and the Internet
- The increase in the number of cell phone users
- New forms of entertainment



Trend 3: Technological Advances

- Given the rapid pace of technological change, it is vital that entrepreneurs keep on top of how new technologies affect current and future business opportunities
- Entire industries have emerged as the result of technological advances
 - the computer industry,
 - the Internet,
 - biotechnology and
 - digital photography



- Once a new technology is created, new businesses form to take the technology to a higher level
 - ♦ Real Networks
 - Acrobat
 - ♦ Photoshop

The App Phenomenon

Date	Available apps	Downloads to date	Downloads per app
June 2008	500	0	0
June 2009	50,000	1,000,000,000+	20,000
June 2010	225,000+	5,000,000,000+	22,222
June 2011	425,000+	14,000,000,000+	32,941
June 2012	650,000+	30,000,000,000+	46,154
June 2013	900,000+	50,000,000,000+	50,000
June 2014	1,200,000+	75,000,000,000+	62,500

Apple's iStore Revolution

- App Store made \$3 billion in revenue in December 2016, from a combination of in-app purchases, paid downloads, and fees for subscriptions
- App Store, which first launched back in 2008, has ballooned to 2.2 million apps
- App makers were paid out \$20 billion in 2016, up 40 % from a year ago
- Assuming 30 % of the total app money went to Apple, Apple made around \$8.57 billion in App Store revenue in 2016

Trend 4: Political and Regulatory Changes

Political and regulatory changes provide the basis

for new business opportunities

Environmental protection laws

Energy efficiency measures

Corporate governance covenants

Nest Learning Thermostat

An electronic, programmable, and self-learning Wi-Fi-enabled thermostat that optimizes heating and cooling of homes and businesses to conserve energy



Early investors in Nest Labs included <u>Shasta Ventures</u> and <u>Kleiner Perkins</u> <u>Caufield & Byers</u>.[[]On January 13, 2014, Google announced plans to acquire Nest Labs for \$3.2 billion in cash. In June 2014, it was announced that Nest would buy camera startup <u>Dropcam</u> for \$555 million.



Analysis of Need

- How is this need being satisfied ?
- Is the present method inefficient ? Ineffective ? What can be improved ?
- What is good about the present method of satisfying the need ?
- Why will this new way be better and succeed ?
- What is the relative cost of the present method v/s the proposed method ?
- Has an unmet need been uncovered?

Uncovering Unmet Needs and Problems

- Becoming the customer: Discovering problems
- Anthropological Excursions
 - Live with and critically observe customers
- Talk to customers to get the voice of the customer (VOC)
 - Indirect questions to discover wants and needs by leading customers through the ways they currently solve problems
 - Questions about functions rather than products
- Customer Prototype
 - Draw pictures or create collages of people in the target market

Writing a Winning Concept

Insight:

To be successful, a concept must clearly state the consumer insight

Point of Difference:

How the product will meet the need uniquely

Reasons to Believe:

Provide convincing proof

Rational Benefits:

Appeal to logic in line with current situation

Emotional Benefit:

Make customer feel happy and delighted

Sell Water?

Insight:

People are suffering from ill health : both sons had jaundice

Point of Difference: Water with maximum purity as against mere filtration Reasons to Believe: Health is top priority Rational Benefits: Pure, safe drinking water Emotional Benefit: I will feel good about myself knowing that I am taking care of my family









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Book comes printed with guidelines for safe water consumption both in English and local language

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THE WATER IN YOUR VILLAGE NAY CONTAIN BEAGLY DISEASES BUT EACH PAGE OF THIS BOOK IS A PAPER WATER FATER THAT WILL MAKE IT SAFE TO DRINK 1. Tear out a page, insert it in filter holder issued with book

MAJI KATIKA KUNJI YAKO INAWEZA KUNA NA MAGONJWA KULA UKURASA WA KITABU WINI HI NARATASI MAJI KICHINGU KINAMBA KUFANYA WIVIO SALAMA NWA KUNYIMA

> 2. Pour dirty water through filter

 Silver ions — positively-charged particles — interfere with bacterium's metabolism, producing extremely toxic substances called *reactive oxygen species (ROS)*

Bacteria cell wall

 ROS causes damage inside cell, harming DNA, proteins and membrane that surrounds cell. Bacterium dies

Source: American Chemical Society

Service Definitions

Services are deeds, processes, and performances. Valarie Zeithaml & Mary Jo Bitner

A service is a time-perishable, intangible experience performed for a customer acting in the role of a coproducer.

James Fitzsimmons

Service enterprises are organizations that facilitate the production and distribution of goods, support other firms in meeting their goals, and *add value* to our personal lives. James Fitzsimmons

Role of Services in an Economy



Stages of Economic Development

Society Game	Pre- dominant activity	Use of human Unit of labor social I	Standard of living ife measure	Structure	Technology
Pre- Against Industrial Nature		Raw Extende muscle houser power	old sistence	Routine Traditional Authoritative	Simple hand tools
Industrial Agains fabricat nature	t Goods ed production	Machine Individ	dual Quantity of goods	Bureaucratio Hierarchica	
Post- Among industrial Perso		Artistic Comm Creative Intellectual	unity Quality of life in tern of health, education, recreation	Inter- ns depender Global	Information at

THE NEW EXPERIENCE ECONOMY

Economy	Agrarian	Industrial	Service	Experience
Function	Extract	Make	Deliver	Stage
Nature	Fungible	Tangible	Intangible	Memorable
Attribute	Natural	Standardized	Customized	Personal
Method of supply	Stored in bulk	Inventoried	Delivered on demand	Revealed over time
Seller	Trader	Manufacturer	Provider	Stager
Buyer	Market	User	Client	Guest

Outsourcing and Service Growth Expected gains that companies can derive from outsourcing include:

the reduction of operational costs; the ability to transform fixed costs into variable costs; the ability to focus on core competencies; access to the industry-leading external competencies and expertise.

Typology of services

	Business-to- business services (traditional)	Business-to- business services (KIBS)	Consumer services	Internal firm services	Public services	Not-for-profit services
Description	Services provided for businesses	Specialist services provided to businesses	Services provided to individuals	Services provided by internal functions	Services provided by local and national government	Services provided by charities
Examples	Accountancy Legal advice Training	Management consultancy IT consultancy	Shops Hotels Banking Health and beauty	Finance Personnel IT	Health Education Leisure Prisons	Hospices Counselling Aid agencies
Customers	Frequently purchased by professionals, who may not be end users	Frequently purchased by professionals, who may not be end users	Purchased by consumer of the service	Consumers of the service have no choice of provider	Funded through taxation and little choice for consumer	Funded through charities maybe government grants consumers chosen or choose.
Challenges	Providing high- quality tailored and personal service	Providing high quality services to businesses who have high purchasing power	Providing a consistent service to a wide variety of customers	Delivering customised, personal service. And demonstrating value for	Delivering acceptable public services against a backcloth of political	Balancing needs of volunteers, donors and overwhelming needs of customers.

A range of new services that also create new business models, where technology plays a key role

Company	Industry sector	New service/new business model	
eBay	On-line auction	A new way of buying and selling through a community of individual users	
Ryanair	Airline	A new way of consuming air-travel with no frills service and emphasis on economy	
Amazon	Retailer	New way to buy goods – on-line retailer	
Napster; iTunes	Music retailer	New way to buy and download music	
Google	Internet search engine	A fast way to search for information on the internet	
Partygaming	On-line gambling	Gambling and gaming from the comfort of your own home	
Myspace Facebook	Social networking	A community of users on-line who can chat and share music, images, news from their own home	
You-Tube	On-line video and film archive	A community of users sharing home made video clips plus recorded favourite clips from movies	

Categories of Service Mix



1- Pure Tangible Goods:

The offering which consists primarily of a tangible good with no services accompany the product. **For example:** Soap, salt, paper etc

2- Tangible with Accompanying Services:

The offering which consists of a tangible good with one or more services. **For example:** Nokia with warranty

Categories of Service Mix Cont...

3- Hybrid:

The offering which consists of equal part of good & services. For example: Restaurants provide both food & service.

4- Major Service with Accompanying Minor Goods/Service

The offering which consists of major services along with additional services or supporting goods. **For example:** Air travel is a major service of travelling along with food, shopping on airport etc is the accompanying minor goods.

5- Pure Services:

The offering consist primarily of a service. For example: a hair cut, tailoring a suit etc.

Means-Ends Framework				
		Ends		
redBu	S. in	Old	New	
		Existing	New features	
	Old	Current	New versions	
Means		5 S	Breakthrough	
	New	5 5 6 sigma	Radical	

Product/Service Development Framework



Factors Associated with Technological Product Failure

Customer expectation not met

No innovative advantage perceived

Information about product is scarce, unclear or difficult

Need for product is not seen

Unique attributes not seen

Poor selection of target market

Poor communication of product benefits

Distribution channel selection

Pricing problems

Five Critical NPD Success Factors #1: Differentiated product that delivers unique benefits and superior value to the customer **#2: Strong market orientation** market driven and customer focused new product process **#3: Sharp and early product definition #4: Market attractiveness as a key project** selection criterion **#5: Speed is everything!** but not at the expense of quality of execution

The New Venture Creation

Resources and Organization

Means-Ends Framework

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New Value Equation

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Customers

Thank You