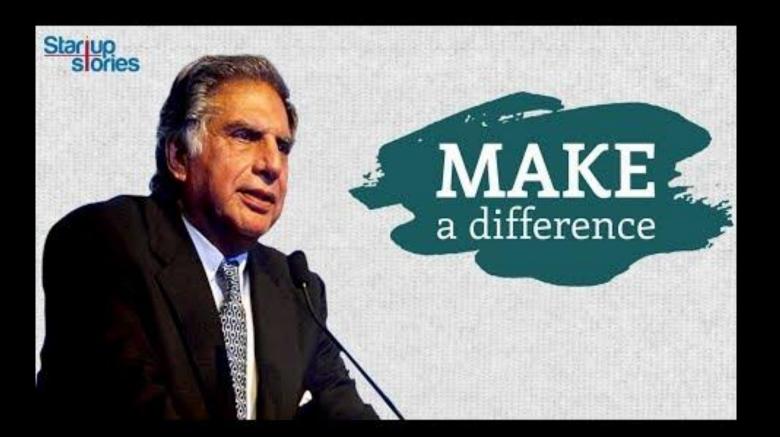


## How to Get a Right Startup Idea?

Entrepreneurship Development Centre Parul University

Parul® University

## A message by Ratan Tata



**Parul**®

University

Learning Idea Generation from

the leading Entrepreneurs



































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सबसे बड़ी फूड डिलीवरी कम्पनी







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# Linked in

START UP STORY









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## Flipkart











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#### Your Tasks for next 7 days:





- Enlist various problems faced by you.
- Introspect the life of closed ones (friend, relatives, etc) and identify the problems faced by them.
- Enlist the domain where you would like to contribute.
- Identify an opportunity of improving the service or product in domain of your interest.
- Identify an opportunity of removing middleman.
- Identify an opportunity of a Startup based on your domain knowledge and experience.

#### **Always Remember:**



- "Idea are nothing without execution"
- "Do not be under impression that whatever ideas comes to your mind, no one else would have got the same"
- "It's not about who had the innovative idea first, it's about who executes it better and became market leader faster"
- "Ideas are seed but proper execution of idea will play a vital role in success of a startup"



"Small Minds Discuss People,

**Average Minds Discuss Events,** 

**Great Minds Discuss IDEAS**"



## How to Get a Right Startup Idea?

Jay Sudani
Chief Executive Officer,
Entrepreneurship Development Cell,
Parul University



#### **FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**

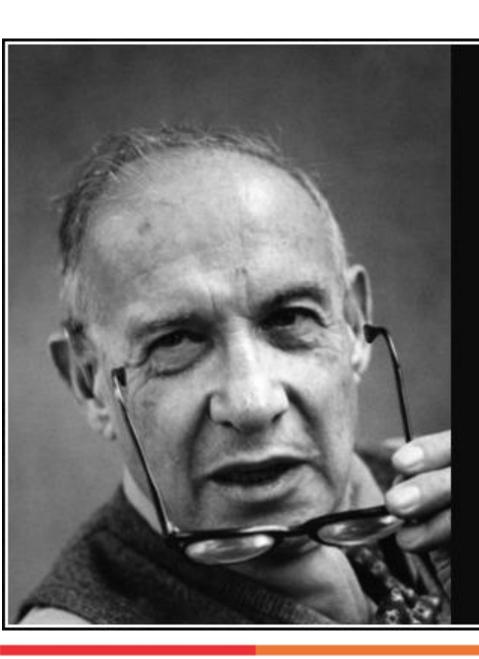
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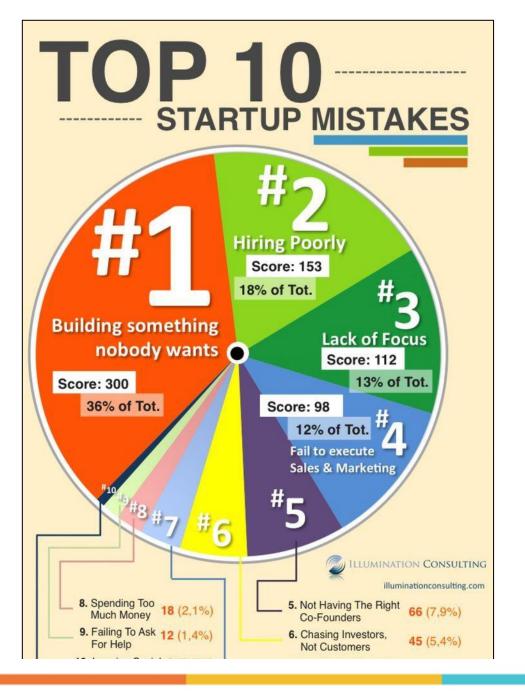
structure



Knowledge has become the key economic resource and the dominant-and perhaps even the only-source of competitive advantage.

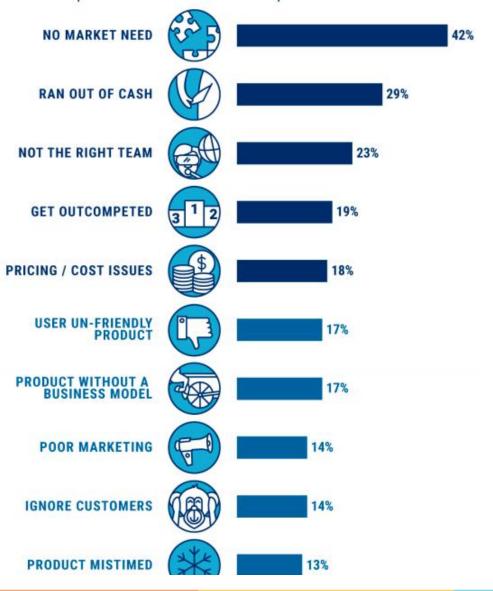
— Peter Drucker —

AZ QUOTES



## Parul Entrepreneurship University Development Centre

## Top 20 Reasons Startups Fail







#### **Competitive Advantage**

- Competitive advantage is what makes an entity's products or services more desirable to customers than that of any other rival.
- Competitive advantages can be broken down into comparative advantages and differential advantages.
- Comparative advantage is a company's ability to produce something more efficiently than a rival, which leads to greater profit margins.
- A differential advantage is when a company's products are seen as both unique and higher quality, relative to those of a competitor.



### **Competitive Advantage**

- Being different
- Choosing to perform activities differently
- Perform different activities than rivals
- Deliver unique value





#### **Example Competitive Advantage**

A firm that manufactures a product in China may have lower labor costs than a company that manufactures in the U.S., so it can offer an equal product at a lower price. In the context of international trade eco

comparative advantages.



#### **Example Competitive Advantage**

Amazon (AMZN) is an example of a company focused on building and maintaining a comparative advantage.

The ecommerce platform has a level of scale and efficiency that is difficult for retail competitors to replicate, allowing it to rise to prominence largely through price competition.





#### **Differential Advantage**

A differential advantage is when a firm's products or services differ from its competitors' offerings and are seen as superior. Advanced technology, patent-protected products or processes, superior personnel, and strong brand identity are all drivers of differential advantage. These factors support wide margins and large market shares.

Apple is famous for creating innovative products, such as the iPhone, and supporting its market leadership with savvy marketing campaigns to build an elite brand. Major drug companies can also market branded drugs at high price points because they are protected by patents.



#### **Differential Advantage**

- Apple is famous for creating innovative products, such as the iPhone, and supporting its market leadership with savvy marketing campaigns to build an elite brand.
- Major drug companies can also market branded drugs at high price points because they are protected by patents.





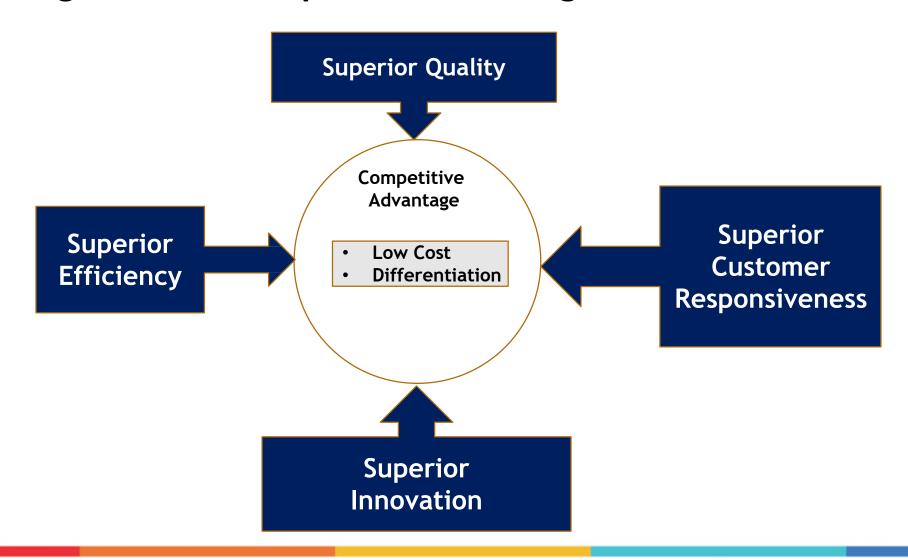
## **Factors That Affect a Firm's Competitive Strategy**

- Changing Customer Needs
- Finding New Supplier
- More Advanced Products
- Behavior of Competitors





#### **4 Building Blocks of Competitive Advantage**



#### **Porters 5 Force Model**





## RIVALRY AMONG EXISTING COMPETITORS:

- Number of competitors
- Diversity of competitors
- Industry concentration
- Industry growth
- Quality differences
- Brand loyalty
- Barriers to exit
- Switching costs

# POWER OF SUPPLIERS

#### BARGAINING POWER OF SUPPLIERS:

- Number and size of suppliers
- Uniqueness of each supplier's product
- Focal company's ability to substitute

#### THREAT OF SUBSTITUTE PRODUCTS:

- Number of substitute products available
- Buyer propensity to substitute
- Relative price performance of substitute
- Perceived level of product differentiation
- Switching costs

## THREAT OF NEW ENTRANTS



RIVALRY
AMONG
EXISTING
COMPETITORS



#### THREAT OF NEW ENTRANTS:

- Barriers to entry
- Economies of scale
- Brand loyalty
- Capital requirements
- Cumulative experience
- Government policies
- Access to distribution channels
- Switching costs

## POWER OF BUYERS

#### BARGAINING POWER OF BUYERS:

- Number of customers
- Size of each customer order
- Differences between competitors
- Price sensitivity
- Buyer's ability to substitute
- Buyer's information availability
- Switching costs



## 19<sup>th</sup> Century

- "If a man make a better mouse-trap than his neighbour,
- the world will make a **beaten path** to his door."





## 21st Century

- Manage for uniqueness
- Develop distinctive competence
- Create competitive advantage





#### Three competitive hot spots

- Product innovation: Competitors secure detailed information on 70% of all new products within year of development; Patenting do not deter imitation; Imitation costs 1/3rd less than innovation and 1/3rd quicker
- Production: New processes harder to protect; 60% to 90% of all "learning" diffuse to competitors
- Marketing: Rivals react by adjusting marketing mix





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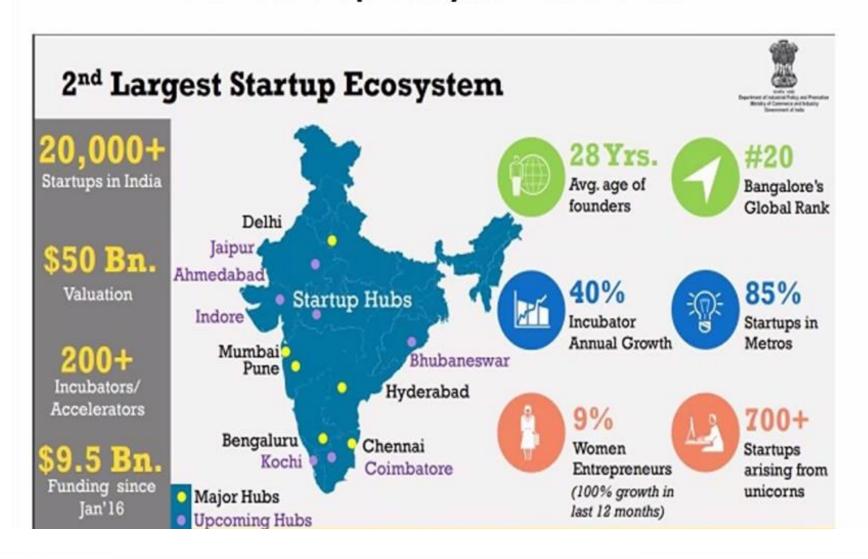
structure



Under *British* rule, *India's* share of the *world* economy declined from 24.4% in 1700 down to 4.2% in 1950



#### **Indian Start-up Ecosystem at Glance**





#### **Market Segmentation**

- Market segmentation is a marketing concept which divides the complete market set up into smaller subsets comprising of consumers with a similar taste, demand and preference.
- A market segment is **a small unit within a large market comprising** of like minded individuals.
- One market segment is totally distinct from the other segment.
- A market segment comprises of individuals who think on the same lines and have similar interests.
- The individuals from the same segment respond in a similar way to the fluctuations in the market.



#### Gender

- The marketers divide the market into smaller segments based on gender. Both men and women have different interests and preferences, and thus the need for segmentation.
- Organizations need to have different marketing strategies for men which would obviously not work in case of females.
- A woman would not purchase a product meant for males and vice a versa.
- The segmentation of the market as per the gender is importa like cosmetics, footwear, jewellery and apparel industries.





#### Age Group

Division on the basis of age group of the target audience is also one of the ways of market segmentation.

The products and marketing strategies for teenagers would obviously be different than kids.

Age group (0 - 10 years) - Toys, Nappies, Baby Food, Prams

Age Group (10 - 20 years) - Toys, Apparels, Books, School Bags

Age group (20 years and above) - Cosmetics, Anti-Ageing Products, Ma



#### **Income**

Marketers divide the consumers into small segments as per their income. Individuals are classified into segments according to their monthly earnings.

The three categories are:

- High income Group
- Mid Income Group
- Low Income Group

Stores catering to the higher income group would have different range of products and strategies as compared to stores which target the lower income group.

Pantaloon, Carrefour, Shopper's stop target the high income group as compared to Reliance Retail or Big bazaar who cater to the individuals belonging to the lower income segment.



#### **Marital Status**

Market segmentation can also be as per the marital status of the individuals. Travel agencies would not have similar holiday packages for bachelors and married couples.

#### **Occupation**

Office goers would have different needs as compared to school / college students.

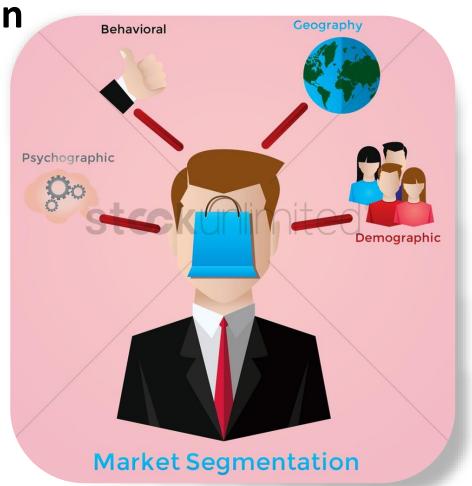
A beach house shirt or a funky T Shirt would have no takers in a Zodiac Store as it caters

specifically to the professionals.





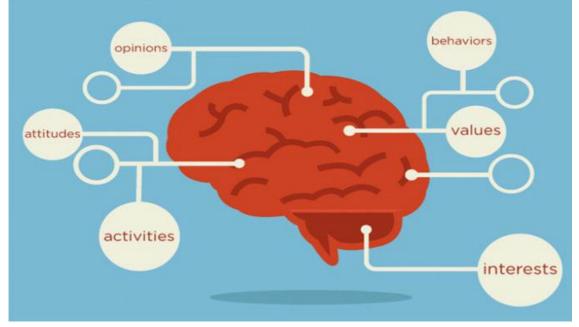
- Psychographic segmentation
- **Output** Behaviouralistic Segmentation
- Geographic Segmentation
- Demographic Segmentation





#### **Psychographic segmentation**

The basis of such segmentation is the lifestyle of the individuals. The individual's attitude, interest, value help the marketers to classify them into small groups.





#### Demographic Segmentation

Demographic segmentation sorts a market by demographic elements such as age, education, income, family size, race, gender, occupation, nationality, and more.





#### Firmographic Segmentation

Firmographic segmentation is similar to demographic segmentation. The difference is that demographics look at individuals while firmographics look at organizations.

Firmographic segmentation would take into consideration things like company size, number of employees and would illustrate how addressing a small business would differ from addressing an enterprise corporation.





#### **Behaviouralistic Segmentation**

The loyalties of the customers towards a particular k them into smaller groups, each group comprisir particular brand.

y a





#### **Geographic Segmentation**

Geographic segmentation refers to the classification of market into various geographical areas. A marketer can't have similar strategies for individuals living at different places.

Nestle promotes Nescafe all through the year in cold states of the country as compared to places which have well defined summer and winter season.

McDonald's in India does not sell beef products as it is strictly against the religious beliefs of the countrymen, whereas McDonald's in US freely sells and promotes beef products.



#### **Importance of Segmentation**

- It promotes proper selection of target market.
- It assists planning and marketing exercises.
- It aids the tapping of market.
- Marketing effort is made more effective.
- It assists in accessing the strength and weakness of the company.
- o It assists in effective usage of marketing resources.
- o It balances proper coordination between the customers and the company.

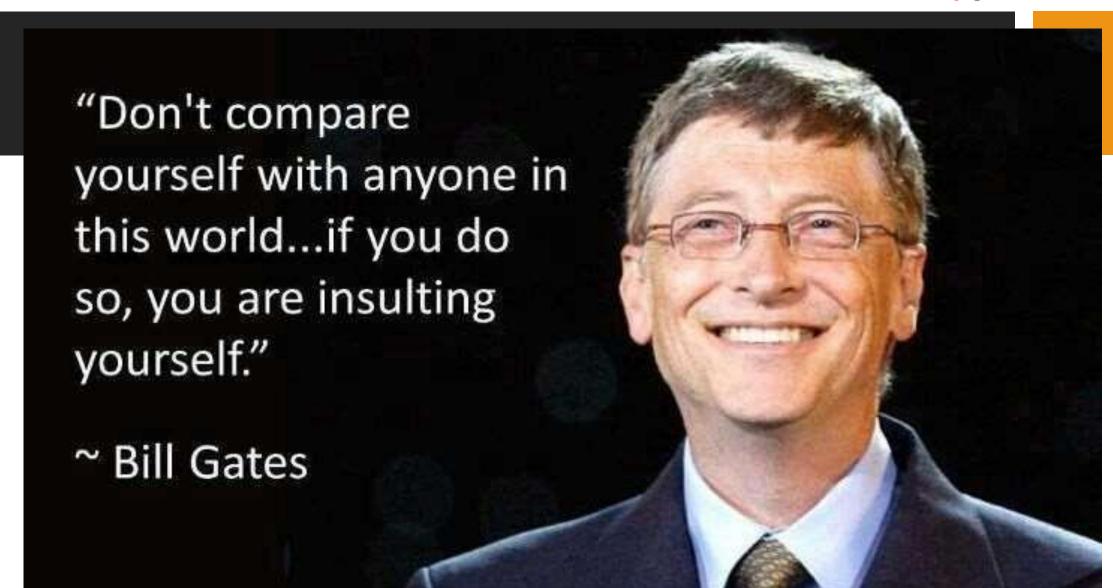




#### **Steps in Market Segmentation**

- Identify the Target Market
- Identify Expectations of Target Audience
- Create Subgroups
- Review the Needs of the Target Audience
- Name Your Market Segment
- Marketing Strategies
- Review the Behavior
- Size of the Target Market







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