DISRUPTION

Innovation without hesitation

What is Disruption?

Business disruption happens when an existing industry faces a challenger that offers far greater value to the customer in a way that existing firms cannot compete with directly

Issue #1 - Unpredictability

 Due to the unpredictable nature of disruption, it is hard to plan for and mitigate risks

• More factors make it harder to plan chance of success

Around 90% of all startups with potential disruptive products fail within the first 10 years

Issue #2 - Competition

The competitive nature of the disruptive business model leads to the loss of many businesses

DISRUPTORS

- O Amazon
- 0 Uber
- Facebook
- Google

DISRUPTED

- O Toys-R-Us
- Yellow Cabs
- MySpace
- Yahoo





Issue #3 - Unrefined Products







ChatGPT

Zeo

Nintendo Virtual Boy



Pro-"Disruption" as a Business Model

Amaryllis Sun

Coined by The Innovator's Dilemma by Clayton Christensen, disruption is

a product that creates a new market, disrupts an existing market, and replaces an existing product

Some examples are...

- Uber
- Airbnb
- Amazon
- Tesla
- Spotify
- Bitcoin



What do all of these have in common?

Just like the definition of disruption as a business model states, they all introduced a new concept into their respective fields and disrupted the status quo, and as a result, **are wildly successful**.

Benefits of Using "Disruption" as a Business Model

- Can force innovation to occur as competing companies must adapt to keep up
- Lowers prices and makes the product more accessible to the general public
- Influences how the competing companies operate, in turn advancing the field as a whole
- Typically increases the prioritization of the customer over profits

Addressing Counter Arguments

1. Unpredictability

If we craft with the goal of predictability in mind, unique innovation will never truly occur and the same companies will remain dominant in the industry.

2. Competition

Although it is true that some of the examples of disruptive companies eliminate their competitors (e.g. Uber and yellow cabs), the theory of disruption as a business model encourages other companies to eventually disrupt these companies as well, continuing the cycle.

Sources

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Q&A