
Disruptive innovation through a dynamic capabilities lens: an exploration of the auto component sector in India

Deepak Pandit*

Indian School of Entrepreneurship and
Enterprise Development (iSEED),
Gurgaon, India
and
Management Development Institute,
Gurgaon, India
Email: deepak@iseed-edu.in
Email: efpm08deepak_p@mdi.ac.in
*Corresponding author

Maheshkumar P. Joshi

Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship,
School of Business,
George Mason University,
Fairfax VA 22030, USA
Email: mpjoshi@gmu.edu

Rajen K. Gupta

Management Development Institute,
Mehrauli Road, Sukhrali, Gurgaon,
Haryana, 122007, India
Email: rgupta@mdi.ac.in

Arun Sahay

Birla Institute of Management Technology,
Plot No. 5, Knowledge Park II,
Greater Noida (NCR),
Uttar Pradesh, 201 306, India
Email: arun.sahay@bimtech.ac.in

Abstract: Innovation has gained momentum for the development; spread; and survival of auto industrial firms in India. In this paper; we study the less-explored aspect of organisational response focusing on discontinuous innovation. The Indian auto sector requires a tool for long-term market dominance; particularly owing to the rapid change in the business environment. This can be achieved through a special kind of discontinuous innovation known as disruptive innovation (DI). We further affirm how developing DI is

facilitated by the firm's dynamic capability (DC); to substantiate our claims; we develop and utilise a survey instrument to test a hypothesised model with responses from various firms affiliated with the Indian auto component industry. Our findings confirm the positive roles of DC and research and development (R&D) expenditure as antecedents to DI. We further conduct exploratory analysis to study factors such as R&D and environmental turbulence as moderators of the DC-DI relationship. We offer the following contributions: the operationalisation of DC and DI for the Indian context, a sector specific study and critical results pertaining to moderating role of R&D and environmental turbulence on the positive DC-DI relationship.

Keywords: dynamic capability; disruptive innovation; automotive sector; emerging economy; Indian economic liberalisation.

Reference to this paper should be made as follows: Pandit, D., Joshi, M.P., Gupta, R.K. and Sahay, A. (2017) 'Disruptive innovation through a dynamic capabilities lens: an exploration of the auto component sector in India', *Int. J. Indian Culture and Business Management*, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp.109–130.

Biographical notes: Deepak Pandit is the co-Founder and a faculty at iSEED, Gurgaon and is focused on research in the areas of technology management and entrepreneurship. He completed his doctoral research in the area of innovation management from MDI Gurgaon and is a fellow of MDI, Gurgaon, India.

Mahesh P. Joshi is the Director of Research and Practice, Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship and Associate Professor of Global Strategy and Entrepreneurship at George Mason University, USA. His research interests are in the areas of new technologies and corporate entrepreneurship. He completed his PhD in Strategic Management from Temple University, USA.

Rajen Gupta is a Professor in the area of organisation behaviour at MDI, Gurgaon and his main passion and research interest is to create and apply ideas which are suited to Indian culture and context. He completed his PhD in the area of organisation behaviour from IIM, Ahmedabad and received his first degree in Electrical Engineering from IIT, Kanpur.

Arun Sahay is a Professor of Strategy and Innovation at BIMTECH, India and his research interests are in the area of strategic management including innovation, entrepreneurship, sustainability and CSR. He completed his PhD in Mechanical Engineering from Technical University Brno, Czechoslovakia.

This paper is a revised and expanded version of a paper entitled 'An exploratory study of the Indian auto component sector-measuring disruptive innovation using dynamic capabilities' presented at BMU International Innovation Conference, New Delhi NCR, 9 January 2016.

1 Introduction

"Developing countries are ideal target markets for disruptive technologies...business models that are forged in low-income markets travel well; that is, they can be profitably applied in more places than models defined in high income markets." [Hart and Christensen (2002), pp.52]