2025, 10(56s) e-ISSN: 2468-4376

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Analytical Study of Various Measures of Successful Innovation Management in IT Companies: -With Reference to Various IT Companies Located in Maharashtra State

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: 18 Jan 2025	Introduction
Revised: 27 Feb 2025 Accepted: 19 Mar 2025	In today's increasingly competitive global business landscape, innovation has emerged as a key differentiator, enabling companies to gain a competitive edge in the market. As innovation is perceived from diverse angles, effective innovation management can have a profound impact on an organization, influencing various aspects of its operations. Keywords: influencing, management, angles

Literature Review

New Research Streams which are relatively focusing on practices of innovation in a particular industry contexts is thus emerging (Kuester et al., 2013), and latest contributions include analysis of innovation patterns (e.g., Chang et al., 2012) and success factors (Kuester et al., 2013) also exploration of in detailed innovation practices in various service sectors which include experiential services (Zomerdijk and Voss, 2011) and non profit services (Barczak, Kahn, and Moss, 2006). Scholars have recently concentrated on identifying the characteristics of businesses that drive innovation and the factors that facilitate it (Fernandes et al., 2015; Ferreira et al., 2015; Hwang, 2004; Lemon and Sahota, 2004; Tidd and Bessant, 2009). Despite the growing body of research on innovation management, there is a notable lack of consensus on the metrics that define successful innovation management. This paper aims to contribute to the innovation management literature by exploring and addressing these metrics.

Objectives

To analyze various measures of successful Innovation management in IT companies

Research Methodology

The pertinent data for the paper was gathered from IT company employees located in Maharashtra State using a standardised questionnaire. 300 sample respondents were taken from different Maharashtra State districts by applying random sampling technique. The constructs utilised in the study are validated using exploratory factor analysis (EFA). 5-point Likert scale (responses ranging from totally disagree (1) to

2025, 10(56s) e-ISSN: 2468-4376

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totally agree (5)) measured the opinion of respondents regarding measures of successful innovation management in IT companies of Maharashtra State.

Data Analysis

Bartlett's Test and KMO Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Sampling Adequacy Measure, 548 The approximate Chi-Square value for Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is 615,583 df 105 Sig.,000

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a. Measures of sampling Adequacy(MSA)

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
Improved_Productivity	1,000	,623
Reduced_Cost	1,000	,600
Increased_Competitiveness	1,000	,550
Improved_Brand_Recognition	1,000	,628
Improved_Value	1,000	,384
New_Partnership_Relationship	1,000	,656
Increased_Turnover	1,000	,570
Improved_Market_Share	1,000	,726
Economic_Value_Addition_Staff	1,000	,688
Increased_New_Ideas	1,000	,677
Improved_Quality_Ideas	1,000	,613
Efficient_Idea_Implementation	1,000	,573
Improved_Resultant_Success	1,000	,723
Improved_RandD	1,000	,630
Increased_Customer_Satisfaction	1,000	,663

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Explanation of Total Variance

Explanatio	Explanation of Total variance											
Component	Initial	Eigenvalu	es	Extrac	tion Sums	of Squared	Rotation Sums of Squared					
				Loadii	ngs		Loadings					
	Total	% of	Cumulative	Total	% of	Cumulative	Total	% of	Cumulative			
		Variance	%		Variance	%		Variance	%			
1	2,158	14,388	14,388	2,158	14,388	14,388	1,915	12,768	12,768			
2	1,798	11,987	26,376	1,798	11,987	26,376	1,645	10,967	23,735			
3	1,690	11,264	37,639	1,690	11,264	37,639	1,556	10,375	34,110			
4	1,435	9,570	47,209	1,435	9,570	47,209	1,414	9,424	43,534			
5	1,143	7,619	54,828	1,143	7,619	54,828	1,393	9,284	52,818			
6	1,078	7,190	62,018	1,078	7,190	62,018	1,380	9,200	62,018			
7	,977	6,510	68,528									
8	,895	5,969	74,497									

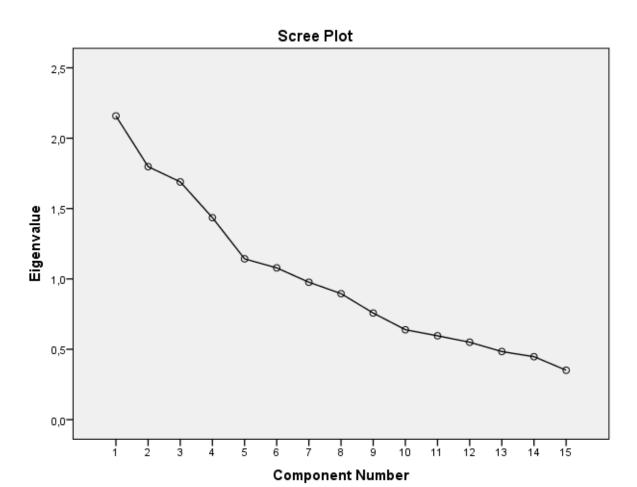
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9	,757	5,050	79,547			
10	,639	4,260	83,807			
11	,596	3,973	87,780			
12	,550	3,668	91,448			
13	,484	3,226	94,675			
14	,447	2,983	97,658			
15	,351	2,342	100,000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.



Component Matrix^a

Components									
6									
,522									
1 -,060									
,428									
,005									
6 ,042									
-,308									
-,269									
-,146									
,004									

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Increased_New_Ideas	-,553	,007	,524	-,002	-,251	,184
Improved_Quality_Ideas	,207	-,315	,385	,409	-,075	,387
Efficient_Idea_Implementation	,584	,131	,228	,362	,002	,178
Improved_Resultant_Success	,693	,252	-,034	-,178	-,092	,370
Improved_RandD	,267	,484	,417	-,046	-,383	,031
Increased_Customer_Satisfaction	-,160	,598	,304	,306	-,131	-,276

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 6 components extracted.

Rotated Component Matrix^a

	Componen	its				
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Improved_Productivity	-,057	-,032	-,523	-,473	,301	,173
Reduced_Cost	,307	-,280	,197	,275	,195	,525
Increased_Competitiveness	-,034	-,014	,017	,098	,727	,102
Improved_Brand_Recognition	-,134	-,066	-,055	,619	,444	-,152
Improved_Value	,026	,550	-,230	,134	-,062	-,078
New_Partnership_Relationship	-,157	,709	,075	,187	-,281	,095
Increased_Turnover	,064	,203	-,057	,720	,028	,047
Improved_Market_Share	-,098	,060	-,014	-,133	-,030	,833
Economic_Value_Addition_Staff	-,708	-,018	,103	-,299	,267	,123
Increased_New_Ideas	-,437	,039	,306	,005	,518	-,352
Improved_Quality_Ideas	,121	,699	,031	-,070	,311	-,085
Efficient_Idea_Implementation	,459	,461	,265	-,082	,047	,265
Improved_Resultant_Success	,828	,007	,130	-,139	,027	,001
Improved_RandD	,295	-,025	,722	-,051	,110	-,081
Increased_Customer_Satisfaction	-,264	-,089	,682	-,098	,056	,328

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	,851	,327	,112	,134	-,342	,149
2	,161	-,549	,593	-,296	,154	,458
3	-,060	,345	,559	,531	,518	-,121
4	-,312	,672	,120	-,437	-,050	,494
5	,030	-,096	-,484	,443	,296	,687
6	,386	,113	-,274	-,475	,708	-,192

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Exploratory Factor analysis is applied of collected data of 300 respondents for reducing the variables to few factors. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy (KMO = .548) is greater than the rule of thumb 0.50 and Bartlett's test of sphericity is significant, which means that the included items in the scale do have correlation with each other. Thus factor analysis is found to be an approximate technique for construct validity. The variables which has loadings of less than 0.50 were excluded and dimensions with eigenvalues of more than 1 were retained.

a. Rotation converged in 12 iterations.

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Results and Discussion

For the present study 15 variables were analyzed to determine the employees' perception about measures of innovation management in IT companies. Principal component analysis varimax rotation was employed for extracting the factors for data reduction in factor analysis; extracting only those factors having eigenvalues greater than 1. Six extracted components explained 62.018% variance of the data. So these six components will explain the combination of all the variables. As illustrated in the scree plot above, the maximum number of extractable factors is clearly indicated. The scree plot exhibits a steep downward slope initially, followed by a gradual levelling off into a nearly horizontal line. The inflection point, where the curve begins to straighten, suggests the optimal number of factors to extract. As shown in the scree plot, six factors meet this criterion.

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