TCS Research aims to solve real-world problems and create value for TCS’ business and to society. TCS now places a greater emphasis on patents, platforms, and products. This has created a strategic focus on Research and Innovation (R&I). To build rigor into IP-based assets, TCS R&I created the New Products and Services Development (NPSD) Framework. NPSD functions as a governance framework to assist and review the conceptualization, assetization, and commercialization phases of all innovative products in TCS.

**A Matter of Scale**

TCS has a dedicated R&I unit and has been investing in it consistently for four decades. Since 2015, it has expanded the R&I footprint in each of its industry units—it crowdsources ideas; it encourages entrepreneurs in residence; it co-innovates with its ecosystem technology partners and customers; it incubates research projects and high-impact business ideas. This scaling of innovation across the organization ensures a steady stream of new ideas and experiments. Candidate ideas with strong business potential have to pass through the NPSD gateways (Figure 1) to attain market maturity. NPSD brings research and business stakeholders together in a stronger and more purposeful journey towards new business offerings.

**The Three Lenses**

As research should lead to a business prototype, NPSD asks the right questions at the right time. It examines the offering from multiple lenses, chief of which have been succinctly termed “Desirability, Feasibility, and Viability” by Ideo. Among other things, the framework forces researchers to answer the following questions about their work:

- Who needs this?
- Is it possible to do this effectively?
- Will this create value?

The framework’s deep dive on each of these aspects compels projects to examine technical robustness and also provide proof
points, study failure hypothesis, and prepare better for the market.

**A Balancing Act**

TCS’ NPSD attempts a delicate balancing act to provide the required freedom that researchers need to explore, and to assure the business of a robust and novel solution. It assesses maturity along a “Technology Readiness Level” (TRL) scale that graduates from 1 to 9. (Figure 1). Stage 1 (TRL 1–3) provides plenty of freedom for research to explore new technologies. Stage 2 (TRL 4–6) examines the desirability of the proposed offering and the technical feasibility in real-world scenarios. By Stage 3 (TRL 7–9), the offering must have gained in technology robustness and shaped itself for business viability.

**A Business Thinking Tool**

NPSD prepares research for the long haul. If the potential research-based offering does not seem capable of technical efficacy or have market viability, it is sent back to the drawing board. TCS invests in blue sky research projects. But there are several projects that

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**Figure 1: NPSD framework**

NPSD asks the right questions at the right time
work on real-world problems too. NPSD enables these projects to understand business expectations. It also invites business to take an interest in research as it progresses. Thus, NPSD nudges the business and technology teams to work closely as the new offering moves down the pipeline. It leverages synergies in the organization, strengthening the collective understanding of the business potential of new technologies.

As a well-defined process, NPSD brings clarity not only to research and business teams but also to aspects such as engineering and functions, such as legal and marketing. Most importantly, NPSD enables leadership to look at the funnel of options and prioritize accordingly.

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