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| **SESSION** | **FEB-MAR 2025** |
| **PROGRAM** | **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **III** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DITF303 TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT** |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**Q1. Define Technology Forecasting. Explain the technology forecasting model and its importance 2+8**

**Ans 1.**

**Technology Forecasting**

Technology forecasting refers to the process of predicting the future characteristics, capabilities, and impact of technologies over a specific period. It involves evaluating current trends, scientific breakthroughs, and innovation patterns to anticipate how technologies may evolve and influence businesses, industries, and society. The objective is to guide decision-making in research, development, investments, and policy-making.

**Purpose of Technology Forecasting**

The main aim of technology forecasting is to reduce uncertainty associated with technological changes and to enable proactive planning. By identifying emerging technologies early,

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**Q2. Elucidate the five-process framework for Technology management.**

**Ans 2.**

**Technology Management Framework**

Technology management is the structured approach to planning, developing, implementing, and evaluating technological resources to achieve strategic and operational goals. The five-process framework provides a comprehensive guide to manage technology effectively in any organization, ensuring that technology aligns with business needs.

**1. Identification**

This process involves discovering and recognizing new or emerging technologies that may be

**Q3. Define Technology Acquisition. What are the reasons for obtaining new Technology? Explain any 2 biggest Technology Acquisitions in the recent past.**

**Ans 3.**

**Technology Acquisition**

Technology acquisition refers to the process by which a company obtains new technological capabilities from external sources rather than developing them internally. This can include purchasing patents, licensing technologies, forming strategic alliances, or acquiring companies with desired technological assets. It enables organizations to quickly gain access to innovation, enhance competitiveness, and improve operational efficiency without investing excessive time

**Assignment Set – 2**

**Q4. What is Technology change? What are the different phases and types of technology change? Explain by taking an example**

**Ans 4.**

**Definition of Technology Change**

Technology change refers to the transformation or evolution of tools, processes, or systems used in production, communication, or operations. It is driven by innovation, research, and development, and it significantly impacts productivity, efficiency, and business models. Technology change can be incremental or radical, depending on the scale and impact of the

**Q5. Explain the process of selection and implementation of new technology with a neat block diagram**

**Ans 5.**

**Technology Selection and Implementation**

The process of selecting and implementing new technology is a strategic activity that ensures an organization adopts the most suitable, efficient, and value-adding solution to improve its operations, products, or services. This process involves several structured phases that help in identifying the right technology, assessing its feasibility, planning integration, and monitoring its adoption.

**Phases of Technology Selection and Implementation**

**1. Identification of Need**

The process starts with recognizing the need for a new technology due to market competition,

**Q6. List and explain different modes and different ways of Technology Transfer. Explain each one taking a relevant example**

**Ans 6.**

**Technology Transfer**

Technology transfer refers to the process by which knowledge, innovations, skills, and technological capabilities are passed from one organization, country, or individual to another for practical use or commercialization. This can happen through various **modes** and **ways**, depending on the nature of the technology and the parties involved.

**Different Modes of Technology Transfer**

**1. Vertical Technology Transfer**

Vertical transfer occurs from research and development (R&D) to production and then to end-