## Lecture 1: Introduction

CS / IT 6215
MANAGEMENT OF
TECHNOLOGY AND
INNOVATION (MTI)



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#### What is MTI?

- Management of technology and innovation (MTI) is the process of planning, developing, implementing, and managing technology and innovation within an organization.
- MTI is a relatively new field, but it has grown rapidly in recent years. This is due in part to the increasing importance of technology in all aspects of our lives.
- MTI is a critical field for organizations of all sizes and industries. By effectively managing technology and innovation, organizations can improve their efficiency, productivity, and competitiveness.

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- Businesses are increasingly relying on technology to improve their efficiency and productivity, and to develop new products and services that meet the needs of their customers and clients.
- Governments are also using technology to improve the delivery of public services and to address social challenges.

- Aligning technology strategy with business goals: Technology should not be seen as an end in itself; it should be a tool that is used to achieve business goals. Therefore, it is important to align technology strategy with overall business strategy. This means understanding the needs of the business and then identifying the technologies that can best meet those needs.
- Investing in research and development (R&D): R&D is essential for staying ahead of the competition and developing new and innovative products and services. Businesses should invest in R&D to ensure that they are constantly innovating and improving.

- Embracing emerging technologies: New technologies can have a significant impact on businesses, so it is important to be aware of emerging technologies and to be willing to adopt them when they make sense. This can be a challenge, as it often requires businesses to change their processes and procedures. However, the rewards can be great, as emerging technologies can help businesses to improve efficiency, reduce costs, and reach new markets.
- Protecting intellectual property: Intellectual property (IP) is a valuable asset, so it is important to protect it. This includes registering patents and trademarks, and taking steps to safeguard confidential information.

- Developing a strong IT infrastructure: A strong IT infrastructure is essential for supporting technology needs. This includes having the right hardware, software, and network capabilities in place. It is also important to have a team of IT professionals who can manage and maintain the infrastructure.
- Upskilling and reskilling employees: Technology is constantly evolving, so it is important to ensure that employees have the skills they need to keep up. This may require providing training and development opportunities.

- Collecting and analyzing data: Data is a valuable asset, so it is important to collect and analyze it. This can be done using data analytics tools, which can help businesses to gain insights that can inform strategic decision-making.
- Embracing collaboration and partnerships: Collaboration and partnerships can be a great way to access new technologies and expertise. Businesses can collaborate with other businesses, research institutions, or government agencies.

## **Examples of MTI in Action**

- A technology company develops a new smartphone with advanced features and a sleek design.
- A healthcare company develops a new drug that is more effective and has fewer side effects than existing drugs.
- A manufacturing company develops a new production process that reduces waste and increases efficiency.
- A retail company develops a new e-commerce platform that makes it easier for customers to shop online.

## **Key Concepts of MTI**

- **Technology:** Technology is the application of scientific knowledge to solve practical problems. It can include products, processes, services, and systems.
- Innovation: Innovation is the creation and implementation of new ideas. It can involve the development of new technologies, but it can also involve new ways of doing things.
- **Technology lifecycle:** The technology lifecycle is the process by which a technology is developed, introduced, adopted, and diffused.
- **Innovation process:** The innovation process is the process by which new ideas are generated, developed, and implemented.
- **Technology management:** Technology management is the process of planning, developing, implementing, and managing technology within an organization.
- Innovation management: Innovation management is the process of managing the innovation process from idea generation to commercialization.

## **Technology and Innovation**

#### **Technology:**

 The application of Scientific Knowledge to a new product, process or service.

#### **Innovation:**

- Changes in methods or technology.
- Positive change from previous ways of doing things.

#### **TECHNOLOGY**

**Technology** is the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes. It can be anything from simple tools to complex machines and systems. Technology plays a critical role in our everyday lives, from the way we communicate and learn to the way we produce and consume goods and services.



## **Examples of Technology**

- Computers and smartphones
- Electricity and transportation
- Medical equipment and pharmaceuticals
- Construction materials and machinery
- Agriculture and food production
- Communication and entertainment systems







## Most important current technologies

- Artificial intelligence (AI) & Machine learning
- Big data analytics
- Cloud computing
- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Blockchain
- 3D printing
- Robotics
- Virtual reality (VR) & Augmented reality (AR)
- Renewable energy
- Gene editing

# Most anticipated future technologies and innovations:

- Quantum computing
- Graphene
- Nanotechnology
- Brain-computer interfaces
- Self-healing materials
- Fusion power
- Space tourism
- Artificial general intelligence (AGI)

# Most common processes that spur the development of new technologies:

- 1. Problem-solving: Identifying and addressing existing problems or inefficiencies is a major driver of innovation. When people recognize that there is a better way to do something, they are motivated to find a solution. This can lead to the development of entirely new technologies, as well as improvements to existing ones.
- 2. Curiosity and exploration: The desire to learn and understand the world around us is another powerful force behind technological innovation. Scientists and engineers are constantly pushing the boundaries of knowledge, and this often leads to unexpected discoveries that can be used to create new technologies.

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- 3. Serendipity: Accidents and unexpected events can also play a role in innovation. Sometimes, a mistake or a chance observation can lead to a breakthrough insight that changes the course of technological development.
- 4. Need and demand: The need or demand for a particular product or service can also drive innovation. When there is a clear market for a new technology, businesses are more likely to invest in its development.
- 5. Competition: Competition is another important factor that can spur innovation. Companies are constantly trying to outdo each other, and this often leads to the development of new and improved technologies.

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- 6. Collaboration: Collaboration between different groups of people can also lead to innovation. When people with different skills and expertise come together to work on a problem, they can often come up with creative and unexpected solutions.
- 7. Cross-fertilization of ideas: The exchange of ideas between different fields can also lead to innovation. When people from different disciplines come together, they can often see problems and solutions in new ways.
- 8. Government funding: Government funding can also play a role in innovation. When governments invest in research and development, they can help to create the conditions that are necessary for new technologies to flourish.

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- 9. Venture capital: Venture capitalists are investors who are willing to take risks on new and innovative companies. They can provide the financial resources that these companies need to get off the ground and succeed.
- 10. Entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurs are individuals who are willing to take risks to bring new ideas to life. They are often the driving force behind the development of disruptive technologies.

## **Pros of Technology**

- Improve healthcare. For example, medical imaging technologies such as X-rays and MRI scans can help doctors to diagnose diseases more accurately.
   Technology has also led to the development of new medical treatments, such as gene therapy and cancer vaccines.
- Improve transportation. For example, self-driving cars and trucks have the potential to reduce traffic accidents and make transportation more efficient. Technology has also led to the development of new transportation modes, such as electric vehicles and hyperloop transportation.
- Improve communication. For example, social media platforms have made it easier for people to stay connected with friends and family around the world. Technology has also led to the development of new communication tools, such as video conferencing and instant messaging.

## Pros of Technology

- Improve education. For example, online learning platforms have made it possible for students to learn from anywhere in the world.
   Technology has also led to the development of new educational tools, such as virtual reality simulations and adaptive learning software.
- Protect the environment. For example, renewable energy technologies such as solar and wind power can help to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels. Technology has also led to the development of new pollution control technologies.

## **Cons of Technology**

- Addiction: Technology can be addictive, and overuse can lead to problems such as sleep deprivation, social isolation, and decreased productivity.
- Privacy concerns: Technology can collect a lot of data about us, and this data can be used for purposes that we may not be aware of or comfortable with.
- Job displacement: As technology automates more tasks, it is displacing some workers. This can lead to unemployment and economic hardship.

## **Cons of Technology**

- Information overload: The internet is a vast source of information, but it can be overwhelming to sift through all of the information available. This can lead to confusion and uncertainty.
- Fake news and misinformation: Technology can be used to spread fake news and misinformation. This can be harmful to individuals and society as a whole.
- Cybersecurity threats: Technology is vulnerable to cyberattacks,
   which can steal our personal data or disrupt our critical infrastructure.

#### INNOVATION

**Innovation** is the process of creating something new or improving upon something that already exists. It can involve the development of new products, services, processes, or business models. Innovation can be incremental, meaning that it makes small changes to existing products or services. It can also be disruptive, meaning that it creates new markets and displaces existing products or services.



## Main types of Innovation



## **Factors Driving Innovation**

- Technology: New technologies can open up new possibilities for innovation.
- Customer needs: Businesses need to understand the needs of their customers in order to innovate.
- Competition: Businesses need to innovate in order to stay ahead of their competitors.
- Government policy: Government policy can encourage or discourage innovation.

### **Examples of Innovation in Action**

- Apple's iPhone: The iPhone was a disruptive innovation that created a new market for smartphones.
- Tesla's electric vehicles: Tesla has innovated in the electric vehicle market by developing more efficient and affordable electric vehicles.
- Netflix: Netflix has innovated in the entertainment industry by offering a streaming service that allows users to watch movies and TV shows on demand.
- Airbnb: Airbnb has innovated in the hospitality industry by offering a platform that allows people to rent out their homes to travelers.
- Open source software: Open source software is a collaborative innovation model that has led to the development of many widely used software applications, such as Linux and Apache.

#### **Pros of Innovation**

- Improved quality of life: Innovation can lead to improved quality of life by providing new products and services that meet our needs and wants. For example, the development of new medical treatments has led to better health outcomes for millions of people.
- Increased productivity: Innovation can lead to increased productivity by automating tasks and making it easier for us to work more efficiently. For example, the development of new software applications has made it possible for businesses to automate many of their manual processes.
- New job opportunities: Innovation can create new job opportunities by developing new industries and markets. For example, the development of the internet has created new jobs in web development, social media marketing, and e-commerce.

#### **Pros of Innovation**

- Reduced costs: Innovation can lead to reduced costs by making it
  possible to produce goods and services more efficiently. For example,
  the development of new manufacturing processes has led to lower
  costs for many products.
- Environmental benefits: Innovation can lead to environmental benefits by developing new technologies that reduce pollution and conserve resources. For example, the development of renewable energy technologies is helping to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels.

# Role of Technology and Innovation in Organization

- Improve their products and services: Technology can help organizations to develop new products and services, or to improve existing ones. For example, a retail company might use technology to develop a new personalized shopping experience for its customers.
- Reduce costs: Technology can help organizations to reduce their costs, for example by automating tasks or streamlining processes. For example, a manufacturing company might use technology to automate its production line, which can lead to significant cost savings.
- Increase efficiency and productivity: Technology can help organizations to increase their efficiency and productivity. For example, a sales team might use technology to track their leads and manage their sales pipeline more effectively.

#### Contd...

- Develop new markets: Technology can help organizations to develop new markets. For example, a software company might use technology to develop a new cloud-based software product that can be used by businesses of all sizes around the world.
- Gain a competitive advantage: Technology and innovation can help organizations to gain a competitive advantage over their competitors. For example, a technology company might use innovation to develop new features for its products that make them more attractive to customers.

## **Challenges of MTI**

- Uncertainty: Technology and innovation are inherently uncertain. It is difficult to predict which technologies will be successful and which ones will fail.
- Complexity: Technology and innovation are complex. They involve a wide range of factors, including technical, economic, social, and environmental factors.
- Resistance to change: People are often resistant to change, especially when it involves new technologies.
- Resource constraints: MTI can be expensive and time-consuming.

### **How to Overcome Challenges**

- Create a culture of innovation: Encourage employees to be creative and to experiment with new ideas.
- Invest in research and development: Investing in research and development will help you to stay ahead of the curve and to develop new technologies that can give you a competitive advantage.
- Partner with others: Partnering with other organizations can help you to share resources and expertise, and to reduce the risk of innovation.
- Be patient and persistent: Innovation takuues time and effort. Don't get discouraged if your first few attempts don't succeed.

# **Until Next Session**

