



UTHM

Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER I
SESSION 2019/2020**

COURSE NAME : TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER
COURSE CODE : BPB 42703
PROGRAMME CODE : BPA
EXAMINATION DATE : DECEMBER 2019 / JANUARY 2020
DURATION : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **THREE (3)** PAGES

- Q1** It is often suggested that the economic development of the poor countries can be greatly accelerated by technology transfer. Transfer, however, is a two-way street. The social, economic and political conditions existing in the receiving country and the technological developments in the sender-countries greatly affect the nature and the magnitude of the transfer. Much of the literature on appropriate technology focuses on the twin terms capital-intensive and labour-intensive technology.
- (a) Define;
- (i) capital-intensive technology.
 - (ii) labour-intensive technology. (5 marks)
- (b) Compare capital-intensive and labor intensive technology using appropriate examples. (10 marks)
- (c) Elaborate **TWO (2)** criteria of adopting appropriate technology. (10 marks)
- Q2** Choosing the right technology involved systematic evaluation frameworks which consist of static and dynamic elements of choice.
- (a) Discuss **TWO (2)** static elements of choice . (5 marks)
- (b) Distinguish **THREE (3)** criteria of technology classification and identification by using appropriate examples. (15 marks)
- (c) Illustrate the structure of a conceptual model for evaluation a technology. (5 marks)
- Q3** The experience of Japan and the Asian NICs has shown that industrial development in the latter half of the twentieth century and beyond has as one of its key requirements, the upgrading of technology in production. The increasing complexity of technology is such that no individual firm or country can hope to satisfy all its needs. Hence technological upgrading requires a mix of technology acquisition, adaptation and generation if enterprises are to approach technological frontiers in production.
- (a) Developing countries differ greatly in their capacities for technological absorption in their technological needs.
- Explain **TWO (2)** requirements of the technology absorption process. (5 marks)

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- (b) The effectiveness of any transferred technologies in a developing country depends on five types of forces

Describe **TWO (2)** types of the forces in the system.

(5 marks)

- (c) Absorption and acceptance of an imported technology mutually reinforce each other. However, acceptance is often a prerequisite for viable absorption.

Compare **TWO (2)** scopes of the technology acceptance.

(15 marks)

Q4 Technology may be transferred in a wide variety of forms and through many different channels. This includes, for example, imports of capital goods, technical services and production know-how to industry for more or less immediate use in production activities.

- (a) Discuss **FOUR (4)** basic components of technology.

(10 marks)

- (b) Elaborate **THREE (3)** levels of sophistication of the components of technology using appropriate examples.

(15 marks)

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- END OF QUESTIONS -