Month , while

Comprehensive Exam Questions Area 1: Management of Collaborative R&D

Please do two of the following three questions:

- 1. Asian societies are traditionally perceived as valuing group dynamics and consensus-building activities over individualistic activities. How does the notion of "champions of collaboration" work within an Asian rather than western context? Cite examples from your experience in Japan. Are there significant cultural differences in how "champions" can work, and in how the concept must be defined or understood?
- 2. You quote Hofstede as writing "Common practices, not common values are what solve practical problems. Differences in values should be understood. Differences in practice should be resolved."

My question has three parts:

- a) what does this quotation REALLY mean to you?
- b) how would this statement be understood in your firm in Japan, in a firm or village in Bangladesh, in a firm or community you know in Canada?
- c) That is, is the conceptual separation of value and practice "universally" seen as the solution to practical problems? If so, which practical problems? Who is to do the "separation"?
- 3. You identify Nonaka's concept of "ba" as applicable in the study of collaboration. Briefly explain what "ba" is and then describe some of the ways in which this concept could be used in the practice of collaborative R&D. In your answer, emphasize communication practices (and communication technologies, if possible) that a champion of collaboration might use.

Comprehensive Examinations: Areas & Write-up Plan

Area 1: Management of Collaborative R&D (Practice, policy, mgmt.issues with case examples)

Area 2: Sustainable Innovation & Cross-cultural Communication (Theorical perspectives)

Area 3: Research Methodology (Justification of Case Research Method for the Study)

Dr. Smith	Area 1 Q1	Area 2 Q 2	Area 3 Q3
Dr. Anderson	Q1	Q2	Q3
Dr. Lewis	Q1	Q2	Q3

Receive Questions on Area 1: Submit Answers:

2 Oct (Fri)

5 Oct (Mon)

Receive Questions on Area 2: Submit Answers:

9 Oct (Fri) 12 Oct (Mon)

Receive Questions on Area 3:

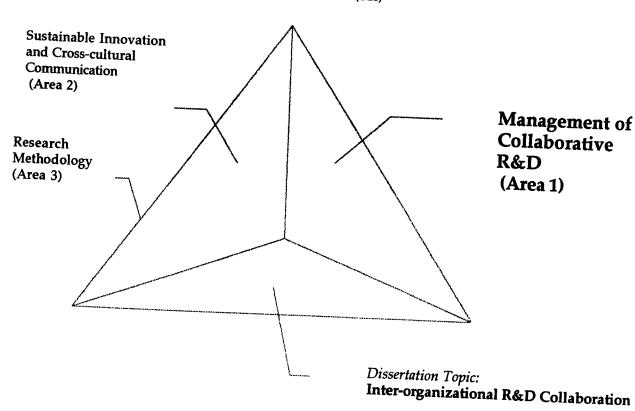
16 Oct (Fri)

Submit Answers:

19 Oct (Mon)

Oral Examination:

27 Oct (Tue)



Simon Fraser University Burnaby, B.C.

School of Communication PhD Program Faculty of Applied Science

Comprehensive Examination (Area 1) Management of Collaborative R&D (A Holistic Approach) Fall Semester 1998 **CMNS 895**

e-mail: mahmed@sfu.ca Mohi Ahmed

Overview (Scope & Limits)

knowledge sharing, managing uncertainty; and growing concern in sustainable development are increasing collaborative innovation and inter-organizational R&D collaboration in recent years. Researchers from different disciplines are making contributions in the area of collaboration. However, communication is intertwined with collaboration, but very limited number of studies have been accomplished in the area with communication perspectives. in global marketplace; increasing tendency towards risk reduction and Rapid technological change; globalization of businesses; increasing competition

collaborative innovation. In this course, collaboration refers to any formal or informal relationships among organizations under which substantial research and development (R&D) activities are jointly conducted for technological The scope of this course will be limited into the areas of preparation for management of collaborative R&D. This course will mainly focus on the communication aspects of inter-organizational R&D collaboration and collaboration' will be discussed innovation. At the end part of this course, a concept of 'champions

•

Background Preparation

Dorothy Leonard-Barton's Wellsprings of Knowledge: Building and Sustainable the Sources of Innovation (1995) book; and "Champions of Technological Innovation" of Howell, J. M., & Higgins, C. A. (1990) are suggested to review as a part of background preparation for this course. "Importing and absorbing technological knowledge from outside of the firm" of

Answers of any two of the following three questions are required to be submitted one week after the last class. The answers should be written in journal paper format and each paper should be limited in 2500-3000 words.

industries? What do you suggest for future research in the area? 1. Discuss the major issues of collaborative R&D in Canadian and Japanese

2. Briefly discuss why firms are increasingly engaging in inter-organizational collaboration at a global scale? Also discuss the major challenges of such collaboration in your point of view?

you like to extend the 'champions' concept in management of collaborative R&D 3. Discuss the 'champions' concept in innovation research. Also discuss, how do with communication perspectives?

Evaluations

discussion, timely submission of the exercise papers, and an oral examination scheduled one week after submission of the paper. The oral examination will be Grades are based on a combination of active participation in classroom limited into the contents of the submitted report.

Course Schedule and Readings

Challenges of Collaborative R&D in Canada

Discussions: Key Challenges of Canadian Organizations Lecture: Overview of the Course & Collaborative R&D in Canada

Readings:

[http://www.cprost.sfu.ca/tc.june-95-workshop/cac.html] Minden, K., Sickmeier, M., Smith, R., Poh-Kam, W., & Rawa, T. (1995) Vancouver: Managing Collaborative R&D in the Pacific Rim (Workshop Asia-Pacific Foundation đ Report). Canada.

Collaboration: The Dynamics of Cooperation in Industrial Innovation (pp. 118). Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar. Niosi, J. (1996). Strategic Technological Collaboration in Canadian Industry. In R. Coombs, A. Richards, P. P. Saviotti, & V. Walsh (Eds.), Technological Walsh (Eds.), Technological

2. Emerging Globalissues

Lecture: Competition and Collaboration in Global Economy Discussions: Challenges of Inter-organizational Collaboration

Hesselbein, M. Goldsmith, & R. Beckhard (Eds.), The Organization of the Future (pp. 65-78). San Fraencisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers. Somerville, I., & Mroz, J. E. (1997). New Competencies for a New World. In F.

[&]quot;Intercompany relationships are a key business asset, and knowing how to nurture them is essential managerial skills" (Rosabeth Moss Kanter, Collaborative Advantage:The Art a p

Innovation, 1995) "A knowledge-creating company does not operate is a closed system but in an open system in which knowledge is constantly exchanged with the outside environment" (Ikujiro Nonaka and Hirotaka Inakeuchi, The Knowledge-Creating Company: How Japanese Companies Create the Dynamics of

[&]quot;Cooperative situations require different skills and perspectives. Managers must therefore continuously probe their organizational boundaries to determine how porous they are to admitting the influx of external knowledge – how adequately their firms can access external wellsprings of the technological knowledge. Building and Sustaining the Sources of Innovation, 1995)

^{*}Technological collaboration among firms, and between firms and universities and state laboratories, has been rapidly increasing in the 1980s and early 1990...there is no established theory of technical alliances and collaboration." (Jorge Nios), Strategic Technological Collaboration in Canadian Industry: Towards a theory of flexible and collective innovation, 1996)

Dodgson, M. (1993). Why Collaborate?, <u>Technological Collaboration in Industry:</u>
<u>Strategy. Policy. and Internationalization in Innovation</u> (pp. 25-40). London:

Hamel, G., Doz, Y. L., & Prahalad, C. K. (1989). Collaborate with your Competitors and Win. Harvard Business Review (January-February), 133-139.

Review (July-August), 70-78 Kodama, F. (1992). Technology Fusion and The New R&D. Harvard Business

Hagedoorn, J. (1993). Understanding the Rationale of Strategic Technology Partnering: Interorganizational Modes of Cooperation and Sectoral Differences. Strategic Management Iournal, 14, 371-384.

Steele, L. W. (1990). Managing Joint International Development. Iechnology Management 33(July-August), 16-26. Research

Business School Press. Kanter, R. M. (1997). Collaborative Advantage: The Art of Alliances, Rosabeth Moss Kanter on the Frontiers of Management (pp. 224-246). Boston: Harvard

Westney, D. E. (1997). Managing R&D in a Globalizing Economy: New Challenges. In D. F. Simon (Ed.), Techno-Security in an Age of Globalization (pp. 88-106). Armonk: M.E. Sharpe.

3. Key Issues in Managing Innovation

Lecture: Managing Innovation Discussions: Major Challenges of Managing Innovation

Van de Ven, A.H. (1986). Central Problems in the Management of Innovation. Management Sciences, 32(5), 103-122.

Drucker, P. (1985). The Discipline of Innovation. Harvard Business Review (May-June), 67-72.

von Hippel, E. (1988). Overview, The Sources of Innovation (pp. 3-10). New York: Oxford University Press.

Leonard-Barton, D. (1995). Importing and Absorbing Technological Knowledge from Outside of the Firm, Wellsprings of Knowledge, Building and Sustaining the Sources of Innovation (pp. 135-176). Boston: Harvard Business School Press.

Tidd, J., Bessant, J., & Pavitt, K. (1997). Learning Through Alliances, Managing innovation:Integrating. Technological. Market and Organizational Change 197-238). New York: John Wiley & Sons.

4. Collaboration: Partner Selection, Building Trust, and Knowledge Creation Lecture: Selecting Partner, Building Trust, and Creating Knowledge Discussions: Challenges of inter-organizational collaboration for innovation

Readings:

Laage-Hellman, J. (1997). Selection of Partner, Business Network in Japan. Supplier-Customer Interaction in Product Development (pp. 109-118). London:

Dodgson, M. (1993). Learning, Trust, and Technological Collaboration. Human Relations 46(1), 77-93.

Knowledge Creating Company: How Japanese Companies Create the Dynamics of Innovation (pp. 224-246). New York: Oxford University Press. Nonaka, I., & Takeuchi, H. (1995). Managerial and Theoritical Implications, The

5. Collaboration: Communication and Negotiation

Lecture: Communication, Negotiation, and Cross-cultural Issues

Discussions: Challenges of inter-organizational collaboration for innovation

Nonaka, I., & Konno, N. (1998). The Concept of "Ba": Emerging Foundation of Knowledge Creation. California Management Reivew, 40(3), 40-54.

Company Tushman, M. L. (1988). Managing Communication Network in R&D Laboratories. In M. L. Tushman & W. L. Moore (Eds.), Readings in the Management of Innovation (pp. 261-274). Cambridge: Ballinger Publishing

Steward, F., & Conway, S. (1996). Informal Networks in the Origination of Successful Innovations. In R. Coombs, A. Richards, P. P. Saviotti, & V. Walsh (Eds.), Technological Collaboration: The Dynamics of Cooperation in Industrial Innovation (pp. 201-221). Cheltenham (UK): Edward Elgar.

Tung, R. (1996). Negotiating with East Asians. In P. N. Ghauri & J. C. Usunier (Eds.), International Business Negotiations (pp. 369-381). Oxford: Elsvier Science

6. Collaboration: Decision Making

Lecture: Decision Making

Discussions: Challenges of Collaborative R&D Decision Making

Developing New Products. Research Technology Management, 39(3), 41-49 Millson, M. R., Raj, S. P., & Wilemon, D. (1996). Strategic Partnership

Chen, Collaboration." Š ŗ (1997). "Decision-Making Research Policy 26: 121-135. 5 Research and Development

Ouchi, W. J., & Bolton, M. K. (1988). The Logic of Development. California Management Review, 30(3), 9-33. joint Research

Gibson, D. V., & Rogers, E. M. (1994). Lessons Learned, R&D Collaboration on Trial (pp. 541-553). Boston: Harvard Business School Press.

7. Collaboration: 'Individual' Issues

Lecture: 'Champions of Collaboration'

Discussions: Implications of 'champions' concept in collaborative R&D

Schon, D. A. (1963). Champions for Radical New Inventions. Harvard Business Review, 41(March-April), 77-86.

Chakrabarti, A. K. (1974). The Role of Champion in Product Innovation. California Management Review. 18(2), 58-62.

Allen, T. J. (1977). The Technological Gatekeeper, Managing the Flow of Iechnology: Iechnology Transfer and the Dissemination of Technological Information within the R&D Organization (pp. 141-180). Cambridge: MIT Press.

Maidique, M. A. (1980). Entrepreneurship, Champions, Innovation. Sloan Management Review (Winter), 59-76. and Technological

Howell, J. M., & Higgins, C. A. (1990). Champions of Technological Innovation Administrative Science Quarterly, 35, 317-341.

Yamanouchi, T. (1989). Breakthrough: The Development of the Canon Personal Copier. Long Range Planning, 22(5), 11-21.

Rogers, E. M. (1994). Innovation Champions, Diffusion of Innovations (pp. 398-399). New York: The Free Press.

Beatty, C. A., & Gordon, J. R. M. (1991). Preaching the Gospel: The Evangelists of New Technology. California Management Review, 4, 73-94.

Kanter, R. M. (1991). Change-master Skills: What It Takes to Be Creative. In J. Henry & D. Walker (Eds.), Managing Innovation (pp. 54-61). London: SAGE

Bruce, M., Leverick, F., & Littler, D. (1995). A Management Framework for Collaborative Product Development. In M. Bruce & W. G. Biemans (Eds.), Product Development. Meeting the Challenge of the Design-Marketing Interface (pp. 161-180). Chichester: John Wiley & Sons.

Nadler, D. A., & Nadler, M. B. (1998). Finding the Right People, Champions of Change (pp. 229-248). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers.

8. Collaboration: Team' Issues
Lecture: Teams in Collaborative R&D

Discussions: Challenges of Team Performance

Readings:

•

Katz, R. (1994) Managing High Performance R&D Teams. Working Paper #87-93 MIT, Cambridge

Taylor, G. L., Snyder, L. J., Dahnke, K. F., & Kuether, G. (1995). Self-Directed R&D Teams: What Makes Them Effective? Research Technology Management. 38(6).

Clark, K. B., & Wheelwright, S. C. (1992). Organizing and Leading "Heavyweight" Development Teams. California Management Review(Spring), 9-28.

9. Collaboration: 'Organizational' Issues

Lecture: Organization and Collaborative Innovation

Readings: Discussions: Challenges of Designing Organization for Collaborative Innovation

Kanter, R. M. (1988). When a Thousand Flowers Bloom: Structural, Collective, and Social Conditions for Innovation in Organization. Research in Organizational Behavior. 10, 169-211.

Kotabe, M. (1992). New Product Development: The Japanese Model, Global Sourcing Strategy: R&D. Manufacturing, and Marketing Interfaces (pp. 135-149) New York: Quorum Books.

Galbraith, J. R. (1982). Designing the Innovating Organization. Organizational Dynamics (Winter), 5-25.

Quinn, J. B. (1992). Managing the "Intelligent Enterprise", Intelligent Enterprise: A Knowledge and Service Based Paradigm for Industry (pp. 373-414). New York: The Free Press.

Collaboration in Canadian & Japanese Industry/Challenges of Managing Innovation/Individual, Team, and Organizational issues in collaborative R&D/'Champions' concept in innovation research and its implications in interorganizational R&D collaboration