

ABSTRACT:

Technology transfer is becoming increasingly important for business and economic growth in developing nations. The transfer and adoption of technology is essential from the perspective of the strength of national economies in self-reliance and enhancing international competitiveness. Without proper knowledge acquisition, transfer of technology cannot take place. The process of acquiring knowledge comprises learning to understand, utilise and internalise the knowledge of the technology, and requires the organisation to choose or adapt elements of the technology to local cultural conditions to integrate it with indigenous technologies. The cultural context of the recipient can also affect the process of acquiring knowledge. In many cases, adopting the technology may require changes to the organizational culture support greater acceptance and use of the technology among employees. The culture and social environment of the individual creates a scheme for organising knowledge and understanding reality. This paper has two objectives. Firstly, to investigate how organisational culture affect readiness for technology transfer. A qualitative mode of data collection was used in this study. Interviews and focus group discussions were conducted. The findings were used to identify the component and to create the framework. Hypotheses were formulated between the constructs of the framework to understand better the effectiveness of the technology transfer process. The implementation was tested using post-hoc interviews.