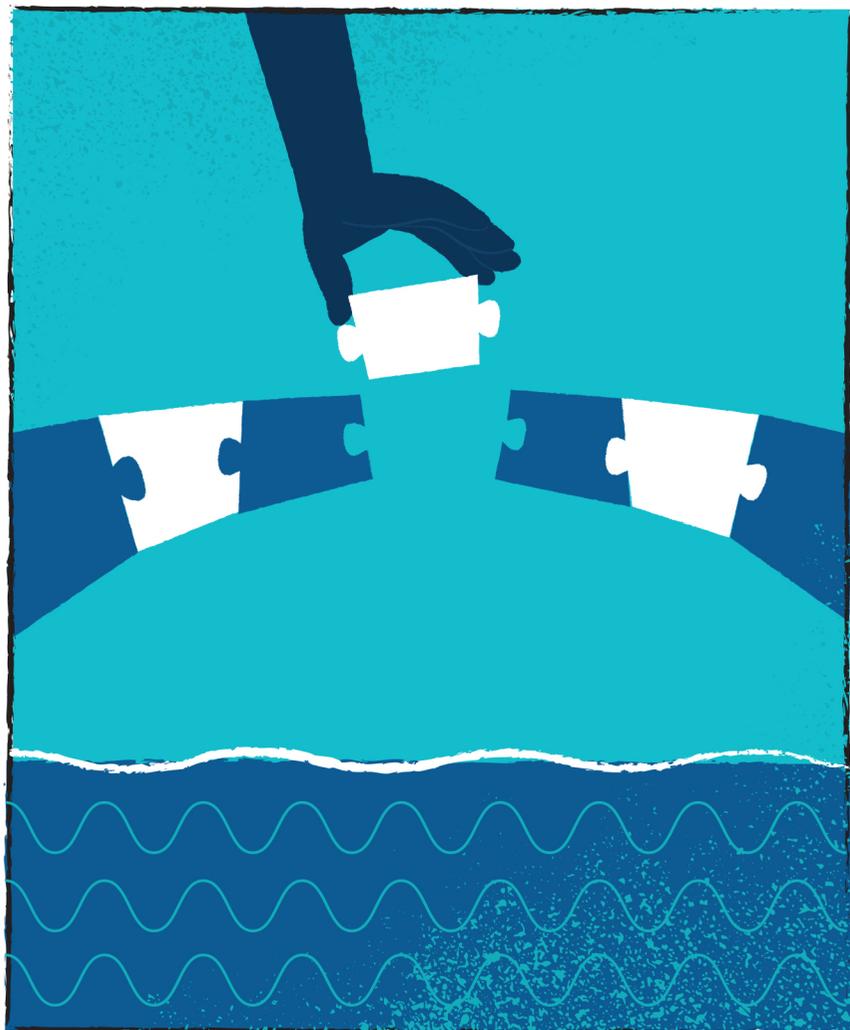


MANAGEMENT FOR SCIENTISTS



EDITED BY ROBERT B. MELLOR

MANAGEMENT FOR SCIENTISTS

This page intentionally left blank

MANAGEMENT FOR SCIENTISTS

EDITED BY

ROBERT B. MELLOR

Kingston University, UK



United Kingdom – North America – Japan – India – Malaysia – China

Emerald Publishing Limited
Howard House, Wagon Lane, Bingley BD16 1WA, UK

First edition 2019

Copyright © 2019 Emerald Publishing Limited

Reprints and permissions service

Contact: permissions@emeraldinsight.com

No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without either the prior written permission of the publisher or a licence permitting restricted copying issued in the UK by The Copyright Licensing Agency and in the USA by The Copyright Clearance Center. Any opinions expressed in the chapters are those of the authors. Whilst Emerald makes every effort to ensure the quality and accuracy of its content, Emerald makes no representation implied or otherwise, as to the chapters' suitability and application and disclaims any warranties, express or implied, to their use.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN: 978-1-78769-204-6 (Print)

ISBN: 978-1-78769-203-9 (Online)

ISBN: 978-1-78769-205-3 (Epub)

AgilePM and AgileBA are registered trademarks of the Agile Business Consortium Limited in the United Kingdom and other countries.



ISOQAR certified
Management System,
awarded to Emerald
for adherence to
Environmental
standard
ISO 14001:2004.

Certificate Number 1985
ISO 14001



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

To the lovely ladies of my life: K, A & S.

This page intentionally left blank

Contents

About the Authors	<i>ix</i>
Foreword	<i>xi</i>
Introduction	<i>xiii</i>
Chapter 1 Economics, Monetary Theory and Fiscal Policy <i>Chiragh Desai</i>	<i>1</i>
Chapter 2 Theory of the Firm and the Law <i>Ken Morrison</i>	<i>17</i>
Chapter 3 Entrepreneurship <i>Robert B. Mellor</i>	<i>33</i>
Chapter 4 Organizational Structures for Tech Firms <i>Matthias Georg Will</i>	<i>49</i>
Chapter 5 Strategy and Strategic Management <i>Chiragh Desai</i>	<i>65</i>
Chapter 6 Information and Knowledge Governance <i>Sandra Whittleston</i>	<i>85</i>
Chapter 7 Change Management: The Organization as a Micro–Macro System <i>Matthias Georg Will and Julia Mueller</i>	<i>99</i>
Chapter 8 Marketing for Scientists <i>Rahul Chawdhary</i>	<i>113</i>
Chapter 9 HR Theory and Employment Law <i>Ken Morrison</i>	<i>129</i>

Chapter 10 Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) <i>Lee Chapman</i>	147
Chapter 11 Online Resources for Biologists <i>Jean-Christophe Nebel</i>	161
Chapter 12 Management in Life Sciences <i>Mehmet Teyfik Dorak</i>	175
Chapter 13 Agile Methods for Engineering <i>Islam Choudhury</i>	187
Index	207

About the Authors

Dr Lee Chapman is the Global Head of Discovery Science and Intellectual Property for Celixir, a UK Company focussed on developing cell and gene therapies to treat incurable or poorly treated diseases including cancer and heart failure. Lee previously worked for a leading UK private practice firm of Patent Attorneys for 14 years and was a Partner of the firm for five years. As part of his role, Lee was responsible for managing the intellectual property strategy of Universities and companies of all sizes, patent drafting, patent prosecution, patent opposition and appeals, due diligence and freedom to operate. Lee also developed expertise in working closely with the inventors of small to medium sized companies to identify innovative discoveries and to help design experiments for further innovation with a view to generating intellectual property. When he joined Celixir, Lee not only continued to manage the intellectual property strategy and portfolio, but also became responsible for inventing cell and gene therapies. Lee holds a MA in Physiological Sciences and a DPhil in Reproductive Endocrinology, both from the University of Oxford, and is a European Patent Attorney (EPA), a Chartered Patent Attorney (CPA) and a Higher Courts Patent Attorney Litigator.

Rahul Chawdhary, Kingston University Business School, Marketing and Strategy. Rahul is an experienced Lecturer and his research interests include the domain of Word of Mouth. Rahul's research work has been published in leading journals in the field, for example, *Journal of Marketing Management* and *International Journal of Market Research*.

Islam Choudhury, Kingston University, Computing and Mathematics. Islam has worked in the university sector for 25 years and has main research interest in the agile business, business analysis and modelling area, including developing an agile framework for building a Generic Reusable Business Object Model. Islam is one of the Directors of the Agile Business Consortium and involved in the very successful International Ambassadors scheme. As an APMG-certified Agile Project Management trainer and Agile Business Analysis trainer, Islam regularly introduces Agile concepts into teaching, including running Agile certification courses for students.

Chiragh Desai, Canon Europe. Originally a Chemical Engineer, Chiragh worked in Africa and South East Asia before doing his MBA at Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. Since then he has worked as a Strategy Consultant to various private and public organisations in the USA and Europe, and, after another short stint in the Middle East, currently works in the Emerging Markets Business Unit for Canon Europe.

Mehmet Tevfik Dorak, Kingston University, Head of the School of Life Sciences, Pharmacy and Chemistry. Originally trained as a Medical Doctor, Mehmet completed a PhD in Genetics and his research area is genetic epidemiology and genome biology. Following a series of research-oriented academic and industry positions in the United Kingdom and the United States, he settled into academic management in 2014. His current research involves bioinformatics approaches to analysing the results of genome-wide association studies.

Robert B. Mellor, Kingston University, Computing and Mathematics. Originally a Molecular Biologist and Author of around 100 scientific publications, his citation index makes him a 'top 10%' researcher. He also has over a decade industrial experience and is a serial entrepreneur. After gaining another doctorate in Computer Science he became active in 'Big Data', and his present research involves large-scale mathematical modelling and analysis of business environments to predict fruitful directions for organisations to follow.

Ken Morrison, St George's, University of London. Ken is a Solicitor and has practiced law in South Africa, Ireland, Singapore and England and Wales over his career spanning nearly 20 years. Ken is the Director of Legal Services for his institution and also serves as a Mediator in employment disputes for organisations.

Julia Mueller is a Professor at the Department of Strategic Management at the University of Halle-Wittenberg and external Lecturer at the Hochschule Anhalt. Prior to that, she was at the Department of Strategic Management, Marketing and Tourism at the University of Innsbruck. Her research focuses on strategic management, especially on microfoundations of management processes. She has studied knowledge and innovation processes in the online and offline setting, has published several articles, and presented her work at international conferences. She has won several best paper awards for her publications.

Jean-Christophe Nebel, Kingston University, Computing and Mathematics. Author of over 100 peer-reviewed publications. He is an interdisciplinary academic whose research includes the development of novel pattern recognition approaches applied to both computer vision and bioinformatics. In particular, he has designed a framework allowing usage of stochastic context free grammar for protein sequence analysis and proposed a genomics-inspired paradigm for video analysis (vide-omics).

Sandra Whittleston, University of Northampton Business School. After many years in management roles, Sandra became a Lecturer in IT Service Management (ITSM) and is Programme Leader in ITSM in two UK universities as well as playing a major role in supporting the UK CIO network and UK Government's Digital Skills Agenda. She is an acknowledged expert ITSM including the role education has to play, presenting her research regularly at conferences.

Matthias Georg Will is a Consultant for Horn & Company. Matthias was an Academic at Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg and is Visiting Professor for GISMA Business School, Porto Business School and Grenoble École de Management. His fields are digital strategies, big data applications and change management, as well as organisational economics. As an acknowledged expert, he has been organising several tracks for the annual conference of the European Academy of Management has been Guest Editor for several special issues in academic journals.

Foreword

Normally when asked to write the foreword to a book one is flattered, agrees but then sometimes thinks, OK now what shall I say? It then becomes in danger of being a chore. When I was approached I confess to the first part but in this case the rest was easy and a pleasure, because the strength of this book and the need it fills, are so self-evident.

We live in a world where science and technology increasingly drive success in the corporate world either as the core business and/or a key enabler of it. This means professionals and academics from the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) disciplines learning how the commercial world works. Contributing to an endeavour and forming partnerships requires working as a team and to do this you need to understand the context, drivers and needs of those you work with.

Many academics attempt to understand this world by taking a postgraduate course, sometimes an MBA. Others, and I confess to being in this category, learn through experience; this of course takes sometime and you make mistakes along the way; you of course learn from these but they often represent lost opportunities.

This book bridges the gap, it is a bite-sized (but no less rigorous for that) introduction to business for those in the STEM disciplines. It doesn't require the expense and intense application of an MBA or learning the hard way over a good chunk of a career.

It has two other clear virtues, firstly it is not a popular and rather general guide written by a management guru such as you may find in a high street bookshop (though the best of these can be good), but it is specific and tried and tested. It has been delivered in various forms, both stand alone and as a part of other courses, many times to a large number of participants from a range of STEM disciplines and from across the globe.

Secondly, and in my view, its most important feature is that it is delivered by scientists for scientists; this is not some precious territoriality but rather is the key to its success. You are being guided and taught by those who have in the past entertained exactly your misconceptions; they speak the language of science and have also experienced your struggles to understand how a necessarily different world works, and probably were seeking the same things from it.

So read the book, maybe also take the course; your interactions with the commercial world will be much more fruitful. Who knows, it may even be the first step in helping your ideas to change the world for the better.

David Mackintosh

Dean of the Faculty of Science, Engineering and Computing
and Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Kingston University, UK

This page intentionally left blank

Introduction

Sometime after graduation you may enter a stage of life when you wish to become a manager in some type of company or area to do with Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). This often throws up two problems; firstly, the management of scientists is quite different from the management of, for example, a factory or production line. Secondly, you are probably not trained in management economics or business concepts. You are probably more at home with micropipettes, netbeans, Vernier callipers and Markov chains, some of the more usual concepts in STEM areas. Nonetheless you are gradually becoming aware that you must understand how commercial life is, and how the world around you actually works. This may be complicated by any (or many) misconceptions you have around management and entrepreneurship, possibly gained from watching popular TV series that have not much to do with reality. You may think ‘I have to find out about this’.

That was what happened to me: I left the University of Basel to become Director of R&D at a German chemical company; my approach was: why not swap my antibody for your DNA probe and together we can get a really good paper out, adding to the sum of human knowledge around ‘organism X’. Needless to say this attitude had to change and I found myself doing a business qualification at the local university (Göttingen); it wasn’t exactly an MBA but it had a very long name in German.

This was similar to the mindset of the first intake on the MSc minor field ‘with Management Studies’ around 2010 and led to my creating a bespoke module because, generally speaking, scientists wish to ‘do good’ and ‘create progress’ in a way that Business Schools often don’t properly understand. Biomed people want to make better medicines, engineers want to build better bridges and computer scientists want better websites. Generally speaking, scientists don’t know much about business and we care much more about improving the lot of fellow humans (and publishing a great article in a good journal along the way) than being rich. Therefore, I created a ‘10-day MBA’ for all scientists at Kingston University, taught by an international team of experienced scientists with huge business experience that was specifically suited for relatively advanced science participants, normally at postgraduate level. The ‘team’ consists of experts from various disciplines from agronomy to zoology; there is a chemical engineer, a medical solicitor, econometrician, consultant, IT manager, patent lawyer, marketer, molecular biologist, an electrical engineer, etc. They have authored these chapters.

As I write there have been approaching 1,000 participants graduated on this minor field, majoring in all kinds of fields like aero-engineering, biomed,

pharmacy, construction, sport, geology and geography, computer science and information systems. Every year I am amazed by the vigour of the class, normally over 100 participants drawn from all corners of the world and participants regularly evaluate this as one of the top 10 courses. In class, we often discuss the drive towards ‘progress’; for example, the late Nobel laureate Stephen Hawking often suggested that humans needed to get off planet Earth within 100 years, and find another planet to call home if our species is going to survive. Yet it is still quite beyond our engineering capacity to get even a small crew to the inhabitable moons of Jupiter or Saturn, and the biologists tell me there are even large uncertainties about how many green plants are needed to sustain each traveller. On the way there will constantly be problems, and all the subjects (project management, leadership, etc.) will be needed constantly during and after the journey. Sound, multidiscipline evidence-based management is need to achieve progress like this.

In this course (or book or module or whatever you want to call it) we start at the very beginning: What is money? We then progress through the theory of the firm, economics, strategy, governance, marketing, HR to patenting, etc. After that there are more specialisms and the engineers can look at some aspects, while, for example, the biologists may prefer other aspects. The management of knowledge workers – scientists – is a particular issue; as scientists we automatically think we belong to the new ‘sunrise industries’ and over-performing giants like Apple and Google spring to mind. Our research has shown that to achieve that you need to have employees at least as smart as the managers and that the managers have to trust their employees and merge with them. That is a tall order; but if that is not the case then a multilevel hierarchy will inevitably spring up, which may perform well in the short-term, but will not reach the superlative peaks of performance that others can achieve. This means that in building our organizations, just as much as in our science, we must always respect others and strive for excellence.

So finally, wherever you are coming from and wherever you are going, I wish you all the best and perhaps this volume can help you on your journey to success. Welcome to your world and good luck.

Dr Robert B. Mellor
Kingston University, UK