How to implement innovation in emerging industries – the role of innovation in world economic restructuring & upgrading.

August 31, 2015

FIL. DR. JAN-URBAN SANDAL
Innovation

• Innovation:
  - Leads to radical change in the production function.
  - Changes static production and opens new markets.
  - Gives society new opportunities and new job opportunities.
  - Is carried out by Entrepreneurs.
Entrepreneur

• Entrepreneur:
  - Private individual.
  - Motivated by inner stimulus.
  - Capital leader.
  - Is not a human resource manager.
  - The owner of Entrepreneurial profit.
  - His reputation is his only asset.
Entrepreneurship

- Entrepreneurship:
  - The process of carrying out new combinations.
  - To achieve goals which previously were not possibly to reach (economic, social, political).
  - Individual activity.
  - Leads to a shift in economic development.
  - Not taken care of/conducted by governments.
  - Is a legitimate form of business activity.
Emerging Industries

• The establishment of an entirely new industrial value chain, or
• Radical reconfiguration of an existing industrial value chain.
• Turning new ideas into new products of services with higher added value.
• Based on entrepreneurship and innovation.
• Financed with use of Smart Capital.
Implementation of Innovation

• Salary is one of the brake pads in the production.
• Wages are an element of price, thereby preventing the creation of innovation.
• Wages have the effect of being a hindrance for managers in any industry when it comes to innovation and creativity.
• Entrepreneurial profit is the proof that the new idea was justified, and pursuit for this kind of profit is the driving force for development.
## Innovative Pedagogy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students output</th>
<th>Educators output</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>STATIC Non-innovative</td>
<td>SEMI-STATIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>SEMI-STATIC</td>
<td>DYNAMIC Innovative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Educators and learners economic income background reflects outcome of pedagogy

• Static: when educators and learners output are salaries there is only an automatic transfer of knowledge taking place. This is what is meant by traditional pedagogy. Educators have no means and no opportunities to teach in an innovative way and no inspiration is transferred to the learners to stimulate their abilities or wants to break out of the traditional way of thinking and acting. A critical success factor in the static frame is amount of knowledge transferred for fewer expenses.

Fil. Dr. Jan-U. Sandal Institute
Educators and learners economic income background reflects outcome of pedagogy

- Semi-static: when educators gain a profit for their pedagogical activities, and learners output is salary, the pedagogical process is innovative on the educators’ behalf, but still non-innovative on behalf of learners, respective vice-versa.

- Dynamic: when educators and learners gain a profit, their pedagogical activities are innovative. Dynamic pedagogy is not a part of the knowledge industry.
World Restructuring & Upgrading

• Innovation is the most important factor for world restructuring and upgrading.
• There is a lack of genuine innovations in the world today.
• The gap between static production and market demand cannot be filled by producing more of the same.
• Innovation driven production opens new markets and increased demand worldwide.
The Innovative Process

• Dynamic Innovative Pedagogy plays a very important role in implementing innovation in world's restructuring and upgrading.

• All links in the new industrial value chain need access to independent and innovative education to enlarge the understanding of what innovation is all about and what innovation can achieve in the dynamic economic development.
References


Dr. Jan-Urban Sandal is the founder, owner, Executive Director and President of his privately owned institute; Fil. Dr. Jan-U. Sandal Institute where he conducts independent and international scientific research and teaches courses based on innovative pedagogy.

Fil. Dr. Jan-U. Sandal Institute offers more than 35 courses in the fields of innovation, business entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship, economic history, humanistic disciplines and the practice of a wide range of different administrative subjects at all levels.

Professor Jan-Urban Sandal is co-chair in innovation and social entrepreneurship at Joseph A. Schumpeter Centre of Economic Research of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University.

Fil. Dr. Jan-U. Sandal Institute’s international university network agreements include at the moment app. 60 000 students and 20 000 faculty members and staff, and offer participants full access to activities sanctioned by the agreements regardless of race, colour, sex, religion, age, disability, marital status, sexual orientation, or national origin.

www.janusandal.no