Universities As Intermediaries in Knowledge to Innovation Processes

Sujata Gamage, LIRNE*asia* February 2-3, 2012 IID workshop, Negombo, Sri Lanka

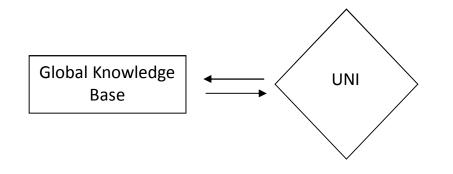


Universities The Ideal v. Reality

Universities as Intermediaries the literature-1

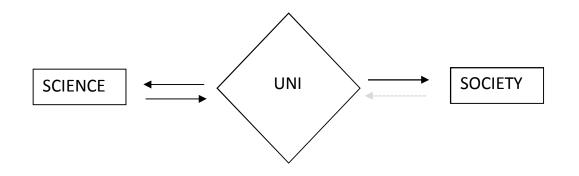
Universities in developing countries should continue to engage in high quality research in order to stay connected to an expanding global knowledge base (or mode-1),

Lord Robert May, IDRC, Ottawa, [September 2004]



Universities as Intermediaries the literature-2

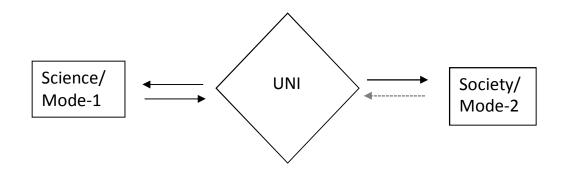
often there is a presumption that communication flows from science to society- without scant attention paid to describing the transformative effects of any reverse communication Novotny, Scott & Gibbons (2001). Rethinking Science.



Universities as Intermediaries the literature-3

Mode -2 knowledge or knowledge produced in application is becoming more reflexive and affects at the deepest level what shall count as 'good science'.

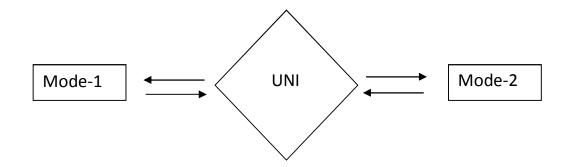
Gibbons (1994). The New Production of knowledge



Universities as Intermediaries the literature-4

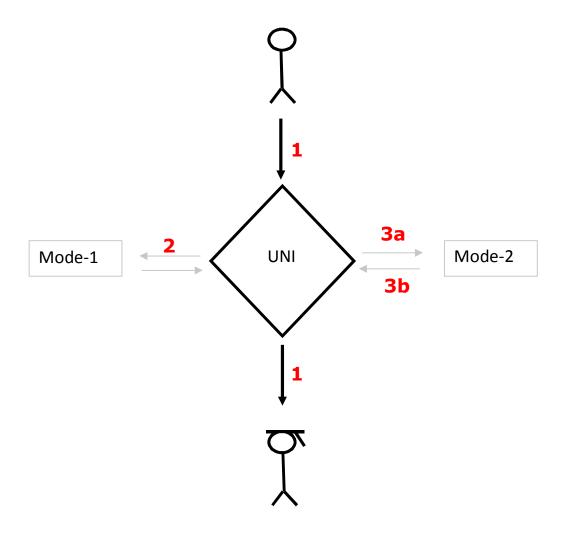
The great significance of the institution of the university today is that it can be the most important site of interconnectivity.....opening up avenues of between different kinds of knowledge, in particular between knowledge as science and knowledge as culture

(Gerald Delanty (2000). Challenging Knowledge: The University in the Knowledge Society. Open University Press, UK)



Universities The All Important Third Dimension

Universities as Intermediaries Credentialing is the most important activity



Three types of linkages

□ 1 Credentialing

- (Teaching)
- 2 Connectedness to Mode-1 (Research)
- □ 3 Connectedness to Mode-2 (Extension/Service)

Process Measures (unit of analysis-university, faculty, dept or employee)

- Days per year spent on Research
- Days per year spent on Extension/Service
 - Days per year spent on teaching, mentoring or related administration

Output Measures (unit of analysis –university, faculty or dept)

- □ 1 Number and quality of graduates
- 2 Publication/citation data
- 3 Satisfaction of stakeholders in Industry/Gov/CSOs

Extent of Activities, some guesstimates

- 1 Teaching (Credentialing) (89%)
- □ 2 Research (Connectedness to mode-1) (10%)
- □ 3 Extension (Connectedness to mode-2) (1%)

This workshop Connectedness to Mode-2

Connectedness to Mode-2 DIRECT through New Products, Processes

BEETLE CONTROL method for coconut plantations (Neelakanthi Gunawardena, U of Kelaniya)

- □ MICRO-CREDIT system for the poor
 - (Yunus, Chittagong University)
- TISSUE CULTURE METHOD for poor farmers
- NVQ National vocational Qualifications for ocal government

(LIRNEasia Research)

Scope: National Innovation surveys in over 20 countries give a demand side view

Connectedness to Mode-2

INDIRECT through Policy Interventions and People

BEETLE CONTROL MICRO CREDIT TISSUE CULTURE ACCESS TO ICTs NVQ for LGAs

Policy, People Policy, People Policy, People

Barriers to Connectedness

(1) Capacity (2) Attitudes (3) Academic calendar (52 wks.)

	NUS	SL Uni
Lectures	54%	56%
Orientation	2%	0%
StudyLeave/Exams	12%	27%
Recess/Vacation	33%	17%
TOTAL , Weeks	52	52

NUS: National University of Singapore; in SL Uni Study leave and vacations are typically spread over three semesters

Barriers Linking with mode-2:

(1) Capacity (2) Attitudes (3) Academic calendar(proposed)

Semester	Activity	Duration, Weeks
1, Start Aug 15	Orientation	1
	Instruction	7
	Recess	1
	Instruction	7
	Study Leave	1
	Examination	2
	Vacation	2
2, Start Jan 10	Instruction	7
	Recess	1
	Instruction	5
	New Year Recess	2
	Instruction	2
	Study Leave	1
	Examination	2
3, Start June 01	Research/Internships	11
ALL		52

Concluding Remarks for UNIID workshop

TEACHING:

University faculty in a given university system may spend 75%-100% of their time in teaching/administration

RESEARCH:

Good research is a pre-requisite for good extension

(or connectedness to science/Mode-1 is a prerequisite for connectedness to society/Mode-2)

EXTENSION:

University faculty are more likely succeed in Extension using policy or people than products or processes

Thank you