

EMERGENCE, INNOVATION, SUPPLY LINES, ECOSYSTEMS AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

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Innovation is driven by a battery of motivations, competing innovators, and a general awareness of separating rediscoveries from truly innovative acts. In turn, innovation enters the overall agenda of many different stakeholders who comment and interact by specifying how the innovative act interacts with their needs and wants. Responding to stakeholders input, innovators assess, adapt, and adjust the innovative processes and products to improve its interaction with as many stakeholders as practical. Next, stakeholders reassess and re-evaluate the processes and products to determine exigence (importance) and salience (relevance). In response, innovators should reassess, readapt, and readjust the innovation before it becomes marketable. Traditionally, this process has been linear often deferring to the supplier-producer-consumer model suggestive of a supply chain that specifies and implements a sequence of processes that produce and distribute value. To capture the fidelity of actual modes of analysis and provide the flexibility for looking at different aspects of process, a hybrid framework that supports supply chain analysis of simple and complex processes while at the same time incorporating an eco-systemic view of technological emergence may support a synergy of innovation, in turn developing a more relevant, timely and comprehensive model of innovation. Simply put, given investments the system functions as a working economy to perpetuate it. Investments made today should percolate through the system magnifying subsequent inputs and outputs. Consequently, the role of participation in innovation ecosystems becomes essential to prevent the self-perpetuating nature of the ecosystem from sidelining much of the public as the bottom billions.