

Department of Business Administration

EHFO002, Innovation Studies,
7.5 credits
Innovationsstudier,
7,5 hp
Third Cycle/Forskarutbildningsnivå

General information

The course EHFO002 is a course in Research Policy at the third-cycle level. The course is compulsory for PhD students accepted to the PhD programme in Research Policy at Lund University School of Economics and Management.

Language of instruction: English

Main field of studies: Research Policy

The course will provide PhD students with an overview of the key concepts and approaches in studying innovation management and policy. On completion of this course, students will be able to identify and define the key concepts in the field; identify and analyse key problems and critically engage with some of the most well established analytical frameworks in the field. Apart from this substantive knowledge, students will have acquired analytical skills that will allow them to formulate and evaluate problems in innovation management and policy.

Learning outcomes

Upon completion of this course of studies, the PhD student should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding regarding the history, key concepts and approaches/problems of Innovation Studies as a field of inquiry.

Competence and skills

- Demonstrate competence and skills in analyzing the significance of problems and assess/develop research approaches in Innovation Studies

Judgement and approach

- Value the significance, and critically discuss central issues in Innovation Studies, and the way these are applied to empirical instances.

Course content

The course provides an overview of innovation studies with a focus on two core areas in the field: the relationship between science and innovation and the role of the firm in technological change. It is divided into three modules:

- 1) A theoretical overview of the concept of innovation,
- 2) science and innovation, and
- 3) industrial dynamics and technology management.

The first module provides the student with a conceptual map for thinking critically about theories of innovation, and outlines the central conceptual issues dealt with in innovation studies. The second module outlines and problematizes the relationship between science and innovation such that it has been discussed in the field, as systems of knowledge production and institutional forms. The third module focuses on the firm- and industry level of innovation, and addresses how industrial dynamics and organizational forms and processes relate to types of innovation.

Course design

The language of instruction will be English. The course will be delivered in seminar/lecture format and will be comprised of three seminars, grouped together in three meetings, where each will encompass one full day.

Assessment

The course assessment is based on mandatory participation in all three days of the course as well as on an individual essay that the PhD student should write after the workshop. Students are encouraged to use the material to address an issue from their dissertation problem.

Credits

Grades are Pass or Fail.

Plagiarism is considered to be a very serious academic offence. The University will take disciplinary actions against any kind of attempted malpractice in examinations and assessments. The penalty that may be imposed for this, and other

improper practices in examinations or assessments, includes suspension from the University for a specific period of time.

Entry requirements

Any PhD student from humanities, social or natural sciences interested in innovation studies is welcome to attend. Practitioners working with research and innovation management, research funding, etc. are particularly welcome to join the course.

Course literature

See separate literature list.

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1. Theoretical overview

Godin, B. (2017). *Models of innovation: The history of an idea*. MIT Press. 223 pp.

2. Science and innovation

Arrow, K. (1962). Economic welfare and the allocation of resources for invention. In NBER (Ed.), *The rate and direction of inventive activity*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Brooks, H. (1994). The relationship between science and technology. *Research Policy*, 23(5), 477–486.

Mansfield, E. (1998). Academic research and industrial innovation: An update of empirical findings. *Research Policy*, 26(7–8), 773–776.

Nelson, R. R. (1982). The role of knowledge in R&D efficiency. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 97(3), 453–470.

Mowery, D.C. & Sampat, B.N. (2005). Universities in national Innovation Systems. In: J. Fagerberg et al (eds.). *The Oxford Handbook of Innovation*, pp. 209–239, Oxford University Press.

Rosenberg, N. (1982). How exogenous is science? (ch. 7 in *Inside the black box: Technology and economics*, Cambridge University Press.)

Rosenberg, N., & Nelson, R. R. (1994). American universities and technical advance in industry. *Research Policy*, 23(3), 323–348.

Stokes, D. E. (1997). *Pasteur's quadrant: Basic science and technological innovation*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press. (Chapter 2 and 3)

3. Industrial dynamics and technology management

Abernathy, W. J., & Clark, K. B. (1985). Innovation: Mapping the winds of creative destruction. *Research Policy*, 14(1), 3–22.

Christensen, C. M., & Rosenbloom, R. S. (1995). Explaining the attacker's advantage: Technological paradigms, organizational dynamics, and the value network. *Research Policy*, 24(2), 233–257.

- Henderson, R. (1995). Of life-cycles real and imaginary – the unexpectedly long old-age of optical lithography. *Research Policy*, 24(4), 631–643.
- Cohen, W. and D. L. Levinthal, 1990. “Absorptive Capacity: A New Perspective on Learning and Innovation,” *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 35, 1, 128–152.
- Dosi, G. (1982). Technological paradigms and technological trajectories – a suggested interpretation of the determinants and directions of technical change. *Research Policy*, 11(3), 147–162.
- Lam, A. (2005). Organizational innovation In: J. Fagerberg et al (eds.). *The Oxford Handbook of Innovation*, pp. 209–239, Oxford University Press.
- Teece, D. (1986) "Profiting from Technological Innovation: Implications for Integration, Collaboration, Licensing, and Public Policy," *Research Policy*, vol. 15, pp. 285–305.
- Tushman, M. L., & Anderson, P. (1986). Technological discontinuities and organizational environments. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 31(3), 439–465.
- Tushman, M.L. & O'Reilly (1996). Ambidextrous organizations. Managing evolutionary and revolutionary change. *California Management review*, 38(4), 8–30.
- Utterback, J. M., & Suarez, F. F. (1993). Innovation, competition, and industry structure. *Research Policy*, 22(1), 1–21.