

Chapter 10

Research and Practices on Open Innovation: Perspectives on SMEs

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ABSTRACT

Innovation has become a recognized driver of economic prosperity of a country through sustained growth of its entrepreneurship. Moreover, recently coined term open innovation is increasingly taking a lead in enterprise management in terms of sustained profitability. Foci of researchers and practitioners are revolving around innovation methods, processes, and strategies. This chapter seeks to find out open innovation researches and practices that are being carried out circumscribing development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) through a longitudinal study. Along this context the study is investigating into researches that are being carried out by leading researchers and research houses across the globe, and at the same time, it also investigates open innovation practices that are being carried out for the development of SMEs. Before its conclusion, the chapter attempts to develop a framework for future research practices.

INTRODUCTION

Innovation is no more just a research topics but became a significant driver for prosperity, growth and sustained profitability to global entrepreneurship). Furthermore, due to opening up the innovation processes and combining internally and externally developed technologies and strate-

gies to create economic value the innovation has crossed the boundary of closed innovation to open innovation (Chesbrough 2003a; 2003b; Rahman & Ramos, 2010), which gained interest of researchers and practitioners favoring special issue of publication, dedicated conferences and growing literature (Fredberg, Elmquist & Ollila, 2008).

As mentioned above and also found in contemporary literatures that innovation is shifting from the closed and controlled environment of

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the corporate entrepreneurs towards more open and flexible model, based on cooperation and coordination among various parties. Knowledge and new technologies are no longer remaining sole properties of major corporations. In this aspect, SMEs are playing important role in networking and making innovation clusters in association with universities and research houses, being recognized as major driving forces in the open innovation paradigm (European Union, 2005).

SMEs also play a crucial role in raising investments in R&D and making countries more competitive, which is true for not only the European Union but also in other countries (European Union, 2005). Moreover, the majority of the transitional economies have acknowledged that SMEs are potential engine of economic growth and source of sustainable development, which are essential for industrial restructuring, new job creation, and income generation of the population at large (Koyuncugil & Ozgulbas, 2009). However, as this research has found and being supported by many researchers, utilization of open innovation strategies for the development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs¹) remains low in terms of researches and practices (Chesbrough 2003a; 2003b; ; Lichtenthaler & Ernst, 2009; Lindermann, Valcareel, Schaarschmidt & Von Kortzfleisch, 2009; Van de Vrande, de Jong, Vanhaverbeke & de Rochemont, 2008; 2009; West, Vanhaverbeke & Chesbrough, 2006). This study has tried to synthesize researches and practices in this aspect by carrying out a longitudinal study. In doing so, a thorough literature review has been conducted emphasizing researches conducted by leading researchers and practitioners, though hardly these could be recognized as cent percent contribution towards SMEs growth. While investigating into the open innovation aspects of SMEs, the study covered characteristics of individual firms, group of firms or taken at regional or national contexts. The intention is to serve as a basis to commence researches and or practices along the route to

enrich knowledge of small and medium scale entrepreneurs cluster among the various business clusters segmented by recognized agencies or institutes engaged in this field of study.

BACKGROUND

Innovative entrepreneurship is a *function*, accountability, or task which can be fulfilled by an individual alone or by teaming up with one or more partners, or with the support of a small firm or similar venture. Or in a collaborative platform, even a large firm can function as an entrepreneur. The main point here is that the entrepreneur is the one who brings together the necessary resources (financial, logistic, managerial and personal) that the innovation calls for. The entrepreneur is the one who finds the place of application and directs the execution of the change. Sometimes a long time passes before a promising invention is taken up by a true entrepreneur. Probably it may happen that an invention or discovery and an entrepreneur do not find each other. Fortunately in the realm of technology advancement, it is quite frequent that the match is made easily. However, in most cases the Schumpeterian entrepreneur drives the innovation process during the first realization of the revolutionary innovation. Furthermore, the process following the pioneering innovation (also known as diffusion), is also mostly driven by entrepreneurs and majority of the initiative appears at the beginning of the entrepreneurship sequence (Kornai, 2010). The entire process can be familiarized as a process of innovation.

Innovation is essential for enterprises and entrepreneurs, especially surviving the current economic conditions or planning sustainable growth relative to their competitors, locally and globally. Though not plenty, but tools exist to assist the entrepreneurs to measure their propensity to innovate and increase their capability for innovation or their innovation performance. However,

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