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Innovation System for the Knowledge Economy

Two Minutes at the Bus Stop

By Robert Short

How do we engineer and model a 21st century type sustainable civilization progression? These ideas may be considered as revolutionary but the changes needed are less disruptive when the world progresses as a whole. The task involves coupling the Open Government Partnership (OGP) and the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) under the World Bank's (WB) definition of an Innovative System which subsequently, bolsters the knowledge economy. An Innovative System would greatly improve upon the potential success of the OGP commitments to transparency and improved public services which are favorable for a civilization's progression. Economic engagement coinciding with engineering a sustainable civilization progression may occur through rapid deployment of sustainable innovations and large capital investments. This proposition suggests that region and city networks in OGP countries would benefit by promoting 21st century type innovations which include the intelligent web modeling of such open-governance systems.

OGP: http://www.opengovpartnership.org/ ; TPP: http://tppinfo.org/ ; **WB**: http://www.worldbank.org/

Industry guidelines suggested by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) has defined the evolution of the web in four stages; Web 1 connects people to the Internet. Web 2 connects people to people. Web 3 connects people to knowledge, and web 4 connects people to systems that know. Signs that a web 3 progression is emerging as companies begin to offer value-based-knowledge systems and knowledge-based services. Look for signs of a web 4 progression to begin during the emergence of an intelligent web by connecting people to governance and enterprise through an Innovative System.

A 21st century type advancement to web 3 would be disruptive due to its demand for open-data which is essential to fuel a knowledge economy trade. Conditions for a web 3 progression favor the OGP policy as it addresses the subsequent disruptions that accompany open-data policy such as transparency, accountability, and reduction of corruption. Under the subtlest of appraisals, such disruptive impacts are greatly lessened by the ecological, social, and economic benefits awaiting a web 3 progression.

Knowledge economy includes a 21st century type innovation described in the WB's Knowledge Assessment Methodology (KAM) as an Innovative System. The innovative system being discussed is made up of 3 sectors i.e., Web 3 Intelligent Agent, Value Science of Axiology, and micro-tasking frameworks.

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A Web 3 Intelligent Agent is the software that runs the micro-tasking frameworks much like loading a video into a video player. Axiology is the study of value or goodness which is used to scientifically value public good. Micro-tasking frameworks play an important role in the mobility of cognitive theories that assess "public good" as machine reasoning within the intelligent agent. Therefore, each sector that makes up the innovative system play an important role in the production of value based knowledge systems. www.mcqube.com

The magic of this unity allows a $500B ICT expansion to emerge driven by the mega-demand for an innovative system. Thus, demand and supply acts as a bolster in the need for a global knowledge economy mega-trade deal and subsequently, its own independent exchange. Two ICT market indicators should prove sufficient to monitor the Domestic Knowledge Product (DKP) and Foreign Knowledge Product (FKP).

The knowledge economy has other 21st century type innovations:

1. Intelligent Clouds: They are subsequent to a web 3 progression and serve to provide the DKP and FKP production and delivery exchange. Intelligent Clouds serve as domain repositories for the production of value based knowledge systems for domestic and/or foreign direct investment knowledge providers.

2. Crowdsourcing: Part of the OGP commitments targeting for improvement in sharing in policy and issues that pertain to public good. The OGP would work well with the sustainable sites networks relative to encouraging civic engagement at the local level. Such an innovative system would assure scientific assessments of "public good" using the Value Science of Axiology as part of its civic engagement regarding ecological, economic and governance policy and issues.

3. Self-governance: Progressing governance to operate under an innovative system will mean that some antiquated processes may need to undergo radical changes. E.g. in case of traditions which are no longer good for what is to be achieved.

4. Individual-economic-participation called human-capital: Creating a knowledge economy would also encompass the empowerment of a country leader with the making of "good faith and credit for public good" to include human-capital as part of its financial instruments when used for local SD participation.

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