

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910452936003321
Autore	Jorna Ren
Titolo	Sustainable Innovation : The Organisational, Human and Knowledge Dimension
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London : , : Taylor and Francis, , 2017
ISBN	1-351-28035-X 1-351-28036-8 1-909493-65-1
Edizione	[First edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (386 p.)
Disciplina	658.575
Soggetti	Sustainable development - Technological innovations Technological innovations Organizational change Knowledge management Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	pt. A. Sustainable innovation : the organisational, human and knowledge dimension -- pt. B. Instruments and models -- pt. C. The organisational (business) projects -- pt. D. Theory and practice : results from the organisational projects.
Sommario/riassunto	"HOW SUSTAINABLE IS INNOVATION? Problematically, most contemporary patterns of innovation in human social systems and organisations are not sustainable. This prevents people from learning effectively, from recognising and solving their problems, and from operating in sustainable ways. It is arguably why societies, businesses and industries around the world are so unsustainable.? Sustainable innovation is a pattern of social learning and problem-solving that is, itself, sustainable. The sustainability of innovation, moreover, is linked to the sustainability of its outcomes, which manifest themselves in what people produce and do in the world. Sustainable innovation, then, is a necessary precondition for sustainability in how societies and organisations function - the ways they organise, the products and services they make, the energy and resources they use, and the wastes

they produce.? As challenges such as demographic pressures, ethnic tensions, terrorism, global poverty, pandemics and abrupt climate change force their way into mainstream politics and business, so we see growing interest in innovation, entrepreneurial solutions and, critically, issues such as how to ensure successful solutions replicate and scale. Sustainable Innovation aims to illustrate that shift. Instead of simply focusing on environmental and technological matters, it views and evaluates innovation-for-sustainability in terms of the human, social and management challenges and responses.? It argues that a just, efficient and sustainable balancing of these elements is best achieved by the development of new knowledge, and by the evolution of better means both of embedding that emerging knowledge in organisations and institutions, and of managing the relevant flows of information, knowledge and wisdom. The book stresses that claims that a particular product, production process or service are sustainable usually assume that an appropriate balance has been achieved between people, planet and profit. However, calculating the sustainability of such things, let alone of complex systems such as enterprises or economies, can be impossible. Instead of "sustainability", the book favours the use of terms such as "making sustainable", emphasising that in dynamic operating environments organisational processes are changing constantly, whether or not they are under effective strategic control by management. Innovation, too, is dynamic by definition. Sustainable Innovation argues that there must be a constant focus on the triple bottom line of economic, social and environmental value creation during the innovation process.? Sustainable innovation is a new challenge for organisations. It is a process that should permeate the whole organisation, in terms of its members, its tasks, its coordination mechanisms and its procedures. Waste or pollution should not be seen as the reason for further intervention downstream, but as an end-of-the-pipe effect, which could be organisationally cured upstream. Developed from the Dutch research programme "Knowledge Creation for Sustainable Innovation", this book presents empirical research and cases to develop a theory of sustainable innovation that is based on management of knowledge, knowledge and cognition and innovation approaches.? Sustainable Innovation suggests that knowledge and innovation will be the key drivers of social and corporate sustainability in the years ahead. It will be essential reading for managers and researchers in areas such as sustainability, innovation, knowledge management and organisational learning."-- Provided by publisher.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910808084203321
Autore	Jennings James L
Titolo	A More Imperfect Union : How Inequity, Debt, and Economics Undermine the American Dream
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Algora Publishing, 2011
ISBN	0-87586-920-3
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (265 p.)
Disciplina	330.973
Soggetti	Debts, Public -- United States Monetary policy -- United States United States -- Economic conditions -- 21st century United States -- Foreign relations -- 21st century United States -- Social conditions -- 21st century Debts, Public - United States Monetary policy - United States United States Economic conditions 21st century United States Social conditions 21st century United States Foreign relations 21st century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	1. Introduction; The Business Cycle; Poverty; Deflation; Overview of Text; 2. Money and Debt; Active and Idle Money; Expansion of the Money Supply; Debt Involvement; Fiat Money; 3. Income; Equation of Exchange; Velocity of Money; National Income; 4. Money Flows; Money-Flow Diagrams; Current Output Market; Noncurrent Output Market; Foreign Transactions; Financial Market; Government Sector; Money Creation; Depreciation and Intermediate Inputs; Composite of Flows; 5. Productivity; Growth in Productivity; Productivity in a Competitive Environment; Index; Bibliography; The Final Word 20. Conclusion Summary and Perspective; The Bubble Economy; Deflation Deterrents; Economy Adrift; Moving Forward; 19. Economic Theory; Interest Rates; Cost-Push Inflation; Multiple Follies; Stability; Debt Addiction; Fiat Money; 18. Poverty; Free Markets; Poverty; Government; Debt; Wage-Skill Considerations; New Direction; 17.

Foreign Affairs; Competitive Pricing; Overpaid Labor and Capital; Monetary Expansion; Unbalanced Trade; Currency Reserves; Multinational Currencies; Caution and Study Warranted; 16. Debt and the Economic Cycle; Debt Creation and Servicing; Tight-Money Policy The Short Term International Considerations; Generational-Funding Dilemma; Limited Government; Default and Collapse; Debtless Money; International Context; 15. Labor; Unemployment Causes; Wage Fluctuations; Distortions and Inequities; Wage Inequality; Minimum-Wage Rates; Inadequate Investment; Income Redistribution; Social Contract; Job Creation; 14. Fiscal Policy; Higher Income-Producing Flows; Keynesian Beliefs; Public and Private Debt; Monetary and Fiscal Policy; 13. Monetary Policy; Wealth Transfers; Open-Market Operations; International Transactions; Constant Money Supply Price Stabilization An Alternative; 12. Money Demand and Velocity; The Demand for Money; Comments on Money Demand Theory; Velocity and Debt; 11. Profits; Profits and Interest; Profits and Deflation; Legitimacy of Profits; Responses to Profit Growth; Capitalism and Free Markets; 10. The Rate of Interest; Events Following Money Supply Increase; A Fair Interest Rate; An Administered Rate of Interest; Money Supply and Inflation; Deflation; Liquidity-Preference Theory; Debt for Debt Servicing; 9. Investment and Economic Growth; Keynesian Theory; Capital Replacement; New Investment Growth Undermined 8. Government and Inflation; Taxes; Deficit Financing; Public Sector Spending; Regulation; Government Guarantees; 7. Saving, Savings, and Debt; Saving and Spending Flows; Intermediary Policies; Rate of Saving; Debt Expansion; 6. Cycles; Theory in Perspective; Hypothetical Events; Recent Experience; Response of the Government; Free Markets; Productivity in a Noncompetitive Environment; Hidden Inflation; Cost-Push Inflation; Monetary Expansion; Other Ramifications

Sommario/riassunto

A debt-based financial system is incompatible with a truly competitive economy. Our system exists by choice, not the dictates of immutable economic laws; and it is leading the U.S. to financial collapse. The author highlights essentially ignored inequities and fallacies inherent in major aspects of our economy and of economic theory. The text explains how the system is skewed to big government and a dominant financial sector and undermining our standard of living.
