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INNOVATIVE AND CHANGES IN EMPOWERING SOCIETY- AN OVERVIEW

S.Tharani¹ and Dr.K.Devisri²

1. PhD Research Scholar, Department of Curriculum Planning and Evaluation, TNTEU.
2. Assistant Professor, Department of Curriculum Planning and Evaluation, TNTEU.

ABSTRACT

Innovation was one of the main focuses of the Lisbon Agenda which placed knowledge at the core of social and economic development, and remains a core component of the society. Also, research proves that the drivers of innovation are embedded in society, rather than in the technological processes which drove innovations in the Empowering Society. The weight of the social sector in the economy is growing and most of the challenges we face are increasingly social. This makes the case to view the social dimension as a fundamental source of growth society. Developments in information technology create exciting possibilities for improving our ability to meet social needs. This leads to a education needed to foster active citizenships, awareness of the role of empowerment, mutual learning, and participation in reforming society. Furthermore, this also reinforces the recognition of those civil society organizations and initiatives that aim to improve the capacity of citizens to take an active role in policy-shaping and local development. In this sense, policy education, experimentation and cultural change all become essential ways of empowering the society. Innovation is the most effective strategy to enhance the changes in the society. In fact, to be competitive, organizations establish a permanent innovation process inside their organizations. Innovation is firmly linked to technology, and the rapid changes associated with the technology also provide the opportunity for society peoples. Innovation is useful both for changes and for empowering society.

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Corresponding Author :

Email :

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals require innovation in development and innovation for development. To achieve the Goals of new modalities for development are required, including bringing innovation into the

foreground of development of society. Innovation, understood as new forms of social practice and organization, as well as new or improved technological products and processes, is not only an explicit focus of society. Innovation in its modern meaning is "a new

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idea, creative thoughts, new imaginations in form of device or method". Innovation is often also viewed as the application of better solutions that meet new requirements, unarticulated needs, or existing market needs. Such innovation takes place through the provision of more-effective products, processes, services, technologies, or business models that are made available to markets, governments and society. An innovation is something original and more effective and, as a consequence, new, that "breaks into" the market or society. Two main dimensions of innovation were degree of novelty (patent) (i.e. whether an innovation is new to the firm, new to the market, new to the industry, or new to the world) and kind of innovation (i.e. whether it is processor product-service system innovation). In recent organizational scholarship, researchers of workplaces have also distinguished innovation to be separate from creativity, by providing an updated definition of these two related but distinct constructs.

Innovation

Innovation is the successful production, assimilation and exploitation of novelty in the economic and social spheres. The improvement of existing or the creation of entirely new products, processes, or services. The transformation of existing conditions into preferred ones, the creation of new value for the world.

Grades of innovation.

Incremental innovation:

The new product incorporates a few new elements, absent in the previous one, without changing the basic functionalities.

Distinctive innovation:

Although possessing some traits similar to previous products, the new product incorporates

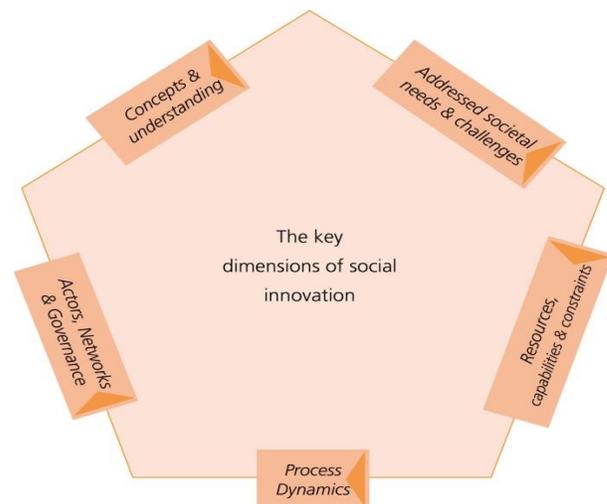
attributes which correspond to previously non existing functions.

Disruptive innovation:

Complete break-up with previously existing products. It may arise in response to the satisfaction of a certain need, or by creating a new need which previously did not exist.

Innovation System.

Innovative system flows of technology and information among people, companies and other institutions are key to the innovative process: innovation systems are highly dependent on how smooth the knowledge flows. There are various mechanisms for making the knowledge flow: joint industry research, public/private sector partnerships, technology diffusion and movement of personnel.



Measuring innovation

Measuring innovation is inherently difficult as it implies commensurability so that comparisons can be made in quantitative terms. Innovation, however, is by definition novelty.

There are two different types of measures for innovation:

- ❖ the organizational level
- ❖ the political level

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Social innovation

Social innovations are innovations that are social in both their ends and their means. Specifically, we define social innovations as new ideas (products, services and models) that simultaneously meet social needs (more effectively than alternatives) and create new social relationships or collaborations. They are innovations that are not only good for society but also enhance society's capacity to act.

The process of social interactions between individuals undertaken to reach certain outcomes is participative, involves a number of actors and stakeholders who have a vested interest in solving a social problem, and empowers the beneficiaries. It is in itself an outcome as it produces social capital.

Changes in the Society

Social change is the transformation of culture and social organization/structure over time. In the modern world we are aware that society is never static, and that social, political, economic and cultural changes occur constantly. There are a whole range of classic theories and research methods available within sociology for the study of social change.

Main characteristics of social change

There are four main characteristics of social change

1. It happens everywhere, but the rate of change varies from place to place.
2. Social change is sometimes intentional but often unplanned.
3. Social change often generates controversy.
4. Some changes matter more than others do.

Empowering the society

The beginning of the 21st century, the persistence of identities and the re-creation of traditions show that indigenous cultures can

thrive in the modern world. In times of social change the people everyday life contexts transform and transcend traditional contexts of learning while generating new opportunities and obstacles. Since early development takes place in interaction with other people and concrete surroundings, social and structural changes necessarily have a series of connections with the peoples everyday life. From the point of view of transitions and transactions between generations, those large scale processes that induce alterations in the individual interaction partners or in interaction patterns with his/her significant others are important. The innovative and changes bring the necessary changes in the present context.

Mostly the innovative in all aspect of the social strata made the wonderful changes in order to valuable change to empowering the social stratification. We also found culturally dependent changes in main indicators. Most of the social and cultural changes in the post-war era were directed by government agencies. Many of them, such as the provision of education, health care, and welfare, had ethical justifications. Even though some of these changes were for the better, the way they were imposed led to a loss of control over local affairs, and over collective as well as individual destinies.

CONCLUSION

Societal changes are associated with transformations in various spheres of human life. Many countries have undergone tremendous changes over recent decades with implications including economic restructuring, changes in societal value systems, the spread of media technology, and changes in educational systems or population composition. On an individual level, dynamic adaptation to restructured developmental contexts and new challenges becomes necessary. The occurrence of massive

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changes in all aspects of life simultaneously with symptoms of cultural and social distress. When social changes and the school system disrupted important features of traditional education systems. Gradually reduces the obstacles in the society.

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