

Economia

## Ricerca Partner SSH-PT-LCP-2

01 dicembre 2017

Ricerca Partner SSH-PT-LCP-2

Richiesta di un Istituto serbo interessato ad una partnership per un progetto inserito nella tematica: "SSH-2007-1.1.1. Interactions between knowledge, economic growth and social well-being".

Contattare [maracchia@apre.it](mailto:maracchia@apre.it)

----- PARTNER SEARCH SSH-PT-LCP-2 -----

<Reference n.: SSH-PT-LCP-2>

<Deadline: 22/11/2007>

<Programme: >

<Project Title: Interactions between knowledge, economic growth and social well-being>

<Financial Scheme: >

<Description: Knowledge management became an imperative nowadays, because only those societies and companies that innovate the knowledge are able to deal with competition and to achieve economic growth.

Knowledge represents intellectual capital and is inseparable to people; together with technologies and finances, it makes the basis of successfulness. Once earned, knowledge has to grow; therefore the need for life-long learning arose. Formerly, the work and the capital have been taken as basic factors of production, while the knowledge has the priority today in those societies that want to achieve or retain their welfare: it became impossible to invest into technologies, but not into the people.

Knowledge is a specific resource that, in contrary to the others, cannot be exhausted by use, but grows. Today, knowledge along with ideas and information, represents a key factor of economic growth and success at market. Therefore, strategic advantages of an organisation, region or a state, are reflected through their abilities to develop and use the knowledge. Knowledge is very important for offering different kind of services that follow up new, networked system of production and sales.

Knowledge management is targeted, systematic business activity that has been arisen to the levels of strategic business today, and which basic purpose is to clarify and organise

information necessary for communications in order to enhance performances of employees and overall competitiveness of a company. Knowledge cannot be separated from education, which could be both formal and informal. Furthermore, knowledge could be explicit or implicit. The choice of the type of knowledge and education could be influenced by economic factors and numerous cultural elements as well. Another important classification of education is related to workplace and the education gained elsewhere. Sometimes, a gap known as „over-education" or „under-education" can arise. Labour markets undergo to radical changes because of dominant influence of knowledge economy, in which ideas and different forms of creative knowledge are in the heart of innovation and economic growth. A majority of workforce is involved not only in physical production and distribution of material goods, but in their design, technology development, marketing, sales and maintenance. Such workers could be recognised as „workers with knowledge". Research conducted under this project should point out possible interactions of knowledge with labour market and to investigate which changes on labour market are necessary to achieve larger economical efficacy.

Making an environment that is open to learning and achieving new knowledge, enhancing mobility and exchange, and re-organizing the educational system to facilitate the economical recovery of the country, are essential. Increase of productivity will be based upon the knowledge, which is related to information and flexible management. In post-socialistic countries, it is important to start from the educational system, which should lead to increasing of productivity and therefore contribute to welfare of a country through the transfer of knowledge, continuing education and overall transformation of a society.

How efficient and expensive the existing educational systems are? Should they be reformed, what should be changed, especially in those countries that transform their economical systems? An important dilemma still exists: would the information technologies individualize the work process, or reduce the need for workforce?

The questions that would be arisen from this investigation, will be related to Serbian example, along with eventual comparison to European Union countries.

<Organisation Type: Centro di Ricerca>

<Partner Sought: Any>