



# Social Innovation & Higher Education Landscape

## Regional & Indonesian Research Findings

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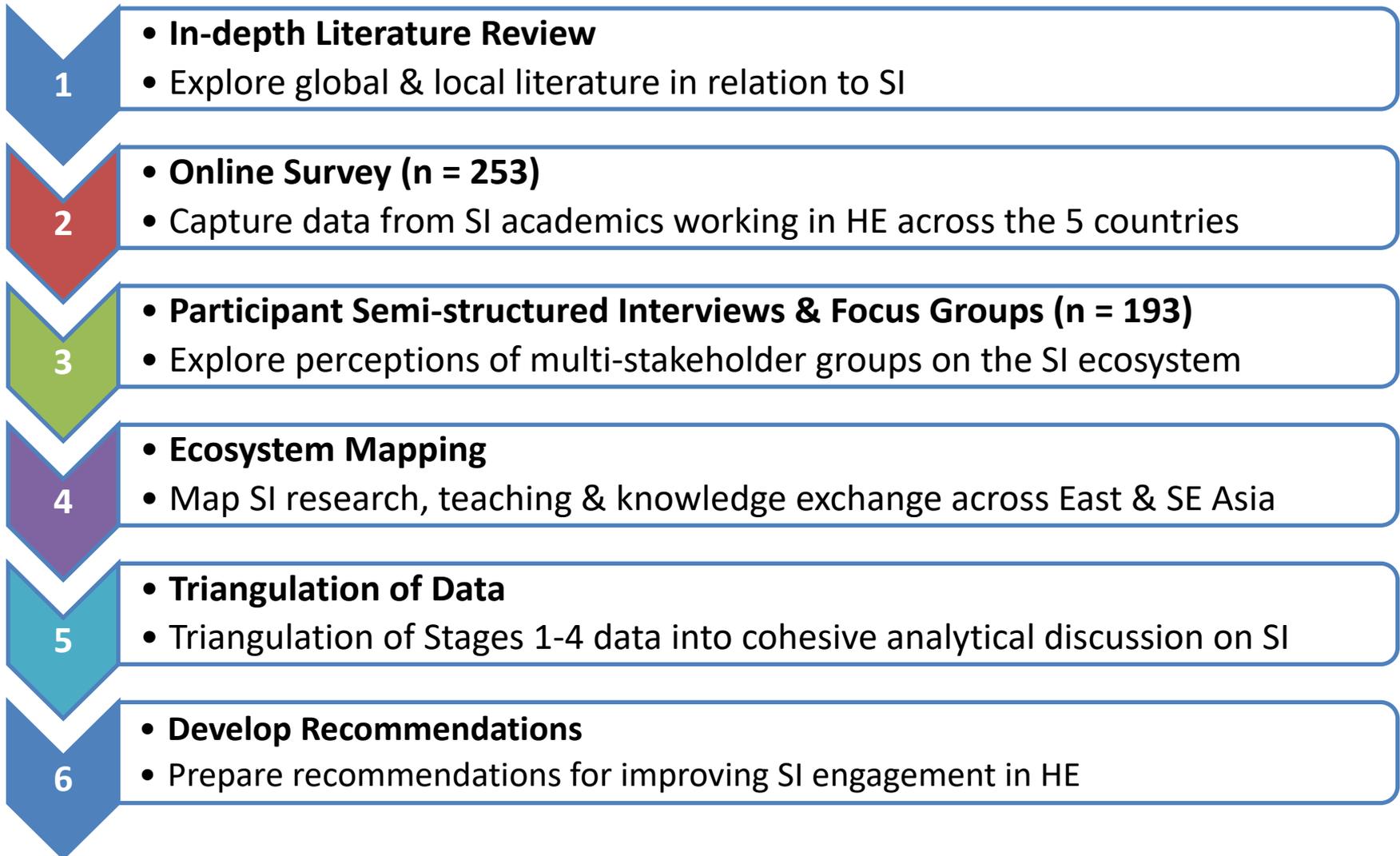
# Workshop Aims

- Identify the challenges and explore the opportunities in embedding social innovation subjects into the existing entrepreneurship curriculum and would be specified such as:
  - Identify the challenges and explore the opportunities of hybrid learning environment in the social innovation and social entrepreneurship curriculum and courses
- Provide recommendations as to how to improve engagement with social innovation in higher education.
  - Linked into the Kampus Merdeka framework.
- Going to explore this here empirically, in relation to data gathered across SE Asia focused on social innovation in higher education.

# Research Overview

- **SIHE Objective:** is to understand the landscape of social innovation in Higher Education across East and South East Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, South Korea & Vietnam).
- **Research Aims:**
  - analyse gaps in knowledge, capacity and future ambition of the academic community
  - Gauge the levels of trust and collaboration that currently exist in HE & beyond
  - identify the barriers to social innovation activities in research, teaching and incubation/community engagement
  - understand the key social challenges facing each of the five countries and how can these be addressed by social innovation (UN SDGs)
- Provide recommendations as to how to improve engagement with social innovation in higher education.

# Methodology



# Research Tools

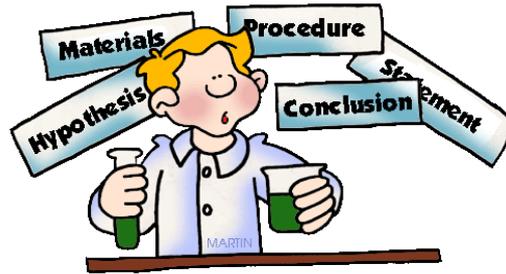
- The survey captured data on:
  - respondent demographics
  - publications & research outputs
  - teaching activity (courses & modules)
  - perceptions of student experience
  - HEI positioning within society
  - government support for SI
  - collaboration & trust between HEIs & partners
  - social problems in each country & SI challenges
- The interviews & FGs explored the above areas in more depth, with nuanced questions for the four main stakeholder groups:
  - Academics
  - HEI Leaders
  - Policy-makers
  - Practitioners





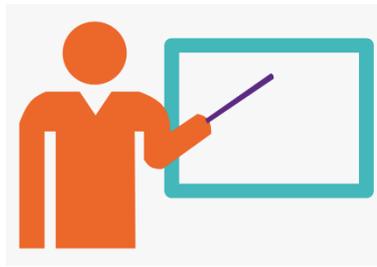
## Key Findings

# Research



- Many positives related to the research base on SI:
  - **growth:** a total of 351 publications focused on social innovation were identified across the 5 countries:
    - 262 academic publications and 89 non-academic publications
    - No. publications increasing over time (+54% per year)
    - Increase in **Indonesia of +79%** annually.
- A number of barriers to SI research:
  - **funding:** lack of institutional funding for SI research, with significant proportions of non-funded/self-funded research (Vietnam = 66%; Malaysia = 48%; **Indonesia = 46%**; South Korea = 32%; Philippines = 21%)
  - **impact:** there remains limited applied research and a lack of recognition amongst HEIs (and funding bodies) of research impact

# Teaching



- Teaching on SI is also one with positive outcomes:
  - **growth:** 311 modules/courses focused on social innovation were identified across the 5 countries:
    - SI teaching gives students communication skills, empathy, problem-solving, and analytical thinking
    - No. modules/courses increasing over time (+31% per year)
    - **Indonesian growth of 22%** annually.
- A number of barriers to SI teaching exist:
  - **quality:** curriculum quality is often poor, with accreditation processes within HEIs limiting innovation
  - **side-focus:** too much SI teaching is modular & embedded in non-SI courses.
    - In Indonesia, the majority of SI modules (79%) are **at the undergraduate level** and are compulsory.

# Community Engagement

- HEIs are engaging with communities:
  - **impact:** 251 SI related community engagements across the 5 countries:
    - academics engage as board members, volunteers or officers (especially NGOs, schools and social enterprises)
  - **collaborators:** main collaborations are with NGOs, schools & public bodies
    - **Indonesia = 35%**; Malaysia = 74%; Philippines = 62%; South Korea = 50%; Vietnam = 75%
  - **Policy:** The Indonesian programme of *Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi* also enables this.
- A number of barriers to community engagement:
  - **HEI support:** lack of institutional support for community engagement, with most collaborations being informal & pushed by academics themselves
    - Concept of 'academic bricoleurs' driving these collaborations
  - **government support:** low-levels of government support for community engagement

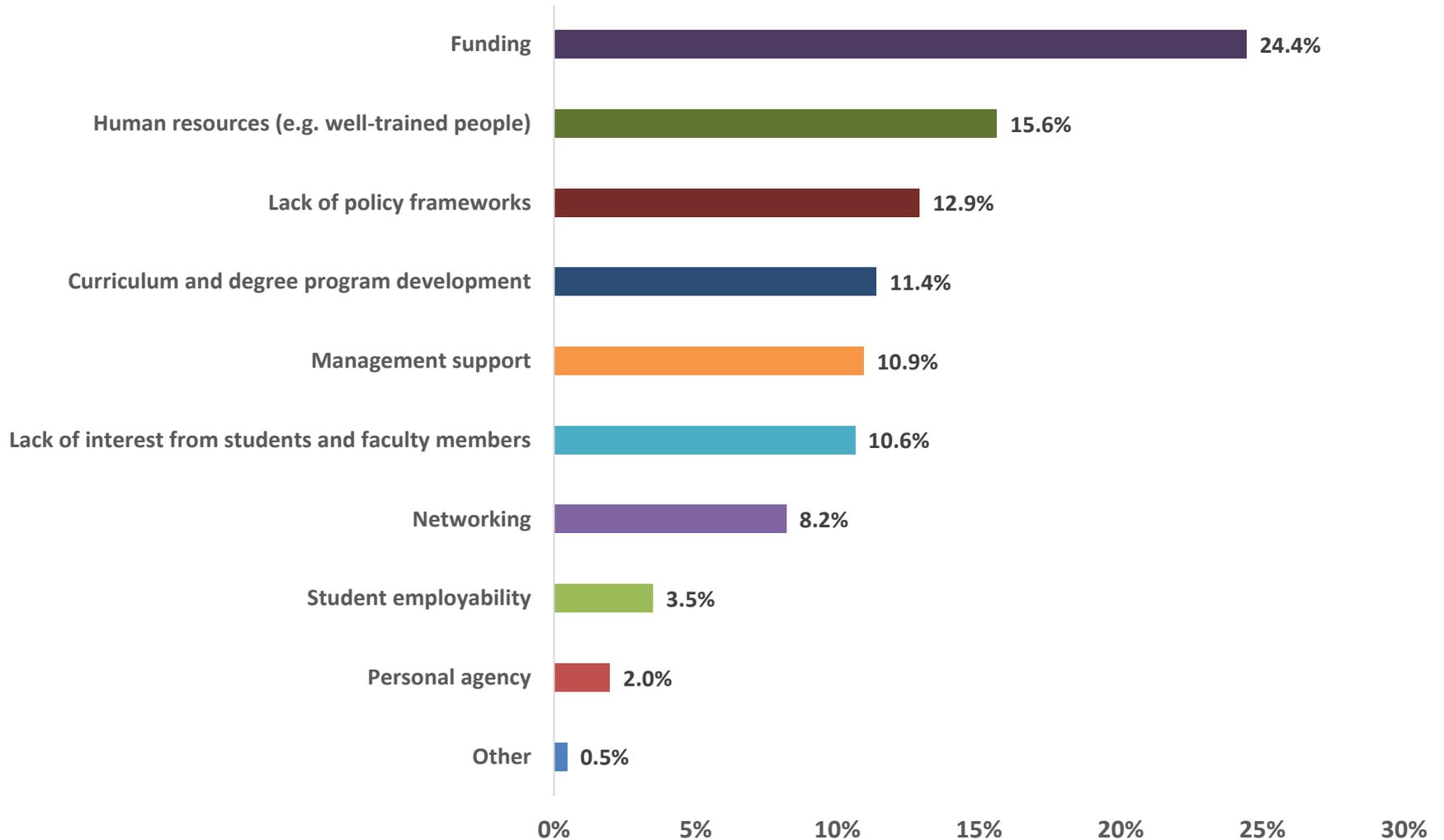


# Partnerships & Trust

- Partnerships exist, but this remains an area in need of development:
  - focus:** 220 partnerships/collaborations were identified:
    - NGOs again provided a key focus (19%)
    - partnerships/collaborations with other universities (17%)
    - partnerships with the community (15%)
  - support:** partnerships can offer support to research/teaching development:
    - 'We helped to develop business and curriculum for entrepreneurship programme for campuses.'* (Indonesian practitioner)
- Scholar's trust of other stakeholder groups was explored:

Institution	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	South Korea	Vietnam
Parliament	5	5	5	3	6
Legal system	5	6	5	4	6
National government	6	6	6	5	6
Local government	6	6	6	5	6
Police	6	7	5	4.5	6
Politicians	4	5	5	3	5
Political parties	4	5	4	3	6
United Nations	7	5	8	5	7
Own higher education institution	8	7.5	9	7	8
Partner institutions	7	7	8	6	8
Civil society	7	7	8	5.5	7
Other higher education institutions	8	7	9	6	8

# Key Challenges for SI



# Recommendations

## 1. Community engagement and embedded research/teaching:

- a. research and teaching should be embedded within the community, with co-design and collaborative principles (i.e. student projects involving real-life community issues)
- b. greater collaboration between universities and NGOs/social enterprises
- c. HEIs could also build in more experiential learning (i.e. work placements) into their curricula

## 2. Increasing SI teaching competency through capability-building:

- a. capacity-building training for academics on teaching SI, focused on place-based/experiential learning

## 3. Higher education institution strategic engagement and career tracks:

- a. SI education and awareness-raising to be carried out with senior university leaders
- b. introduce academic career tracks that reward research/teaching impact

## 4. National/global HEI partnerships and benchmarking:

- a. partnerships between universities nationally/globally, to ensure best-practice around SI is shared
- b. comparisons and benchmarking of impact performance between HEIs (i.e. Times Higher Impact)
  - i. [Times Higher Education Impact Rankings](#), which focus on higher education institution work around a minimum of four SDGs (including SDG 17: Partnership for Achieving the Goals)
  - ii. assessments of research excellence nationally to include research impact in university scores (i.e. as is seen in the UK REF & Hong Kong's RAE)

# Recommendations

## **5. Embedding of social innovation across all academic disciplines:**

- a. government & HEI policy should support establishment of SI degree programmes:
  - i. also elective/compulsory modules on SI embedded into wider curricula
- b. curricula accreditation & quality assurance frameworks focused on SI
- c. funding required for SI research & course/module development

## **6. Cross-sector partnerships:**

- a. Universities could benefit from engaging in more cross-sector partnerships:
  - i. with the private sector, including corporates & CSR programmes
  - ii. with the public sector, including government agencies and public service deliverers
  - iii. with the third sector, including NGOs, charities and social enterprises
- b. increased use of university incubators to support these partnerships

## **7. Common definitional understanding of social innovation across higher education:**

- a. need within higher education ecosystems to define what constitutes social.
  - i. This definition does not have to be top-down, but can be led by HEIs, communities and NGOs
- b. should be combined with awareness-raising on social innovation and related concepts.

# Summary

- **Clear opportunities** for incorporation of hybrid social innovation curricula in Indonesia & across SE Asia.
- There has been **significant growth in SI research & teaching** in Indonesia in the last decade:
  - Special place of community engagement in Indonesian higher education is also an enabler for this.
- It could be argued that the **Kampus Merdeka** policy can act as a key enabler for the spreading of SI curriculum:
  - Especially in rural and disadvantaged areas.
  - Can also drive inter-HEI collaboration.
- [https://www.britishcouncil.org/sites/default/files/sihe-country\\_report-indonesia\\_final.pdf](https://www.britishcouncil.org/sites/default/files/sihe-country_report-indonesia_final.pdf)

Thank you  
for listening

Any questions?

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