

# **World Class Cooking for Solving Global Challenges**

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# **World Class Cooking for Solving Global Challenges: Reparadigming Societal Innovation**

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# World Class Cooking for Solving Global Challenges: Reparadigming Societal Innovation

*Eunika Mercier-Laurent and Leif Edvinsson*

## **Brief summary:**

Many factors influence the current state of society and generate new challenges. The authors propose to consider Societal Innovation using an analogy with cooking because it requires thinking about ingredients, know-how and context. It refers to ecosystem dynamics connecting various components requiring multiple resources with the aim of sustainable well-being.

**Keywords:** Knowledge; ingredients; know-how; societal innovation; education; technology; kaleidoscope; wise space

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# Contents

Acknowledgments	<i>ix</i>
Preface	<i>xiii</i>
Prologue	<i>xv</i>
<b>Chapter 1 Emerging Landscape, Paradoxes, and Challenges</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. Introduction	<i>1</i>
1.2. Planet in Boiling	<i>2</i>
1.2.1. Fixing Efforts	<i>5</i>
1.2.2. Outside Europe	<i>6</i>
1.3. Societal Innovation Might Be Viewed in Different Perspectives	<i>6</i>
1.3.1. Influencing Factors	<i>7</i>
1.3.2. European Union Strategy	<i>12</i>
<b>Chapter 2 French Cuisine: Combining Technology, Imagination, Vision, and Ambition</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1. Fat Cows and Thin Cows	<i>13</i>
2.1.1. Globalization	<i>14</i>
2.1.2. Colonies-immigration	<i>15</i>
2.2. New Chef, Old Restaurant/Kitchen	<i>16</i>
2.2.1. Context	<i>16</i>
2.2.2. Leadership Plan, Strategy, and Tactics	<i>17</i>
2.2.3. Technology in the Kitchen	<i>20</i>
2.2.4. Paradoxes	<i>23</i>
2.2.5. Missing Ingredients and Balance	<i>25</i>
2.3. Cooking Future for France	<i>25</i>
<b>Chapter 3 Prototyping Societal Innovation</b>	<b>27</b>
3.1. 360° View of Societal Innovation	<i>28</i>
3.2. Societal Prototyping	<i>29</i>
3.2.1. Public Schooling in Sweden 1842	<i>30</i>
3.2.2. Sophia Antipolis Science Park	<i>31</i>

3.2.3. Committee for the Future, Finland	32
3.2.4. Future Centers	33
3.3. Influence of Technology	39
3.3.1. Societal Innovation at City Level	39
3.3.2. Smart Regions	44
3.4. Futures Literacy	47
3.5. Planet Protection and Sustainability	49
3.6. WISE Space for Cooking	49
3.7. Ingredients and Measures	55
3.7.1. National Intellectual Capital Maps	55
3.7.2. Mapping for Societal Innovation	57
3.8. Conclusion	60
<b>Chapter 4 Cooking Future Society</b>	<b>61</b>
4.1. Motivations	62
4.1.1. Safety	63
4.1.2. Love and Belonging	64
4.1.3. Esteem	65
4.1.4. Self-actualization	65
4.2. Agriculture, Air, and Water – Combining Ancestral Knowledge and Latest Technology	66
4.2.1. Alternative Farming	68
4.3. How to Cook Sustainable Future Society?	70
4.3.1. How to Cook With Today’s Ingredients?	71
4.3.2. Education	73
4.3.3. Power of Respect and Responsibility	75
Epilogue	79
Appendix	82
References	89
Index	95

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You develop an instant global consciousness, a people orientation, an intense dissatisfaction with the state of the World and a compulsion to do something about it. From out there on the moon international politics look so petty.

Ed Mitchell, Astronaut on Apollo 14, 1971

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# Preface

Cooking? Making good food with available ingredients, and making it with pleasure. Innovation? Making something new in using knowledge from science, information from market .... There are great similarities between cooking and innovation.

In times of climate change, digital revolution, global pandemics ... we need to cook new societies, new ways of life, new forms of business...

The ingredients are there: technologies, motivations, ideas, etc. As well as the actors: peoples, groups, individuals, you and me!

This book shows the ways forward: how to make societal change happening. It does not provide with “ready to cook” recipes. But it gives examples of initiatives, success stories, institutional settings where to operate, indicators to measure performances, mind maps to guide action.

All these materials picked out from all over the world will stimulate your creativity, drive your imagination, energize your will.

Wherever you are, whatever you do – at the city level, the nation level, the global level – you have the possibility to transform the world. This is a very positive message of this book. A most welcome message at times that are saturated by “collapse” discourses and predictions.

For all those reasons, you should read this book, written by authentic societal innovators with proven track records.

Jean-Eric Aubert  
Président de la Société Française de Prospective  
Former Innovation Policy expert at OECD and World Bank

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# Prologue

Many factors have influenced the current state of society and have generated new challenges, new hopes, and new fears.

Today, there is a very serious alert for the increasing social unrest, pandemics, unemployment, financial debt burden on different levels, Planet crisis and growing opportunity costs for Future Generations.

The recent revolts around the globe express the protest against the current policies in their countries and demand for better future. This movements amplified and spread through social networks act as firefighter.

The economic and social effects of the recent pandemics and of financial, economic, and ecologic crisis needs another answer that perpetuation of traditional policies. There is no new recipe for sustainable future, neither for successful addressing of current challenges.

However, such recipe can be derived from experimentation.

The starting point of this book was a discussion about French societal innovation triggered by the election of Emmanuel Macron for President as a signal of expectation for another politics than traditional and expectation of new way of thinking and acting that may help solving current problems and set foundations for a better future. As all innovative reforms they rise critiques and strike ... but are necessary and President Macron promised to never give-up in aim to achieve the proposed goals corresponding to his vision, ambition, strategy and tactics. His ambition is to make France great again at the European level and in the global context.

Suddenly Covid 19 pandemics appeared as a planetary tsunami. It impacted all countries, all fields, stopped many activities and emerged others involving creativity and flexibility. Pollution due to transportation decreased, many professions and education switched to teleworking, and supply of essential goods went online. Faced with the mandatory closure of restaurants, the managers had also to innovate. As “every cloud has a silver lining” Covid 19 crisis can be an opportunity for doing thing differently.

We propose to consider societal innovation by analogy to cooking.

Why cooking? Because of President Macron’s reforms seen as societal innovation and French cuisine, considered as the world best and having a long tradition in combining traditional tastes with new trends.

“Cooking” future society is about creating something new with available ingredients. It is similar to the context of French (and certainly others) government – to succeed combining the vision with existing constraints. French cuisine provides many example of such meals made from leftovers such as hachis parmentier, gratins, tartes, turtes, crumbles, and stews, all requiring imagination.

*Cooking* consists in composing ordinary ingredients into extraordinary dish and multi senses experience. “It connects art, technology and science to produce chemical reaction, visual and olfactory experience through association of tastes and harmony of food and wine” (Brillat-Savarin).

“We remember for a lifetime the exceptional dishes eaten in an exceptional place” (Marcel Proust *A la recherche du temps perdu* (madeleine de Proust)).

It is not only about nutrition but also about happiness and well-being in nice and secure environment.

As innovation, cooking is a multidisciplinary activity involving imagination, creativity, expertise, knowledge of clients, knowledge of ingredients and their chemistry, organizing space, choosing the right tools, optimizing, gain and maintain a leadership and successful management of enterprise.

Every culture has a unique food philosophy, which is now evolving with people movement around the world and food business. Americans have introduced fast food without thinking about long-term effect on health. Traditional Chinese food provides balance between yin and yang to ensure good health. Other countries use specific spices.

Our health depends on what we eat – quality of ingredients and energy provided.

Globalization and technology influenced new eating habits such as ordering on line the ready meals or preparing them at home (DIY).

French cooking imposes some rules and arouses imagination. In Grand Restaurant everything is important – decoration and atmosphere, colors, mood, and smells.

Cooking a tasty meal for the enjoyment of guests requires imagination, resources, fresh and locally available ingredients of good quality, creativity, and pleasant context.

Le restaurant *Jardin des sens* in Montpellier (south of France) founded by twins Jacques and Laurent Pourcel (three stars Guide Michelin) offered wonder of the senses.

Their concept of “visions gourmands” and some of their creations are presented in Fig. 1.

Some recipes can be found on <http://www.pourcel-chefs-blog.com/blog1/category/ce-qui-se-dit-sur-les-chefs/atelier/>

They select special places for restaurants (several in Montpellier, Paris, Tokyo, Shanghai, and Bangkok). Their creations and space present system harmony and balance of senses (Fig. 2).

Bread, cheese, and wine are essential in French cuisine.



Fig. 1. Visions Gourmandes of Jacques and Laurent Pourcel. *Source:* <https://www.pinterest.fr/pin/315674255113049153/>



Fig. 2. First Restaurant Jardin des Sens in Montpellier and Beach Restaurant. *Source:* <http://www.pourcel-chefs-blog.com>

According to Jean Anthelme Brillat-Savarin:

A meal without wine is like a day without sun.  
The discovery of a new dish confers more happiness on humanity,  
than the discovery of a new star.  
Dessert without cheese is like a beauty with only one eye.

Time should be taken to appreciate food.

For a Grand Chef, everything is important: delighting clients, leadership (etoiles Guide Michelin), organization and equipment of kitchen, organization of work, exploring talents, scheduling, etc.

Ingredients must be carefully selected and of high quality.

Sustainability of a grand restaurant depend on several factors including innovation – renewal of menu in function of available “raw materials,” trust, etc.

Exploring the analogy of cooking this book discusses some funding principles of societal innovation such as trust, respectfulness, and artfulness. It also emphasizes on the art of thinking – out of and in between fields, considering the various impacts and transforming in some cases errors into success.

As cooking, societal innovation connects imagination, mindset, knowledge, know-how and we hope a pleasure of creating and enjoying the future.

“Cooking” future society is not easy because of constraints and contradictions; tendency for perpetuation of old mental schemas, ways of thinking, egoism, short-term planning (five years of presidency in France and six months in European Union), lack of knowledge transfer and some others.

Many consider technology including artificial intelligence and innovation as the magic wand to solve world problems. Currently, many tries to solve all kind of problems with deep learning techniques. Lessons learned from AI applications are that complex problem-solving requires deep understanding of it before elaboration of a suited solution. Nevertheless, technology possibilities are underused for solving critical problems because of perpetuation of the same cognitive approaches.

This book gives another perspective on sustainable and prosperous future that those of traditional approaches considering environmental, economic and social balance only.

Some conditions for progress are derived from experimentation (prototyping) in aim defining Key Success Indicators for real-time evaluation of the advancement of the society.

The purpose of this publication is the awakening of society including politics about involving of talents, evolving behaviors, alternative thinking, flexibility, wise use of technology, and innovating for human purpose.

It includes new perspectives on societal innovation, new look on innovation, and technology as support of societal innovation.

The best cook book offer not only recipes but describe the related ecosystems and spirit.

Betty Croker (Croker, 1961) advises to refresh a spirit before cooking, select best ingredients suited to the planned menu, organize work and combine jobs, read recipe, measure and respect temperature.

She emphasizes the importance of vision (what I want to offer), organization, scheduling, and timeline.

Julia Child proposes adaptation of American ingredients to obtain similar effect as in France ... but French cooking is much more than just adaptation. Recipe is not always sufficient to succeed, all chefs has his/her tips.

This book can be seen as a very first cookbook for societal innovation.

The first chapter lists current movements around the globe in searching of better future, next chapter provide reader with French context. It is followed by presentation of main prototyping of social innovation around the world and their results to provide the very first outline of a recipe for societal innovation. The last chapter backs to excellence in cooking in aim to improve the previous outline in the recipe for successful societal innovation.

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## Chapter 1

# Emerging Landscape, Paradoxes, and Challenges

### 1.1. Introduction

Globalization, Internet, and development of transportation changed progressively our society and life conditions. It has produced positive and negative effects as well.

In the developed countries as a result of relocation – out for cheaper workforce, globalization has generated unemployment, progressive disappearing of specific know-how, and transformation of the skills from creative ones to salespersons.

Immigration, loss of jobs, and decrease of “purchasing power” triggered Brexit and other social movements.

Greedy economic system influences new purchasing behaviors and contributes to planet disaster. Digitalization creates new opportunities, but requires evolution of the skills and professions. Internet and social networks opened the easy access to many and have modified human behaviors. Harassed by ubiquitous advertisements, people want more without wondering if they need it, even how is the impact of such attitude on planet and life conditions. Social networks have produced “digital influencers” and related trend of “have and show-up,” artificial beauty and gradual lying out of values.

The recent third hype of artificial intelligence and pervasiveness of Internet of Things (IoT) modify behaviors, objectives, and rise fears about the life conditions and future (EUAI, 2020).

The climate change accelerated by increasing populations and activities contribute to amplifying of natural disasters. Goods and people traveling around the globe affect the global warming and the quality of air and water what impacts biodiversity.

Deforestation and burning forests for business purpose decrease the CO<sub>2</sub> absorption capacity and degrade living conditions for people living there and animals (Vahedifard & Aghakouchak, 2018).

## 2 *World Class Cooking for Societal Innovation*

Killing animals for ivory or just for pleasure has become entertainment, which leads to vanishing of species.

Bad attitude remains trendy. In many cases, bad actions are either not, or late and weakly, punished. The “bad” is spread by advertisements (stealing Kinder Bueno, lying to try Peugeot 208, wear Darth Vader). Moral principles are evolving which is not without impact on society.

All these interconnected elements influence the values and motivation of people.

According to World Health Organization (WHO), one person dies due to suicide every 40 seconds in the world (WHO, 2019), despite the prevention actions.

In search of better life conditions, revolts break out in many countries around the globe.

We can observe the rebellions around the world – in Hong Kong, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia (Printemps arabe), North of India, Iraq, Catalonia, Chile, Haiti, etc. Among the triggers are the rise of the price of gas, transportation, taxes or social inequalities, corruption, power usurpation ... some demand resignation of government. Some suffer from corruption. Planet is burning because of criminal action or because of greedy business (clean to plant, ex-biofuel or clean to build for benefit):

But how to “cook new society” with existing old ingredients?

How to orchestrate immune defense both for pandemics like COVID 19 as well as political threats?

How to build a positive future (de Bono, 1980) if the “bad” is growing around us?

How societal innovation can change the game (power flow)?

What are the recipe and conditions for success?

How to “cook” the world after COVID crisis?

This chapter provides the readers with the quick overview of some events aiming in changing the life conditions and discusses the interrelated causes of the current societal crisis and disruption by COVID 19.

### **1.2. Planet in Boiling**

Creation of the European Union inspired by models of the United States and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was a good idea. Having common money (accepted by 19 member countries) and possibility of traveling without visa is comfortable for the EU citizens. EU funds for research have provided lot of interesting discoveries and results, not enough yet explored.

English became common language, which can be perceived as Russian in USSR republics.

Europe is composed of 27 countries having various economic levels and expectations from EU.

Increasing immigration and globalization effects triggers various crisis and revolts.

However, this connection in practice revealed some strengths and weaknesses. Some examples below demonstrate the need for societal innovation.

## ***Greece***

According to Ref. <http://www.greekcrisis.net/>,

the introduction of a common currency, the euro, in 1999 proved to be Europe's riskiest step. A decade after the euro was introduced, an unforeseen financial crisis engulfed Europe. It came in the form of a global financial shock that started in the United States after the failure of Lehman Brothers. Major European banks and economies suffered.

Greece, plunged into virtual bankruptcy. In 2015, its leaders threatened to exit the euro. That step might have unraveled the common currency altogether and undermined the "European project," which took decades to build. The debate over Greece's threat revived long-dormant nationalist tensions throughout Europe.

Today Greece's economy has stabilized and is slowly recovering. But the huge debts owed by Greece to the rest of the euro area cast a shadow over its future and the future of the European project. The Greek populace has suffered painful budget cuts, tax increases, high unemployment, and shrunken living standards and social services. Many still fear their future.

## ***Belgium***

The population is still divided and talking two languages. Belgium political crisis begun after Belgian general election in June 2010. At origin, tensions had risen between the Flemish and the Walloons: Flanders accuses the Walloon region of being dependent on economic subsidies from the Flemish region. The Walloon population accuses the Flemish of being segregationist with the language policy in the Flemish region. The election produced a very fragmented political landscape, with 11 parties elected to the Chamber of Representatives, none of which won more than 20% of the seats. The Flemish-Nationalist New Flemish Alliance (N-VA), the largest party in Flanders and the country as a whole, controlled 27 of 150 seats in the lower chamber. The Francophone Socialist Party (PS), the largest in Wallonia, controlled 26 seats. Cabinet negotiations continued for a long time. On June 1, 2011, Belgium matched the record for time taken to form a new democratic government after an election, at 353 days, held until then by Cambodia in 2003–2004. On October 11, 2011, the final agreement for institutional reform was presented to the media. A government coalition was named on December 5, 2011 and sworn in after a total of 541 days of negotiations and formation on December 6, 2011, and 589 days without an elected government.

## ***Spain***

Similar situation is in Spain, composed of two main populations Spanish and Catalanian. Catalonia is a region in Northeastern Spain, known for the beach

#### 4 World Class Cooking for Societal Innovation

resorts of Costa Brava and the Pyrenees Mountains. Starting with its location, it feels distinctly different from the rest of Spain. Catalan is the co-official language of Catalonia, which is actually *not* a subset of Spanish. Catalans are seen as more business minded and hardworking, while Spanish people are seen as more fun-loving. They don't consider themselves as a part of Spain, and have wanted to split from Spain.

The Catalan independence movement to have started in 1922, when Francesc Macia founded the *Estat Catalan*. In 1931, the Republican Left of Catalonia was formed and won in the municipal elections that year. Macia proclaimed a Catalan Republic, but after negotiations with the Spanish Republic, accepted autonomy within the Spanish state. General Francisco Franco abolished autonomy after the Spanish Civil War in 1938, and after Franco's death in 1975, authorities focused on autonomy rather than independence.

The independence movement resurged in 2010 when the 2006 Statute of Autonomy was challenged in the Spanish High Court of Justice, which ruled that there is no legal basis for recognizing Catalonia as a nation within Spain. Protests led to demands for independence, especially since Catalonians believed that affluent Barcelona was "propping up" a financially unstable Spain. To put this into perspective, consider the fact that Barcelona accounts for 18.8% of GDP, while Madrid accounts for 17.6%. In 2014, the Catalan government held a referendum on the question of statehood. They held an informal poll that asked Catalans if they wanted independence and the answer was a resounding yes (80%). However, only 2.2 million people voted, out of 5.4 million, and the Spanish government and Constitutional Court considered the decision as illegal. Criminal charges were filed against Artur Mas, the President of Catalonia, who authorized going ahead with the vote. They followed the Constitutional Court's ruling, changed the vote to a "process of citizen participation," and announced that it would be supervised by volunteers. The Spanish government appealed again to the Constitutional Court, which suspended the process pending the appeal – but the vote went ahead.

Mas was banned from holding public office for two years and fined. He was replaced by Carles Puigdemont (<https://www.tanksthatgetaround.com/brief-history-catalan-independence-movement/>). Puigdemont announced in June 2017 that Catalonia would hold a binding referendum on independence on October 1, 2017. As the date of the referendum approached, tensions mounted between Barcelona and Madrid, and Spanish authorities took increasingly dramatic steps to avert the vote. In late September, Spanish police seized nearly 10 million ballot forms from a warehouse outside Barcelona, and more than a dozen pro-independence Catalan officials were arrested. Tens of thousands of people took to the streets to protest, and the Spanish interior ministry responded by moving to assert central control over the regional Catalan police force. On the eve of the vote, opinion polls found that Catalans were roughly evenly split on the issue of independence, but an overwhelming majority favored putting the issue to a fair and legal vote. The day of the vote was marred by widespread violence as riot police fired rubber bullets into crowds and used fists and batons to physically prevent people from entering polling places (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Catalonia>).

## ***United Kingdom***

A part of the UK population decided to exit from EU. “Against the backdrop of economic unrest in the eurozone and an ongoing migrant crisis, UKIP and other supporters of a possible British exit from the EU – or Brexit – increased. After winning reelection in May 2015, Cameron went to work renegotiating the UK–EU relationship, including changes in migrant welfare payments, financial safeguards and easier ways for Britain to block EU regulations. In February 2016, he announced the results of those negotiations, and set June 23 as the date of the promised referendum. Turnout for the referendum was 71.8 percent, with more than 30 million people voting. The referendum passed by a slim 51.9 percent to 48.1 percent margin, but there were stark differences across the UK” (<https://www.history.com/news/the-history-behind-brexit>).

## ***Italy***

“The growing crisis can trace its roots all the way back to 2009, with the foundation of the 5-Star Movement, which in less than a decade has grown to be the largest party in Italian politics, winning 222 out of 630 seats in Italy’s lower house of government, the Chamber of Deputies, at March’s election.

The party’s policies don’t fit neatly into the traditional left-right political spectrum, something it is keen to emphasize. It is variously antiestablishment, euro-sceptic, anti-immigration, and pro-green. Its name refers to its five flagship issues: publicly owned water, sustainable (eco-friendly) transport, sustainable development, right to internet access, and environmentalism.

5-Star’s popularity has led it to moderate its stance on certain issues and install a new leader, the 31-year-old Luigi Di Maio, who replaced 5-Star’s founder, the comedian Beppe Grillo, in October” (<https://www.businessinsider.fr/us/italy-politics-crisis-what-you-need-to-known-2018-5/>).

### ***1.2.1. Fixing Efforts***

The EU program Horizon 2020 (EU-H2020) reflects the policy priorities of the Europe 2020 strategy and addresses major concerns shared by citizens in Europe and elsewhere.

A challenge-based approach aims in bringing together resources and knowledge across different fields, technologies, and disciplines, including social sciences and the humanities. This will cover activities from research to market with a new focus on innovation-related activities, such as piloting, demonstration, test-beds, and support for public procurement and market uptake. It will include establishing links with the activities of the European Innovation Partnerships.

Funding will focus on the following challenges:

- Health, demographic change, and wellbeing.
- Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine and maritime and inland water research, and the bioeconomy.
- Secure, clean, and efficient energy.

## 6 *World Class Cooking for Societal Innovation*

- Smart, green, and integrated transport.
- Climate action, environment, resource efficiency, and raw materials.
- Europe in a changing world – inclusive, innovative, and reflective societies.
- Secure societies – protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens.

One of the challenges is “Europe as a whole.” However, the internal competition as, among others, Maastricht ranking or Innovation Capital award do not work for common objective.

### **1.2.2. *Outside Europe***

Arab spring began in the early 2010s in Tunisia and continued with the series of anti-government protests, uprisings, and armed rebellions that spread across much of the Islamic world response to oppressive regimes and a low standard of living. Among the triggers of the Arab, Spring was authoritarianism, demographic structural factors, energy crisis, political corruption, human rights violations, unemployment, inflation, kleptocracy, poverty, and sectarianism (<https://www.britannica.com/event/Arab-Spring>).

The ongoing Hong Kong protests are increasing tensions between the special administrative region and the Chinese central government (<https://www.dw.com/en/hong-kong-crisis-what-you-need-to-know/a-50131325>).

This situation raises some questions:

How to cook the right society system?

Is it possible to define a sustainable social system?

What ingredients are needed?

How to consider the wishes of all?

Do we as community of citizens create a legacy or do we consume it?

Let’s consider a couple points of view.

## **1.3. Societal Innovation Might be Viewed in Different Perspectives**

Societal innovation refers to a systemic change in the interplay of the state and civil society. The concept emerged out of the pioneering role of Skandia Future Center, and prototyping work by Leif Edvinsson, see OISPG Yearbook, 2013 (Open Innovation 2.0 <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/node/66129>). The current economic situation in developed countries and planet disaster is just a result of politics supported by failing societal politics, not sustainable societal innovation initiatives.

According to Pirjo Stahle (Stahle, 2001),

The need to adapt to economic globalization and “wicked” problems such as climate change and poverty presents enormous challenges to

modern developed societies. These challenges call for new solutions, not only in the form of technological or business innovations, but also through society-wide reform and renewal. In this paper, we outline a societal innovation framework to better understand the stage on which these societal challenges are being played out.

Their innovation framework considers three dimensions of societal innovation: the actors, the space of interests, and the necessity of legitimation.

Carol Lin and Jeffrey Chen (2016) explain the distinction between societal innovation and social innovation considering eight case studies to illustrate the scope, process, outcome, and impact of societal innovation and social innovation. The authors propose a model for interested parties to maximize their contribution for the common social good in a systematic and effective way.

While some researchers state: “we need to adapt to economic globalization,” the alternative may be something else. Such a complex problem requires multidisciplinary and multifaceted understanding before acting. It refers to ecosystems dynamics connecting various components requiring multiple resources with the aim of sustainable well-being.

Societal innovation lies in disruptive innovation involving policy-makers, behaviors of people, mass communication system and technology (in particular, AI generating fears about replacing people).

Considering influences and their interconnections requires “global, holistic and system” view (Mercier-Laurent, 2007).

### ***1.3.1. Influencing Factors***

Among the influencing factors are growing population, wars, rise of terrorism, natural disasters, greedy economy focused on quick business, social networks and e-commerce, pollution, accumulation of trash as a result of aggressive marketing.

Mobility of people facilitated by access to transportation means is trendy. Movement for various reasons – from villages to cities, from developing countries to developed, in searching of better life, for study, for food, following dreams, but also for crime – stealing in rich countries is more lucrative and requires less effort, similar to street sale of stolen goods or of drugs. Some leave their country in search of democracy or better, non-corrupted government.

**1.3.1.1. Globalization.** According to Chidera (2020), globalization has positive and negative effects. They are shown in [Table 1](#).

Among positive effects culture exchange helps to learn, sometimes to work differently, using complementary knowledge. Need for communication push to learn languages (or using automated translator), but leads also to evolution of languages, as using simplified English or introducing mainly English words to local language.

Reduction of social tension depends on the percentage of immigrants – if it is too high, it gives rise bad actions or revolts.

Table 1. Positive and Negative Effects of Globalization.

<b>1 Positive Effects of Globalization.</b>	<b>2 Negative Effects of Globalization.</b>
1.1 Culture Exchange	2.1 Disease and Pest Transfer
1.2 Flow of Communication	2.2 Environmental Destruction
1.3 Human Sensitivity	2.3 Price Fluctuations
1.4 Legal Effects	2.4 Dominance to Limited Number of Nations
1.5 Reduces Social Tensions	2.5 The threat to Some National Economies
1.6 Language Exchange	2.6 Fewer Employment Opportunities
1.7 Larger Market	2.7 Annihilation of Minor Languages
1.8 Business Empowerment	2.8 Damage Some Economy
1.9 Helps Consumers	2.9 Favors Nations With More Resources
1.10 Market Competition	2.10 Social Injustice

Source: <https://nollytech.com/effects-of-globalization/>

Among negative effects, we have planet crisis, massive immigration to developed countries, rise of terrorism, lack of respect, transfer of various diseases include recent epidemic of coronavirus. Pests also travel around the world with goods – Asian hornet kills bees, South American butterfly and Asian weevil destroy palm trees, new races of mosquitos propagates unknown diseases, etc.

**1.3.1.2. Lack of New Theories.** Experimenting various forms of society as traditional capitalism, revolution, socialism, and communism demonstrated that no one fits to the dynamic expectations of growing population. One of the main reasons is that power changes people's behaviors.

Indeed these expectations depend on the place, level of education and life, environment, and many other factors (food, business, health, etc.).

Numerous revolts in the world demonstrate that the population is not happy with current situation and aspires to better conditions. Some cannot protest, even are not aware because of strong filtering of information provided and indoctrination.

**1.3.1.3. Increase in World Population.** Despite natural disasters, wars, and serious diseases, the world population grows.

According to some African leaders speaking during the COP21 in Paris, they have still very high birth rate (average six children by family) and their resources are not sufficient. Can nativity control effectively manage the population of Africa and India?

Current situation leads to scarcity, hunger, and rise of crime and cybercrime. According to it lead to crime and rise of terrorism. The last is related to religious purposes.