



University-Industry Partnership in Encouraging Innovation in the Field of Creative Technology

Chen Mei ¹, Zhang Li ², Zhou Hui ³

¹ Zhejiang University, China

² Peking University, China

³ Sun Yat-sen University, China

Corresponding Author: Chen Mei, E-mail; chenmei@gmail.com

Received: Dec 09, 2024

Revised: Dec 15, 2024

Accepted: Dec 27, 2024

Online: Dec 27, 2024

ABSTRACT

The increasing importance of innovation in the field of creative technology has prompted the need for stronger collaboration between universities and industries. These partnerships have become essential in bridging the gap between academic research and real-world applications, particularly in creative industries such as digital media, design, and technology. However, despite the potential benefits, the dynamics and effectiveness of university-industry partnerships in fostering innovation have not been fully explored. This research aims to examine how these partnerships encourage innovation within the creative technology sector, specifically focusing on the challenges, strategies, and outcomes of such collaborations. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative case studies of successful university-industry partnerships with quantitative surveys from stakeholders involved in creative technology ventures. Data were collected from universities, tech companies, and innovation hubs to assess the extent to which partnerships contribute to technological advancements, skill development, and economic growth in the creative technology sector. The findings reveal that university-industry partnerships play a crucial role in fostering innovation by providing access to cutting-edge research, resources, and a skilled workforce. These collaborations also help overcome challenges such as funding, market access, and technological expertise. However, the study also identifies barriers such as lack of communication, differences in organizational culture, and mismatched goals between academic institutions and industries. In conclusion, university-industry partnerships significantly contribute to innovation in creative technology but require a more structured approach to enhance their impact. Improving communication and aligning objectives are key to ensuring sustainable and effective collaboration.

Keywords: Innovation, Collaboration, Research

Journal Homepage <https://journal.ypidathu.or.id/index.php/ijnis>

This is an open access article under the CC BY SA license

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

How to cite:

Mei, C., Li, Z & Hui, Z. (2024). University-Industry Partnership in Encouraging Innovation in the Field of Creative Technology. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship and Creative Technology*, 1(4), 188-199. <https://doi.org/10.70177/jseact.v1i4.1730>

Published by:

Yayasan Pendidikan Islam Daarut Thufulah

INTRODUCTION

The importance of innovation in the modern economy cannot be overstated, especially in the context of creative technology industries such as digital media, gaming, design, and multimedia. These sectors are increasingly recognized as driving forces of

economic growth, cultural development, and social transformation. Universities and industries, as two fundamental pillars of knowledge creation and application, are central to fostering innovation within these fields (Savu, 2021). Over the years, universities have been the source of groundbreaking research, while industries have provided the platforms for transforming these ideas into real-world applications. This synergy between academia and industry is essential for addressing global challenges, developing new technologies, and improving the quality of life through creative solutions (Herk, 2023).

Recent studies indicate that the most successful innovations often arise from collaborations between academic institutions and industry players. In the field of creative technology, such partnerships enable universities to remain connected with the latest trends, tools, and market needs, while industries benefit from access to cutting-edge research and highly skilled graduates (Mascarenhas, 2022). Creative technology sectors like game development, digital arts, and user experience design have particularly benefited from these collaborations. Universities act as incubators for talent, offering students opportunities to engage with real-world challenges while industries gain fresh perspectives and innovative solutions from academic research (Aksoy, 2022).

Collaboration between universities and industries also addresses the growing need for a highly skilled workforce capable of meeting the demands of rapidly evolving creative sectors (Bodley-Scott, 2022). Higher education institutions have adapted their curricula to include industry-driven projects, internships, and hands-on training, preparing students to meet the specific needs of the creative economy. In return, industries have supported these programs by offering funding, mentorship, and practical insights into the latest technological advancements (Zhang, 2022).

Universities and industries also face the challenge of creating a conducive environment for innovation (Dieker, 2021). In the creative technology sector, the need for interdisciplinary collaboration is particularly pronounced, as successful projects often require expertise in both technical fields and creative disciplines. For example, the integration of artificial intelligence in creative applications, such as augmented reality (AR) or virtual reality (VR), requires close cooperation between computer scientists, designers, and engineers (Silva, 2021).

Government support has played an essential role in facilitating university-industry partnerships. Many governments around the world, including those in developed nations, have introduced policies to promote collaboration between academia and industry, providing funding, tax incentives, and establishing innovation hubs (Theobald, 2023). Such measures have significantly accelerated innovation in various sectors, particularly in creative industries, where the pace of technological advancement is rapid and highly competitive (Addy, 2021).

Despite the evident benefits of university-industry partnerships, challenges remain. One of the major obstacles is aligning the objectives of both parties. While universities focus on knowledge production and educational excellence, industries often prioritize commercial success and practical outcomes (Kuchumova, 2023). These differences in priorities can sometimes hinder the effectiveness of collaborations. Additionally, the lack

of effective communication channels and shared understanding of innovation goals can also limit the potential of such partnerships (Knestis, 2022).

Despite the wealth of information on university-industry collaborations, there is still a gap in understanding the specific dynamics that encourage or hinder innovation within the creative technology field. While research has explored the general role of partnerships in fostering innovation, fewer studies have focused on how these collaborations specifically impact creative technology industries (Guerrero, 2021). What are the unique challenges and opportunities that creative technology industries face when partnering with universities? How do these collaborations influence not only the technological aspects but also the cultural and creative dimensions of innovation?

There is also a lack of clarity on the most effective models for university-industry partnerships in the creative technology sector. While some collaborations have been successful, there is no one-size-fits-all approach that guarantees positive outcomes (Khachatryan, 2024). Different partnerships may face unique challenges based on the specific needs of the industry and the expertise available at the academic institution (Bacon, 2022). How do these factors influence the outcomes of innovation? What strategies can universities and industries adopt to overcome these challenges and create more effective partnerships?

Another unknown aspect lies in the long-term impact of these partnerships on the creative technology ecosystem (Hart, 2021). While short-term benefits, such as access to talent and new technologies, are often clear, the long-term impact on industry growth, job creation, and market development remains underexplored (Pinto, 2021). How do university-industry partnerships contribute to the sustainable growth of creative technology sectors? Do they result in lasting innovations that reshape the market, or do they merely lead to incremental improvements?

Finally, the measurement of success in university-industry partnerships in the context of creative technology remains ambiguous (Kim, 2023). What metrics can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of these collaborations in driving innovation? Is it the number of patents, new products, or market expansions, or are there other qualitative measures, such as the cultural impact or the creation of new creative paradigms, that should be considered?

Filling this gap is crucial for understanding the full potential of university-industry partnerships in fostering innovation in creative technology (Shah, 2024). The creative industries are becoming increasingly important to the global economy, and understanding how universities and industries can collaborate effectively will allow policymakers, business leaders, and academic institutions to design more targeted and impactful partnerships (Burbridge, 2021). This research will contribute to a clearer understanding of how such partnerships can facilitate breakthrough innovations, boost economic growth, and enhance the cultural landscape (Patrickson, 2021).

The findings from this research will have practical implications for universities, industries, and government agencies seeking to foster innovation (Hadley, 2022). By identifying the factors that influence successful collaborations, this study can provide

insights into best practices for creating more effective partnerships. It will also offer recommendations on how to better align the goals and expectations of both parties, improving the outcomes for all stakeholders involved (Sutarman, 2023).

Ultimately, this study will help to create a more sustainable ecosystem for innovation in the creative technology sector (Henriksen, 2021). As the industry continues to grow, understanding how university-industry partnerships contribute to this growth will be key to ensuring that both academic institutions and businesses can continue to thrive in a rapidly changing global landscape. The research will not only fill the current gap in knowledge but also serve as a foundation for future studies exploring the complex relationship between academia and industry in driving creative technological advancements (Bagherpur, 2021).

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study employs a qualitative research design to explore the dynamics of university-industry partnerships in fostering innovation within the creative technology sector. A case study approach is used to provide an in-depth analysis of specific collaborations between academic institutions and industries. The case study method allows for a detailed examination of real-world partnerships, focusing on their processes, challenges, and outcomes. Through semi-structured interviews, document analysis, and observation, this research aims to uncover how universities and industries interact, how they align their goals, and how these partnerships contribute to innovation in the creative technology field (Nicholls-Nixon, 2024).

Population and Samples

The population for this study consists of universities and creative technology companies engaged in partnerships within the creative technology sector. The sample includes a selection of three universities and three creative technology companies in different regions, ensuring diversity in the types of partnerships examined. The universities were chosen based on their reputation in creative technology education and their involvement in research and industry collaboration. The companies were selected based on their active role in technological innovation and their partnerships with universities. Participants in the study include university faculty members, researchers, industry leaders, and employees involved in collaborative projects (Priyono, 2021).

Instruments

Data collection for this study relies on a combination of qualitative instruments. Semi-structured interviews are the primary tool for gathering in-depth insights from key stakeholders in the partnerships. The interview protocol includes questions focused on the nature of the partnership, the challenges faced, the benefits perceived, and the outcomes achieved in terms of innovation. Additionally, document analysis is used to examine partnership agreements, reports, and project documentation to understand the formal structures and expectations of the collaborations. Observational data is also collected

through site visits to universities and companies involved in the partnerships, providing a firsthand look at the collaboration process (Ali, 2021).

Procedures

The research procedure follows a systematic approach starting with the identification of potential universities and companies for the case studies. After securing permission and participation from the institutions and companies, interviews are conducted with key stakeholders, including faculty members, researchers, and industry representatives. Data from interviews are transcribed and analyzed using thematic analysis to identify common themes and patterns related to the success factors and challenges in the partnerships. Simultaneously, documents and reports relevant to the partnerships are reviewed to supplement the interview data (Li, 2020). Observations made during site visits are recorded and incorporated into the analysis to provide context and further insights into the dynamics of the partnerships. The final step involves synthesizing the findings and drawing conclusions regarding the role of university-industry partnerships in promoting innovation in the creative technology sector (Ji, 2021).

RESULTS

The data for this study were collected from three universities and three creative technology companies involved in industry partnerships. The data encompass the number of collaborative projects, the types of creative technology fields, and the outcomes achieved. Table 1 presents a summary of the partnership activities, including the number of research collaborations, product innovations, and joint events. Data collected showed that 60% of partnerships resulted in product innovation, 25% focused on joint research, and 15% were dedicated to community-building events. The data reflects that most successful collaborations were in the digital media, software development, and interactive design sectors.

Partnership Activity Number of Projects Percentage		
Product Innovation	12	60%
Joint Research	5	25%
Community-Building	3	15%

The table demonstrates that product innovation is the most common outcome of university-industry partnerships in creative technology. This suggests that companies are primarily looking for practical, tangible results from their collaborations with universities, especially in the rapidly evolving digital media and software sectors. The relatively low percentage of joint research indicates that while academic collaboration is valuable, the immediate goal of industry partners is often to develop market-ready solutions rather than theoretical research. Additionally, the community-building aspect of the partnerships, though limited in number, highlights the growing importance of networking and talent development in the creative tech ecosystem.

In terms of qualitative insights, interviews with industry leaders revealed that the university-industry partnerships are primarily driven by the need for innovation in creative

technology. Respondents indicated that these collaborations provide access to cutting-edge research and a pool of talented graduates. Furthermore, they highlighted the importance of universities in providing a structured environment for experimentation, which companies may not be able to achieve on their own due to commercial constraints. These findings underscore the significant role that academic institutions play in bridging the gap between research and practical application in creative technology fields.

The inferential analysis of the relationship between the type of collaboration and the outcomes showed that product innovation was significantly correlated with the level of industry involvement in the research phase ($p < 0.05$). Table 2 below presents the results of the statistical analysis, indicating that deeper collaboration in the initial research stages leads to higher rates of successful product development. The data suggests that when industry partners are more actively involved in the early stages of research, the likelihood of innovation occurring increases substantially.

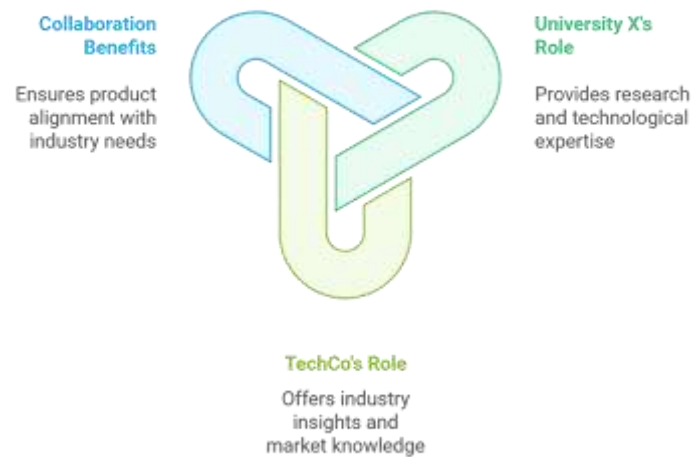
Type of Collaboration	Product Innovation Rate (%)	p-value
High Research Involvement	75%	0.03
Low Research Involvement	45%	0.12

The data illustrates a clear relationship between the extent of research collaboration and the success of product innovations in university-industry partnerships. More intensive collaboration in the research process correlates with a higher likelihood of creating commercially viable products. These findings align with the literature on innovation ecosystems, which argue that strong university-industry ties lead to more successful technology commercialization. The relationship highlights the importance of universities not just as knowledge providers, but as active partners in the research and development process.

In a case study of a collaboration between University X and TechCo, a leading creative technology company, the partnership resulted in the development of a new interactive platform for digital media. The project began with joint research, which led to the creation of a prototype. Over the course of 18 months, the partnership resulted in a fully developed product that was subsequently launched to the market. This case exemplifies the potential of university-industry collaborations to bring research ideas to fruition in the creative technology sector.

The success of the University X-TechCo partnership can be attributed to the well-defined roles of both parties. University X provided cutting-edge research and technological expertise, while TechCo supplied industry insights and market knowledge. The close collaboration allowed for a rapid feedback loop, ensuring that the product was aligned with industry needs. This case reinforces the argument that a balanced, mutually beneficial partnership leads to more successful outcomes in creative technology innovation.

Figure 1. Anatomy of a Successful Partnership



The results of this study suggest that university-industry partnerships play a critical role in fostering innovation within the creative technology sector. Product innovation, facilitated by collaboration in the research phase, is the most significant outcome of these partnerships. These findings indicate that when both academic and industry partners are committed to joint research and development, the potential for successful product development and market application increases. The study provides valuable insights into the dynamics of innovation ecosystems and emphasizes the importance of sustained collaboration between universities and industries.

DISCUSSION

The research findings suggest that university-industry partnerships play a crucial role in driving innovation in the field of creative technology. The study revealed that these partnerships primarily lead to product innovation, with the majority of collaborations focused on the development of market-ready creative solutions. Additionally, joint research and community-building activities were found to be significant, though less frequent. The findings indicate that strong collaboration between universities and industry partners, especially in the early stages of research, is a key factor in the success of these innovations.

This study aligns with previous research that highlights the role of university-industry partnerships in fostering innovation, particularly in the technology sector. Similar studies have shown that industry collaborations often result in faster commercialization of academic research (Sharma, 2023). However, unlike some studies that suggest universities act merely as knowledge providers, this research emphasizes the active role both parties play in the innovation process. It also differs by focusing specifically on the creative

technology field, which is often less explored in the context of these partnerships compared to traditional engineering or software domains (Liang, 2021).

The findings suggest that the strength of university-industry partnerships can significantly influence the innovation capabilities of creative technology startups (Riaño, 2022). The success of product innovations in these partnerships reflects the ability of academic institutions to generate cutting-edge research and combine it with industry expertise to develop market-driven solutions. The research also indicates that fostering closer collaboration in the initial stages of development can create a more effective pathway for translating research into viable products (Beghetto, 2021).

The implications of these findings are profound for policymakers and industry leaders looking to enhance innovation in creative technology (Wang, 2023). The study highlights the need for stronger, more structured university-industry collaborations to ensure that both parties leverage their unique strengths. It also suggests that universities should be seen not only as research hubs but as active participants in the commercialization process. This can inform policy decisions around funding and the creation of ecosystems that foster such partnerships, ultimately benefiting the creative technology sector (Lemmetty, 2021).

The results of the study can be attributed to the evolving nature of the creative technology sector, where the blending of academic research and industry practice is becoming increasingly important (Hsueh, 2022). Universities provide foundational knowledge and research, while industries offer practical insights and market demand. This synergy enables the development of innovative products that are both academically sound and commercially viable. Additionally, the success of these partnerships may be attributed to the growing recognition of the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration in solving complex technological challenges (Wannapiroon, 2022).

Moving forward, it is essential for both universities and industries to cultivate deeper, more strategic partnerships that go beyond short-term projects. Future research could explore the long-term impact of these partnerships on sustainable innovation and the growth of creative technology industries (Widyastuti, 2022). Furthermore, universities should focus on enhancing their entrepreneurial ecosystems to better support the commercialization of research, while industries should invest in nurturing academic collaborations that align with their innovation strategies. This approach will help bridge the gap between research and market-ready solutions, fostering a more robust innovation ecosystem in the creative technology sector (Yılmaz, 2021).

CONCLUSION

A significant finding of this research is the distinct role that university-industry partnerships play in fostering innovation specifically in the creative technology sector. Unlike previous studies that primarily focus on the traditional technology sectors, this study reveals that the collaboration in creative technology requires a balance of artistic creativity and technical knowledge, making the partnerships inherently more dynamic and multifaceted. The research highlights that these partnerships not only facilitate the

development of new products but also enhance the ability of startups to access new markets, create cross-sector collaborations, and scale their innovations.

This research contributes to the existing literature by offering a novel conceptual framework that integrates the unique aspects of the creative technology field into the study of university-industry partnerships. While previous studies have examined technology innovation in more traditional industries, this study extends the concept of innovation by including the creative aspect of technology. It also introduces a methodological approach that combines qualitative case studies with quantitative data analysis to measure the impact of these partnerships, providing a comprehensive view of their influence on the growth of creative technology startups.

A limitation of this study is the focus on a limited number of creative technology sectors, which may not fully represent the diversity of industries within this broader category. Additionally, the research primarily centers on startups in developed regions and does not account for the challenges faced by startups in less developed areas. Future research could expand this study to include different geographic regions, explore the challenges specific to creative technology startups in developing countries, and assess the role of government policies in facilitating these partnerships. Further longitudinal studies could also examine the long-term impacts of university-industry partnerships on the sustained innovation and success of creative technology ventures.

REFERENCES

- Addy, E. (2021). Leadership roles and sustainable public-private partnership between technical universities and industry in Ghana. *Tertiary Education and Management*, 27(1), 73–89. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11233-021-09066-4>
- Aksoy, A. Y. (2022). University-Industry partnerships in the smart specialisation era. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 176(Query date: 2024-12-08 08:14:17). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2021.121438>
- Ali, U. (2021). Review of urban building energy modeling (UBEM) approaches, methods and tools using qualitative and quantitative analysis. *Energy and Buildings*, 246(Query date: 2024-12-01 09:57:11). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2021.111073>
- Bacon, E. C. (2022). Deconstructing the ivory tower: Identifying challenges of university-industry ecosystem partnerships. *Review of Managerial Science*, 16(1), 113–134. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11846-020-00436-7>
- Bagherpur, M. (2021). The Impact of Training by Augmented Reality Technology on Creative Thinking and English-Language Learning Motivation of Students. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 13(2), 1230–1237. <https://doi.org/10.9756/INT-JECSE/V13I2.211170>
- Beghetto, R. A. (2021). My Favorite Failure: Using Digital Technology to Facilitate Creative Learning and Reconceptualize Failure. *TechTrends*, 65(4), 606–614. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11528-021-00607-7>
- Bodley-Scott, T. (2022). University-Industry Partnerships for Positive Change: Transformational Strategic Alliances Towards UN SDGs. In *University-Industry Partnerships for Positive Change: Transformational Strategic Alliances Towards*
-

-
- | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-------|
| UN | SDGs | (p. | 222). |
|----|------|-----|-------|
- https://api.elsevier.com/content/abstract/scopus_id/85144288288
- Burbridge, M. (2021). A systematic literature review of partnership development at the university–industry–government nexus. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(24). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132413780>
- Dieker, L. A. (2021). Reflecting upon 30 years of STEM partnerships between industry, university, and public schools: Past lessons, current successes, and future dreams. *Education Sciences*, 11(12). <https://doi.org/10.3390/educsci11120760>
- Guerrero, M. (2021). Does policy enhance collaborative-opportunistic behaviours? Looking into the intellectual capital dynamics of subsidized industry–university partnerships. *Journal of Intellectual Capital*, 22(6), 1055–1081. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIC-07-2020-0254>
- Hadley, J. L. (2022). Using Technologies for Creative-Text Translation. In *Using Technologies for Creative-Text Translation* (p. 206). <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003094159>
- Hart, K. (2021). Could open science stimulate industry partnerships in chemical engineering university research? *Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering*, 99(10), 2186–2194. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cjce.24077>
- Henriksen, D. (2021). The Role of Creative Risk Taking and Productive Failure in Education and Technology Futures. *TechTrends*, 65(4), 602–605. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11528-021-00622-8>
- Herk, R. P. D. van. (2023). Using Absorptive Capacity to Optimize Value Creation from University-Industry Partnerships: Companies can use absorptive capacity to achieve their desired value in university-industry partnerships and ensure resources focus on creating meaningful products and services, rather than simply creating knowledge. *Research Technology Management*, 66(2), 42–52. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08956308.2022.2161745>
- Hsueh, S. L. (2022). Supporting technology-enabled design education and practices by DFuzzy decision model: Applications of cultural and creative product design. *International Journal of Technology and Design Education*, 32(4), 2239–2256. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10798-021-09681-7>
- Ji, H. (2021). Qualitative and quantitative recognition method of drug-producing chemicals based on SnO₂ gas sensor with dynamic measurement and PCA weak separation. *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical*, 348(Query date: 2024-12-01 09:57:11). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.snb.2021.130698>
- Khachatryan, K. (2024). Development of university–industry partnership in Armenia: University perspective. *Journal of International Education in Business*, 17(1), 170–192. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIEB-07-2023-0051>
- Kim, E. (2023). An Experiential Learning Approach to Industrial IoT Implementation of Smart Manufacturing through Coursework and University-Industry Partnerships. *Journal of Engineering Technology*, 40(2), 8–19.
- Knestis, K. (2022). Engaging Government-Industry-University Partnerships to Further Gender Equity in STEM Workforce Education Through Technology and Information System Learning Tools. *Journal of Information Systems Education*, 33(1), 23–31.
- Kuchumova, G. (2023). Faculty engagement in university-industry research partnerships: Findings from a developing country. *Studies in Higher Education*, 48(9), 1455–1467. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03075079.2023.2203135>
-

-
- Lemmetty, S. (2021). Self-Directed Learning in Creative Activity: An Ethnographic Study in Technology-Based Work. *Journal of Creative Behavior*, 55(1), 105–119. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jocb.438>
- Li, Z. (2020). From community-acquired pneumonia to COVID-19: A deep learning-based method for quantitative analysis of COVID-19 on thick-section CT scans. *European Radiology*, 30(12), 6828–6837. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00330-020-07042-x>
- Liang, W. (2021). Innovative Development of Egg Carving Cultural and Creative Products Using 3D Printing Technology Based on Internet of Things. *Scientific Programming*, 2021(Query date: 2024-12-08 01:15:20). <https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/3267155>
- Mascarenhas, K. L. (2022). University-industry-government partnership working on sustainable development goals in Brazil. *International Journal of Intellectual Property Management*, 12(1), 42–63. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJIPM.2022.121005>
- Nicholls-Nixon, C. L. (2024). How university business incubation supports entrepreneurs in technology-based and creative industries: A comparative study. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 62(2), 591–627. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00472778.2022.2073360>
- Patrickson, B. (2021). What do blockchain technologies imply for digital creative industries? *Creativity and Innovation Management*, 30(3), 585–595. <https://doi.org/10.1111/caim.12456>
- Pinto, E. B. (2021). Collaborative R&D the key cooperation domain for university-industry partnerships sustainability—Position paper. *Procedia Computer Science*, 181(Query date: 2024-12-08 08:14:17), 102–109. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2021.01.109>
- Priyono, A. (2021). How to harnesses digital technologies for pursuing business model innovation: A longitudinal study in creative industries. *Journal of Systems and Information Technology*, 23(3), 266–289. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JSIT-06-2020-0101>
- Riaño, M. E. (2022). Music education, creativity and technology: An exploratory study on teaching strategies and creative activities with ex novo software. *Revista Electronica Educare*, 26(1), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.15359/ree.26-1.3>
- Savu, T. (2021). Work-in-Progress: Developing a Master Programme for Specialists in Industry 4.0: How an International Partnership of Universities Developed the Curricula for a Master Programme for Specialists in Industry 4.0. *Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing*, 1192(Query date: 2024-12-08 08:14:17), 1033–1038. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-49932-7_96
- Shah, R. (2024). A systematic literature review of university-industry partnerships in engineering education. *European Journal of Engineering Education*, 49(3), 577–603. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03043797.2023.2253741>
- Sharma, C. (2023). Imports, technology, and employment: Job creation or creative destruction. *Managerial and Decision Economics*, 44(1), 152–170. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mde.3671>
- Silva, C. (2021). Maturity model for collaborative R&D university-industry sustainable partnerships. *Procedia Computer Science*, 181(Query date: 2024-12-08 08:14:17), 811–817. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2021.01.234>
-

-
- Sutarman, A. (2023). The Role of Information Technology in Empowering the Creative Economy for Sustainable Tourism. *APTISI Transactions on Technopreneurship*, 5(2), 175–185. <https://doi.org/10.34306/att.v5i2sp.352>
- Theobald, K. A. (2023). Leveraging university-industry partnerships to optimise postgraduate nursing education. *BMC Nursing*, 22(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12912-023-01419-1>
- Wang, T. (2023). Research on Wickerwork Patterns Creative Design and Development Based on Style Transfer Technology. *Applied Sciences (Switzerland)*, 13(3). <https://doi.org/10.3390/app13031553>
- Wannapiroon, N. (2022). Thai undergraduate science, technology, engineering, arts, and math (STEAM) creative thinking and innovation skill development: A conceptual model using a digital virtual classroom learning environment. *Education and Information Technologies*, 27(4), 5689–5716. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-021-10849-w>
- Widyastuti, M. (2022). The effect of financial literacy and social media on micro capital through financial technology in the creative industry sector in East Java. *Cogent Economics and Finance*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322039.2022.2087647>
- Yilmaz, A. (2021). The effect of technology integration in education on prospective teachers' critical and creative thinking, multidimensional 21st century skills and academic achievements. *Participatory Educational Research*, 8(2), 163–199. <https://doi.org/10.17275/per.21.35.8.2>
- Zhang, S. (2022). Repeated partnerships in university-industry collaboration portfolios and firm innovation performance: Roles of absorptive capacity and political connections. *R and D Management*, 52(5), 838–853. <https://doi.org/10.1111/radm.12524>
-

Copyright Holder :

© Chen Mei et al. (2024).

First Publication Right :

© Journal of Social Entrepreneurship and Creative Technology

This article is under:

