Chapter 15

Academic Entrepreneurship and Knowledge Transfer Networks: Translation Process and Boundary Organizations

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ABSTRACT

This chapter underlines contributions that Science and Technology Studies (STS) can give to the analysis of the knowledge transfer process and academic entrepreneurship. The central objective of the chapter is to understand the challenges that an academic entrepreneur has to face to implement an innovative idea. To achieve this goal, the chapter presents two spin-off case studies from the Algarve region (Portugal). The case studies pay attention to academic entrepreneurship in the medical field (F1) and in eco-tourism (E1). It is given attention to the translation phases and to the network creation.

INTRODUCTION

Today there is a major emphasis on university-industry relations. Universities are not only related its two traditional roles: the training of human capital through education and the generation of new knowledge through (basic) research. Today a third role of the university is recognised, the engagement with the community towards regional development (Molas-Gallart; Salter; Patel; Scott & Duran, 2002). Several theoretical frameworks are compatible with this idea of a new role of the university, such as the Mode 2 of Knowledge Production (Gibbons; Limoges; Nowotny; Schwartzman; Scott & Trow, 1994), the Triple Helix (Etzkowitz & Leydesdorff, 1997) and the
Men's and women's leisure activities and participation in leisure activities are important aspects of a healthy lifestyle. Physical activity, especially aerobic activity, has been shown to improve cardiovascular health and reduce the risk of chronic diseases such as diabetes and obesity. Furthermore, leisure activities can contribute to mental well-being, reducing stress and improving cognitive function. 

The importance of leisure activities in social contexts cannot be overstated. They provide opportunities for social interaction and contribute to the development of social capital. Engaging in leisure activities with others can strengthen relationships and foster a sense of community. 

The enjoyment of leisure activities and the satisfaction derived from them are essential components of a fulfilling life. Leisurability theories, which emphasize the importance of leisure in personal development and social cohesion, have become increasingly relevant in contemporary society. 

In conclusion, the role of leisure activities in individuals' lives and their impact on health, social capital, and personal development cannot be overlooked. Strategies to promote and support leisure activities should be a priority in public health initiatives.