

# Assessing And Developing Best Practices in Collaborator Feedback in The Universities

RUKAYAT OMOWUNMI AMINU-IBIKUNLE

*University of Huddersfield*

*Abstract- Long lam et al, (2021) strongly believe that Knowledge management correlates with innovation capabilities. This is the focal point of Knowledge Exchange designed to encourage a self-critical approach to future knowledge Exchange plans (KEP) with a range of expert feedback and advice and cross-fertilization of idea and good practice. However, their review and synthesis of KE has not been sufficient for researcher to figure out the best practice to adopt for KE framework. Thus, this discourse aims to review the existing papers on Knowledge Exchange Concordant (KEC), using concentrating on KTPs current and improved practices, processes as part of KEC process and assessing and developing the best practices in collaborators feedback in HEIs. This is going to be achieved by looking incisively withing the broader perspective.*

*Indexed Terms- KEC, Feedback, Collaborators, KEP, HEIs. University sector. KTP*

## I. INTRODUCTION

A literature review has been done of this report, and for the betterment of the discussion, it has been discussed thematically. The themes have encircled issues related to the Knowledge Transfer partnership, (KTP). The universities and companies can benefit from this programme. Through the evaluation of the KTP program, there is a high chance to increase the productivity and efficiency rate. The chance to innovation of essential products is increased in the context of the medical and industrial context. A secondary method has been used here to meet the objectives of the study. The qualitative research method and thematic analysis have been highlighted in the study. Journals and articles have been used here to include specific information.

This study is based on the events of the KTP program and, the effectiveness of this program is also provided

with the help of thematic analysis. On the other hand, suitable recommendations are also provided here which make a useful thing to determine the gaps in this study.

This study is going to provide knowledge of the KTP scheme that is based on UK-wide programmers. Researchers focus on profit, knowledge, and capability through this scheme. The KTP scheme has been running for 45 years in the UK. There is a three-way in the KTP partnership scheme to collaborate with an academic business opportunity. It helps to gain competitive advantages through new technology.

### 1.1 Background

This knowledge transfer partnership (KTP) scheme as an aspect of the KEC Process helps to impart expertise such as innovation to business growth,(UKRI, 2022). This scheme has been running for over 45 years in the UK. There are many capabilities for enhancing knowledge skills in the KTP scheme. It is required for enhancing knowledge, skills, and profits. There are more key criteria to supervise and absorb proper knowledge. KTP supports dedicated, independent, and independent advisors to innovate new technology. It helps to gain more capacity for observing knowledge (Najib *et al.* 2021). This scheme's cost is varied 80k to 100k per annum for proceeding properly. KTP scheme supports Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) who through the Knowledge exchange framework increase and improve with the collaborators through internship, small travel, and training. This scheme helps to obtain software based on educational licenses. This scheme is based on 12 to 36 months with providing research facilities (Farid *et al.* 2022). KTP, K means knowledge, E Means Exchange while P means partnership. Therefore, KTP scheme helps to develop partnership collaboration with increasing values to business expansion sustainability.

### 1.2 Aim and overall insight

The main aim of this research is to explore the knowledge exchange and feedback provided by collaborators and Huddersfield University (UoH) with specific reference to knowledge Exchange Partnership (KTP) scheme, and how it can help in the interaction between associates and collaborators.

Objectives

- To evaluate the functionalities of the KTP scheme
- To outline the benefits of the KTP scheme with respect to innovation and productivity
- To analyse the possible scope of collaboration between the University of Huddersfield and Anker Utility Services limited due to the KTP programme
- To predict possible challenges that can cause the failure of this programme

1.3 Organizational context

The benefit of advisors influence on KETP cannot be overemphasized. It helps to gain more capacity through the KTP application. KTP is working to gain the commercial benefit that is required for enhancing growth and knowledge. This scheme is based on product design, development, and new processes. KTP advisors can help to prepare the main proposal and progress (Mustolih *et al.* 2019). KTP helps to create value to innovations based on a partnership among businesses, universities, and recently qualified graduates. The most benefitted part of this KTP scheme is related to KTP strategy is suitable for reaching the proper goal (Kencana *et al.* 2022). It helps to support HEIs new proposals that are related to the academic team.

1.4 About literature review identifying the issue

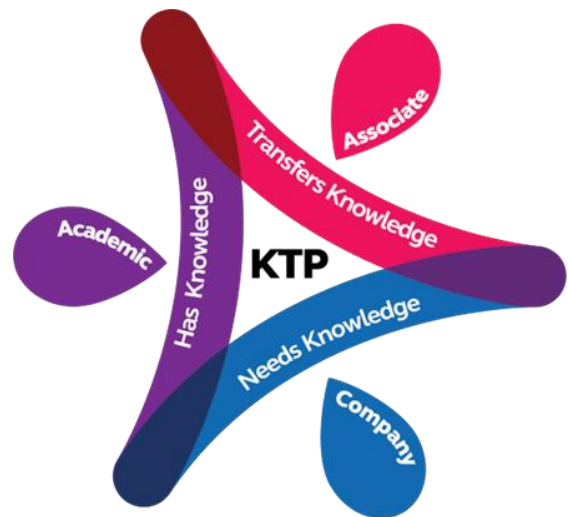
This KTP scheme is developing innovative solutions for enhancing business growth. There is a longer-term rapport for enhancing planning and success. KTP scheme is improving its performance to achieve the proper goal. It has a succession plan to gain new knowledge for changing culture. Positive culture helps to grow the business of the KTP scheme in the UK. This scheme can scheme to access university expertise and resources. There is a *lack of knowledge issue* that can be solved by the KTP application (Farizd *et al.* 2022). *New technological issues* can be solved with the help of KTP associates. All issues can be solved by this scheme to grow more. Competitive advantage can

help to get positivity for changing culture. This scheme provides a proper idea to express the proper interest. This proper KTP application can enhance the proper growth and profit.

II. CRITICAL REVIEW

2.1 KTP scheme and its various functionalities

Knowledge Transfer Partnerships (KTP), is partly funded through UK governmental Research and Innovation department by “Innovate UK”. Innovate the UK is the knowledge strategy board, and this programme is running for more than 45 years (Hud.ac.uk, 2022). This scheme provides a partnership that is tripartite in nature, and it incorporates a business, a university of the UK and associates. They are referred to as a “KTP associate” and this programme mainly offers a chance that helps the HEIs with a business opportunity, innovation, or idea through a project. The main agenda of this programme is to benefit a business by filling up a void through a skilled associate (Wynn & Jones, 2019). Although, this programme does not just recruit a new person to a new business as alignment is done beforehand and students from a specific category go to a particular industry.



(Source: Racko, Oborn & Barrett, 2019)  
Figure 1: KTP and its controlling factors

The KTP associate undertakes the project, and they are employed by their respected university and seconded to the company, in which they are employed. The project they get into is meticulously chosen so that

they can add valuable knowledge to the business. Two supervisors supervise the KTPs, as one supervises from the end of the university. The other supervisor belongs to the office and sends regular updates to the university (Milagres & Burcharth, 2018). Independent and dedicated KTP Advisors support every single of the KTPs and they bear a lot of industrial experiences that become useful in this process. This advisor is usually regionally based and they assist with the development of the project proposal and then throughout the life of the project cycle.

The advisor also assesses the progress of the project, and they make it certain that all the partners achieve all the desired goals. The usual duration for the KTP is usually between two to three years and it changes as per the needs of the business. Observation has been made that the average expenditure for this project is 80k to 100k pounds per year (Bacon, Williams & Davies, 2020). It needs to be highlighted that, a grant is often available for the project cost and in the case of a small or medium company it will get a 67% grant, whereas for big companies the grant is 50%.

## 2.2 The benefit of the KTP Scheme with respect to innovation and productivity

There are plenty of benefits associated with the Knowledge Transfer Programme. These benefits are primarily it is strategically relevant for a company. It boosts the overall innovation of the company as a fresher from a reputed college gets into the business and brings fresh, innovative thoughts for the possible solutions of the business. The updated knowledge of them eradicates the age-old way to remove the obstacles and the business can ride with success through such inclusion. On the other hand, it is quite stimulating for academics as they get into a totally new environment in the business world (Gupta, Fernandez-Crehuet & Milewski, 2021). The supervision aspect of the university helps them to take their initial steps in the workplace. Furthermore, the job experience that the KTP associate gain through such a project helps them immensely in the future.

Observation has been made that, a student without any experience through any type of internship or project like this, often finds it difficult to work at a new workplace. In addition, the respective company also gets immensely benefitted as they provide the student

with sound business cases to work with. The exposure of the student to the various departments of the business widens the overall process of the latter and their critical thinking ability enhances. The seniors that they associate with for the betterment or completion of the project, also teach them methods through which project targets can be met in stipulated time (Valeri & Baggio, 2022). Besides, the self-mentorship aspect of this project helps the individual as well as the respective company with high productivity from the KTP associate.

It can be inferred that the professional network of the graduate student enhances tremendously as they make several connections in their respective sector. These connections help them professionally in future. In addition, through this project the resume of the student becomes strong and through better completion of the project, it becomes highly likely that they will get a job right after getting their graduate degree (Fischer et al. 2020). Observation has been made that, through the completion of such a project the overall confidence level of the student builds up which is necessary to survive in the corporate world. The leadership aspects of the business is learnt by the KTP associate apart from the technical elements.

## 2.3 Possible scope of collaboration between the University of Huddersfield and AUS is limited due to the KTP programme.

The University of Huddersfield has collaborated with AUS limited and both are based in UK. More than 1.85 million pounds shall be generated through the revenue collection in the upcoming 3 years (Thomas & Paul, 2019). The reason why AUS ltd collaborated to the KTPs scheme was that the company always comes up with new and innovative products and after the onset of KTP, more than 80 products have been developed such as survey drones that minimises the hazardous adventures of surveyors or researchers. More than 6 jobs have been created by the company for the KTP associates which goes to show how beneficial this programme has been for the specific company.

Through the KTP system staff development has also taken for the company and through the influence of new knowledge and skills, the overall knowledge and capacity of the mentioned company have increased. The capacity related to innovation has increased

beyond the purview of KTP. The significant success of KTP for this company has caused an additional grant for the company worth 7,21,00 pounds and a strategic relationship has been developed with the mentioned company (Scuotto et al. 2020). Universities are sending more KTP associates to this firm and the future leader fellowship application has improved. So far, 2 KTP awards has been awarded to AUS ltd and 3 KTP are still in the submitted condition.

#### 2.4 Forecasting Causes of KTP future challenges.

There are several challenges that can cause the failure of these schemes and it starts with monetary funding. The firms receive significantly less money as compared to the amount that gets invested in this project (Osabutey & Jackson, 2019). The big companies receive 15% less than they receive the small and medium category companies, and it can be observed that no separation has been made between the small and medium companies. Due to this reason, the smaller companies suffer more losses than what they earn due to KTP. Due to low allocation, the overall infrastructure of the programme is not maintained up to a quality standard. This causes management damage to associate. (Guerrero, Herrera & Urbano, 2019)., project transparency is another issue that this scheme deals with, and transparency is not maintained the way it should be.

This issue leads to several problems, for instance, associate is sometimes not given the opportunity to manage skills due to intercultural instincts of the collaborators. Therefore, it is eminent to maintain a certain level of ethics so that deserving associates get into their desired businesses (Franco, Silva & Rodrigues, 2019). As far as the University of Huddersfield is concerned, such unethical challenges are close to negligible as they got an outstanding remark from Innovate UK. These demoralizing challenges are related some HEIs in KTP scheme (Awan et al. 2020). Hence, it can be inferred that, to maintain the overall credibility and success of this program, KTP management should adhere to KEC within KEF.

### III. METHODS

#### 3.1 Chosen Method

A *secondary method* has been chosen here to meet the objectives of the study. *Interpretivism research philosophy* has been used here to make the report relevant and authentic (Alharahsheh & Pius, 2020). This philosophy is very useful to maintain the truth of the information. The true reflection of the responses can be identified through the interpretivism research philosophy. The qualitative strategy has been chosen here to implement various types of theory to understand the knowledge transfer process in this study (Davidson et al., 2019). The primary data collection method has been avoided here to save time and money. On the other hand, a *descriptive research design* has been chosen here to meet the objectives of the research. This research design provides a proper structure to the research, and it is very important to analyse the information in an effective way.

#### 3.2 Justification of the aim

The aim of the research is to determine various facets of the KTP scheme and to help the universities to improve the interaction process. This methodology will help to meet the aims of the study by providing various relevant information in this study (Suleiman, Hanafi & Muhajir, 2019). Various authentic websites, journals and articles have been used here to strengthen the prior knowledge about knowledge transfer. This method will help to manage the time of the project and avoid backdated data to maintain the relevance of the project. The process of KTP needs to be understood through various research journals and it will be very helpful to identify various challenges through the secondary method.

#### 3.3 Data collection

Secondary data has been collected here to meet the aims of the study, as this data collection process is very economical. Besides this, it is very necessary to save time on the research and based on the secondary research it is possible (Johhson & Sylvia, 2018). Relying on this data collection method, the gaps and deficiencies can be identified easily, and this process is very beneficial to implementing new ideas based on the research. This is a very faster process to meet the objectives and it is very easy to make the report specific to the data collection process.

### 3.4 Data analysis

*Thematic analysis* is very important to analyse secondary data and it can support various theories to make the report more specific. On the other hand, it is very important to include updated information in this research and that can be done through qualitative analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2019). The theoretical and technical knowledge can be included in the study and it can be possible through the thematic analysis. The unknown factors can be identified and can be implemented in the study to expand the knowledge of the researcher.

### 3.5 Ethical consideration

Intellectual property rights set by the UK government have been followed while repairing this report. Furthermore, the overall resource consumption has been done in an ethical manner and all the produced waste has been rightfully disposed of. Apart from that, as much as possible, renewable energy sources have been used in this study. Furthermore, consent letters have been sent to both the concerned university and the company, talking about this report and their written consent is taken (O'Reilly, Robbins & Scanlan, 2019). Any type of sensitive data has been destroyed right after the completion of this report formation and all relevant data has been kept in a secured vault throughout the entire study

## OUTCOME AND ANALYSIS

### 4.1 Theme 1: Evaluation of the KTP scheme will be useful to make a proper B2B community

KTP is a famous and popular scheme in the UK, which is necessary for making a proper B2B community in society. In this way, not only, has the marketing and business community improved, there is a high chance to improve the innovative ideas and context to increase the productivity and capacity of the entire nation and society (Hamdoun, Jabbour & Othman, 2018). Here, the partnership between the university and the organisation will be effective to discover of introducing such an authentic product, which is useful to give a positive impact on society. It can be observed that, through the introduction of the KTP program, the innovation of “scalp cooling caps”, and new advanced devices to reduce the side effect of the *negative impact of chemotherapy* are necessary for giving relaxation to cancer patients (Hayden, Petrova & Wutti, 2018).

During the research of Huddersfield University, collaboration with AUS limited gives the proper and perfect level of innovation plan, through which people of the UK can get effective products and pieces of information related to their health and mental context. The innovation of the medical cooling system in the case of “Chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy (CIPN)”, the introduction of a new device gives relaxation zones and a comfortable context for almost 30%-40% of patients, who receive chemotherapy.

### 4.2 Theme 2: KTP programmers give a precept scope of collaboration to increase productivity

The main aim of the KTP program is to increase a strategic plan for getting an innovative idea for society. Collaboration between *Pendle Polymer engineering* and *the University of Huddersfield* gives some authentic and impressive innovation, which is called the “strength-to-strength” approach (Giuri et al. 2019). Through the maintenance of the academic research process, this type of collaboration can give proper knowledge and a new thinking process, so that it can present a good thing to the entire society. Usually, the students of the university are involved in this program, and with the sharp thinking power and get strong support from the collaborative team, there is a high chance to increase the chance of innovation process (Cullen et al. 2018). In this way, *almost 80 products* are developed thoroughly, which creates new job and employment scope in the UK. Therefore, the KTP program is useful to give a clear chance to the nations to create truthful and useful products.

### 4.3 Theme 3: Through the beneficial program of KTP, medical and industrial context can be developed thoroughly

Usually, the program of KTP is based on the research method of Huddersfield University with the positive support of various organisations. Here, through the research programs of the students and professors at the university, there is a high chance to produce various products, which have scientific and financial value (Wynn, & Jones, 2019). The development of the devices and caps to prevent side effects and give comfort zone to *cancer patients* is a sign to give innovation, which has a *medical context*. On the other hand, the collaboration of Huddersfield University with *the Coterie community* will give the proper

marketing plan for increasing the B2B approach and context

The core objective of this collaboration is to make the students develop in terms of real-time information about the business environment. Having practical knowledge regarding the industrial segment enhances the opportunities in the future market as well as makes the student comfortable at any stage of the business (Kulper, 2022). Apart from that, the focus of this programme is to make collaboration and enrich the students from every industry. The government of the UK has taken this initiative and it has been running successfully but there are a few gaps and backlogs that need to be rectified to get the maximum of this programme

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1. Conclusion

It can be concluded from the above study that KTP is one of the most effective and innovative study programs in the UK and it can develop the students. The entire study reflects the key knowledge of the KTP programme, and a thematic analysis of the issues has also been performed in this study. Apart from that, recommendations of some issues have also been provided in this study which helps the readers to get a brief understanding of the matter. Proper methodology along with outcome analysis is also performed here which makes the analysis a proper piece of study.

### 5.2. Recommendations

KTP is one of the most effective as well as innovative study programmes in the UK that enhances the merit and opportunities of individuals through making collaboration of the different universities. Apart from the benefit, there are a few barriers that, need to be rectified in this knowledge programme to get the most out of it (Valeri & Baggio, 2022). The following recommendations tend to provide useful strategies to mitigate the risk factors as well as to improve the collaboration system of this programme.

#### *Recommendation 1: Improving the transparency of the funds can increase the efficiency of the programme*

The core funding of this programme is mainly done by the government-sponsored fund, and it has been noticed that there are some issues regarding the

process of the funding in this programme. It is an innovative and effective programme in terms of developing the expertise of the associates as well as collaboration also has the potential activity to increase the practical problem-solving ability of the students. To increase the transparency of the funding mechanism of this programme, it is highly recommended to make the audit reports as well as the annual turnover reports clear to the public (Trzeciak, Kopec & Kwilinski, 2022). This will increase the popularity of this programme as well as increase the efficiency of this programme at a new level, on the other hand, another thing that can be derived from this method is the proper report regarding the funds of this programme which can help the administrators in future operations.

The most effective thing about this mechanism is that collaboration enriches the partners and makes an innovative atmosphere for business education. Having practical knowledge is very important that is the reason this programme plays a key role in the overall development of the associates. Making the funding mechanism clear for all can also boost the productivity, improvement and growth of this programme and make this programme successful at any cost invaluable.

#### *Recommendation 2: Engaging more professionals can increase the success rate of this programme*

This is one of the most important and innovative study programmes in the UK that enhances the opportunities in the competitive business environment and makes the associates prominent according to the market demands. In this context, it has been noticed that the lack of professionalism can lead the programme to failure which is why it has been strongly that there is a requirement of engaging highly professional expertise to teach them and guide them properly (Kilty & Burrows, 2022). The wrong direction can lead them to the wrong way and the right direction can make them able to deal with the situations practically and effectively. To increase the efficiency of this programme, it is highly recommended to recruit professionals correctly and make the programme enriched for the students. The overall cost of this entire session is around “£80k to £100k per annum”, and most of the students expect that they can learn something new and innovative in this session.

Another perspective of this programme is to make the students capable of solving practical issues and making ethical decisions regarding the requirements of the situation. That is why it is highly recommended to the administrator of this programme to recruit more professionals to make the project successful.

*Recommendation 3: Attracting more investors for funding the programme*

The current scenario of this programme reflects that this programme is running with the help of the UK government. This is an innovative and effective business programme that enhances the knowledge of the students and makes them capable of doing or taking any ethical decisions at any critical stage of the business. It has been seen that the annual cost of this programme is quite affordable but attracting more investors and sponsors can bring down the charge and make the rate affordable for all students. It is highly recommended to the administrative body of this programme to attract other investors to get the funding enriched. On the other hand, proper allocation of the funds is also recommended to get the maximum benefit of this programme. The main objective of this course is to make collaboration with different universities as well as companies to enrich the business knowledge of the students.

The core objective is to find a way of improving the knowledge by making the students appear in the real-time issues and it makes the study interesting (McIntosh & Zeitlin, 2022). It is also recommended to increase the allocation of resources to get the maximum benefit of this programme.

*Recommendation 4: Making the schedule clear and SMEs Inclusive*

This collaboration programme should engage more small-medium Enterprises to participate in KTP as these will widen the scope and more expertise opportunities will increase.

REFERENCES

[1] Alharahsheh, H. H., & Pius, A. (2020). A review of key paradigms: Positivism VS interpretivism. *Global Academic Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 2(3), 39-43.

[https://gajrc.com/media/articles/GAJHSS\\_23\\_3\\_9-43\\_VMGJbOK.pdf](https://gajrc.com/media/articles/GAJHSS_23_3_9-43_VMGJbOK.pdf)

[2] Awan, U., Khattak, A., Rabbani, S., & Dhir, A. (2020). Buyer-driven knowledge transfer activities to enhance organizational sustainability of suppliers. *Sustainability*, 12(7), 2993. <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/7/2993/pdf>

[3] Bacon, E., Williams, M. D., & Davies, G. (2020). Cooperation in innovation ecosystems: A comparative analysis of knowledge transfer configurations. *Journal of Business Research*, 115,307-316. [https://cronfa.swan.ac.uk/Record/cronfa53027/Download/53027\\_\\_16151\\_\\_a36b1f817de542aab016061fb9f3cfa2.pdf](https://cronfa.swan.ac.uk/Record/cronfa53027/Download/53027__16151__a36b1f817de542aab016061fb9f3cfa2.pdf)

[4] Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2019). Reflecting on reflexive thematic analysis. *Qualitative research in sport, exercise and health*, 11(4),589-597. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/2159676X.2019.1628806>

[5] Cullen, P., Dupraz, P., Moran, J., Murphy, P., O'Flaherty, R., O'Donoghue, C., ... & Ryan, M. (2018). Agri-Environment Scheme Design: Past Lessons and Future Suggestions. *EuroChoices*, 17(3), 26-30. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1746-692X.12187>

[6] Davidson, E., Edwards, R., Jamieson, L., & Weller, S. (2019). Big data, qualitative style: a breadth-and-depth method for working with large amounts of secondary qualitative data. *Quality & quantity*, 53(1), 363-376. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11135-018-0757-y>

[7] Farizd, M., Pradana, B. P., Shahita, D., & Wati, S. F. A. (2022). Analysis and Design of Employee Attendance Application System Using RFID E-KTP Technology with ICONIX Process Method. *Inform: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi*, 7(2), 132-142. <https://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/inform/article/download/4738/2338>

[8] Fischer, B., Guerrero, M., Guimón, J., & Schaeffer, P. R. (2020). Knowledge transfer for frugal innovation: where do entrepreneurial universities stand?. *Journal of Knowledge*

- Management*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jkm-01-2020-0040>
- [9] Franco, M., Silva, R., & Rodrigues, M. (2019). Partnerships between higher education institutions and firms: The role of students' curricular internships. *Industry and higher education*, 33(3), 172-185. [https://d1wqtxts1xzlz7.cloudfront.net/58608780/Ai92-with-cover-page-v2.pdf?Expires=1661958772&Signature=fN4wx3AnYITcsl7UkIcMYhnVRVd9uDhQa9iuEg2F3pRH8poOhekrbkQI4zNj1800QJuyMsrz9IIAg1vH3tGfUWGDfQ6apQBifGdDe4DCkBiTwhOcVYIk0wwWVVRVfuzXxpC5g-ezuD6nRNC7aCgo5IZCvuyt~8vK2civX58hWA~FPSzgHpbjJInqwXYPOmCHBSopUpOoyyNgwyzMSwIYb5isNwg9JqBEPxWIOiaonoX67yIkZ6aU8JhOYcEpoQUY2MW-aXYDAG6OPhCikKATXylTOwE-ZZrgX-bso-5UWj-0CmlPRPCKodLbwX8lq5peMi2whm1skjtDNPVw2x9Qw\\_\\_&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSLRBV4ZA](https://d1wqtxts1xzlz7.cloudfront.net/58608780/Ai92-with-cover-page-v2.pdf?Expires=1661958772&Signature=fN4wx3AnYITcsl7UkIcMYhnVRVd9uDhQa9iuEg2F3pRH8poOhekrbkQI4zNj1800QJuyMsrz9IIAg1vH3tGfUWGDfQ6apQBifGdDe4DCkBiTwhOcVYIk0wwWVVRVfuzXxpC5g-ezuD6nRNC7aCgo5IZCvuyt~8vK2civX58hWA~FPSzgHpbjJInqwXYPOmCHBSopUpOoyyNgwyzMSwIYb5isNwg9JqBEPxWIOiaonoX67yIkZ6aU8JhOYcEpoQUY2MW-aXYDAG6OPhCikKATXylTOwE-ZZrgX-bso-5UWj-0CmlPRPCKodLbwX8lq5peMi2whm1skjtDNPVw2x9Qw__&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSLRBV4ZA)
- [10] Giuri, P., Munari, F., Scandura, A., & Toschi, L. (2019). The strategic orientation of universities in knowledge transfer activities. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 138, 261-278. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0040162517304870>
- [11] Guerrero, M., Herrera, F., & Urbano, D. (2019). Strategic knowledge management within subsidised entrepreneurial university-industry partnerships. *Management Decision*. <http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/40497/1/MD%20accepted.pdf#>
- [12] Gupta, V., Fernandez-Crehuet, J. M., & Milewski, D. (2021). Academic-startup partnerships to creating mutual value. *IEEE Engineering Management Review*, 49(2), 57-62. DOI 10.1109/EMR.2021.3065276,
- [13] Hamdoun, M., Jabbour, C. J. C., & Othman, H. B. (2018). Knowledge transfer and organizational innovation: Impacts of quality and environmental management. *Journal of cleaner production*, 193, 759-770. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959652618313581>
- [14] Hayden, M. C., Petrova, M. K., & Wutti, D. (2018). DIRECT ASSOCIATIONS OF THE TERMINOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER-DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES (SSH) AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES. *TRAMES: A Journal of the Humanities & Social Sciences*, 22(3). <https://www.academia.edu/download/61929855/Trames-2018-239-25620200129-112727-zs1cee.pdf>
- [15] Johhson, E., & Sylvia, M. L. (2018). Secondary data collection. *Critical Analytics and Data Management for the DNP*, 61. <https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=dvtIDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA61&dq=secondary+data+collection&ots=bYTJpNWOSI&sig=ON08yNsL5aLGNV9phtC2eZbf3Ck>
- [16] Kansou, K., Laurier, W., Charalambides, M. N., Della-Valle, G., Djekic, I., Feyissa, A. H., ... & Bredeweg, B. (2022). Food modelling strategies and approaches for knowledge transfer. *Trends in Food Science & Technology*. [https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-03542205/file/TIFS\\_2022\\_author-version.pdf](https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-03542205/file/TIFS_2022_author-version.pdf)
- [17] Kencana, J. S., Dwilestari, G., Dana, R. D., & Ajiz, A. (2022). Aplikasi Pengajuan Pembuatan KTP Online Berbasis Web di Kelurahan Argasunya Kota Cirebon. *MEANS (Media Informasi Analisa dan Sistem)*, 107-112. [http://www.ejournal.ust.ac.id/index.php/Jurnal\\_Means/article/view/1825/1775](http://www.ejournal.ust.ac.id/index.php/Jurnal_Means/article/view/1825/1775)
- [18] Kilty, T. J., & Burrows, A. C. (2022). Integrated STEM and partnerships: What to do for more effective teams in informal settings. *Education Sciences*, 12(1), 58. <https://www.mdpi.com/2227-7102/12/1/58.pdf>
- [19] Kulper, T. (2022). Beyond management consultation: Partnering with human resources for organizational effectiveness. In *Employee Assistance Programs in Higher Education* (pp. 75-90). Routledge. [https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1300/J490v22n02\\_06](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1300/J490v22n02_06)
- [20] McIntosh, C., & Zeitlin, A. (2022). Using household grants to benchmark the cost effectiveness of a USAID workforce readiness



- program. *Journal of Development Economics*, 157, 102875. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2009.01749>
- [21] Milagres, R., & Burcharth, A. (2018). Knowledge transfer in interorganizational partnerships: what do we know?. *Business Process Management Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/BPMJ-06-2017-0175>
- [22] Mustolih, R., Lenggana, U. T., & Mulyana, J. (2019). Utilization of E-KTP as Home Safety Using Arduino Nano Based on Android. *Jurnal Online Informatika*, 4(1), 9-15. <https://join.if.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/join/article/download/238/110>
- [23] Najib, A. A., Munadi, R., & Karna, N. B. A. (2021). Security system with RFID control using E-KTP and internet of things. *Bulletin of Electrical Engineering and Informatics*, 10(3), 1436-1445. <https://www.beei.org/index.php/EEI/article/download/2834/2187>
- [24] O'Reilly, N. M., Robbins, P., & Scanlan, J. (2019). Dynamic capabilities and the entrepreneurial university: a perspective on the knowledge transfer capabilities of universities. *Journal of Small Business & Entrepreneurship*, 31(3), 243-263. [https://mural.maynoothuniversity.ie/13069/1/PR\\_design%20%26%20innovation\\_Dynamic.pdf](https://mural.maynoothuniversity.ie/13069/1/PR_design%20%26%20innovation_Dynamic.pdf)
- [26] Osabutey, E. L., & Jackson, T. (2019). The impact on development of technology and knowledge transfer in Chinese MNEs in sub-Saharan Africa: The Ghanaian case. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 148, 119725. [https://pure.roehampton.ac.uk/ws/files/1488019/The\\_impact\\_on\\_development\\_of\\_technology\\_and\\_knowledge\\_transfer\\_in\\_Chinese\\_MNEs\\_in\\_sub-Saharan\\_Africa\\_The\\_Ghanaian\\_case\\_AA\\_M.pdf](https://pure.roehampton.ac.uk/ws/files/1488019/The_impact_on_development_of_technology_and_knowledge_transfer_in_Chinese_MNEs_in_sub-Saharan_Africa_The_Ghanaian_case_AA_M.pdf)
- [27] Racko, G., Oborn, E., & Barrett, M. (2019). Developing collaborative professionalism: an investigation of status differentiation in academic organizations in knowledge transfer partnerships. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 30(3), 457-478. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09585192.2017.1281830>
- [28] Scuotto, V., Beatrice, O., Valentina, C., Nicotra, M., Di Gioia, L., & Briante, M. F. (2020). Uncovering the micro-foundations of knowledge sharing in open innovation partnerships: An intention-based perspective of technology transfer. *Technological forecasting and social change*, 152, 119906. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2019.119906>
- [29] Suleiman, Y., Hanafi, Z., & Muhajir, T. (2019). Influence of Extracurricular Services on Students' Academic Achievement in Secondary Schools in Kwara State: A Qualitative Approach. *Indonesian Journal on Learning and Advanced Education (IJOLAE)*, 1(2), 1-19. <https://journals.ums.ac.id/index.php/ijolae/article/download/7766/4583>
- [30] Thomas, A., & Paul, J. (2019). Knowledge transfer and innovation through university-industry partnership: An integrated theoretical view. *Knowledge Management Research & Practice*, 17(4), 436-448. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14778238.2018.1552485>
- [31] Trzeciak, M., Kopec, T. P., & Kwilinski, A. (2022). Constructs of Project Programme Management Supporting Open Innovation at the Strategic Level of the Organisation. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(1), 58. <https://www.mdpi.com/2199-8531/8/1/58/pdf>
- [32] Valeri, M., & Baggio, R. (2022). Increasing the efficiency of knowledge transfer in an Italian tourism system: a network approach. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 25(13), 2127-2142. doi: 10.1080/13683500.2021.1937960
- [33] Valeri, M., & Baggio, R. (2022). Increasing the efficiency of knowledge transfer in an Italian tourism system: a network approach. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 25(13), 2127-2142. [https://www.iby.it/turismo/papers/rb\\_adv\\_know\\_l\\_xfer.pdf](https://www.iby.it/turismo/papers/rb_adv_know_l_xfer.pdf)
- [34] Wynn, M., & Jones, P. (2019). Context and entrepreneurship in knowledge transfer partnerships with small business enterprises. *The International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation*, 20(1), 8-20.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1465750318771319>

- [35] Wynn, M., & Jones, P. (2019). Context and entrepreneurship in knowledge transfer partnerships with small business enterprises. *The International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation*, 20(1), 8-20.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1465750318771319>

#### Websites

- [36] Hud.ac.uk, 2022. Outstanding KTP goes from strength to strength. Retrived on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2022 from:  
<https://www.hud.ac.uk/news/2022/april/outstanding-ktp/>