



INNOVATION

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Third world countries are characterized by unstable financial system, over population, hunger, and as a matrix for trade exploitation. Nations belonging to what a French demographer Alfred Sauvy tagged as “ Le Tiers-Monde”, are just inert to compete. But still, survival just threads to motivate these poor countries. But the cycle of capitalist countries who dominates and maneuvers international trade and industry over underdeveloped countries, is scraping in undesirable results for the less competitive economies.

Asia, Africa, Oceania and Latin America are becoming stagnant by just becoming suppliers of raw materials to countries who is at the tower of the foreign market. And the irony of it, these unprivileged countries purchase finish products from rich countries. A still orbit occurs wherein the rich becomes richer and the less fortunate stay as is. How can we break the chain of this sequence? How can we turn the coin upside down for Tiers-Monde?

Innovation is the only key to unlock the instability of underdeveloped countries. It shouldn't contain its meaning on inventing new products that will boost in the market. It should also connote advancement in terms of motivation, which is the government's task to encourage its constituents to have fresh solution on how to supply needs without depending much on what well-off countries are selling. It should also be directed in tackling new ideas for rehabilitating internal problems of such impoverish countries. Example is over population, corruption, tax evasion and smuggling. These factors hem the monetary unsteadiness. Hence, the solution is to loan in international banks, thus creating debts that will cause more imbalances to the next generation.

Another lead for innovations is to have self assessment. A country should examine how they can excel in order to race towards success in the “quality merchandize business”. If they can generate solutions from such study, new steps will be taken in making new and dependable products that will stand against the law of supply and demand. Thus, if such actions are considered, it will somehow balance a country's finances as well as create a stepping stone for a better economy.

There was a time that Japan closed itself to the world. They tried to contain every single citizen in their country. After a while when Japan decided to be out in the open, we see it as one of the industrialized countries in Asia, able to magnify their image in terms of their people and the kind of product they manufacture. This is the kind of innovation that the third world countries have to learn, absorbed and inscribe in their system. And all these facets of innovation lie in the hands of those who govern. Quite a task for such leaders but will have a promising effect in terms of their country's fight for survival.

Questions for discussion:

1. Do you agree that a country's level of development depends on what they innovate?
2. Can you rate the quality of innovation base on the demand in the market?
3. How can innovation start in a country and how will you maintain it?
4. Why should a country learn about innovation?
5. Will the innovations of the third world countries be more competitive compared to capitalist countries? Why?