

INNOVATION SKILLS

THINK:
which are my skills?

Why do we talk about skills?

ANSWER from STUDENT: it is difficult to innovate w/o skills

SKILLS

- communication
- time management
- leadership
- problem solving
- teaching
- technical skills
- agility
- awareness
- pitching

They are relevant in various discussions in many fields:

- education
- policy
- business
- academic world

FRAMEWORKS for skills

Some slides from EU-commission, OECD and MS-Intel-Cisco, Mackenzie ...

→ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Main themes:

- across all documents
- common, shared one:

interconnection, making sense of data, dependency among skills, management, horizontal across sectors and areas

But skills are usually loosely defined; there is lots of diversity across the world when interpreting skills

GROUP DISCUSSIONS and PRESENTATIONS about SKILLS

Answer following:

- 1) Why is your skill relevant to IIE?
- 2) Where do you see it in action?
- 3) Who are the key actors using it?
- 4) How is it normally developed?
- 5) How can it be developed in the "digital age"?
- 6) When is the term applied spuriously (incorrectly)?
- 7) How can it be applied to now us IIE students?

Presentations:

① TAKING INITIATIVE

Relevant in I&T because of

- progress, new ideas which you implement;
- you are the first one, and also first one to succeed;
- you have an advantage in time;

You see it

- in everyday life;
- in companies, promoting new products;
- in startups: Uber;
- in both ~~underdeveloped, unmet needs~~,
~~new ideas~~
(need for new ideas)

and ~~overdeveloped fields~~
~~new~~

(small room, but still new ideas → involves risks)

The key actors

- should be and are the people who adopt first, reply first to a challenge;
- entrepreneurs, CEOs, leaders
- expert domains, which know what they are doing

The skill is normally developed when having

- idea
- courage
- passion, willingness

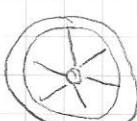
} it should be accompanied by evaluation

In the digital age

- it's easier to get followed and sponsored when taking initiative (crowd funding);
- it's easier to get inspired → read, watch, see what others do
- go DIGITAL: Result

It is applied wrongly when

- reinventing the wheel
- not ethical purposes



if you take the init. now

- you will succeed in the future : UNICORN companies
- otherwise: change in the environment, it would be more difficult because others will bring their innovations

↳ what to reinvent?

② FINANCIAL & ECONOMIC LITERACY KNOWLEDGE

Creating new company → investigate, research the market
KNOW THE ECONOMICAL SITUATION!

③ CREATIVITY

Horizontal skill:

- Helps in having new ideas, new products, different perspectives
- Good to have in startups, marketing, projects

WHO: Artists, designers, project managers, startuppers, students

HOW: New, different, crazy

DIGITAL AREA: Blogs

IMPROPER USAGE: New product but same existing idea
(e.g. existing smartphones)

NOW vs FUTURE: Creativity changes the future

④ MOTIVATION

Motivation and perseverance



motivation in time

- IMPORTANT to SHARE goal with others

 "Fail fast, learn faster"

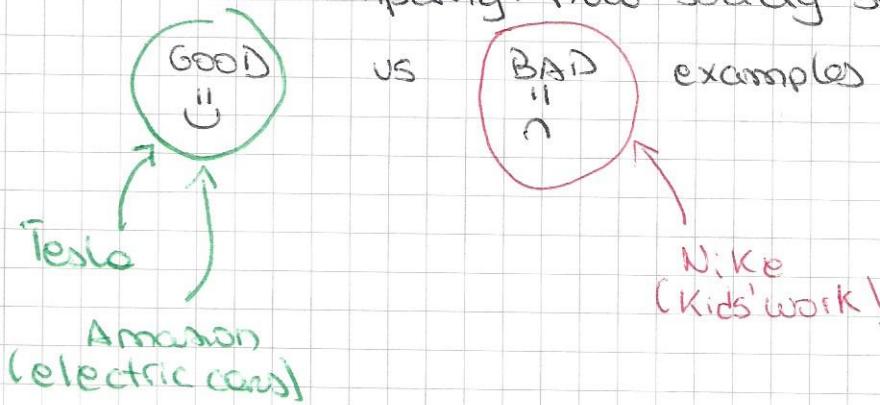
- HOW: have an idea and follow it → motivate the others

- MISUSE: when goal is unreachable (keep failing)

⑤ ETHICS AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Ethics → subjective definition

↳ Company: How society should act



WHY?

Good marketing strategy, laws, consequences

⑥ WORKING WITH OTHERS

Learn something, do smt. which you are not able to do on your own

+ Pros → different point of view → different skills → workload division	- Cons → lack of initiative → disagreements → lack of individual responsibility
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BEST EXAMPLE: Leicester City, from the bottom to the top of the championship

④ LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE

learning through reflection

40% is experience

Kolb's Cycle of Experiential Learning

WHERE: Education, in company, internships

CONCLUSIONS

- Metareflections on the lecture:
 - Known things, but different process (skills, info)
 - (present them with unknown people)
- The skills go beyond the ENTREPRENEURSHIP
 - ↳ applicable to other people as well, also to employees
- SOFT and HARD barriers → Legislative barriers, but communication

KNOWING vs
!KNOWING
people

