

Students Name: Shamsa Kanwal

Student ID:2229731

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Module Tutor: Moutushi Tanha

Task 1

Session 1

How Innovation Changes The World

We live in a world of incredible innovation. The world is changing with every second. Technology moves at a relentlessly fast pace in the modern world. It can sometimes feel like every single day there are new technologies and new innovations that will change our futures forever. Innovation provides endless opportunities and new key business models to produce more food and energy for human.[1]

What is Innovation:

Innovation is the practical implementation of ideas that result in the introduction of new goods or services or improvement in offering goods or services. In simple words the introduction of something new is innovation.

What Are Some Of Great Innovations?

Changes to society and technology have impacted how we create, develop and invent new ways to face the world challenges. But true innovation lies not only in looking to the future, but understanding the past.

I find some innovations that change the world,

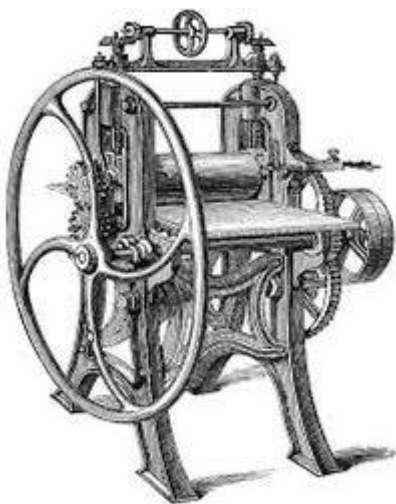
Wheel:

Before the invention of the wheel in 3500 B.C., humans were severely limited in how much stuff we could transport over land, and how far. The hard work paid off, big time. Now wheels are vital to our way of life found in everything from clock to vehicle to turbines.



Printing Press:

German inventor Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press sometime between 1440 and 1450. Key to its development was the hand mold, a new molding technique that enabled the rapid creation of large quantities of metal movable type. With this movable type process, printing presses exponentially increased the speed with which book copies could be made, and thus they led to the rapid and widespread dissemination of knowledge for the first time in history. So this was a big innovation of science. Life became much easier because of it.



Telephone:

There are a lot of unbelievable innovations in this world but in my opinion telephone is most amazing invention. Bell's inspiration for the telephone was influenced by his family. His father taught speech elocution and

specialized in teaching the deaf speak, his mother - an accomplished musician - lost her hearing in later life and his wife Mabel, who he married in 1877, had been deaf since the age of five, according to Evenson. The invention quickly took off and revolutionized global business and communication. When Bell died on August 2, 1922, all telephone service in the United States and Canada was stopped for one minute to honor him.

There are also some more innovations like light bulbs, compass, contraceptives, pencils, insulin, internet, batteries, airplane, refrigerator and much more.

Last 10 Years Ago's Best Innovations:

Last 10 to 15 years are most valuable years for different and unique innovations. Here's a look back some of best and most important innovations of the decade.[2]

Ipad:

Mocked by many at the time of its 2010 launch for its name and for its awkward size somewhere between a big phone and a small computer the iPad has sold 400 million units to date and spawned competitors from the likes of Amazon, Microsoft, Samsung, and Google. Today tablets have become essential devices for business. Just look at how they've made the food service industry more efficient by replacing cash registers and helping track inventory. More than millions iPad-native apps now live in the App Store, touching every industry from real estate and medicine to education.

Google Assistan:

Unlike the early iterations of A.I. that could, say, identify faces in photos or beat you in chess but not do much else, Google Assistant is perhaps the closest thing yet to what's known as general artificial intelligence. The Assistant, installed on the Google Home smart speaker, Google phones, and other devices, converses with people primarily by voice. At your command, it can compose messages, make calendar reminders, or scan the internet for answers to questions sometimes with a dose of humor and can instantly translate spoken words into 27 different

languages. When it comes to accurately understanding what you want, it's leaving Siri and Alexa in its dust.

Netflix Streaming:

Netflix has been since 1997. You can watch most interesting and amazing movies, researches, and many more on it. Netflix popularised the concept offers "binge-watching" by releasing an entire season of one of their original shows like Orange is the New Black in one day.

Instagram :

Instagram was released in 2010 and has become one of the biggest social media platform. Photos, video sharing, advertising, public relation, brand building and journalism much more on this social media platform going on.

4G:

A lot of the items on the list - from streaming video to smart speakers - wouldn't be possible without 4G, the fourth generation in broadband cellular network tech. Almost five times faster than 3G, it has made "dumbphones" a thing of the past and helped make people's connections clearer and more concise, with lower latency, better voice interaction, and more convenient hotspots.

In my opinion Google Assistant is most useful innovation. It is most useful in different ways of life.

Human And Socio-Economic Development Timeline:

Agriculture:

In the fast-paced world of agriculture, there is no shortage of innovative solutions being developed to help farmers maximise their yields while minimising the use of resources. From precision farming technologies to genetically modified crops, these agricultural inventions are revolutionising how food is produced on a global scale.

These are some best innovations for agriculture,[3]

1. Agriculture drones
2. Automated Irrigation system
3. Genetically modified crops
4. Precision Farming
5. Animal Tracking Collars
6. Takeaway

Industry:

Augmented reality, machine automation, and more: the 21st-century industrial revolution is digital. Industry 4.0, the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and 4IR all refer to the current era of connectivity, advanced analytics, automation, and advanced-manufacturing technology that has been transforming global business for years. This wave of change in the manufacturing sector began in the mid-2010s and holds significant potential for operations and the future of production.

Information :

Innovation in information technology (IT) makes life so easy. Just because of information innovation this whole world is become like a home. Whatever you are doing and wherever you are doing you can get information about anything. There are thousands of Apps that help you to get information in any work that you are doing. Apps like Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Microsoft Teams, Skype, Zoom, Twitter, Google, these are the main resources to get information for anything.

Conceptual :

Studying conceptual innovations means investigating what kind of communication a concept constructs, what meanings it is assigned and by whom, and to what extent it facilitates shared objectives and actions. It is important to note, however, that there is rarely a single communicative space created; rather, discussions and deliberations take place in many settings and domains. Therefore, a concept may function differently in different contexts.

How Innovation Impacts And Effect Society

Are Things Getting Better Or Worse:

Technological innovation affects all aspects of our world, from agriculture to transportation to how we communicate with each other. Mundane tasks can now be automated using robotic process automation. While artificial intelligence is becoming a collaborator across industries as varied as medicine, transportation and fashion.

Social innovation is in several respects an ambiguous term. On the one hand, it purports to be a new development; on the other hand, it is as old as mankind. Arguably, today's innovations are less dramatic than those 100 or 200 years ago. It is a force potentially capable of changing social policy and society more generally. The hope of understanding social change as human progress, once focussing on technological and market-based innovations, is now pinned on social innovations that take shape in the realm of civil society. There is, however, no guarantee at all that innovations from the texture of civil society will have a happy end in the form of state powers adapting and strengthening them, since they rely on human relations and are therefore also prone to conflicts, failures and politics. Social innovation is at the same time a useful catch-all phrase for bridging theory and practice and a concept often despised as academically weak and politically ephemeral.

Is The World Getting Better Or Worse:

Estimates suggest that in the pre-modern world (pre-18th century) life expectancy was around 30 years in all regions of the world which is astonishing since even our hunter-gatherer ancestors are believed to have lived around 32.5 years. However, since the 1900s, the global average life expectancy has more than doubled and the United Nations estimates a global average life expectancy of 72.6 years. We are also living healthier for longer, meaning our quality of life during our late years has gotten better.

Since 1990, poverty and hunger have declined dramatically while life spans have increased on every continent. According to the report, the share of global smokers has declined by about 20 percent; children are roughly 30 percent less likely to be malnourished or stunted; rates of tuberculosis have similarly declined by about one-third; maternal deaths per live births have declined by 40 percent; the prevalence of neglected tropical diseases such as dengue and leprosy has declined by roughly 70 percent; and the share of the global population with access to toilets

and safe plumbing has increased by 100 percent. The quality of data collection varies by category and country. But overall, it is hard to.

argue that human progress is some sort of sales pitch from the pathologically optimistic. Progress is simply a fact.[4]

Session 2

Creating The Feature

What Is Kondratiev Wave Theory ?

A Kondratiev Wave is a long-term economic cycle in commodity prices and other prices, believed to result from technological innovation, that produces a long period of prosperity alternating with economic decline. This theory was founded by Nikolai D. Kondratiev an agricultural economist who noticed agricultural commodity and copper prices experienced long-term cycles. Kondratiev believed that these cycles involved periods of evolution and self-correction.

Kondratiev's research into the pricing of agricultural commodities led him to investigate historical prices of wheat and other crops in major European grain markets where price records had been maintained. He managed to collect almost 150 years worth of data on commodity prices from various markets. Kondratiev combined these data sets of reported market prices together to make long time series of price data. He then transformed the resulting data series from raw price data into moving averages as well as the rates-of-change of prices and their respective moving averages. Kondratiev hoped to explore the long-term characteristics and trends in prices by doing this to the data.

In this way, Kondratiev was able to identify what he believed to be a regular wave-like pattern in commodity prices with a period of approximately 50 years. He asserted that two full cycles could be observed in his data, the first running from 1790-1849 and a second from 1850-1896, and that world commodity markets were about mid-way through a third wave. He hoped to use insights gained from the patterns he observed to help with Soviet planning of prices and production in the economy of the U.S.S.R.[5]

The Fourth Industrial Revolution:

The Fourth Industrial Revolution represents a fundamental change in the way we live, work and relate to one another. It is a new chapter in human development, enabled by extraordinary technology advances commensurate with those of the first, second and third industrial revolutions. These advances are merging the physical, digital and biological worlds in ways that create both huge promise and potential peril. The speed, breadth and depth of this revolution is forcing us to rethink how countries develop, how organisations create value and even what it means to be human. The Fourth Industrial Revolution is about more than just technology-driven change; it is an opportunity to help everyone, including leaders, policy-makers and people from all income groups and nations, to harness converging technologies in order to create an inclusive, human-centred future. The real opportunity is to look beyond technology, and find ways to give the greatest number of people the ability to positively impact their families, organisations and communities.[6]

7 Technologies That Changes The World:

Internet :

Internet is an integration of sensors, software and other technical tools. It facilitates communication, connectivity and data exchange.

The best examples of IoT devices are smartwatches, home security systems, wi-fi, smart fire extinguishers, automatic cars and AI home appliances, all of which have made our lives easier.

Drones:

During wars and natural calamities, rescue teams use drones to deliver essential items like food and water supplies to the victims. Farmers use drones to monitor their crops and agricultural lands remotely. They also are handy tools for geo-mapping, surveying land, and monitoring forest reserves for wildlife preservation. Many eCommerce businesses across the world are also using drones to deliver customer packages.

Videoconferencing:

Our lives have drastically changed after the introduction of videoconferencing technology. We can connect with anyone at any place in the world. It has made communication easy, especially during the pandemic where video calling was the only option that allowed us to connect with people.

3D Printing:

3D printing, also known as additive manufacturing, means creating a 3D object from a digital file by building it layer by layer. 3D printing may seem distinctly more low-tech than artificial intelligence or gene editing, but it has the potential to completely transform manufacturing and other industries. 3D printing technology brings many opportunities, but it also brings some downsides, challenges, and obstacles to overcome. While it has the potential to reduce the environmental impact of manufacturing by using fewer materials overall, we have to consider the environmental impact of the printers themselves.

Gene Technology:

Genomics is an interdisciplinary field of biology that focuses on the understanding and manipulation of DNA and genomes of living organisms. Gene editing is a group of technologies that enables genetic engineering in order to change the DNA and genetic structure of living organisms.

What Is Society 5.0:

Society 5.0 is a new concept launched by Japan in its 5th Science and Technology Basic Plan (2016–2020), as a way to guide and mobilize action in science, technology and innovation to achieve a prosperous, sustainable and inclusive future. Society 5.0 aims to resolve a range of modern social challenges by incorporating game-changing innovations such as the Internet of Things (IoT), robotics, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and big data into all industries and social activities. Rather than a future controlled and monitored by AI and robots, technology is harnessed to achieve a human-centred society in which all members of society can lead an active and enjoyable life. Within the context of ever-growing

digital connectivity and expanding use of AI technologies, several actions have been initiated under this flagship concept by the Japanese government as well as by the private sector.

Sessions 3

Creativity And Society

What Does Creativity Mean?

Creativity is defined as the tendency to generate or recognize ideas, alternatives, or possibilities that may be useful in solving problems, communicating with others, and entertaining ourselves and others.[7]

Am I Creative:

Everyone is creative. Yes I am creative as well. I know how creatively I know how creatively have to solve my life issues. Life is nothing without creativity. Creative people have a colourful life. They know how to solve their problems. I think life gave you so many opportunities to creative people. Being creative is also good because its good for to your achievements and career. If someone understand his creativity he should use his ability.

Creativity And Me:

It's true creativity is often used in the context of creating art. But creativity is not reserved for artists. It can be applied to practical tasks like budgeting, planning, and strategizing. It can be used for professional development and personal growth. There's room for creative parenting, organization, and daily scheduling. Everyday tasks like cooking, gardening, or getting dressed can all benefit from creative thinking.

Creativity can't be put into a box. Creative thinking isn't reserved for artists, musicians, and actors. It is for everyone

This is why it is important to find out what creativity means to you. Because it can be applied anywhere and in any number of situations, you have to know how you personally can use creativity to enrich and improve your life. If you feel like you aren't a creative person, or you're not sure how to tap into your creative side, it can be difficult to know where to start.

Everyone wants to have better relationships with those they love. We want to be loved, supported, and accepted, and we want the people we love to feel the same way. There are many ways creativity can help you do this. It could help you renew a spark in a romantic relationship. It could help you create more meaningful moments with your kids. Or it could help you be more in touch with your emotions so that you can better express them and use them to your advantage.

The Passion Behind The Idea:

Passion is the fuel that inspires and drives people toward specific goals, no matter how unlikely or difficult they might be. It generates the enthusiasm needed to plow through the biggest obstacles and overcome the most intractable challenges. It inspires loyalty, teamwork, hard work, and, eventually, success.[8]

Ideas Become Real:

How many times have you thought of a really fantastic idea? Maybe it was something that would revolutionize the way your office operates. Or perhaps it was a great product that would appeal to millions of people worldwide. Most of us have been in this situation at least once, and we'll probably have to admit that this great idea never became a reality. Sure, it was creative – and it could be done. But we never acted on it. Why? Why do we think of ideas that we know are good, only to let them sit in the back of our minds – without doing anything about them?

One reason is that putting an idea into practice can seem like a huge amount of work. Even if it's a small idea, most of us see nothing but potential obstacles when we imagine taking action. We assume we've lost the election before we've even started the campaign. Another reason can be fear – fear of moving out of our current, comfortable space.

How You Could Generate New Ideas That Could Add Value To Society Today ?

Ideation is the generation of ideas. Ideas become innovations when they are successfully implemented. Innovations improve our quality of life and entrepreneurs create jobs by commercializing them.

Here are some ways to ideate:

Ask questions: Foremost, idea people are curious people. They ask a lot of questions of others and especially of themselves. Their sentences often begin with “W” words—who, what, where, when, why and also “how.”

Write Your Ideas Down: Creative people keep lists and notes. Edison had thousands of notebooks with notes and ideas in them. Leonardo Da Vinci’s notes were written in mirror writing and his notebooks also contained fascinating drawings. Don’t lose those ideas!

Think Associatively: Many ideas are the result of associative thinking. By that, I mean taking an idea in one context and joining it with another possibility or opportunity. Steve Jobs had a great ability to adapt computing technology to new practical uses. He appreciated the artistic aspect of science and made Apple’s products simple and beautiful. New experiences often yield ideas when people observe different perspectives and are astute at adapting existing approaches to new opportunities.

Put Ideas to the Test: Innovators know the importance of experimentation. Testing is key to many advancements.

Task 2

Stories And Why We Tell Them

Competencies Not Luck

I believe there are 3 main competencies that determine outcome in our professional lives potential, hard work and luck. This text explores the relationship between the three, with an emphasis on the third and how it can be cultivated.

You have great potential You know what that means? It means you ain't done nothing."

Potential is like rough talent or smarts. These are things that we probably have no direct merit for having, probably some genes we got from our parents, or the extra time someone was breastfed, or (who knows) even the classical music we heard as babies. Regardless, this refers to a type of innate ability someone may have. It is comparable to a seed that doesn't bear fruit unless a lot of work is done around it.

When potential meets hard work is when more interesting things start to happen. The best image I know of that shows the relationship between professional success and hard work is the one below. It compares the success of composers of classical music (defined by number of times the author's pieces were performed & recorded) versus the number of compositions they produced overall.

Entercomp:

We live in a rapidly changing society where it is essential that everyone has the capacity to act upon opportunities and ideas, to work with others, to manage dynamic careers and shape the future for the common good.

To achieve these goals we need people, teams and organisations with an entrepreneurial mindset, in every aspect of life.

The European Commission has developed EntreComp the European Entrepreneurship Competence Framework as a reference framework to explain what is meant by an entrepreneurial mindset.

EntreComp offers a comprehensive description of the knowledge, skills and attitudes that people need to be entrepreneurial and create financial, cultural or social value for others.

The Entercomp Flower:



Session 2

Spotting Competencies In Stories

The ability to spot an oral story is the key to effective story-work. You only get the benefits of storytelling if you're telling a story. This knowledge alone will set you apart from all the people who are merely talking about stories but not telling any.

Just this week, for example, I bumped into one of Melbourne's digerati and we got talking about story and he said, "Well, when I give a presentation I think about the story I want to tell, you know, the overall theme." After a bit of digging it was clear that what he meant by story was just the overarching theme, the gist of his talk. It wasn't a story at all.[9]

So here are the steps:

{ HAS A BUSINESS POINT } = BUSINESS STORY

OFTEN STARTS WITH A TIME OR PLACE MARKER; SOMETIMES A CHARACTER

When you hear someone say, "Just this week ..." or "The other day ..." or "In 1991 ..." then it's likely they are starting to tell a story. These are time markers.

Sometimes an oral story starts with a place, for example, "We were in the boardroom and Bill walked in ..." or "At the crusher Sam heard the bell ..."

And very rarely an oral story will start with a description of a character. "Jim been with the company 20 years. He's the kind of guy who powers through the work. Well, ..." Written stories frequently start with a character description.

Story 1-

Identifying Competencies:

Ricardo Semler Entercomp Competencies

Motivated Employees Is Key To Success

A life not dominated by your work? Working for a company that matches everything, even the salary, to your preferences? Would that motivate you? Ricardo Semler swears. He lets his employees work from home if they want to, or at local branches of the organisation if they are closer to home, all to motivate his staff. Semler says that people should work

because they like it and because they feel good about it. This view is shared by another world-renowned leader, Richard Branson. He says: 'I have always believed that the way you treat your employees is the way they will treat your customers. In other words if you motivate your employees, they will also be able to motivate your customers. Employees who feel at home with your company are therefore indirectly the key to the success of your organization.

Democracy:

In Semler's companies, democracy is implemented in an extreme form. For example, he works with non-executive committees with representatives from all business units. These committees determine all aspects of production and sales. Within his vision, there is no need for a CEO. The organization is extremely flat. There is not even an organizational chart. Although Semco may be an extreme example, this pattern can also be seen in other markets. Mainly in marketing and internet agencies, we often work with customer teams in which all specialists are equal. So there is no clear hierarchical structure anymore. Everyone works with everyone and has his/her own specialty that is crucial in production.

Another striking and interesting lesson of Semler's approach is the way managers are appointed. Although there is no real hierarchy, companies do know managers. These managers are active on a unit-transcending or strategic level. However, they are not the superior of other employees. Managers within Semco are appointed by the employees themselves. They select and choose the managers of their own department. So there is no room for the type that tries to work its way up through political twists and turns. Everything is completely transparent and democratic. Employees will therefore not easily complain about the management, since they choose this themselves.

Flexible Remuneration Leads Lower Cost To High:

Another special feature of Semler's unique approach is the structure of

remuneration. Employees determine their own salaries. Again, the responsibility of mature people is emphatically invoked. Of course, this model can only work if the salaries are also fully transparent internally and thus self-correcting. Moreover, salaries are variable, with a portion that can be obtained in addition to profit. In addition, the organization has no privileges based on status. No private parking spaces, workplaces or secretaries.

Interestingly, such a remuneration structure can lead to less large differences in income between employees and lower costs for the company. People often behave more self-confidently and responsibly when they are allowed to choose for themselves than when they are rewarded according to traditional models. The fact that all rewards are transparent ensures levelling out.

In the world of workshops, speakers and trainers this model is used more often. More and more speakers do not charge a fixed rate to their client, but get paid on the basis of results. They ask their clients what they thought the session was worth and then invoice that amount instead of a fixed fee. This avoids the well-known price discussions, but in reality often results in higher rewards than the fixed fee that would otherwise be charged.

Inspirational:

The approach of leaders like Semler is extreme and very revolutionary. Nobody expects you as a manager or director to adopt his methods. However, there are certainly lessons to be learned that we can implement in our own practice. Therefore, let yourself be motivated and inspired, so that your team also knows how to find the key to success.

Never Give up:

We also learn a lesson that we should never give up. Failure always comes and goes but give up is not a solution.

Story 2-

Tahira Kashyap Khurrana:

Tahira's story is very motivational for me. She is a brave woman. First thing that I learn from her story that we should never give up. How bravely she fight with cancer. She take this thing normally. SHE did not feel pity on herself. Even how she shares her scars photos on social media that is also a lesson for us that we should feel ashamed on if we have something wrong with us. That scars are sign of her braveness. So basically, I learn that we should be brave and humble in any situation.

Jamie Panton Competent:

Jamie is a hard-working man. I really appreciate how he fight with his difficulties. He always try to make things better. That is why his hard work was not being wasted. He was rewarded. We also learn lesson from his tips and tricks that he share that how we can get good can get a good job and experiences

Session 3

Session 3

Creating Your Own Competency Story



I am a housewife. I really wish to get higher education to get a suitable job for me to be self-made. So that why I got admission in university. At the moment I am really struggling hard because it's hard for me to manage my family, kids and study all together, but I am not giving up. I believe one will be successful. This thing never letting me down.

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