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The Role of Experience-based Work Action and Knowledge for Social Innovation

Recent research and consequences for workplace innovation

Definition workplace innovation

"Workplace innovation represents a big shift towards more **participation**, more **decentralisation of responsibility**, more **job autonomy**, higher internal and external control capacity, more **self-organisation** and **learning opportunities** [...] Introducing workplace innovation allows the improvement of **quality of working life** (QWL), **well-being** and the **development of talents** and at the same time the improvement of **organisational performance**." (Howaldt, Kopp, Pot 2011)

"Workplace innovations are strategically induced and participatory adopted **changes** in an organisation's practice of managing, organising and deploying human and non-human resources that lead to simultaneously improved organisational performances and improved quality of working life." (Eeckelaert et al. 2012)

"Workplace innovations are **social both in their ends** (quality of working life, well-being and development of talents together with organisational performance) **and in their means** (employee participation and empowerment)." (Pot, Dhondt, Oeij 2012)

Innovation, uncertainty and professional action

- Innovation contains uncertainty
- Innovation management: planning, standardizing, objective knowledge
- Rational action to controll uncertainty:
 - approach: planning-oriented
 - perception: exact, obective
 - thought: logical-analytical
 - relation: fact-bound, impersonal
- → Professional knowledge: objective, factual knowledge

Innovation, uncertainty and the other part of professional action

- Limited possibilities of planning
 - Complex influences
 - Novel occurences
- Coping with uncertainties: experience-based action
 - approach: exploratory, practical action
 - perception: sensory perception
 - thought: pictorial-associative, "reflection in action" (Schön 2002)
 - relation: proximity, similarity
- → Professional knowledge: tacit, practical knowledge

Consequences for workplace innovation

Acknowledgement and support of informal work practices, tacit skills, tacit knowledge through:

- Possibilities for self-regulation and self-organization
- Scopes of action for informal cooperation ⇔ formalized meetings
- Acknowledgement of informal achievement / work performance
- Experience-based workplace learning \Leftrightarrow institutionalized education
- Situational poject management conventional planning and managing
- Trust-organization

Resulting organization and management concepts

- Integration bottom-up (INTEGRUNT)
- Management of the Informal promoting innovative work (KES-MI)
- Reflexive experience-based trust-organization (VERRED)
- → Autonomy without contradictory work requirements
 - self-deployment
 - health risk etc.

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Consequences for innovations at the workplace: workers as innovators

Experience-based knowledge of the worker is a necessary basis for workplace innovations

- Experience-based re-design of work organization by production workers (INTEGRUNT, KES-MI, WAMO)
- Experience-based change of innovation and engineering processes (SInn, balanceArbeit, KES-MI)
- Role of experience for re-integration in the labour market (LASOS)
- → Challenge for Social Innovation: self-organization vs. objectification

Definition workplace innovation - revisited

New management concepts and political programme seem to match, but...

...employees are objects, not subjects of innovation

- "well-being" of employees
- "Good work" in all its facets
- → Workplace innovation
 - Innovation of the workplace: new management concepts
 - Innovation at the workplace: workers / employees as innovators

References

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