



Theme 1.2: Creativity, Innovation and Cultural Content

Ethical Behaviour and Intellectual Property



Prof. dr Ira Prodanov UNS, Serbia







Projects: who for and for what?

- Projects are implemented in various fields of science and art in order to obtain new results that encourage the development and progress of the field in which they are implemented
- Projects in the field of art are changing culture and society, and today, in addition to causing "uninteresting liking" (E. Kant), they almost as a rule have an engaged role in society they draw attention to current problems in society and possible solutions.
- In relation to whether the project is related to one art (visual, dramatic or musical), the degree of its autochthony or interdisciplinarity is determined.
- The more interdisciplinary the project, the more specific the team of creative collaborators requires, who will realize their ideas and show their potential for innovation!









Creativity vs Innovation



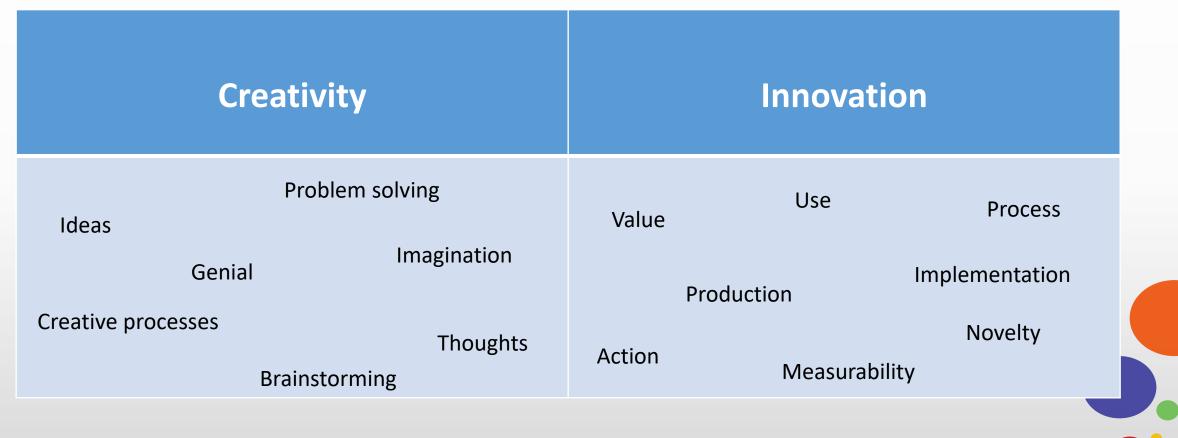


Words we often use together, which are related and connected, but have a different meaning





Creativity vs Innovation









How to make grandma's apple pie?

- Provide a kitchen for the activity of baking
- Provide a dish for baking
- Provide apples, flour, oil, baking powder, sugar, bowls, graters
- Knead the dough (Who will do it? ©)
- Grate apples (Who will do it? ©)
- Provide the oven
- Provide money for electricity
- Find the right recipe
- Set aside enough time
- Provide oven mittens!
- Know when it's over!
- (Why grandma's pie?)







Grandma's Pie = Art Project

- Provide a sufficiently "extensive budget"
- Anticipate possible deviations from the plan
- Check the references of those who make the project
 - Monitor each step of the implementation









What kind of project is in demand today?

- Usually of shorter duration (sic!)
- Spectacular
- Unusual
- Contextual (thematic, which include more artistic areas, attract more audiences)
- With a strong engaged message









How to determine what and who we need for the project?

- Develop the project plan in stages, to get a sense of its complexity
 - Be sure to delegate stages of the project to co-workers who can work independently for some time
 - Always be ready for change!









Creating teams

- Teams are created in accordance with the complexity of the project
- Members of the team may be strangers to each other, but previous connections may prove to be helpful
 - However, new human connections might facilitate innocation
 - Projects in interdisciplinary fields require numerous experts of various profiles













Depending on the kind of public response that is expected from the project, we choose the team and moderate the dynamics of it!







Case tudy: opera "Aida", production of the SNP at the Petrovaradin Fortress

Task 1: try to create a list of companies that needed to be involved in organizing the open air opera performance

Task 2: list what was needed to organize the audience management

Task 3: list the possible dangers for the performers and the audience at this event!





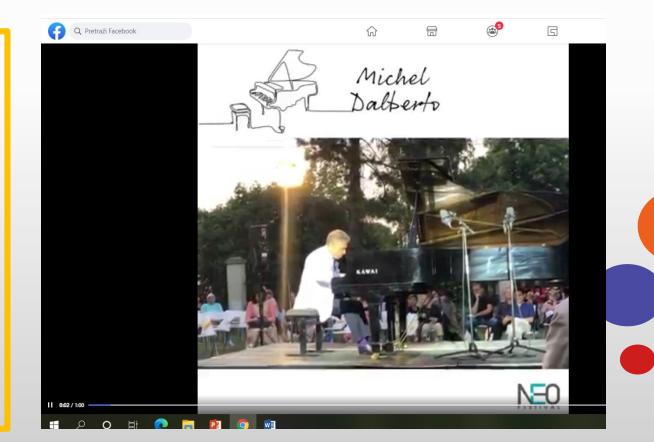


Case study: NEO festival and concert of pianist Michel Dalberto at Sr. Karlovci

https://www.facebook.com/festneo/videos/1127438257752058/

Task 1: make a list of team members, according to work positions (stage manager, light designer, sound designer ...?) That is needed for the realization of an outdoor piano recital

Task 2: make a list of possible problems (distractors) during the realization of this concert!







Case study: Alison Lapper Pregnant sculpture in Trafalgar Square, London, by Marc Quinn

Task 1: What are the artist and his team that organized this "exhibition" saying? List possible messages!







Case study: the work of Katalin Ladik, multimedia artists

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6kMuajpjyM8

Task 1: How to organize a performance?

Task 2: Analyze the work of Katalin Ladik, her engagement, especially in the field of emancipation of women in the former Yugoslavia?

Katalin Ladik, the exhibition "Patriarchy in Yugoslav Society and Art"







Communication skills inside and outside the team

- Be sure to set communication rules at the beginning of cooperation (frequency of live and online communication, use of project management tools etc.)
- Determine ways of communication via social networks, connections between private and project accounts
- Strive for gender equality in the team
- Establish a dress-code during the cooperation on the project to be such that it does not endanger or label anyone
- Pay special attention to possible discrimination issues, both if they are, or a not one of the topics of the project









Attitudes towards the audience

- Make a clear plan of activities aimed to attracting the audience
- Define priorities!
- "Targeting": should priority be given to those who are the largest audience, the most financially stable, the most active? Are women, men, children more interested (example with J. Adamov)?
- Think about what are the short-term and long-term goals of "winning" the audience for a particular project?
- The plan helps focus resources for a better impact
- Example: "Nomusation" (positive and negative aspects)



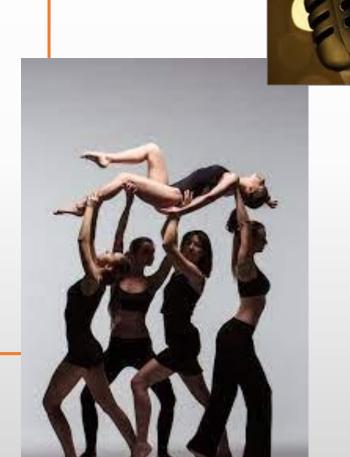




Keep in mind...

- Every project is a step into new projects!
- Be sure to plan down to the smallest detail!
- Use all available resources!
- Mistakes and omissions happen, plan for risk management!
- Every improvisation is great, but only if she is well trained











Literature:

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FENICE: Fostering Entrepreneurship and Innovation in Cultural and Creative Industries through Interdisciplinary Education is co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union.

The project is an initiative of 5 academic and research institutions:













