

Challenges facing higher education institutions in Chile in training learners in entrepreneurship and the future of work. Chile a Case Study

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This research article aims to tackle the many challenges that the academic communities all over the country should face and resolved with reference to several items such as the introduction into new methodologies. The strategies to overcome our weakness and the facilities which should be made available to become highly competitive and therefore to contribute to our nation and citizens. The main ideas discussed in this article are the result of several decades of doing both research and lecturing for both undergraduate and the postgraduate levels.

For a rather long period of time, we have been through a critical state and in a short period of time, senior professors and the whole academic staff have been working online and several crucial activities have shown a growing state of deterioration. Some experimental activities have been declared non-essential due to this biological crisis and therefore, these duties will have to be redefined soon. In agreement with the above reflections, we may anticipate the need for a new strategy and methodology to fulfil the requirements to achieve the knowledge and experience needed to become a highly qualify professional and /or a member of the academic community in all the levels of the undergraduate and postgraduate studies. In the first place, we must be aware of our weakness and strengths. Once the problems have been defined clearly, the next step of our article will be based upon the evidence at our disposal. Chile as a country, for a rather long time, has based its economy on exporting minerals (metallic and non-metallic) and non-renewable resources.

The above-mentioned strategy adopted by the country for many decades, has proved to be the wrong approach when compare with the status of developed countries in the United States of America, Europe, and Asia. We must, then proceed to a complete change of paradigm. We have formidable challenges in front of us and it is our main duty to deal with this rather complex scenario. As a result, we need to include in this research article some additional items such the direction of new studies, some implications, and contributions to illustrate the readers with a more precise and comprehensive approach. In our view, we must move from the stage of diagnosis to that of the action to reach a reasonable position in the world economy. Without any doubt a highly qualified and well recognized of education is a key factor in our approach. Finally, but not at last, we discuss the concepts of innovation and entrepreneurship for our students and professionals.

Key words

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1.Introduction

In this research article, we emphasise the need for taking a new and solid strategy to overcome the substantial obstacles we need to overcome with reference to the technological revolutions 4.0 and 5.0 already in due place in developed countries. Outstanding applications in Soft Computing (Fuzzy Logic, Neuronal Network, Support Vector Machines, Evolutionary, Computation and Machine and Probabilistic Reasoning Learning), Artificial Intelligence, Communications, Robotics and so forth are areas where we, as a country should be most concerned and take the right decisions in due time. There is no question at all, that we have strong research groups working on several areas, though we certainly need more investment from both Central Government and the Private Sector. We believe that we have not reached the critical mass of scientists in pure and applied sciences. A greater investment should be allocated in advance research bodies all along the country to give birth to stronger Institutions with the right people and the updated instrumentations.

Our economy is indeed small when compared with those of developed countries, so we need to be extremely careful when taking decisions, otherwise the results are most likely to be poor. The relative weight of our economy, when compared with the rest of the world is about 0.01 %. Although our efforts in carrying out high standard research, the academic community is still going through a hard process to fulfil several criteria and simultaneously to gain the confidence of the private sector and the funding needed to achieve the main goals of academic quality (high quality scientists, time, and funding). During the last two years the Ministry of Science and Education was created to establish the basis for the structural changes needed to achieve new knowledge and applications. The system should be able to incentive the best scholars (nationals and foreigners) to undertake postgraduate studies in the best Research Centres all over the world. It is vital to emphasise that many of our best professionals live and work abroad, which is not arguable at all. Having said so, it is crucial to create the conditions for the smartest younger scientists to stay in the country and to perform science in the state of the art in their own country. When the story of Chile is examined, we observe that due to several reasons, our economy is mainly based upon on both exploiting and exporting mineral resources (both metallic and non-metallic) as well as other non-renewable resources.

Little attention has been paid upon the unbalance policies and developments with reference to the solid economies of developed countries, essentially of the northern hemisphere and Asia. As a result, our local economy has become extremely depending on minerals and the needs of bigger economies to import mineral and non-mineral resources as well as some other commodities from us. Many of our best professionals have been working under a big pressure to open new opportunities in both the academic community and in the private sector. The efforts have been placed in broad areas such as basic sciences, engineering, material science and humanities.

We would like to stress our need for new strategies and paths to achieve news opportunities based upon a central guideline and the appropriate funding to undertake high standard research and therefore to reach the position of exporting quality goods to other nations. We believe that talented young people are the engine of research.

Our main concern is about the future of our graduate students and the need of structural changes, with reference to our Institutions to provide the private and public sectors with highly qualified professionals to overcome the many obstacles in their way.

New strategies in entrepreneurship and social business are indeed needed to fill the gaps in our development as a country. We do incentive our youngest graduate and non-graduate to innovate and get involved in complex technological problems related with the production of new materials. The social

business component should also be considered since we need to create wealth for our whole society and share the profit of our activities in a more sensible and comprehensive way.

It is well recognized by the overall society that education is a key factor to be considered on a formal basis. The Higher Education Institutions are expected to train the best possible professionals in all areas of development.

Firstly, there must be a regular assessment on the different Institutions to validate their processes, as well as the quality of their procedures to account for the best of pure and applied knowledge to be transferred to our students at any level of training. This is crucial to the best of our understanding and, therefore, we do expect that people who work at the Higher Level of Education should have the right qualifications and at the end of the day, these people should be able to publish their work on reputed journals with a higher possible impact factor.

This is indeed an indication of the quality and opportunity of the work being done and allow to have a clear assessment of these Institutions.

Secondly, the Academy is by no means a pure and solely Research Institution so, we expect that the results obtained by the members of our academic staff, must be transferred to their students. It is crucial to emphasize that as a result of the research activities, advance knowledge in the state of the art should be obtained and assessed.

Thirdly, our professionals should pass several requirements to apply to either the Academy and/or the productive sector and from those positions to contribute to the economy of the country. The quality of our graduate students is directly proportional to their ability to produce high-level products and as a result to obtain relevant positions at the global labour market.

Finally, but not at last, the good Academy plays an important role in our societies. We as a country should take care of our youngest people since, somehow, they will play a major role in the future. We should be able to create proper job opportunities to our citizens without any exception at all.

We observe the speed of many developments around the world, and this is a consequence of solid a long-standing policy taken and put into practice over a lot of decades until nowadays. Although the many difficulties, we are very much aware about the quality of the research carried out on a regular and continuous basis, essentially in countries such as the United States of America, Europe, and Asia. It is indeed a real challenge for small economies such as ours in South and Latin America to catch up with all strategies and methodologies adopted by developed countries, nevertheless, if we want to survive from the economical point of view with a stronger economy, we must reach a position such as to be able to compete with these nations based upon a fair and a wise strategy of development.

We are small countries with weak economies and have, in our views, taken the wrong approach, having based our strategy of development on the exporting our minerals and non-renewable resources. Nowadays, this is indeed well recognized as a great mistake. The work so far has not been done properly.

We must create new sources of work and as a country provide our citizens with several opportunities to live and make the country grow to have: A good National Health Service, a good platform of jobs (through innovation and creation of new technologies and so forth), new and wiser strategies of business to have at the present and soon a fair system of salaries and pensions when applicable. The listing is by no means complete, however if we want to keep the best people doing science and humanities in Chile, we must be able to create the right conditions for everybody.

The discussion about all these issues is still in time, since we strongly believe that we have wise and very smart young people to make a right movement forward for a better future.

We must get together and have a real discussion about the many problems, we will have to face and find the best possible solutions. This kind of discussions about the present and the future should be carried out openly. This is a real opportunity to reach a broad agreement, and therefore to choose a new strategy and to make the country grow in the benefit of our communities.

The members of these communities must be fully aware about the suggested structural changes to be implemented to provide opportunities for everybody. Chile is a good case of study. The population is very small indeed-about 18,5 million of inhabitants and after completed the whole cycle of the secondary education, people may apply to enter either Technical or Higher Education Institutions (Universities: private and public ones).

In theory so many people may be admitted to the Higher Education System, nevertheless the cost of the studies is, with any doubt at all extremely high for our standards.

The cost of living in Chile is extremely high and therefore, we must make progress daily, allocating our resources in a sensible way. There are not room to waste our effort, energy, and money. We are very aware that to reach a reasonable standard for our citizens, the decision makers should be a lot better when compared with what we have done so far.

It is non arguable that nobody did a sensible planification about the real needs of the country in the future. The system has moved without a reasonable direction for over one to two decades and many families are suffering from formidable debts due to the high fees paid with loans from banks (credits with state endorsement) and from family incomes.

Nowadays, due to the social pressure on the system, we have some modification to the previous systems. Students can apply to the Higher Education System, using schemes such as: (a) Free of payment, (b) A mixed system; a fraction of the fess is paid, and some vouchers are made available for students of top 5 % and (c) Full paid fees. It is reasonable to anticipate that the money to support any of above-mentioned schemes should come from taxation upon us. We are limited in a series of key areas, and we think that without the right policies to produce high quality goods to export other than our metallic and no metallic as well no renewable resources, the results are most likely to be poor. High quality Institutions, competitive academic staff and good students are the basis for the future.

Our main concern has to do with the real availability of our public and private sectors to absorb the number of professionals from the different technical and Higher Education Institutions. A complete survey of the current situation is a task to be done thoroughly.

We do believe that we know very well the diagnosis and the genesis of our difficulties, so we need the right people in office in the various sectors of the economy. These systems with all its attributes and weakness should be transparent to our society.

A country with a lack of a well-organized society cannot make any real progress and indeed is bounded to fail. We have been accumulated several disturbing issues and the time has come to put forward several realistic solutions. We have the knowledge, so the time has come to identity our real talents and put the country to work. We must follow the great lessons and experiences of the developed countries.

This article has been designed and devoted to cover several relevant points with reference to the future of the country imbedded in the global economy and focused on our priorities, the standard of living of our citizens.

We are facing a real threat, known as populism and the only way to overcome this challenge is to provide our inhabitants with real job opportunities, good labour conditions, social, high standard education, and realist health services. As it has been discussed in this introduction, we need to be more creative and able to produce at least innovation of high quality. There are many examples, we could make

some comments about, though the Chilean income comes mainly from the Copper industry, commodities, and services.

The total budget of the country is made up of several items, nevertheless the mining industry is by far the most favourable to the country. There was a saying in Chile "Cu is the salary of the country" and this is no longer valid indeed true (about 1/3 of the total income comes from the exporting of Cu and some additional non-metallic resources).

In the next section, we have chosen to illustrate the readers with a substantial item, that is the Mining based economy in Chile. We could discuss other sectors of the economy such as agriculture, foods (wine, spirits, sea food, fruits, vegetables, etcetera), nevertheless the major source of income is based upon the mining sector.

2. Study Limitations and directions for future studies

In this section, we discuss some weak points to achieve a better future for our society in more details. As we have already discussed in the introduction, our country has based its economy mainly on exporting mineral (both metallic and non-metallic type minerals). We also mentioned that a significant source of economic resources comes from other flows such as sea foods, vegetables and a well reputed wine and spirit collection. We need to stress that these resources are limited by both nature and the capacity of raising funding for new projects. This is indeed a non-trivial task. We are extremely dependent on petrol from abroad and we have been suffering during the last decade of a very sever water shortage. The hydric stress is formidable, and some rather expensive procedure has been implemented with reference to the mining industry. As a result, in several towns and cities along the country the shortage of both drinking water, electricity is major subject. This water shortage is really a formidable cause of concern, and some new policies should be implemented to minimize to a maximum extend these negative issues. We certainly need some new and advanced technology to deal with these negative aspects and therefore a new set of highly qualify professional are needed to put forward new and realistic project to be developed soon. We do understand the need to suggest realistic projects in agreement with people and nature, otherwise there is not chance to see the light at the end of the tunnel. Once again, water and energy are key attributes to work hard to secure the equilibrium state to allow the country to move forward. We have obviously additional elements to be considered due to the complexity of being a long a narrow piece of land limited by the Andes mountains and the Pacific Ocean. The chain supply is indeed a major reason of concern, when we talk about food, energy and water supplies for our citizens living in those areas far away from the capital of the country.

3. Study implications and contributions

This research article is the result of our experience working at the Higher Education Institutions as well as the Mining Sector. This study is focused to the Public and Private Sectors of our economy to include in their agenda some news ideas and to assess their viability and availability. Many of our undergraduate students have carried out careful and through analysis of the main problems that our society is facing now and the major events for the immediate future. The relevant points in discussion are new sources of energy, drinking water and food. Our students have also put forward solid studies in solar ponds, Lithium, Copper, Molybdenum, Rhenium and Potassium salts. All of these studies have been welcomed by the Productive Sector in Chile and some additional projects involving nano particles of Cu and Au are in due course.

4. Mining based economy in Chile. The traditional model

For many decades, our country based upon its economy essentially in exploiting our minerals and non-renewable resources. We contributed to the industrialized economies by exporting our minerals and some other resources (sea food, wood, vegetables, fruits, wines and so forth) without being able to process our products in our laboratories and therefore without knowing the exact values of our goods.

This brought us over many decades some comfort for the economy however we started selling out our own nations. A country unable to develop a solid economy is bound to disappear as a solid counterpart for developed economies. This is indeed not a conflict of different economies is just an opportunity to get to start to know ourselves, our weakest and strongest points. We have always based our conclusions in both the scientific method and the general theory of system (Blyston,R., 2006), (Bertalanffy,L.Von, 1972). Considering our previous remarks and conclusions after many years of training abroad and in our country, our gained experience in both teaching (undergraduate and postgraduate levels) and research in education (Acevedo, R., Jordan, M., & Inostroza, A, O., 2018), condensed matter, material science combined with our strategies in both entrepreneurship and social business, we are working hard as possible to show our students to gain experience and learn their lessons properly (it is by no means a simple question about getting a professional title and/or higher academic degrees). They should be able to start learning their curriculum subjects and given the first and appropriate steps in research from the very beginning of their careers.

Not students should get away from the University without being able to produce a sensible work in the state of the art and get it published in and index journal.

We are also trying to incentive them to patent their work and as a result to change the wrong paradigms. Their title works should not end up in deaf and dumb libraries- The very worst for the new professionals is that their title memories die without being noticed by the public and end up fill up with dust. We do understand entrepreneurship as the main goal of every single human being to achieve an integral development and be able to raise their family and become happy. We have opened many opportunities, with very limited resources to our students, though the amount of work involved, nevertheless it is worthwhile the effort.

We know that about a third of our income comes from the mining industry. Chile has not got enough resources to exploit in a sensible way and the balance between import versus export is negative in many relevant areas.

As a result, may companies from abroad exploit our resources based upon very convenient contracts for them. This is a real issue to be tackle with care and caution to call for foreign investors to come over and to establish their industries in our country. The main goal is as follows: how to attract foreign capitals keeping a fair balance for both parties? We need good partnership and new ideas to achieve a fair degree of progress for our nation.

5. Some comments about our strategy. Social Business and a New Approach

It is well known that rare earths play and important role in new developments and applications in both developed and non-development countries. At our local level, our students have been working extremely hard to get to know deeply the properties of the rare earths and on the development of new instrumental techniques to deal, among other with Lithium (Bosch,P., Soto-Bubert,A., & Acevedo,R., 2020), (Alamos, D., Valenzuela,B., Soto-Bubert,A., & Acevedo,R., 2020), (Altamirano,L., Soto-Bubert,A., Muñoz,V., & Acevedo,R., 2020) . We have also explored with them some mineral with different compositions to study their chemical, physical and mechanical properties. These problems are indeed nontrivial, and many studies have been carried out by quite a number of scientists (Burdick,G.W.,

Jayasankar,C.K, Richardson,F.S., & Ried,M.F., 1994), (Acevedo,R., Tanner,P.A., Meruane,T., & Poblete,V., 1996).

It is worth mentioning rare earths have 15 elements belonging to the group of lanthanides (lanthanum, neodymium, cerium, praseodymium, promethium, samarium, europium, gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium, and lutetium) plus yttrium and scandium. These minerals have multiple applications in which they are used in the development of modern technologies such as optics, lighting, LED screens, permanent magnets and portable batteries stands out. Some other applications are with reference to their use as catalyst in oil refining processes, in the manufacture of ceramics, and in the military industry. Today smartphones, televisions, wind farms, energy-saving light bulbs, hybrid vehicles and optimal fibbers are a reality thanks to these minerals. "90% of the use of rare earths is destined to electromobility and generation of renewable energies.

Electric cars carry 10 times more rare earths than conventional cars, and wind turbines are heavy consumers of this material. Chile has important prospects and projects for the extraction of these elements in the Atacama and Biobío. "It is well recognized and well valued the Chilean potential and emphasized that "there are rare earth deposits but there is also an interesting and sustainable potential in the tailings from large-scale mining, which has not been fully explored because before they had not value. This will allow a circular economy when extracting elements of value from copper waste". In Chile there are currently about 750 tailings with rare earths that have not been extracted. With reference to Rare Earth Development: From an economic point of view, the viability of reprocessing mining tailings in Chile is strongly dependent on the copper content in them, since this is the metal of greatest economic interest. The tailings richest in rare earths is the Carola dam with a low copper grade (0.2%), and the richest in copper is the Bellavista plant, but it has the lowest REE value (88 ppm average REE). However, dams such as the Vallenar Plant and El Salado Dam contain no lesser values of land (370 and 350 ppm on average, respectively) and very interesting copper grades (4.1 and 1.2% copper).

The above-mentioned points are crucial to understand how we need to re designed our curriculums for our students and provide them with the right opportunities from the very beginning. The young students should trust the system and know that if we follow the lessons they will succeed in their lives, otherwise we will increase the frustration and the anger against our Institutions. Both frustration and anxiety are indeed terrible issues that we, as a society must face and fight them back. It is never too late, though let us start right now.

6. Our Strategy to teach "online" our students. The pandemic effects

For the sake of completeness and brevity, we declare our strategy based upon our experience, in dealing with our student in the online modality. We have observed that over this long period of time, many activities have had to be adjusted to the real situations. We have found different situation going on for all of us, and there is no doubt that we, the senior professors must take more effective actions to teach our students efficiently and in close alignment with the advances in both innovation and technology and their advance applications. The key issue, as it was stressed earlier on in the text, is to do more research in the state of the art, taking the right decisions and being pioneer in our duties. Young people deserve the best possible future, so here we are to achieve those goals.

In this section below, we have decided to choose mainly the interaction between Productive Sector-Higher Education Institutions-Students.

6.1. Interaction of the students with the productive sector (online)

The productive sector nowadays is undertaking several structural changes in both their capabilities and weakness, due mainly to the Pandemic situation that everybody is facing. There are a lot of significant issues that can be driven to see what the real interactions between students (mostly of engineering careers). Next, let us review a detailed summary:

a) The face-to-face interaction has been minimized, due to the Pandemic constrains. In this point, we can find several problems that are from psychological interactions up to physical aspects. The isolation, or in most cases, the limited interaction with the colleagues, students, assistant teachers, etc., can deteriorate the quality of the working-tasks that are due to be done properly. The human interface with other people is necessary to assure the synergetic melt between partners with different skills or levels, or even, with quite different backgrounds.

b) There are two major markets in the Productive sector; in one hand we have the Companies that are involved in "Services", and on the other hand, those Companies that are related with "Products". Intangible versus Tangible sectors are different in their approaches, in the marketing and in their skills required to success. These issues must be dealt with the students: the skills they have, the background, languages they use (most of them only speaks Spanish, and is advisable for them to be able to command to some fair extent a different language, say English), they social relationships, and a lot of simple but diverse things that give a certain amount of student the capability to work with "services", instead of "products" and vice versa, some will be much more comfortable within doing things in "product" instead of "services".

c) Facing a "Service Company", such a Consultancy one. The students will face theoretical problems that are real in this environment, and they need to focus in developing a Market Strategy, a Business Profile, or a Market Research. There will be a minimum interaction between the students and the Company (Pandemic issue), so the students need to develop independency, control, maintain focus in the tasks, improve the writing skills and other things. Markets that are developed are in a vast range, from Mining problems up to Software packages for the increase in productivity. In the case of "Product Companies" the limitation is higher, you cannot manipulate any product easily, a sanitary bearer is in operation; so, delays, more time is required, and for the safety of the students, there are not very adequate now.

d) Control by the Company, related with the students. This item is important, because is the only issue that can be done by the Company to see the progress of each student. It can be done by day, week, or month, and will depends how long will be the interaction Company-student. Anyway, this control is written (mails in most of the cases), review-it, and is part of the job that the Company will do to qualify the performance of the student.

Finally, the Company gives the students a standard way of doing things in the industry. It is probably that this situation may be the first time for the students to interact with an external company. The Engineer in Chief is the head of this controlling task, will talk by phone, videoconference, or mail, with all the students. They will receive all the adequate information, data, and contacts (Data Bases, Web addresses, specialists, etc.), to develop a fructiferous job with the highest standards available in those days.

6.2. Some ideas about Philosophy and Science

In this section, we have chosen to emphasize some relevant items, which we mentioned earlier on, in this humble contribution. Nowadays, we deal with people and the powerful tool of soft computing. With reference to our students, they represent our main and rather unique focus of these reflexion. The training

processes for students and professionals (with some years of experience in the industry) must be based on certain principles of Natural Sciences in an inalienable way.

These general principles to be considered in detail to achieve the main goals described in the main text above are: (a) Scientific Method and (b) General theory of Systems. We know, there is a close relationship between philosophy and science. The Scientific philosophy implies a cognitive system whose parts coincide, or are compatible, with the various branches of experimental science. The philosophical knowledge of the past has been restricted as science grew and took hold, leaving, however, the possibility of integrating all existing knowledge in the way used by the performers of the old philosophical systems. In general terms, we can point out that: "The philosophical systems, in the best of the cases, have reflected the situation of scientific knowledge of their time; but they have not contributed to the development of science. The logical development of problems has been the work of the scientist; his technical analysis, while often directed towards small details and rarely done for philosophical purposes, has broadened the understanding of the problem until, over time, the technical knowledge was complete enough to be able to answer the philosophical questions".

A basic difference between philosophy and science can be observed here, since in the first case the concept of 'teleology' or finality is essential, while in the second it is rather that of 'causality'. However, it should be borne in mind that the concept of 'implicit purpose' can appear in science every time feedback systems are used in the description of the real world. The history of scientific thought teaches us:

The scientific thought has never been entirely separated from philosophical thought. The great scientific revolutions have always been determined by shocks or changes in philosophical conceptions. Scientific thought does not develop "in vacuo", but is always immersed in a picture of ideas, fundamental principles, and axiomatic evidence that have usually been considered as belonging to philosophy.

What defines the scientific way of thinking are, therefore, the explanations that are given about reality. The purpose of science is precisely the explanation. From a logical point of view, a phenomenon is explained when the statement that describes it appears as a logical consequence of some premises, which include at least one general statement of a scientific law or theory, and at least one statement that describes the empirical conditions that allow it to be subsumed under the scope of said law or theory. A scientific explanation is thus a particular type of deductive inference and meets the following conditions:

(a) Objectivity: Concordance or adaptation to its object and (b) Rationality: It is not made up of images, sensations or habits of behaviour and it is made up of principles and laws.

We add to this section some suggestions to continue with our academic activities online. In our experience, we have observed over this rather long period of time, that many activities have had to be adjusted to the real situations. We have found different situation going on for all of us, and there is no doubt that we, the senior professors must take and more effective actions to teach our students efficiently and in close alignment with the advances in innovation and technological advance applications. The key issue to do more and better research in the state of the art, taking the right decisions and being pioneer in our duties.

As we mentioned above, everybody and in particular young people deserve the best possible future, so here we are to achieve those goals.

7. Conclusions

In this research work, we have explored several aspects which are most relevant to entrepreneurship, social business, and new sources of employment for our citizens. We started this analysis from the basic assumption that without good ideas, there is not sensible way to create wealth for our inhabitants in our nation. It is obvious, that having a full and solid economy it may be possible to achieve several goals, though we need the effort and wiliness of our population. Wealth does not come from heavens, so we

need to make a fresh start and recreate the fundamental organizations in the country. By doing these several actions – which are, by definition, non-trivial, we need to interact with countries on a more competitive and comprehensive way. We should create technology and compete with all of them based upon a fair approach and for those purposes, we need to include the right people in the right positions at the right time. We know and very well that the youngest are the engine of research, innovation, and technological transfer. For the above declared purposes, we must work with our students in a non-classic and traditional way, and we expect that senior professors must teach them from the very beginning that their goals can be achieved by doing different actions. At the end of the student careers, they should be prepared to contribute with new and effective ideas to make the industry to grow and to become competitive.

The above paragraph means that students should be trained in the state of the art and must have a deep understanding of the various processes involved in the productive sector.

The new professionals should also be ready to anticipate the market demands and so forth. It is most likely, that in this first job interview, he /she may be asked: What can you do for this Enterprise to make it grow and to become more efficient and competitive?

It is indeed highly unlikely a different question and/or some instructions about what the enterprise expect from the employee.

As a summary, if you want to win the war of ideas, then get ready for tougher scenarios, more and more complex. These kinds of challenges make work more fascinating for everybody.

Finally, but not at last, the work well done do secure the jobs for people well trained and the future of Companies and sustainable policies for the country.

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