The professional profile of PhD-holders

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Immunology - Pharma

I am Deepak Pokhreal, Immunologist currently immersed in cutting-edge research at INSERM, Université Paris Cité, specializing in the intersection of Immunology and Pulmonary Fibrosis.

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Core business

PHASE 1 Skill development

Sets his professional goals to be ambitious yet realistic.

Identifies and develops means to enhance his employability throughout his career; manages his professional development.

Broadens and upgrades his skillset, personal qualities and achievements.

Uses his networks to expand his scope of competence.

Knows how to transfer his expertise to other fields of activity.

Realizes the necessarily international dimension of his career path.

Accepts input from a mentor or coach to benefit his professional development.

PHASE 2 Evaluation

Knows how to regularly evaluate the progress, impact and outcomes of his staff's activities. Takes part in evaluating both internal and external projects.

Is able to evaluate hypotheses and concepts lying beyond his field of expertise.

Encourages his staff to take ownership of the evaluation process.

PHASE 1 Information management

Knows how to review the state of the art (SOTA) in a scientific topic.

Makes efficient use of information-gathering methods, identifies pertinent resources, particularly bibliographic resources.

Masters web-based research (e.g., bibliographic databases, patent databases)

Knows how to judge the pertinence of information, critique sources and check source reliability.

Designs and implements information-gathering and management systems using suitable technology.

Addresses issues relating to the security and life cycle of data.

Seeks out support from experts in information and data management.

PHASE 3 Expertise and methods

Makes recognized contributions to the advancement of knowledge and innovation. Is viewed as an international authority.

Possesses in-depth and comprehensive understanding of the strategic orientation of his field of

expertise.

Sees opportunities for synergy among different sectors of activity.

Has the ability to develop new investigative methods.

Can work in an interdisciplinary setting.

Is able to devise and coordinate a collective work program focusing on new research problems.

Personal and relational qualities

PHASE 1 Communication

Knows how to put together a persuasive presentation and communicate about his project or his activity.

Understands, interprets and communicates appropriately in a register suited to his aims and his audience.

Masters a range of communication tools.

Masters his online identity.

Contributes to the dissemination of knowledge within the company, and demonstrates effective teaching skills.

Is proficient in at least English and one other world language.

PHASE 2 Collaboration

Collaborates with people/teams who play a pivotal role on the global scale.

Leads networks and helps to institute dialogue between different entities.

Knows how to establish partnership relations with people working outside his field.

Has the ability to co-produce results and/or innovations.

PHASE 2 Analysis, synthesis and critical thinking

Knows how to apply his analyzing and synthesizing abilities to new fields.

Takes ownership of new analytical methods.

Has a novel and independent way of thinking and makes significant contributions.

Questions "business-as-usual" scenarios in his activity.

Advises his staff to help them develop their own capacities of analysis and synthesis.

Stimulates critical thinking among his peers and his staff.

PHASE 3 Open-mindedness and creativity

Extends his curiosity to fields apparently very remote from his own and draws from them substance to apply to his own field;

Knows how to take calculated risks by questioning existing knowledge and methods.

Encourages creativity in his peers and his staff.

Knows how to create a mindset conducive to creativity and innovation.

Deploys tools and methods that promote collective creativity.

Develops cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue within his teams.

PHASE 2 Commitment

Can picture himself in other contexts; applies his commitment and motivation to other activities and fields of expertise.

Perseveres in his undertakings and projects; paves the way for other staff and supports them. Inspires the enthusiasm and commitment of his staff.

PHASE 1 Integrity

Respects the standards and practices of his entity.

Demonstrates integrity in the processing and dissemination of data.

Demonstrates integrity with respect to his partners' or competitors' contributions in accordance with intellectual property rules.

Upholds the confidentiality and anonymity of subjects taking part in studies and research.

Honors his commitments and ensures the congruence between actions and words.

Declares any conflict of interest.

PHASE 1 Balance

Is aware of his aptitudes, knows how to take advantage of them and demonstrate them.

Expresses himself relevantly, confidently and didactically.

Recognizes the limits of his knowledge, skills and expertise, and knows where to find support when needed.

Is able to consider his practices and experience as part of the bigger picture.

Develops his strengths and knows how to correct his weaknesses by seeking the opinion of others. Is aware of the need to reconcile career and personal life.

Develops mechanisms to cope with pressure and seeks support when needed.

PHASE 2 Listening and empathy

Knows how to engage in active listening in various situations.

Is careful to take his contacts' needs and frame of reference into account.

Expresses gratitude regularly.

Takes the needs of his staff into consideration, is sensitive to signs of stress and able to provide support and advice when needed.

Business management and value creation

PHASE 2 Project management

Is attentive to discontinuities, trends and weak signals; is prepared for the unexpected; identifies unforeseen opportunities in the project.

Recognizes good ideas and best practices, identifies weaknesses and gaps.

Considers and implements any necessary changes in objectives, organization, schedule, resources and quality requirements.

Knows how to drive his staff in compliance with scheduling and time constraints.

Utilizes a wide range of project management strategies; clarifies priorities and formalizes expectations.

Introduces quality systems.

Guides difficult, complex projects to successful completion; manages several projects simultaneously and efficiently; can intervene to conduct project audits and propose action plans to get projects back on track.

Provides support or assistance to his staff; takes over on projects that lack leadership.

PHASE 2 Managing change

Is able to get people to see the need for change.

Defines objectives and rallies support for them.

Creates momentum and builds alliances.

Achieves initial results rapidly.

Understands the possible causes of the failure of a change plan.

PHASE 1 Managing risks

Can determine the risks related to his project and the means for controlling them. Is aware that technological and financial risks increase during the innovation process.

PHASE 1 Decision-making

Knows how to make appropriate decisions for each phase of his project.

Assists his line management in making major decisions (e.g., reporting, scenarios)

PHASE 1 Obtaining and managing funding

Manages his own funding and is comfortable in discussions with budget, financial and economic decision-makers.

Understands the funding process and knows how to determine the profitability of an activity. Knows how to answer a request for proposals and/or write a grant application.

PHASE 1 People management

Has experience with teamwork; knows how to encourage, support and recognize the contributions of each player.

Knows how to be a team player.

Is able to win the trust of his peers and his line management.

Can report on his activities.

Supports his peers when needed and can provide assistance.

Understands human resources policies and management tools such as recruitment, evaluation, remuneration and strategic workforce planning.

Takes safety, social responsibility and labor law requirements into account.

Upholds rules on non-discrimination and equal opportunity among employees.

PHASE 2 Producing results

Always seeks news ways to improve his performance and that of his staff.

Knows how to detect opportunities liable to lead to a commercial application.

Manages the transition from research to innovation: organizes processes and manages nondeterministic aspects.

Meets the challenges and opportunities for value creation in his field.

Deploys experimental platforms.

PHASE 1 Intellectual and industrial property

Has basic knowledge of the rules of intellectual/industrial property and copyright as they apply to his own activities.

Understands the advantages and drawbacks of filing a patent.

Is aware of the importance of controlling the release of information.

PHASE 1 Customer focus

Is attentive to national and international markets; takes incoming and outgoing communication (suppliers, customers) into account.

Gathers information on the needs and expectations of internal and external customers.

Uses his technical expertise and familiarity with products to propose solutions tailored to customers.

Masters the basics of marketing.

Strategy and Leadership

PHASE 2 Strategy

 $Observes \ \textit{his environment}; \ \textit{recognizes discontinuities and micro-trends}; \ \textit{detects weak signals}.$

Develops his own approach and shapes his understanding of the topic.

Encourages brainstorming and draws conclusions relevant to his area of activity.

Regularly produces documents of a forward-looking and strategic nature.

Makes sure that his activities contribute to the company's strategy and attainment of its objectives, and to the enrichment of his organization or sector of activity.

Is familiar with various innovation strategies.

Ensures that his staff is aware of and understands their environment and the importance of strategy.

PHASE 1 Leadership

Exercises leadership in connection with a project of which he is in charge.

Knows how to be persuasive and enlist support for a project

.Mobilizes skills for a project of which he is not in charge; manages human resources even when people do not officially report to him.

Builds alliances.

Establishes relationships based on trust.

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