Creative science

What is Creativity ??

- To have new ideas and put in action. ان یکون لدیك افكار جدیده
- Something unique and new. الفكار جديده و مبتكره
- New techniques in doing the same job . طرق جديده لاداء نفس العمل
- Innovated. الابتكار
- The more you use it, the stronger it will be. مهاره الابتكار تزيد باستخدامها
- People don't use it because we always want to be in the comfort zone (safe side)

Module 1:

Introduction to creative thinking:

Reflection = التفكير : thinking Study without reflection is a waste of time and reflection without study is dangerous.

الدراسه من دون تفكير هي مضيعه للوقت و التفكير الكثير من دون دراسات قد يؤدي الاضرار كثيره

- It is the key of self awareness and with it we can know our self and our personality. حديده لكى نفيح انفسنا و نفهم شخصيتنا
- We must require to reflect before we respond. behavior
 علینا دانما التفکیر قبل الرد و عدم التسرع .
- People always reflect the past and they must learn from it.

 الاشخاص دائما يفكرون بنسبه اكبر في الماضي و يجب عليهم ان يتعلموا منه.

1. To remember your old experience and think about it. ان تتنكر خبرتك السابقة و تفكر فيها بهدق تجلب اخطاتها . 2. Make relation between the current and prior experiences. ربط الخبرات السابقه بالمراف المالي 3. To participate in a service that representing this experience. ماركة في عمل أو خدمه توضح لك الموقف أو الخبرء الحالية قبل الدخول 4. To think at higher cognitive level. التفكر بطريقه لكثر حكمه 5. Look at the value or results that you have or earn from this experience. لنظر الى الثقام أو القير المكتب تتبجه هذه الخبره أو الموقف > Creative thinking now is more important in our life. All people always have questions in their minds. (manager-employee-citizen-child....) التفكير الابداعي اصبح مهم جدا في هذه الايام و جميعنا دائما تجد في عقتنا العديد من الاسئله تجاه العديد Any situation has questions and you must think about it. كل موقف بيكون له اسلله و تفكير مختلف في عقولنا Poor thinking: it causes many problems and waste of time and energy. القه في التفكير تنجب الكثير من المشكلات و هي مضيعه للوقت و الجها To maximize the quality of thinking you must know how to think and how to be creator and to know how to going to do in all situation after analyze it. لزياده القيمه من التفكير يجب ان تعرف كيف ان تفكر و كيف تكون مبتكر و كيف يجب ان تتصرف في جميع المراقف بعد تطباعا و فعمها

Intelligence, Knowledge and Thinking

1) Intelligence:

something we have in our mind and something we do in all

شي موجود ف عقولنا و نستخدمه في مواقف حياتنا دون ان نشعر .

Any mind can make:

- Solve problems حل المشكلات
- اعده حل المشكلات Resolve issues أكادة هل
 - Create ideas ابتكار افكار جديده

 Use new information to create anything

Our minds are more than information warehouse.

الاهاتنا تحتوى على معلومات اكتر من قواعد البيانات

2) Knowledge:

Factual knowledge

performance knowledge

(About?) To know about something

(how?) To know how it is create

- It is a mental activity, you can control it. ملوك عقلي يمكننا السيطره
- To sort information and have new ideas. المعلومات و ابتكار افكار جديده
- (creative thinking): new ideas. (记象)
- (critical thinking): evaluate the new ideas.

Thinkers 13:61 fair minded (Hebestone) Naîve He doesn't care about thinking. يري انه لا يحتاج الي التفكير He saw that he doesn't need to think He believes that he can understand anything Without thinking about it. يرى أنه يستطيع فهم كل شي دون التفكير فيه . He always has his excuse for not thinking. لديه اعذار دائمه لعدم التفكير 2. Selfish: He is good thinker but a selfish one, because he always thinks about himself. هو مفكر جيد و لكنه اناتي و دائما يفكر في نفسه فقط. He is someone doesn't sound honest. 3. Fair minded: Is the best thinker, good thinker and fair with others, wants to understand people and help them, very honest. هو النموذج الافضل .. مفكر جيد و صادق مع الآخرين و يستطيع فهم من حوله error of thinking:

1. Mine is better thinking: النا الإفصل دائما

- The person who always see that he is the right one.

 (rollinian)
- (religion, political, social, culture....) it make conflicts with

2. Selective perception: تفكيري و سولي هي الأحسن

 2 persons have different interests, everyone see that his interest is the right one.

3. <u>Bias: التحيز</u>

- To bias toward majority or minority
- Bias against any change in anything avoiding risk . عدم التغير
 عدم التغير

4. To see that any change can lead to problem

5. Generalization: التعميم

 The judgment about class or group of people without know all of them.

الحكم على مجموعه من الاشخاص او طبقه او مجموعه من الافراد من دون معرفتهم .

Creative

جنيده

We are creative every day because world around use is changing every day and we must have new ideas to be up to date.

اصبح الابتكار موجود في يومنا دانما لأن العالم يتغير كل يوم و يجب ان يكون هناك افكار

When you face any problem in your life you see that you cannot solve t, and you blocked the creative one inside you .

دائما تري النا لا يمكننا حل المشكلات التي تواجهنا في حياتنا

- 1. Oh no I am in a big problem : اكتشاف وجود مشكله
- The first reaction toward any problem no matter it is small or large.

هو رد القعل الاول تجاه اي مشكله سواء كانت كبيره او صغيره .

- Many people try to avoid problems until it comes very difficult to solve it.
 الكثير من النفي يحاولون تجنب المشاكل حتى تصبح صعبه في حلها .
- Happiest people who go toward problems and solve it before it comes.
 الاشخاص السعداء هم الذين يحلون المشاكل و يضعوا لها حلول قبل حدوثها.
- 2. It can't be done: التي تواجينا على المشكلات التي تواجينا على المشكلات التي تواجينا على المشكلات التي تواجينا To be sure that you cannot solve this problem.
 You give the problem power that it did not have before.
 "The difficult we do immediately; the impossible takes a little longer."
- 3. There's nothing I can do: | المنظم المنظم
- 4. But I'm not creative :

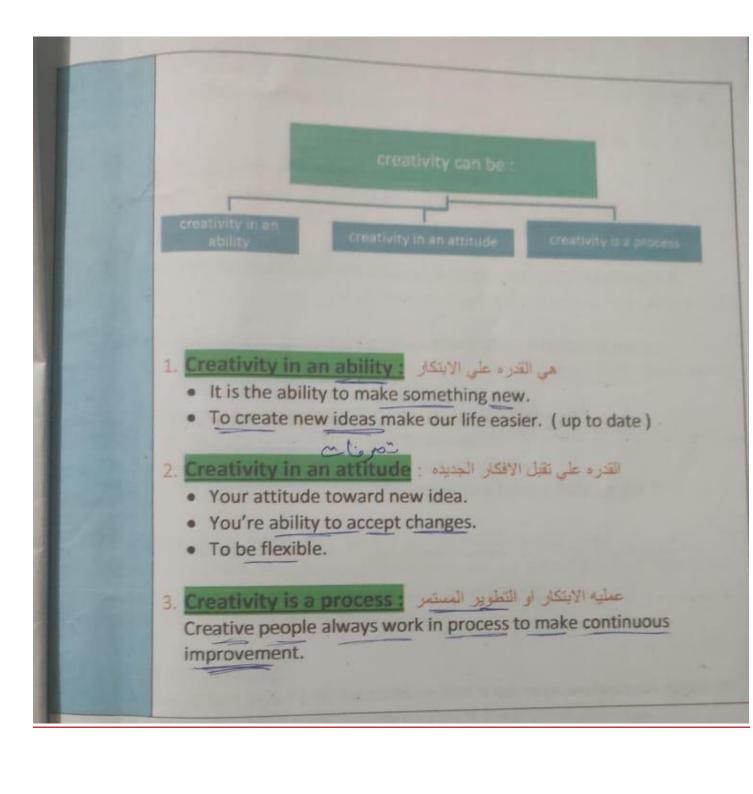
Everyone can be creator but the problem that it has relationship with education, but if we give our mind some freedom to think it will think creative .

We have 2 types of people :

If we have cup of orange have too much sweet.

Ordinary Person: I will drink it any way.

Creative Person: I will put water to make it better.



Advantage of creativity

1. Curiosity

Creative people want to know many information about many things.

الاشخاص المبتكرين يردون دائما أن يكون لديهم معلومات عن اشياء كثيره .

2. Challenge:

The challenge here is to know all this information.

3. belief that most problems can be solved :

Believe that everything have a way to solve it, it want only time. and energy.

4. Seeing the good in the bad :

Always see the better in the worse , because everything rather it is very bad but it always have a bright side مراه العالمة ا

- احياتا تكون المشكله حل لمشكله . A problem can also be a solution اخري
- 6. Problems lead to improvements.

بعد حل المشكلات نجد انفسادًا في تطور ات جديده

No.	
3)Steps of decision making:	1. Identify the things that need the decision. Identify things that have direct relation with this 2. Get facts from environment. Get the facts as possible to make the best decision if it is lack of complete it will be bad decision. 3. Give alternative. Make a list of choices or alternatives. (sometimes the decision to do nothing is useful than make any alternative). Level 1 (Particular of the choices and know the positive (time saved/money saved) and negative (cost) of each choice. June 1 (Particular of the decision of the choices and know the positive (time saved/money saved) and negative (cost) of each choice.
4)Some things that can affect decision	 5. Rate the risk (%). We must choose the alternative that has the least risk (percentage, ratio, grades). البديل مدي وجود الخطوره في هذا 6. Make the decision. Make the best decision, you must implement the decision and you must evaluate it. Political Safety Financial
making:	Environmental Ethical

Creative thinking techniques

Attitude toward

To learn and have quality study skillsyou must have (positive attitude)

لكي تتعلم و تحصل على مهارات علميه عاليه يجب ان يكون لديك نظره ايجابيه تجاه التعليم

People have different skills and different quality because of يختلف مستوي المهارات و مستوي التعليم من شخص الى اخر حسب:

- a) Attitude موقف الشخص تجاه التعليم
- b) Motivation التشجيع الذي يتلقاه من الاخرين
- > So we can say that any positive attitude toward learning will increasethe quality of learningskills and anynegativeattitude toward learning will decrease the quality of learning. و لهذا يمكننا القول ان اي تصرف ايجابي تجاه التعليم سوف تزيد معه المهارات المكتميه من التعليم و اي موقف سلبي تجاه التعليم سوف يقلل من كفاءه التعليم
- ➤ We have 2 main process in our mind: هناك نو عيب من التفكير
 - 1) (Creative thinking): the production of ideas

اخترع الافكار و الابداع

2) (Critical thinking): evaluation of ideasand know the advantage and disadvantages of it.

تحليل الافكار و معرفه مميزات وعيوب كل فكره منهم.

thinking:

- It is a study was established from thirty years in America (Ennis)
- We can say that critical thinking is the awareness about critical questions about something and the ability to answer it in any time.

هذا النوع من التفكير يعني ان يستطيع الشخص ان يجاوب على الاسله الانتقاديه (اسله صعبه عن مميز ات و عيوب كل شئ) في اي وقت .

Critical thinking properties:

- 1. It makes us have correct thinking about world يعطينا التفكير المستعدد ا
- 2. Focus of what you should believe or not. يركز على الاشياء التي يركز على الاشياء التي يجب تصديقها او لا
- 3. Make you an important citizen. يجعلك مواطن مهم في المجتمع
- 4. It is a scientific method we all do. طریقه علمیه فی عقل کل شخص
- 5. It is the awareness of a set of related questions. هي الأجلبه على
- 6. The ability to answer these questions. القدره على اجابه هذه الاسئله

Thinking:

Absorbed thinking

Active participation thinking

Absorbed thinking

- · This style is like sponge Collect information
- It has no method for deciding which information should we believe or reject.

 هذاا النوع عباره عن تخزين المعلومات فقط لكن لا يقرر اي من هذه المعلومات صحيح او غطأ.

Active participation thinking:

 Is the model in which reader or listener determine the worth of what they read or hear.

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What is the Brainstorming:

 It is a popular tool that we use to give highly creative solutions to a problem.

هي طريقه جديده نستخدمها لكي نعطي حلول مبتكره للمشكلات.

- 2. It develop new ways of looking at things (creative) تجعلنا للنظر للاشياء بطريقه مبتكره و مختلفه
- 3. We use it when we want to develop new service or good or offer new thing or giving new results in anything.

 نستخدمه عندما نرید تقدیم او تطویر خدمه او منتج او اعطاء نتانج جدیده فی
- 4. Increase the richness of solutions. تعمل على الزياده في الحلول
- 5. Take better decisions. تجعلنا نأخذ قرارات افضل
- It makes you put many alternatives and choose the better one.

تجعل هذاك بدائل كثيره امامك ثم تختار منه الافضل

- 7. It is a learned thing that we have naturally. هي شيئ نتعلمه و ننميه
- We know that we have this process but it wasn't named until now.

كنا نعلم ان هذه الطريقه لديناو لكنها لم يكن لها اسم محدد يطلق عليها .

What is the origin of brainstorming?

- (Alex Osborn)the term was discovered by him
- He was focus on the creativity in employees and he was interested for the group thinking sessions, and the improvement in the quality and quantity of ideas by employee.

كان يركز على الابتكار لدي الموظفين و كان مهتم بجلسات التفكير الجماعيه و التطوير في الافكار التي يعطيها الموظفين من حيث الكفاءه و العدد.

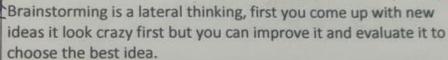
prainstorming
has 4
fundamental
rules:

- 1) It must give us new ideas. تعطينا افكار جديده
- 2) No criticism in any idea but it can be in sessions. عرب المراجعة عند المراجعة عند المراجعة عند المراجعة الم
- 3) All ideas should be encouraged. كل الإفكار يجب ان تشجعها
- Members who do think up should build upon one another's ideas

جميع الافكار تكون مترتبه على بعضها البعض .

Companies nowadays, use brainstorming in marketing, advertising, strategies, plans and many more purposes such as solve problems and take decisions.

> الشركات تستخدم العصف الذهني في التسويق و الحملات الاعلانيه و وضع الخطط و الاستراتيجيات و حل المشكلات و اتخاذ القرارات المهمه.



العصف الذهني هو نوع من انواع التفكير الجانبي في البدايه تبدو الافكار غربيه ثم يمكننا تطوير ها و تقيمها و اختيار الافضل من بينهم .

Steps of brainstorming:	1. Focus on the problem التركيز علي المشكلة 2. Put the solutions (ideas) وضع الحلول او الافكار 3. Pushing these ideas to choose the best
Rule of brainstormig:	1. Focus on issue التركيز على المشكله 2. Encourage every idea تشجيع جميع الافكار 3. Know the other ideas from other person, don't reject it. معرفه افكار الاخرين و تقبلها او عدم نقدها او رفضها
Brainstormig benefits:	1. Marketing التسويق 2. Advertising الاعلانات 3. Strategies and plans وضع الاستراتيجيات و الخطط
Rules of the	Participants to come up with new idea

sessions:	2. No bad ideas لا يوجد الفكار جنيده لا يوجد الفكار سينه 3. No judgment لا يوجد نقائدات 4. No positive or negative judgment سواء ايجابيه او سلبيه 5. Encourage all ideas تشجيع جميع الافكار
Group brainstorming:	 It is very effective way to get the better ideas, when someone reaches his best in creativity the other can take the idea to next stage. الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل
Examples of brainstorm:	1) Company wants to reduce costs and expenses. رکه ترید آن نقل من تکلیفها او مصروفتها 2) Company wants to make new product and make marketing for it with new ideas. رکه ترید آن تنتج منتج جدید او تسوق له بطریقه جدیده و افکار مبتکره 3) In family if we have financial issue and want to develop it so we make brainstorm to find solutions. را العائله لو یوجد مشکله مالیه و نرید تحسینها و نبحث عن حلول لها
ndividual orainstorming:	 In this case you will have little range of ideas than in group نه تحصل على كميهاقل من الإفكار

 You don't have to worry about other opinion and you will be more creative.

سوف تكون اكثر ابتكارا و لا تهتم بافكار غيرك

 You will not have the experience which you will have in group.

لن تحصل على الخبره التي سوف تحصل عليها في المجموعه.

You will use your mind map to develop ideas.

سوف تستخدم الخرائط الذهنية لربط الافكار بيعضها

Examples:

- 1) Business man wants to develop his company.
- 2) Someone wants to do new work.
- 3) A son wants to buy special gift to his mother.
- 4) An employee wants to make new plan to his work or give solution to a problem.

موظف يريد وضع خطه جديده لعمله او وضع حل لمشكله.

What is the mind map?

 It is a useful way to take notes and support your creative problem solving.

طريقه مفيده لوضع الملاحظات وحل المشكلات بطريقه مبتكره.

By mind map you will understand all information.

عن طريق الخرانط الذهنيه سوف يكون من السهل فهم جميع المعومات

 Good mind map give you the relative important relation between things.

الخرائط الذهنيه توضح العلاقات بين الاشياء و تسهل الربط بينهم.

short mind map

- 1) Summarize information. تلفيص المعلومات
- 2) Make relation between information.

توضيح العلاقات بين المعلومات

3) Thinking about complex problem.

التركيز على المشاكل المعقده

6 hats of thinking: (Edward de Bono):

المشاعر Red (1	2) Green الأبداع	3) Yellow الأبجابية	
Feelings and emotionsEmotional thinking	Give new idea Creative thinking	 Focus on good points Positive thinking 	
السلبية 4) Black	5) White الحقائق	الصوره الكاملة Blue (6	
Focus on bad points Negative thinking	Give information Facts	Thinking Give big picture	

1) Red hat:	• Emotional thinking. التفكير العاطفي • Thinking about people. يفكر في الاشخاص • Institution and feelings. يركز علي المشاعر • It asks about: What do you feel about the idea?
Y)Green hat:	 Creative thinking.تفكير الإبداعي. Give you new ideas and evaluate it to choose the best. ر يعطينا افكار جديده و يقيمها و يختار الافضل . It asks about: What are the new ideas? What is the best?

3)Yellow hat:	 Positive thinking. التفكير الإيجابي Think about benefits. يفكر في المنافع Helps you in difficult things. يساعد في الإشياء الصعبه It asks about: What is the benefit from this idea? الله عن المنفعه من الفكره وماذا سيعود عليك منها .؟
4)Black hat:	 Critical thinking. التفكير النقدي Show the black side and points. يركز على النقاط السيئه It asks about: What is the danger from this idea? Will it work? ييسال عن السي في هذه الفكره و هل هي ستعمل او لا ؟
5)White hat:	 Focus on facts. تركز علي الحقائق Look about information. تبحث عن المعلومات Have knowledge and look for it. تبحث عن المعرفه It asks about: What information we have? What information we need? عن المعلومات الموجوده و المعلومات التي سنحتاجها ؟
6)Blue hat:	 Give you big picture. الصوره الكامله Process of control. هي وحده التحكم Direct with green hat. Give you your end plan. تعطي الخطه النهائيه It asks about: Where you are now? What is the next step?

Case: student talks while Yasmeen is teaching

- 1) White (fact):there is someone talks so we have noise.
- 2) Red (emotion): Yasmeen feels stress.
- 3) Black (negative): time is wasted, no one understands.
- 4) Yellow (positive): it can be fun everyone will say what is in his mind.
- 5) Green (creative): Yasmeen should make them interact with creative way.
- 6) Blue (full picture): I think that at all it was good class but Yasmeen must be less friendly.

	Model 3
1)Solving problems: حل المشكلات	Problem: we faced it in our daily life • Unsolved situation موقف لم يتم حله بعد • Difficult to achieve goal
hat is solving oblem?	 Every problem has its solution. كل مشكله لها حل خاص بهت To search about solution problem solving. Time is measure the complexity of the problem. البحث عن حل المشكله التي بيحند مدي صعوبه المشكله Problem that have no solution open problem.

2 types of skills to solve problem:

Key skills (A) en to other perspectives الانتتاج علي اراء الإخرين		
 No right or wrong answer only individual perspective. لا يوجد رأي صحيح او خطأ كلها اراء للافراد If it is more than one perspective 	know what you s	em with personal way to should do رؤیه المشکله بطریقه شخ Need
so it is important to take it.	Describe what You should do	Describe what your situation

must have quiet turn off music Need statement I must have quiet because I have homework uide lines to 1. Are you sure that it is important to solve? olve problem: 2. Are their related problem? 3. What can be the solution? 4. How much it will cost to solve it? 5. How much benefit will come from this solution? 6. Who will describe the problem? ¥7 steps 1. Identify the problem. تعريف المشكله 2. Gather information (collect). تجميع البيانات وضع حلول . Develop actions (solutions). مراجعه و تجمنع . Compare actions (analyze). 5. Select the best action (alternative). اختيار افضل البدائل 6. Make a plan. وضع خطه للعمل 7. Implement the plan and evaluate. تغيذ الخطه و تقيميها Lead to selection the best alternative. 2)Decision اختيار البديل الافضل making > This process must be interaction with the mental environment (fact). هذه العمليه لها تأثير في البينه و المجتمع . process):

Types of decision making:

1. Innovation style: have creative ideas and jump from idea to another. (Oralive)

الابتكار و تخطى العديد من الافكار_

2. Stability style: focus on facts and present to be in the save side.)

الاغتماد على الحقائق في التخاذ القرار .

3. Thinking style: focus to choose the best than anything else.

التفكير فقط في اختيار افضل قرار .

4. Feeling style: always want a motivation and want to be caring.

لكي يتخذ قرار بحب ان يحصل على تشجيع

novation:

(up todal)

الريقة مبتكره :It means a new way of doing something

· To change your way in thinking about product, organization...etc.

تغير طريقه التفكير تجاه منتج او تجاه المنظمه

- To give new idea (add new value). اعطاء قيمه جديده للاشياء
- It must make cut cost. عنا أنه التعالم المناسبة التعالم الت

3 important topics:

L. Change	2. Creativity	3. Innovation
lake different تغیر ها او جعلها مختلفه	The ability to create something new	The ability to introduce it (take creative ideas and make it real). القدره على شرح هذه الفكره و توضيحها

oals of nnovation

is a systematic program to:

- 1. Improve quality.
- 2. Make new ideas (implement). تنفيذ افكار جديده
- 3. Reduce costs or new material. مقليل التكاليف 4. Make new goods/services. عمل منتج جنب
- 5. The important one > to create value to the customer and to achieve it, you must look about diversity because it leads to great number of perspectives.
 - 6. It must have scientific research to see the blue sky of every idea and know what is important to focus on.

كل فكره ليها حاجه معينه هتجمها جدا و بتزود من قيمتها.

Example: if we are in the 3rd countries and want to make innovation you must make it in the price of the product on in the quality.

- To make innovation this elements must encourage you:
 - 1. Leadership: your leader believes in this innovation and this development.

المدير بجب أن يكون سؤس بالابتكار

2. Environment: the culture around you will accept this change.

البينة التي حولك سوف توافق على هذا التغير

3. System and process: you have plan/strategy and you have the knowledge and training to make this idea وجود خطه real.