



# ICT Analysis

Solving Problems Creatively !



**Deep thought**

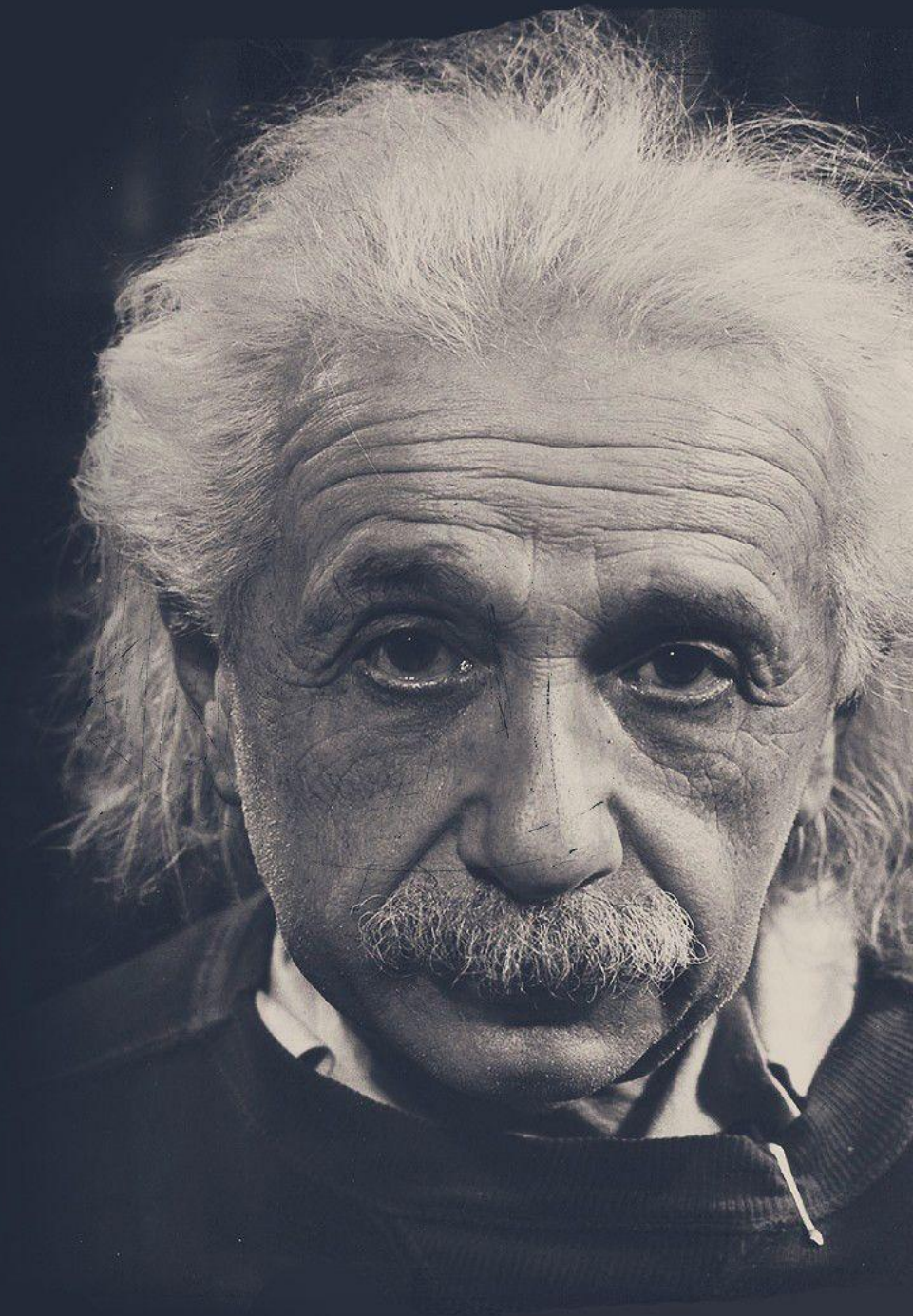
**Ideation**



# Creative thinking

An ability to approach from a new perspective, alternative angle, or with an a-typical mindset.

Creating space for new ideas, thinking outside of the box, taking ideas and techniques from elsewhere, ...



# A Creative Process





Questioning

**Step 1**

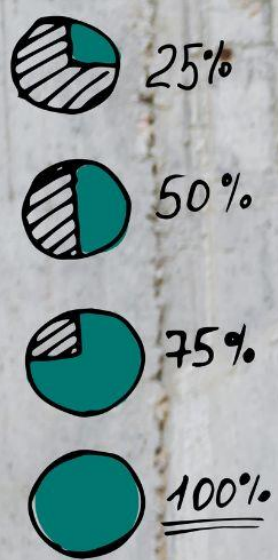
What is the problem?

When does it happen?

Who does it affect?

**discussing**





Gather data

Step 2



Model situation



Develop concepts



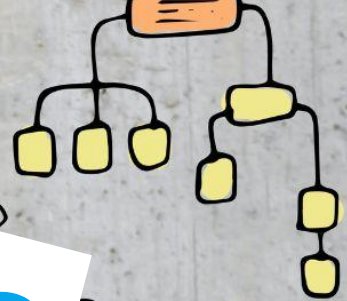
designing



profit



price





**Step 3**

**Detail Solution**

**Provide report**

**Make proposal**

**Model plans**

**documenting**

**Assess plans**

**Consider options**

**Review assumptions**

**Review constraints**

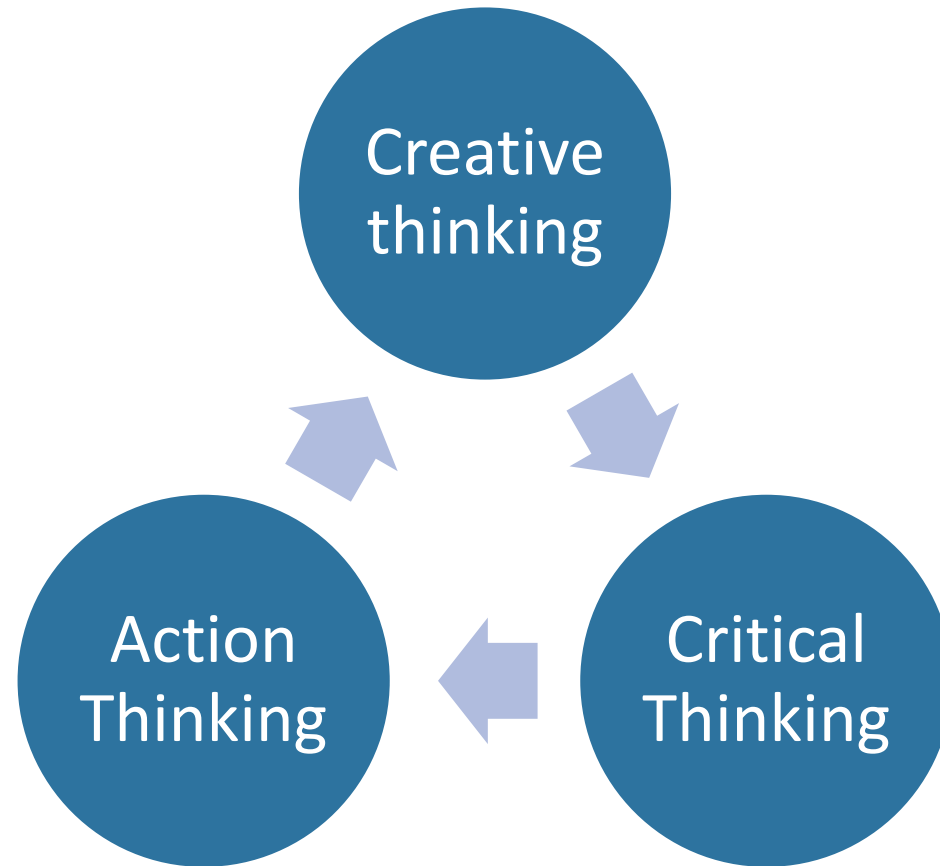
**Reviewing**

**Step 4**





# Aspects of a Creative Process



## Creative Thinking

Imagining  
Elaborating  
Synthesising

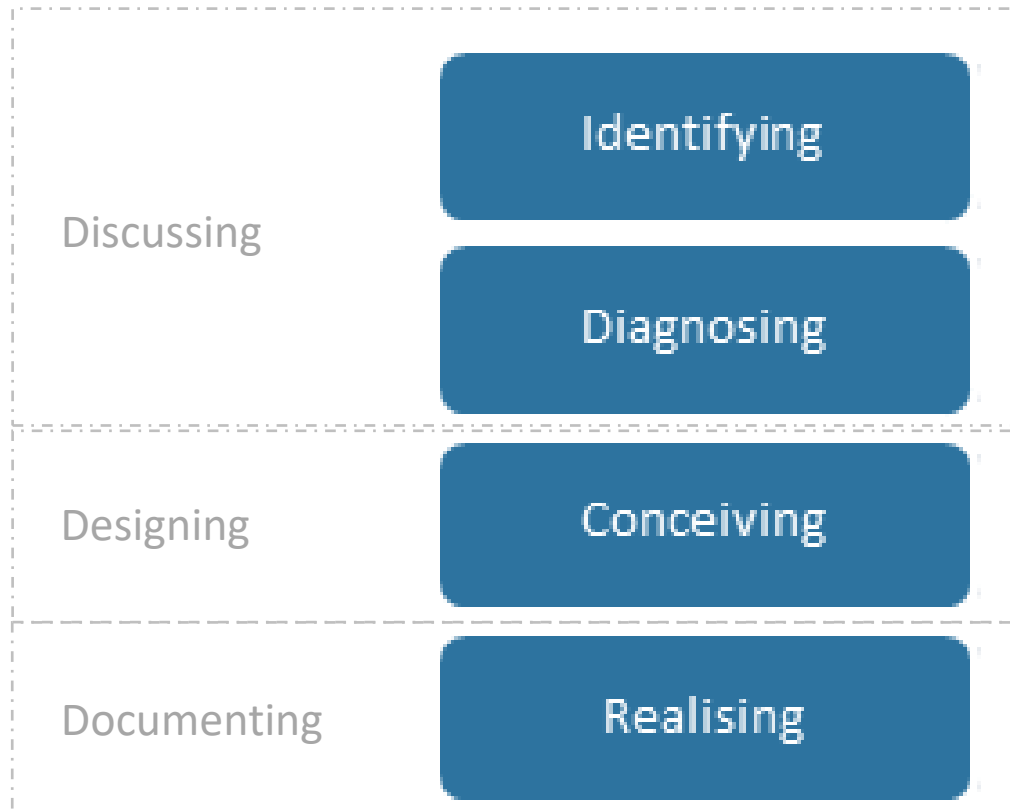
## Critical Thinking

Rationalising  
Analysing  
Evaluating

## Action Thinking

Making plans  
Making decisions

# Ideation and a Problem-solving model



**Reviewing**

## 1. Understand the context of an organization

Markets, products, services

## 2. Understand the issues and opportunities

Current situation, Current problem

## 3. Ideate solutions

Creative and critical thinking

## 4. Make a plan

Document objectives, solutions and detailed plans





# Creative thinking skills

# Creative Thinking Skills

Micro/macro thinking

Back-casting

Simplification

Pattern recognition

Non-linear thinking

Methods or approaches to solve problems differently and explore fresh perspectives.

Abstract thinking

3 Whats (..so..then)

Open Minded-ness

Experimentation

Active listening

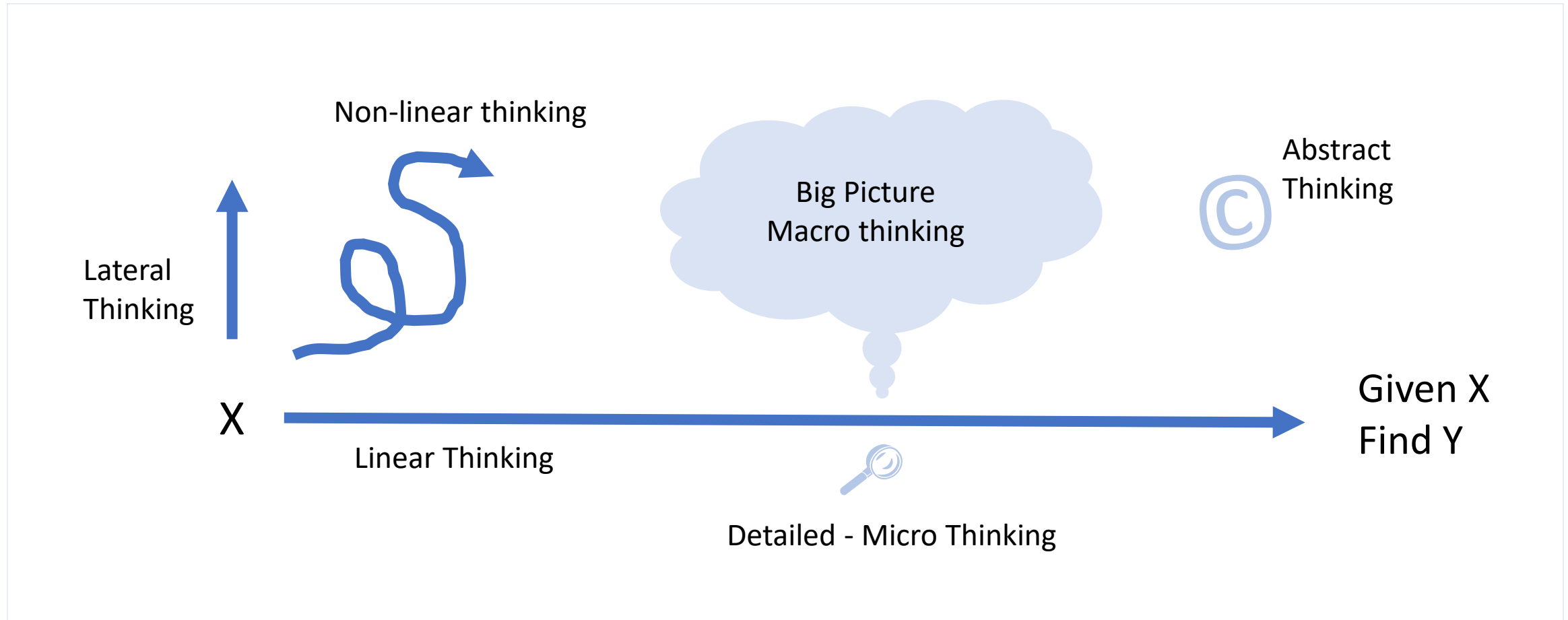
Lateral thinking

Inter-disciplinary thinking

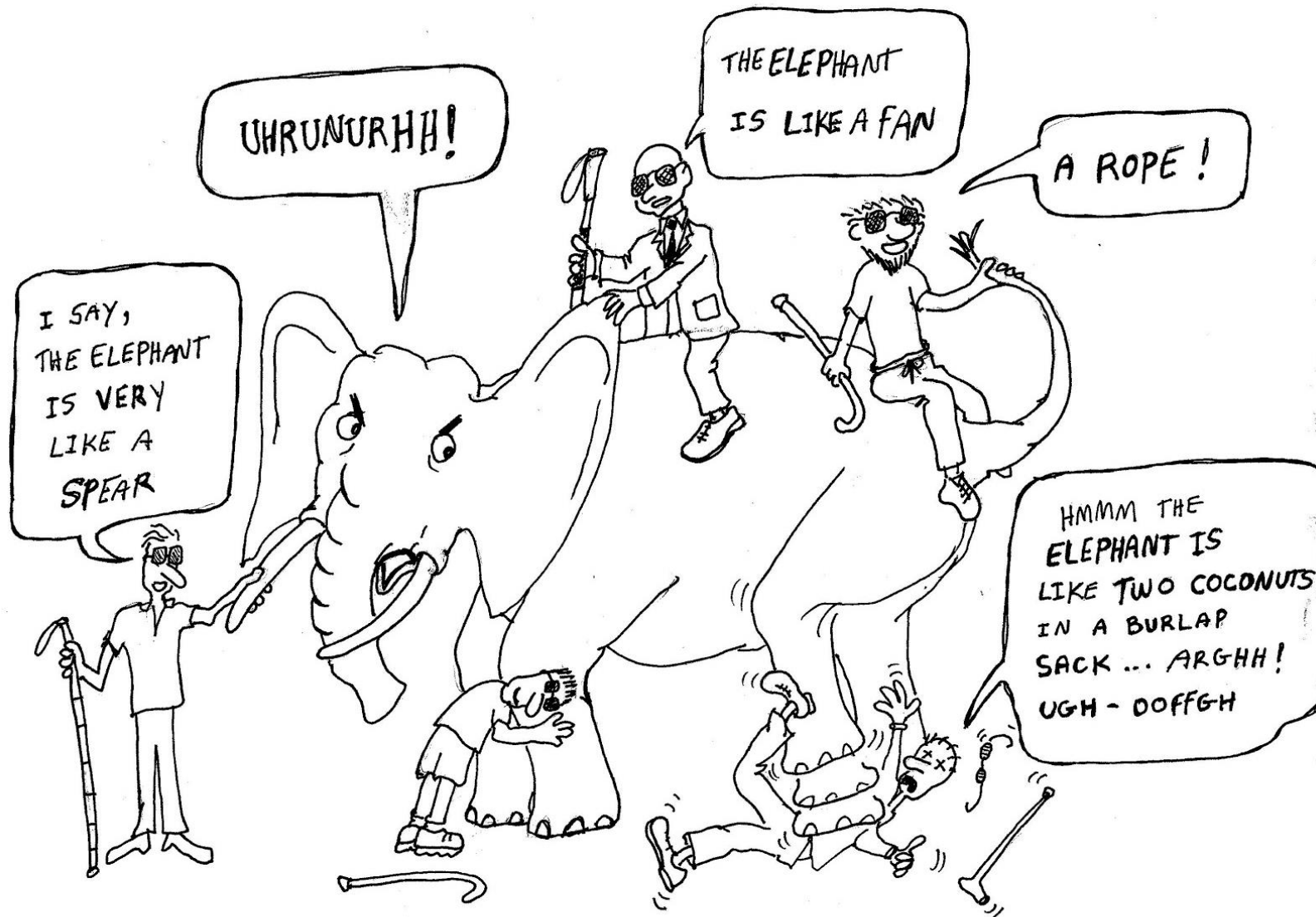
Visual thinking



# Creative Thinking options



**Creative Example:** Using an EV car as a solar battery for your house

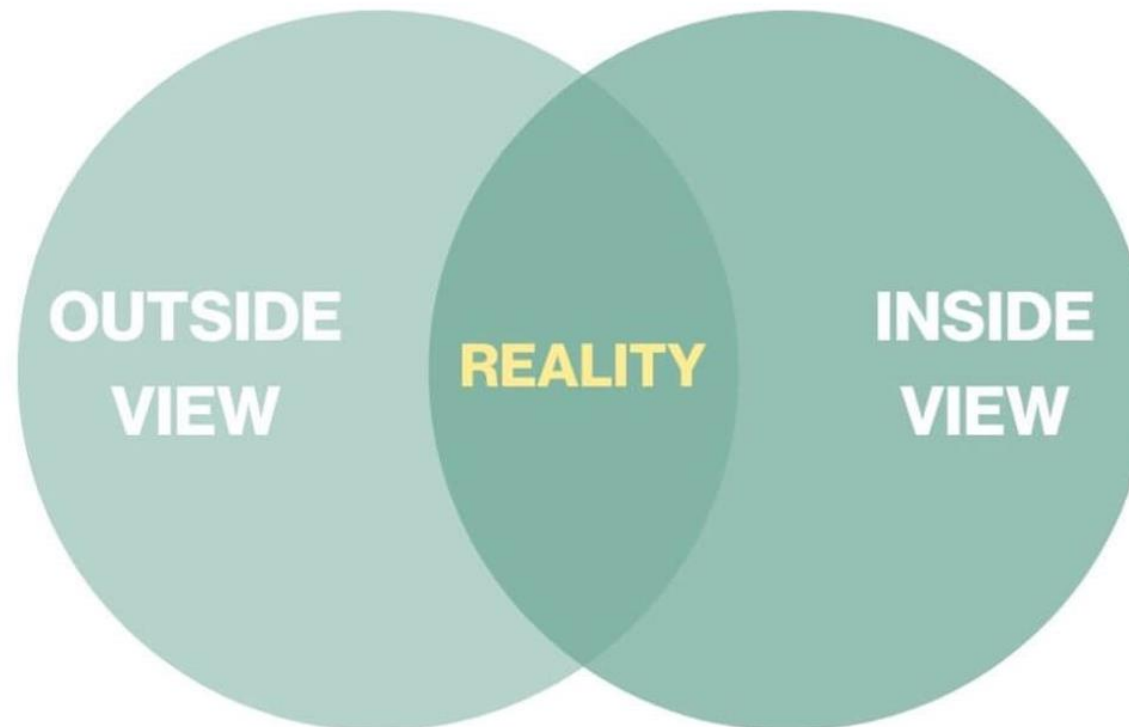


The challenge  
of limited  
thinking...



# Understand Perspective / Bias

**What is true of the world, independent of your own perspective. The way that others would view the situation.**



**The view of the world from inside of your own perspective, your own experiences, and your own beliefs.**

# Get out of the box ..

## Our Position

Can you change your point of view?

How is the problem defined from the perspective of the CEO vs that of your frontline staff, or your customers?

Each group will look at the challenge in a different way and have different needs and expectations. They will define the problem differently depending upon their point of view.

## Our Environment

We naturally approach a problem from our own functional perspective. If I work in IT I will look at the problem from an IT perspective. If somebody works in Marketing, they may look at the same thing and think it's a Marketing problem.

How might you change the context in terms of how you're defining the problem? One way might be to find someone from another functional area and ask them how they would define the problem. Use their perspective to generate that different point of view.

## Our Constraints

Ask yourself, "What if ...?" And either remove or add constraints.

"What if I removed some of these constraints? What if I had some of these resources? What if I didn't have some of our current resources? What if I was able to do x instead of y?"

By changing the current reality, you may open up the definition of your problem space, allowing you to see and pursue different opportunities.



# Using all our capabilities



## **Rational thinking**

Iterative approach

Use logic, process

More conscious process

**Critical thinking**, check ideas

According to Sigmund Freud,  
any artistic creation is a  
compromise between our  
conscious and unconscious  
intent.



## **Creative thinking**

Instant approach

Uses symbols, metaphor

Less conscious

Creativity, new ideas

# Tools for Creativity

# Mind maps – for exploring

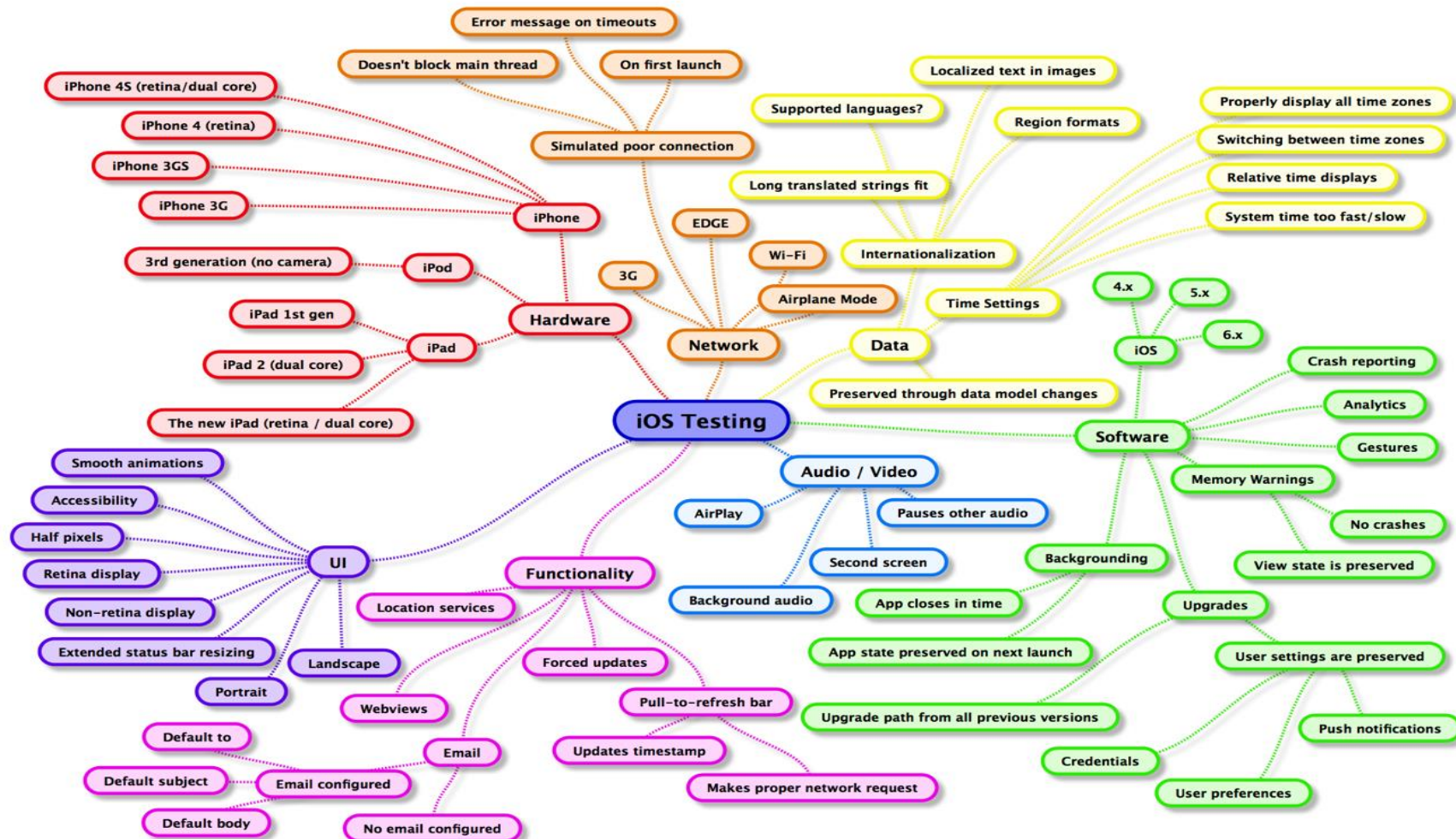


Image source: pinterest.com



# Any Questions?