

Compare and contrast the four styles of creative intelligence

[Technology](#), [Artificial Intelligence](#)



Compare and contrast the four styles of creative intelligence and their influence on organizational decision making. Discuss how the five forces influence mental models/ mindsets. By Ministry Creative Intergenerational intelligence the ability to see and adapt to new situations and solve them. An individual with creative intelligence is able to use innovative thinking and imagination to find new answers to old questions. These individuals think outside of the box and come up with new and different solutions to old problems.

Creative intelligence includes four different styles that explain how individuals learn and view the world. A mental model or mindset is an individuals through process. Mindsets can have both positive and negative influences on individuals and organizations. It is important for the success of a team that individuals minimize the negative mindsets and focus on the positive. Four Styles of Creative Interchangeability to Alan Rowe (2004), "Creative Intelligence reflects how we perceive the world around us.

It is concerned both with the way we do things and the outcome or results achieved. " The four styles of creative intelligence are intuition, innovation, imagination, and inspiration. Intuitive style focuses on past experiences for decision making. These individuals tend to be hold Jobs such as managers, politicians, and actors. Innovative individuals use factual data to make decisions and solve problems. Inventors, engineers, and scientists are typically innovative. Imaginative deals with being able to think outside of the box by finding new opportunities.

Typically artists, musicians, and writers are imaginative. Inspirational individuals focus on the social aspect of problem solving. These individuals lead by inspiring the group and tend to be educators, leaders, and rites. These styles of creative intelligence have different ways of influencing an organization and decision making. Individuals with creative intelligence are open to new possibilities and willing to risk failure. These individuals work hard and are not necessarily looking for a reward.

In an organization, a good idea is to mix the different intelligence styles in a group so they can all work together, filling different voids. Creative individuals often work outside of their comfort zone when trying to solve a problem. If an idea or solution does not come out how they thought, they are usually willing to change their ideas based on the new data. This helps an organization explore new ideas and adapt to stay on top of the competition. Five Forces and Mind Seats mental model or mindset is an assumption or thought about something based on past experience or what one has heard about something.

A mindset is something a person believes is true, but this may not be true. This mindset can be based on many different things such as education, training, influence of others, rewards and incentives, and personal experience. What is learned through education can shape or mental model. This is a very broad field, but when in school, individuals tend to spend time with others in the same field and learn from each other. This can also limit decision making because the individual can be unwilling to trade in what they learned to think on a different level.

Training is similar to education, just more specific. Individuals tend to focus on their specialty often losing sight of the world around them. Influence of others can affect mindset as well. Individuals are influenced by parents, friends, teachers, and coworkers. This influence can be positive, but it can also hinder decision making because they prefer to follow these individuals rather than taking a risk on their own. Rewards and incentives can have a positive effect on mindset. These rewards can be money or simply recognition.

While these are nice motivational tools, some people can forget the goals they are working towards, which is to better their organization, and do it for the rewards. The final force on a mindset is personal experience. What individuals experience can shape their mindset. This type of force can have both negative and positive influences on decision making. If an individual has been in similar situations that turned out positive, they are more comfortable in the situation and willing to work towards the goal. If this individual has had a bad experience, it can inhibit them from focusing on the goal and working towards a solution.

Decision Making in the Workplace mental model is used to describe, predict, and explain events. This can have a direct influence on an individual in the workplace. If an individual on a team has a tendency to slack off and not take their work seriously, other members of the team may have the mindset that this individual will do the same thing on this team. They may not take advantage of the full potential of this individual, whether he or she was a

willing participant or not. This can be detrimental to the team by putting more work on the other individuals.

It can also be hurtful to the one individual because he or she may have had a bad day or an excuse for their past performance. Every new team formation should be treated as a new one, including all members in every task, until they prove themselves to be not trustworthy. Organizations will grow and innovate when they have the following monumental elements in place:" The ability to conceive and exploit new ideas clear strategic vision focused on value generalization and empowered teams to drive progress (von Steam, 2003). Contraindicative intelligence is on a different level of knowledge. This type of intelligence requires creative thinking and finding paths that others may not see. The four different styles of creative intelligence determine how an individual learns and performs. Knowing how one things and what drives them will help a supervisor lead and guide these individuals in the way that is most advantageous to them. Mindsets also have an important influence over how individuals and groups perceive the world around them.