

Creativity and leadership

Business



Marx research on leadership brought to light a mixture of other different theories. Together with Freud and Jung, their socio-psychological theories attached leadership to values which can be forged through conflict. In most cases, study on leadership was a joint venture and worked better with cross pollinating ideas from many other social and human development theories arising at a particular moment in time. The Subconscious and Leadership To get in touch with the true consciousness, the conscious thoughts must be explored as well. He argued that it is the task of leaders to engage the conscious of their juniors to follow and align their values, needs and purposes in line with their leader's own. Personality Traits and Leadership Marx and Jung conducted a study into personalities of professionals and related them to their inner organization.

The introversion-extraversion model has provided great insight into the unconscious thoughts of basic personalities and how they relate to the professional behavior. The emergence of creative cognition approach is the most recent event in the field of psychology. Marx's understanding of psychology was that creativity is a mental phenomenon that results from ordinary cognitive processes. His studies suggested that creativity can be linked to intelligence levels. Major characteristics of creative people fall into two categories: personality and intelligence.

In the same context, there has been some minor correlation linking intelligence to creativity. New studies have also identified cross relationship between creativity and its specific forms. Creativity is one of predisposing traits of effective leadership (Evans, 2004). Some of major contributions and suggestions in Karl Marx's research works suggested a number of factual

statements and suggestions in socio-psychological and leadership theories (Kreis, 2008): Mankind history involves various social classes' struggle. Productivity ability defines the society and its growth solely determined by this abilities to grow. People undergo different phases like capitalism, feudalism and slavery.

Economic classes are the most vital feature of a given society. Production modes and members relations define a class. Production means are owned by capitalists, while capacity to work is owned by proletariat. New society forms develop according to the new production forms. Classes can only obtain power through revolution.

Proletariat develops due to capitalism as they only have labor to offer to earn a living. Creativity can be linked to intelligence levels, and it determines the kind of leader that one becomes. Conclusion Karl Marx was one of the greatest social thinkers of the time, who lived a simple life as a representative of proletariat. His influence by Moses Hess and Hegel theories was a kind of basis for his ability to come up with great ideas on matters concerning leadership in the society. He had introduced what no other man could have thought of. Despite facing many challenges like poverty and frequent expulsion from different countries, he still remained focused and strong.

His excellent understanding of the society structures and application of the Hegel dialectic theory resulted in the development of great ideas; some of them are still used today. He was a representative of proletariat himself, so that this gave him more ideas which would have led to a better society which

was not based on classes. However, he believed that it was to be achieved through revolution in which the proletariats were the key factor. His view on the capitalist's ways of earning their living, which mostly involved employing people from the proletariat class, led to the formation of commodity fetishism (Coser, 2006.).

His great ideas on sociology led to Marxism, which is a core to some social theory today. His works have led to the development of new social ideas and new generation of socialists, who use his credible ideas to establish them. Therefore, he will be remembered by all generations as the founder of socialism (Barte, 2007).