

Imagination and Creativity

¹Himanshu shekhar ²Divisha Jain

¹ Computer science , ² Information Technology scholar, A.I.E.T,KUKAS JAIPUR

Before you read:

Imagination: The process of creating a situation in mind that doesn't exist in real world.

Creativity: The ability to solve a problem more efficiently using the process of imagination.

Abstract :

Imagination and creativity something that differentiates us from machines. We were always amazed by the fact that we can solve complicated problems with the help of imagination and creativity. So what imagination really means, it is a process of imagining things and doing something in a unique way can said to be creativity. So for creativity, the process of imagination plays an important role. So here we will mainly focus on the process how we imagine things and how the process of imagination makes us creative and how helpful is it for solving problems. And the most important one, how we can imagine things that we have never seen with our eyes.

Keywords – Imagination, creativity, brain

INTRODUCTION

Imagination is the process of imagining things. So let's get deeper into that, so how we really imagine. So it mostly starts with a question. You ask yourself and then you try to get an answer for your question via the process of imagination. And the question could be anything, ex: "how will the most beautiful girl in the whole world look like" or "how a black hole will look like when we are standing in front of it" or "what if I got married to the girl I love" or "how will it feel to live in mars" or "how will it feel to be richest person of the world" and there are thousands of questions like this.

So we start with a question and then we ask our self the question and then start trying to create a situation where we can find our answer. How we create a situation that we have not seen as it does not exist in the real world. So

How our brain create such and environment. Let us understand the functioning of a brain by a diagram and the way brain stores and analyzes data.

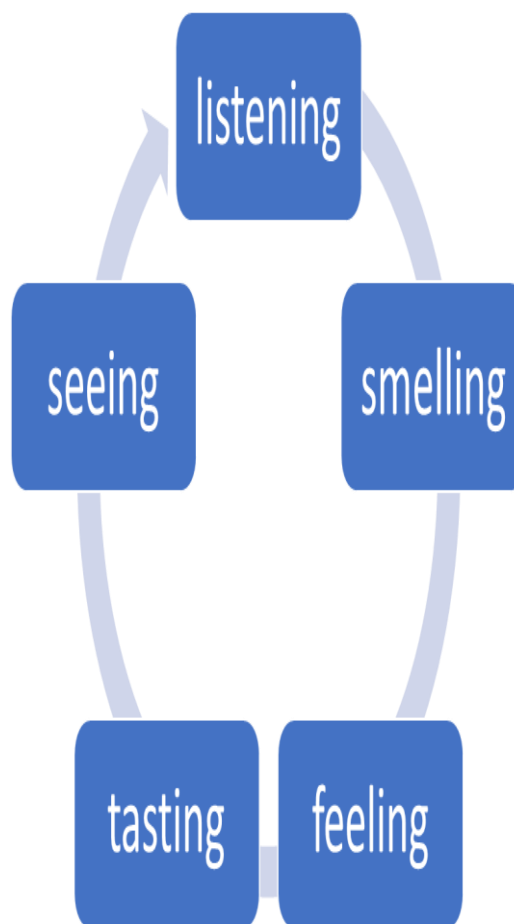


Fig: 1.1

It shows all the five types of data we collect from our senses and they all are interlinked. Interlinking between them can be understood by an example,

"So how do we remember a person, we remember a person by all the above features. And they are interconnected, like at night you are trying to sleep and suddenly you got a smell that is similar to that of the person you have known, so what happens that as all the data is interlinked, it triggers all the other interlinked data's. So that person's face came in front of your eyes and so that person's voice and other features.

So hereby we understand that all the data collected by all of our five senses are interlinked with each other and one can trigger the other.

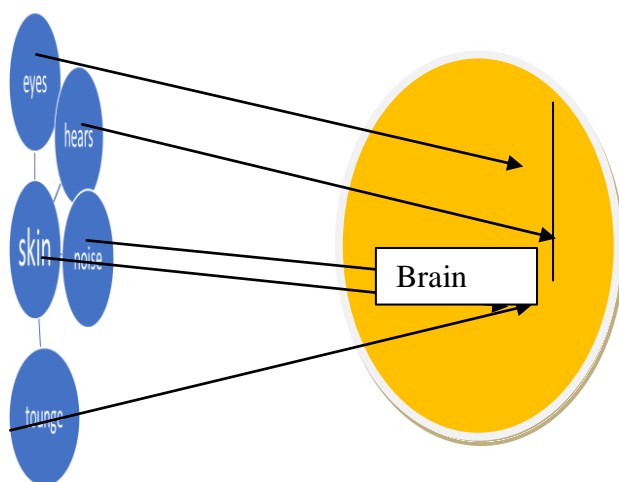


Fig: 1.2

All the sense are interlinked in a huge circuit called body and they all passes the information to the human brain and the work of brain is to process and store it. The data then stored can be triggered and can be used later.

So now we have a better understanding why suddenly we are able to hear someone’s voice in our mind and getting an image of their face just by smelling something that has similar smell to that of them. As all the data is interlinked one trigger another.

So let’s get into the question how we create a situation in our mind that we have never seen or faced in real world.

So as we know and now we have a better understanding how data is stored in our brain and how they are interlinked and connected to each other. And how one can trigger the other.

So what basically happens in our brain, when it tries to create a situation which really does not exist?

We have all this different type of data in our mind, so as we know the processing speed of our brain is very high, so when we demand the a situation in mind by asking a question, what our brain does is that it create combination of different types of data that it already has and then it have some situations as the output of the combinations of data and now the most suitable situation is the one that brain outputs.

Let’s take an example to understand it better.

I asked myself” how will it feel to be with sherlin” , so what my brain does it create lots of situations using all the data that it had, like how sherlin looks, and how two person in love live(from all the movies I watched), and from my previous experience. So my brain create lots of situation and now some of these situations make sense and some doesn’t, so now brain applies some kind of filter and bring out the most suitable situation and this a continuous process going on in background the situation construction keeps

going in background as per decisions made by the person, in its imagination.

So now we have a proper answer to what imagination is and how it works. And how our brain creates a situation which we have never seen before.

CREATIVITY

Creativity is a way of solving a problem, if seen in general and if seen specifically, it’s a way to handle a situation, it could be anything ex: - a problem, creating something new.

So how does creativity works. Creativity works in a similar way as imagination, so here instead of asking us any question, we ask ourselves specific questions about problems and the thing about creativity is that it increases as like imagination with time.

So again let’s take an example to understand the topic in a better way.

Let us assume I am solving an algebra problem. So as in process of imagination, I asked myself a question to create a situation, instead here I will ask myself about how to solve that question. Now my brain will make lots of possible outcomes and then will choose from those which make sense and then will give me possible options by which I can solve the problem.

CONCLUSION

Our brain creates combination of all the data we have on a situation to give an output of a situation which we have never faced in real life. And this process of creating a new situation and trying to feel it is called imagination. And the creation of situation is a continuous process. It keeps going on in background and the features of the situation keeps changing as per decisions we make in our imagination.

And creativity is a similar thing as imagination as in creativity allows us to solve problems using imagination and creativity gives us few possible ways to solve a problem and both creativity and imagination get better with time and practice.

REFERENCE

- [1] Amabile, T. M., Conti, R., Coon, H., Lazenby, J., Herron, M., “Assessing the work environment for creativity,” *Academy of Management Journal* 39 (1996) 1154–1184.
- [2] Amabile, T. M., How to kill creativity, *Harvard Business Review* (1998) 179–189.
- [3] Barron, F., “All creation is a collaboration” in A.Montuori, R. Purser (Eds.), *Social Creativity*, Hampton,Cresskill, NJ (1999) pp. 49–60.
- [4] Berman, M. “The two faces of creativity,” in A. Montuori, R. Purser (Eds.), *Social Creativity*, Hampton Press, Cresskill, NJ (1999) pp. 83-104.
- [5] Chodorow, Joan (1997) *Jung on Active Imagination*, Princeton University Press. Emery, M., *Searching, The Theory and Practice of Making Cultural Change*, John Benjamin, Amsterdam (1999).
- [6] Franz, Marie-Louise Von. *Alchemical Active Imagination*, Revised Edition, Shambhala (1997).

- [7] Hannah, Barbara. Encounters with the Soul: Active Imagination as Developed by C.G. Jung. Santa Monica: Sigo, (1981).
- [8] Irvine, Ian (2010) Jung, Alchemy and the Technique of Active Imagination (article 3 of a 5) talk delivered as 'Alchemy and the Imagination' to the Bendigo Writers' Council in 2008.
- [9] Jenkins, H., Convergence Culture: Where Old and New Media Collide, NYU Press, New York (2008).
- [10] Johnson, Robert A., Inner Work (1986) Harper & Row. Jonasson, H. I., In a Land of a Living God, The Healing Imagination and the Icelandic Heritage, ProQuest, Ann Arbor (2006).
- [11] Jung, C. G. (1970) "Definitions," CW 6, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press. par. 824.