

How Far We Could Go with the Power of Our Creative Mind by Maximizing our Enthusiasm, Creative Leadership and Agility

Alireza Haddadi

Received: 23 March 2018 / Received in revised form: 06 July 2018, Accepted: 13 July 2018, Published online: 05 September 2018
© Biochemical Technology Society 2014-2018
© Sevas Educational Society 2008

Abstract

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to develop and present a conceptual auto-tune model of self-leadership by using personality, habits, skills, abilities, professions, hobbies and physical characteristics.

Design/methodology/approach – Drawing a model upon existing empirical evidence, paper develop a model of the relationships between self-leadership and creativity which may result in organizational improvements. Enthusiasm may result in creativity and creativity may bring agility.

Findings – The model suggests that individuals, who have enthusiasm and knowledge on how to tackle with the risks and uncertainties stood in the way, will be more likely to practice creativity, teamwork synergism and innovation. As a result, organizations and societies will be more likely to become agile in the world of uncertainty by converting their weaknesses to strengths.

Research limitations – Any future research should examine the linkages emanating from the auto-tune model empirically. The model has been designed comprehensive in a way that any other relationships implied by the leadership, creativity and agility would have been perceived.

Practical implications – The model suggests that the leaders would be able to encourage the practice among the members of a society or organizations which may lead to build up workplaces that support the different organizational levels.

Originality – This paper makes a contribution to the leadership, creativity and agility by developing the most recent model designed and presented by Trudy C. Diliello and Jerry D. Houghton.

Keywords Self leadership, creativity, agility, creative power of mind, self assessment, self concept, self control and self awareness.

Alireza Haddadi

BS degree in Chemical Engineering from Sharif University of Technology, MBA degree in Marketing from Esfahan University, Esfahan, Iran.

Email: ilyafeb2005@yahoo.com

Paper type – Conceptual paper

Introduction

Our brain needs to struggle for goals achievement biologically. There could be no target setting sometimes or our brain may not find any goal to get involved with. If so, our brain could be employed as a tool to let the others achieve their goals. What happened in the past is what we have no control on, and future could be built up depending on what we envisage by our creative mind. But the certain moment within which we are living, is one of the invaluable asset which enables us to let our plans move forward, full-fledged from now on. The moment that makes us more determined to concentrate our attention on a certain target to be followed by mobilization of our resources.

Model development

This paper provides with a model consisting of 1.self discipline + 2.self awareness + 3.self guided + 4.self rewarding + 5.self punitive + 6.self confidence + 7.self esteem + 8.self control + 9.self assessment which may direct us on how to bring up our self concept. Self concept is not an inborn quality and it starts getting acquired when a baby is at a few months of age. The quality of self concept can be affected by success and failure. The one's surrounding is perceived in line with self concept and there will be a permanent willingness to face up with the new ideas and to put aside the old ones. In other words we may verify the relation between social training and self concept as a crucial point which could be resulted in success, job promotion and so on. The paper eventually comes up with an idea on how suppression of arrogance, hatred, wrath, jealousy, greed and maliciousness will end up building of a happy ending future with the power of the creative mind.

We may categorize people in three groups:

1. People who get sleep by negative thoughts
2. People who get sleep by positive and dreamy thoughts
3. People who get sleep by positive and creative thoughts

If we are within the first group, we will absorb all bad events and will confront the events we thought about. We can be within the

second group and in that case, our dreamy thoughts are not that powerful enough to be creative. However if we are believed to have been within the third group, all what visualized by us creatively on the eve of getting sleep, would have been realized in future. This miracle goes back to the function of alpha waves. Waves emanating from our brain are in the high levels of alpha state about 20 minutes before we get sleep and 20 minutes after we woke up. As such, you may imagine how far we could go with the power of our creative mind.

Self-esteem reflects a person's overall subjective emotional evaluation of his or her own worth. It is a judgment of oneself as well as an attitude toward the self. Self- encompasses beliefs about oneself, (for example, "I am competent", "I am worthy"), as well as emotional states, such as triumph, despair, pride, and shame, Hewitt, John P. (2009)². Smith and Mackie (2007)³ defined it by saying "The self-concept is what we think about the self; self-esteem, is the positive or negative evaluations of the self, as in how we feel about it.

Self-esteem is attractive as a social psychological construction because researchers have conceptualized it as an influential predictor of certain outcomes, such as academic achievement, Marsh, H.W. (1990)⁴. happiness, Baumeister, R. F.; Campbell, J. D.; Krueger, J. I.; Vohs, K. D. (2003)⁵., satisfaction in marriage and relationships, and criminal behavior, Orth U.; Robbins R.W. (2014)⁶. Self-esteem can apply specifically to a particular dimension (for example, "I believe I am a good writer and feel happy about that") or a global extent (for example, "I believe I am a bad person, and feel bad about myself in general"). Psychologists usually regard self-esteem as an enduring personality characteristic ("trait" self-esteem), though normal, short-term variations ("state" self-esteem) also exist. Synonyms or near-synonyms of self-esteem include: self-worth, self-regard self-respect, and self-integrity.

The concept of self-confidence is commonly used as self-assurance in one's personal judgment, ability, power, etc. One increases self-confidence from experiences of having mastered particular activities, Snyder, C. R.; Lopez, Shane J. (2009-01-01)⁷. It is a positive belief that in the future one can generally accomplish what one wishes to do. Self-confidence is not the same as self-esteem, which is an evaluation of one's own worth, whereas self-confidence is more specifically trust in one's ability to achieve some goal, which one meta-analysis suggested is similar to generalization of self-efficacy, Zellner, M. (1970)⁸. Abraham Maslow and many others after him have emphasized the need to distinguish between self-confidence as a generalized personality characteristic, and self-confidence with respect to a specific task, ability or challenge (i.e. self-efficacy). Self-confidence typically refers to general self-confidence. This is different from self-efficacy, which psychologist Albert Bandura has defined as a "belief in one's ability to succeed in specific situations or accomplish a task, Luszczynska, A. and Schwarzer, R. (2005)⁹, and therefore is the term that more accurately refers to specific self-confidence. Psychologists have long noted that a person can possess self-confidence that he or she can complete a specific task

(self-efficacy) (e.g. cook a good meal or write a good novel) even though they may lack general self-confidence, or conversely be self-confident though they lack the self-efficacy to achieve a particular task (e.g. write a novel). These two types of self-confidence are, however, correlated with each other, and for this reason can be easily conflated, Bauer, Raymond (1964-05-01).¹⁰

Self confidence and self esteem are what we start learning from our parent at an early age. The number of questions raised by the curious kids could be answered patiently or could be kept unanswered. The way that a kid criticizes and its consequences will form his or her self esteem. When a 3-month baby starts reacting visual stimuli, the baby perceives an event and tries to figure out the reasons behind that. As the time passes, the kids will get adapted with the seasonal and environmental changes while the color of their hairs, ages, heights, genders and their skills and interests will be shaping their self concepts at the early age. Then they will start comparing themselves with the others and when their characteristics, competencies and values get emerged, their self concept will be shaped. In other words, self concept is an ability to reflect characteristics, skills, merits and behaviors. This is an image, by which one can describe him or herself.

Self concept and self esteem are different from each other. Self concept means how a person can be defined depending on behaviors, habits, skills and natures. However, self esteem is an approach that a person may have towards him or herself on the values basis, whether they are good or bad.

Self concept is a process that uses self assessment to define one's self schemas. Features such as personality, habits, skills, abilities, professions, hobbies, physical characteristics and so on will be assessed and applied to self schemas. Therefore, one's overall self concept is made up of one's self schemas, and interacts with self-esteem, self-knowledge, and the social self to form the self as whole. It includes the past, present, and future selves, where future selves (or possible selves) represent individuals' ideas of what they might become, what they would like to become, or what they are afraid of becoming. Possible selves may function as incentives for certain behavior. David G. (2009)¹¹, Markus, H.; Nurius, P. (1986)¹².

Self discipline, self awareness, self guided, self rewarding and self punitive may result in self observation and self managements followed by impacting all aspects of personal and social life such as health, occupation, business dealings, relations and all that. Then we will be self motivated taking needful action to the best of proficiency based on a firm's or a team's discretion. Self guided initiative is something never done before. Self rewarding and self punitive initiatives may help us keep our eyes on the roadmap by practicing the acquired qualities such as; thoughtfulness and steadfastness. The machine once put in motion will go on for ages, and advance, as if self-guided, towards a given point, Democracy In America, Volume 1 (of 2) Alexis de Toqueville¹³.

Self control is the ability or capacity to regulate one's emotions and behaviors in the face of temptations and impulses^{14, 15}. We use this cognitive process to tolerate what we get exposed to from the early morning to night. Admirable self control may help us get a feedback from our actions achieving our specific goals to the best of expertise¹⁶.

Self assessment is one of the motives that drive self evaluation, along with self verification and self enhancement. It is process of looking at oneself to assess the points that are significant to one's identity. Sedikides (1993&1997)¹⁷ suggests that self assessment motive will prompt people to seek information to confirm their uncertain self concept rather than their certain self concept and at the same time people use self assessment to enhance their certainty of their own self knowledge. However, the self-assessment motive could be seen as quite different from the other two selfevaluation motives. Unlike the other two motives through self-assessment, people are interested in the accuracy of their current self view, rather than improving their self-view. This makes self-assessment the only self-evaluative motive that may cause a person's self-esteem to be damaged.

What we see on a daily basis will affect our unconscious mind and our conscious mind. Before we change our habits, ideas and believes, our behavior may not change to an appropriate way. We are surrounded by people, objects and environment within which our behavior and habits will become dynamic. Envisage newly born babies when they observe the objects around as one dimension in black and white. As the time goes by, the babies inquire look at the objects as 3-dimension in color. Then they start learning, how to use their hands which will be ended up developing the function of their brains. Once, they turn into two years of age, they will start figuring out how to get adapted with their surroundings. This is the age when parents come up with dos and don'ts/cons and pros. Then some parts of the brain, which could be similar to the lights of the several rooms in a large building, will start getting turned off by interference of the parents, (Debbie Ford, The dark side of the light chasers)¹⁸. As such, the kids surrender the power of their inquisitive, creative and questioning minds to their parents by suppressing their innermost feelings, which will be followed neither by a further motivation nor by a further effort.

Education purpose is to replace an empty mind with an open one "Malcolm Forbes".

Innovation and creativity

Innovation and creativity are considered to have been critical competencies for improving organizational staying power (e.g. Amable, 1988)¹⁹; (Kanter, 1983)²⁰; (Tushman and O' Reilly, 1997)²¹; (Utterback, 1994)²² (Woodman et al., 1993)²³. Creativity is a construct that is hard to be defined. Theorists do not agree entirely on the same definition, but Guilford (1950, p. 452)²⁴ stated that the creative person has novel ideas" and will submit uncommon, yet acceptable, responses. Sternberg and Lubart (1999, p. 3)²⁵ define creativity as the ability to produce work that is both novel (i.e., original, unexpected) and appropriate (i.e., useful,

adaptive concerning task constraints). Barron and Harrington (1981, p. 442)²⁶ use the terms "novel", "originality", and "far-reachingness" in their definition of creativity. Martindale (1989, p. 211)²⁷ suggests that creativity must be original, and it must be useful or appropriate for the situation, and it must actually be put to some use.

A schematic of the Auto-tune model:

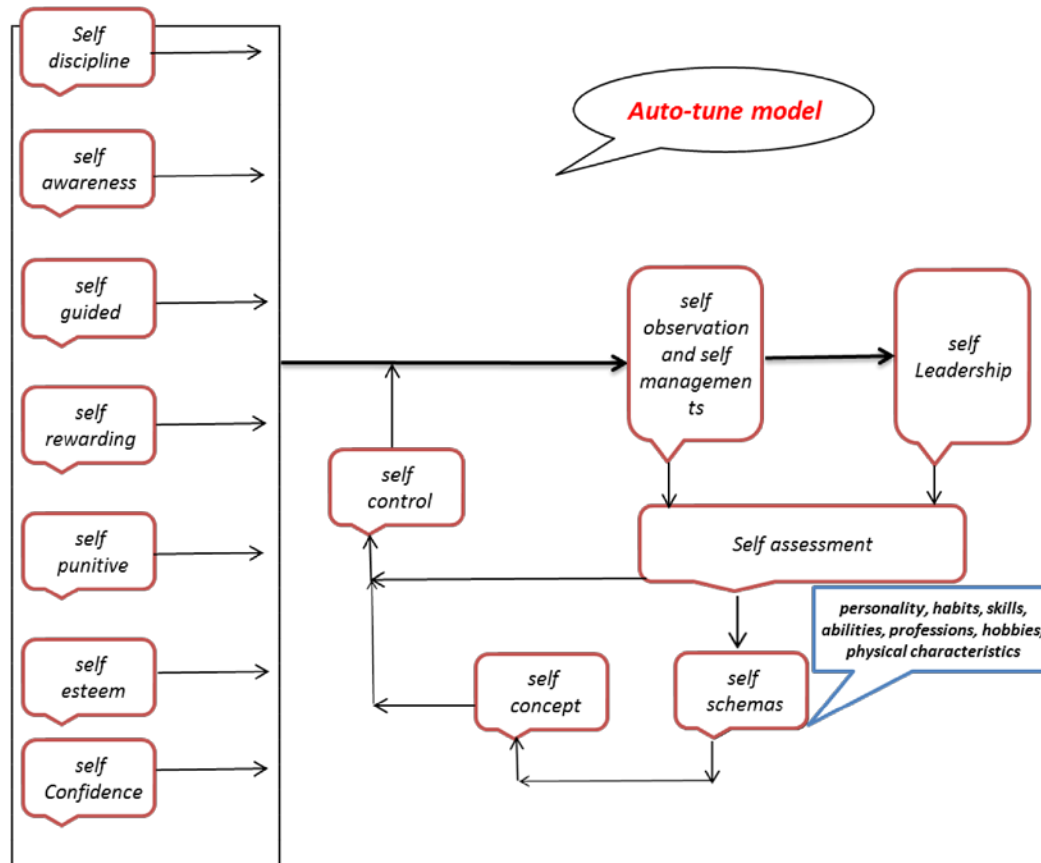
We name the model auto tune as it is self regulated. The following process has an ability to regulate itself.

Figure 1: A model suggested by Alireza Haddadi, showing a progressive method on how to fine tune a combination of inborn qualities and acquired virtues

Self concept of a nation:

Within the 20th century which started by the 1st world war, the

development may need modernized slavery. From 1861 to 1865 the civil war between north and south in the US took 4 years, three weeks and 6 days, during which capitalism defeated feudalism.



October Russian Revolution, the 2nd world war, atomic bombing in Japan ..., establishment of People's republic of China, the war between the US and Vietnam, Afghanistan invasion by Russia, followed by the imposed war on Iran, ended by USSR collapse and sectarian Balkan war, over a hundred million people were killed, (Richard Nixon, Seize the moment-America's challenge in a one-superpower world)²⁸. These catastrophic events happened owing to the lack of dialogue and using arms in lieu of mind. Now we can imagine, how the spirit of the peoples get shaped by their history across the world.

We may review the era of industrialization in 1779 when the first metal bridge was made in England. At the time, the industrialization founded on triple elements of Weaving-coal-iron foundry basis followed by invention of horse power and rail way in 1804 and 1825 respectively. When rail way invented, human took the leap forward to distribute the merchandises in general and textiles in specific, across the US and Europe. Coal used as fuel in the combustion furnaces and the driving force was transmitted to the wheels. As the time passed by, human came to realize that rapid

African Americans ended up leaving farms, joining the newly established factories. Invention of bicycle in France in 1790, a year after the revolution, which followed by mass production in 1817 and using the chain in 1885 and extraction of sugar from sugar beet in Germany in 1747 followed by mass production in France from 1801 onwards as a result of embargo levied on exportation of sugar cane to France by the Great Britain, are among the mental efforts that caused to effect by the European scientists.

The evolutionary period of industrialism could be divided into three periods of product integration era (1820-1830), market orientation era (1900-1950) and postindustrial era (1950-1980). From 1980 assembly lines were replaced by information technology era when we rather focused on keyboard than the assembly line. In 20th century, mass production consumed almost the entire national resources and fossil sources which resulted in three adverse effects; global warming-ozone depletionacid rains. After all, we notice that we will not be able to go any further if we do not change the way forward by taking a lesson from what had happened so far. The development process is like a nonstop

moving train passing by and the only remaining rational choice is to stop for a while and change the path, in a way that we avoid losing any further. Again this is our levels of perseverance and efforts which will define how to make a choice more objectively and more seriously. Somewhere we should drop our old roadmap and decide on how to continue our progress undeterred neither by harming our self nor by bypass attacking others' target.

A good example of a steadfast country is the US when declared independence on 4th of July 1776 in Philadelphia (Howard Zinn, A people's history of the united states, 1492-present)²⁹. Although, nowadays we believe that interdependency is what we may go by. They started working on how to build up their newly established country while there was no room for investment except the loan to the tune of 300 million dollars which was donated by Louis XVI, the last king of France before the fall of monarchy during the French Revolution. They started suppressing the natives across the 13 states and human trafficking from African continent to the US to build up their country by using the slaves in the form of forced labor (women and men) in the farms when the most important merchandises were cotton, maize and wheat. The human rights of the natives and the slaves were violated cruelly while even workers should have worked 12 hours a day in the cotton spinning factories spending half an hour for lunch from 12 to 12:30 only. The most common jobs at the time were; farming, cattle breeding, cotton spinning and black smith. The rights to vote and the rights of ownership were not given to the American citizen women until 1918. However the rights to vote, was given to slaves (men) in 1869 a few years after the civil war was over, which caused some conflicts in the US. In 1964, after a long dispute, racial discrimination in firms with over 25 employees got prohibited as per the Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Some policies adopted as affirmative action, such as racial quotas or gender quotas, have been criticized as a form of reverse discrimination. Affirmative action tends to emphasize not specific quotas but rather "targeted goals" to address past discrimination in a particular institution or in broader society through good-faith efforts to identify, select, and train potentially qualified minorities and women. As we may notice, the government of the US came to this crucial point that prevention of crime and delinquency is the only rational decision which would result in effectiveness and efficiency. In 1990s the US government disbursed about USD40,000 for each prisoner in a year to rehabilitate the inmates. The government decided to continue the policy by laying more effective educational plans in a way that the human capital could be educated, recruited and utilized in an appropriate way. Some questions that could cross our mind are as follows:

1. would the US have been built up like what we can see nowadays, if the racial minorities could have ruled over the country?
2. Why the whole people across the world would like to have their countries become like the US?
3. How much effort made by the human resources to build up the US country consisting of 51 states having both natural resources and fossil sources?

4. Was the mental effort prioritized to the practical effort when the elites of the US like; George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Alexander Hamilton decided to draw a roadmap for the future?

Answering to these questions could be challenging, while we always imagine the US as the most modernized country having the largest industries, universities, superhighways, wildlife parks, widely known across the world.

Materials, Manpower, Money, Machineries and Methods were mobilized in an effective way to realize a dream, for which we need to read through the whole valued book written by Howard Zinn in 1980 under title of "A people's History of the United States".

Suggestion of a method:

There could be a lot of people in our society, who think of big dreams or they would like to be singled out as prominent persons. There are different methods to change the levels of our self concept, out of which the one that concentrates on our thoughts and inner talks is noticeable. Any kind of harmful thoughts need to be avoided as a primary step in a way that it can be followed by deciphering to the repetitive and positive sentences as the secondary step. This may sound healthy of our self concept if we do not deny our positive and strength points of our behavior. Self talk sounds healthy of our mentality. We may need to internalize this method to empower our kids' self concept from their childhood. When variety of options such as; foods, cloths, entertainments, schools, sports, cell phones, computer devices/games, bicycles, trips etc. are easily accessible, this could be the best way to provide them with cause and effect, reason and example, problem and solution, advantage and disadvantage and finally opinion and discussion. This method may help our kids concentrate their attention on a certain activity and prioritize their needs and interests in a way that their rights can be matched against their tasks and after all they achieve their goals based on a progressive plan in an upward direction.

Therefore, we may suggest having the following steps taken:

1. Idea Goal setting without putting any roof on our dreams;
2. Determination of the ways forward in order to achieve the goals;
3. Division of the tasks, which should be matched against our potentials;
4. Equifinality, as the principle that in open systems a given end state can be reached by many potential means. The term and concept is due to Hans Driesch, the developmental biologist, later applied by Ludwig von Bertalanffy, the founder of General Systems Theory. By this principle we may leave the creation doors open so that we can evaluate different ways to reach our targets to the best of expertise;
5. Self- motivation; which enable us to be tireless, no matter what obstacles stood on the way;
6. Communication, by which we try to be noticed how far we could sustain;

7. Mobilization of the existing resources;
8. Comparison between the actual performance and ideal goals;
9. Determination of gap;
10. Actions to be taken as necessary modification measures

Conclusion and the ways forward:

Over 80% of our needs could be satisfied by the others in the form of employing the top talent pools, innovations, imports of goods in lieu of production that we call it give-and-take process. The whole world will face up to its responsibility from 2025 towards 2050 when the countdown of the proven fossil and natural resources will experience a faster decline trend. Globalization, biodiversity, virtual water (refers to the hidden flow of water if food or other commodities are traded from one place to another. For instance, it takes 1,340 cubic meters of water (based on the world average) to produce one metric ton of wheat), green gas effect (The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are water vapor(60%), carbon dioxide(26%) ozone, methane, Sulfur hexafluoride, nitrogen oxides and CFCs. The strength of the greenhouse effect will depend on the atmosphere's temperature and on the amount of greenhouse gases that the atmosphere contains), sources and sinks (are analysis formalisms which distinguish points, areas, or volumes through which current enters or exits a system. Supposedly, occasions and seas act like the heart, forests like the lungs and rivers like the blood vessels while in summer the carbon dioxide absorption by the oceans declines), carbon dioxide emission, fauna and flora (Fauna is all of the animal life of any particular region or time. The corresponding term for plants is flora) are among the most challenging topics that we need to tackle with, by thoughtfulness. All the aforesaid concerns are part of the preparation for the sustainable development.

New generations look for the significant jobs to bring them an inner satisfaction followed by the outer rewards in a convenient workplace. They would rather like identifiable careers than the unidentifiable ones. The book written by Paul Kennedy³⁰, could be considered as a warning towards year 2025. Job opportunities by year 2025 will be less than what we have now and all those having no expertise will have to tackle with poverty while the labor unions will start calling on strike. Less manpower may need to be attending the job shops worldwide and workers will be substituted by robots, shops by vending machines, cars by new energy vehicles, existing cities by the smart ones, currencies by Bitcoin/Blockchain technology (digital money), as we are living in a digital world. The layout of the industries will be retrofitted while we are in exposure of a rapid and cruel development which will lead to cut-throat-competition as a result of the 4th industrial revolution started from 2015. Eventually a lot of functions are expected to be operated by the internet of things (IOT). Sharing and pooling the most recent innovations, merging the small scale industries and dialog among the civilizations are some of solutions to achieve the competitive advantage in capabilities, sources and products as well as mobilization of Materials, Manpower, Money, Machineries and Methods could result in thriftiness in use of energy and resources which will end up envisaging a vivid picture for our new generation. Therefore, bringing up our self concept by

paying serious attention to the power of creative mind will be an undisputed necessity everywhere in this world.

The awful truth

The awful truth as a side effect of the 4th industrial revolution could be loneliness which impacts on our self-concept dramatically by isolating us from our surroundings. Industrial growth in the developed countries is the fact that shows how far we could go with the power of our creative mind, although the next generation will have nothing to share with the others. Deciphering to the innermost voices and feelings help realize our beautiful dream which make our world secure enough to let everyone enjoy peaceful coexistence. "Talent develops in Solitude, character develops in the stream of life." — Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.

Imagine the regular customers of a bar in the Christmas Eve when they come to order a shut of hard liquor drink sitting by counter, while the others order a table to sit across having drunk soft liquor ones. The counter customers are the ones who have lost their money, fame, physical attraction, youngness, family and prosperity. They keep sitting by the counter until the bartender asks; Don't you have home? They are still there while the other customers have already left the bar. The bartender starts washing the dishes and get ready to shut the bar as the time passes 3:00 pm and this is the time when the remaining customers follow him to leave the bar and forget the Christmas Eve while no one looks forward to seeing them. They also have no one to be with when the others attend the parties to celebrate new year. When they look at the mirror, they start crying as they have lost their physical attraction, fame and prosperity and no possibility remains to restore their youngness. They used to get stock with all perishable things while their self-concept could have shaped as an eternal ego and could have connected them to the whole universe without experiencing the terrible loneliness. Brook Shields who used to advertise Calvin Klein as an actress ended up receiving some proposals to play role as a grand ma at Hollywood after all, while she should have faced up with the consequences of dependence on perishable physical attraction. Undoubtedly, Antidepressant is going to be the most expensive drug worldwide in near future.

Even if we happen to lose all what we have, there will still be a precious fact - ego – that will remain eternal. What we got as inborn qualities by genetic is completely different from what we bring up as ego to avoid facing awful loneliness in the third millennium. This is exactly our real asset by which, we could be noticed how far we could go with our self-concept in the world where, everything is believed to be left behind as perishable.

Life is the repetition of repetitive acts in an unending chain and Eid, Ego and Super Ego stand to be the greatest assets in this world, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in its entirety.

References

1. Trudy C. Diliello, Jeffery D. Houghton "Maximizing organizational leadership capacity for the future" *Journal of Managerial Psychology* Vol.21 No. 4, 2006 pp. 319-337
2. Hewitt, John P. (2009). *Oxford Handbook of Positive Psychology*. Oxford University Press. pp. 217–224. ISBN 978-0-19-518724-3.
3. Smith, E. R.; Mackie, D. M. (2007). *Social Psychology* (Third ed.). Hove: Psychology Press. ISBN 978-1-84169-408-5.
4. Marsh, H.W. (1990). "Causal ordering of academic self-concept and academic achievement: A multiwave, longitudinal path analysis". *Journal of Educational Psychology*. 82 (4): 646–656. doi:10.1037/0022-0663.82.4.646.
5. Baumeister, R. F.; Campbell, J. D.; Krueger, J. I.; Vohs, K. D. (2003). "Does High Self-Esteem Cause Better Performance, Interpersonal Success, Happiness, or Healthier Lifestyles?". *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*. 4 (1): 1–44. doi:10.1111/1529-1006.01431. ISSN 1529-1006. PMID 26151640.
6. Orth U.; Robbins R.W. (2014). "The development of self-esteem". *Current Directions in Psychological Science*. 23 (5): 381–387. doi:10.1177/0963721414547414.
7. Snyder, C. R.; Lopez, Shane J. (2009-01-01). *Oxford Handbook of Positive Psychology*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-518724-3.
8. Zellner, M. (1970). "Journal of Personality and Social Psychology". *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 15 (1): 87–93. doi:10.1037/h0029201. PMID 4393678.
9. Luszczynska, A. & Schwarzer, R. (2005). "Social cognitive theory". In M. Conner & P. Norman. *Predicting health behaviour* (2nd ed. rev. ed.). Buckingham, England: Open University Press. pp. 127–169.
10. Bauer, Raymond (1964-05-01). "The obstinate audience: The influence process from the point of view of social communication". *American Psychologist*. 19 (5): 319–328. doi:10.1037/h0042851. ISSN 1935-990X.
11. Myers, David G. (2009). *Social psychology* (10th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill Higher Education. ISBN 978-0073370668.
12. Markus, H.; Nurius, P. (1986). "Possible selves". *American Psychologist*. 41 (9): 954–969. doi:10.1037/0003-066X.41.9.954.
13. Historical Examples of self-guided, Democracy In America, Volume 1 (of 2) Alexis de Toqueville, Dictionary.com.
14. Matt DeLisi. "Chapter 10: Low Self-Control Is a Brain-Based Disorder". SAGE Publications Ltd. Retrieved 4 May 2014.
15. Diamond A (2013). "Executive functions". *Annu Rev Psychol*. 64: 135–168. doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-113011-143750. PMC 4084861. PMID 23020641
16. Timpano, K. R.; Schmidt, N. B. (2013). "The relationship between self control deficits and hoarding: A multimethod investigation across three samples". *The Journal of Abnormal Psychology*. 122 (1): 13–25. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.396.9232. doi:10.1037/a0029760. PMID 22924983. Self-control is the capacity to exert control over one's behavior and is necessary for directing personal behavior toward achieving goals.
17. Sedikides, C. (1993)., Assessment, enhancement, and verification determinants of the self-evaluation process. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 65(2), 317–338.
18. Debbie Ford, The dark side of the light chasers
19. Amabile, T.M. (1988), "A model of creativity and innovation in organizations", *Research in Organizational Behavior*, Vol. 19, pp. 123-67.
20. Kanter, R.M. (1983), *The Change Masters: Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the American Corporation*, Simon & Schuster, New York, NY.
21. Tushman, M. and O'Reilly, C.A. III (1997), *Winning Through Innovation: A Practical Guide to Leading Organizational Change and Renewal*, Harvard Business School Press, Boston, MA.
22. Utterback, J.M. (1994), *Mastering the Dynamics of Innovation*, Harvard Business School Press, Boston, MA.
23. Woodman, R.W., Sawyer, J.E. and Griffen, R.W. (1993), "Toward a theory of organizational creativity", *Academy of Management Journal*, Vol. 18 No. 2, pp. 293-321.
24. Guilford, J.P. (1950), "Creativity", *American Psychologist*, Vol. 5, pp. 444-54.
25. Sternberg, R.J. and Lubart, T.I. (1999), "The concept of creativity: prospects and paradigms", in Sternberg, R.J. (Ed.), *Handbook of Creativity*, Cambridge University Press, New York, NY.

-
26. Barron, F. and Harrington, D.M. (1981), "Creativity, intelligence, and personality", *Annual Review of Psychology*, Vol. 32, pp. 439-76.
 27. Martindale, C. (1989), "Personality, situation, and creativity", in Glover, J.A., Ronning, R.R. and Reynolds, C.R. (Eds), *Handbook of Creativity*, Plenum Press, New York, NY.
 28. Richard Nixon, *Seize the moment-America's challenge in a one-superpower world*
 29. Howard Zinn, *A people's history of the United states. 1492-present.*
 30. Paul Kennedy, *Preparing for the twenty first Century-1993*