

Creativity is not synonymous with talent. Talent is a gift that cannot be taught and cannot be learned. On the contrary, creativity is something that can be learned, taught, enhanced and very important to human development. Individual who gifted is usually creative. But creative individuals are not necessarily talented. Similarly, the relationship of creativity to intelligence in which smart individuals are not necessarily creative. However, creative individuals are generally smart. If the individual has the talents, intelligence and creativity at once in him, many extraordinary things that can be done. In context of wanting to restore glory of Islamic civilization, the individual who possessed the talent, the level of intelligence and the high creativity need to be supplied with high faith values in order for the creative ideas to be produced in line with the Islamic needs.

The Difference of View on Creativity between East and West

Most studies on creativity have been conducted in the context of Western society especially in American society. But there are also researchers who run creativity study in Eastern society context. The studies conducted by some researchers (eg, Lubart, 1999; Niu & Sternberg, 2002) have produce two different perspectives. The first perspective states that there is a difference between the views of Western societies and the views of the Eastern community about the concept of creativity. For example, according to Lubart (1999) compared to Western society the concept of Eastern society about creativity seems less focused to innovative product generation. On the contrary, creativity in the society East more involves a personal satisfaction situation, which has to do with the environment of human life. He added that creativity is more related to meditation because it helps one to see the real situation about himself, others and event. Another significant difference is from the point of relationship with religion creativity. According to Dacey & Lennon (1998) it is different from Western society, where they abandon their Christian religious teachings to produce creative ideas, Muslims, especially those who lived in the tenth century, had succeeded in producing new ideas but at the same time still adhering to his religious teachings. In Hindu religion, "creativity is seen as a spiritual statement and not an innovative solution to a problem" (Lubart, 1999). In addition, in East Asia perspective, creativity is seen as something that involves the re-interpretation of traditional ideas to seek a new perspective while in the approach of Western society, creativity involves parting with traditions (Kristeller, 1983).

The second perspective states that there is no difference in between the views of Western societies and Eastern society's view of creativity. For example, studies conducted by Rudowicz & Hui (1997) have found the equality between Chinese society's concepts of creativity and the creativity concept of West community. According to them, Chinese society the characteristics of creativity include: innovative ideas, imagination, intelligence, independence and energy levels height. In addition, studies (for example: Chan & Chan, 1999; Cheng, 1999) done to investigate the implicit theory of the public about creativity also found that Chinese societies from various tribes share basic concepts of creativity with Western societies. In another study, Kapur, Subramanyam and Shah (1997) have interviewed 20 Indian scientists to know their views about creativity. The