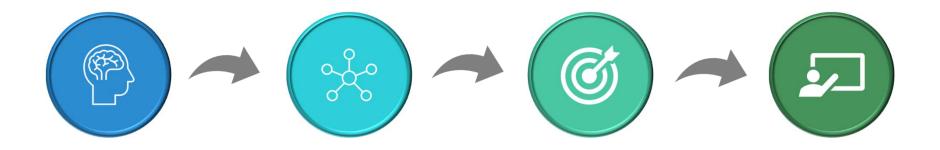
Stay Centered Amidst the Chaos

DEVELOPING A PRACTICE OF RESILIENCE THROUGH APPRECIATIVE STRATEGY

SHARLENE S. SOOKHOO "I NURTURE RESILIENCE"



THE BRAIN GAME RESILIENCE & APPRECIATIVE STRATEGY

HABITS THAT UNDERPIN THE FRAMEWORK DEVELOPING A PRACTICE



Let's Meet Up

Jump into a Room | Introduce Yourself

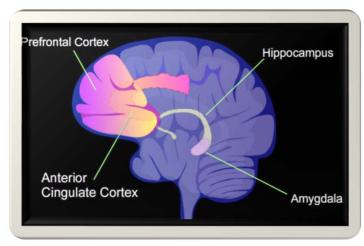
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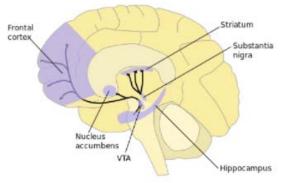
BRAIN GAME







(Courtesy NIH)



(Courtesy BrainFacts.org)

Emotion, Memory & Default Mode

Memory formation and processing, learning – facts, events; fear; internal awareness, external attention, default modes or pathways

- •Self awareness, self reference
- Connection and belonging

Executive Functions

Decision-making, error detection, conflict monitoring, planning,

- Multidimensional thinking, understanding different views/viewpoints
- Self regulation

Reward System

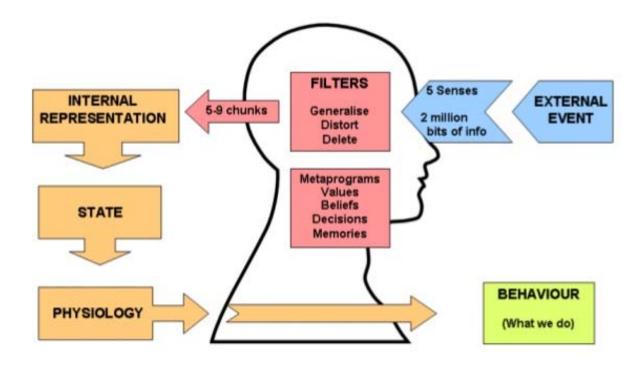
Reward, punishment, risk

• Enthusiasm, optimism, positivity, motivation



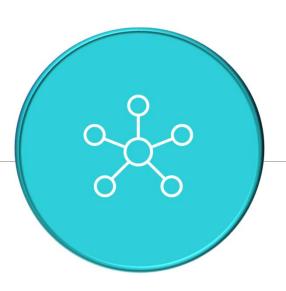
Richard Bandler & John Grinder

NLP Communication Model



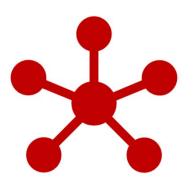


RESILIENCE & STRATEGIC THINKING





Resilience 3



- the capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness.
- the ability of a substance or object to spring back into shape; elasticity.



www.dictionary.com





Strategic Thinking

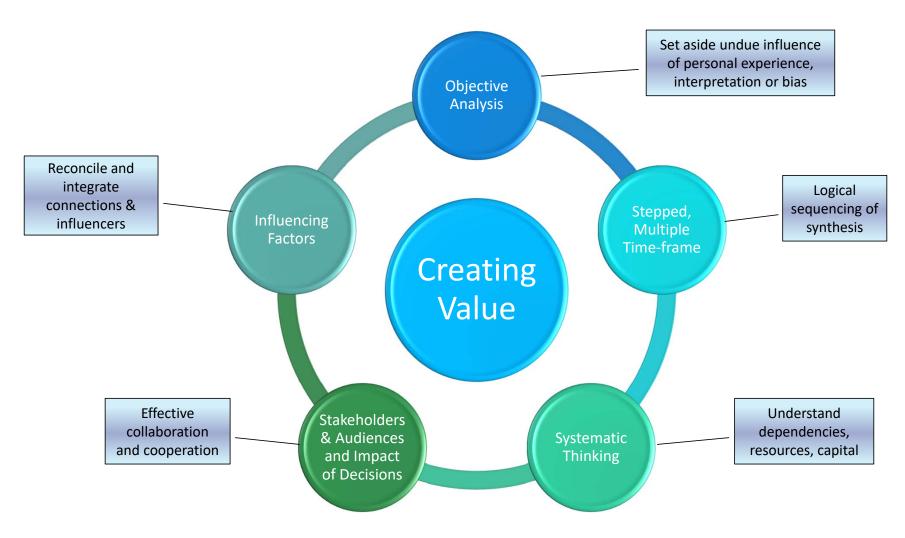


Strategic thinking focuses on finding and developing unique opportunities to create value by enabling a provocative and creative dialogue among people who can affect an organization's direction

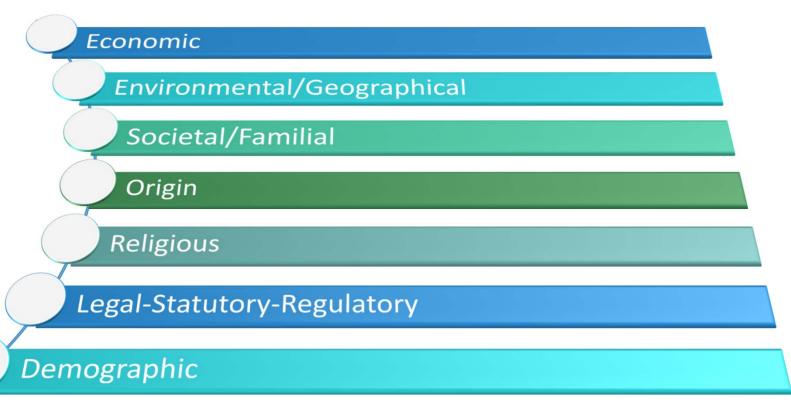










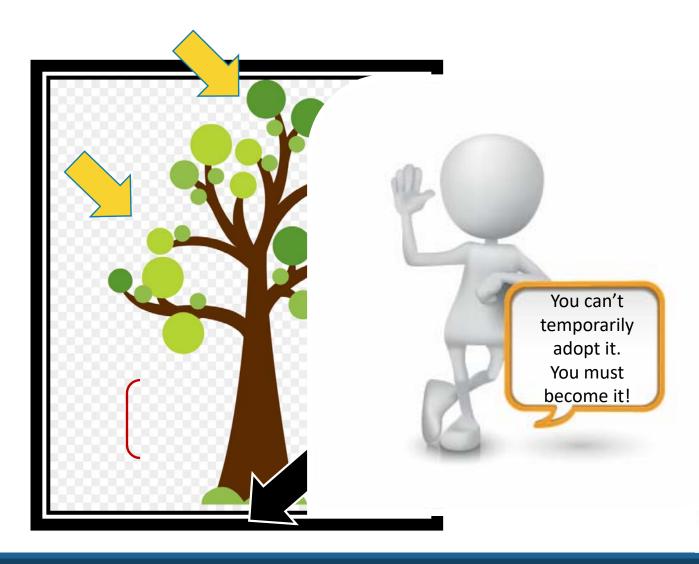






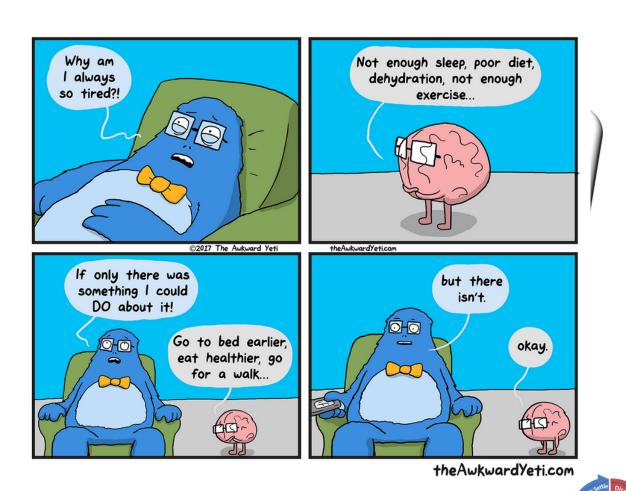
You practice resiliency and employ strategy EVERYDAY!











HABITS







Curiosity - the desire to know, the desire to learn

Curiosity and fear may be elicited by the same circumstances or situation, with curiosity sometimes overriding our fear of exploring new things.



Your source for the latest research news

- 1. People highly curious to find out the answer to a question, were better at learning that information.
- 2. When curiosity is stimulated, there is increased activity in the brain circuit related to reward. (Intrinsic motivation)
- 3. Curiosity motivated learning, increased activity in the hippocampus formation of new memories.



Internal Self-Awareness how clearly we identify our internal mapping.

External Self-Awareness - how other view us, how our external environment reacts to us, and how much do we belong.



The Four Self-Awareness Archetypes

This 2x2 maps internal self-awareness (how well you know yourself) against external self-awareness (how well you understand how others see you).

	Low external self-awareness	High external self-awareness
High internal self-awareness	INTROSPECTORS They're clear on who they are but don't challenge their own views or search for blind spots by getting feedback from others. This can harm their relationships and limit their success.	AWARE They know who they are, what they want to accomplish, and seek out and value others' opinions. This is where leaders begin to fully realize the true benefits of self-awareness.
Low internal self-awareness	SEEKERS They don't yet know who they are, what they stand for, or how their teams see them. As a result, they might feel stuck or frustrated with their performance and relationships.	PLEASERS They can be so focused on appearing a certain way to others that they could be overlooking what matters to them. Over time, they tend to make choices that aren't in service of their own success and fulfillment.

SOURCE DR. TASHA EURICH © HBR.ORG

Dr. Tasha Eurich, 2018 What Self-Awareness Really Is (and How to Cultivate It), https://hbr.org/2018/01/what-self-awareness-really-is-and-how-to-cultivate



- You don't know your blind spots.
- You don't know when and how your emotions (or influencers) are distorting your thinking.
- You don't know what you know and what you don't know.
- You don't have an accurate sense of your personal strengths and weaknesses.
- You can't accurately assess social cues.
- You can't judge the effectiveness of your communications.
- You can't practice the essential function of self-regulation.



Due Reflection



Aversion to instant acceptance...is really only in he principle of "c"

1. Aversion to the process – slowing down, becoming curious, dealing with the messiness of the thought process, taking personal responsibility.

2. Lack of understanding of or dislike for the results – dismissing the strengths and being hyper-focused on the weaknesses.

- 3. Bias towards action—only recognizing tangible moves as a indication of productivity or creativity.
- 4. Inability to measure the non-tangible products.

Jennifer Porter, 2017, Why You Should Make Time For Self-Reflection (Even If You Hate Doing IT), https://hbr.org/2017/03/why-you-should-make-time-for-self-reflection-even-if-you-hate-doing-it



DEVELOPING A PRACTICE





Practices







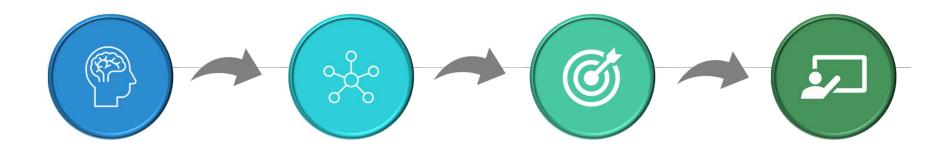




Ponderings

- ✓ What is my mission, my purpose?
- ✓ What are my passions? What brings me joy?
- ✓ Who/what are my greatest influencers? How?
- ✓ What lessons are in this experience for me? How should they be incorporated moving forward?
- ✓ What skills or capabilities can this situation/experience help me develop or refine? How?
- ✓ In what context/circumstances would my weaknesses become strengths?





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