



Teaching Methods and Strategies: Brain Storming Method (मस्तिष्क उद्वेलन विधि)

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Self-Declaration

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Where does the idea of brainstorming come from?


- Brainstorming is a strategy that has its **origins in the business world**.
- In the **1960's executives** found that this **free-flowing method** was an effective way **to generate workable ideas or solutions** in a small amount of time.
- The ideas would then be **organized and evaluated** and the **most effective and workable ideas** would be identified and used for the organization.

BRAINSTORMING

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- Brainstorming is a group creativity technique by which **efforts are made to find a conclusion for a specific problem** by **gathering a list of ideas** contributed by its members.
 - The term was popularized by **Alex Faickney Osborn** in the **1963** book **Applied Imagination**.
 - According to him brainstorming was **most effective in group than individual** working alone in generating.
 - **Relaxed, informal approached to problem solving** with **lateral thinking**.
 - **No criticism** of idea and **free rein** is given to people.
 - People able **to think more freely and move into new areas of thought** and create new **numerous ideas and solutions**.



BRAINSTORMING IN CLASSROOM

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1. Excellent Teaching Strategy!
 2. To generate ideas on a given topic.
 3. Promote thinking skills of students.
 4. Eliminate fear of failures.
 5. Give all students chance to express their ideas.
 6. Show respect for each other.
 7. Tap into individuality and creativity.



RULES FOR CONDUCTING BRAIN STORMING

- ✓ **No criticism** is allowed during brain storming.
- ✓ **Quality of ideas** is important.
- ✓ **Wildness** is good. **Crazy** ideas are welcome.
- ✓ Many times **craziest ideas** turn out to be the best ones.
- ✓ There are “**NO WRONG**” answers.
- ✓ Try to **get as many ideas** as possible.
- ✓ **Record** all ideas.
- ✓ Set a **time limit**.
- ✓ Be prepared to have some **simulating ideas** for group.



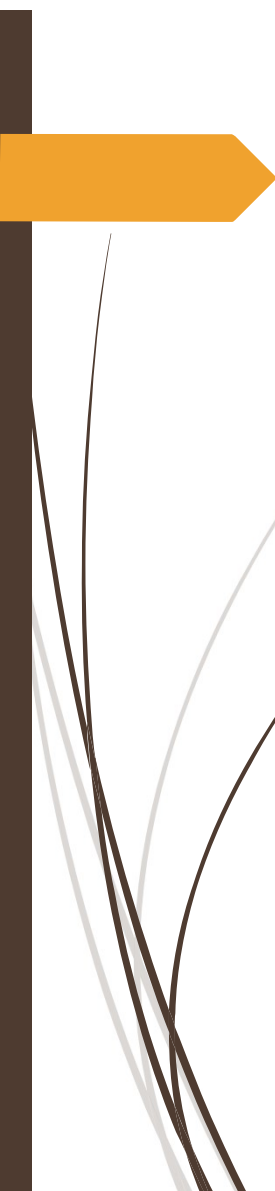
Role of Teacher

- ✓ Facilitator.
- ✓ Promotes and probes by asking question.
- ✓ Record these ideas on board, chart etc.
- ✓ Encourages students to think critically.



TYPES OF BRAINSTORMING

- BRAINWRITING
- TEAM IDEA MAPPING METHOD or SIMPLY MIND MAPPING
- INDIVIDUAL BRAINSTORMING
- GROUP BRAINSTORMING

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- **Brainwriting:** Each member is **told to write down ideas and** works good **for introvert students.**
 - **Team idea mapping method or simply mind mapping:** Ideas are collected and a mind map is constructed with all the ideas and can **show common understanding** of the problem.



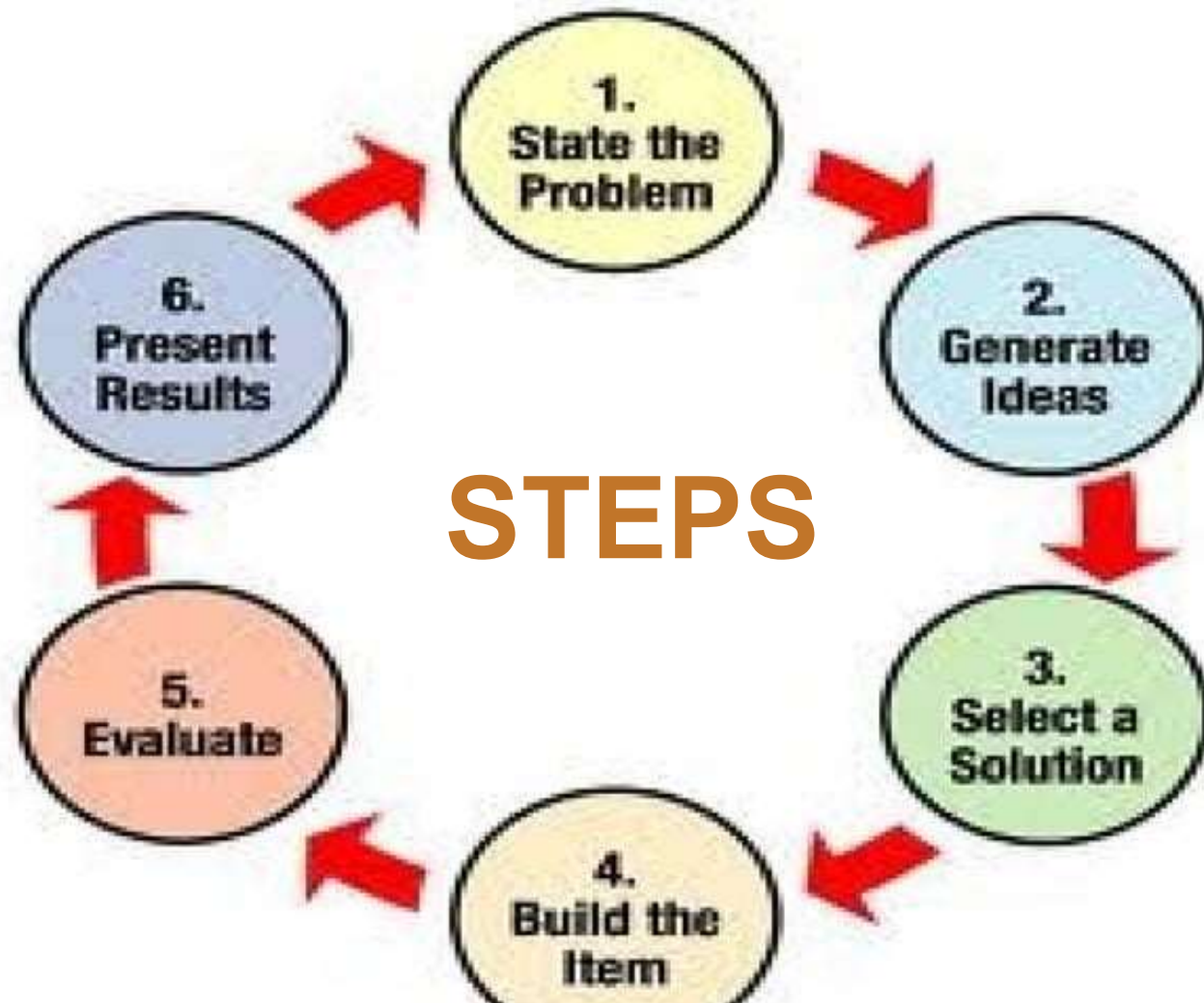
INDIVIDUAL BRAINSTORMING

- ✓ When you brainstorm on your own you **don't have to worry about other people's egos or opinions, and you can be free and more creative.**
- ✓ For individual brainstorming, choose a **comfortable place to sit and think.**
- ✓ Minimize distractions, **focus on the problem at hand, using mind maps to arrange and developed ideas.**

GROUP BRAINSTORMING

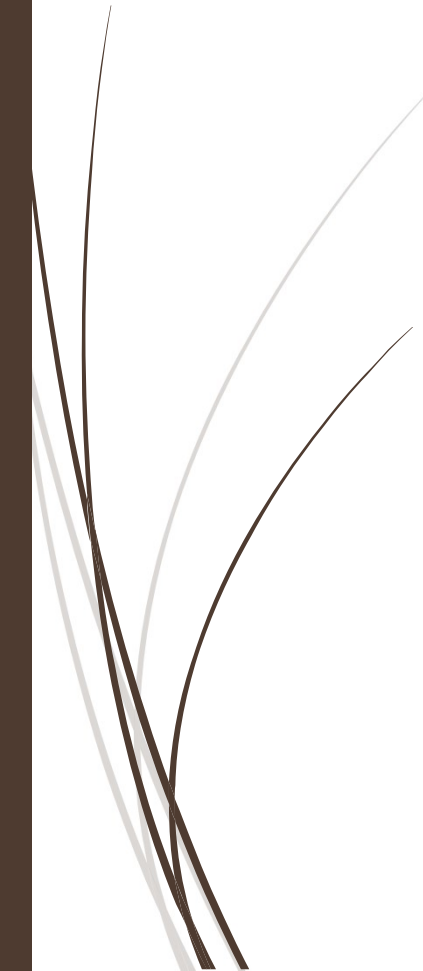
- ✓ There is an advantage of **full experience and creativity of all team members.**
- ✓ When **one member gets stuck with an idea , another members creativity and experience can take ideas to the next stage.**

STEPS





STEPS FOR RUN A GROUP BRAIN STORMING EFFECTIVELY

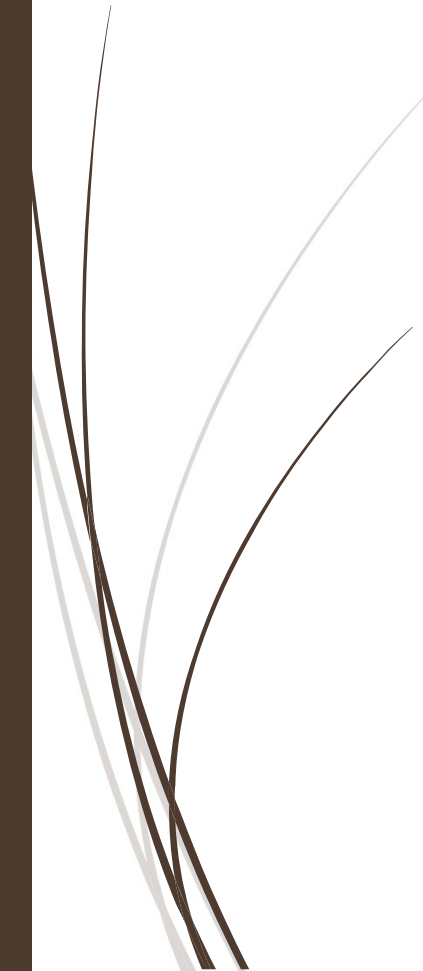
- ✓ Prepare the group
 - ✓ Present the problem
 - ✓ Guide the discussion
 - ✓ Analyzing the ideas
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PREPARE THE GROUP

- ✓ Set up a comfortable meeting **environment**.
- ✓ Try to include **people from a wide range of disciplines** and different **thinking style**.
- ✓ Appoint one person to **record the ideas** that come from the session.

PRESENT THE PROBLEM

- ✓ Clearly **define the problem**
 - ✓ **Layouts the criteria** that you must meet.
 - ✓ Give plenty of **time** to the people at the start of the session to write down as many of their own ideas as they can.
 - ✓ Then **share the ideas**.
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GUIDE THE DISCUSSION


- ✓ **After sharing ideas start a group discussion** to develop other peoples ideas and **use them to create new ideas.**
- ✓ **Welcome creativity and encourage to come up** with as many ideas as possible regardless of **whether it is practical or impractical.**

ANALYSING IDEAS

- ✓ **After brain storming session** you will have a lot of ideas.
- ✓ **Analyzing these ideas and pick the best ones.**



‘BUZZ’ SESSION

- ✓ A buzz session consist in **dividing an audience in to small groups** to discuss an issue or carryout a task.
 - ✓ The groups works **simultaneously in the same room**.
 - ✓ The word ‘buzz’ comes from the **resulting noise**.
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CONDUCT OF SESSION

- ✓ Groups may be set up in advance or on the spot.
- ✓ **Specify each groups task.**
- ✓ Ask participants to **introduce themselves** to each other before beginning their discussion.
- ✓ Let groups discuss for **no more than 20 minutes.**
- ✓ **Warn them two minutes before the end.**
- ✓ Gather the results of the discussions. It should be brief and focused.




USES

- ✓ A large number of ideas can be collected in a short time
- ✓ Each participants have an opportunity to speak.
- ✓ Active participation is stimulated for the next activity.
- ✓ Provides valuable feedback information to resource person.



BRAIN STORMING AND BUZZ SESSION HELPS....

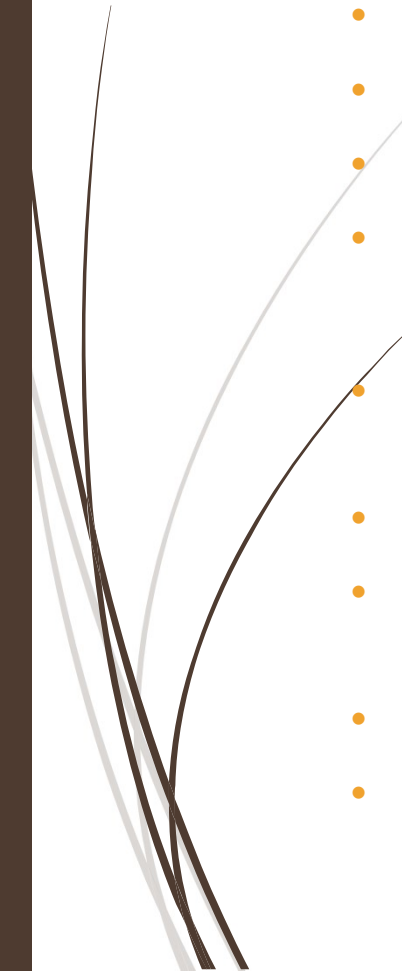
- ✓ Encourage your students to speak.
 - ✓ Encourage your students to share ideas.
 - ✓ Improve student's group work skill.
 - ✓ Improve student's confidence.
 - ✓ Encourage them to learn from others.
 - ✓ It show you what your students already know.
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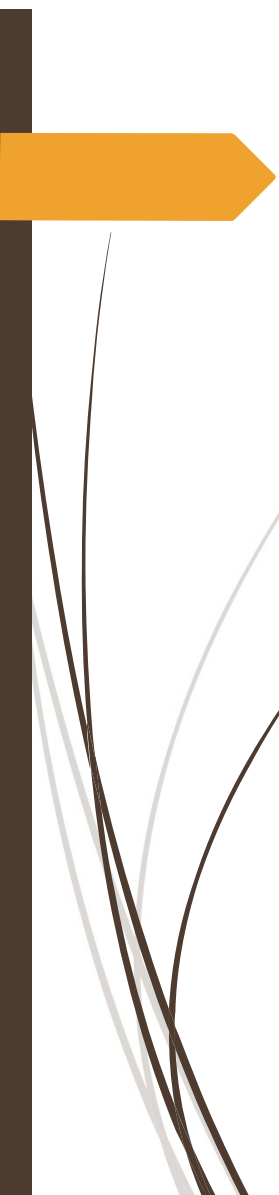


Advantages of brainstorming

- Many participants already know the rules of brainstorming.
- Lots of risks can be recognized quickly.
- One idea inspires the next.
- Participants need not be afraid that their ideas will be evaluated during the session.

Disadvantages of brainstorming

- Not everyone actively takes part in brainstorming. Some participants are more quiet and don't like to speak spontaneously in groups.
 - Other participants speak too much.
 - Some participants need longer to understand the theme and can't immediately provide ideas.
 - It's not possible to cover all risks with brainstorming.
 - The results of brainstorming are largely groupthink and not necessarily individual thoughts or ideas.
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सारणी : शिक्षण नीतियाँ तथा शिक्षण विधियाँ

शिक्षण नीतियाँ (Teaching Strategies)	शिक्षण विधियाँ (Teaching Methods)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. शिक्षण नीतियों का चयन उद्देश्यों के आधार पर किया जाता है। 2. शिक्षण नीतियों में व्यवहारों और सम्बन्धों का स्थान महत्वपूर्ण है। 3. शिक्षण नीतियाँ शिक्षण को विज्ञान के रूप में मानती हैं। 4. शिक्षण नीतियों का मुख्य कार्य उपयुक्त सीखने की परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न करना है। 5. शिक्षण नीतियों के मूल्यांकन का मापदण्ड उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति होता है। 6. इसमें सूक्ष्म उपागम (Micro Teaching) का अनुसरण किया जाता है। 7. यह Modern human organization theory का उपहार है। 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. शिक्षण विधियों के चयन में पाठ्य-वस्तु की प्रकृति पर ध्यान दिया जाता है। 2. इनमें पाठ्य-वस्तु तथा उसका प्रस्तुतीकरण महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है। 3. शिक्षण विधियाँ शिक्षण को कला के रूप में मानती हैं। 4. शिक्षण विधियों का मुख्य कार्य पाठ के प्रस्तुतीकरण को अधिक प्रभावशाली बनाना होता है। 5. शिक्षण विधियों के मूल्यांकन का मापदण्ड पाठ्य-वस्तु पर अधिकार प्राप्त करना होता है (Command on the Content)। 6. इसमें स्थूल उपागम (Macro Teaching) को अपनाया जाता है। 7. यह Classical human organization theory की देन है।

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Thank you...