

CREATIVITY - THE MOST IMPORTANT HUMAN RESOURCE OF ALL

In-service training in Ljubljana
July 10 – 15, 2016

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What was positive yesterday – whole day?

What was negative yesterday?

What was interesting yesterday?

Week's Program

MONDAY: CoRT 1 - Introduction
AGO: Objectives

TUESDAY: CAF: The Factors Involved
OPV: Other People's View
APC: Alternatives
Experience with teaching CoRT

WEDNESDAY: CoRT 4 - Introduction to Lateral Thinking
Random Input: Random Entry
Concept Challenge: Challenging the Status Quo

THURSDAY: Experience with teaching CoRT
Remove Faults: Pick out all the Faults in the Existing Idea
FIP: Priorities
C&S: Consequences

FRIDAY: PMI: The Treatment of Ideas
Conclusion and Next Steps

Today's Schedule

9.00 – 10.30

CAF: The Factors Involved

10.30 – 10.45

Break (15 min)

10.45 – 12.15

OPV: Other People's View

12.15 – 13.30

Lunch (1 hour 15 min)

13.30 – 15.00

APC: Alternatives

+ Experience with teaching CoRT in 1st – 3rd class

Why is perception vital to successful thinking

(11 minutes)

„Truth is great, but it is not enough.“



"I expect you all to be independent, innovative, critical thinkers who will do exactly as I say!"

Thinking

- A skill. Like riding a bicycle..
- Not the same as intelligence.
- Thinking skills can be developed and improved.

5 COMMON THINKING FAILURES

1. We fail to look for something.
2. We see only part of the situation.
3. We leave things out.
4. We fail to take consequences or other people's thinking into account.
5. We fail to generate alternatives.



DIRECTION

POSSIBILITIES

- Creative Thinking
- Perceptual Thinking

VALUE

- Constructive Thinking
- Design Thinking

JUDGMENT

- Analyze
- Criticize
- Arguments

KNOWLEDGE

- Information
- Experiments



POWER



AGO / your project, your challenge

- What is the goal of your project that you are thinking about?
- What do you want to achieve with it?
- What end results do you want?

- 3 MINUTES. ON YOUR OWN. THEN SHARE.

Go to your poster

SHARE. REPORT ONE BY ONE.
WRITE DOWN ON A POSTER.
ADD.

Come back



CoRT – AGO: open discussion

- Is it always necessary to know your objectives exactly?
 - When is it most useful to know the objectives?
 - What happens if you do not have objectives?
 - How important are other people's objectives?
-
- What are the occasions that the AGO might come useful to you?

CHANGE SEATS

(Take your stuff with you, please)

Let's get acquainted in new groups

Describe yourself to your fellow-members NON-VERBALLY.

2 minutes to think how
1 minute for execution



CAF

Read page no. 11.



CoRT – CAF

Which factors did you have to consider to come to this seminar to Slovenia?

3 minutes. By yourself first, then with all.



CoRT – CAF

CONSIDER ALL FACTORS

THE FACTORS INVOLVED

What have you forgotten?

Left out?

Took as granted?



CoRT – CAF

A husband and wife go to buy a used car for their family.

They consider all the following factors:

- That the person selling it actually owns it.
- The price of the car.
- The type and the color of the car.
- The engine of car and the speed of the car.
- That all the mechanical parts are working perfectly.
- That it is big enough for the family.

What else?

3 minutes. In groups. 10 new factors.



CoRT – CAF

A husband and wife go to buy a used car for their family.
They consider all the following factors:

What else?

- Their children may not like the car.
- Although they can afford to buy the car they may not be able to afford to run it if the gas consumption is very high
- The car may not fit their garage (if they have one)



CoRT – CAF: principles

- A. Doing a CAF is useful before choosing, deciding or planning.
- B. It is better to consider all the factors first and then pick out the ones that matter most.
- C. You may have to ask someone else to tell you whether you have left out some important factors.
- D. If you have left out an important factor your answer may seem right, but will later turn out to be wrong.
- E. If you do a CAF on someone else's thinking you may be able to tell the person what has been left out.



CoRT – CAF / your challenge

Get to know your own challenge.

Which factors do you have to consider when you think of/plan/implement your challenge?

What have you forgotten?

Left out?

Took for granted?

Write down 3 minutes each by your own.

At least 7 factors.

Go to your poster

SHARE. REPORT ONE BY ONE.
WRITE DOWN ON A POSTER.
ADD.

Come back



CoRT – CAF: open discussion

- Is it easy to leave out important factors?
- When is it most important to consider all the factors?
- What is the difference between PMI and CAF?
- What happens when other people leave out certain factors?
- Do you need to consider all factors or only the most important ones?
- What are the occasions that the CAF might come useful to you?

CHANGE SEATS

(Take your stuff with you, please)

Let's get acquainted in new groups

What do they think of you:

My students think of me that ...

My kid(s) ...

My spouse/partner ...

My best friend ...

My mother/father ...

2 minutes to prepare (individually)

Now share.

TEACHERS...



What my friends think I do



What my mother thinks I do



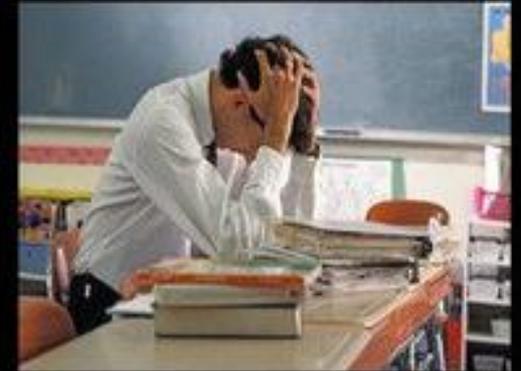
What society thinks I do



What my students think I do



What I think I do



What I really do

PERCEPTION



How my friends see me.



How my parents see me.



How my teammates see me



How my teachers see me



How my siblings see me

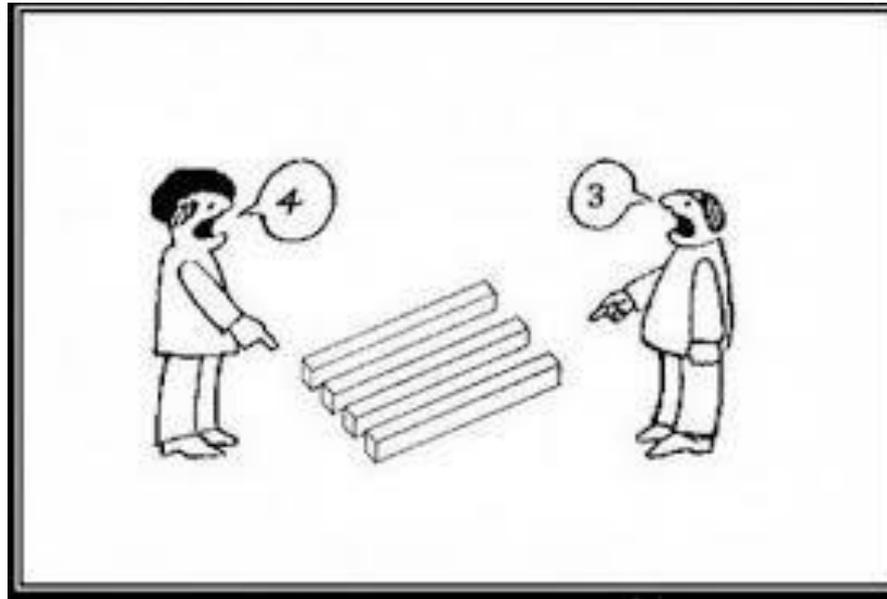


How I see me



Different viewpoints ...

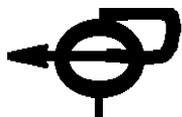
Any other example where people involved had different viewpoints (opinions)?





OPV

Read page no. 40.



CoRT – OPV

A salesperson is trying to sell you a used sports car. The salesperson's point of view is to show how sharp it is, how powerful the engine, the new tires, how it suits you, what a good buy it is.



Your point of view is to see whether it has been in a crash, how much spare tires costs, how worn the parts are, how much gas it uses, how it compares to other cars you have seen.





CoRT – OPV

OPV: Other People's View

Many thinking situations involve other people.

Another person may

- *consider different factors (CAF),*
- *see different consequences (C&S),*
- *have different objectives (AGO) or priorities (FIP).*

In fact, all the thinking that you do for yourself, others may be doing for themselves – but differently.



CoRT – OPV

A boy refuses to obey his teacher in class. The teacher reports the boy to the principal who suspends him. The boy's parents object.

What are the viewpoints of

1. the boy,
2. the teacher,
3. the principal,
4. the parents,

5. his classmates?

3 minutes.



CoRT – OPV: principles

- A. You ought to be able to see the other point of view whether you agree with it or not.
- B. Every point of view may be right for the person holding it but not right enough to be imposed on others.
- C. Different people have different positions, backgrounds, knowledge, interests, values, wants, etc., so it is not surprising that in the same situation viewpoints may differ greatly.
- D. Try to see whether the other person can see your viewpoint.
- E. Be able to articulate the difference and similarities between viewpoints.

Poster presentation



OPV / your own challenge

Get to know your own challenge.

1. Who is involved in the situation?
2. How do they feel?
What are they thinking?

Write down 3 minutes each by your own.

Go to your poster

SHARE. REPORT ONE BY ONE.
WRITE DOWN ON A POSTER.
ADD.

Come back



CoRT – OPV: open discussion

- Is it easy to see other viewpoints?
- Whose point of view is right if two points of view differ?
- If other people cannot see your point of view, should you bother about theirs?
- Why is it necessary to see someone else's viewpoint?
- What are the occasions that the OPV might come useful to you?

A pleasure to introduce ...

Mrs. Maja M. Naglič!



Comments? Questions? Requests?



Send them to nastja@deBono.so

Thank you!