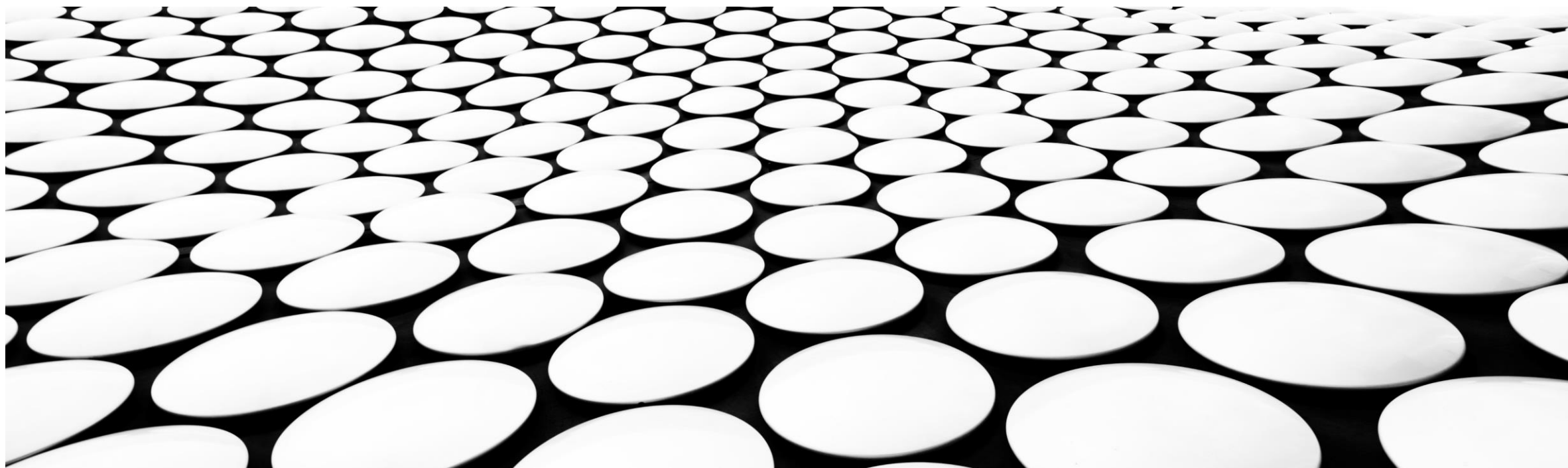

DISEMINACIJA ERASMUS+ MOBILNOSTI

LJUBLJANA, 17. - 22.4.2023.

PRIPREMILI: MARINA LIST, MATIJA BRLIĆ I JURAJ MARKOVIĆ



HODOGRAM

nastja mulej

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

Getting to know each other

CoRT 1 – Breadth:
Introduction to parallel thinking

PMI: The Treatment of Ideas

Sightseeing

Guest sharing experiences

AGO: Objectives

CAF: The Factors Involved

Dinner together

OPV: Other People's View

APC: Alternatives

CoRT 4 – Creativity:
Lateral Thinking

Random Entry

FIP: Priorities

Guest sharing experiences

Trip to Piran

C&S: Consequences

Group Presentations
Conclusion, Evaluation and Next Steps



ŠTO SMO NAUČILI KROZ TEČAJ

- Na tečaju smo učili o tehnikama razmišljanja koje olakšavaju kritičko i kreativno razmišljanje umjesto klasičnog pamćenja podataka.

NASTJA MULEJ

The only licensed trainer of de Bono thinking in Slovenia:

- ✓ Six Thinking Hats
- ✓ Lateral Thinking
- ✓ Simplicity
- ✓ Six Value Medals
- ✓ Power of Perception
- ✓ CoRT

Translated his basic works in Slovenian. The above titles PLUS

- Handbook for the Positive Revolution
- How to Have Creative Ideas
- Parallel Thinking
- How to Have a Beautiful Mind



EDWARD DE BONO



- Edward Charles Francis Publius de Bono (19.5.1933. – 9.6.2021.) bio je malteški liječnik, psiholog, pisac, izumitelj i emiter. Osmislio je pojam lateralno razmišljanje, napisao mnoge knjige o razmišljanju, uključujući Šest šešira za razmišljanje, i bio je zagovornik poučavanja razmišljanja kao predmeta u školama.

ŠEST ŠEŠIRA

- Metodu „Šest šešira“ – tehniku paralelnog mišljenja – osmislio je Edward de Bono, svjetski stručnjak u području kreativnog razmišljanja i njegovog poučavanja kao vještine, 80-ih godina prošloga stoljeća. Metoda je u novije vrijeme prepoznata kao jednostavan i učinkovit postupak koji potiče suradnju, povećava produktivnost, kreativnost i inovativnost.



Žuto šešir nastoji pronaći sve ono što je pozitivno i vrijedno.



Bijeli šešir zanimaju točne informacije te analizira činjenice.



Crveni šešir izražava osjećaje i povodi se za intuicijom.



Zeleni šešir je kreativan, namijenjen je planiranju i stvaranju novih ideja

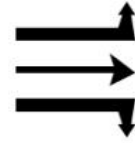


Plavi šešir razmatra proces razmišljanja i određuje njegov tijek.



Crni šešir upozorava na rizike i na moguće nedostatke donesenih odluka.

CoRT – PMI: principles



- A. The PMI is important because without it you may reject a valuable idea that seems bad at first sight.
- B. Without a PMI you are very unlikely to see the disadvantages of an idea that you like very much.
- C. The PMI can show that ideas are not just good or bad but can also be interesting if they lead to other ideas.
- D. Without a PMI most judgments are based not on the value of the idea itself but on your emotion at that time.
- E. With a PMI you decide whether or not you like the idea after you have explored it instead of before.

PURPOSE	Define your thinking:	<i>What are your goals?</i>	AGO
INPUT	Get information:	<i>What are the factors to be considered?</i>	CAF
		<i>What are other people's views?</i>	OPV
POSSIBILITIES	Generate alternatives:	<i>How we normally do it? Which new alternatives can we think of?</i>	APC + Lateral Thinking tools
SELECTION	Find priorities:	<i>What is most important? What should we do first?</i>	FIP
EVALUATION	Evaluate and appraise to get the best alternatives:	<i>Which alternatives get us the consequences we want?</i>	C&S
		<i>Which alternatives have the most attractive merits and least difficult risks?</i>	PMI
		<i>Which alternatives are in accordance to our priorities?</i>	FIP
		<i>With other people's views?</i>	OPV
EXECUTION			

OPV (Other People's Views): exercise

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.

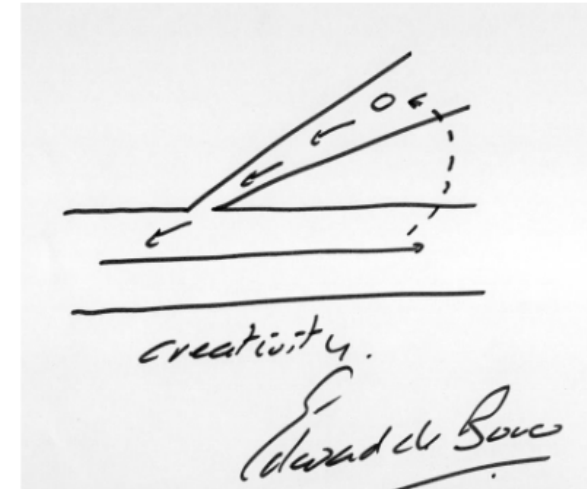
What are the viewpoints of

1. the boy,
2. the teacher,
3. the principal,
4. the parents,
5. his classmates – his friends
6. other classmates?

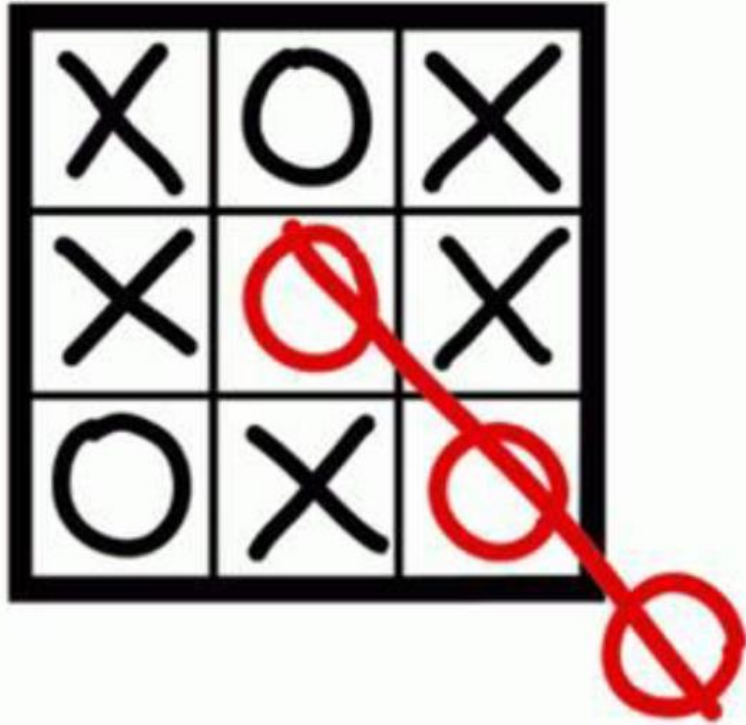
LATERAL THINKING

Lateral thinking

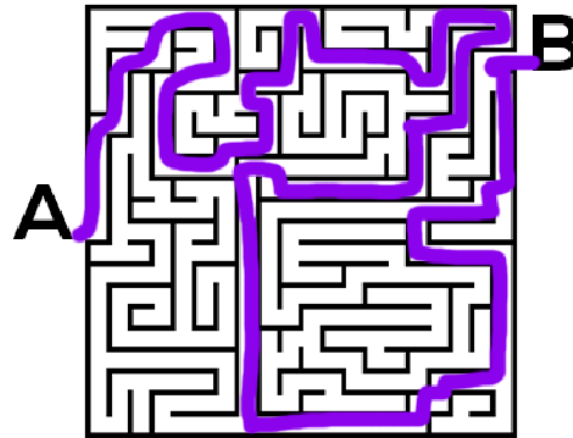
is solving problems
through an indirect and creative approach,
using reasoning that is not immediately obvious and
involving ideas that may not be obtainable
by using only traditional step-by-step logic.
The term was coined in 1967 by [Edward de Bono](#).



THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX

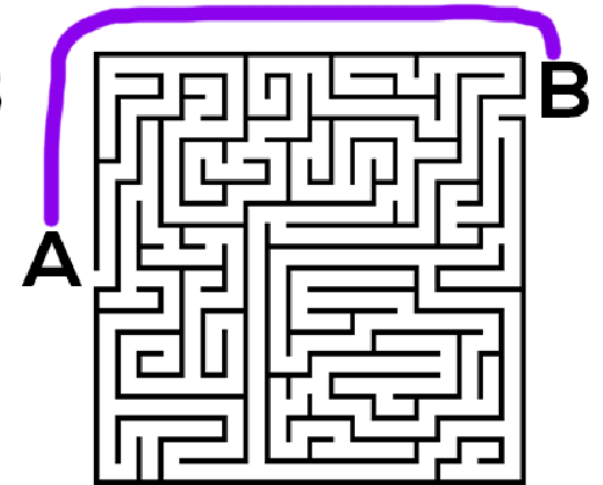


Tradicional Logic



Assumes what the rules are

Lateral Thinking



Disregard given rules

MI NA TEČAJU



HVALA VAM NA PAŽNJI!

