

The background features a blue gradient with faint, light-blue geometric patterns. These include several concentric circles and radial lines, some of which are marked with numbers (e.g., 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260) and arrows, suggesting a circular or rotational theme. The overall aesthetic is technical and modern.

# PERMISSIVE STYLE OF TEACHING: BRAINSTORMING METHOD

# INTRODUCTION:

Brain-storming is a large small group activity which encourages children to focus on a topic and contribute to the free flow of ideas. The teacher may begin by posing a question or a problem, or by introducing a topic. Students then express possible answers, relevant words and ideas. Contributions are accepted without criticism or judgement. Initially, some students may be reluctant to speak out in a group setting but brainstorming is an open sharing activity which encourages all children to participate. By expressing ideas and listening to what others say, students adjust their previous knowledge or understanding, accommodate new information and increase their levels of awareness.

# MEANING OF BRAIN-STORMING:

Brainstorming, as the name suggests, implies storming of the brain, i.e., to evolve or generate a number of ideas and the thought lines as quickly, as possible without paying consideration about their validity and appropriateness. As a strategy it was popularized by A.F. Osborn (1963) through his writing " Applied Imagination". According to him this strategy can be used with a group to explore a number of ideas related to a situation or solution of a problem without passing any judgement or censure.

# DEFINITIONS:

1. According to Page and Thomas's, "Brain Storming is a technique of exploring possible solution where in participants are encouraged to contribute suggestions without risks of ridicules."
2. According to David's, "Brain Storming is an approach to increase the learner creativity and openness for problem solving."



# PRINCIPLES OF BRAINSTORMING:

While brainstorming has evolved over the years, Osborne's four underlying principles are a great set of guidelines when running your own sessions. These principles include:

1. Quantity over quality:- The idea is that quantity will eventually breed quality as ideas are refined, merged, and developed further.
2. Withhold criticism:- Team members should be free to introduce any and all ideas that come into their heads. Save feedback until after the idea collection phase so that "blocking" does not occur.

# CONTINUE....

3. Welcome the crazy ideas:- Encouraging your team members to think outside of the box, and introduce pie in the sky ideas opens the door to new and innovative techniques that may be your ticket for success.
4. Combine, refine, and improve ideas:- Build on ideas, and draw connections between different suggestions to further the problem solving process. Brainstorming techniques and processes helps your team innovate and work

# IMPORTANCE:

- Brainstorming allows people to think more freely, without fear of judgment.
- Brainstorming encourages open and ongoing collaboration to solve problems and generate innovative ideas.
- Brainstorming helps teams generate a large number of ideas quickly, which can be refined and merged to create the ideal solution.
- Brainstorming allows teams to reach conclusions by consensus, leading to a more well-rounded and better informed path forward.

# CONTINUE...

- Brainstorming introduces different perspectives, and opens the door to out-of-the-box innovations.
- Brainstorming helps team members get ideas out of their heads and into the world, where they can be expanded upon, refined, and put into action.
- Brainstorming is great for team building. No one person has ownership over the results, enabling an absolute team effort.



# ADVANTAGES OF BRAINSTORMING:

Brainstorming is a creative process that can be undertaken individually but is mainly used in a group setting. It is used to work through ideas to find a solution to a problem or situation. It is a powerful way to generate, share and maximize new ideas. Brainstorming provides many advantages to the process of sorting through problems.

1. Encouraged Creative Thinking
2. All ideas are accepted
3. Makes everyone part of team
4. Exciting
5. It makes the solution of the problem easy

# LIMITATIONS:

Brainstorming strategy may suffer from the following limitations and drawbacks:

1. All the members of the group may not be interested equally in the solution of the problem.
2. The group may not be homogeneous with respect to general mental level or knowledge and skill required for the solution of the problem.
3. The group members may not come forward for putting up their ideas.
4. The brainstorming session may not yield into convincing solutions. The members may clash with each other and indulge in verbal conflicts.

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5. The concluding session may not result into useful conclusion or solution of the problem.
6. The members may waste their time and energy without getting opportunity for the realization of cognitive or affective objectives.

# CONCLUSION:

Brainstorming is a technique that can be used in a wide variety of different situations. It can be in both your personal and professional life to help you find new ideas and solutions to different problems you're working on. Because of this versatility brainstorming is a widely used technique among companies and teams of all sizes. These are very poor barriers and if proper care is to be taken by the teacher in making use of the brainstorming as a strategy, he may be able to achieve the desired purposes and advantages served by this strategy.



The background is a gradient of dark blue and purple, speckled with white dots resembling stars. Overlaid on this are several faint, light-blue technical diagrams. In the top right, there is a large circular gauge with concentric circles and radial tick marks, some labeled with numbers like 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, and 200. In the bottom right, there is a diagram with concentric circles and dashed lines, with an arrow pointing upwards. In the bottom left, there is a partial diagram showing concentric circles and a dashed line with an arrow pointing left. In the top left, there is a small circular diagram with a dashed line and an arrow pointing left.

Thank You...