

Week – 3 Summary and Learning

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Video – 1 :-

- Critically presented by Vinay Menon, the TEDx talk "The 3 Myths of the Indian Education System" focuses on misconceptions regarding education in India. Three significant myths that Menon identifies are handled to gain a disparaging effect and bring about education realization in India.
- Memorization Over Learning The first myth is that rote learning is education. According to Menon, this emphasis discourages creativity and critical thinking-what happens in the real world. Menon urges educators to shift to meaningful learning "that can be practically applied."
- Conformity in Education: The second myth concerning the perception of ideal pathways to success through standardized tests and traditional school achievements can be found. According to Menon, "These narrow views limit students' potential by ignoring individual strengths and talents." He argues that the notion needs to be developed to accept a wide educational approach toward cultivating a variety of skill sets.
- The third is that education is important for jobs. According to Menon, "This is the basic principle that comes from this perspective: That education is valuable only if it puts bread on the table if it guarantees a good job."
- In these myths, Menon emphasizes the need for a change in the education process, with an emphasis on creativity, individuality, and a concept of success more spacious than one leading exclusively to academic achievement or job success. He thinks these must be directed to full development and innovation, towards fully rounded persons who are well-equipped for whatever life may throw their way.

Video – 2 :-

- The video "Learning How to Learn" from 2014 by Barbara Oakley, professor of engineering, talking at TEDxOaklandUniversity, explains how people can really learn new things and be effective in skills and subjects. From her real life that she herself never learned to love math, it is important that she discovers techniques such as "focused" and "diffuse" thinking modes

which help one alternate between intensive focus and relaxed, big-picture processing of the brain.

- Oakley recommends hands-on practices such as the use of spaced repetition, the Pomodoro technique, or getting sufficient sleep, exercise, and being very positive. According to her, she can assist someone in building habits that benefit them in retaining knowledge and their application, a trait that is going to heavily aid someone in acclimatizing themselves to their unpredictable, knowledge-based environment.

Video – 3 :-

- Josh Kaufman's TEDx talk, "The First 20 Hours – How to Learn Anything," presents the case for a more eminently practical approach to the speed development of skill in learning, in opposition to the oft-cited "10,000-hour rule." Kaufman has provided a way that allows people to bypass the frustrating early stages of learning; he does this by dividing up complex skills into smaller, manageable parts and focusing on deliberate, focused practice for about 20 hours. His four-step approach involves breaking a task into key elements; learning enough to self-correct; eliminating the distraction that might otherwise drive a person off track, then practicing for at least 20 hours. Kaufman illustrates these steps by using his own learning of the ukulele as an example.
- A main takeaway here is that people learn new things far faster than they may think provided they're giving consistent practice time that's quite focused. So, at the very least, such an approach can help anyone develop new skills of some given nature without requiring them to put in enormous amounts of time.

Video – 4 :-

This video introduces the concept of mind mapping by Tony Buzan as a marvelous means of enhancing creativity, memory, and learning efficiency. Here are the key learnings:

- **Mind Maps Structure**
 - The core idea or subject is depicted in the center as an image or keyword.
 - Radially branching off the central idea are the main themes, which denote each a sub-topic.
 - At each level of added detail, these "twigs" connect to create highly structured and organized yet often complex-looking structures.
- **Brain-Friendly Design:**
 - Mind maps capitalize on the brain's tendency to rely more on visualization and spatial organization.

- They are enhanced through the use of color, images, and keywords to be better understood and remembered.

- **Applications:**

- Excellent for brainstorming, problem-solving, note-taking, planning, and studying
- Fantastic for the control of tasks and ideas in both personal and professional use

- **Benefits:**

- Boosts creativity because it activates both left and right brain functions.
- Simplifies complex ideas in images that stand for easy understanding.

- **Five Key Features (by Buzan)**

- 1) Central idea/ concept
- 2) Radiating branches of sub-theme
- 3) Keywords or images on branches
- 4) Twigs for lesser or non-critical detail
- 5) Nodal, inter-connected layout
- 6) Scientific Foundation
- 7) Radiant thinking: the mind thinks on a level of association with no specific linearity;
- 8) Research proved that an improvement in memory is efficiently made when visual and spatial hints are involved.