

Submitted to:-

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Topic Name:

"Thinking"

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"Thinking:-"

Introduction:-

Thinking is a higher level cognitive process. Thinking is a process by which a new mental representative is formed through the transformation by complex interaction of the mental attribution, i.e., judging, abstracting, reasoning, imagining and problem solving. The development of simple thought depends on judgement, abstracting, reason, imagining, problem solving and creativity.

Definition:-

"Thinking is cognitive activity, it occurs internally in the mind but is inferred from behaviour."

"Thinking is a process that involves some manipulation of knowledge in the cognitive system."

Convergent thinking:-

Convergent thinking is a logical, factual, conventional, and focused on a problem until a solution is formed. When you are asked on algebra problem, you face your convergent thinking skills to provide the answer. If this type of thinking sounds similar, it sounds most formal education emphasize the teaching and assessment of convergent thinking. Students are encouraged to discover the "right" answer.

Divergent thinking:-

Divergent thinking is loosely organized, only partially directed, and unconventional. Unlike convergent thinking, divergent thinking produced answer that must be evaluated subjectively. If we were asked to list many possible uses for a brick, it is likely that some of our answer would be unique and the correctness of these answer would unclear. In this example individual list the

judgement and reasoning are forms of thinking i.e., higher level cognitive processes. We use same cognitive system to deal with these types of thinking. So the distinction among different forms of thinking are rather arbitrary. As same brain areas typically involved in most problem solving and reasoning tasks.

Thinking is a mental activity which is utilized in organizing and manipulating information and knowledge. We use this mental activity when we try to solve a problem, analyze the situation, compare the good bad or positive negative aspect of any matter. So we can say that thinking is associated with understanding, processing and communicating knowledge.

Human beings have the capacity to think about past, present and future. Thoughts are language of brain. It gives the context for our perception, meaning our existence and turn our different behaviour into different categories such as shame, achievement, pride or so.

Type of thinking:-

- There are three types of thinking
- Creativity thinking
 - Convergent thinking
 - Divergent thinking

Creativity thinking:-

The term creativity has been defined in variety of ways. Most theorists agree that novelty or originality is necessary component of creativity. (Johnson-Laird, 2005; Runco, 2007; Weisberg, 2006). It has been argued that novelty is not enough, it must be useful and appropriate as well.

So, most theorists agree that creativity require, finding solutions that are novel, high quality and useful (Boden, 2004; Feist, 2004; Sternberg, 2001). Creativity is a cognitive activity that results in a new or novel way of viewing a problem or situation.

most divergent thinkers.

Nature of thinking:-

Thinking is a complex cognitive process that leads to understanding. Understanding is more than memorize. Gardner (1993) defines understanding as, the capacity to take knowledge, skills and concepts and apply them appropriately in new situation.

David Perkins and Tina Blythe (1994) have a similar view of understanding. They believe that understanding means, "being able to do a variety of thought" demanding things with a topic - Like example and explaining, finding evidence, generalizing, applying, analogizing and representing the topic in view and new ways. So, understanding involves appropriately transforming and using knowledge, skills and ideas.

Form of thinking:-

Problem solving, decision making,

Factor of thinking:-

Humans make sense of their world in various ways. They apply old knowledge, which they acquire through experiences and understand new events. Human process new information, which may change their prior beliefs and knowledge. Usually they interpret information in the light of their pre-existing theories. Sometime they misinterpret or cannot apply their knowledge through properly on new data. It happens due to many reasons.

Cognitive researchers have stated that human may be mistaken in their thinking process. **Taylor (1980)** pointed out that sometimes human avoid mental effort. **Kahneman (1982)** explained that people use mental short cuts that enable them to make up their mind quickly and easily. It becomes obvious that sometimes people can missed the important cues and face negative consequences, e.g, our stereotypes based on minimal, faulty or false informations.