

Thinking, Reasoning and Problem solving

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Introduction

- Thinking reasoning and problem are considered as the chief characteristics of cognitive function that differentiates human beings from other animals. Because of the presence of these cognitive functions , human beings are more superior than the animal.

Definition of thinking

- According to rose :- thinking is a mental activity in its cognitive aspect or mental activity with regard to psychological object .
- According to Mohsin :- Thinking is an implicit problem solving behavior
- According to Garrett :- Thinking is a behavior which often implicits and is hidden in which symbols
- According to Glaser :- Thinking is a problem solving process in which we used ideas in place of overt activity .

Nature of thinking

- Thinking is a cognitive activity
- Thinking is a goal directed activity
- Thinking is a symbolic activity , which is carried out through signs and symbols or mental image
- Thinking shift instantaneously from one aspect to another over a periods of time
- Thinking is a problem solving behavior
- Thinking is a process of mental exploration

Type of thinking

- Perceptual or concrete thinking
- Conceptual or abstract thinking
- Reflective thinking
- Creative thinking
- Critical thinking
- Non directing

Reasoning

- To find out the cause and predict an effect ,reasoning is the top most form of thinking

Definitions

According to gates : reasoning is a term applied to highly purposeful, controlled and selective thinking

Creative thinking

Creative thinking is a higher order thinking which is associated with an individual ability to create new thing .

It is not bound by any pre established rules and regulation .it bridge the gap between dream and reality

Characteristics of creative thinking

- It is universal phenomenon
- It is important component of individual cognitive behavior.
- In creative thinking the creator is free to think without considering rules and regulation
- Creative thinking provides pleasure and satisfactions to the creator
- The field of creative thinking and its output are vast

IMPORTANCES

- a. Bring Postive Changes In Nursing Practice
- b. Improve Uality Care Of Patient
- c. Improve Orgniztational Performace
- d. Bring Crative In Nursing Gives Nurses An Opportunity For Flexibility , Risk Taking And Support For Cahnge
- e. Improves The Communication And Cooperation Between The Nurse And The Client
- f. Improves Client's Satisfaction Regarding Nursing Care

- g. Improves Client's Satisfaction Regarding The Physical Environment Of The Health Care Institution
- h. Improves Nurses Quality Of Work, Personal And Social Life
- i. Leads To Development Of Professional Nursing Practices And Advanced Patient Care
- j. Gives Nurses A Sense Of Pleasure As They Discover Something New
- k. Improves The Self-confidence And Self-beliefs Of Nurses
- l. Leads To Innovation, Entrepreneurship And Is A Source Of Income
- m. Gives Nurses A Feeling Of Empowerment, Satisfaction And Self- Motivation.

NEGATIVE IMPACT OF CREATIVE THINKING

- Consume Lot Of Time Which Interrupt Family Roles
- Lack Of Support From Subordinates Manager Or Higher Authorities
- Lack Of Financial Support For Creativity

ATTENTION

Attention is a cognitive function of mind that helps in attainment of a desired outcome. Various definitions have been given for attention as follow .

Definition : According to Dumville “Attention is the concentration of consciousness on one object rather than on another

Types

- Volitional / voluntary attention
 1. Implicit volitional attention
 2. Explicit volition attention
- Non volitional attention
 1. Spontaneous non volitional
 2. Enforced non volitional attention

Factors affecting attention

- Nature of the stimulus
- Intensity
- Size
- Novelty
- Repetition
- Movement
- Contrast
- Change

PERCEPTION

Perception is the way we interpret and understand information from our senses—like what we see, hear, taste, touch, and smell. It's how we make sense of the world around us based on our experiences and feelings.

Perception is that mental process by which we get knowledge of object fact

Law of perception

- Law of similarity:- Means grouping the things that are similar in appearances
- Laws of closure:- Means ability to fill the information from past experiences
- Laws of proximity:- Means how the human eye perceives connection between visual elements when seen together
- Laws of simplicity:- Means simple appearances between the object leads to more enhanced effect of otherness

Factors affecting perception

- Past experience
- Sense organ
- Motivational and interest
- Physical and mental health

Errors in perception

- Hallucination: An imaginary perception that occur without the presence of actual stimuli
- Illusion : A false perception that occur even in the presence of stimuli

Disorder of perception

- Sensory distortion :constant real perceptual object which is perceived in a distorted way

Change in perception that are the result

1. Change in the intensity (auditory)
2. Quality of the stimulus(sense)
3. Spatial form of the perception(3D)
4. Distortions of the experience (optical illusion)
5. Splitting of perception (DID)

Cont..

Sensory deception : New perception which may or may not occurs because of response to external stimuli .

1. Illusions
2. Hallucination
3. Intense emotions