

THINKING AND IT'S TYPES

AJITABH KUMAR

GUEST FACULTY

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

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- **Ross:**“Thinking is a mental activity in its cognitive aspect or mental activity with regard to psychological aspects”.
 - **Garrett:**“Thinking is a behaviour which is often implicit and hidden and in which symbols are ordinarily employed”.
 - **Gilmer:**“Thinking is a problem-solving process in which we use ideas or symbols in place of overt activity”.
 - **Mohsin:**“Thinking is an implicit problem-solving behaviour”.

TYPES OF THINKING:

- **Thinking can be classified as follows:**
- **Perceptual or Concrete Thinking:**
- This is the simplest form of thinking the basis of this type is perception, i.e. interpretation of sensation according to one's experience. It is also called concrete thinking as it is carried out on the perception of actual or concrete objects and events.
- **Conceptual or Abstract Thinking:**
- Here one makes use of concepts, the generalized objects and languages, it is regarded as being superior to perceptual thinking as it economizes efforts in understanding and problem-solving.



- **Reflective Thinking:**

- This type of thinking aims in solving complex problems, thus it requires reorganization of all the relevant experiences to a situation or removing obstacles instead of relating with that experiences or ideas.
- This is an insightful cognitive approach in reflective thinking as the mental activity here does not involve the mechanical trial and error type of efforts.
- In this type, thinking processes take all the relevant facts arranged in a logical order into an account in order to arrive at a solution of the problem.



- **Creative Thinking:**

- This type of thinking is associated with one's ability to create or construct something new, novel or unusual. It looks for new relationships and associations to describe and interpret the nature of things, events and situations. Here the individual himself usually formulates the evidences and tools for its solution. For example; scientists, artists or inventors.
- Skinner, the famous psychologist says creative thinking means that the prediction and inferences for the individual are new, original, ingenious and unusual. The creative thinker is one who expresses new ideas and makes new observations, new predictions and new inferences.



- **Characteristics of Creative Thinking:**

- Creative thinking, in all its shapes and forms is absolutely an internal mental process and hence should be considered as an important component of one's cognitive behaviour.
- Every one of us is capable of creative thinking and hence it is a universal phenomenon.
- Creative thinking results in the production of something new or novel including a new form of arrangement of old elements.
- Creative thinking in all its dimensions involve divergent thinking instead of the routine and final types of convergent thinking. The mind must have complete freedom to wander around to create a new idea.
- The field of creative thinking and its out part is quite comprehensive and built wide. It covers all the aspects of human accomplishments belonging to an individual's life.



- **Critical Thinking:**

- It is a type of thinking that helps a person in stepping aside from his own personal beliefs, prejudices and opinions to sort out the facts and discover the truth, even at the expense of his basic belief system.
- Here one resorts to set higher cognitive abilities and skills for the proper interpretation, analysis, evaluation and inference, as well as explanation of the gathered or communicated information resulting in a purposeful unbiased and self-regulatory judgement.
- An ideal thinker is habitually inquisitive, well-informed, open-minded, flexible, fair-minded in evaluation, free from personal bias and prejudices, honest in seeking relevant information, skilled in the proper use of the abilities like interpretation, analysis, synthesis, evaluation and drawing conclusion and inferences, etc.



Thank you