GEN0307

MIRACLE OF THOUGHT

Chapter 1

THINKING PROCESS

OVERVIEW

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THINKING PROCESS

TYPE OF THINKING

WORKSHOP

DEFINITION

THINKING

DEFINITION

THINKING

ความรู้ที่เกิดจากในใจก่อให้เกิดการแสวงหาความรู้ต่อไป

การคิดวิเคราะห์แยกแยะของกระบวนการคิดต่างๆ

สิ่งที่นึกรู้ขึ้นในใจ

ความต้องการที่จะทำอะไรบางอย่าง

ความคิดที่เกิดจากติดใต้สำนึกต้องแต่ละบุคคล

การคำนึงถึงของความคิดของตัวเองว่าความคิดของตัวเองเป็นอย่างไร

ความคิดคือ ทักษะการคิดของแต่ละควว่าจะคิดออกมาอย่างไรคนเราสามารถคิดได้หลายแบบ

สิ่งที่ก่อตัวขึ้นมาในใจ

การทำงานของกลไกสมอง

ความคิดที่เกิดจากจินตนาการ

การที่เรามีสมาธิ

ใช้สมอง

DEFINITION

Thinking is a perpetual brain mechanism inherent in human nature that is used to form concepts by distinguishing differences. Grouping and naming matters about given facts. The process used to interpret the data. Including reference summaries with detailed classifications. Relational association of received data The information used may be the truth that can be touched. Or is it just a fantasy that can't be touched? as well as a process involving the introduction of different rules to be applied rationally and appropriately Thinking is the result of the brain being disturbed by the environment, social surroundings, and primitive human experience.

DEFINITION

Thinking is a brain process that uses experience to experience stimuli and information. or environment to solve problems, seek answers, make decisions or create new things

Thinking is an abstract behavior that occurs in the brain. It cannot be seen with the naked eye. To know what humans are thinking, they must observe their behavior. or words spoken

DEFINITION

Human thought process Beginning with the interpretation and contemplation of what has been received through the eyes, ears, nose, tongue, body and mind, gaining understanding of that sense, concluding it into specific knowledge and analyzing the knowledge many times and comparing. Summarizes the collective knowledge and also uses the knowledge stored in the memory to infer inferences to obtain new knowledge without having to rely on direct experience, but relying on related thinking, which can be seen from the summary of each new acquisition of knowledge, must always bring prior knowledge as supporting evidence.

THINKING COMPONENT

THINKING

สิ่งกระตุ้น	สิ่งแวดล้อม	ระบุปัญหา	แสวงหาทางแก้ปัญหาหลายๆ ทาง	ช่างสังเกต
การปฏิบัติ	ความคิดริเริ่มคือคิดแบบไม่ซ้ำกับคนอื่น	จุดมุ่งหมายของกระบวนการ	เหตุและผล	
วิเคราะห์สาเหตุของปัญหา	ลำดับขั้นตอน	ขี้สงสัย	ความรู้ที่มีอยู่บวกกับสิ่งที่ได้รับรู้เพิ่ม	เลือกทางแก้ไขปัญหาที่ดีที่สุด
รวบรวมข้อมูล	ประเมินผล	การสังเกต	น่ารัก	ลงมือดำเนินการแก้ไขปัญหาตามวิธีการเลือกไว้

THINKING COMPONENT

THINKING

1. INFORMATION

2. PERSONAL ATTRIBUTE

3. THINKING SKILL

4. THINKING STYLE

5. THINKING PROCESS

6. THINKING EVALUATION

THINKING COMPONENT

INFORMATION

Information to be the basis for the thinking process can be divided into 3 types.

1. information about yourself

2. Social and environmental information

3. academic information A lot of information is conducive to thinking.

PERSONAL ATTRIBUTE

Qualities of the right person to be a good thinker

1. generosity

2. neutral

3. Keen to learn, enthusiastic, analytical technician

4. mix

5. hard-working

6. take risks

7. Self-confidence and good interpersonal skills

THINKING COMPONENT

THINKING SKILL

The skills needed for the thinking process are divided into 2 levels.

1. Basic thinking skills such as listening, reading, remembering, speaking and writing are common skills used in daily life.

2. High-level thinking skills such as analyzing, synthesising, evaluating, and organizing ideas. scheme search building knowledge

THINKING STYLE

The nature of thinking is the goal of thinking. Classify thinking according to the results of thinking that occur, for example:

1. think spontaneously

2. think differently

3. think carefully

4. think clearly

5. to think rationally

6. right way

7. think wide

8. deep thought

9. think far

THINKING COMPONENT
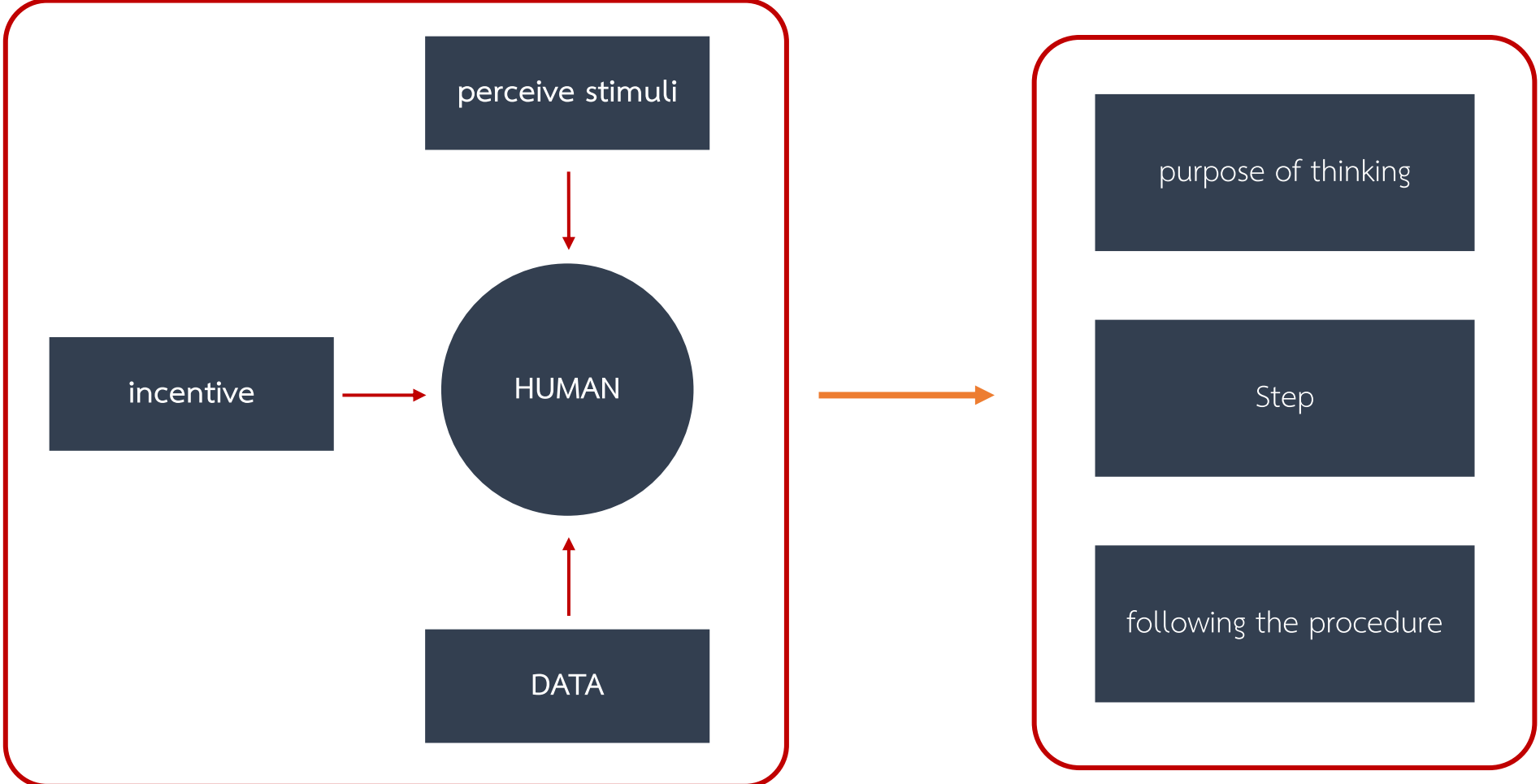
THINKING PROCESS	THINKING EVALUATION

The thought process is thinking that must be carried out in a sequence of steps. Requires a large number of thinking skills or thinking styles. key thought process

1. Critical thinking process

2. problem solving process

3. creative thinking process

4. decision making process

Controlling and evaluating one's own thinking means knowing one's thoughts in action. or evaluating one's thinking and using that knowledge to control or adjust one's actions.
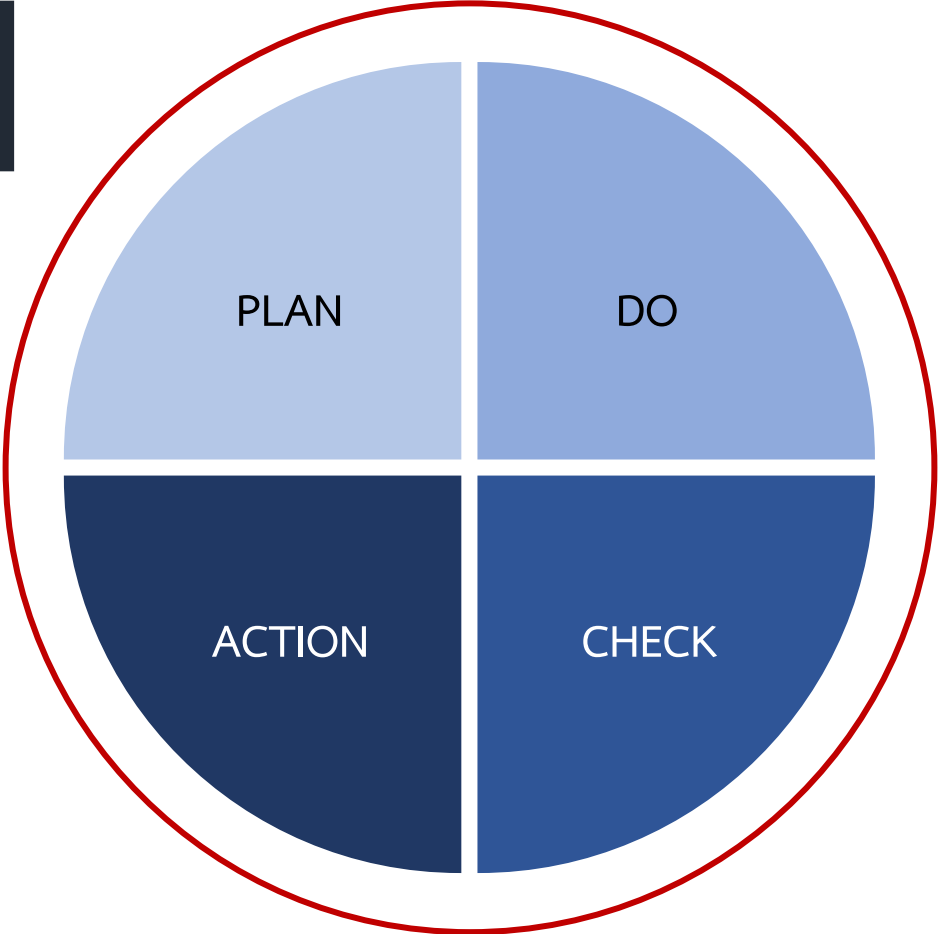
THINKING PROCESS

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            ┌──────────────────┐
            │  perceive stimuli │
            └──────────────────┘
                      │
                      ▼
┌───────────┐      ( HUMAN )         ┌──────────────────────┐
│ incentive │ ───►                   │  purpose of thinking │
└───────────┘                        └──────────────────────┘
                      ▲
                      │              ──►    ┌──────────┐
            ┌──────────────────┐            │   Step   │
            │       DATA       │            └──────────┘
            └──────────────────┘
                                     ┌─────────────────────────┐
                                     │ following the procedure │
                                     └─────────────────────────┘
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THINKING PROCESS

PDCA MODEL

Planning steps before implementation.

step-by-step implementation.

Troubleshooting improvement process.

Steps to verify that things have been done.

THINKING PROCESS

LEARNING PROCESS

TYPE OF THINKING

Creative thinking

Thought processes in new and innovative ways, separated from ideas, theories, rules and procedures. Creativity is often referred to as "Thinking outside the box.

Analytical thinking

thought process in detail It is a logical step-by-step approach to break down a big data system into parts that can be analyzed to find connections and find the desired cause or goal.

Critical thinking

Critical thinking or careful judgment Using reasoning to analyze issues including collecting information around to examine, judge and evaluate the correctness.

strategic thinking

Thought process by analyzing and evaluating relevant events. and guidelines To decide to achieve the desired goal with the most efficiency.

TYPE OF THINKING

Conceptual thinking

The thought process of linking subcomponents or data relationship to understand the overview or system clearly and systematically.

Comparative thinking

Thought process to consider events with similar characteristics or relationships to be able to analyze and make decisions or compare to solve problems from events that have happened in the past.

Positive thinking

The process of thinking and understanding things that are both positive and negative. and find a good story or a positive angle In the event that we have encountered to accept, learn, improve and grow up.

System thinking

Step-by-step thought process systematic overview There are subcomponents, steps, and subdivided details. and linked to different systems.

WORKSHOP

CALLVERSATION