GEN0307

MIRACLE OF THOUGHT

Chapter 4

Systematic Thinking

OVERVIEW

CONCEPT

PROCESS

SKILLS

BENEFITS

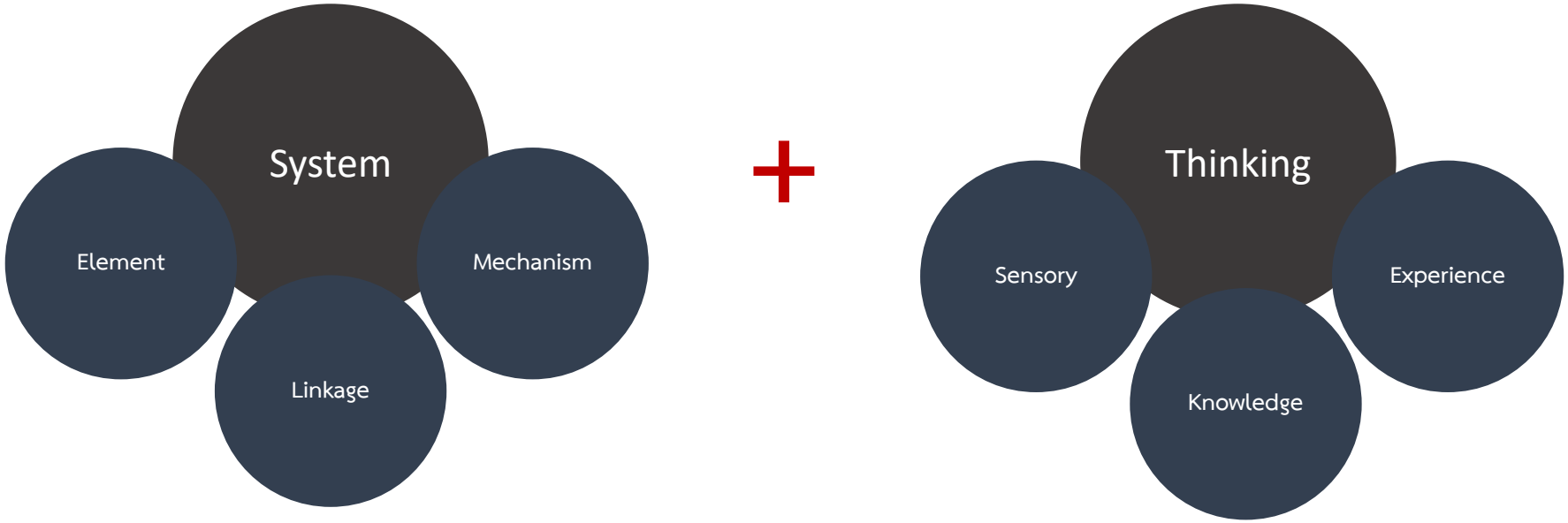
WORKSHOP

SYSTEMATIC THINKING CONCEPT

Systems thinking (Systematic Thinking) means thinking about something as a systematic view with sub-components through thinking in direct and indirect ways. Systems thinking directly targets one thing indiscriminately. basic human thinking patterns but separate thinking patterns aimed at goals or objectives classified into 3 types

1. thinking to understand system units
2. Thinking to analyze and evaluate the unit of the system.
3. design thinking and established a system unit

SYSTEMATIC THINKING CONCEPT



SYSTEMATIC THINKING CONCEPT

SYSTEMATIC THINKING CONCEPT

Systems thinking is divided into two types.

1. direct systems thinking
2. indirect systems thinking

Direct System Thinking focuses on direct action with the goal of indifferentiating any one thing. basic human thinking patterns But separate thinking patterns aimed at goals or objectives by classifying them into 3 types

1. Thinking for Knowing and Understanding a System: Thinking to know and understand various concepts until a hierarchy is established and able to distinguish the functions of the system to see what needs to be done and what needs to be done.
2. Thinking for Analyzing and Evaluation a System Thinking for Analyzing and Evaluation a System To the purpose of classifying the working components of the thinking system and evaluating them for their effectiveness.
3. Thinking for Designing and Establishing a System Unit which you will design yourself Or from being implanted, that process came from somewhere else.

You're hungry > you eat > you're full > you stop eating > you're hungry again > you eat again.

SYSTEMATIC THINKING CONCEPT

Indirect system thinking is systems thinking based on the basis of thinking, such as analysis, metaphor, metaphor, synthesis thinking creative thinking valuation, etc. system thinking indirectly Thinking is the brain behavior that the brain acts on with the object of thinking (Object of thinking), which is called Concept. arising from experience and thinking from the real world or imagined from the world of maya.

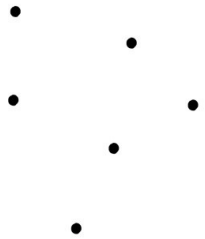
SYSTEMATIC THINKING SKILLS

1. Holistic thinking or Wholeness is the assessment of the elements of the situation or the problematic state of the organization. in total
2. network thinking (Networks) is the idea of linking the interactions of the various systems that make up the network of the system.
3. think hierarchy (Hierarchy) a system May be from several subsystems that make up And in the subsystem itself there is a relationship between the parts of the system.
4. interactive thinking (Interaction) between the systems together. both subsystems and subsystems together big system and environment The changes in subsystems will affect the big system as well.
5. think with limits (Boundary) a system from multiple subsystems and between subsystems and large systems have scope to show that What does the system cover? and what is outside the border In fact, the system did not completely separate the boundaries. But there is an overlap (Overlap)

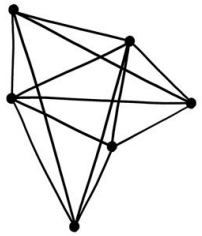
SYSTEMATIC THINKING SKILLS

6. strategic thinking (Pattern) The system must be stable. This ensures that every workflow at every stage does not deviate from the overall goals of the system.
7. Thinking with a structure (System Structure) Each part of the system has its own identity. be independent But there is a connection properly functioning in relation to each other Work in conjunction with parts to achieve overall system goals.
8. Thinking with adaptation to change (Adaptation) Different systems will have to adapt and try to create equilibrium. and maintain that balance by organizing the system within itself (Self Organize)
9. Thinking about feedback circuits (Feedback - Loops) is thinking in loops (Loops) rather than linear. Every app is connected. both directly and indirectly

SYSTEMATIC THINKING SKILLS

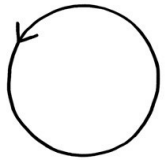


DISCONNECTION

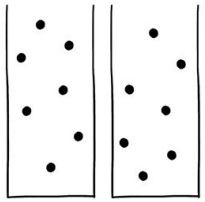


INTERCONNECTEDNESS

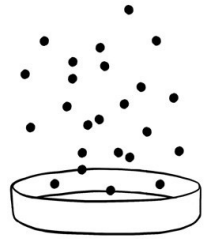
LINEAR



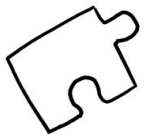
CIRCULAR



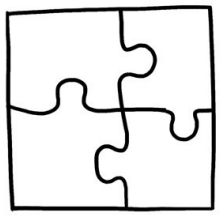
SILOS



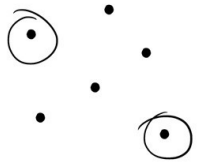
EMERGENCE



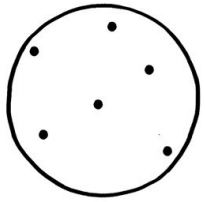
PARTS



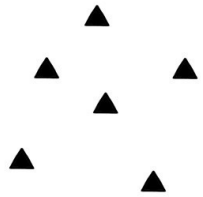
WHOLES



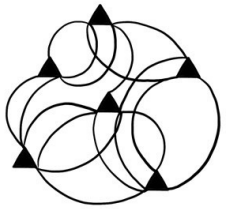
ANALYSIS



SYNTHESIS



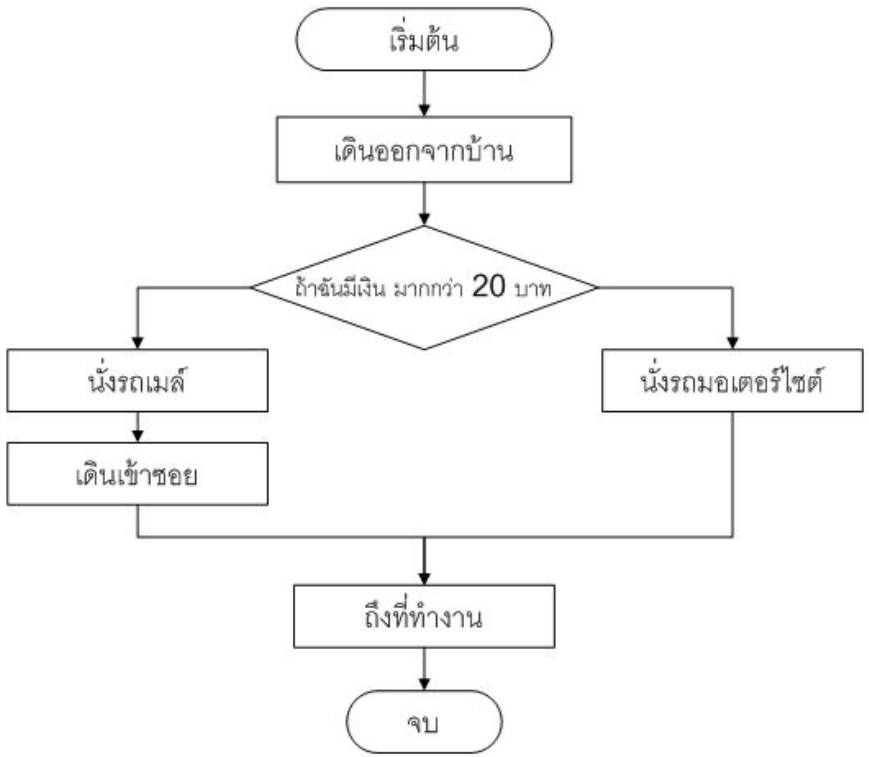
ISOLATION

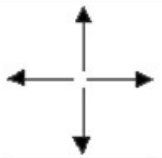


RELATIONSHIPS

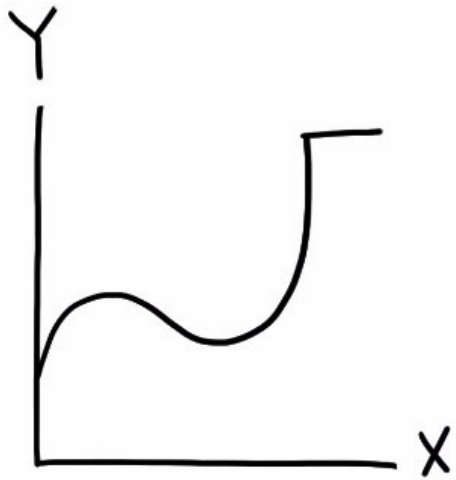
SYSTEMATIC THINKING TOOLs

Flowchart

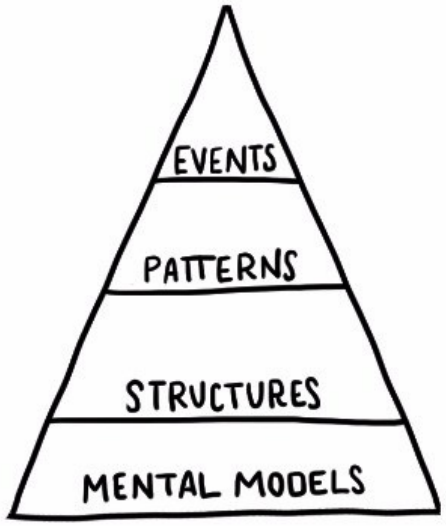


สัญญลักษณ์	ความหมายและการใช้
	จุดเริ่มต้น / สิ้นสุดของโปรแกรม
	ลูกศรแสดงทิศทางการทำงานของโปรแกรมและการไหลของข้อมูล
	ใช้แสดงคำสั่งในการประมวลผล หรือการกำหนดค่าข้อมูลให้กับตัวแปร
	แสดงการอ่านข้อมูลจากหน่วยเก็บข้อมูลสำรองเข้าสู่หน่วยความจำหลักภายในเครื่องหรือการแสดงผลลัพธ์จากการประมวลผลออกมา
	การตรวจสอบเงื่อนไขเพื่อตัดสินใจ โดยจะมีเส้นออกจารรูปเพื่อแสดงทิศทางการทำงานต่อไป เงื่อนไขเป็นจริงหรือเป็นเท็จ
	แสดงผลหรือรายงานที่ถูกสร้างออกมา
	แสดงจุดเชื่อมต่อของผังงานภายใน หรือเป็นที่บรรจบของเส้นหลายเส้นที่มาจากหลายทิศทางเพื่อจะไปสู่การทำงานอย่างใดอย่างหนึ่งที่เหมือนกัน
	การขึ้นหน้าใหม่ ในกรณีที่ผังงานมีความยาวเกินกว่าที่จะแสดงพอในหนึ่งหน้า

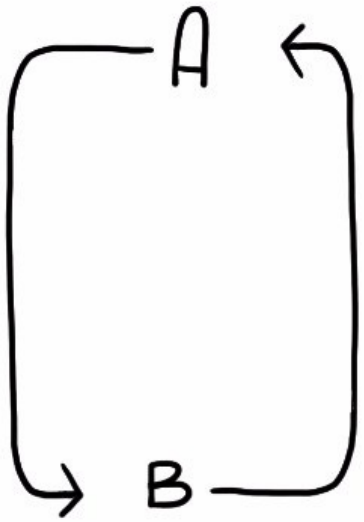
SYSTEMATIC THINKING TOOLs



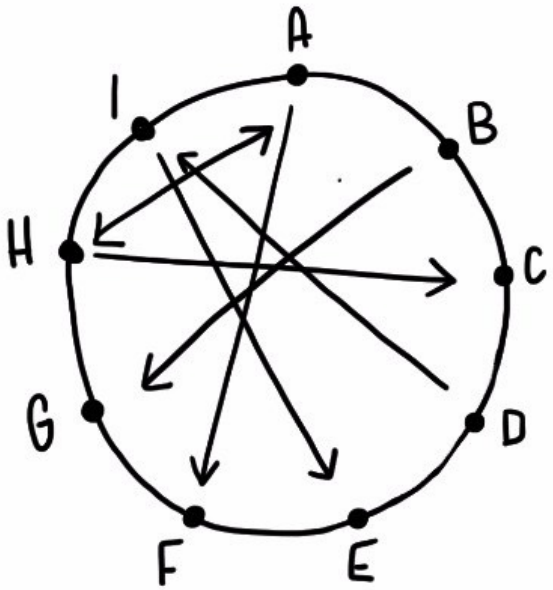
BEHAVIOUR OVER TIME GRAPHS



ICEBERG MODEL



CAUSAL LOOP DIAGRAMS



CONNECTED CIRCLES

SYSTEMATIC THINKING TECHNIQUE

1. Accept yourself and change your mind so that you are an important part of what you are connected to.
2. Practice seeing big things instead of small things. then look back
3. understand the nature of the system and everything in the world is a system of interrelationships
4. see the process of change and various factors contributing to the system
5. See the cycles of causes (Circles of Causality) and repercussions.
6. Open to freedom in thinking, not framed, dominate other people's thoughts.
7. Encourage everyone to work together in building relationships.
8. Practicing problem-solving at the root cause by solving the symptoms that caused the problem
9. Adhere to the principles of learning in the organization as a component, namely being a self-mastery. Erase past beliefs Create a shared vision for the future and practice team learning.

SYSTEMATIC THINKING BENEFITCIAL

1. It helps to generate ideas to develop the organization as a whole effectively.
2. Coordinate with other people to follow the process. and internal management system.
3. Able to solve problems and make decisions effectively.
4. Effectively resolve conflicts that will occur in the organization.
5. To see the process of change that will happen to the system within the organization. which occurred systematically by connect with each other and able to effectively resolve the situation.