



**Faculty of Nursing**  
**Nursing Department**  
**4<sup>th</sup> Year**

# Thinking Critically

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# Can thinkers be leaders?

## **Great thinkers are successful leaders**

They know how to solve problems, they know how to unleash possibilities, and they know how to achieve the impossible. People who go to the top think differently than others, and they achieve more than most.

**Effective managers and leaders** must be thinking people. They must also be able to create a ‘**Thinking Environment**’ for their team members too. Thinkers will always outdo impulsive doers because they can see in their ‘**mind's eye**’ ideas and solutions that those prone to activity cannot even begin to comprehend.



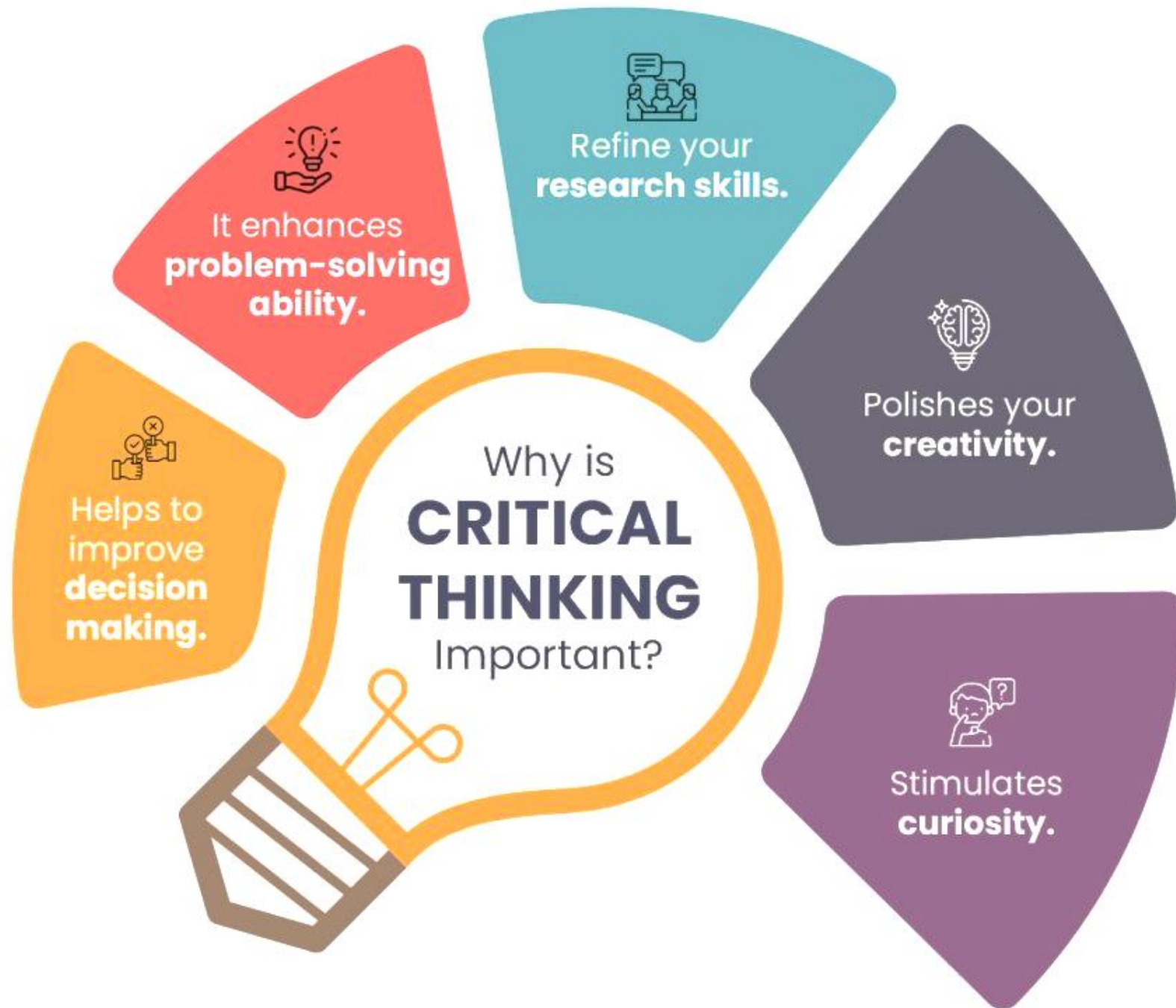
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- **Critical Thinking** allows leaders at every level to evaluate their decision-making and how these decisions ultimately impact results.
  - Good **Critical Thinkers** start by collecting as much high-quality data as possible.
  - **Critical Thinking** is a skill that must be developed in leaders.

# What is critical thinking?

Critical thinking is the ability to think clearly and rationally about what to do or what to believe.

## What is not critical thinking?

1. Mere criticize everything
2. Thinking a lot



# Characteristics of Critical Thinkers

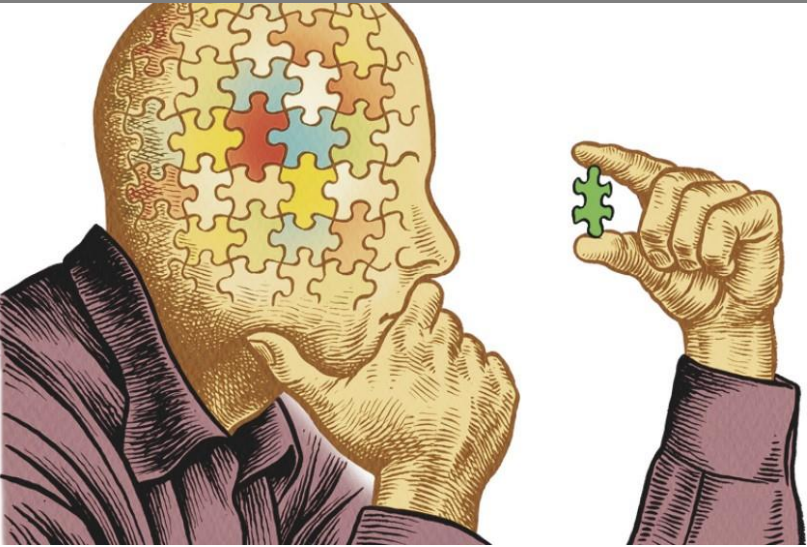
1. Rational
2. Think extra yard than others
3. Demand reasoning
4. Open minded
5. Ask right questions
6. Do not take anything for granted
7. Do not jump into conclusions
8. Do not fear challenging politically/culturally dominant fallacies

# How to do critical thinking?

1. Do careful, intentional thinking
2. **Analyze & evaluate** each piece of the argument
  - Identify facts and opinions
  - Evaluate the opinions
3. Use of **reason or logic** to check the **validity**
4. Check truthfulness of each fact to see if it is a **sound** argument
5. Application/test with real world scenarios to verify



# What is thinking?



Why is the **sky** blue?  
Is time travel **possible**?  
Why doesn't **she** like me?  
Why doesn't **he** like me?



As you start asking questions and seek answers, you are in fact **THINKING**.

**Thinking** is purposeful, organised process that we use to make sense of the world.

# Types of thinking

## 1. Creative thinking

An ability to conceive new and innovative ideas by breaking from established thoughts, theories, rules, and procedures.

People who use this thinking often hear that they “**think outside the box**”

# Examples of creative thinking skills include:

1. **Problem Solving**
2. **Writing**
3. **Visual Art**
4. **Communication Skills**
5. **Open-mindedness.**



# Types of thinking

## 2. Analytical thinking

**An ability to separate a whole into its basic parts in order to examine the parts** and their relationships.

People with this type of thinking are great problem-solvers and have a structured and methodical way of approaching tasks.

# Types of thinking

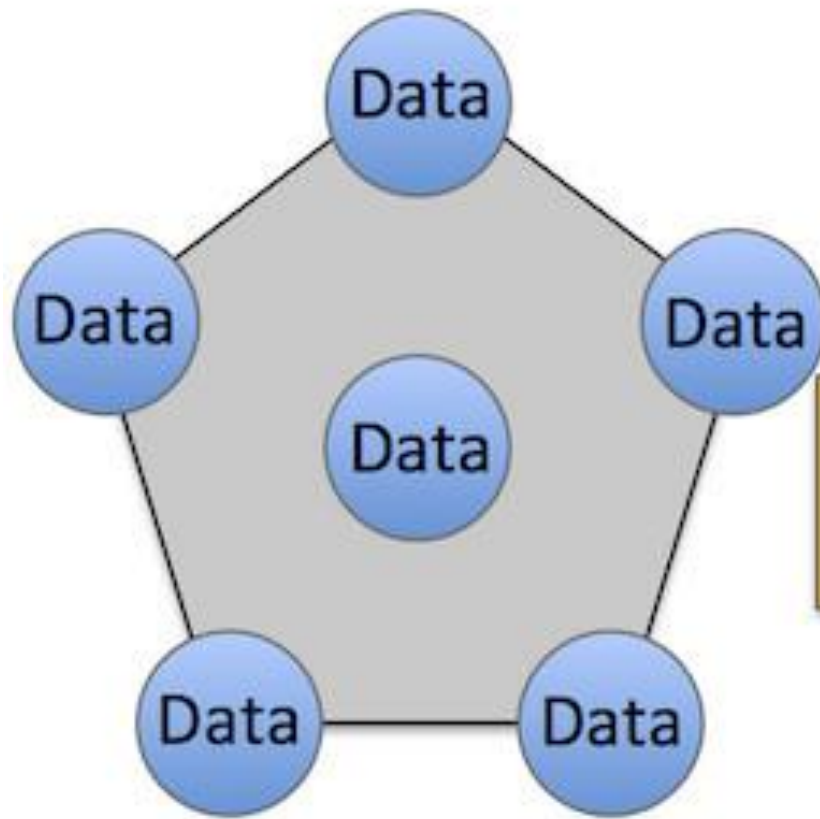
**The process of applying your analytical skills usually involves several steps, including:**

1. Identifying a topic, problem, or issue
2. Gathering information through testing and observation
3. Developing solutions or deepening your understanding of the topic
4. Testing solutions or new ideas based on what you've learned
5. Post-analysis, or reviewing what solutions worked, to assess and apply your new knowledge

# Types of thinking

## **3. Critical thinking**

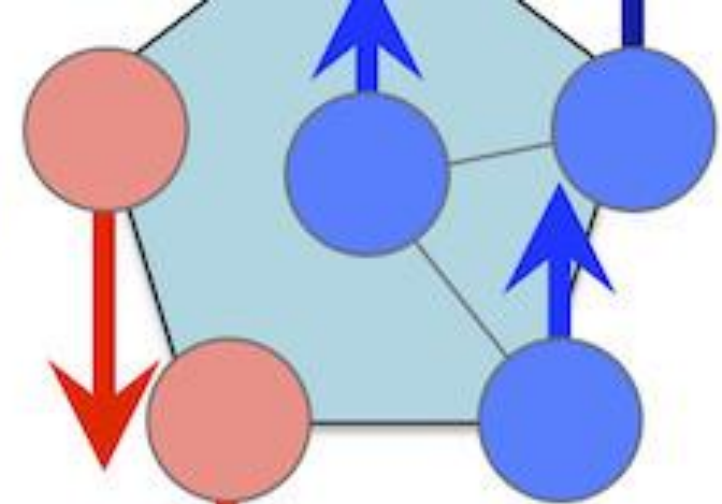
The process of exercising careful evaluation or judgment. Critical thinkers do this in order to determine the authenticity, accuracy, worth, validity, or value of something. Rather than strictly breaking down information into parts, critical thinkers explore other elements that could have impacted conclusions.



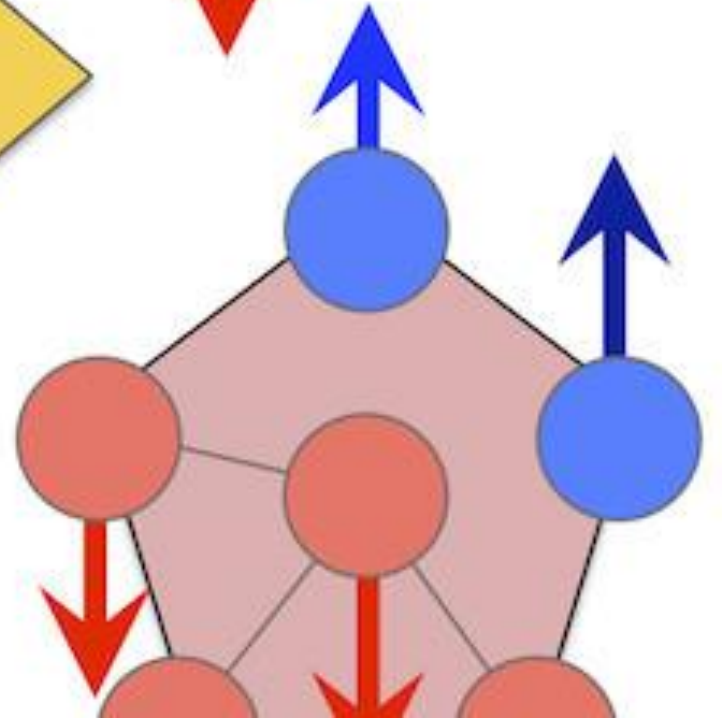
Information  
Idea



Good  
Idea



Bad  
Idea



# Types of thinking

## 4. Concrete thinking

Concrete thinking is literal thinking that is focused on the physical world.

It is about thinking of objects or ideas as specific items, rather than as a theoretical representation of a general concept. **It involves practical thinking only, always literal, and to-the-point.**



# Types of thinking

## 5. Abstract thinking

**Abstract thinking:** involves the ability to understand and think with complex concepts that, while real, are not tied to concrete experiences, objects, people, or situations.

People with this type of thinking pay attention to the hidden meanings behind things relating them to other items, events, or experiences. Abstract thinkers usually can observe things as theories and/or possibilities.

