

UNIT-4 Thinking

AKANSHA INSTITUTE OF
NURSING · GNM 1ST YEAR
PSYCHOLOGY

Definition :- Thinking is a higher mental process involving symbol, images, concepts and ideas that mediates or goes between stimuli and responses.

Nature of Thinking

- Cognitive activity
- Directed toward goal
- problem solving behaviour
- Thinking is a symbolic activity.
- Thinking occurs instantaneously.
- Essential for welfare of society.

Elements of thought (Tools of thinking)

- Images
- Concepts
- Symbols and sign
- Language
- Muscle Activity
- Brain function.

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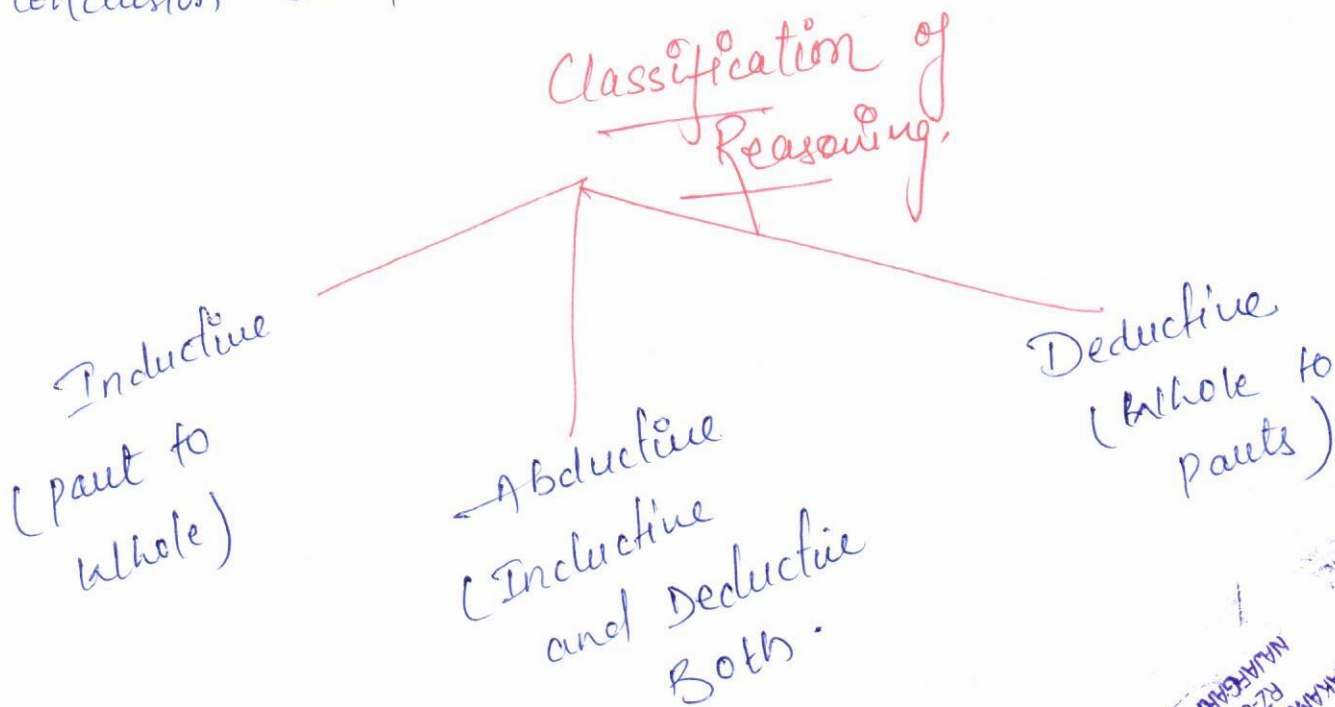
Types of Thinking

- Conceptual and abstract thinking.
- Perceptual and concrete.
- Creative Thinking
- Logical thinking / Reasoning
- Problem solving.
- Non directed or Associative thinking.

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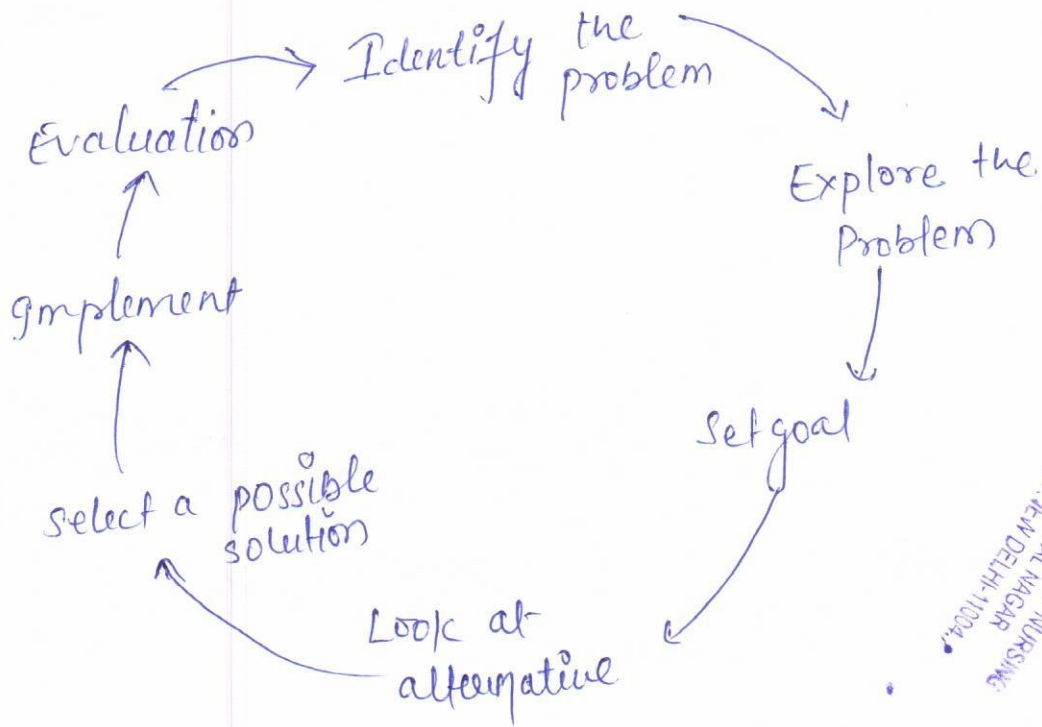
Reasoning

It is a cognitive process of looking for reasons for beliefs, conclusions, action, feelings. It is the process of drawing conclusion based on evidence.



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Problem Solving Cycle



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Attention

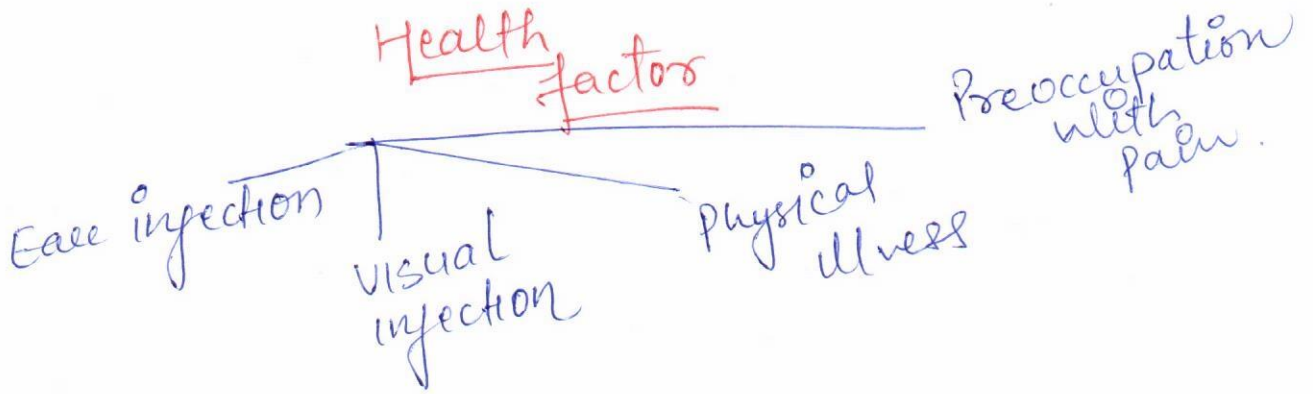
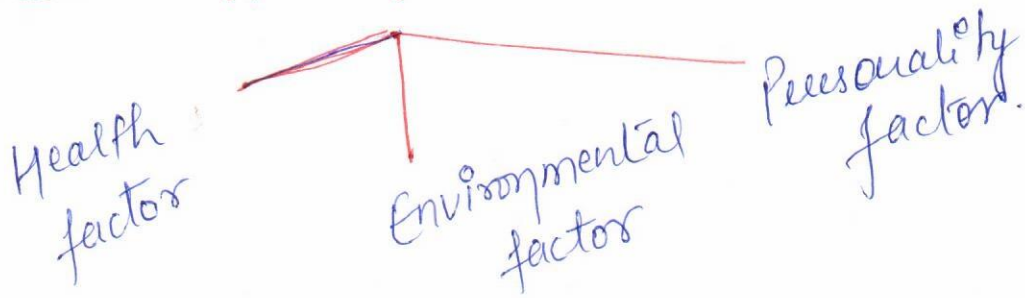
Definition :- Attention is defined as the ability to focus on a person (eg- mom, brother), object, activity for a certain period of time.

Types of Attention

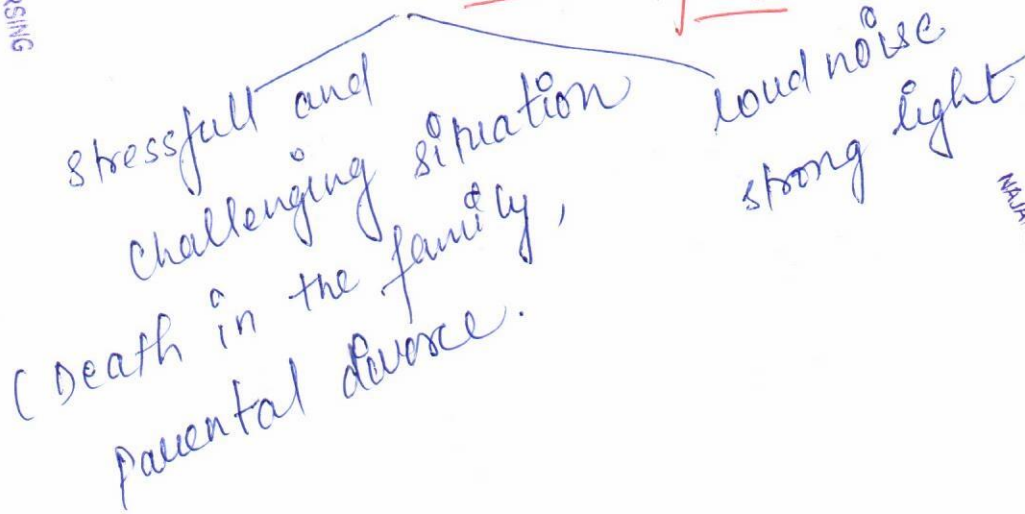


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factors affecting attention :->



Environmental factors



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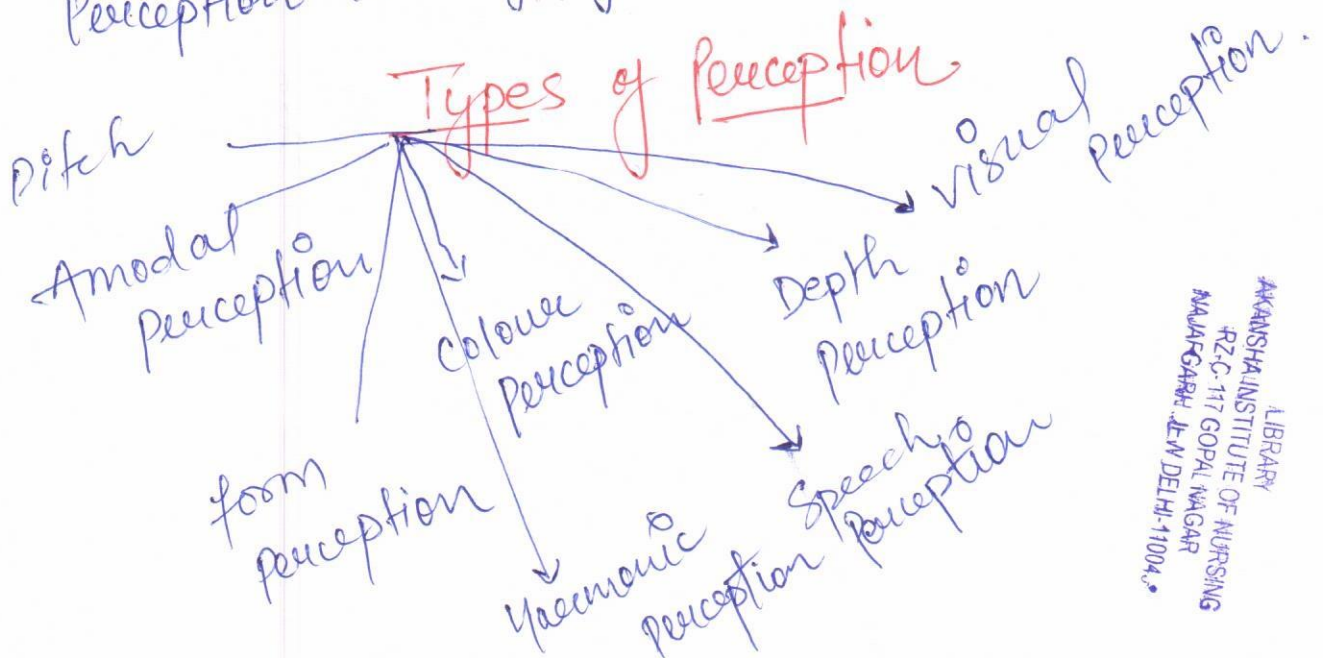
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Perception

- Perception is highly individualised psychological process by which an individual analyse, identify, classify, interpret and derive meaning of stimuli sensed through his various senses.

Meaning of Perception

- Perception is a process.
- Perception involve sensation.
- Perception is information extractor
- Perception is preparation to response.
- Perception provides Organisation.
- Perception is highly individualized.



Principle of Perception

1. Figure ground relationship

2. Principle of closure.

3. Principle of grouping

Principle of similarity

Principle of proximity

Principle of continuity.

4. Principle of contrast.

Principle of Good figure

5. Principle of Movement.

factors affecting perception

Past experience

Perceptual constancy

Need, value, motives

Cultural influence

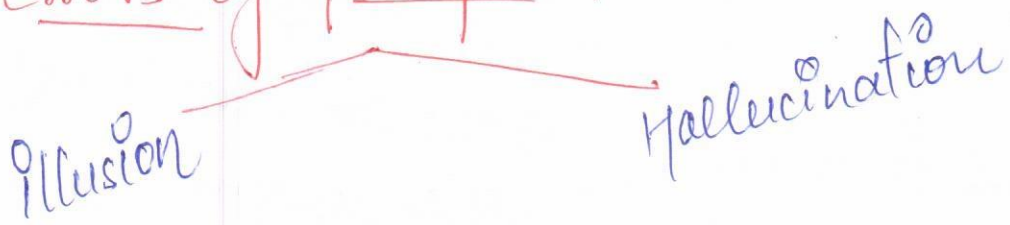
Mental set and attitude

Mood and emotion

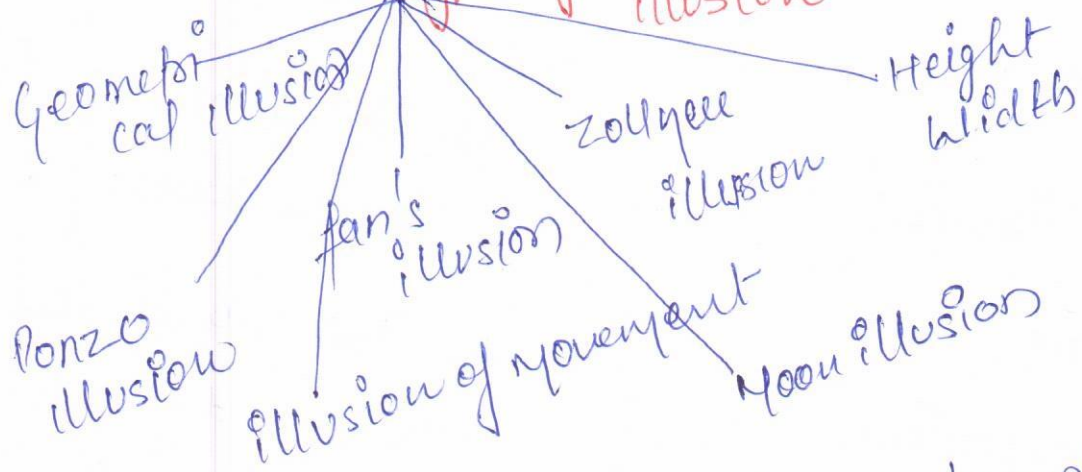
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Errors of Perception



Type of Perception Illusion



Illusion :- It is wrong perception in the presence of real external sensory stimuli eg - snake instead of rope.

Hallucination - It is false sensory perception not associated with real external stimuli. It may be visual, auditory, olfactory, tactile, gustatory etc. but usually visual and auditory.

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Illusion

- (1) The stimulus is distinct
- (2) It happens in normal condition also.
- (3) The stimulus is external
- (4) The experience is identical for everyone, in the same situation

Delirium

- 1) The stimulus is not clear/often absent
- 2) It occurs in abnormal condition.
- 3) The stimulus is in person himself.
- 4) The experiences vary among different people in same situation.