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Model code :5101

Model Name :Developing Workplace Critical thinking

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Part a

Introduction.

In this report. We will discuss belief, values and attitudes on workplace behavior. Believing is an internal feeling, that something is true, even enough that belief may be unproven or irrational. For example, I believe that walking under a ladder brings bad luck. Or I believe that there is a life after death. (Anderson & DE silva,2009) everybody has different beliefs. Values everybody has different Values due to personal attachment with something. Everybody has some personal attachment with some things and our values are often reflected in the way we live our lives for example I value freedom of speech. Everybody has different values because of their family, religions. Culture, morals (Anderson & DE silva,2009) . Attitude Is the way a person express feeling, their beliefs and values, and expressed through words and behaviors. For example, I hear about cruelty to children or animals I get really upset is attitudes. So, everybody's attitudes are the expressions of all feelings, beliefs and values. And in this report, we will briefly discuss all the beliefs and values of workplace behaviors is important in organization, how it impact positively and how can we change negative behavior on workplace.

Part a Beliefs

believes is internal feeling that something is true ,even though that belief may be unproven or irrational. I believe that working under ladder brings bad luck , I believe on GOD or I believe that there is life after death. that all different people have different beliefs . (Anderson & DE silva,2009) Believe to me that some familiar factors of experience make it very difficult to maintain this view. For example in office consideration the situation where someone gradually bring us a process of argument. And to the admission that we don't know, now we do not believe a proposition which we had at. First thing all honesty dismissed as nonsense, as the evidence is set out piece by piece and our attention drawn to consideration, whose force we had hitherto to appreciate, we become aware that our initial attitude of hostility to the proposition being slowly placed by one favor, and increasing favor. No objection of remaining to trouble. We feel obligated the point of beliefs all right, we belief it now.(Campbell,C,1967)It is possible in definition of believe in terms subjective probability such believed propositions are granted, to have a sufficiently high probability, and yet it is neither the case saying that the case that belief is stripped of any it's usually. we prove yes. Logical properties, but guess that believe propositions are bound to have a probability. We prove answer, yes. But one after

determination, the extension of the concept believed that does the job, the qualitative and quantitative belief concept turn out to be governed by a huge range of application. Logic and probability theory are not opposed to each other, but go hand in hand. (Leitgeb, H, 2013)

Changing beliefs we investigate the relation between knowledge and belief. Contrary to the well known slogan about knowledge, being justified true beliefs. We especially offer definition of beliefs as knowledge relative to assumption definition has several advantages first it is short. Second, we do not need to add anything to the logic of knowledge and the definition and the properties of the concept of beliefs. Connection between knowledge and the belief is derived from fundamental principle collective beliefs collective belief of a group. The majority of the members of the group think the collective beliefs is consequently for an individual to determine what the group believes leads him to reflect on all the other members of the group approach. Same question. Definition is different from the usual definition, where the Group A believes B. Means simply that the majority of the members A believe b. Three points are demonstrated firstly the notion of salience, Focal point developed by Schelling first. Second group belief is closely dependent on the culture or historical data. The third the main result. Group A. Believe in defined in this way is definitely from what the agents really believe. Eat, eat, eat and you can believe. Group A and at the same time believed that the group b This is what we call the autonomy of group belief Every individual has different beliefs and group has different belief at the same time. (Orlean, A, 2004) Here we discuss the cumulative distribution of a beliefs structure. There is issue of combining multiple belief structures, the first refer to as the fusion of beliefs structure, occurs when the belief structure being combined providing information about the same variable. Second type where we refer as to the joining of beliefs structure being combined are providing information about different variable here we use different beliefs. (Yager, R, 2015) An employer can no more hire a woman because she is Muslim then because she is African. American religion discrimination like discrimination because of race, sex or national origin is provided in the workplace. Number two, the major problem with the religions that is logic is non-existent with other protested belonged to the protest. In the end, this involved that what region of religious belief imply no the way they cannot refuse to prospective employees solely because the person is Jewish or Roman Catholic. However, can an employer refuse to hire a person because he believes that Halloween is holiest day of the year is well. Frightening the answer is unclear and depends largely upon the particular definition of religion that is used. Religious discrimination case, a court must initially determine whether the plaintiff has a religion. Therefore the definition of religion, especially determination, the right of workers who hold nontraditional religious beliefs such as the belief in Halloween beliefs on

Eid . Every one, eat and different people have different beliefs here. So on the workplace, everybody needs to respect each other differently .Organization beliefs everybody need to be together and everybody has different vision, different beliefs.(Page ,D,2004)

Values .

Value is a measure of the worth or importance or a person attaches to something our values are often reflected in the way we live our lives. For example ,I value my family I value my religious ,I value freedom of speech.(Anderson & DE silva,2009) Values in the workplace, increasing discussed and applied in the business can be viewed from an individual, organizational or interactive perspective. The following study examined previous L explored workplace spirituality outcomes using data collected from 5 sample consisting of full time workers taking graduate coursework. Result indicate that the perception of organization level spirituality.(Bhandarker , A., Rai, S. and Jain, A.K, 2011) Organizations spirituality appears to matter most to attitudinal in attachment, related outcomes. Specifically, organization spirituality was to be positively related to intrinsic ,extrinsic total work reward job involvement, identification and working reward satisfaction and negatively related to organizational frustration . Personal specialty was positively related to the intensive extensive end total work or satisfying the integration of the personal spirituality and organizations word related to the work toward satisfaction. (Kolodinsky, R.W., Giacalone, R.A. and Jurkiewicz, C.L, 2008) value is a look at the from the point of view of interactional patters which determine specific feature of cross cultural communication in today's. Such basic values are emotionally not having control irrationally and a judgmental attitude towards world and other people may but often have significant influence on the success or failure of. Intercultural workplace communication effectiveness of the management style and the outcome of business negotiation. (Bergelson,M,2003)value understanding on workplace why of our behavior? Here is number of philosophical questions and some reasons to reflect on the personal philosophy. The distribution philosophy orientation, liberal, behaviorist , progressive humanist and radical the relevance of each of these workplace educational programs is slated philosophy. Where do we stand? Discuss how specially as. Educators and trainers our values expressed in our daily behavior, behavior, language. The importance of language looks at some of the word using workplace programs and the need to take our language seriously. Finally example philosophical statement or given to show that values and assumptions are to be in variety of shows. And he workplace, everybody has different values and. Everybody give to different value to their task. So in in organization everybody need to give value the organizations goal values.(Draper,J,1991)

Sources of values .

The source of. Values are family, religions cultural ,the workplace, social influence, significant life historical events. These all are the source of values.. our values are share on the basis of relationship. Values gives us motivation If we value anything we try to get these things . If we Knowing our own values that make us more

tolerant from others. These values help to give us lives meaningful significance. We use values to Comparison technique to create a our motivational needs. Values are important on workplace decisions making values base in engagement and example of how the values of the newest generation in the workplace. We are understanding value of our workplace partner is critical to manage working. We know so much busy about a generation that what we have experienced with those who came of age after the new Millennium, commonly known as the. Concerning the workplace, the busy central ground glass and. Interaction between. Baby bumble and. Millennial worker the contrast between those who. Generation has created. You are for bloggers, writers, because psychologists, training companies and other specialists connection with the workplace matter.(Wood,J,2019) what defines workplace value. I'm going to let you in on a secret about your boss and other people above you. The ones who were busy and successful. They don't come to work seeking to meet new people and make new friends. They instead see you as someone who needs to deliver results for them and also be a force for good with the customer and also with other staff. They may need to you, but this to you ask me. Do you know the human condition is mainly something to be overcome, to be redeemed, we need to be saved from the worst of ourselves, from our self obsessions, our selfishness, greed, fears, prejudice, laziness, and often cowardice. You say dysfunctional behavior all around you. I'm sure you do. And sadly, within those people above you, you know, leadership is not a title. Leadership is actually a behavior and that's why anyone, regardless of their station in life or their position in the company, can lead. Here's a framework for how to define your personal workplace. Value. It's a formula for your work, not for your family or your real world social network. And here it is. Workplace value is defined by the degree of positive influence that you have times the results you deliver. You'll notice the qualifications, knowledge, skills, your degree, intellect. None of those things appear in the formula, and that's because they're prerequisites for success. They're given. They're really a ticket to the dance. Workplace value is instead defined by a person's ability to positively influence and deliver results, plain and simple. But I want to date you to be brave enough to be the change that's needed in your workplace, regardless of your role. By embracing the fact that the things that make a real difference. Your values and your attitudes. You need to choose love instead of greed, forgiveness rather than resentment, courage instead of fear. In the willingness to praise people rather than criticize words are incredibly powerful, but not no more so than when you actually believe in somebody. You can transform your workplace by being a force for good . (Schullery,N,2013) (Ghosh, D,2008)

Attitudes.

And attitudes the way a person express their beliefs and values, and in express through words and behavior. Valuable. I get really upset when I hear about something is bad, so I need to be patience so need to be positively handled this situation. In the workplace we need to give good attitude values and beliefs and no need to be make problem with the other colleagues . Focus on works positively and not discriminate anybody. like their beliefs and values. About religious , age. Cultural on the workplace ranking and then we need to be respect each others, not giving any negative impact to other people and behaving in a positively to everyone and doing the task on time. And I was trying to do the positive things in our company to achieve the organization goals. Avoid, the negative things and respect the seniors and don't criticize to others. Try to focus on your task. And respect the everybody values and beliefs that can give positive impact to others.

Conclusions : here we all discuss about all the workplace Believe values . And attitudes so. We learn in this report how to give a positive attitude on work workplace and we learn about the belief values and the all the important things on workplace to improve and give a positive impact to other people s on workplace .
(Schullery, N,M,2013)\

Part b

Introduction : In this article we learn about the critical thinking. And we get all the knowledge. about the critical thinking on workplace and we improve the knowledge of our thinking on work, workplace and we get good knowledge about the critical thinking. The propensity and skills to engage in activity with reflective skepticism.(Mcpeck,1981 p.8)Reflective and reasonable thinking it that is focused on deciding what to believe or do.(Ennis,1985,p.85) Skillful, reasonable thinking that facilitate good judgment because. Relies upon criteria is self correcting and sensitive to context. Thinking that is a goal directed and purposive thinking aimed forming a judgment where the thinking itself meets standard of adequacy and accuracy (Bailin,al,1999). Judging in reflective way what to do or what to believe.

Review.

In this module, we learn about the critical thinking on workplace and we learn about the logical reasoning, inductive and deductive reasoning. We discuss all the Information about and we use the implication for the workplace. We learn about valid argument and sound arguments, and we use the logic and reasoning. We discuss in this module about the valid and invalid reasoning. we do exercises in class about arguments, sound arguments, valid, invalid. Arguments. in in this model we also learn about the word the developing arguments. We also learn the steps developing an argument, a claim proof and conclusion like warrant objectives. We also learn about the validating evidence. we also consider the factor to consider when making a critical evaluation of what you have read. Wel earn about the qualities of good evidence in authentic source like we do c r a a p test as well. I will discuss both the thinking model as well.. use the critical analytical thinking check list. What is the main line of reasoning? You don't line of reasoning clear both in the introduction and in the conclusion. What is the key evidence used to support the line of. Is the evidence presented in a way that dwarfs the argument and leaves clear to the conclusion.When was the evidence produced? Is it up to date? Is it still relevant. Is there sufficient evidence to prove the case? Is the evidence relevant? What might be missing? What would have been a better order in which to present the evidence so as to strength the line of reasoning? Are there any example of flow reasoning attempts to persuade the reader through

an appeal, as the latter given sufficient condition to alternative points of view? And we discuss about that casual. Plant. And uh. We learn about the importance of casual reasoning. And the cost? Black examples effect to cause examples. We discussed a common error in casual reasoning as well. In this module, we learn about critical thinking. And we get all the details and definitions about the critical thinking and we also. Use the background of critical thinking. Philosophy and psychology. And we also use the some educational critical thinking approach. And we do have our knowledge and skill about the critical thinking and we also use the Bloom's Taxonomy model .We briefly discuss about the critical thinking in the workplace and. We also cover the topic logic. And we define all the. And that if end deductive and inductive reasonings so. Overall we get all the knowledge which is important for critical thinking and we utilize all the this knowledge that making the critical thinking decisions and we learn about the questionings. And we learn about the validity and the truth. We deeply discuss soundness and we use all knowledge and skills which we learn on this model in workplace critical thinking.

Kolb's learning cycle Here in this report , I use the kolb's learning model .we can create better training both for our team members and for ourself. David Club published his experiential learning cycle in 1984 and the model essentially says that to learn most effectively you must follow the four steps that you can see in this model. Concrete experience , collective observation, abstract conceptualization, and active experimentation. Now, we no need to follow steps of the learning cycle must be in sequence, we can enter the model at any stage for example, you could enter here in state steps three abstract conceptualization and as well as providing learning process and also provides for learning styles, and gives outline for different types of people prefer to learn new things, and we can see that here in model circles these are the four different kinds of learning styles, so there are some advantages Clubs model learning cycles, each stage of the model is associated with a different preferred learning style and it is good because it ensures that all of preferred learning styles are covered as you step through the model. The model also provides a blend of traditional teaching plus focus hands on learning. Most teacher are use more tools than simply broadcasting their knowledge to the students. The disadvantages and the recognition that learners have different learning styles is useful, but it is really difficult for a trainer to accommodate a broad range of learning techniques in a group situation. Also, it's not always obvious how to use model in the real world life . Nowadays teachers are no longer broadcasting their knowledge they understand and need to know about their students already be used with them so that they can tailor there trying. Overall, we learn lot of knowledge about the critical thinking on workplace and we gained too much knowledge and skills on this module and that will be helpful in the future. We can apply all

knowledge and skills in the workplace and in the practical life, so this model was very helpful and I improve personally my critical thinking all the concept which we are covered in this model are very helpful for me and I can use this. my knowledge and skill in the future.. This model give me motivation and give me confidence. To speak in the front of the people and I learn all understandings, all the knowledge required about the critical thinking and this module was very helpful and really enjoy this term .

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(Kolb, .1984)

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