dependent and the official Website of DepED Division of Bataan

PROMOTING CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS: NURTURING INDEPENDENT AND ANALYTICAL MINDS

by: **Reymualdo R. Mantilla, Jr.** Master Teacher I, Pulo Integrated School

Critical thinking skills are essential for students to thrive in the complex and everevolving world. As an educator, it is my responsibility to foster and nurture these skills, empowering students to become independent and analytical thinkers. The article explores the importance of promoting critical thinking skills in the classroom and highlights strategies to develop this valuable ability.

Research consistently demonstrates that students with strong critical thinking skills perform better academically and are better equipped to tackle real-world challenges (Abrami et al., 2008). By encouraging students to question, analyze, and evaluate information, we can enhance their ability to make reasoned judgments and decisions.

One effective strategy to promote critical thinking is through inquiry-based learning. By posing open-ended questions and engaging students in research and investigations, we can stimulate their curiosity and encourage independent thinking (Facione, 2015). Encouraging students to explore multiple perspectives, gather evidence, and construct well-reasoned arguments not only enhances their critical thinking skills but also cultivates a deeper understanding of the subject matter.

Furthermore, fostering a classroom environment that values and encourages divergent thinking is essential. By creating a safe space for students to express their opinions, engage in respectful debates, and challenge conventional wisdom, we can promote intellectual curiosity and cognitive flexibility (Elder & Paul, 2014). Encouraging students to consider alternative viewpoints and develop their own evidence-based



arguments fosters higher-order thinking skills and prepares them for future academic and professional endeavors.

Another effective strategy is the integration of problem-solving activities into the curriculum. Presenting students with real-world problems or complex scenarios requires them to analyze the situation, evaluate possible solutions, and make informed decisions (Halpern, 2014). Such activities not only promote critical thinking but also enhance students' problem-solving and decision-making skills, preparing them for the challenges they may encounter beyond the classroom.

It is essential to provide students with explicit instruction and support in developing critical thinking skills. Teaching students to recognize logical fallacies, evaluate sources of information, and differentiate between facts and opinions equips them with the necessary tools to think critically (Paul & Elder, 2006). Additionally, incorporating metacognitive strategies, such as reflection and self-assessment, helps students become aware of their thinking processes and develop strategies for continuous improvement (McMillan & Hearn, 2008).

In conclusion, promoting critical thinking skills is paramount in preparing students for success in the modern world. By implementing strategies such as inquirybased learning, fostering a supportive classroom environment, integrating problemsolving activities, and providing explicit instruction, we can nurture independent and analytical minds. Empowering students with critical thinking skills equips them to navigate complex challenges, make informed decisions, and contribute meaningfully to society.

References:

Abrami, P. C., Bernard, R. M., Borokhovski, E., Wadem, C. A., Surkes, M. A., Tamim, R., & Zhang, D. (2008). Instructional interventions affecting critical thinking skills and dispositions: A stage 1 meta-analysis. Review of Educational Research, 78(4), 1102-1134.





Elder, L., & Paul, R. (2014). Critical thinking: The nature of critical and creative thought. Journal of Developmental Education, 37(2), 2-3.

Facione, P. A. (2015). Critical thinking: What it is and why it counts. Insight Assessment.

Halpern, D. F. (2014). Thought and knowledge: An introduction to critical thinking. Psychology Press.

McMillan, J. H., & Hearn, J. (2008). Student self-assessment: The key to stronger student motivation



