

BÖLÜM 14

DÜŞÜNME BECERİLERİ VE ÖĞRETİMİ

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GİRİŞ

“Düşünmeyi öğrenebilmiş hiç kimse, bir şeye körü körüne inanmaz” sözü Tolstoy’a atfedilmektedir ancak bu sözün kime ait olduğu yapay zekaya sorulduğunda ilk yanıtı Platon olmuştur. Yapay zekaya “bu söz Tolstoy’a ait olabilir mi?” diye ikinci bir soru sorulduğunda yanıtı “evet” şeklinde güncellenmiştir çünkü internet üzerinde yaptığı aramada bu ifadeyi doğrulayabilecek kanıtlara ve bilgilere ulaşmıştır. Belki de Tolstoy’un böyle bir sözü yok ve bu söz herhangi bir kişi tarafından Tolstoy’a atfedilerek bir sosyal medya iletisi olarak paylaşıldı. Bu paylaşım farklı binlerce hesap tarafından yeninde paylaşılarak yeni bir gerçeklik oluşturuldu. Sahte gerçekliklerin kolayca üretilebildiği 21. Yüzyılda insanlar neye, nasıl inanacak? Artık gözle görülenin bile inanılamayacağı ya da inanılmaması gerektiği bir dünyada sorgulama, kanıt arama, bulunan kanıtın doğruluğunu yeniden sorgulama, farklı kaynaklarla teyit etme ve gerçeğe ulaşmada tek yol gösterici düşünme becerileri olacaktır. Eğitim sistemlerinin tüm bireylerde geliştirmek istediği başta problem çözme, karar verme, eleştirel düşünme ve yaratıcı düşünme olmak üzere insanın var olduğu ilk andan 21. Yüzyıla kadar yaşamda kalmasını sağlayan en önemli özelliği düşünme becerileri olmuştur. Düşünme becerileri insanın doğuştan sahip olduğu ve eğitim ile geliştirilebilir bir kapasitesidir. Bu kapasite başta teknoloji olmak üzere her alandaki değişimlere paralel

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