

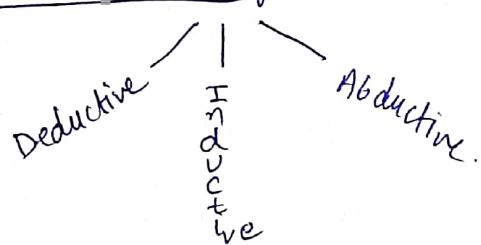
Critical Reasoning system thinking -

critical thinking - ability to think clearly & rationally about what to do or what to believe.

- It understand the logic connection between ideas.
- identify construct & evaluate arguments.
- inconsistencies & mistakes detect karta hai.
- problem ko systematically solve karta hai.
- identify Karta hai, ideas ka importance.
- justification deta hai, Apne belief's or values ko.

Foundation & principles of critical Reasoning -

1) logical thinking -



Deductive - specific conclusion from general principle

Inductive - drawing general conclusion from specific observation.

Abductive - best guess, or inference based on available evidence.

2) clarity & precision : ideas ko express karna clear manner mein. ambiguity, vagueness ko avoid karna.

3) evidence & support - relevant evidence hona support karne ke lie claims ko.

Evaluate karma quality & reliability sources ki.

4) Argument analysis - main claims identify karma, Reasons dena ko argument mein.

Recognize structure of argument, jo premises & conclusion include karte hai.

Analyzing Reasoning -
process hota hai, systematically break down karne ka
argument ko uska structure samjane ke lie,
identify & support karne ke lie premise ko,
Evaluate karne ke lie logical connections ko statements
pe beech.

- yeh involve karta hai assessing main claim, evidence &
unconventional assumptions ko logical fallacies dekhne
ke lie.
- yeh enable karta hai, informed decision lene mein or
Engage karne mein thoughtful discussions.

Evaluating Reasoning -

Process hota hai carefully examine karne ka argument
ko taki determine kar ske, Argument ki quality or effectiveness
ko, yeh involve karta hai assessing the logic, check karna
Evidence ko, Ensure karne errors in thinking jinko fallacies
Kehte hai. individual informed judgement about validity
Separate karne hai well support claims ko.

Integrated Reasoning -

yeh involve karta hai ability to synthesize information bolt
sare sources se, or combine karne data ko taki informed decisions
le ske. Integrated Reasoning incorporate karti hain elements
analytical, quantitative & verbal Reasoning ko taki CR
better understanding situation mil ske.

Individual jinki strong integrated Reasoning skills hoti hai
navigate karte hai diverse information ko or more strategic
& well rounded decision lete hai.

	Uncritical Reasoning	Critical Reasoning
Approach	Accept information without questioning or deep analysis	Evaluate Karta hai, analysis Karta hai or actively question up Karta hai.
Decision basis	Based on incomplete or biased Data.	Aims for well informed decisions through careful analysis
Decision Quality	Reliable or flawed decision.	Higher quality decision based on decision based on sound reasoning
Engagement	Less active engagement with information	Actively engages with information, seeking clarity & depth.
assumptions	Tends to accept assumptions without challenging them.	Actively identifies & questions underlying assumptions.

Scientific Reasoning -

- Systematic approach, Scientists use to explore & understand the natural world.
- Yeh involve Karta hai making observation, hypothesis & experiment Conduct karna, collect karna, analyze karna.
- Yeh emphasizes reproducibility & ag gain karna insights ko complexities from universe.

Strategic Reasoning -

- cognitive process of thinking proactively & systematically, formula & execute karne ke lie planes ko. (long term goals)
- approach requires adaptability allowing for adjustments jo circumstances par based hote hai.
- competitive analysis + innovation + effective communication = Strategic Reasoning
- yeh Empower karti hai individual & organizations ko navigate karne ke lie or informed decision lete hai or khud ko position kerti hai sustain success ke lie.

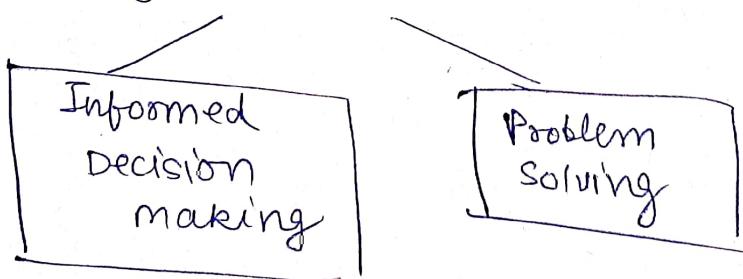
Recognizing implications -

- ↳ involves understanding the potential consequences, effects or significance of a situation, decision or statement
- ↳ Understanding Implicants -
 - What's said vs what it means.
 - Reading between the lines.
 - ↳ Story Read Karte hue, jo nhi bhi likha usko bhi mind mein imagine karva (understanding unstated meaning)
- ↳ 6th sense of understanding

Drawing conclusions -

- ↳ Reaching a decision or forming an opinion based on available evidence, reasoning or information.
- Steps**
- 1) Gather information.
 - 2) Look for patterns
 - 3) Consider possibilities.
 - 4) Eliminate unlikely options.
 - 5) Form a logical judgment

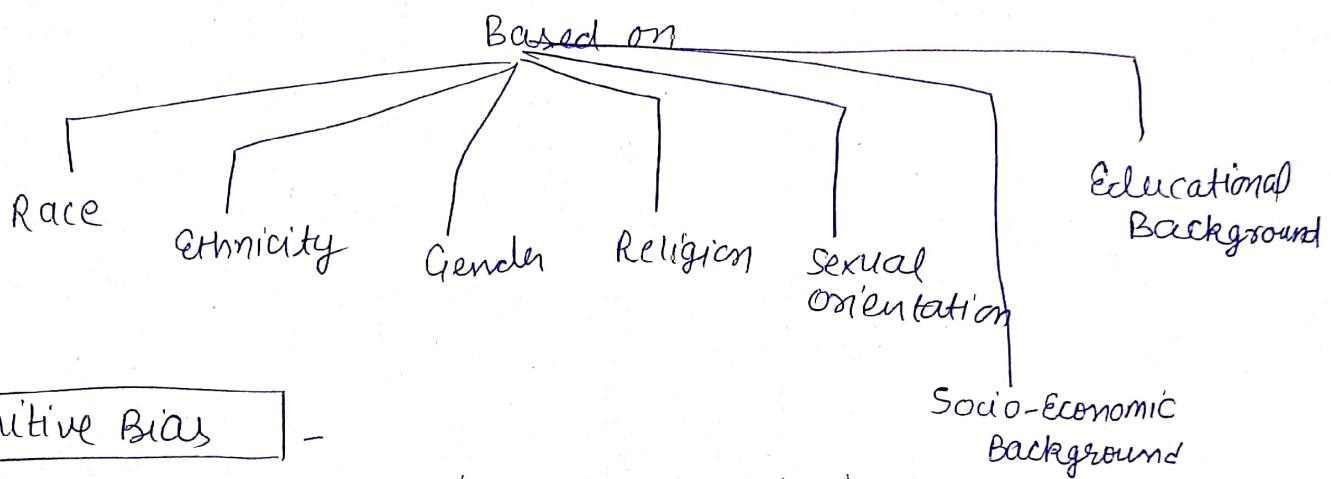
Why Drawing conclusion matters?



Example - Weather forecast, Reading a Book

Biases

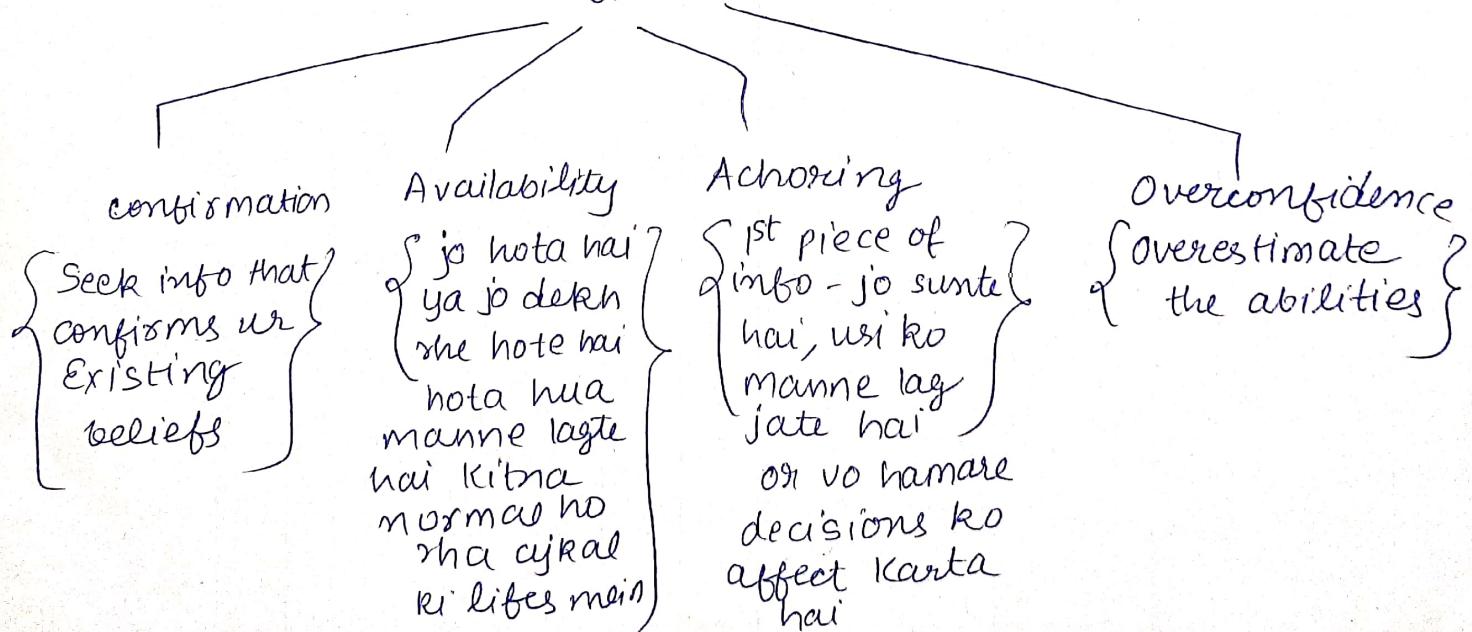
- ↳ Inclination, Prejudice, Preference or tendency towards or against a person, group, thing, idea or belief.
- ↳ Based on Stereotypes rather than knowledge or experience
- ↳ Subconscious.
- ↳ Individual may not aware ki vo Bias Kar rha hai.
- ↳ '+ve bhi ho skta hai' or '-ve bhi'.
(Helpful) (dangerous)



Cognitive Bias

- ↳ Refers to systematic patterns of deviation.
- ↳ lead to inaccurate judgement illogical interpretation

Types



Why Cognitive Biases - Occur \Rightarrow Efficiency less.
Information overload.

How to Navigate - Awareness & critical thinking

Prejudices - prejudgement or prior opinion jo person facts or information dekhne se pehle hi bna leta hai

Contextual - jis environment mein hai sirf usko dekh ke decision lena, but unka decision & perception change ho skta hai jab back environment mein jayenge.

Statistical - Data collection se related hota hai.
Research sample ke result ko affect karta IP
Data get collect ho jata hai

Conscious Bias -

- 1) Deliberate & intentional
- 2) consciously aware about their biased belief
- 3) Acts or decisions are purposefully.
- 4) can be controlled
- 5) lead to legal consequences as intentional discrimination is often prohibited
- 6) Explicit

unconscious Bias

Automatic without awareness.
unaware, & operate at subconcious level.

actions influence karte hai
jabki koi intention nahi hota
operate control ki ja skte hai
until conscious na hae
can still lead to discrimination —
discrimination & may have
legal implication.

Implicit

⑯ → ⑰

⑰ 13

unconscious

- ↳ Affinity (similar interest connect more)
- ↳ Attribution (success or failure)
- ↳ Ageism (negative feelings towards someone)
- ↳ Beauty (physical appearance used as judgement)
- ↳ confirmation (apne opinion bana beliefs or desires p)
- ↳ conformity (Apke views influenced/change ho jae kisi or ke vjh se)
- ↳ contrast (ek cheez mein siqb +ve dekha sk m siqb -ve)
- ↳ Gender (over other gender)

Concepts in critical thinking -

- **Argument** - set of statements, some are intended to justify other, include premises (supporting statement) and a conclusion (main claim)
 - **premise** - statement or proposition that serve as evidence or support the conclusion.
 - **Conclusion** - main claim/statement jisko prove karna chahte the.
 - **Inference** - logical deduction hota hai jisko conclude karte hai, available information ya Reasoning se.
 - **Assumption** - unstated/implicit belief hota hai jo underlie Karta hai reasoning mein argument ki.
Identify Karte hai or Question Karte hai assumption ko
 - **Evidence** - information jo Data present Karta hai premise ko support karne ke lie. Icisi argument mein
 - **Logic** - study of reasoning & argumentation.
jo involve Karta hai principles valid Reasoning se ya sound argument ke.
 - **Fallacy** - flaw or error hota hai reasoning mein
jo argument ko weak bna de raha hai.
pr yeh help karta hai weak points ko help karne ke lie.
 - **validity** - Degree ko refer Karta hai,
argument valid hota hai agar conclusion follow kar raha hai, premise ko.
 - **Soundness** - CR argument sound hota hai agar valid hota hai
or uske sare premise true hote hai.
Or, sachi baat pr adharit hota hai
yeh to sandhan india hogya
- ↓
Sandhan
(Hehehe)

- 5) Assumptions - • Identify & Examine Karna assumptions ko argument ke.
• Question Karna assumptions ko potential weaknes ko uncover karne ke lie.
- 6) Bias & perspective - contain alternative perspectives.
• Evaluate Karna information so objectively, personal beliefs ko hata ke.
- 7) consistency & coherence - contradictions avoid karna & logical flow Banana.
- 8) Relevance - focus Karna problems pe jo Releted hai issue se, or discard Karte hai irrelevant details ko.
- 9) critical Questioning - • probing question Poochna, weakness or gaps ko uncover Karna ke lie.
• challenge Karna assumptions ko, additional info seek Karne ke lie.
- 10) context awareness - Bada context ke bare mein knowledge Rakha, Kauki context change kar skta hai interpretation of evidence ko.
- 11) skepticism - • approach Karna info ko healthy dose ke sath.
- 12) problem solving - • apply Karna critical reasoning skills problems ko solve Karna ke lie.
• decision lene ke lie logical process lagana.
- 13) communication - • Express Karna ideas & arguments ko.
• Engage hona feedback process mein
- 14) continuous learning - • Seek Karna opportunities ko refine Karne ke lie, improve Karna critical thinking ability ko.

Reasoning - Simple decision making → complex algos.

↳ ability to appraise things rationally by using logic based on new or existing information

↳ cognitive process of drawing conclusions, making inference & forming judgement Based on available info & evidence

↳ mental ability to think logically, analyze solutions & derive valid conclusions.

↳ problem solving / critical thinking / decision making

Reasoning types

1. Deductive
2. Inductive
3. Analogical
4. Abductive
5. Cause & effect
6. critical
7. Decompositional

Deductive

- logical process.
- specific conclusion drawn from premises.
- top-down approach (General to specific)
- Premises true → conclusion true.
- associated with formal logic
- used to ensure validity of arguments

Ex. 1) All Reptiles lay Eggs.

2) A Snake is Reptile

Conclusion - therefore Snake lay Eggs.

Inductive Reasoning

- logical

- general conclusion inferred from observations or evidence

- bottom-up approach.
- specific instances → broader generalization.
- doesn't guarantee absolute truth of conclusion.
- flexible & allows new ideas & patterns exploration.

Ex Every observed swan is white

therefore, all swans are white

Valid arguments -

- conclusion logically follows the premises.
if premises (true) \rightarrow conclusion (must be true)
- Even if conclusion \rightarrow false
Premises (true) then argument valid.

Ex : 1) All men are mortal -

2) Socrates is a man.

3) therefore Socrates is mortal \rightarrow conclusion.

Invalid arguments -

- if the premises are true conclusion may still be false

Ex . 1) All cats have fur

2) My dog has fur

3) therefore my dog is a cat logically follow which is wrong.

	Valid	Invalid
1)	Conclusion logically follows from premises.	Doesn't logically follow from premises.
2)	Premises are true - conclusion must be true	Premises \rightarrow true conclusion can be false
3)	Truth of conclusion based on truth of premise	not logical guarantee of truth of conclusion based on truth of premises.

	truth	validity
1)	Property of premise & conclusion	Validity property of arguments
2)	determine by various factors such as common sense, personal experience, investigation	valid when conclusion follow logically from premise

Sound arguments \leftarrow valid (conclusion logically follow premises)
truth of premise

- Ex :- 1. All humans are mortal
2. Socrates is a human.
3. therefore Socrates is mortal (conclusion)

unsound - jo sound nho hot!

- Ex :- 1. All birds can fly.
2. Penguins are birds.
3. therefore, penguins can fly

Every sound is valid
but every valid is not sound

	<u>Sound</u>	<u>unsound</u>
Validity	valid	Invalid false
Truth of Premise	All premise is true.	At least one premise false
Definition	Valid + true premises	invalid or has at least one premise false.
	truth of conclusion based on truth of Premise	Doesn't provide guarantee of the truth of conclusion based on truth of premise

Description

- ↳ type of writing jo create karta hai vivid image ki person, place, thing or event ki using sensory details and figurative language.
- ↳ yeh use hota hai various purpose ke lie, such as fiction, poetry, essays, reports or advertisements.

Good description

- Capture reader attention & interest.
- use specific & concrete words.
- figurative language - similes, metaphors, personification or hyperbole to enhance image.
- appropriate tone & mood to convey attitude & emotion.
- clear & coherent structure and organization to present detail.

Explanations

↳ type of text jo Reader ko bata hai ki yeh cheez kyu hui. & kaise hui

↳ causes & effects btane ke lie logical sequence follow karta hai.

↳ purpose of an explanation - to inform, clarify, or educate someone about certain topic or phenomenon.

To write good explanation

- choose topic
- identify main question & problem
- plan structure of explanation (intro, body, conclusion)
- use heading, subheadings diagrams, chart.
- use simple accurate words.
- use example facts statistics
- use connectors.

Clarifications -

- ↳ type of communication jo confusion or misunderstanding ko duri karti hai
- ↳ use hoti hai jb sender ya receiver sure nahi ho meaning of message/intention of message/information ke bare mein.
- ↳ clarification Request / Provide ki ja skti hai by asking Questions, giving Example, Rephrasing / confirming & purpose hota hai Ensure karna both ~~partic~~ parties ke clear understanding ho kisi particular topic ya issue pe.
- ↳ important hai effective communication ke lie, Especially in written form, such as Emails, Reports, presentations.

Illustrations -

- ↳ visual representation hota hai kisi bhi concept, idea ya story ka
- ↳ drawing, painting, photography/digital art se banaye ja skta hai
- ↳ use hota hai text ko enhancing or understanding bane ke lie
- ↳ used to communicate information
- ↳ can have different styles - realistic, abstract, cartoon or symbolic.
- ↳ different purpose ho skte hai - Entertain, to inform, to persuade or to inspire

Summary -

- ↳ type of text hota hai jo condenses karta hai longer text ko small or main points mein.
- ↳ bohot choti hoti hai as compare to original text.
- ↳ include Karti hai relevant & important information.
- ↳ purpose → give the reader an overview of text without going in too much detail.

(Good summary contains) . key words & main point

- transitions, connectors signpost to show logical summary
- complete & coherent
- clear, concise & correct

Critical thinking & problem solving -

Critical thinking -

- ↳ Self dissected
- ↳ Self disciplined
- ↳ Self monitored
- ↳ Self corrected

↳ though process kota hai jo involve karta hai evaluation assessment, reinterpretation apne or darse ke through process or ideas ko.

It Requires effort & dedication.

- involve 'karta hai' analysis, or kisi cheez ko todna (a concept, an argument or piece of information) usko samjhe or evaluate karne ke lie
- critically think karne ke lie expect kia jata hai real life situations mein.

for exp - residence, changing jobs or buying a car.

Problem Solving tips

1. Steps in critical thinking and problem solving -

- State the problem or Question.
- Gather information.
- Review information.
- Examine information gathered.
- Make decision
- Share Results.

2. Ask Basic Questions -

- what is it about?
- what happened?
- when did it happen?
- where did it happen?
- why did it happen?
- how did it happen?

3. Practice self awareness -

- understand ur biases.
- Question your first instinct.
- Do not jump to conclusion
- Recognize what you do well & what you need to improve.

4. Think on your feet -

- able banو solution jaldi nikalne kr.
- problem ke bare mein sochو.
- Decision lo
- ek step back lo, on decision se problem ki taraf jaو.

5. Be creative -

- Try karو new ideas.
- Find karو new solution.
- New ways sochو cheezo ko karne ko.
- new methods use karو problem solve karne ke lie.

6. Make decisions in stressful situations -

- Remain alert & calm.
- Reframe the problem.
- Prioritize.
- Move towards the goal.

Problem solving action - checklist

↳ efficient & rewarding process.

Strategies

1. Define the problem -

Action

Identify problem
provide supporting details & Ex-
organize info logically

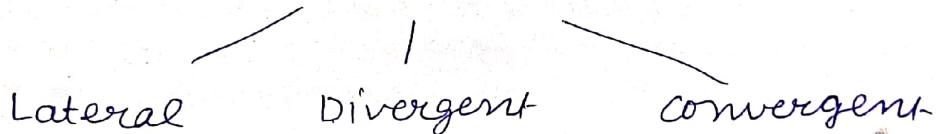
2. Identify available solution -

use logic to identify facts
identify implications & consequences
of facts
compare & contrast possible
solution.

3. Select solution

use gathered facts & relevant
evidences to support your
solution.
try to defend your solution.

3 modes of thinking



1. Convergent thinking - (critical or vertical thinking)

- ↳ focus on coming up with single, well-established answer to a problem.
- ↳ use logic to find solutions.
- ↳ ability to give correct answer to standard question.
jisme significant creativity ki zarurat nahi padti.

2. Divergent thinking . (creative or horizontal thinking)

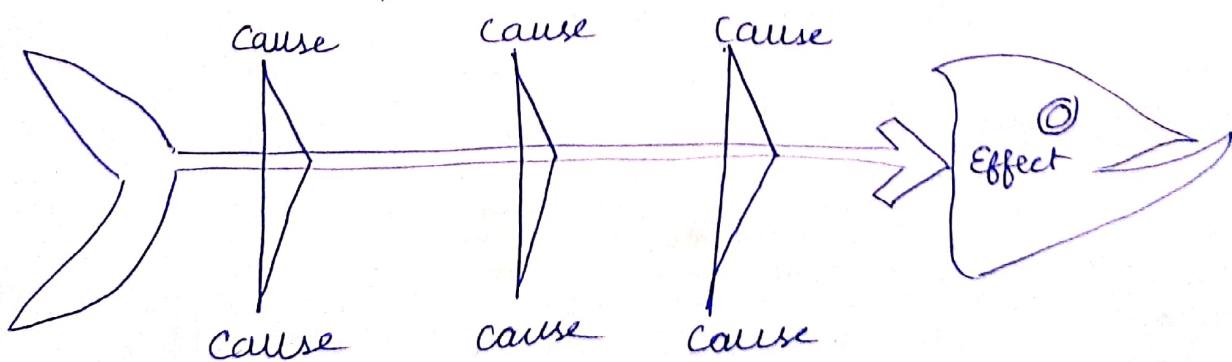
- ↳ use imagination.
- ↳ thought process/methode hota hai jisse creative ideas generate karte hai solutions ko explore karke
- ↳ Many possible solution mila de na short amount of time mein

Lateral thinking -

- ↳ use both convergent & divergent thinking
- ↳ thinking outside the box
- ↳ problem solve karta hai indirect or creative approach
use karta hai Reasoning, involve karta hai ideas.
- ↳ concern hota hai movement value ke of statement & ideas ke saath.

Fishbone diagram for solving problem -

- ↳ Problem solving tool.
 - ↳ known as cause & effect diagram.
 - ↳ used to define potential reasons
 - ↳ In 1943 at Tokyo university, Kaoru Ishikawa created the Fishbone Diagram.
 - ↳ perfect tool to dig through an issue
 - ↳ mechanism hota hai explicitly identify Karne ka Effect ke, jo ki manufacturing problems pe Based hota hai.
 - ↳ easy to grasp & efficient.
- ↳ Reflect the question/Impact at fish head or mouth
 - contributing factors identified on smaller "Bones".
 - help to define potential reasons for an issue



why fish Bone diagram? (Advantage).

- consider more when solving specific problems.
- Brings order to process of cause & Effect.
- easy for participants to understand main problems or issues
- help to distinguish the cause & Reason for a problem

Usage - use nota hai jab try kar she ho fix karne ka problems., or discover kar she ho root cause/of problem.

applications -

- Manufacturing -
- Marketing or product Marketing
- Service.

How to use - (7 steps)

1) Explain the agenda behind diagram.

↳ team members ko btao ki's diagram mein kya dikane ki koshish karna hai.

2) Draw diagrams.

↳ pattern bnao,

3) Determine simple statement on an issue -

↳ top of page pr statement like, jo show kare idea.

4) Select categories to use -

Categories ko detail mein discuss kro.

Policies, methods & categories define kar skte ho.

5) Identify potential causes within each category of Problem -

• causes ose jo particular category mein fall karte hoi unko, unki category mein likho.

6) Go a step deeper define sub cases for any use in category

age koi cheez smaller points mein break ho skti hai,
to break kro.

7) Record Result -

Results ko record kro, and ~~ta~~ & evaluate kro taki
ko important part na chut jae.

Tips for using fishbone Diagram

- fishbone diagram tool ko symbols pe dhyan dene ke lienu
balki, problem's real cause pe dhyan dene ke lie buaya har
- ample room mein chote jagah chod de taki baad mein jo
imp points reh gye hai add kie ja sake.
- try karo jo bhi points include karne hai unko sticky notes
pe likho, or usko add karna ka reason pooche team
member se, loop chalao aur sari information ko carry kare
- encourage kro each person ko team ke brainstorming exercise
mein, taki vo bhi apne opinions de ske.
- five why's strategy laga.

Conclusion -

help karta hai, team ko define karne mein real cause &
encourage karta hai strength & permanent improvements
karta hai.

6 Hats -

- De Bono's 6 Thinking hats technique provide systematic solution to sharing & improving ideas by eliminating idea-destructive elements, during Brain stroming meetings.

Blue	- Big picture & managing
white	- Facts & information
yellow	- Positive
Green	- New ideas
Red	- Feeling & Emotions
Black	- Negative

- Solving problem using 6 Hats model requires looking at different perspective.
- Hat perspective Kisi Bk color se dikhaya jata hai,
- At the end of discussion, session, stakeholders ko problem ko samjana chance from other approach take no innovative solution pe pauch sake

white hat -

- ↳ It Represents facts & information about the problem or the argument.
- ↳ Stakeholders Share karte hai information about issue and take notes
- ↳ Iske alwa white hat kuch involve nahi karta.
- ↳ Question hota hai "what is the available information?"
or "what are the facts we have?"

yellow hat -

- ↳ suppose to reflect the sun or an optimistic attitude.
- ↳ Stakeholders think from optimistic point of view about problem
- ↳ help karta hai spotlight karne mein advantage & Benefits of ~~recommendations~~ recommendations.
- ↳ Question = "what are the advantage of applying the solution?"
"what do you think it is workable"?

→ negativity

Black hat -

- ↳ drives attendee to think about problem or suggestion cautiously & defensively.
- ↳ aims to identify the cons of proposal & disadvantage
- ↳ "why idea may not work?"
- ↳ Focusing on the warning, risks, cautions
- ↳ help Karta hai stakeholders to isolate Karma & think Karma solutions jo yellow hat se mile the.
- ↳ Questions = "what are the risks?"
"why is suggestion not working?"

Red hat -

- ↳ feeling of stakeholders about problem & their gut reactions
- ↳ understand the different emotional responses such as - love, hate, like & dislike.
- ↳ doesn't aim to understand the reason behind these feelings.
- ↳ Questions - "what do you feel about the suggestion?"
"what is your gut reaction?"

Green Hat -

- ↳ creative thinking part.

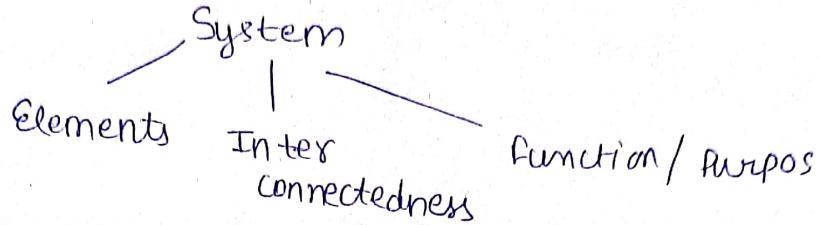
- ↳ stakeholder thinking to innovate a creative thinking solution for problems.

Blue hat -

- ↳ process control panel plan, meeting leaders manage Karta hai difficulties during discussion.
- ↳ make sure Karta hai guidelines of six hat technique apply ho shi hai "tameez" mein ya nhi.
- ↳ drive thinking process to better quotes.

Unit - 4

System - Set of things hota hai jo interconnect hata hai is way mein ki produce karne khud ke patterns & behaviour over time.



Ex - Bicycle system - , Frog system.

Elements - System consist of Elements that work together to achieve common goal.

- Can be physical entities

Interconnectedness - • connected through various Relationship and interactions.

- how information, energy or materials flow within system

Function/Purpose -

- System receive karta hai input from environment, process karta hai internally & produce karta hai outputs.

- Input - resource note hai needed hote hai humko data provide karne ke lie jo use hata hai function mein

- output - results or products generated by system

Boundaries - System ki boundaries hoti hai, jo use environment se alag karta hai.

- yeh determine karne mein help karta hai consider part of system.

Feedback - • enable karta hai system adjust karne ke lie apna behavior based on output

- positive feedback hata hai jo reinforce or amplify karta hai system behavior ke
- ve - stability maintain karta hai.

System Behavior

1. Emergent properties - System ki Emergent properties hoti hain, jo characterizing characteristics ya behavior hota hai jo arise karta hai interactions ko component ke; but explicitly programmed nahi hote.
2. Dynamic behavior - change hote hain time ke saath w.r.t to internal / external influences.
3. Equilibrium - state of Balance / stability Banata hai dynamic equilibrium mein continuous change karta hai pr certain limits mein.
4. Adaptability - adaptive hota hai or adjust karta hai behavior ke changes ke saath environment mein or internal conditions mein.
5. Hierarchy - Systems ke hierachial structure hote hain systems ke saath. Or yeh contribute karta hai overall functioning mein system ke
6. Non linearity - input mein chota change output mein Bada change la skta hai.

| ABILENE PARADOX |

↳ Jerry B. Harvey (1947)

↳ occur hota hai jab ek group of people sat mein kuch karne ka decide karte hai, jabki' kisi ka mann nahi hota usko karne ka, but vo yeh soch kar agree karne hai taaki unke jo answer hai. vo minority population mein na jal.

why? it occur

- because of fundamental inability to manage agreement.
- haal member mite mistakenly Believe Karta Hai Re, uski preference differ karogi baaki group members se, or iske vo koi objection nahi uthata.
- yeh major problem hai organization ki vo conflict manage karne mein accept ho gye.
- it can be regarded as negative fantasis
- Individual aversiveness, ko "negative fantasis" bhi bola gyा hau,isme individual Sochta hai apne ki age vo honest hokar answer dega to what other members will think about him.

Symptoms -

- (1) Private agreement -
- (2) lack of communication.
- (3) Misguided action
- (4) Employee frustration & dissatisfaction
- (5) cyclical nature.
- (6) consciousness of Paradox -

Fallacies in Reasoning -

- ↳ Errors in logic or flawed reasoning undermine hai jo argument ki
- ↳ unintentionally / dishonestly uski use ki jati hai, dusro ko persuade karne ke lie.

Common fallacies are -

1. Ad Hominem - (means - against the person)

↳ logical fallacy

↳ isme merits of argument ko address Karne ki jagah individual attack karta hai usko jo argument ko saha hota hai

↳ isme dismissing or discrediting involve hota hai ki kisi ki (person) ki characteristics pe point karta hai substance ki argument ya evidence jo ro present karne hai unpe nahi:

For EXP

I can't take John's argument about climate change seriously he's not even scientist

Let's examine the evidence & reasoning John present to support his argument on climate change Evaluate whether it hold up

is argument mein ~~badal proof~~ John's ka viewpoint
wale ki argument ko takri vo use aaram se refuse
kar sake

2. Straw Men -

↳ jab koi mispresent karta hai ya distort karta hai same wale ki argument ko takri vo use aaram se refuse kar sake

Opponent

we should invest more in
Renewable Energy source to
address climate change
Reduce dependencies on fossil fuel

Response

He thinks we should completely abandon all forms of traditional Energy immediately, which leads to Economic disaster

3. Appeal to authority

↳ this fallacy occurs when jab koi relay karta hai kisi celebrity ki kahi hai baat without even seeing the proofs to support their claim

↳ authority / celebrity is not always right / is not always Expert in relevant field, or agar Expert hai thi to vo unke opinion ko shi nhi bndage.

Dr. Smith, a renowned physicist, believes in UFO's therefore, UFO's must be real

Let's examine the available Evidence & logical reasoning to determine the validity of claim that UFOs exist

Hasty Generalization -

↳ conclusion nikala jata hai insufficient evidence pe
↳ yeh jab hota hai jb hum kisi grup or situation ko mix karke sakte hai

For Exp .

Fallacious

I met two people from that city, & they were rude. therefore everyone from that city must be rude

Non Fallacious

while I have a negative experience with two individuals from that city, it would be hasty to conclude that everyone from that city is rude. I should consider a larger & more diverse sample to form a more accurate judgement.

False clause - (Post Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc)

after this, therefore because of this

↳ logical fallacy occurs hoti hai jab koi assume Karta hai 1 Event follow Karta hai dusre ko.

↳ cause & effect relationship.

I wore my lucky socks, and therefore we won the game, therefore my lucky socks caused us to win.

The team won the game, & I happened to be wearing my lucky socks. therefore however there's no evidence that the socks caused the victory

Tools & applications in project & Risk management -

- ↳ Brainstroming
- ↳ Root cause analysis
- ↳ Swot analysis
- ↳ Risk assessment template for IT
- ↳ Probability & Impact matrix
- ↳ Risk Data Quality Assessment
- ↳ Variance & Trend analysis
- ↳ Reserve analysis

Brainstroming -

Step 1 plan a strategy

Brainstroming session needs to include all risks that could impact the project's completion & success

(Steps)

- 2) Review project documentation
- 3) dekho history Data ko, or information ko risk se Related previous projects se jo similar hai jispe hum kaam kro rhe.
- 4) Read kro articles ko, risk se Related hai jo.
- 5) understand kro organization process ko.
- 6) information jo insights dete hai issue ke bare mein ukro padho.

Root cause analysis -

- ↳ systematic process.
- ↳ use hota hai identify karne ke lie problems ko
- ↳ Goal - To determine what, why happened & How to prevent it.

Swot analysis -

- ↳ strategic planning tool
- use hota hai identify & evaluate karne ke lie.
- Strength & weakness, opportunities & threats of a business project.
- internal & external factors ko overview provide karta h current or future state pe.
- use to make organized decisions based on strategies
- versatile tool.