Hi Gaurav, I think psychological bias can be an interesting and informative theme for a Toastmasters meeting. Where I can use this theme to explore different types of biases that affect our thinking and decision-making processes. I can also share strategies for identifying and overcoming biases to help members improve their communication and leadership skills. Additionally, I can encourage members to share personal experiences of overcoming biases or instances where they have been affected by biases in their personal or professional lives. Overall, using psychological bias as a theme can provide a great opportunity for members to learn and grow in a supportive environment.

Here are some examples:

Confirmation Bias: A person might only seek out information that confirms their pre-existing beliefs. For example, a person who believes that vaccines are harmful might only seek out articles and information that support that belief, while ignoring evidence to the contrary.

Hindsight Bias: This occurs when people believe that events were more predictable than they actually were after the fact. For example, someone might say "I knew all along that the stock market was going to crash," after the market has already crashed.

Anchoring Bias: This happens when people rely too heavily on the first piece of information they receive. For example, if a car salesman tells a customer that a car costs $40,000, the customer may be anchored to that number and may have a hard time accepting a lower price, even if it's a fair one.

Bandwagon Effect: This occurs when people believe something simply because many other people believe it. For example, a person might vote for a political candidate simply because they believe that candidate is popular and has a lot of supporters.

Halo Effect: This happens when people make judgments about someone based on one positive characteristic or trait. For example, a person might assume that someone who is physically attractive is also intelligent or kind.

Self-Serving Bias: This occurs when people attribute their successes to internal factors (such as their own skill or hard work) and their failures to external factors (such as bad luck or other people's mistakes). For example, a person might attribute their promotion at work to their own hard work, but attribute a failure to meet a deadline to a colleague who didn't provide the necessary information on time