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Abstract:	<p>The thesis is divided into two main chapters, which are independent pieces of research and establish different results, separately. In the first chapter, we discuss the article titled "Quantum Theory cannot consistently describe the use of itself" which, based on a gedankenexperiment designed on Wigner's Friend paradox, questions the universal validity of Quantum Theory and establishes that different observers can draw predictions which are inconsistent with the predictions of Quantum Theory. The basis for predictions are inferences of observers, about other's measurement outcome, from unique correlations. We show, that such inferences based on correlations in an entangled state, possesses some other inconsistencies, which we have discussed. In the second chapter, we discuss Zurek's work on environment-induced invariance or Envariance. We briefly present his derivation of quantum mechanical Born's Rule, based on swapping of states using envariance. Firstly, we show the problems with Zurek's derivation, which isn't justified even after assuming envariance. Secondly, we show that envariance is not a property of maximally entangled pure states alone, as maximally correlated mixed states, by definition, are also envariant, which arise in the situations having just classical correlation. This establishes that envariance is not a consequence of entanglement, but instead a consequence of correlations which can even be classical. We show, envariance is just another term for a property known as rotational invariance, which is exhibited by maximally correlated mixed and pure states, both; and thus doesn't lead to objective probabilities as such, as claimed by Zurek. In the third chapter, we reflect upon the results briefly and discuss their implications; and finally discuss some future perspective they have given, to pursue further research on.</p>
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