CPI

Phase-2

## Phase 2

- Strategy of Questioning
- Method of questioning
- •Importance of asking the right question.
- •Who, what, when, where, why, how?

## **Strategy of Questioning**

 A well-thought-out strategy of questioning helps in exploring ideas, clarifying concepts, and solving problems creatively. Here are detailed examples for each strategy:

## • 1. Open-Ended Questions

- Encourage exploration and multiple perspectives by asking questions without a fixed answer.
- Example 1: "What innovative features can we add to this product?"
- Example 2: "How could we approach this challenge differently?"
- Example 3: "What are the possible consequences of this decision?"

## • 2. Close-Ended Questions

- Focus on obtaining specific, definitive information.
- Example 1: "Is the new software compatible with our existing systems?"
- Example 2: "Did we meet the sales target last quarter?"
- Example 3: "Has the new training program improved employee performance?"

## • 3. Socratic Questioning

- Challenge assumptions, clarify thinking, and uncover underlying beliefs.
- Clarification Questions: "What do you mean by that? Could you explain further?"
- Assumption Questions: "What are we assuming here? Are these assumptions valid?"
- Evidence Questions: "What evidence supports this idea? Is it reliable?"
- Alternative Perspective Questions: "What if we looked at this from a customer's perspective?"
- Consequence Questions: "What might happen if we choose this course of action?"

## • 4. Sequential Questioning

• Use a logical sequence of questions to dive deeper into an issue.

## • Example 1:

- "What is the current problem we are facing?"
- "Why is this problem occurring?"
- "Who is affected by this problem?"
- "How can we address this issue?"

## • Example 2:

- "What is the primary objective of this project?"
- "What resources do we have to achieve this goal?"
- "What obstacles might arise during implementation?"

## • 5. Reflective Questions

• Help individuals evaluate their actions or decisions to enhance learning and self-awareness.

- Example 1: "Why did this approach succeed/fail?"
- Example 2: "What did I learn from this experience?"
- Example 3: "How could I improve my strategy next time?"

### • 6. Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How Questions

These are foundational for thorough problem-solving and analysis.

#### • Who:

- "Who is responsible for this issue?"
- "Who will benefit from the proposed solution?"

#### • What:

- "What resources are required for this project?"
- "What outcomes are we expecting?"

#### • When:

- "When should we start implementing the changes?"
- "When did the problem first arise?"

#### • Where:

- "Where is the bottleneck in the process?"
- "Where can we find alternative solutions?"

#### • Why:

- "Why is this the best approach?"
- "Why are we facing delays?"

#### • How:

- "How can we ensure this solution is sustainable?"
- "How will we measure success?"

## **Applications in Real Scenarios**

## • For a Business Problem:

- Open-Ended: "What other markets can we explore for our product?"
- Socratic: "What assumptions are we making about customer needs?"
- Sequential: "What is causing the drop in sales, and how can we address it?"

### • For Innovation:

- Reflective: "What did we learn from our previous project launch?"
- Who/What/Why: "Why is this innovation necessary, and who benefits most?"

### For Education:

- Open-Ended: "What strategies can students use to improve problem-solving?"
- Reflective: "How has your approach to learning evolved over time?"

# **Assignment -2 - Individual Activity**

• 1. Question Exploration

• **Objective**: Develop a set of questions to explore a given topic deeply. **Instructions**:

Topic: "Improving Online Education".

• Write **10 questions** covering different aspects using strategies like **Who, What, When, Where, Why, How**, Open-Ended, and Socratic questioning.

- 2. Question Exploration (Group Activity)
- Topic: "Design a sustainable city of the future."
- Objective: Students will explore a problem comprehensively by using all types of questioning strategies: Who, What, When, Where, Why, How, Open-Ended, and Socratic questions.
- Instructions: Each group must create two questions for each question type:
  - Who
  - What
  - When
  - Where
  - Why
  - How
  - Open-Ended
  - Socratic