

Soft Skills Training

Critical Thinking

What is Critical Thinking?

Critical thinking is the intellectually disciplined process of actively and skillfully conceptualizing, applying, analyzing, synthesizing, and/or evaluating information gathered from, or generated by, observation, experience, reflection, reasoning, or communication, as a guide to belief and action

Why Critical Thinking is Important:-

Critical thinking can help you better understand yourself, and in turn, help you avoid any kind of negative or limiting beliefs, and focus more on your strengths. Being able to share your thoughts can increase your quality of life.

Attributes of Critical Thinkers:-

1. Rational
2. Demand Reasoning
3. Open-mindedness
4. Ask Right Questions
5. Don't jump to conclusions
6. Creativity

Reasoning Techniques of Critical Thinking:-

1. Deductive Reasoning
2. Inductive Reasoning
3. Abductive Reasoning

Deductive Reasoning:-

Deductive reasoning is a type of deduction used in science and in life. It is when you take two true statements, or premises, to form a conclusion.

For example, A is equal to B. B is also equal to C. Given those two statements, you can conclude A is equal to C using deductive reasoning.

Inductive Reasoning:-

Inductive reasoning is a method of reasoning in which a body of observations is considered to derive a general principle. It consists of making broad generalizations based on specific observations.

Abductive Reasoning:-

Abductive reasoning, or abduction, is making a probable conclusion from what you know. If you see an abandoned bowl of hot soup on the table, you can use abduction to conclude the owner of the soup is likely returning soon.

What is an Argument?

An Argument is a set of assumptions followed by a conclusion. In critical thinking, an argument is defined as an Argument. A set of statements, one of which is the conclusion, and the others are the premises. There are three important things to remember here: Arguments contain statements. They have a conclusion.

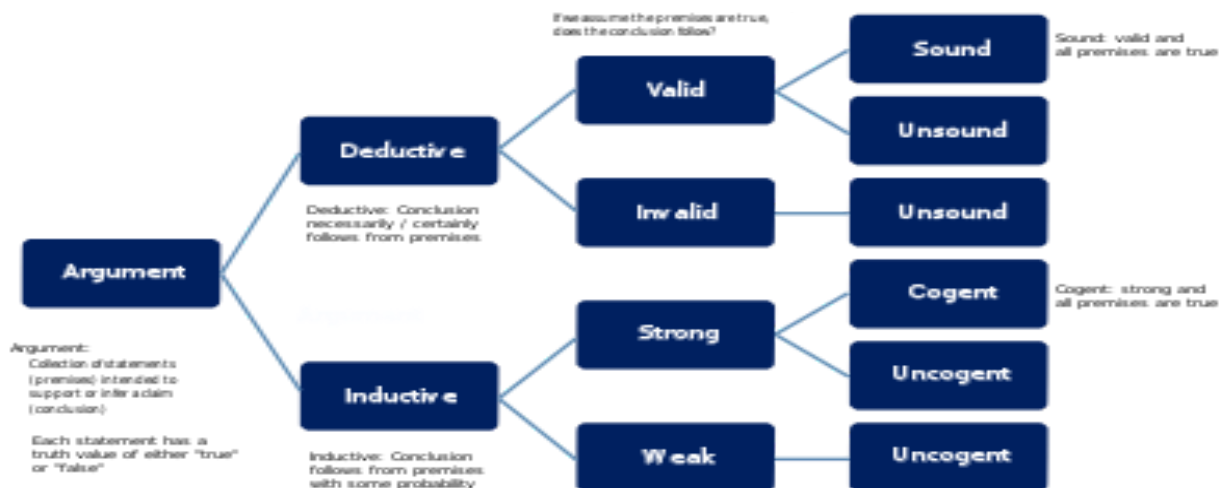
Types of Argument:-

TYPE 1: DEDUCTIVE ARGUMENTS

A deductive argument is based on a strong premise for the conclusion. It's a top-down approach in which you reach a conclusion based on a premise that is assumed to be true. Police generally solve cases with this approach: They have a suspect in mind based on previous information not directly connected to the case and then use it to build their hypothesis to prove the guilt of that suspect.

TYPE 2: INDUCTIVE ARGUMENTS

An inductive argument is the opposite of a deductive argument. It is a bottom-up approach that allows you to arrive at conclusions based on his observations. Of the two types of arguments, inductive arguments go from the specific to the general. They use data and observations to draw a pattern.



Activity:-

Practice the different reasoning techniques and try to solve case studies using these techniques.