



GHANA COMMUNICATION
TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF CONTINUING
AND DISTANCE EDUCATION (ICDE)

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STUDENT NAME	Agbenyo Delator Rogers
STUDENT ID	2425140023
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Question one (1) – Exploring Inductive Reasoning in the Context of E-Levy Cancellation.

Inductive reasoning is a logical process where conclusions are drawn from limited observations or insufficient evidence.

The quote, "Life is the art of drawing sufficient conclusions from insufficient premises," highlights how real-life decisions often rely on incomplete information. This mirrors inductive reasoning, where broad conclusions are inferred from specific observations. This concept is particularly relevant to the ongoing debate over the cancellation of Ghana's Electronic Levy (E-Levy).

The decision to scrap the E-Levy may have been influenced by observed public dissatisfaction or a decline in mobile money transactions following its introduction. While these indicators do not provide absolute certainty, they offer reasonable grounds for inference.

Despite the lack of comprehensive data, policymakers might conclude that abolishing the E-Levy is the best way to ease public discontent or revive digital transaction growth. This decision reflects inductive reasoning, where available evidence—however limited—guides judgment.

Question Two (2)

The Cecilia Dapaah case has sparked public discourse riddled with logical fallacies. Below are 10 fallacies (5 fallacies of Relevance and 5 fallacies of defective induction) along with explanations.

1. Ad Hominem (Relevance): Attacks her character instead of addressing the evidence of corruption.

Example: "She can't be trusted because she's an elitist politician".

2. Appeal to Emotion (Relevance): This fallacy uses emotional manipulation instead of factual arguments.

Example: "She hoards millions of dollars, while ordinary Ghanaians are suffering."

3. Red Herring (Relevance): Diverts attention from her Case to unrelated issues.

Example: "Why focus on Cecilia Dapaah when other other politicians have done worse than her!!"

4. Straw Man (Relevance): Misrepresents other arguments to easily dismiss to make it easier to attack them.

Example: "People want all politicians jailed without evidence".

5. Hypocrisy (Relevance): To justify wrongdoing by pointing to others' actions.

Example: "You accuse her, but some of your party members are also corrupt"

6. Hasty Generalization (Defective induction): Few examples doesn't prove a general rule.

Example: "All politicians are thieves – Just look at this case?"

7. False cause (Defective induction): Correlation is mistaken for Causation.

Example: "After she became a minister, she got richer, so the position must have made her corrupt.

8. Appeal to Ignorance (Defective induction): Lack of evidence is used as proof of the opposite.

Example: "No one has proven she's innocent, so she must be guilty."

9. Circular Reasoning (Defective induction): Restating the claim as its own proof.

Example: "She's corrupt because she's a thief, and we know she's a thief because she's corrupt."

10. Appeal to Authority (Defective induction): The claim must be true because it is coming from a higher authority.

Example: "Since the news is coming from a popular Journalist, the claim is true, so she's guilty."