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TOPIC BOOSTER



LOGICAL REASONING



LIVE 09:00 AM

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Argument is a sequence of two or more phrases/ clauses/ sentences that includes a claim or conclusion. We arrive at such conclusion with the help of one or more than one statement which may be called premise or proposition. **Arguments** are generally based on certain premises assumptions and conclusions. An argument can be in favour or against the statement. You have to check the strength of the argument. You should not be confused that only favorable arguments are considerable. So, it is irrelevant that an argument is favorable or against the statement.



Example-

Statement- SKY Yadav is the most attacking batsman in today's cricket, so India will score the required 45 runs in remaining 3 overs.

Conclusion- "India will score the required 45 runs in remaining 3 overs"

Supporting evidence or Premises. - SKY is the most attacking batsman in today's cricket.'

Assumption- "An attacking batsman is able to score 45 runs in 3 overs".



Premises- SKY is the most attacking batsman in today's cricket.

Assumption (Hidden premise) - An attacking batsman is able to score 45 runs in 3 overs.

Conclusion- India will score required 45 runs in 3 overs.

A strong argument is that which is important and touches the practical and real aspect of the situation as described in the statement.

A weak argument is that which is less important and superfluous.



1. A strong argument should give the realistic diagnosis of the situation described in the statement.
 2. A strong argument should give the deep analysis of the topic dealt within the statement.
 3. A strong argument should relate with the statement and be supported up by facts or established notions.
 4. There should be consistency and conformity in arguments with the prevailing ideas and truth.
 5. Argument should not be based on assumption.
 6. The argument should not be specific, not generalized.
 7. The argument should not be ambiguous.
 8. There should not be material fallacy in the argument
1. एक मजबूत तर्क को कथन में वर्णित स्थिति का यथार्थवादी
 2. एक मजबूत तर्क को कथन के भीतर निपटाए गए विषय का गहन
 3. एक मजबूत तर्क को कथन से संबंधित होना चाहिए और तथ्यों या स्थापित धारणाओं द्वारा समर्थित होना चाहिए।
 4. प्रचलित विचारों और सत्य के साथ तर्कों में निरंतरता और अनुरूपता होनी चाहिए।
 5. तर्क धारणा पर आधारित नहीं होना चाहिए।
 6. तर्क विशिष्ट नहीं होना चाहिए, सामान्यीकृत नहीं
 7. तर्क अस्पष्ट नहीं होना चाहिए।
 8. तर्क में भौतिक भ्रांति नहीं होनी चाहिए



BASIC METHOD FOR THE ART OF ARGUMENTATION “Strong Argument”.

1. Identify the conclusion in the argument-

The conclusion can be anywhere in the given statement. Conclusions generally use phrases like “so”, “therefore”, “hence”, “thus”, “consequently”, “as a result”, “it follows that”, “which proves” etc ..., before conclusion.

2. Find out what being assumed-

It is not necessary that we always have assumptions.

3. Understand what logic is being used for arguing-

For instance, you may try proving some points giving example of similar situations.



Statement- Is investment of money in insurance policies a wise step?

Arguments-

- I. **Yes** it ensures security and covers risks.
- II. **No**, by the time the policy matures, the value of money falls down considerably.

- (1) Only I is strong.
- (2) I and II both are strong.
- (3) Neither I nor II is strong.
- (4) Only II is Strong
- (5) Either I or II is strong.



Statement/ कथन: Should merger of bank be implemented in India

क्या बैंक का विलय भारत में लागू किया जाना चाहिए?

Argument / तर्क :

- I. Yes, this will minimize the NPA of banks
हाँ, इससे बैंकों का एनपीए कम हो जाएगा।
- II. No, Unemployment would be at its peak
नहीं, बेरोजगारी अपने चरम पर होगी।

01. If only argument I is strong.
02. If only argument II is strong.
03. If either I or II is strong.
04. If neither I nor II is strong.
05. If both I and II are strong.



Statement/ कथन: Should the education of “foreign languages” at college level be mandatory in India
क्या भारत में कॉलेज स्तर पर "विदेशी भाषाओं" की शिक्षा अनिवार्य होनी चाहिए?

Argument / तर्क :

- I. Yes, it is beneficial for the future of students
हां, ये छात्रों के भविष्य के लिए बहुत फायदेमंद है
- II. No, foreign languages are not beneficial, we must read English and Hindi only
नहीं, विदेशी भाषाएं फायदेमंद नहीं होती हैं हमें अंग्रेजी और हिंदी भाषाएं ही पढ़नी चाहिए

01. If only argument I is strong.

02. If only argument II is strong.

03. If either I or II is strong.

04. If neither I nor II is strong.

05. If both I and II are strong.



Statement/ कथन: Should government pass any act regarding children's free and compulsory education क्या सरकार को बच्चों की मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा के संबंध में कोई अधिनियम पारित करना चाहिए?

Argument / तर्क :

- I. Yes, each and every one has the right to education
हां, प्रत्येक को शिक्षा का अधिकार है।
- II. No, the money spent on free education should be spent on infrastructure for the betterment of economy
नहीं, मुफ्त शिक्षा पर खर्च किया जाने वाला पैसा अर्थव्यवस्था की बुनियादी सुविधाओं पर लगाना चाहिए।

01. If only argument I is strong.
02. If only argument II is strong.
03. If either I or II is strong.
04. If neither I nor II is strong.
05. If both I and II are strong.



Statement/ कथन: Should the government give 10 percent reservation for the economically backward people in higher castes
क्या सरकार को 10 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण उच्च जातियों में आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए व्यक्तियों को देना चाहिए?

Argument / तर्क :

- I. Yes, some people of high castes are economically weak and should be given reservation
हाँ, उच्च जातियों के कुछ व्यक्ति आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर हैं और उन्हें आरक्षण देना चाहिए।
- II. No, the government should not give reservation to upper castes, it will affect the future of lower caste people
नहीं, सरकार को उच्च जातियों को आरक्षण नहीं देना चाहिए इससे नीची जातियों के व्यक्तियों के भविष्य पर असर पड़ेगा।

01. If only argument I is strong.
02. If only argument II is strong.
03. If either I or II is strong.
04. If neither I nor II is strong.
05. If both I and II are strong.



Statement/ कथन: Should the government stop spending huge money on international cricket

क्या सरकार को अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट पर अधिक पैसा खर्च करना बंद कर देना चाहिए।

Argument / तर्क :

- I. Yes, we can put this money in other useful works, which will improve the future of our country
हां, इस धन को हम अन्य उपयोगी कार्यों में लगा सकते हैं जिससे हमारे देश का भविष्य सुधर जायेगा।
- II. No, people will not like to go to international cricket if the government does not pay the players according to their needs
नहीं, अगर गवर्नमेंट खिलाड़ियों को उनकी जरूरत के हिसाब से पैसे नहीं देगी तो व्यक्ति अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट में जाना नहीं पसंद करेंगे।

01. If only argument I is strong.

02. If only argument II is strong.

03. If either I or II is strong.

04. If neither I nor II is strong.

05. If both I and II are strong.



Statement- Should administrative officers be transferred after one or two years?

Arguments-

- I. **Yes**, they get friendly with local people and are manipulated by them.
- II. **No**, by the time their policies and schemes start taking shape, they have to leave
- III. **No**, this will create a lot of administrative hassles and cause a lot of inconvenience to the officers.

(1) Only II is strong.

(2) I and II are strong.

(3) II and III are strong.

(4) I and III are strong.

(5) All are strong.



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Thank
you!