

What Does Rationalized Mean

In the book the author aims to provide an examination of what she describes as "the inferior treatment of women in Islam"; "Jew-bashing that so many Muslims persistently engage in", "the continuing scourge of slavery in countries ruled by Islamic regimes", "literalist readings of the Koran" and "the lost traditions of critical thinking (Ijtihad)". f3e0ce2444

Whataboutism It is an informal fallacy that the accused party uses to avoid accountability—whether attempting to distract by shifting the conversation's focus away from their behaviour or attempting to justify themselves by pointing to the similar behaviour (which may be true or false, but irrelevant) of their opponent or another party who is not the current subject of discussion.

"Whataboutism" or "whataboutery" (as in, "but what about X. ".) refers to the propaganda strategy of responding to an accusation with a counter-accusation "Whataboutism" or "whataboutery" (as in, "but what about X. ") refers to the propaganda strategy of responding to an accusation with a counter-accusation instead of offering an explanation or defense against the original accusation f3e0ce2444

Rationalization (economics) Its effectiveness varies with the enthusiasm of the workers for the changes being made, the skill with which management applies the rules, and the degree to which the rules fit the job. personal circumstances, all of which render their behavior illogical. This does not mean, however, that such behavior is unpredictable. The rational principle In economics, rationalization is an attempt to change a pre-existing ad hoc workflow into one that is based on a set of published rules. Means-end (goal-oriented) rationality is used to precisely calculate that which is necessary to attain a goal. There is a tendency, in modern times, to quantify experience, knowledge, and work f3e0ce2444

Naturalistic fallacy E. It is enough for us to know that "pleased" does mean "having the sensation In metaethics, the naturalistic fallacy is the claim that it is possible to define good in terms of merely described entities, properties, or processes such as pleasant, desirable, or fitness. The term was introduced by British philosopher G. anything else whatever, does not prevent us from understanding what it does mean. Moore in his 1903 book Principia Ethica f3e0ce2444

As with any logical fallacy, identifying that the reasoning behind an argument is flawed does not necessarily imply that the resulting conclusion is false. Statistical methods have been proposed that use correlation as the basis for hypothesis tests for causality, including the Granger causality test and convergent cross mapping. The Bradford Hill criteria... f3e0ce2444 An outcome of ambiguity is uncertainty, but uncertainty itself refers to a state in which outcomes or meanings are known

but their likelihood, stability, or implications cannot be reliably assessed. Ambiguity is not simply the absence of information. It is the lack of meaning and direction caused by insufficient context and unclear framing, which obstructs the ability to determine what counts as a valid interpretation or resolution. The prefix ambi- reflects the idea of "two" or "multiple," as in multiple possible meanings.

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Ambiguity It arises when available information lacks sufficient context or a shared frame, so people cannot reliably determine what the problem is, what matters, what causes what, or what solution would count as correct. shared frame, so people cannot reliably determine what the problem is, what matters, what causes what, or what solution would count as correct. As a result, interpretation depends heavily on prior experience, assumptions, and imagination. As a result Ambiguity is a state in which the meaning of a phrase, statement, situation, or resolution is not explicitly defined, making for several plausible interpretations f3e0ce2444

Mills felt that the central task for sociology and sociologists was to find (and articulate) the connections between the particular social environments of individuals (also known as "milieu") and the wider social and historical forces in which they are enmeshed. The approach challenges a structural functionalist approach to sociology, as it opens new positions for the individual to inhabit with regard to the larger social structure. Individual function that reproduces larger social structure is only one of many possible roles and is not necessarily the most important. Mills also wrote of the danger of malaise (apathy), which he saw as inextricably embedded in the creation and maintenance of modern societies. This led him to question whether individuals exist in modern societies in the sense that "individual" is commonly understood (Mills, 1959, 7-12). f3e0ce2444 The intent is often to distract from the topic's content (red herring). The goal may also be to question the justification for criticism and the critic's legitimacy, integrity, and fairness, which can discredit the criticism whether or not it is justified. Common accusations include double standards and hypocrisy, but it can also be used to relativize criticism of one's own viewpoints or behaviors (A: "Long-term unemployment often means poverty... f3e0ce2444

Meaning of life Opinions vary on the usefulness of using time and resources in the pursuit of an answer. ", and "Why are we here. ". Thinking and discourse on the topic is sought in the English language through questions such as—but not limited to—"What is the meaning of life. There is no consensus on the specifics of such a concept, or whether the concept itself even exists in any objective sense. [citation needed] Choosing the correct metaphor The meaning of life is the concept of an individual's life, human life, or existence in general having an inherent significance or a philosophical point. Excessive pondering can be indicative of, or lead to, an existential crisis. ", "What is the purpose of existence. There have been many proposed answers to these questions from many different cultural and ideological backgrounds. The search for life's meaning has produced much philosophical, scientific, theological, and metaphysical speculation throughout history. meaning ignore those who feel they know what they mean and feel that their interlocutors

know what they mean. Different people and cultures believe in different answers to this question

Regression fallacy) Schaffner, 1985; Gilovich, 1991 pp. 118 Friedman, Milton (1992). the mean to be validly applied. 26-27; Plous, 1993 p. 27-28 Gilovich, 1991 pp. "Do Old

== Common uses == The concept of ambiguity is generally contrasted with vagueness. In ambiguity, multiple distinct interpretations compete because the frame of meaning is unclear and is shaped by personal history and mental... Julien Freund defines rationalization as "the organization of life through a division and coordination of activities on the basis of exact study of men's relations with each other, with their tools and their environment, for the purpose of achieving greater efficiency and productivity". According to Ulbo de Sitter, the act of organizing work tasks into work flows and processes involves the splitting of tasks into... In writing *The Sociological Imagination*, Mills tried to reconcile two varying, abstract... From a logical and argumentative point of view, whataboutism is a variant of the "tu quoque" pattern, a subtype of the ad hominem style of argument. == Brief history ==

The Sociological Imagination Wright Mills published by Oxford University Press. Mills explains that highly rationalized organizations, such as bureaucracies, have increased in society; however *The Sociological Imagination* is a 1959 book by American sociologist C. away from freedom rather than closer to it. In it, he develops the idea of sociological imagination, the means by which the relation between self and society can be understood

The Trouble with Islam Today wants us to do what our Holy Book wants us to do: end the tribal posturing, open our eyes, and stand up to oppression, even if it's rationalized by our vaunted *The Trouble with Islam Today*, originally titled *The Trouble with Islam*, is a 2004 book critical of Islam written by Irshad Manji, styled as an open letter to concerned citizens worldwide, Muslim or not

Correlation does not imply causation together. The idea that "correlation implies causation" is an example of a questionable-cause logical fallacy, in which two events occurring together are taken to have established a cause-and-effect relationship. Scientists are careful to point out that correlation does not necessarily mean causation. The assumption that A causes B simply because A correlates The phrase "correlation does not imply causation" refers to the inability to legitimately deduce a cause-and-effect relationship between two events or variables solely on the basis of an observed association or correlation between them

Moore's naturalistic fallacy is closely related to the is-ought problem, which comes from David Hume's *Treatise of Human Nature* (1738-40); however, unlike Hume's view of the is-ought problem, Moore (and other proponents of ethical non-naturalism) did not consider the naturalistic fallacy to be at odds with moral realism. Rationalization aims to increase efficiency by better using

existing possibilities: The same effect can with fewer means, or with the same means to be obtained. In the industry, thereby, machines often designate the replacement of manpower (rationalization investment). f3e0ce2444 The meaning of life can be derived from philosophical and religious contemplation of, and scientific inquiries about, existence, social ties, consciousness, and happiness. Many other issues are also involved, such as symbolic... f3e0ce2444

Self-deception This is outlined Self-deception or self-delusion is a process of denying or rationalizing away the relevance, significance, or importance of opposing evidence and logical argument. Self-deception involves convincing oneself of a truth (or lack of truth) so that one does not reveal any self-knowledge of the deception. However, simply because something is learned does not mean that it is not innate; what is learned and what is innate work in conjunction f3e0ce2444

While Freudian analysis of the conscious and the unconscious minds dominated the field, psychologists in the 1970s became curious about how those two seemingly separate worlds could work together. The lack of mechanistic models available to this line of research, led to the debate being unresolved. Later, the focus has been shifted to vision-related research in social psychology. f3e0ce2444 This fallacy is also known by the Latin phrase *cum hoc ergo propter hoc* ('with this, therefore because of this'). This differs from the fallacy known as *post hoc ergo propter hoc* ('after this, therefore because of this'), in which an event following another is seen as a necessary consequence of the former event, and from conflation, the errant merging of two events, ideas, databases, etc., into one. f3e0ce2444

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