Analysis of Ethical Intellectual Reasoning: Paradigm of Lotus Blossom Thinking

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this article is to rationalize syllogistic reasoning for both critical thinking and thinking critically in scientific experimental, experiential, and expediential testing systems. Reasoning is the ability to use valuable mathematical equations and deductive and inductive statistics as viable and reliable evidence in analyses, arguments, and generalization for problem solving. It is a scientific competency in terms of philosophical, biosophical, technosophical, and theosophical methods in interrelationships among causes, processes, and effects of a premise. The research undertaken revealed that there are fundamentally significant differences between methods of reasoning (words and numbers), operational and observable reasoning (deductive v. inductive; convergent v. divergent; critical thinking v. thinking critically), and statistical and mathematical synthesized v. lotus blossom thinking.

Keywords: Philosophy, Biosophy, Technosophy, Theosophy, Cognitive Reasoning; Enthymeme Reasoning, Lotus blossom thinking

INTRODUCTION

“To think or not to think?” is at its heart a question of inquiry in all aspects of life. In other words, the question is related to the nature of existence or non-existence. Following beneath every human thought is the state of rational reasoning; wisdom. Admittedly, to seek the truth through intellectual reasoning and to follow it, wherever it leads, involves in depth intellectual thinking. Philosophy, biosophy, technosophy, and theosophy are known as the in dept summative and descriptive foundations of intellectual thinking. Paul and Elder (2002) have identified six types of thinking: unreflective thinking, challenged thinking, beginning thinking, practical thinking, advance thinking, and master thinking. Gardner (1983) has identified seven types of intelligences: cognitive, linguistic, musical, logical, spatial, bodily-kinesthetic, and interpersonal. Parhizgar has found seven types of thinking: convergent thinking, divergent thinking, deductive thinking, inductive thinking, critical thinking, thinking critically, and synthesized thinking. Nevertheless, lotus blossom thinking is the essence of all taxonomical types of thinking. Intellectual thinking is the highest level of deliberated constructive wisdom to have assurance that our thinking is truthful, worthy, and right. Expressing causes and effects of things through communication requires to apply both qualitative and quantitative syllogistic and enthymeme reasoning to discover and state the status of truth. Within such a paradigm of inquiry, words, numbers, and statistics are known as philosophical and scientific tools to be used to express truthful causes and effects (See Table: 1).