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Inductive generalization

Although inductive generalization is the commonly adopted method for conducting polls and surveys, but all polls are not reliable. To assess the reliability of the polls, it is important to consider the procedures used. The polls that use larger sample size such as 600,000 people increases the probability of correct outcomes. With a larger sample size, the probability error declines that means larger deviation is rare (Scalas & Georgiou, 2016).

Polls and survey are important in medical research because the results are used by healthcare organizations, agencies, and governments to learn the core issues. Poll results are capable of influencing the decisions of the policymakers regarding important medical issues such as prices of drugs, demand for expanded medical aid in deprived communities or most common diseases needing attention (Scalas & Georgiou, 2016).

Public opinion polls are nonbiased views of masses regarding certain topic or area of interest. They explain particular viewpoints of the population and the reasons behind those beliefs.

Inductive reasoning is sometimes confused with deductive reasoning. When inductive reasoning moves to the generalized conclusion it is mistaken for the deductive categorical reasoning that focuses on finding generalized principles. The accuracy of inductive reasoning used in polls is doubted because this kind of reasoning relies on a cause-and-effect relationship.

Both methods emphasize on finding the reasons and both attempts to find generalized conclusions. The inductive reasoning relies on a bottom-up approach while deductive reasoning uses a top-down approach. Inductive reasoning is based on the patterns of the trend while deductive reasoning considers facts, truth, and rules (Zalaghi & Khazaei, 2016).

The analogy breakdown involves concluding specific examples relying on the similarities. The choices are made on the basis of pre-existing examples. The judgments made in inductive reasoning depends on the pattern of the trend on observations that leads to the prediction of an event.

References

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