The Teachings

A Partial Teaching on Noise due to 80-20 Rule

‘20 percent external noise is always added to every transaction.’

Discourse

Effects of The Rule

Example

When a person speaks 100 words:

Speaker: 100 words spoken

Listener:

A) Ears (input device)

The voice comes to the ears and the ears receive 80 words out of the 100 spoken and add 20 words of external noise to make up 100.

Net Effect of the Contribution at This Stage

Original = 80 words
Added = 20 words
Total = 100 words

The ears transmit 100 words (80+20) to the brain.

B) Brain (CPU)

The brain processes 80 percent of the words received from the ears and adds 20

percent from its own to make up 100.

Net Effect of the Contribution at This Stage

From Original	= 64 words
Added by Ears	= 16 words
Added by Brain	= 20 words
Total	= 100 words

Brain supplies 100 words (64+16+20) to the mouth.

C) Mouth (speech / output device)

The mechanism controlling the output from mouth processes 80 percent of matter received from the brain and adds 20 percent from its own resources.

Net Effect of the Contribution at This Stage

From Original	= 51.2 words
Added by Ear	= 12.8 words
Added by Brain	= 16 words
Mouth	= 20 words
Total	= 100 words

The mouth will output 80 percent of whatever is received from the brain and adds 20 percent from its own resources.

Deductions

From the above examination, it is clear that in one sequential process, the words spoken by one speaker and received by one listener through his or her ears thereafter followed by that listener then transmitting the same to another, there is an **immediate loss of 48.8 percent of the original words.**

When this process is repeated orally to the fourth person in a chain of transmission, the fourth person's output of the original spoken (100) words will be 4 to 5 words.

At every stage, there is a loss of context.

At every stage, there is a loss of contiguity.

At every stage, there may be a loss of continuity.

Comment 1: It may be observed that in this process, listener 1 will only output 51.2 words out of the 100 original words

Comment 2: In addition, 48.8 words out of 100 are replaced by the different processes; the input by the ears, during processing by the brain and then output through the mouth.

Comment 3: There is no way to ensure or to check, or verify whether the data replacement will be in contiguous blocks or in single elements or any other contextual formulation, that could lead to the reconstruction of original 100 words.

Comment 4: When the process is repeated to fourth person through oral transfer, it is observed that only 5 of the original 100 words may be found in the output to the fifth person.

Comment 5: This is the common reason why misunderstandings take place even in the dictation scenario.

Comment 6: This leads to differing interpretations of the same text or speech recorded orally.

Comment 7: This also leads to interference and persons taking off in different directions on their own.

Findings

This is the reason why there is a mismatch between what is spoken and what is acted upon.

This leads to misunderstanding and anger leading to confusion in all kinds of relationships: personal, social, servant-master, professional, or any other relationships.

Applications

1. Transmission of verbal instructions or knowledge.

2. Physical translations of instructions into actions or consequences.
3. Reconstruction of speech or Sermon / Pravachan for permanent preservation or posterity.

Lessons to be learnt by every Candidate Shishya / Student:

1. When recording or making notes, it is important to check from additional sources or other listeners during the reconstruction process.
2. Take feedback from the speaker by way of preparing questions and answers from material in form of self-assignment.

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