

THE ONE WHO USES FORCE IS AFRAID OF REASONING

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- b) Strengthening the social contract.
- c) Inclusion of stake holders in decision-making, for popular approval.

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6- CONCLUSION

In the middle-east, Israel and Palestine have remained at war for decades. Israel is using force to acquire Palestinian lands which they believe that it ~~belongs~~ belongs to them. On the other hand, Palestinians have waged strong deterrence in response to Israel's ~~attempts~~ attempts to conquer Palestine.

Both parties believe that the use of force will help in achieving their desired objective.

From this case study, it is clear that the use of force often surpasses the use of reasoning. That being said, it is important to understand the motivation behind choosing force or reasoning as the mode of decision-making. The push and pull factor determines the choice.

The push of reasoning and the pull of force will benefit the balance towards force and vice versa. The non-participative nature of force, rigidity and control over the process, and time-effectiveness make the use of force an attractive option. On the other hand, the fears of choosing reasoning also play a significant role in choosing force as the mode of action. The fears of losing authority, hurdles in implementation, and the measure of the uncertainty of outcomes are few examples of the fear of choosing ~~force~~ reasoning over force. Moreover, management of conflict of interests, and

difficulty in feedback of outcomes also contribute in distancing from reasoning. However, ~~all that~~ However, man is blessed with power of reason and intellect. It is pertinent to channelize ~~the~~ man's power of reason to overcome its fears and avoid force as the mode of action. The promotion of democratic norms and values, strengthening the social contract, and inclusion of stake holders in decisions are practical solutions which can aid in promoting reason and rationality. Furthermore intellectual integrity and development of control mechanisms are steps in the right direction. The above discussion highlights the fact that choice between force and reasoning is determined by motivational facts. Those who submit to the fears of reasoning and attracted to the benefits of force. However, reasoning can be ensured by taking measures which involves channelization of ~~human~~ ~~intellect~~ man's power of reason.

When a choice has to be made, there are certain motivations that are involved in making that decision. Likewise, when a choice has to be made between force and reasoning, multiple motivational factors encircle that decision. Predominantly, the choice is made according to the push and pull factors. Force is chosen if the ~~push~~ pull factors of force dominate the pull factors of reasoning and vice versa. For example, ~~Palestine~~ Israel is afraid to using reasoning

in solving its political conflicts with Palestine due to the fear that they would have to retreat from Palestinian lands. All in all, the push and pull factors determine the choice between force and reasoning. If the balance favors force, reasoning will lose its ground.

At times, force ~~is~~ becomes the feasible solution due to its non-participative nature. This means that decisions implemented by force do not require any participation, discussion, or argument. It can be made by an individual or a group of individuals. For example, Adolf Hitler himself decided to wage wars and continue ~~the~~ them without solid grounds. He did not require consent of any political party which surely would have resisted Hitler's decision. Therefore, the non-participative nature of force may favor the balance for the use of force.

Furthermore, it is believed that force is a time-effective process. ~~This means~~. Authoritarian means of executing plans is believed to produce speedy results. The doctrine of force believes that people are demotivated by nature and force is required to pursue and implement plans. This aspect of force can be observed in the military all around the world. The structure of military is strictly hierarchical based on the level of seniority. It is a highly bureaucratic

organization. From this example, it becomes clear ~~for~~ that force is often preferred due ~~to~~ to its time-effectiveness in implementing plans.

Adding to the discussion, force is often favoured due to ~~the~~ its rigidity and control over the process. Authoritarian entities distance themselves from uncertainty. Shedding light on this factor, it highlights that the force is used to avoid deviation from the plans that are sought to be implemented. For example, in every nation-state system, there exists emergency provisions in their constitution. These provisions exist to solve matters that are critical and require immediate actionable solutions. By ensuring rigidity and control over the process. Hence, rigidity and control are also one of the few fundamental ~~reasons~~ motivations for choosing force over reason.

After discussion the pull factors of force, it is also pertinent to understand the push factors of reasoning. During the reasoning process, the decision-makers fear that they may lose control over the process. They believe that reasoning is based on mutual consent which has the potential to be jeopardized at any point in time. This can be further explained by multi-lateral politics. In the United Nations, hardly do any nations collectively commit to a cause such as climate politics or trade policies unless they are given appropriate

securities. They fear that other nations may not commit sincerely to the cause. Through this example, it can be established that decision-makers are skeptical in choosing reasoning as the way forward, and decision-making.

Besides control, the fear of facing hurdles in the process of reasoning is also a significant factor. Decision-makers are skeptical of the efficiency of the process. They fear that if too many decision-makers are involved, conflicts of interests are bound to arise. They believe that this may effect the efficiency of the process by creating hurdles in every path along the implementation of their plans. This can be highlighted from the fact that most of the premiership positions around the world exercise complete control over administrative administration. The legislatures are limited to law-making. Hence, it is clear that decision-maker fear hurdles in the reasoning process.

Furthermore, the level of certainty of outcomes is also considered by decision-makers. Authoritarian leaders fear that the inefficiencies of the reasoning process may lead to uncertain and unpredictable outcomes. A totalitarian proponent will strive to avoid uncertainty. This can be highlighted

From the fact that international aid is almost always coupled with conditions and restrictions. For example, IMF posed ~~economic~~ economic conditions on Pakistan whenever the country sought aid from the financial institution. Hence, it is crystal clear that authoritarians avoid reasoning to minimize uncertainty.

Adding fuel ~~to~~ to the fire, decision-makers may avoid reasoning due to the potential conflicts of interests. Authoritative figures fear that the involvement of too many decision-makers, who have ideas of their own, may ~~create~~ ^{result in} conflicting interests ^{between} the involved parties. They fear that this will jeopardize the mission. For example, the United States President has complete control over the foreign policy of the country. His advisors can only put recommendations which are non-binding. It can be well-established that dictatorial entities avoid reasoning to avoid conflicts of interests.

Lastly, authoritarians ~~believe~~ ^{fear} that reasoning processes will ultimately lead to the difficulty in obtaining and interpreting feedback of their plans. ~~As there will be~~ As multiple stakeholders will be involved, they think that every ~~feed~~ feedback and outcome will be a success for one

stake-holder and failure for another. For example, in a democratic parliamentary setting, the success of the opposition party may be a loss for the ruling party and vice-versa. In light of this example, it is clear that authoritarians fear reasoning due to unclear interpretations of the feedback of the outcomes.

(Skipping To Conclusion)

Summing up the above discussion, authoritarian decision-makers submit to the fears of reasoning and are attracted to benefits of force. The push and pull factors of both force and reasoning drive their decision-making process. They believe that force is the better alternative due to its non-participative nature, time-effectiveness, and the level of rigidity and control that it provides. Moreover, ~~they~~ their ~~is~~ mindset is also entangled with the fears of ~~reas~~ using reasoning in their decision-making. Their fears include losing authority, hurdles in implementation, uncertainty of outcomes, and emergence of conflicts of interests. However, appropriate measures can be taken to ensure the dominance of reasoning over the use of force. The promotion of democratic norms and values and strengthening the social contract

are steps in the right direction. Coupled with these measures, the development of deviation control mechanisms and developing intellectual integrity will also aid in promoting and ensuring the use of reasoning over force. Given that these solutions are implemented in their true spirit, the use of reasoning will indefinitely thrive over force.