

Essay: Confidence is silent ;  
insecurities are loud

1) Introduction

2) Deconstruction of the statement :

i- Confidence reflects calmness, composure, inner-strength and resilience while insecurities demonstrate defensive, aggressive and offensive behavior

ii- Confidence is based on actions and concrete developments while insecurity relies on rhetoric and lip servicing

3) Why confidence is silent and insecurities are loud ? -  
logical and philosophical perspectives

3a) Confidence stems from balancing one's two extreme virtues - excess and deficiency ; whereas, insecurities involve excess of any particular virtue

i- Aristotle concept of golden mean and Eudaimonia

(Bravery is a golden mean between two vices - cowardice and recklessness)

3b) Confident individuals are patient and persevere in face of adversities while insecurities are the product of lack of resilience

i- Philosophy of 'Stoicism' → self-control

3c) True confidence lies in taking up the responsibility of one's actions while insecure person tries to evade owning ramifications of one's own action.

i- Jean Paul Sartre → 'Bad Faith and Freedom and Responsibility' concept

4) How confidence and insecurities are reflected in individuals? - Historical Perspectives

4a) Confident individuals have exposed the hypocrisy of ruling elite while insecure elites defended their actions

i- Martin Luther King (Sr) → posted '95 theses' exposing hypocrisy of Roman Catholic church

4b) Spirited leaders stood against embedded systemic discrimination while insecure individuals countered their actions with offense

i- Civil War led by Abraham Lincoln and ending of slavery → 'North America Vs South Am'

4c) Confident leaders who have upheld the norms of non-violence in freedom movements and the pains inflicted by insecure colonial masters

i- Gandhi → charkha spinning as a non-violent resistance in Satyagraha movement

Colonial masters → 'Rowlatt Act'

4d) Intellectual minds, who supported freedom of speech, were heavily opposed with imprisonments

i- Voltaire → 'I disagree with you but I defend till death your right to say it'

King Louis (XV) → treatment of Voltaire

5) Contemporary relevance of the phrase - 'confidence is silent; insecurities are loud' :-

5a) The last resort of insecure is violence while confidence necessitates dialogue and cooperation

i- Israel Vs Palestine

5b) Confidence cherishes diversity and embraces it while insecurity promotes nationalism and racist sentiments fueled by derogatory rhetoric

i- Current wave of Populism → Trump  
'MAGA'

5c) Confidence promotes inclusiveness in decision-making while insecurity observe discriminatory and exclusive practices

i- India → abrogation of article 35a and 370

5d) Confidence encourages the supremacy of rule of law while insecurity believes in power politics

i- History of coups in Pakistan

5e) Confidence uphold the norms of will power while insecurity underestimate one's potential and inner strength.

i- Eating Grass: Making of 'Pakistan' by Feroze Khan  
"We will eat grass, even go hungry, but we will have our own nuclear bomb" ~ Bhutto

# Mini Essay" - 5 body paras - 1-1-1:05

'The best way of defense is offense' - Machiavelli.  
 This statement implies and underscores the hidden insecurity that dominates when a ruler feels a toppling of his regime. An insecure leader is the one who does not enjoy majority support or is imposed upon public by force. Therefore, the last resort of incompetent is violence, on the other hand, confidence reflects calmness and resilience among rulers or leaders who draws strength from the support of majority of people and thereupon exhibits inclusiveness in decision-making. There are many logical and philosophical perspectives on the phrase - 'confidence is silent while insecurities are loud' like confidence stems from balancing one's two extreme virtues while insecurity involve excess of any of two virtues - Aristotle's golden mean doctrine. Similarly, confident individuals are patient and persevere in face of adversities while insecurities are the product of lack of resilience - philosophy of stoicism. In a same manner, the confidence and insecurity in individuals prove that in history, moments of great change were the product of effective decision making of confident individuals while the episodes of violence,

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resistance and oppression owe their existence to the cowardice of insecure groups. By the same token, the contemporary relevance of the statement can also be noted in several developments that have unfolded globally and domestically both. Confident states or governments uphold the norms of rule of law, human rights, dialogue and cooperation and meritocracy, whereas, incompetent governments or states observe power politics, authoritarianism, nationalism and racism as a tool to maintain their legitimacy. Therefore, it establishes a fact that confidence is based on pragmatism while insecurity is based on passion.

It is essential to have a cursory glance on the deconstruction of statement before moving forward to highlight its logical perspectives. As confidence exhibits composure, resilience and determination, it can therefore be applied on individual, society, national and international level. It advocates for practicality and usefulness of ideas that equally benefit all members of society without any discrimination. For

instance, leaders or states that upheld the true democratic principles in decision making can be attributed to confidence while states that have an authoritarian tendency and which do not advocate for dialogue, cooperation and harmony could be regarded as insecure states. Thus, it can be said that confidence is based on actions and concrete developments while insecurity relies solely on rhetoric and lip-servicing.

There are some philosophical and logical perspectives on the statement - 'confidence is silent; insecurities are loud' too. First and foremost philosophical perspective is Aristotle's doctrine of golden mean. It implies that to balance two extreme virtues - a middle path is imperative. Similarly, confidence is a middle path or a golden mean between two extreme virtues - cowardice and recklessness. Confident individuals adopt a moderate approach to deal with emerging problems - political, social, economic and technological.

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They do not side with any extreme virtue. On the other hand, insecurity involves excess of any of these virtues <sup>(cowardice or recklessness)</sup> and does not follow a moderate path. They have a tendency of extremism in their policies and do not evolve with changing times. Instead, they stick to conventional and obsolete models. Hence, Aristotle's concept of golden mean is a striking illustration of the statement.

The next section of essay will discuss the application of statement - 'confident is silent; insecurities are loud' in historical and individual perspective. Firstly, confident individuals have exposed the hypocrisy of ruling elite in history while insecure elites have defended their actions with aggression. It is because the confident individuals are not fearful of the ruling power. Their utmost priority is to advance the truth with reasonable facts and figures. Whereas, ruling elites try to suppress the facts with their aggressive and violent tendencies. Martin Luther King (Sr)

demonstrated his confidence by posting '95 thesis' that exposed hypocrisy of priests of Roman Catholic church and also translated Bible into German language — first bold attempt in history. However, his actions were met by severe resistance and tortures of priests, who were insecure of their power. Thus, it would be suffice to say that confidence exhibits taking bold steps while insecurity reflects resistance to such decisive actions.

Having explored the application of statement philosophically and historically, it is essential to shed some light on the contemporary relevance of the statement. Firstly, confidence necessitates dialogue and cooperation while the last resort of insecure is violence. It is because confident societies pragmatically calculate all the possible fall outs and adopt a wise mean to settle the bitter situations with negotiations, as it will prove detrimental to the long-term wellbeing of a society. On the other hand, insecure societies are convinced of their illegitimacy; therefore, they adopt a path that maintains their legitimacy by force and violence. Therefore, instead of dialogue and cooperation, they resort to violent means of suppression. The case of Israel - Palestine is a notable evidence of such situation because Israel has occupied the land of Palestine illegally; therefore, it is making sure to carry out its defense by offense and aggressive tactics. In short, confidence promotes peace while insecurity relies on force and oppression.



Similarly, confidence upheld the unshakeable faith in the will power and turns all the odds into opportunities while insecurity involves underestimation of one's potential and inner strength. Confident leaders are motivated enough to drive the disillusioned people out of the national crisis and put tireless efforts and dedication in uplifting their status. On the other hand, insecure leaders blame the odious state of affairs on unfavorable circumstances and the quirks of fortunes. "Eating grass: Making of a Pakistan" a book by Feroze Khan outlines the confidence and resilience of Bhutto when he said, "we will eat grass, even go hungry, but we will have our own bomb". This statement is a reminder of turning obstacles into opportunities with the power of a will. Thus, it is clear that confidence sets the stage for resilience and inner strength.

To conclude, it is now crystal clear that confidence, at all the levels of society, advocates for the composure, inner strength, determination and pragmatism while insecurity deals with the aggressive, offensive and discriminatory behavior of leaders and societies - both at historical and contemporary eras. The philosophical perspectives discusses the underlying reasons and logic of why confidence is silent while insecurities are loud. Similarly, the historical perspective unfolds the application of statement on individual level like how spirited individuals in past demonstrated their mettle and how ruling elites and power groups exhibited oppression. Lastly, the contemporary relevance of the statement also proves its application in today's world.