

# THE ONE WHO USES FORCE IS AFRAID OF REASONING

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- Force as a mechanism to ~~protect~~ protect one's weak stance
- Unwillingness to engage in reasoning due to fear of logic and dialogue
- Thesis Statement

## 2. CONTEXTUALIZING THE DIMENSIONS AND USES OF FORCE

## 3. FORCE AS A RESPONSE TO AVOIDED REASONING

### (a) AT INDIVIDUAL / COMMUNITY LEVEL

3.1 Use of violence by individuals when unable to defend beliefs logically  
→ Attacks on journalists in Pakistan for holding certain views and comment

3.2 Domestic violence to suppress debate on concerns by women

→ 30% women globally experience partner violence (WHO Report)

3.3 Social intolerance in form of ~~mob~~ violence over politics and ~~religion~~ instead of discussion

→ Blasphemy lynching cases in Pakistan (Amnesty International)

## (b) AT NATIONAL LEVEL

3.4 Government's use of force to suppress opposition instead of addressing problems

→ Force used against protestors in Tianamen Square (Human Rights Watch)

3.5 Military takeovers to keep <sup>control over</sup> people ~~control~~, instead of reasoning through democratic processes.

→ General Musharraf's coup and use of force to <sup>silence</sup> ~~suppress~~ democratic opposition

## (c) AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

3.6 Territorial aggression through force instead of mutual dialogue to reach achieve goals

→ Russia's Invasion of Ukraine in 2022

3.7 Indirect force through proxy wars rather than direct reasoning

→ Iran-Saudi rivalry in the middle east (Brookings)

3.8 Terrorist organizations imposing ideology rejecting ~~debate~~

→ Taliban and ISIS operating around the world (UNSC)

## 4. WHY REASONING IMPORTANT BEFORE RESORTING TO FORCE

4.1 Allows for more informed and de-escalatory decision making

→ Cuban Missile Crisis averted by dialogue



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4.2 Results in sustainable and long term solutions for peace

4.3 Social harmony through conflict prevention and justice

## 5. WAYS TO PROMOTE USE OF REASONING

5.1 Strengthening role of International Institutions like UN, ICJ.

5.2 Promotion of deterrence at global level

5.3 Encouraging education, thinking and tolerance locally.

## 6. CONCLUSION

- Force seen as an easier option instead of open dialogue and debate
- In order to ensure a just and peaceful world, peace reasoning needs to be promoted and emphasized at all levels.

Overall understanding of the topic is fine but improve your 5th point

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# ANTI-GLOBALIZATION SENTIMENTS ARE RISING DUE TO PERCEIVED INJUSTICES

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This outline is fine

- Globalization often associated with greater growth and improvement of a country.
- Its cons, however, outweigh the benefits, involving anti-globalization sentiments
- Thesis Statement

## 2. CONTEXTUALIZING THE IMPACTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON CONTEMPORARY WORLD

## 3. INJUSTICES DRIVING ANTI-GLOBALIZATION SENTIMENTS

### (a) ECONOMIC INJUSTICES

3.1 Local industries lose competitiveness against cheap products due to open trade

→ African textile collapse due to Chinese imports (UNCTAD)

3.2 Allows the creation of corporate monopolies, which remain unregulated

→ Tech giants like Apple and Google

dominate economy without accountability (IMF)

3.3 MNCs exploit local labor and

under pay

→ Bangladeshi garment workers paid



DAY: \_\_\_\_\_

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< 100 dollars every month (ILO report)

## (b) POLITICAL INJUSTICE

3.4 Sovereignty of country weakened through reliance on foreign institutions

→ IMF / World Bank imposes reforms and policies on recipient nation (Economist)

3.5 WTO policies favor rich and powerful nations, resulting in unfavorable trade terms for others

→ Tariffs imposed based on political considerations (Business Recorder)

## (c) SOCIAL AND CULTURAL

3.6 Opportunities brought by globalisation accessible to the richer class

But

→ Lower classes suffer from lack of educational access

3.7 Brings values of other regions, diluting local culture

→ Westernization of nations

## (d) ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICE

3.8 Industrial expansion fuels climate change

→ Greater waste and emissions of greenhouse gases

## 4. REFUTING THE CLAIM OF INJUSTICES NOT DRIVING SENTIMENTS

4.1 Opponents argue that opening borders and trade boosts economy and drives

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industries

Rebuttal: Some markets weak or contain small businesses which cannot survive without protection

→ Indian resistance to open agriculture for trade and lower tariffs

4.2 Opponents argue it allows for integration of technology and modernization

Rebuttal: Benefits availed based on affordability, <sup>thus</sup> ~~not~~ limited access

## 5. MOVING TOWARDS A MORE JUST SYSTEM OF GLOBALIZATION

5.1. Reforming global institution, ensuring unbiased and apolitical decision making

5.2 Protection of local industries through subsidies and import restrictions

5.3 Investment in green globalization, promoting sustainable practices

5.4 Regulating MNCs to avoid monopoly and exploitation

## 6. CONCLUSION

- Globalization plays an important role in success and development of nations.
- By implementing necessary policies, fair practices and transparency, we can ensure globalization remains beneficial and not lead to injustice.