

Original Research Article

Risk and Certainty, Love and Fault and Intention and Motive as Bases for Decision Making and Judgment

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Abstract: We are governed by commandments, rules, laws, etc. This paper aims to discuss basic decision making. Its benefits may range from simplicity of sophistications and knowledge of downsides, punishments. We are faced with challenges. Examples are sought. This is few analyses about it. This may serve as past, present and future analysis of an action.

Keywords: Decision making Law Love and Fault Man Motive and Intention Risks and Certainty.

INTRODUCTION

An action is based in objectivity, emotions, cultural background, the need and motivation in a particular action is also put into consideration [1]. The id, ego and superego also determine the behaviors and principles of a person, a famous psychoanalytic theory of Sigmund Freud. [2] Actions are also conscious or unconscious. Subconscious are also a topic in action [3].

DEFINITION

Risk

In simple terms, risk is the possibility of something bad happening [4]. Risk involves uncertainty about the effects/implications of an activity with respect to something that humans value (such as health, well-being, wealth, property or the environment), often focusing on negative, undesirable consequences. [5] Many different definitions have been proposed. The international standard definition of risk for common understanding in different applications is "effect of uncertainty on objectives" [6].

Certainty is the absence of risks.

Love may be defined as

Love encompasses a range of strong and positive emotional and mental states, from the most sublime virtue or good habit, the deepest interpersonal affection and to the simplest pleasure [7, 8]. An example of this range of meanings is that the love of a mother differs from the love of a spouse, which differs from the love of food. Most commonly, love refers to a feeling of strong attraction and emotional attachment [9, 10].

Love is considered to be a positive and negative: with its virtue representing human kindness, compassion, and affection, as "the unselfish loyal and benevolent concern for the good of another"; and its vice representing human moral flaw, akin to vanity, selfishness, amour-propre, and egotism, as it potentially leads people into a type of mania, obsessiveness or codependency [11, 12]. It may also describe compassionate and affectionate actions towards other humans, one's self or animals [13]. In its various forms, love acts as a major facilitator of interpersonal relationships and, owing to its central psychological importance, is one of the most common themes in the creative arts [14]. Love has been

postulated to be a function to keep human beings together against menaces and to facilitate the continuation of the species [15].

Fault is the presence of impurity.

Motive may be defined as

noun

1. Something that causes a person to act in a certain way, do a certain thing, etc.; incentive.
2. The goal or object of a person's actions: [16]

A reason for doing something, especially one that is hidden or not obvious [17].

Definition of Intention

Something that you want and plan to do: [18]

ANALYSIS

Risk – there could be high, moderate, low and no risk. Risk could also be speculative and pure.

Pure risk is a type of risk that cannot be controlled and has two outcomes: complete loss or no loss at all. There are no opportunities for gain or profit when pure risk is involved. It is also called absolute risk.

Unlike pure risk, speculative risk has opportunities for loss or gain and requires the consideration of all potential risks before choosing an action [19].

Risk should be tolerable but sometimes we have to take high risk to know the value of life. People sometimes sacrifice themselves for the better part of existence [20].

People must take risk and social responsibility for him to succeed and have a value. Life has to offer many things. There are many quotes about risk taking. Risk may have its root. It may be part of the past life or experience of people.

Love should be shared

There are books that tell about unconditional love. Unconditional love should not be abused and should be shared. People should not use people for their selfish desires.

There are five languages of love identified by Dr. Gary Chapman.

1. Words of Affirmation

Some people want to hear “I love you” or other positive compliments from their partner. And if they don’t hear it, then they might feel unloved.

2. Acts of Service

Doing nice things for other people is called an “act of service.” Whether it’s changing someone’s oil, cleaning the house, or giving a back rub, doing things to help make the other person happy is what this one is about.

3. Receiving Gifts

Some people value giving and receiving gifts, and some do not. So, if you measure your partner’s love by how many gifts you are given, then your love language is “receiving gifts.”

4. Quality Time

Other people measure the quality of their love by how much time their significant other wants to spend with them. If they don’t get enough “together time,” then they might feel unloved.

5. Physical Touch

Finally, some individuals associate love with physical touch. Anything from hand-holding to cuddling, and even sex count as “physical touch.”

There are 8 types of love according to the Greeks

1. Agape — Unconditional Love
2. Eros — Romantic Love
3. Philia — Affectionate Love

4. Philautia — Self-love
5. Storge — Familiar Love
6. Pragma — Enduring Love
7. Ludus — Playful Love
8. Mania — Obsessive Love [21]

This is what we do in the present situation. It is to show or not to show love.

Intention should be desirable

There are small intentions. In achieving our goals, we must consider breaking it into parts. Small actions may turn into bigger things.

Collective Intentions and Actions are started with intuition, a notation, and a presupposition.

The intuition is: collective intentional behavior is a primitive phenomenon which cannot be analyzed as just the summation of individual intentional behavior; and collective intentions expressed in the form "we intend to do such-and-such", and, "we are doing such-and-such" are also primitive phenomena and cannot be analyzed in terms of individual intentions expressed in the form "I intend to do such-and-such" or "I am doing such-and-such".

The notation is about the psychological state and the propositional content, the content which determines the conditions of satisfaction. Like all such notations, it isn't neutral; it embodies a theory.

The presupposition is: all intentionality, whether collective or individual, requires a preintentional Background of mental capacities which are not they representational. In this case, that implies that the functioning of the phenomena represented by the notation requires a set of phenomena which cannot be represented by that notation [22].

Motive should be pure

Types of motive are bad and good. There are also mixed motives in which there are two or more motives.

Bad motive are those that inflict harm to others. We get to experience bad things inflicted by people. We must condemn the act, not the people. The person may not be aware that his actions are good or bad.

This pertains to the future. What do we desire in the future? Motives are learned; they are remarked "affectively toned associative networks", also they are arranged in a hierarchy of strength within a given individual. There are also motive changes [23].

Tests could be employed to know the capacity of person in doing such things.

There is dark triad test as an example.

The dark triad personality traits are three closely related yet independent personality traits that all have a somewhat malevolent connotation. The three traits are machiavellianism (a manipulative attitude), narcissism (excessive self-love), and psychopathy (lack of empathy). The dark triad has traditionally been assessed with three tests different tests, each of which had been developed individually. Most commonly, the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) was used as the measure of narcissism, the MACH-IV for machiavellianism and the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (SRP) for psychopathy. Format differences between these (multiple choice versus scale rating) complicated administration and analysis. The Short Dark Triad was developed in 2011 by Delroy Paulhus and Daniel Jones to provide a more uniform assessment and also to trim down the total length [24].

We have commandments to guide us.

The Great Commandment (or Greatest Commandment) is a name used in the New Testament to describe the first of two commandments cited by Jesus in Matthew 22:35–40, Mark 12:28–34, and Luke 10:27a [25].

In Mark, when asked "which is the great commandment in the law?", the Greek New Testament reports that Jesus answered, "Hear, O Israel! The Lord Our God, The Lord is One; Thou shalt love thy Lord, thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with thy entire mind", before also referring to a second commandment, "And the second is like unto it, thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Most Christian denominations consider these two commandments to be the core of correct Christian lifestyle.

We sometimes violate them; ignore them for the sake of a common good as a ground. Is it? The Golden Rule is treating others as you want to be treated. It is a maxim and principle that is found in many religions and cultures [26].

Golden Rule is "found in some form in almost every ethical tradition" [27]. Stating, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you". Some persons become bad because of the bad things that people do to them or because of the situation they are in. They sometimes have not seen goodness done to them. It is better to be good to bad persons and even to our enemies. We must also be full of forgiveness and reconciliation.

DISCUSSION

1. An action may be based on physical, mental or psychological states of a person.
2. Animals may also exhibit good habits or a strong sense of being admirable even up to the expense of their own lives protecting the ones they serve or love.

CONCLUSION

It may be true that there are many factors what we consider as a basis. This is an analysis of what may be are the critical factors or choice which are of importance. As we grow, our intellect increases and we may consider this in decision making. Some may fall short thus this paper may emphasize interrelation of these factors. Past action is based on risk and certainty. Present action is based on love and fault. Future action is based on motive and intention.

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