**Tips for Analytical Reasoning**

1. Spend 5 – 10 minutes brainstorming the problem from each side.
2. Prepare a T – chart with titles “For” and “Against”

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| --- | --- |
| **For** | **Against** |
|  |  |

1. Jot down ideas that favor or negate the issue.
2. Place appropriate example under each head.
3. Organize response based on both “for” and “against” points.
4. Divide the reasoning into separate parts, without jumbling argument.
5. Use positive transitions like, “Likewise”, “Moreover” and “In addition” to reinforce argument.
6. Use negative transitions like, “In contrast”, “Conversely” and “As opposed to” for comparison.
7. Conclude by taking a balanced approach towards the issue.
8. Strategically place a quote to create maximum impression during presentation.

*Example*

1. **The Problem** -

“*Is war the only tool against terrorism*?”

1. **The Approach –**

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| --- | --- |
| **For** | **Against** |
| 1. War provides immediate solution 2. Dialogues allow militants to regroup 3. Writ of state is reinforced 4. Morale of armed forces is not compromised 5. Attack is the best defense   *Example –*   1. The Sri Lankan army defeated *The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam* (LTTE) through military assault. 2. Military operation is Swat, substantially reduced attacks on civilians inside settled areas by 25% | 1. War is costly 2. War involves bloodshed 3. Negotiations can help address problems 4. Internally displaced people 5. Damage to infrastructure 6. Resentment leads to increase in violence   *Example –*   1. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) a terrorist organization negotiated settlement with UK and peace was restored. |

1. **The Response –**

*“Next to a battle lost, the saddest thing is a battle won”* ~ Duke of Wellington

Terrorism can be solved through various options. Admittedly, war provides immediate solution as militants are not provided with space to regroup. Furthermore, the writ of the state is reinforced. However, war is costly and involves bloodshed. Other suitable means should be adopted to resolve problems. This includes dialogue. An example of successful dialogue is of IRA and the Government of UK. It is therefore suggested that Government first achieves peace through “use of targeted force”. Afterwards, through negotiations a peaceful solution should be achieved. Through this collateral damage would be minimized. The issue of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) would also be addressed, as ultimately people will be repatriated. A holistic approach to the problem is therefore, suggested.